

PORTSMOUTH NAVAL HOSPITAL, HOSPITAL BUILDING
Rixey Place, bounded by Williamson Drive,
Holcomb Road, and The Circle
Portsmouth
~~Portsmouth County~~
Virginia

HABS No. VA-1287-A

HABS
VA
65-PORTM,
2A-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
Northeast Field Area
Chesapeake/Allegheny System Support Office
National Park Service
U.S. Custom House
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

HABS
VA
65-PORTAL
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

PORTSMOUTH NAVAL HOSPITAL,
HOSPITAL BUILDING

HABS No. VA-1287-A

- Location: Hospital Point, Portsmouth, Virginia. Facing northeast onto Rixey Place, bounded on the northwest by Williamson Drive and Holcomb Road, on the southwest and southeast by The Circle.
UTM: 18.383570.4078500
QUAD: Norfolk South, VA; 1965 (photorevised 1986)
- Present Owner: United States Department of the Navy with caretaker responsibility assigned to the Commanding Officer, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, VA.
- Present Use: Naval hospital.
- Significance: The Greek Revival-style Naval Hospital, built in 1827-33, is the first Naval Hospital built in America. The first of six or seven medical facilities constructed for the Navy during the 1820s and 1830s, the Portsmouth Naval Hospital has provided medical facilities for Naval personnel for more than one hundred and fifty years, through the majority of U.S. wars and conflicts beginning with the Civil War. Designed by Philadelphia architect John Haviland, the Hospital was his first important commission outside Philadelphia, and his only federally-sponsored commission. One of the first American hospitals constructed with external galleries, and among the first in which iron was visibly employed, the design of the ward wings featured galleries with iron column supports. The massive stone Doric portico, designed to be visible from a great distance, was a departure from the more subtle character of Haviland's Philadelphia buildings, and remains distinctive within the context of his built works. Haviland's employment of Greek Revival-style architectural elements in a monumental manner is symbolic of the public function of the building. Periodic technical changes that occurred in the practice of medicine were reflected in the later 1907-10 fourth-floor operating dome and wing additions designed by Washington, DC architects Wood, Donn, and Deming. In addition, the change from a pedestrian scale to a vehicular scale was reflected in the incorporation of concrete porte-cocheres over the entrances in the 1940-41 wing additions designed by Richmond, VA architects Marcellus Wright & Son, Associates.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. PHYSICAL HISTORY

1. DATE OF ERECTION. The Portsmouth Naval Hospital building was originally constructed between 1827-33, with major additions in 1907-10 and 1940-41. Plans for the construction of six or seven medical facilities erected for the Navy during the 1820s and 1830s were initiated when Congress passed a law in 1811 empowering the Secretaries of War, Navy, and the Treasury to erect a series of hospitals and an asylum for "sick, disabled, and decrepit seamen" (Baigell 1965: 122). A special Naval Hospital Fund was set up to defray the expense, supported by tax levies on the salaries of naval personnel. The financial pressures caused by the outbreak of the War of 1812, and the instability of the naval establishment and its policies resulted in the Secretaries (designated as the Commissioners of Naval Hospitals) deferring action on hospital construction until the early 1820s. In 1826, John Haviland received the commission for the Naval Hospital at what was then Fort Nelson. The cornerstone was laid 2 April 1827; the Hospital was first occupied by the sick in 1830; and the building was completed in 1833. (Baigell 1965: 121-122, 131-132.)
2. ARCHITECT. John Haviland (1792-1852), born near Taunton in Somerset, England, began his architectural education at the age of nineteen in a London architectural office, apprenticed to James Elmes (1782-1862).¹ The only structure associated with Haviland's apprenticeship under Elmes is the Chapel of Saint John the Evangelist (1812-1813), which recalled Athenian architectural models.² Haviland's interest in the newly available and immediately popular Greek models continued throughout his career. The adverse effect of the Napoleonic Wars on building activity in Britain caused Haviland to turn his attention elsewhere. In the fall of 1816, Haviland established residence in Philadelphia. Soon after his arrival, he began working on the first American publication to illustrate the Greek orders, The Builder's Assistant, published in three volumes (1818, 1819 and 1821). Around the same time, Haviland and his partner, London-born artist Hugh Bridgeport, opened and operated a drawing academy in Philadelphia which functioned from 1818 to 1822. Haviland's appointment as professor of drawing at the newly-established Franklin Institute from 1824 through the remainder of the decade attests to his having attained artistic recognition in Philadelphia by the mid-1820s. One of the best trained and most knowledgeable architects in North America at the time, Haviland

¹James Elmes is known primarily for his writing on architectural subjects rather than his built works.

²The Chapel of Saint John the Evangelist's polygonal form clearly recalls the Tower of the Winds (110-35 B. C.) pictured in the first volume of James Stuart and Nicholas Revett's Antiquities of Athens (1762); its cupola is modeled after another Athenian building from Stuart and Revett's book, the Choragic Monument of Lysikrates (334 B. C.)

usually is grouped with Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Maximilian Godefroy, and Joseph-Jacques Ramée as among the most innovative and versatile American architects active during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Haviland's presence in Philadelphia came at a critical moment in the city's architectural history, providing a sense of professionalism lacking in the city after the departure of Latrobe and his talented pupil, Robert Mills. The buildings Haviland designed for Philadelphia in the 1820s mark the high point of his career, and exhibit the knowledge and expert handling of the Greek orders that made him one of the foremost American architects of his day. His interpretation of Greek models may still be observed at Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church, 1822-1824 (now Saint George's Greek Orthodox Church); The Pennsylvania Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, 1824-1826 (now Philadelphia College of Art); the Franklin Institute, 1825-1826 (now occupied by the Atwater Kent Museum); and his 1828 remodeling of the Walnut Street Theater. Other major works in Philadelphia include the First Presbyterian Church of 1820; the Philadelphia Arcade of 1825; the Blight Residence of 1828; and the Chinese Pagoda and Labyrinth Garden [*sic*] of 1828 (Baigell 1965: 14).

It was for his interpretations of the Gothic idiom, however, that Haviland obtained international renown. As the culmination of a generation of experiments in penal reform, his Gothic Revival-style design for the Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia (1821-1837) was among the most famous American buildings of its day and the first to exert wide influence abroad. Although elements of his design had been used before, Haviland was the first to give every prisoner a separate cell and exterior yard, and to arrange the cells along corridors radiating from a central core, offering maximum surveillance with a minimum of supervisory personnel.

In addition to his scholarly application of various architectural idioms, Haviland experimented with several technical innovations, including the development of an elementary type of air-conditioning in his prisons, where a structure could be ventilated even though the windows were permanently sealed. Significant also is his early use of iron which he employed for both structural and decorative purposes (Baigell 1965: 3). His Miners' Bank (Pottsville, Pennsylvania, c. 1830) has been acknowledged as the first structure erected in the United States with an iron facade (Baigell 1967: 308).

The design of the Portsmouth Naval Hospital exhibits both Haviland's scholarly and artistic talents, and his concern for function and utility. He sited the building on a prominent rise overlooking the Elizabeth River, and provided the building with a monumental Greek Doric portico so that it would stand out as "...a very imposing feature in the Port and [could] be seen from many miles off as Vessels

[entered] the important Harbour."³ Reminiscent of his scheme for the Eastern State Penitentiary, Haviland addressed the requirements of hospital design in a practical manner. Reflecting his belief that the quadrangular form was most suitable for a hospital building since isolation and ventilation could be combined under a single roof, he designed the building in the form of a "hollow square."⁴ The administrative offices, waiting rooms, and examining rooms were all located in the front main portion of the building, while the medical wards were located in two rear wings to facilitate the isolation of patients. The ward wings were ventilated on each floor by open galleries supported by iron columns.⁵ Probably influenced by Latrobe's recommendations to the Navy in 1811 concerning the design of Naval hospitals (Barton 1814: 3), Haviland located the sanitary facilities in a separate building at the rear of the Hospital, connected to the ends of the ward wings by covered walkways on each floor.

The existence of a master set of Haviland's designs from 1830-31 for the projected naval hospitals at Charlestown, MA, Brooklyn, NY, and Pensacola, FL indicates that his Portsmouth Naval Hospital may have been a prototype for a series of naval hospitals.⁶ Similar to the Portsmouth Naval Hospital, the master plans called for a main administrative building with ward wings featuring galleries on each floor. In these designs, however, the ward wings were joined to the main building only by covered passageways, "an improvement rendering the wards more secure from contagion."⁷ Also like the Portsmouth Naval Hospital, the master plans featured a monumental projecting portico of "...the most simple Tuscan order " (Baigell 1965: 169-70). Perhaps foreshadowing the 1907-10 addition by Wood, Donn and Deming, Haviland further embellished his 1830-31 master plans with the design of a central dome over the administration building, "...a very beautiful and characteristic feature...with an imposing aspect...for the use as a chapel or Lecture room..."⁸ However, Haviland did not include a dome on his plans for the Portsmouth Naval Hospital.

According to Baigell, Haviland designed two other works in Virginia. The first was an unidentified stone building constructed in Norfolk around 1824. It is not

³John Haviland, Book II: 235-39, *Report to New Commissioners of Naval Hospital Fund*, Nov. 27, 1831; cited from Baigell, p. 126, note 14.

⁴John Haviland, letter of April 2, 1827, reproduced in Holcomb, p. 138-140. See also Baigell's discussion (p. 125), of Haviland's *Report to New Commissioners of Naval Hospital Fund*, Nov. 27, 1831, Book II: 235-39.

⁵An early instance of the substantial use of exposed iron on a building's exterior.

⁶Sometime in early 1829 Haviland fell in debt to the Navy Hospital Fund for an amount of about \$3000. When the unlawful diversion of funds was discovered, he was dismissed from his position at the Portsmouth Naval Hospital. Shortly thereafter, however, he was reappointed with the arrangement that part of his salary should go to the liquidation of his debt (Holcomb 1930: 152-153). Probably as a result of these circumstances, Haviland was not awarded any other Federal commissions.

⁷Haviland, Book II; 252-253; cited from Baigell, p. 170.

⁸Haviland, Book II: 252; cited from Baigell, p. 170.

known if the building is still extant (Baigell 1965: 293). The second is the Navy Yard Wall at Gosport of 1831-32, which is still extant (Baigell 1965: 309).

3. ORIGINAL AND SUBSEQUENT OWNERS. The Portsmouth Naval Hospital has been under continuous ownership by the United States Department of Navy, except for a short period during the Civil War (April 1861 to May 1862) when it was occupied by Confederate forces.
4. BUILDER, CONTRACTOR, SUPPLIERS. Various. On 2 April 1827 John Haviland executed "an agreement with one Thomas Tolson for freestone and granite to be delivered to the site; for bricks to be delivered by Isaack Phillips of Baltimore, and flagstone from Madison, Conn., which contract was with a Mr. Stranton" (Holcomb 1930: 140). Mr. James Rudder, of the vicinity, was given a contract for "leveling the mound or rampart raised during the late war" (Holcomb 1930: 140-141). More than 500,000 of the three-quarters of a million bricks laid were salvaged from the old fort (Holcomb 1930: 149). A report to the Twenty-second Congress by Mr. Richard H. Bradford, Secretary of the Hospital Fund, for expenditures for 1829 on the Norfolk Hospital, dated 16 January 1830, identifies the following contractors and suppliers: James Rudder (Agent); M. Cooke (for plank and timber); G. C. Wheeler (to pay workmen); T. Towson (stone); John Tunis (lime and plank); J. Phillips (paving bricks); D. H. Miller (glass); Geo. D. Wetherill (material for hospital); Geo. Harrison of Phila. (paint); Nash Legrand (Agent); Francis Harley (copper); McKim & Sons (copper); Smith & McGreedy (building stone) (Holcomb 1930: 153-154).
5. ORIGINAL PLANS AND CONSTRUCTION. (Refer to HABS No. VA-1287 for a history of the Hospital site.) In December 1826, John Haviland's plan for the Hospital was accepted.⁹ It can be assumed that preparations for the construction of the Hospital building were underway by March of 1827: the American Beacon reported on March 19, 1827 that "...the preparations for the erection of the edifice are in progress." (Holcomb 1930: 138) According to Holcomb, Haviland began his work at the Hospital site on Monday, April 2, 1827, the same date the cornerstone was laid (Holcomb 1930: 138). Haviland submitted his first quarterly report to the Secretary of the Navy on June 23, 1827, by which time all the foundations had been laid and the first-story walls were half completed (Holcomb 1930: 143-44).

The Hospital was built upon a peninsula of land at that time called Tucker's Windmill Point, and subsequently known as Hospital Point, situated opposite downtown Norfolk on the Elizabeth River at its confluence with Scotts Creek. The main block of the Hospital was sited on a slight rise of land, taking advantage of sea breezes and beautiful views of the Elizabeth River to the north, Norfolk to the east, and the Navy Yard at Gosport to the south.

⁹The details of how Haviland first became involved in the Naval Hospital project are not known.

The plan of the original Hospital was in the form of a hollow square, with the front of the building exclusively for administrative offices, two rear wings for housing patients, and a "tub room" for sanitary facilities behind the administrative building, connected to the ends of the rear wings by covered walkways on each floor. The wards, easily accessible by medical staff from the administrative offices, were designed so they could be isolated in case of contagious disease. Sheltered on their inner and outer elevations by iron-columned galleries, the wards were easily cross-ventilated (Baigell 1965: 125). The American Beacon of 19 March 1827 described Haviland's plan as follows:

The draught exhibits the model of a very capacious and tasteful structure, of two stories and a basement with a handsome flight of steps. The front is embellished with a portico, supported by a range of pillars, giving it a very impressive effect. A covered balcony runs around each story of the wings, and all the interior arrangements are very judiciously planned for the comfort and convenience of the patients. (Holcomb 1930: 138)

Haviland's description of the Hospital dating from around the time he began his work on 2 April 1827 describes the dimensions, materials, and intended functions of the Hospital building:

This building is constructed of granite and Freestone, three stories high on a Basement of twelve feet. Its form is that of a hollow square 172 feet on its principal front, by 192 feet in depth, its entrance facade faces the north-east and Norfolk, and is embellished with a bold Doric Portico of ten columns accessible by twenty steps that stretch ninety two feet the whole length of the portico, the whole of this front is finished of chisel dressed Virginia Freestone, all other external surfaces of this edifice is finished with hammer dressed granite.

The center part of the two longitudinal or side elevations recede eight feet, leaving a 40 feet wing at each extreme, the recess thus formed is filled up with a Piazza floor, post, and railing, to each story from which every room has access the windows being finished down to each floor combine the property of doors. Similar piazzas are carried round the interior of the hollow square.

In the rear front is disposed the baths water-closets and reservoir insulated from the main building but accessible under cover in each story by means of the piazzas (Holcomb: 138-139).

According to Haviland, the Hospital was constructed to be fireproof, with masonry walls, and vaulted brick ceilings. In addition, Haviland specified four fireproof iron stairways, one at each corner of the plan, that in combination with

the exterior galleries provided private and easy access to each room. According to Haviland, the roofs were to be covered with Welsh slate, and the portico gutters and conductors were designed to be manufactured of copper (Holcomb 1930: 138-140).

Haviland writes that he designed the building to accommodate from three to five hundred beds, with sufficient additional living quarters for the superintendents, doctor, nurses, domestics, and the public offices belonging to them. According to Haviland, the kitchen was to be located in the basement, with adjoining bakery and laundry facilities. Fuel storage rooms, a larder, and dairy were to be located in the rooms under the foundation of the portico. Finally, Haviland states that a reservoir fed from water collected on the roof and channeled into cisterns located in the central courtyard below was to provide water for baths, water closets, the kitchen and laundry (Holcomb 1930: 138-140).

A survey of the Hospital grounds by Haviland shows the location and orientation of the Hospital facing northeast, on the southwest portion of Hospital Point (see attachment). The Hospital footprint depicted on the survey corresponds to Haviland's description of the building as a "hollow square," and indicates that he originally intended to build two detached flanking houses (never constructed) each connected to the Hospital by a long wall. Haviland's survey also shows a convalescents' exercise grounds and gardens extending behind the Hospital, all contained by horseshoe-shaped garden walls.

The bottom portion of the survey included a front elevation of the Hospital with its monumental Doric portico, and illustrated the proposed facade designs for the two flanking houses connected to the Hospital by the long stone walls. The Hospital elevation shows a flight of steps up to the portico with flanking plinths, rectangular panels over the windows, a massive Doric entablature, four symmetrically-placed interior chimneys, a hipped roof, and a roof balustrade centered on the ridge of the roof. The two houses, a Surgeon's House (southeast), and a Superintendent's House (northwest), were two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed Greek Revival-style residences with Doric entablatures similar to the Hospital, and featuring one-story, three-bay front porches with Tuscan columns. The stone walls connecting the houses to the Hospital featured two door openings on each flanking wall; the first at the point where the wall met the front corners of the Hospital, and the second about midway between the Hospital and each house (John Haviland, "Elevation of the Principal Front," November 7, 1832).

Haviland's floor plans of the Hospital dating from 1832 ("Plan of Basement," "Plan of First Floor," "Plan of Second Story," "Plan of Third Story") coincide with his earlier description of the building. In addition to the kitchen, laundry and storage areas mentioned by Haviland, the basement plan included a Convalescent Sailors' Laundry and Sailors' Dining Room in the two ward wings, and bathing and toilet facilities in the rear building.

It is significant to note that although the portico and front portion of Haviland's original building still remain extant, the remainder of the building has been altered during the various additions and renovations to the structure. A notable departure from Haviland's design occurred during the 1907-10 renovation when the original main staircase was removed and replaced with a larger staircase and grand entrance foyer.

Haviland's first-floor plan indicates that the original staircase was of a lighter, narrower design than the present stair, and rose up to the right and left along the back wall of the longitudinal hallway that ran along the rear elevation of the main building. An historic photograph indicates that the staircase featured a molded rail and was terminated by turned newel posts with volutes (view 57). In addition, Haviland's first-floor plan shows that there were groin-vaulted vestibules terminating each end of the main longitudinal hallways, with transverse arches supported by pairs of columns. The photograph confirms that the vaulted vestibules were constructed.

As Haviland mentioned, he included offices and quarters for the medical personnel in his design; his plans show them on the second and third stories of the main building.

The design of the ward wings was similar on the first, second and third stories: a linear arrangement of five rooms connected by a central corridor, terminated on each end by a staircase and "Nurses Room" (nurses' station). At the extreme southwestern end of each ward wing were located six sleeping rooms for ward officers.

According to Haviland's plans, the rear building contained the Surgeon's Dissecting Room on the first floor; a Dead Room and two Bathing Rooms on the second floor, and three cisterns on the third floor.

Patients could be transported on hand-carried stretchers from floor to floor by means of the staircases at the ends of each of the two rear medical ward wings, and by the center staircase in the front main block. Additional vertical circulation was provided by exterior staircases located on the interior courtyard galleries (view 56).

The earliest representation of the Hospital as it was actually built appears in a 1851 lithograph by F. Sachse, showing both the Hospital and a residence with three outbuildings. This residence, located east of the Hospital, is presumably the one that served as quarters for the Surgeon in Charge (HABS No. VA-1287-32). The design of the Hospital shown in the lithograph appears to be in keeping with Haviland's above description and his 1832 drawings.

The 1851 lithograph depicts an aerial perspective view of the Hospital, showing the building facing the river from its prominent position on Hospital Point.

Corresponding to Haviland's 1832 front elevation drawing, the facade of the Hospital reads as a two-story elevation with a monumental Doric portico and frieze, while the rear ward wings are three stories (the third story on the wings corresponds to the level of the Doric frieze on the facade). Galleries are shown on the inner courtyard elevations of the ward wings and rear building as well as on the exterior elevations, and a high garden wall is depicted that appears to correspond to the horseshoe-shaped wall on Haviland's survey enclosing gardens at the sides and rear of the Hospital.

A commemorative medal, "The Yellow Fever Medal" (view 58),¹⁰ shows the facade of the Naval Hospital on one side, giving an indication of the building's architectural details. The Hospital is portrayed on a high watertable, with a two-story tall, fifteen-bay front elevation featuring rectangular panels over the windows, and a projecting nine-bay portico with ten colossal Doric columns spanning the height of the building. An entablature featuring a Doric frieze with triglyphs appears on the portico and continues on the front elevation. The building is capped by a hipped roof, and four interior chimneys, two on each side, flank the pediment.

A photograph from ca. 1875-1876 (HABS No. VA-1287-13) shows that the general appearance of the Hospital had been accurately depicted in the 1851 lithograph and on the 1856 commemorative medal. The photograph also shows that the Hospital facade featured recessed rectangular panels over the six-over-six sash windows with shutters. It appears that the rectangular panels may have been painted black at the time. There is a cast-iron lamppost on each plinth flanking the portico steps, and an exterior door opening on the side elevation of each plinth to the storage area under the portico (the door openings and lampposts are still extant). There are four interior chimneys, two at each juncture of the portico and the main facade (no longer extant). The photograph also depicts long, flanking garden walls extending into the landscape from the front corners of the Hospital (no longer extant). The side elevations of the ward wings rise up behind the wall to a height of three stories over a raised basement and feature the aforementioned galleries.

A later photograph shows that by ca. 1892 both the window shutters and the garden wall flanking the Hospital facade had disappeared (view 52). The photograph also clearly shows the rectangular panels above the windows as unpainted recessed stone panels.

A 1901 photograph shows the southeast elevation of the Hospital and a very tall picket fence around the Hospital compound (HABS No. VA-1287-15). The exterior elevations of the ward wings were granite ashlar, and were each

¹⁰Presented to the Hospital in 1856 by the Town Council of Portsmouth to honor the Hospital staff for their gallant fight during the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1855 ("Naval Hospital's Beginnings Date to 1827," Virginia Pilot Ledger Star, December 11, 1983, 3-4).

thirteen bays long and three stories high, with six-over-six sash windows and stone lintels. The seven central bays on each long exterior elevation were recessed for the galleries. The photograph shows that square stone columns with cushion capitals existed on the exterior side elevations at basement level, and the remaining three galleries above featured thin coupled iron columns on plinths with rectangular panels. Balustrades with plain banisters and rails between the plinths enclosed the galleries. The photograph indicates that there were five interior chimneys and two end chimneys on each ward wing.

The original appearance of the interior elevations of the central courtyard can be determined from several sources. Judging from Haviland's plans and the print, "The Naval Hospital in 1851," a four-story wood gallery with cast-iron columns enclosed the courtyard, providing covered passageways around the courtyard and connecting the ward wings to the rear building at the end of the courtyard. A photograph from 5 November 1914 showing a rear view of the interior courtyard after the rear building was removed gives an indication of the appearance of the interior galleries (HABS No. VA-1287-19). The galleries occur on each of four stories and are supported by single thin columns with balustrades between them. Unlike the exterior elevations, the galleries on the interior courtyard projected out from the building and encompassed the entire interior elevations of the ward wings.

A ca. 1914 photograph showing a detail of the first five bays of the interior gallery on the northwest ward wing (view 56) shows that the basement-level gallery had round cast-iron columns with Tuscan-type capitals, while the upper galleries had round columns on square plinths. Balustrades with simple rectangular balusters and rails enclosed the galleries on the upper three stories, and steep flights of wood stairs provided vertical circulation from floor to floor. The door openings from the wards onto the galleries had double-hung sash windows over wood gates except at the basement level which had paneled wood doors.

Photographs or illustrations depicting the original rear elevation of the Hospital with the rear toilet building were not found.

6. ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS. The first alteration that appears to have occurred to the Hospital is documented by the ca. 1892 photograph (view 52), and illustrated more clearly by a photograph of 1902 (view 53), showing a view of the facade and northwest elevation. The flanking stone wall which appeared in the earlier ca. 1875 photo (HABS No. VA-1287-13) was replaced with an elaborate cast-iron fence (still extant) in approximately the same location as the previous wall. In addition, the shutters which appeared in the ca. 1875 photograph had been removed from the building by ca. 1892.

The Hospital underwent a major renovation between 1907 and 1910. The original exterior appearance of the main Hospital was retained for the most part,

except for the removal of the rear building which transformed the original hollow square into a U-shaped plan. The rear wall of the main block was extended to accommodate a new main staircase, and to help support a fourth-floor attic and a dome which accommodated up-to-date operating facilities. The portico remained untouched for the most part (Holcomb 1930: 362).

A photograph from 2 November 1908 (view 54) indicates that the fourth-floor attic and dome (still extant) were constructed prior to the flanking wings. The wings, added in 1909, extended laterally from the northwest and southeast side elevations of the main building to provide additional ward space (Conaway 1986: 5). They were symmetrical three-story, stucco-clad additions featuring recessed rectangular panels above the windows, and paired massive interior end chimneys connected by parapets. According to Holcomb, the wing additions were completed in 1910 (Holcomb 1930: 362). The appearance of the Hospital after the renovations and additions of 1907-10 is illustrated by two photographs of 5 November 1914 (HABS No. VA-1287-19 and view 55).

Holcomb writes that during construction, patients were moved to a tent camp behind the Hospital structure. The Hospital building was dismantled, with only the outer walls remaining standing. The entire masonry structural system was replaced with steel girders and fireproof construction. Much of the material from the old building was saved for reuse, including the doors, woodwork, and the marble mantels from the fireplaces (Conaway 1986: 4-5). Modernization included the installation of ventilating equipment, new kitchen equipment, fire protection, physical therapy equipment, x-ray equipment, and indoor toilet and washroom facilities, making the rear building obsolete (Conaway 1986: 5). Sometime during or following the Hospital renovation the rear building was torn down. By the time the above photographs of 5 November 1914 were taken, the rear bathing and toilet building had been removed.

The architects for the 1907-10 renovation were Messrs. Wood, Donn and Deming, of Washington, DC; the contractor was the George A. Fuller Construction Company (Holcomb 1930: 355). Architects Waddy Butler Wood, John M. Donn, and William I. Deming were responsible for a number of important commissions in Washington, DC and throughout Virginia during the eight years of their partnership (1902-10). During that time, the firm's most important work was the Masonic Temple of 1907. It is important to note that Wood, Donn & Deming, in addition to designing the 1907-10 additions to the Portsmouth Naval Hospital, were also the architects for the 1904 Medical Officer's Quarters B and C (HABS Nos. VA-1287-E and -B).

Waddy Wood, a native of St. Louis, graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He appears to be the best known and most prolific of the partners. After his departure from the firm, he designed numerous diplomatic, commercial, and institutional buildings in the Nation's Capital. He also planned many temporary buildings for all branches of the government during the first

World War. He was elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1916, and continued in practice until his retirement in 1940 (Withey 1956: 670).

William Deming, a native of Washington, DC, graduated from George Washington University. He continued in practice with Donn for ten years after Wood's departure, thereafter practicing alone. During the latter period, he designed a number of schools, hospitals and commercial buildings (Withey 1956: 168).

Architectural drawings from 15 June 1907 by Wood, Donn & Deming Architects indicate the alterations and additions proposed for the 1907-10 renovation (Wood, Donn, & Deming, Architects, "Alterations & Additions," June 15, 1907). The front elevation drawing shows the addition of the dome with a stucco-clad drum. The dome was lighted by six-light clerestory windows and a glass oculus, and was crowned by a galvanized iron cornice and tin roofing.¹¹

Other alterations included on the front elevation drawing are the addition of a balcony over the principal entrance (still extant), and the replacement of the original entrance with three-panel double doors with an inscribed transom (still extant). New four-light paired casement windows with wire mesh screens and heavy Indiana Limestone lintels and sills were specified for the basement. Short six-light windows replaced the triglyphs on the outer three bays of the facade,¹² while the triglyphs were retained on the portico. Vents to accommodate the new mechanical system were located on the rectangular panels above the first- and second-story windows. A stucco-clad parapet with rectangular panels was introduced above the facade cornice. The drawings specified that the whole roof be covered with a standing-seam tin roof, and that the flag pole be reset on the ridge of the portico roof.

The front elevation also shows the addition of the two lateral wings; however, the wings are crossed out and labeled "omit." Presumably, it was decided to build the dome first, then add the wings afterwards, which is confirmed by the 1908 and 1914 photographs.¹³ The specifications for the wings shown on the drawing corresponds to their general appearance today, indicating that although they were omitted from the 1907 drawings, the design was implemented soon afterward. The drawing shows flanking lateral stucco-clad wings on a raised basement, with six-over-six sash windows with Indiana Limestone sills, rectangular panels over the first- and second-story windows, a

¹¹The 1907 drawing, "Longitudinal Section," specifies a 6" concrete base covered by a tin roof for the dome.

¹²These windows were later modified to a six-over-six, double-hung configuration, probably in conjunction with the 1940-41 alterations.

¹³Plans and construction details from January of 1909 show that the wings were under construction by that time, and that the design for 1907 wing additions was retained for the 1909 construction (Wood, Donn & Deming, Architects, "Fourth Floor Framing Plan; Sections, Construction Details, Northwest Elevation; Location Plan/Wing Additions," January 1909).

galvanized iron cornice, and a tin standing-seam metal, clipped-gable roof. The 1907 rear elevation shows that the wings were designed to have two-bay, L-shaped, projecting rear pavilions on each end; the Nov. 5, 1914 photograph shows that the wings were indeed built with these pavilions.

The 1907 rear elevation shows a three-story stone addition with a raised basement on the center four bays of the original main block, probably to accommodate the new interior entrance foyer and stairhall that were added at this time. The rear addition also served to help support a dome of appropriate scale to the main block and front portico. Two tall stucco-clad chimneys were added behind the dome, and stucco-clad stair towers were introduced at the junction of the main block with the rear ward wings. Six-light attic windows were indicated for the fourth-floor addition on each side of the dome. The drawing specified that the end walls of the 1827-33 ward wings were to be painted, and that new wood balustrades were to be installed on the galleries.

It is significant to note that the 1907 rear elevation shows two-panel doors with rectangular transoms labeled "old," opening from each floor of the main block of the Hospital onto the galleries. Presumably these were the original doors onto the galleries. Similarly, the end walls of the rear ward wings have double door entries with rectangular transoms also labeled "old" at basement level.

The southeast elevation indicates that in addition to renovating the wood balustrades on the galleries, the original door openings (configured with double-hung sash windows over hinged wood panels) were to be converted to windows by removing and infilling the lower paneled portion of the openings. The drawing also specifies that "new lattice" panels were to be introduced between the paired columns on the gallery, and that wrought-iron grilles were to be installed over the basement windows on the three outer end bays on the wings. The drawing directs that the old roof on the ward wings be retained.

Interior additions and alterations shown on the 1907 Longitudinal Section featured the introduction of a monumental columned entrance foyer with a grand main staircase, and a columned second-floor landing (see Part II. Architectural Information, section C for description). Doors with one large glass pane above two smaller wood panels were specified for the basement through third stories on the main block and the inner three bays of the 1907-10 wings; the plan specified rectangular transoms over the doors in the basement. Double five-panel doors were specified for the operating rooms, and for the upper three stories on the outer two bays of the 1907-10 wings. The plan shows a fireproof ceiling with a fixed ceiling skylight over the operating room, and an iron ladder for access to the dome above.

The 1907 transverse section details the specifications for elevator towers and directs that the original mantels on the first floor be reset. The drawing also

specifies that the old portico roof be retained, and that stone parapets be added to the portico.

The 1907 First Floor Plan and Section (transverse) further details the entrance foyer and also specifies the introduction of a marble entrance vestibule¹⁴ (see architectural description). The entrance foyer, or "Lobby" was to have a terrazzo marble floor with a border, while the flanking hallways had wood floors (now covered with vinyl tile). Glass screens with French doors were specified to cover the rectangular openings to the hallways off the entrance foyer. Brick fireplaces were to be built on the ends of the flanking 1907 wing additions (still extant).

The 1907 Plan of the Operating Floor¹⁵ specified that the old cornice and gutters on the main block be retained. Terraces with tile floors were introduced on the rear corners of the main block. Corridors led from the stairs and elevator at each end of the main block to the operating suite under the dome. A 1908 rearrangement of the plan of the Operating Floor (Wood, Donn & Deming, Architects, "Plan of Operating Floor," ca. June 1908), shows the final arrangement of the plan, with a surgeon's room and wash room adjacent to the operating room on the northwest, and a sterilizing room adjacent on the southeast. Across the center longitudinal corridor were located an instrument room, surgical dressing room, etherizing room and nurses' preparing room.

Landscape features indicated on the 1907 plans included a rear wall connecting the ends of the rear ward wings with a center opening for a driveway. Although also indicated by the 1907 rear elevation, the wall does not appear in the 1914 photograph.¹⁶ The basement plan specified that the old well which was located at the southwest end of the central courtyard be filled in.

A plot plan of January 9, 1909 shows four radiating axial walks and a semicircular walk originating at the front of the Hospital. A fence in a horseshoe plan encircled the rear of the Hospital, and enclosed gardens located behind the building. A second fence and a walk along the exterior of the fence ran along The Circle behind the Hospital. Boxwood hedges were planted at the foundation of the 1907-10 southeast wing addition. A tunnel ran between the

¹⁴A 1907 drawing shows detailed plans and sections of the marble entrance vestibule, and main entrance foyer and grand staircase, with a Front Door Section Thro' Vestibule; Longitudinal Section Thro' Lobby; Half Plan of Lobby, 1/2 Section Looking Towards Vestibule; and 1/2 Section Looking Towards Main Stairs.

¹⁵The 1907 plan showed a Surgeon's Room and Wash Room adjacent to the Operating Room on the northwest, and an Instrument Room and Sterilizing Room adjacent on the southeast. Across the center longitudinal hall were located an X-Ray room, Recovery Room, Etherizing Room, and a Surgical Dressing Room.

¹⁶The 1907 Wood, Donn & Deming basement plan shows that an "old fence" with iron gates enclosed the central courtyard between the two rear wings. The drawings give an elevation for new iron gates, and it appears that this wall was built of either brick or stone.

Central Power House (HABS No. VA-1287-J) and the 1907-10 northwest wing of the Hospital.

During the thirty years that followed the completion of the 1907-10 additions and alterations, only minor changes were made to the Hospital. In 1919 the first fire escapes (open) were added to the ends of the 1827 rear ward wings, and to the rear elevations of the 1907-10 wings (removed with the addition of the 1941 rear wings) ("Plan of Fire Escapes & Fire Doors," 2 January 1919). In 1926 the Operating Floor was rearranged to accommodate a second operating room across the corridor from the main operating room,¹⁷ and electric lights were installed throughout the Hospital ("Fourth Floor Plan, South Side," November 6, 1928).

Additional changes to the Hospital which reflected developments in medical technology occurred incident to World War II. Beginning in 1940, two three-story, reinforced-concrete wings on raised basements and with buff-colored brick cladding were added to the rear of the 1907-10 wings. The 1940-41 additions were designed by the prominent Richmond, Virginia, architectural firm of Marcellus Wright & Son, Associates. The wings were constructed to house modern surgical facilities, orthopedic and neuropsychiatric facilities, security cells and locked wards for neuropsychiatric patients, medical ward space with washroom and toilet facilities, Navy Exchange facilities, EKG and BMR examining facilities, and a kitchen and mess halls (Conaway 1986: 13-18).

Marcellus Eugene Wright, Sr. (1881-1962) was born in Hanover County, Virginia on April 5, 1881. He was educated at the Virginia Mechanics Institute in Richmond, VA, and the School of Applied Art in Philadelphia, PA. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1905, and studied in twelve European countries. He returned to Richmond in 1912 where he established his office. He was registered as an architect in the District of Columbia, North Carolina, and Virginia. Wright was known primarily as an architect of public buildings and hotels. Some of his more prominent works include the Hotel John Marshall, Richmond (1929); the Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point Comfort, VA, (1930); and the Parcel Post Building, Richmond (1936). He was the winner of the State of Virginia War Memorial Competition of 1925; President of the Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1929 and 1931; appointed member of the Advisory Committee of Architects for the Williamsburg Restoration, 1929; Group Representative to the Fourteenth International Congress of Architects in Paris, 1937; appointed Commander of the Sons of the Confederate Veterans in 1940; President of the Sons of the American Revolution, 1948; and received Fellowship Honors from the American Institute of Architects in 1953 (American Architects Directory 1956; and Winthrop 1969).

¹⁷A Surgical Supplies and Nurses Room replaced the Surgical Dressing Room; a second Operating Room replaced the Etherizing Room; and an Anaesthetic Room replaced the Nurses' Preparing Room. ("Fourth Floor Plan," November 6, 1926)

Marcellus Eugene Wright, Jr., was born in Henrico County, Virginia, February 16, 1907. He received a Bachelor of Architecture in 1929 and a Master of Architecture in 1930 from the University of Pennsylvania, and a Certificate from the École des Beaux-Arts, Fontainebleau, in 1928. Wright was registered as an architect in both North Carolina and Virginia. Some of his more prominent works include Big Meadows Lodge, Shenandoah National Park, VA (1938); Western State Hospital, Staunton, VA (1946-55); Byrd Airport, Richmond (1947); and the Richmond Slum Clearance Housing Project (1951-55). In addition to his architectural work, he was an Instructor of Architectural Drawing for the Richmond Division of the College of William and Mary. A military man, he served as a Major in the US Army from 1942-1945, and in the Army Reserves from 1945-54. He was Vice President of the Society of American Military Engineers, 1954; Director of the Mental Health Association of Virginia, 1953-56; President of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, 1954-56; and President of the Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, 1948-50 (American Architects Directory 1956; and Winthrop 1969).

Plans from December 31, 1940 show the specifications for the 1940-41 wings, featuring a precast-concrete porte-cochere with fluted columns on the southeast wing, and a similar porte-cochere on the northwest wing. The incorporation of these elements in the building design reflected the change in the hospital and its surroundings from a primarily pedestrian scale in the nineteenth century, to a vehicular scale in the mid-twentieth century.

The December 1940 plans specified that the basement story was to be clad in precast concrete panels, and the double-hung sash windows were to have cast stone sills. A cast stone cornice with a brick parapet topped by a cast stone coping crowned the building. A brick elevator tower was situated at the juncture of the 1907-10 and 1940-41 wings, with entrance vestibules on the first floor off the porches, and stair landings with elevator lobbies on all floors ("South Wing, South and West Elevations," December 31, 1940). One of the most significant 1940-41 alterations which occurred to the 1907-10 wings was the addition of a new corridor along the rear elevation. These corridors were constructed to facilitate circulation from the 1827-33 main block to the 1940-41 wings ("Basement Plan, Additional Wings," September 6, 1940).

Changes since 1940 have included the partitioning of the various ward wings into laboratories, examining rooms, and offices. The dictates of advancing medical technology have necessitated the periodic upgrading of the building's utilities, with exposed pipes and conduits now running along the ceilings and walls of the building's interior. Specific alterations include the 1950-51 enclosure of Haviland's ward-wing galleries with poured-concrete curtain walls and numerous large arrangements of steel transom windows (the galleries were converted to hallways and office space) ("Replacement of Porches," November 30, 1950). At the same time a fire escape was attached to the southeast elevation of the northwest 1940-1941 wing ("New Fire Escapes," May 24, 1950).

New fire towers with concrete stairs replaced the existing fire escapes in 1960, and the roofs on the 1940-41 wings were built up ("Alterations to Building #1, Fourth Floor Plan Schematic," March 15, 1960; "Alterations to Building #1, Third Floor Plan Schematic," March 15, 1960). At the same time new wire-glass windows were installed on the window openings at the juncture of the 1907-10 and 1940-41 wings with the main block, and new doors with wire glass transoms replaced the french doors off the first-floor entrance foyer ("Alterations to Building #1, First Floor Plan Schematic," March 15, 1960).

In 1964-65 the tin roof on the main block and on the 1907-10 wings was replaced with a standing-seam copper roof ("Roof Replacement," April 8, 1964). In 1977-78 the windows on the 1940-41 corridors on the rear elevation of the 1907-10 wings were replaced, and the sills repaired. In 1984-85 the fire escapes on the ends of the 1827-33 rear ward wings were enclosed. In 1983-86 the roof was built up on the 1950-51 gallery enclosures, and the cornice was removed and vinyl siding added on the 1907 elevator towers.¹⁸

B. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The first major public health crisis in which the Portsmouth Naval Hospital played a major role was the devastating yellow fever epidemic of 1855, responsible for thousands of deaths at Gosport, Fort Nelson, Portsmouth, Norfolk, and the Hospital. The town of Portsmouth acknowledged the great efforts and contributions of the Portsmouth Naval Hospital staff in fighting the epidemic with a commemorative medal presented to the Hospital in 1856 by the Town Council of Portsmouth.

During the Civil War, the Portsmouth Naval Hospital, strategically located on the former site of the Revolutionary-era Fort Nelson, was considered a significant military objective. In April 1861, the State Convention of Virginia passed the Ordinance of Secession, and Norfolk, Portsmouth, the Navy Yard, and the Naval Hospital became a frontier of the Confederacy. Shortly after the March 1862 battle on the Elizabeth River between the ironclads, the Monitor and the Merrimac (renamed the Virginia), the Hospital was retaken by Federal forces, and used by the army for the duration of the war to treat wounded soldiers.

With the outbreak of the Spanish-American War on 1 May 1898, the number of patients in the Hospital, which seldom exceeded forty except during the Civil War, increased dramatically. Gangrene, tetanus, and other infections of complicated fractures and post-surgical wounds caused the greatest mortality of patients.

The evolution of the Hospital building reflected significant advancements in the practice of medicine and surgery from the nineteenth to the early twentieth century. After the provision of up-to-date operating facilities as part of the 1907-10 Hospital

¹⁸Field survey by Michael B. Newbill, Newbill & Beale, Architects, July 23, 1991.

remodeling, the annual admission rate by 1914 grew to over 2,500; the average daily admission rate was over 225 patients. (Holcomb 1930).

With the outbreak of World War I, admissions jumped again, necessitating the addition of temporary ward space. By 15 September 1917, eight new pavilion wards of forty beds each were constructed in a radiating plan behind the Hospital. Additional enlisted men's temporary barracks and semi-permanent bungalows also were built behind the Hospital to the southwest.

With the outbreak of World War II, the Hospital complex experienced another period of rapid growth. To accommodate new medical technology and a greater range of needs, the Hospital building was enlarged and modernized in 1940-41. Temporary medical wards again were constructed behind the Hospital building to house the large increase in patient admissions.

During the 1950s it became apparent that the increased healthcare needs caused by the growth of the Naval presence in Hampton Roads could not be supported by the aging Portsmouth Naval Hospital facility. As a result, in 1960 a new hospital building was constructed in the southeastern portion of the complex. Rapidly changing healthcare practices and the advancement of medical technology, however, made the 1960 building obsolete even as it was being occupied. During the 1960s through the 1980s, a large part of the existing ward space in both the 1827-33 Hospital and the 1960 building was converted to clinic and office space to support the steadily growing need for out-patient services.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. GENERAL STATEMENT

1. **ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER.** The Portsmouth Naval Hospital is a large Greek Revival-style building constructed of reinforced concrete with Virginia Freestone, granite, stucco, and brick cladding. The three-story Hospital with a front facade of twenty-nine bays (15-bay main block constructed 1827-33; two seven-bay flanking wings built 1907-10) sits on a raised basement with a high water table, and has four three-story rear wings dating from separate building campaigns in 1827-33 and 1940-41. The two original 1827-33 rear wings on the main block remain extant, although the iron-columned galleries are gone and the spaces have been enclosed. It is still possible, however, to see the original window and door openings of the ward wings with their massive granite lintels and sills on the interior walls of the galleries. The facade features a monumental Doric portico which still contains the original granite-and-brick basement storage area located under the front steps. The main block is crowned by a 1907 attic-story addition which features a central copper-roofed, skylit dome with an octagonal base that still houses the Hospital's operating rooms from that period (no longer in use). The interior features a monumental, columned entrance foyer and grand staircase dating from 1907-10. The building is capped by a clipped-gable standing-seam metal roof (altered) on the 1827-33 and 1907-10 portions, and a flat composition asphalt roof on the 1940-41 wings. Additional exterior features include a five-bay cast-iron balcony centered on the facade under the portico between the first and second stories; elaborate flanking cast-iron balustrades that extend laterally across the front of the 1907-10 wings from the front corners of the 1827-33 facade; and unusual reinforced-concrete porte-cocheres on the 1940-41 wings supported by finely detailed fluted square columns.
2. **CONDITION OF FABRIC.** The Hospital is in good overall structural condition. The various roof surfaces and elements are generally in good condition. The condition of the Aquia sandstone on the 1827-33 facade varies from poor to good, and represents the major preservation issue on the exterior of the building. Other exterior walls, including their fenestration, are in sound condition except for deterioration of paints and coatings.

The interior of the Hospital is generally in good condition. The basement storage area and the 1907-10 operating rooms, however, have been vacant for some time and therefore exhibit deterioration from lack of regular maintenance.

B. DESCRIPTION OF EXTERIOR

1. **OVERALL DIMENSIONS.** The Hospital measures 394 feet long, 140 feet deep, and 58 feet high. It has an overall area of 200,398 square feet. The building is symmetrically massed with an original main block and two rear wings creating a U-shaped plan. Flanking lateral wing additions occur on each end of the main block. Rear wing additions extend from the rear corners of the flanking lateral wing additions. The building has three full stories above a raised basement, plus an attic-story addition over the main block surmounted by a central dome.
2. **FOUNDATIONS.** The foundation, encompassing the raised basement, is constructed of ashlar with brick relieving arches in the original building; and of reinforced concrete on the wing additions. The exterior surface of the foundation walls is of stuccoed sandstone scored to resemble ashlar, both on the original section and on the 1907-10 lateral wings. The exterior of the 1940-41 foundation is faced with exposed-aggregate reinforced-concrete panels.
3. **WALLS.** The facade of the original main block is clad in Virginia Freestone, commonly known as Aquia sandstone, while the partially-exposed side elevations are granite ashlar.

Identically-sized, contrasting rectangular concrete panels occur between the first- and second-, and second- and third-story windows on the principal facade. The panels are flush with the surface of the facade, indicating that they have undergone some alteration. Early photographs show the rectangular panels were originally recessed. Plans from 1907 indicate that vents were inserted in the rectangular panels during the renovation of that period. The present condition of the rectangular panels indicates the vents were later closed.

The galleries of the original 1827-33 rear ward wings are enclosed by load-bearing brick walls painted white, regularly punctuated by large arrangements of multi-pane steel transom windows. The brick walls almost completely enclose the original ashlar construction; the only such construction still visible on the exterior of the ward wings is on the last three bays of the outer elevations (southeast and northwest) which are not covered by curtain walls.

The 1907-10 lateral wings are reinforced concrete with stucco cladding, as are the fourth-floor attic and octagonal drum of the copper dome. The 1907-10 addition to the rear elevation of the main block is constructed of ashlar painted white, and features a paneled wood parapet.

The 1940-41 wing additions are reinforced concrete faced in buff-colored brick with molded, exposed-aggregate, reinforced-concrete trim. The rear gallery additions on the 1907-10 lateral wings are similarly treated, having been constructed during the 1940-41 renovation.

4. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS, FRAMING.** The Hospital is primarily of steel I-beam and reinforced concrete construction, with wood-frame roofs on the 1827-33 and 1907-10 sections. Original construction is extant only in the portico basement and foundation which features reverse brick relieving arches, and in the thick ashlar walls of the 1827-33 rear ward wings. Elsewhere, only the exterior shell of the original Hospital construction remains.

5. **PORCHES, STOOPS, BALCONIES, BULKHEADS.** The principal porch is located on the center of the main facade (northeast elevation). It is three-stories tall and consists of nine bays, with colossal Doric columns (no flutes or bases) and corner pilasters, an entablature with blank architrave, a Doric frieze with large-scale triglyphs (no metopes), and an unornamented pediment with a raking cornice. The portico is covered by a gable roof that features a stone parapet with recessed panels. A broad flight of sandstone steps encompasses the width of the porch, flanked by large ashlar plinths painted white, each with an elaborate cast-iron lamppost on top. Plain black-painted wrought-iron balustrades occur on the plinths along the front of the portico colonnade. Elaborate cast-iron balustrades similar to the balustrades along the front of the building (see below) occur on the northwest and southeast ends of the portico. Incised at regular intervals in the risers of the portico steps are seven rectangular openings, approximately 8" wide by 3" high, spaced six feet apart (all except one are plugged). Originally containing thick glass prisms, only the opening at the southeast end of the steps still provides light to the basement storage area below. In addition, six round glass skylights still exist on the landing of the front steps under the portico at approximately six-foot intervals, three on each side of the main entrance, providing natural light to the upper basement storage area located immediately below. Bronze stair rails run up the center of the front steps, and along the sides of the staircase. The area in front of the portico steps is paved in flagstone. A flagstone sidewalk continues from the front of the Hospital around the corners to the junctions with the 1907-10 lateral wings, where it is replaced by a concrete sidewalk.

A low ashlar wall about three feet in height exists along the front elevation of the Hospital, extending laterally from the front corners of the main block to the outer, front corners of the 1907-10 wing additions. Possibly a remnant of the original wall in the same location, the existing wall supports an elaborate cast-iron fence painted black that has fluted balusters terminated on top and bottom by decorative acanthus leaves. A gate with its original knob-and-lock hardware occurs at the junction of the fence with each side of the main block of the building. The gate has square posts cast in the form of columns with recessed round-arched panels, a capital, and spiked finials. The area between the fence and the front wall of the 1907-10 wings is covered with gravel and accommodates air-handling equipment.

Centered above the main entrance and spanning five bays between the first and second stories is a cast- and wrought-iron balcony painted white. It is supported by scroll-work brackets and has a plain iron balustrade painted off-white.

A porte-cochere constructed of reinforced concrete with exposed-aggregate, reinforced-concrete cladding is located on the southeast elevation of the 1940-41 section at the intersection of the 1940-41 and 1907-10 wing additions. It features well-detailed, paired, fluted, square corner columns, an entablature with a two-fascia architrave and blank frieze, a denticulated cornice, and a flat roof. An access drive between The Circle and Rixey Place passes underneath the porte-cochere.

A similar three-bay porch exists on the northwest side elevation of the corresponding 1940-41 northwest wing, also featuring paired fluted square exposed-aggregate, reinforced-concrete columns. A later concrete-block vestibule now occupies the area under the porch, with a glass door on the southwest elevation of the vestibule.

Adjacent on the southwest is a concrete-block maternity entrance to the 1940-41 wing. It is a flat-roofed porch with a large rectangular opening on the southwest end. A concrete ramp leads to automatic double sliding doors. The door mechanism covers an earlier double-door entry with flanking fluted concrete pilasters and four-over-four sidelights.

A loading dock exists on the rear elevation of the main block between the two rear ward wings. It is covered by a shed roof supported by steel columns, with concrete ramps and a poured-concrete loading platform contained under the shelter of the roof. Dual-access elevators open off of the loading areas at the junction of the 1827-33 ward wings and the main block.

A one-story reinforced-concrete porch clad in exposed-aggregate panels with a six-bay arcade exists on the inner courtyard elevation of the 1940-41 southwest wing. Four original columns without bases and with square cushion capitals remain on the northeastern three bays (the rest have been replaced with reinforced concrete pillars). The porch is enclosed with concrete panels on the northeastern end of the six-bay arcade with an additional three-bay section (making it a nine-bay porch) that meets the rear elevation of the 1907-10 lateral wing at the corner juncture between the two wings. A steel double fire door with a rectangular transom exists under the porch in a central location. A steel fire escape occurs on the fifth bay from the southwestern end of the 1940-41 wing at the third floor level (top floor), which extends out over the porch and descends to the ground.

A large one-story, poured-concrete utility appendage dating from the mid- to late twentieth century is attached to the last three bays (southwest) on the

northwest elevation of the 1827-33 northwest wing. It has a flat roof and is without window or door openings.

The rear elevations of the 1907-10 wings have 1940-41 gallery additions which serve as connecting corridors between the 1940-41 wings and the main block of the building. They are of similar construction to the 1940-41 wings and feature banks of large fixed tripartite windows with lower single-light transoms.

Exterior steel fire escapes exist on the ends of the 1827-33 ward wings, with door openings onto the fire escapes from the central longitudinal hallway and the former gallery corridor on each floor. The fire stair towers are enclosed with corrugated aluminum siding interspersed with semi-opaque corrugated fiberglass panels for natural light.

6. CHIMNEYS. Two symmetrically-placed interior chimneys with tall stacks capped by projecting cornices are located on the rear of the main block behind the dome. Paired interior chimneys occur on the southwestern ends of the 1827-33 ward wings. Paired interior chimneys connected by parapets with arched openings occur on the outer ends of the 1907-10 wings. All of the chimneys are stucco-clad brick. There are a number of metal vents with decorative, star-shaped finials located on the central ridge of the ward wing roofs.

7. OPENINGS

- a. Doorways and doors. The principal entrance to the Hospital is centered on the facade under the portico. A set of double glass doors in wood frames give access to a handsome marble entrance vestibule with a white marble threshold.¹⁹ A paneled wood transom above the door is inscribed "United States Naval Hospital. Built 1827 - Remodeled 1908." A pair of wood sliding doors, with three panels surrounded by raised decorative medallions, is set on tracks within the wall thickness inboard of the present entrance doors.

Doorways to the basement under the front portico exist from the 1827-33 construction period. The twentieth-century steel double doors with rectangular transoms are located in the outer side walls of the plinths flanking the portico steps.

Two symmetrically located entries occur on the rear elevation of the main block flanking the loading dock, where the rear ward wings join the main block. An additional entrance occurs on the rear elevation of the main block under the porch covering the loading dock. Altered in the mid- to late twentieth-century, the entries have glass doors in metal frames.

¹⁹The vestibule is not indicated on Haviland's first-floor plan. A detailed drawing of the vestibule first appears on the 1907 renovation drawings, and the egg-and-dart moulding shown around the inscription over the door is similar to the mouldings on the column capitals in the 1907 entrance foyer.

Altered twentieth-century metal fire doors exist on the basement level of the 1827-33 ward wings, at both the central courtyard and on the outer elevations. Mid-twentieth-century glass doors in metal frames are set into the altered door openings at the ends of the 1827-33 ward wings at basement level. On the upper floors, additional altered door openings with metal fire doors occur on the ends of the 1827-33 ward wings, opening onto the attached fire escapes.

An exterior doorway with a metal fire door occurs on the rear south corner of the octagonal drum under the dome where it opens onto a small concrete balcony surrounded by a paneled wood parapet.

The entrance to the 1907-10 southeast wing and the adjacent 1940-41 wing addition is located at the 1940-41 concrete porte-cochere on the southeast elevation of the Hospital at the juncture between the two wings. The entry has glass double doors in wood frames, a rectangular six-light transom, and flanking four-over-four sash sidelights over concrete raised panels. Fluted concrete pilasters occur on each side of the doorway, which is reached via a flight of concrete steps with black-painted wrought-iron stair rails. The entrance opens onto a foyer connecting the two wings, with a steel and concrete staircase rising from the basement to the upper floors.

A similar, corresponding door opening exists on the opposite side of the building, under the concrete portico at the juncture of the 1907-10 northwest wing and adjacent 1940-41 wing. The doorway (altered) is covered by a pair of mechanized glass doors in metal frames.

A nearby doorway to the southwest (on the northwest elevation of the 1940-41 northwest wing addition) has its original five-paneled wood double doors, a blocked rectangular transom, and a stone threshold. The door opening is recessed within a plain exposed-aggregate structural-concrete door surround with a slightly projecting cornice.

A fire door exists at the end of the 1940-41 northwest wing at basement level. A fire door with a rectangular shatter-proof glass transom (single fixed-pane) exists on the enclosed portion of the arcaded porch on the interior courtyard elevation of the same wing.

- b. **Windows and shutters.** The windows on the facade under the portico at first- and second-story levels are six-over-six sash with beaded wood surrounds and plain wood sills. Shutter hinges on each side of the windows are still extant. Air conditioners are inserted in several of the first-story windows. The window in the center bay at the second-story level is set above a pair of hinged wood panels. The window opening previously contained a door that opened onto the balcony (the original door casing and hinges are visible on the interior). Short, paired, four-light casement windows occur at the third-story level under the portico. The central opening of each triglyph on the entablature under the pediment is glazed. The remainder of the principal facade of the 1827-33 main section has three stories of six-over-six sash

windows with beaded wood trim, and stone lintels and sills. The basement windows have stone sills with drip moldings.

The rear elevation of the main section has six-over-six sash windows similar to those on the principal facade, and features a large center tripartite window lighting the main stair landing between the first and second stories. The large window is made up of a twelve-over-twelve sash window flanked on each side by fixed sixteen-light panels. The window is topped by a three-part transom with a center twelve-light fixed panel flanked by two six-light fixed panels.

The dome at the fourth-floor attic has two-high stacked, transom-type, clerestory windows. The windows at the attic corridors flanking the central area are of a two-light steel transom design.

The 1827-33 ward-wing galleries are gone and the spaces are now enclosed on both sides with load-bearing brick walls painted white containing large arrangements of steel transom windows. The three end bays on the outer elevations of the wings, however, never had galleries, and still contain the original six-over-six sash windows with moulded wood surrounds and stone sills with drip moldings.

The windows on the front and side elevations of the 1907-10 lateral wings are six-over-six sash with wood surrounds and stuccoed sills with drip moldings. Decorative recessed panels occur under each of the first- through third-story windows. Air-duct vents and air conditioners are inserted in many of the basement windows. A heat pump with an adjacent flat-roofed concrete-block utility housing exists on the front elevation of the northwest wing at the third bay. The remainder of the basement windows are covered with steel grilles. The rear elevations of the 1907-10 wings have altered, tripartite, fixed windows dating from the 1940-41 period of construction.

The 1940-41 wings have primarily six-over-six sash windows with wood surrounds and exposed-aggregate reinforced-concrete sills with drip moldings, except at the corners of the side elevations and on the rear elevations, where some openings contain tripartite windows with six-over-six sash flanked on each side by four-over-four sash sidelights. In addition, some fenestration has been altered (bricked) — for example, the third bay on the northwest elevation of the 1940-41 northwest wing originally had a tripartite arrangement, indicated by the width and pattern of the bricks blocking the opening.

8. ROOF

- a. Shape, covering. Roof types vary throughout the building. Although the roof over the main block was altered in 1907-10 for the fourth-floor attic and domed operating area, the original stone parapets on each end of the main block are still extant. The cross gable on the portico has a standing-seam metal roof (altered from original slate-covered roof). The 1907-10 fourth-

floor attic has a side gable roof covered by standing-seam metal sheathing, and the central dome is covered in copper sheathing. Both the 1827-33 ward wings and the 1907-10 lateral wings have clipped-gable roofs and are sheathed in standing-seam metal cladding. The 1940-41 wings are flat-roofed with brick parapets, and are covered in composition sheathing.

- b. Cornice, eaves. The main block features a heavy projecting stone Greek Revival-style cornice and a stone parapet with recessed panels. The 1907-10 lateral wings continue the same cornice design, but without the parapet. The 1940-41 wings have molded, exposed-aggregate concrete cornices of a design sympathetic to the 1827-33 and 1907-10 portions, and are crowned by plain brick parapets. The walls enclosing the galleries of the original ward wings have simple concrete copings.

The Hospital building has a complete gutter system with many of the original copper downspouts still in use. The gutters are on the edges of the roofs, along the inside of the parapets, with interior drains that travel down through the cornices to the downspouts attached to the exterior wall surface.

- c. Dome, towers. The dome is built of wood-frame construction over a stucco-clad brick octagonal drum, and features a central oculus (blocked).

Reinforced-concrete elevator towers occur at the juncture of the 1827-33 main block and rear ward wings, and at the juncture of the 1907-10 and 1940-41 wings. They are covered by flat composition roofs, and have small vented openings. Wood-frame towers with vented openings and shed roofs occur adjacent to the towers at the juncture of the 1827-33 main block and rear ward wings. A brick tower with six-over-six sash windows and a flat composition roof is located at the junction between the northwest 1907-10 lateral wing and the 1940-41 northwest wing.

C. DESCRIPTION OF INTERIOR

1. FLOOR PLANS. (For the arrangement of interior spaces, refer to the Key to Interior Photographs.) The general arrangement of the interior retains Haviland's original concept of a main administrative building with attached ward wings. However, the various spaces within the Hospital have accommodated changing functions throughout the life of the building. Nevertheless, the administrative offices and conference rooms are still located in the main block, while outpatient services, including clinics and laboratory facilities, are located in the attached 1827-33, 1907-10 and 1940-41 wings, a large part of which are no longer used for hospital wards.

Horizontal circulation on each floor of the Hospital is provided by longitudinal hallways along the rear elevation of the main block, along the enclosed galleries of the 1827-33 ward wings, and along the central hallways of both the 1907-10 and 1940-41 wings, with additional circulation at the rear of the 1907-

10 wings as a result of the 1940-41 construction. Vertical circulation is provided by a main central staircase between the first and second floors, and by stairways and elevator towers at the perpendicular junctures of the hallways between the 1827-33 main block and rear ward wings, and at the junctures between the 1907-10 and 1940-41 wing additions.

A marble-walled entrance vestibule dating from 1907-10 serves as the main entrance to the Hospital at the first floor. The vestibule opens onto the entrance foyer and main staircase which occupy a central position in the building. Flanking the central stairway are two small offices; additional offices occupy the front portion of the main block. The 1907-10 lateral wings and the 1827-33 and 1940-41 rear wings, once wholly devoted to medical wards, now consist largely of clinic and office space. The former galleries on the 1827-33 rear ward wings are now used as corridors, offices or storage space.

The second floor of the main block features a large meeting room in the central position behind the portico, flanked by offices similar to those at the first floor. The main staircase rises up to the second floor corridor which opens up to overlook the entrance foyer below. The lateral and rear wings are configured much as they are on the first floor.

The third floor is almost entirely devoted to ward, clinic and office space, with few of the distinguishing spaces or features of the first or second floors.

The fourth-floor attic is largely devoted to the former operating suite that dates from the 1907-10 remodeling, and which is no longer in use. Mechanical equipment is located in storage spaces adjacent to the flanking corridors, as well as on the former exterior terraces (now enclosed) at the outer ends of the corridors and in the attics of the lateral and rear wings.

The basement contains mechanical and service spaces in the main block of the building, with wards, clinics, offices and storage areas in the lateral and rear wings. An additional storage area is located under the portico, accessible through a doorway off the main longitudinal corridor. The area has two levels; the upper-level storage area is at the same level as the basement floor of the Hospital and has storage closets off a longitudinal hallway. A wood staircase through a rectangular opening leads into a lower-level storage area at the second bay from the southeast end under the steps of the main entrance.

2. STAIRWAYS. The main staircase, dating from the 1907-10 renovation, is centrally located off the rear of the main entrance foyer. The staircase rises a short distance toward the rear of the Hospital to a center first-floor landing, from which two flights of stairs rise to the right and left to a second pair of stair landings. The stairs then turn and rise toward the front of the building to the second-floor landing. The second-floor landing has a balcony with a balustrade overlooking the stairhall.

The staircase has white marble treads with black striations, and black-painted cast-iron risers with panels. The lower two stair treads curve around the newel post at the base of the staircase. The staircase features a cast-iron balustrade painted gold, with balusters in a stylized geometric pattern, and a curved, molded mahogany banister rail. The square newel posts with rectangular panels and flutes are painted gold and have capitals with egg-and-dart moldings and decorative rosettes. The newel posts are surmounted by cast-iron urns painted black with acanthus-leaf garlands, which are topped by flame-shaped finials. The baluster posts are also square with panels, and are painted gold with plain square capitals and decorative raised medallions (except for the top right baluster post on the first stair landing which lacks its decorative medallions). The staircase has a cast-iron stringer with rectangular panels which is painted black. The walls of the stairhall are covered by a paneled wood wainscot. There are two vase-shaped wall sconces on the northwest and southeast walls of the main stairhall. The stairhall is separated from the second story corridor by a dropped beam supported by two square Tuscan columns on wood-paneled plinths and egg-and-dart echinus mouldings.

Four additional stairways also intended for general use are of a mid-twentieth-century design, constructed of steel and reinforced concrete. Two enclosed stairways at the perpendicular junctures of the 1827-33 main block and rear ward wings are located adjacent to elevator towers. These stairways have a switchback configuration and are accessible from each floor by a fire door. Two additional steel stairways are located at the perpendicular junctures of the 1907-10 and 1940-41 wings. These stairways are in an L-shaped configuration, open to the adjacent hallways, with a triangular-shaped open lightwell. Additionally, there is an enclosed, exterior, steel firestair on the end of each of the 1827-33 rear ward wings.

3. FLOORING. The primary floor covering used throughout the Hospital is vinyl tile, possibly for reasons of sanitation and durability. It is a speckled ivory-and-grey pattern of mid- to late twentieth-century vintage. The floors of many of the offices and patient clinics recently have been carpeted. The 1907-10 entrance vestibule has a floor of square, white marble tiles (approximately 10" by 10") set in a diagonal pattern, with a tall black-and-white variegated marble baseboard. Other floor coverings used in the building include the 1827-33 stone floor of the lower storage area, the twentieth-century concrete floor of the upper storage area under the portico; the turn-of-the-century tan-colored quarry tile floor of the basement level in the main block; the 1907-10 white ceramic tile floors of the fourth-floor operating rooms under the dome (the tile floor of the main operating room is covered by a later raised plywood floor); and the 1907-10 black-and-white alternating linoleum tile floors in the flanking adjacent fourth-floor attic hallways. Former exterior terraces located at the outer ends of the fourth-floor hallways have turn-of-the-century quarry-tile floors.

4. **WALL AND CEILING FINISH.** The primary wall and ceiling finish throughout the Hospital is painted plaster on lathe. The walls of the main entrance vestibule are white, gray and rose-colored marble arranged in a decorative pattern of recessed panels, with a barrel-vaulted ceiling of painted plaster. The 1827-33 rear ward wings have painted granite ashlar walls, and painted plaster ceilings. Many of the offices and patient clinics, especially in the rear ward wings, have had partition walls and suspended ceilings installed during the mid- to late twentieth century. The walls and ceilings in the basement storage area under the portico are painted plaster over stone and brick; deteriorated paint and plaster have exposed some of the stone and brick underneath. The fourth-floor operating rooms have 1907-10 white ceramic tile covering the walls up to the base of the clerestory windows, with painted plaster walls and ceilings above the level of the tile. The center corridor and auxiliary rooms in the operating area have 1907-10 white ceramic tile covering the walls up to a height of about six feet, with painted plaster walls and ceilings above. The fourth-floor terraces are enclosed with rough wood framing, plywood and wire-mesh.

5. **OPENINGS**

- a. **Doorways and doors.** According to Holcomb, many of the original doors and wood trim were reinstalled after the 1907-10 renovation of the Hospital (Holcomb 1930: 362). The current appearance of the doorways and doors in the 1827-33 main block seems to correspond with Holcomb's description, with Greek Revival-style paneled wood doors, wide paneled door jambs, and molded wood door surrounds.

The decorative treatment of the doorways and doors in the main block reflects the hierarchical arrangement of the plan, with the most elaborate door treatments occurring on door openings off the entrance foyer, and with first-floor doorways receiving more attention than those of the upper stories. The main entrance has glass double doors (altered) with an elaborate two-fascia door surround featuring flanges, and a flat projecting cornice topped by an egg-and-dart moulding painted gold. On each side of the main entrance there are small closet-type doors, each with a single raised panel. There are two interior door openings off the entrance foyer, on the northwest and southeast walls, with door surrounds similar in detail to the elaborate main entrance. The northwest doorway (altered) now contains a window.

The first-floor door openings in the main block have paneled door jambs, two-fascia door surrounds, and wood doors with single raised panels framed by a molding. The second-floor door openings in the main block have deeply recessed five- and six-paneled doors with paneled door jambs and single-fascia door surrounds.

The doorways from the first and second floors of the main building to the rear ward wings contain wood doors (altered), ten-light rectangular transoms (probably original), and single-fascia wood surrounds.

The upper-level of the basement storage area has both Greek Revival-style four-panel wood doors with single-fascia beaded door surrounds and wood doors with four rectangular panels containing screens. The lower-level basement storage area has arched openings and iron gates.

The fourth-floor operating area under the dome has varied door treatments, consisting of both paired, double-acting doors and plain, single, hollow wood doors painted white, with marble thresholds. Some door jambs are wood-paneled while others are marble. There are molded wood door surrounds that begin above the level of the ceramic tile wainscot. The door openings leading from room to room within the principal operating area have marble doorjambs and thresholds. The central corridor under the dome has wood-paneled door jambs and marble thresholds, except for the main entrance to the operating room, which has marble door jambs. This doorway, originally a double-door entry, has been narrowed to a single-door opening. An adjacent doorway to the southeast has been widened from its original single opening.

Wide rectangular openings occur between the center corridor under the dome and the adjacent fourth-floor hallways. The rectangular openings feature deeply-incised wood door surrounds and bull's-eye corner blocks. The door openings to the storage rooms off the fourth-floor hallways have four-panel single wood doors with simple wood door surrounds. The door openings on the ends of the halls have wide four-panel doors, and wood door surrounds similar to the rectangular openings from the center corridor. Fire doors to the stair and elevator vestibules on each end of the fourth-floor hallways are six-panel galvanized-steel fire doors.

The 1827-33 rear ward wings have thick ashlar walls punctuated regularly by deep rectangular door openings with large stone lintels from the galleries to the interior rooms.

- b. Windows. The windows also reflects the hierarchical arrangement of the plan, with the more elaborate window trim occurring on the first floor and simpler window treatments on the upper floors. The first-story windows in the main building are deeply set the thick walls and have wide wood-paneled jambs with single recessed panels framed by beaded moldings, wood sills, and two-fascia surrounds beaded on the inner edges and framed on the outer edges by a molding. The windows of the second- and third-story formal meeting rooms and administrative offices are similarly treated. The large tripartite window lighting the main staircase at the top of the first landing has a beaded wood window surround, and a plain wood sill. The remaining windows on the upper stories of the main building have plain painted plaster jambs with rounded corners, and deep wood sills reflecting the depth of the walls.

The windows on the original ward wings have simple rectangular openings in the thick granite walls, with wide jambs and massive stone lintels and sills.

Most of the windows have been blocked or boarded. The galleries on the ward wings are enclosed and have large arrangements of steel transom windows with reinforced-concrete sills.

The clerestory windows of the fourth-floor operating rooms have slanted marble sills. Natural lighting was originally provided by two large skylights, one over the central corridor, and the other over the main operating room. The wood-frame skylight over the main operating room is divided into four nine-light sections in a rectangular configuration. The skylight over the central corridor, now boarded, is in two sections. The skylights were presumably lit by the oculus in the dome. The windows on the adjacent fourth-floor hallways are rectangular two-light transoms with deep plaster jambs and sills.

The dome superstructure is accessible through a rectangular opening in a corner of the central corridor ceiling, reached by a steel ladder attached to the southwest wall of the corridor.

Circular glass lenses mounted into the thick stone floor of the portico and rectangular glass prisms in the risers of the front steps of the Hospital light the basement. All of the original skylights on the floor of the portico are extant. Only one original skylight in the portico steps is extant; the rest are plugged with concrete.

6. DECORATIVE FEATURES AND TRIM. The 1907-10 entrance vestibule has marble detailing that is particularly noteworthy. White marble Tuscan pilasters flank the door openings, with similar white marble pilasters on the interior corners of the space. Rose-colored marble panels surrounded by a white marble ground occur on the northwest and southeast end walls of the vestibule, with similar but simpler detailing on the walls adjacent to the two sets of double entry doors. The junction between the marble-paneled walls and the white-painted, plaster-covered, barrel-vaulted ceiling is marked by a projecting wood cornice. The vault features contrasting rose-colored painted bands with gold-painted Greek key motifs. A ceiling fixture with a plaster ceiling rosette holds a suspended lamp. The vault ends are semicircular with raised plaster panels.

The main entrance foyer features coupled Tuscan columns supporting a dropped beam on each side of the intersection of the foyer with the longitudinal hallway. The columns have egg-and-dart echinus moldings painted gold, and green marble bases. Similarly treated square Tuscan pilasters support the ends of the beams at the side walls of the foyer. The space is crowned with an architrave, frieze and cornice, and there is a clock centered on the dropped beam immediately in front of the main staircase.

The decorative woodwork which remains from the original 1827-33 Hospital is most elaborate in the first-floor administrative offices. The offices have molded wood chair rails, and tall cornices below the ceilings which feature plaster decorative reliefs in a stylized geometric pattern.

Most of the decorative woodwork on the second floor occurs in the formal areas such as the second-floor stair landing which has wood-paneled wainscotting painted white, and in the second-floor conference rooms which have a wood chair rail.

The woodwork on the third story is very simple, with plain baseboard and cornice moldings, and plain door surrounds being the only decorative treatment.

Original mantels still exist on the first, second, and third stories corresponding to the position of the chimneys which were located on the main block flanking the portico. The two mantels on the first floor are the most elaborate, reflecting the hierarchical arrangement of the Hospital plan. They are black-and-white variegated marble mantels featuring Ionic columns and flat projecting cornices. The brick fireplaces have black marble facings and hearths. The brick is imprinted with the mark "Savage-1." A gas feeder line is located in the center of each fireplace.

There are four second-floor mantels, in two different designs located back-to-back on each side of the building. The first type, occupying the inner position of each back-to-back pair, is of black marble with linen-fold pilasters featuring contrasting plain white marble caps in the place of capitals. Linen-fold brackets curve out above the caps to support the flat projecting cornice with rounded corners and a grooved edge. White marble panels with black striations are located above the pilaster caps on the sides of the mantel. The brick firebox is faced with terra-cotta tile painted blue. The fireplace appears to have been gas fired, as there is a gas feeder pipe in the fire place. The second type, occupying the outer position of each back-to-back pair, is also of black marble, with large scrolls in the place of pilasters supporting the flat projecting cornice. The firebox is similarly treated with terra-cotta tile facing.

The third-floor mantels were not accessible, although verbal confirmation of their existence was obtained from the medical staff.

Fireplaces are also still extant at some of the rooms at the outer ends of the 1907-10 lateral wings. These are generally a simple design of stretcher-bond brick with a brick jack-arched opening and a painted wood fascia and projecting mantel shelf.

7. **HARDWARE.** Much of the original door and window hardware has been replaced over the years. Some of the original shutter fittings, however, are still extant on the principal facade.

Original door hardware and iron gates still exist in the basement storage area. At the upper level, a screen of iron bars with two hinged gates secures a hallway to the northwest. There are two iron gates on the lower level still extant,

one that secures access to the storage bays to the northwest of the wood steps, and another securing a room on the southeast end of the basement under the southeast stair plinth. This end room also has four iron wall fixtures, perhaps for supporting storage shelves, two on the northwest wall and two on the southeast wall, about four to five feet up the wall.

The fourth-floor operating area also retains much original hardware. The surgeon's washroom still has its sink, ceramic tile shower stall, and the remains of an enclosed toilet stall. The sinks and medical storage cabinets still remain in the storage rooms. In addition, two autoclaves from the operating suite's later years still remain in the sterilizing room just southeast of the main operating room. Cast-iron radiators are located under the windows along the exterior walls of the operating suite.

8. MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

- a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation. Air-conditioning for the Hospital building is provided by rooftop equipment; the 1907 Central Power House provides steam heat. Radiators throughout the building are the cast-iron free-standing, floor-mounted type, and are generally set into the wall beneath the windows and covered by wood enclosures with perforated metal grilles.
- b. Lighting. The Hospital uses suspended fluorescent lighting, and some incandescent lights. Nearly all original light fixtures were replaced or removed during the mid-twentieth century.
- c. Plumbing. The plumbing system has been replaced or renovated for the most part during the twentieth century. Some of the plumbing is exposed, and runs along the ceilings and walls of the longitudinal hallways, along with exposed fire sprinkler piping.
- d. Elevators. There are two dual-access elevators made by the Otis Elevator Company, located at the perpendicular junctures of the 1827-33 main block and rear ward wings. Two additional single-access elevators are located at the junctures of the 1907-10 and 1940-41 wings. The plan configuration of the elevators and staircases has been altered from that shown on the 1907-10 plans. The original elevators were replaced, probably around the 1950s. Continuously updated as part of their general maintenance, the most recent modifications to the elevators have been the addition of new electronic controls in the 1980s.

D. SITE

1. GENERAL SETTING AND ORIENTATION. The Portsmouth Naval Hospital is sited on a slight rise overlooking Hospital Point and facing the Elizabeth River to the northeast. Stone embankments protect the point from wave action on the

Elizabeth River. On the southeast side of Hospital Point the riverfront forms a sandy beach area. The Hospital faces onto Rixey Place, which forms a short cross-axis running in front of the building and intersects at both ends with Williamson Drive. Williamson Drive encircles Hospital Point and continues around behind the Hospital where it joins The Circle. Intersecting The Circle farther south is Barton Avenue, running southwest to northeast on axis with the central rear courtyard of the Hospital.

The "Lawn"²⁰ in front of the Hospital on Hospital Point and the area immediately surrounding the building provide a park-like setting for the Hospital, with numerous flowering shrubs and shade trees. Concrete benches and trash receptacles with exposed-aggregate concrete panels are scattered throughout the landscape. Two radiating diagonal concrete walks traverse the Lawn from the front of the Hospital to the tip of Hospital Point. Traditional cast-iron lampposts probably dating from the late nineteenth century line the walk in front of the Hospital.²¹ The sandstone Saunders Monument designed by John Haviland in 1828, and a Revolutionary War cannon commemorating Fort Nelson are situated on Hospital Point. A brick guesthouse (formerly a crew quarters and waiting room for hospital launches on the Elizabeth River) and wood pier are located on the easternmost tip of Hospital Point. Temporary parking currently occupies a large portion of Hospital Point, with gravel parking bays obscuring parts of the diagonal walks.

There are three courtyards at the rear of the Hospital formed by the 1827-33 and 1940-41 ward wings. The central courtyard behind the main block is framed by the two 1827-33 ward wings. It is used primarily as a service entrance to the Hospital, and is paved with asphalt with a center concrete platform for garbage containers. The southeastern courtyard is planted with a grass lawn and features a large magnolia. The northwestern courtyard is paved with asphalt and is used for parking and mechanical and electrical equipment.

The area immediately to the southeast of the Hospital is planted with a grass lawn. An access drive between The Circle and Rixey Place passes under the porte-cochere on the 1940-41 southeast wing. A sundial is situated just to the east of the porte-cochere, and shrubs are planted along the foundation of the 1940-41 wing to the southwest of the porte-cochere. Mature magnolia trees line The Circle as it curves around behind the Hospital. Concrete sidewalks lined with modern lampposts run along The Circle, and traverse the grassy area to the south and southwest of the Hospital. Three one-story buildings, Medical Wards A, B and C (HABS No. VA-1287-G, -H and -I), are located immediately behind the Hospital, with an alley separating the medical wards from the rear walls of the Hospital wings. The area to the northwest of the Hospital is paved with asphalt and is used for parking.

²⁰The area in front of the Hospital on Hospital Point was labeled "Lawn" on Haviland's survey.

²¹The lampposts appear in photographs of the Hospital from the 1890s.

2. HISTORIC LANDSCAPE DESIGN. The original design of the Hospital grounds by John Haviland reflected his European training in Palladian formalism. The 1832 survey of the Hospital grounds by Haviland (see attachment) shows the location and orientation of the Hospital, on the southwest portion of Hospital Point facing northeast. The Hospital footprint depicted on the survey corresponds to Haviland's description of the building as a "hollow square," and indicates that he originally intended to build two detached flanking houses (never constructed) each connected to the Hospital by a long wall. Representative of early innovative ideas about the therapeutic quality of landscape, Haviland's survey shows a convalescents' exercise grounds and gardens extending behind the Hospital in a horseshoe plan, all contained by garden walls. Haviland labeled the area in front of the Hospital "Lawn," but he did not specify a landscape design for Hospital Point on the survey. Located nearby on Haviland's survey are a wharf at the east end of Hospital Point; a U.S. Magazine, guard house, and landing some distance to the southeast of the Hospital; and a burying ground some distance to the west of the Hospital.

The earliest representation of the early pedestrian-scale landscape appears in a 1851 lithograph by F. Sachse, showing the Hospital building as well as a residence, east and in front of the Hospital, which became the quarters for the Surgeon in Charge (HABS No. VA-1287-32).²² The design of the Hospital grounds as shown appears to be in keeping with Haviland's description and 1832 drawings, with a front wall and horseshoe-shaped walled gardens behind. The landscape around the Hospital appears originally to have been a park-like setting with an axial path leading from the steps of the front portico to the tip of Hospital Point, and a road around the perimeter of the point. The stone embankments indicated on Haviland's survey (still extant) appear to have protected the point from erosion. Treelines were planted along the axial path and circular road, and the surrounding landscape behind the Hospital and to the southeast and southwest was covered with thick groves of trees. The Saunders Monument was located on the north side of the axial path, halfway down Hospital Point from the Hospital. A wharf extended into the Elizabeth River on the eastern and southern sides of Hospital Point. The U.S. Magazine and the guard house were located in a grove of trees to a short distance southeast of the Hospital, fronting on the river.

The map, "Norfolk and Portsmouth in 1851" is illustrated in the margins with vignettes portraying prominent buildings of Norfolk and Portsmouth, including the Naval Hospital. The aerial view of the Hospital on the map indicates further that Haviland's design for a convalescents' exercise yard and horseshoe-shaped walled gardens may have been constructed. The vignettes also show a similar landscape to the Sachse lithograph for the "Lawn" of the Naval Hospital, with a long, tree-lined allée extending on axis from the front of the Hospital to

²²According to Holcomb, the quarters for the Surgeon in Charge was demolished in 1859 after a new quarters, Quarters A, known as "The Myrtles," was constructed southeast of the Hospital in 1857.

the tip of Hospital Point, and a tree-lined drive encircling the point. (Holcomb 1930: 260-261).

Holcomb writes that by 1860 the Hospital was still visible from the river as the trees on Hospital Point had not grown tall enough to obstruct the view. A grove of pines, known variously as "Hospital Woods" or "Fort Woods" (HABS No. VA-1287-B-25), stretched from behind the Hospital to the Park View district of Portsmouth. The only roads on the Hospital grounds led directly to the buildings. The undergrowth of the woods was dense, and the grounds were enclosed by a fence. A survey of 1876 confirms Holcomb's description of the Hospital grounds ("Survey of Hospital grounds and environs," survey taken in 1874. Tracing made March 17, 1900, from original Topographic Sheet No. 1332 in the Archives of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey). In addition, the survey shows a series of four tree-lined radiating walks originating from the area at the front of the Hospital, where before only an axial path had been shown, and a horseshoe-shaped enclosure encircling the rear of the building.

Historic photographs indicate that sometime between ca. 1876 and the early 1890s, the front wall was removed and replaced by a cast-iron balustrade (still extant). Although the Sachse lithograph and the 1851 vignette show the horseshoe-shaped gardens encircling the rear of the building, no photographic evidence has been found to confirm their existence. However, a wood picket fence enclosing the side yard of the southeast wing does appear in a photograph from 23 March 1901.

According to Holcomb, in 1866 a large landscaping project was undertaken to lay out the grounds in the form of a park. However, the 1874 survey shows that the plan had not been implemented by that time. It is possible that the landscape plan was undertaken sometime between the late 1870s and the 1890s. Holcomb writes that in 1899, the grounds included more than six miles of meandering roads covered with oyster shells, and that the park was a popular attraction with local residents (Holcomb 1930: 234, 337-338). It seems likely that many of the magnolia trees in front of the Hospital on Hospital Point and lining The Circle to the side and rear of the building date from this period. A plan of the grounds from a survey taken January 1896 shows the layout of these roads and confirms that a major landscaping campaign was completed by that time. In addition, the plan shows the four radiating walks emanating from a semicircular walk in front of the Hospital. Rectangular gardens or exercise areas appear to be located to either side of the Hospital. A semicircular walkway or road connects the two rear wings and intersects with a rear axial road (the present Barton Avenue). The side yards and the area behind the Hospital are enclosed by an inner and outer fence in a horseshoe-shaped configuration.

Historic photographs dating from 1908 and 1914 indicate that minimal alterations to the landscape around the Hospital were made during the 1907-10

remodeling of the Hospital. Any changes made would likely have been a result of the construction of the new wings and the removal of the rear building at the end of the two ward wings.

The outbreak of World War I resulted in the construction of a large number of temporary buildings on the Hospital grounds in the wooded area behind the Hospital to the south and southwest. Part of this development included the construction of eight medical wards in a radiating plan behind the Hospital, and two crematories in the area immediately behind the Hospital. Most of the building materials and supplies were delivered to the Hospital grounds by train. However, early evidence of the change from a pedestrian scale to a vehicular scale during the period between World War I and World War II is reflected in the introduction of a circular drive and an entrance on the end of the 1907-10 northwest wing at this time (Emergency Hospital Buildings Plot Plan, May 20, 1918). The overall landscape plan appears to have remained unchanged except for the removal of wooded areas behind the Hospital for the construction of the temporary buildings. No new roads except for those required for access to the temporary buildings are shown on the 1918 plan.

A survey of the grounds from 1932 indicates that by that date the temporary buildings behind the Hospital had been removed, and only a partial section of the fence which previously encircled the area behind the Hospital still remained. The survey also shows that only two of the original four radiating walks on Hospital Point still existed by that date. These two walks are still extant, but have been partially obscured by present temporary parking arrangements and archaeological excavations on Hospital Point.

The next major change on the Hospital grounds occurred at the outbreak of World War II when a new group of temporary structures were built, including four medical wards immediately behind the Hospital, and a laboratory adjacent to the Hospital on the southwest. A series of roads and pedestrian walks, indicating the increased role of vehicular transportation, were introduced to accommodate the new buildings. Otherwise, the general character of the landscape remained unchanged from its 1932 appearance.

The last major change to the immediate Hospital grounds occurred as a result of the construction of the 1940-41 wing additions. At this time a porte-cochere and circular driveway were added on the southeast side of the Hospital, and a parking area on the northwest side. In addition, the present arrangement of a rear service area at the central courtyard and parking lot in the northwest courtyard were introduced. Despite these changes, however, the general character of the 1932 landscape was retained. No major changes to the landscape setting of the area immediately around the Hospital have taken place since 1941, except for the removal of one of the four temporary medical wards, and the recent introduction of temporary gravel parking lots on Hospital Point.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS:

"Alterations to Building #1," First- through Fourth-Floor Plan Schematics (set of 5), March 15, 1960. LANTDIV, Norfolk, VA. Yards & Docks #58039-43. Microfiche.

"Basement Plan, Additional Wings, September 6, 1940." LANTDIV, Norfolk, VA. Yards & Docks #13618. Microfiche.

Brown, Calvin. "Plan of the Hospital Grounds at Portsmouth, Virginia." Tracing dated December 9, 1899, from a copy drawing made January 18, 1853, of an original drawing dated December 27, 1852. U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Microfilm.

Department of the Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks. "Central Power Plant," (lighting, 1st & 2nd floors) May 7, 1908. Public Works Office, Facilities Management, Portsmouth Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, VA. Blue-line print.

Department of the Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks. "Central Power House," (original construction drawing) 1907. LANTDIV, Norfolk, VA. Yards & Docks #51658-9. Microfiche.

Department of the Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks. "Central Power Plant," (original construction drawing) May 22, 1908. LANTDIV, Norfolk, VA. Yards & Docks # 51537. Microfiche.

Department of the Navy, Bureau of Yards & Docks. "Emergency Buildings Plot Plan, 20 May 1918." Public Works Office, Facilities Management, Portsmouth Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, VA. Yards & Docks #76701. Blue-line print.

"Fourth Floor Plan," November 6, 1926. U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Microfilm.

"Fourth Floor Plan," November 6, 1928. LANTDIV, Norfolk, VA. Yards & Docks #8170. Microfiche.

"Fourth Floor Plan, South Side," November 6, 1928. LANTDIV, Norfolk, VA. Yards & Docks #6975. Microfiche.

"General Development Map, Existing Conditions, 18 September 1979." Public Works Office, Facilities Management, Portsmouth Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, VA. Yards & Docks #15246. Blue-line print.

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Haviland, John. "Elevation of the Principal Front," November 7, 1832. Drawing originally was attached to the bottom portion of site plan of the same date (Drawing #551-2-18, Yards & Docks #4144). U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Drawing #551-31-4, Yards & Docks #4112. Microfilm.

_____. "Plan of Basement," November 7, 1832. U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Drawing #551-31-3, Yards & Docks #4113. Microfilm. (Attachment)

_____. "Plan of First Floor," November 7, 1832. U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Drawing #551-31-4, Yards & Docks #4114. Microfilm. (Attachment)

_____. "Plan of Second Story," November 7, 1832. U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Drawing #551-31-5, Yards & Docks #4115. Microfilm. (Attachment)

_____. "Plan of the U.S. Naval Hospital Grounds & Buildings." Original drawn November 7, 1832, copy drawing by W.P.S. Sanger, n.d., tracing by U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks, December, 1900. U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Drawing #551-2-18, Yards & Docks #4144. Microfilm.

_____. "Plan of the U.S. Naval Hospital Grounds & Buildings." Original drawn November 7, 1832, copy drawing by W.P.S. Sanger, n.d., tracing by U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks, December, 1900. U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Drawing #551-2-19, Yards & Docks #4149. Microfilm. (Attachment)

_____. "Plan of Third Story," November 7, 1832. U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Drawing #551-31-6, Yards & Docks #4116. Microfilm. (Attachment)

_____. "Plot Plan / Elevation of the Principal Front," November 7, 1832. U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Drawing #551-31-1, Yards & Docks #4111. Microfilm. (Attachment)

"Map of U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Sheet Layout, Subsurface Survey 1932." U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Microfilm.

"Map of U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Showing Conditions on June 30, 1933." U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Microfilm.

"Map of U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Showing Conditions on June 30, 1936." U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Drawing #551-3-23. Microfilm.

"Map of U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Showing Conditions on June 30, 1940." U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Yards & Docks #756058. Microfilm.

"Map of U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Showing Conditions on June 30, 1941." U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Drawing #551-3-28. Microfilm.

"Map of U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Showing Conditions on June 30, 1944." U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Microfilm.

"Map of U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Showing Conditions on June 30, 1945." U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Microfilm.

"Map of U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Showing Conditions on June 30, 1946." U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Microfilm.

"Map of U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Showing Conditions on June 30, 1947." U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Microfilm.

"Map of U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Showing Conditions on June 30, 1948." U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Microfilm.

"New Fire Escapes," 29 May, 1950. LANTDIV, Norfolk, VA. Yards & Docks #26335. Microfiche.

"Plan of Fire Escapes & Fire Doors," 2 January 1919. LANTDIV, Norfolk, VA. Yard & Docks #82670. Microfiche.

"Plan of House 'A' occupied by Commandant, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., 1898." Photo made 15 March 1919 from drawing dated 1898. Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum, Portsmouth, VA. 8" x 10" black-and-white photograph.

"Replacement of Porches," November 30, 1950. LANTDIV, Norfolk, VA. Yard & Docks #26471-26479. Microfiche.

"Roof Replacement," April 8, 1964. LANTDIV, Norfolk, VA. Yards & Docks #67931. Microfiche.

"South Wing, South and West Elevations," December 31, 1940. U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Drawing #551-31-282, Yards & Docks #313392. Microfilm.

"Survey of Hospital grounds and environs," survey taken in 1874. Tracing made March 17, 1900, from original Topographic Sheet No. 1332 in the Archives of the U.S. Coast and Geodesic Survey. U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Yards & Docks #4154. Microfilm.

"U.S. Naval Hospital Grounds and Adjoining Property on the West, Traced from the original Plat of the Survey of about 140 acres, made by Chas. Conner for Col. Thos. Newton, 1787 March 6." Tracing by the U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards & Docks, December 14, 1900. U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Drawing #551-2-9, Yards & Docks # 4157. Microfilm.

Wood, Donn & Deming, Architects. "Alterations & Additions to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia, Basement Plan," June 15, 1907. Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives, Alexandria, VA. Drawing #(551)-31-32, Yards & Docks #50597. Blue-line print.

_____. "Alterations & Additions to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia, First Floor Plan," June 15, 1907. Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives, Alexandria, VA. Drawing #(551)-31-33, Yards & Docks #50598. Blue-line print.

_____. "Alterations & Additions to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia, Fourth Floor Framing Plan," January 1909. U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Microfilm.

_____. "Alterations & Additions to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia, Front Elevation," June 15, 1907. Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives, Alexandria, VA. Drawing #(551)-31-37, Yards & Docks #50602. Blue-line print.

_____. "Alterations & Additions to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia, Location Plan; Wing Additions," January 9, 1909. U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Drawing #551-31-60. Microfilm.

_____. "Alterations & Additions to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia, Longitudinal Section," June 15, 1907. Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives, Alexandria, VA. Drawing #(551)-31-40, Yards & Docks #50605. Blue-line print.

_____. "Alterations & Additions to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia, Longitudinal Section Lobby, Half Section Main Stairs, Half Plan Lobby, Half Section Vestibule, Section Front Door Vestibule," June 15, 1907. Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives, Alexandria, VA. Drawing #(551)-31-41, Yards & Docks #50606. Blue-line print.

_____. "Alterations & Additions to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia, Plan of Operating Floor," June 15, 1907. Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives, Alexandria, VA. Drawing #(551)-31-36, Yards & Docks #50601. Blue-line print.

_____. "Alterations & Additions to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia, Plan of Operating Floor," ca. June 1908. U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Microfilm.

_____. "Alterations & Additions to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia, Rear Elevation," June 15, 1907. Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives, Alexandria, VA. Drawing #(551)-31-38, Yards & Docks #50603. Blue-line print.

_____. "Alterations & Additions to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia, Second Floor Plan," June 15, 1907. Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives, Alexandria, VA. Drawing #(551)-31-34, Yards & Docks #50599. Blue-line print.

_____. "Alterations & Additions to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia, Sections, Construction Details, Northwest Elevation," January 1909. U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Drawing #551-31-60. Microfilm.

_____. "Alterations & Additions to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia, Third Floor Plan," June 15, 1907. Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives, Alexandria, VA. Drawing #(551)-31-35, Yards & Docks #50600. Blue-line print.

_____. "Alterations & Additions to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia, Transverse Section, Southeast Elevation, 1/4 in. Scale Detail of Dome, Details Linen Closet, Dressers, Dumb Waiters," June 15, 1907. Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives, Alexandria, VA. Drawing #(551)-31-39, Yards & Docks #50604. Blue-line print.

_____. "Plan of Quarters for Medical Officers," 16 December 1904. U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Drawing #551-30-2, Yards & Docks #50584. Microfilm.

B. HISTORIC VIEWS:

"Fort Woods," showing a view of the Hospital Grounds adjacent to the Hospital, 1904. Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum, Portsmouth, VA. 8" x 10" black-and-white photograph.

Front view of the Portsmouth Naval Hospital with its newly constructed dome additions, 2 November 1908. Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum, Portsmouth, VA. 8" x 10" black-and-white photograph.

General view of the Portsmouth Naval Hospital showing the completed 1907-1910 wing additions, 5 November 1914. Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum, Portsmouth, VA. 8" x 10" black-and-white photograph.

Interior gallery on southwest ward wing, Portsmouth Naval Hospital, ca. 1914. Department of the Navy, Officer-in-Charge of Construction, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Contracts, Portsmouth Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, VA. 8" x 10" black-and-white photograph.

Original stairhall, Portsmouth Naval Hospital, 23 March 1901. Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum, Portsmouth, VA. 8" x 10" black-and-white photograph.

Plan of the "Rebel Fort Near Portsmouth," known as Fort Nelson, ca. 1776. Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum, Portsmouth, VA. Large-format photocopy.

Portsmouth Naval Hospital, ca. 1875-1876. Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum, Portsmouth, VA. 8" x 10" black-and-white photograph.

Portsmouth Naval Hospital, ca. 1892. Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum, Portsmouth, VA. 8" x 10" black-and-white photograph.

Rear view, Portsmouth Naval Hospital showing 1907-1910 additions, and the interior courtyard after the removal of the rear toilet and washroom building, 11 May 1914. Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum, Portsmouth, VA. 8" x 10" black-and-white photograph.

Sachse, F. Lithograph of the Portsmouth Naval Hospital, 1851. Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum, Portsmouth, VA. 8" x 10" black-and-white photograph.

View of northwest front corner, Portsmouth Naval Hospital, with cast-iron fence, 1902. Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum, Portsmouth, VA. Copy photo for Marshall W. Butt's *Portsmouth Under Four Flags 1752-1970*, p. 135.

View of southeast elevation, Portsmouth Naval Hospital, 1901. Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum, Portsmouth, VA. 8" x 10" black-and-white photograph.

Yellow Fever Medal presented to the Portsmouth Naval Hospital by the Town Council of Portsmouth, 1856. Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum, Portsmouth, VA. 8" x 10" black-and-white photograph.

C. INTERVIEWS:

Cutchin, Al. Telephone interview, February 6, 1991. (Public Works Office, Facilities Management, Portsmouth Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, VA).

Conaway, Theodore H., Jr. Interview, December 14, 1991.

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"New Naval Hospital Has 11 Outstanding Features," Virginia Pilot, 4 November 1958.

"Portsmouth Naval Hospital Ready," Virginia Pilot (Mar. 17, 1960): n.p.

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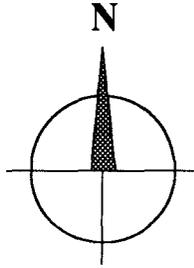
E. LIKELY SOURCES NOT YET INVESTIGATED:

Original copies of Haviland's drawings may still be extant in a repository of the National Archives or the U.S. Navy. Certainly, such drawings were available for microfilming ca. 1951-53 (U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA). Unsuccessful investigations for Haviland's drawings have been conducted at the National Archives' Cartographic and Architectural Branch in Alexandria, VA, and the Suitland Reference Branch in Suitland, MD. Further investigation may be warranted through the National Archives' Military Reference Branch, the Naval Historical Center, or the Washington National Records Center.

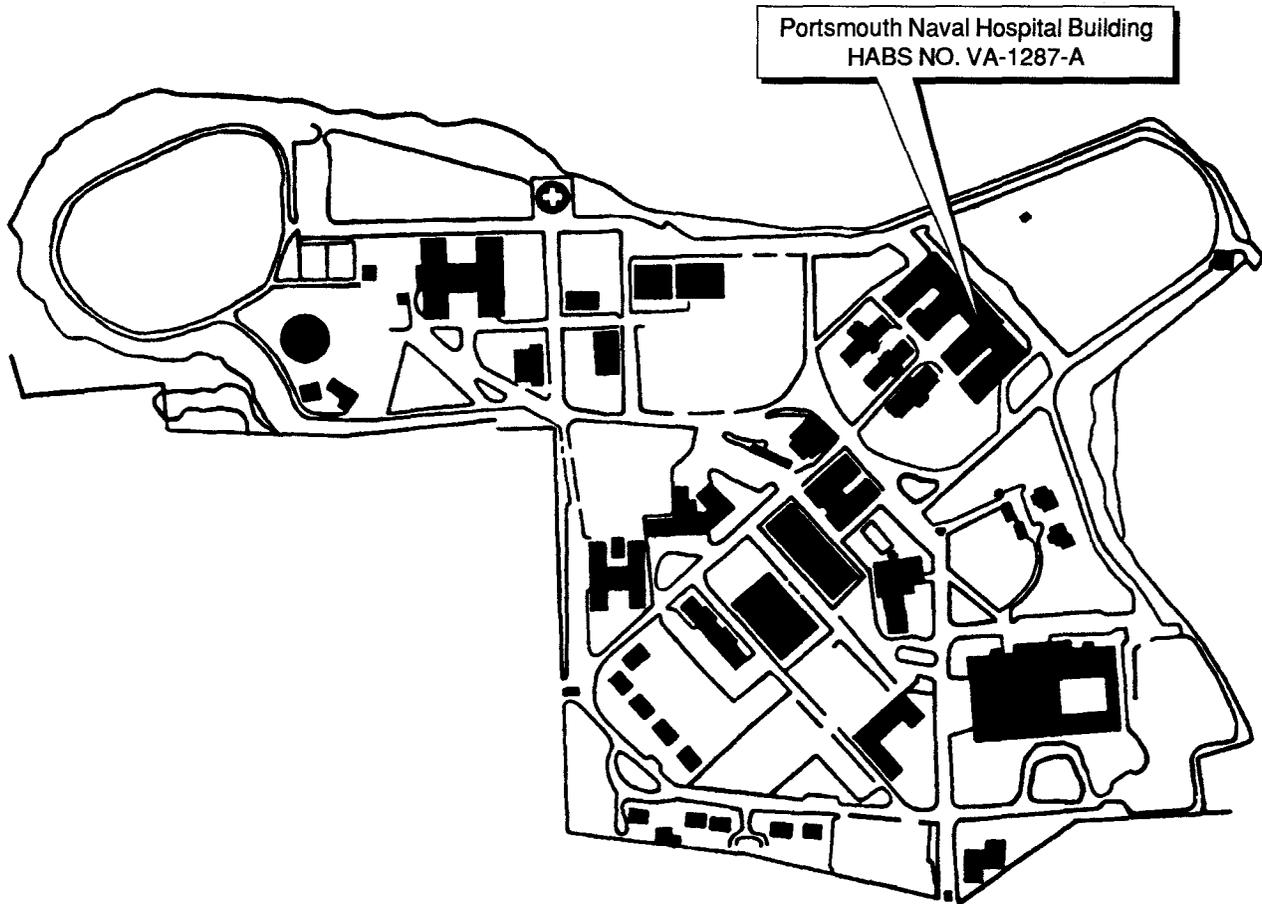
PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

Prepared by: M.J. Wuellner, Architectural Historian
Frederick Schneider, Historical Architect
Land and Community Associates
November 1991

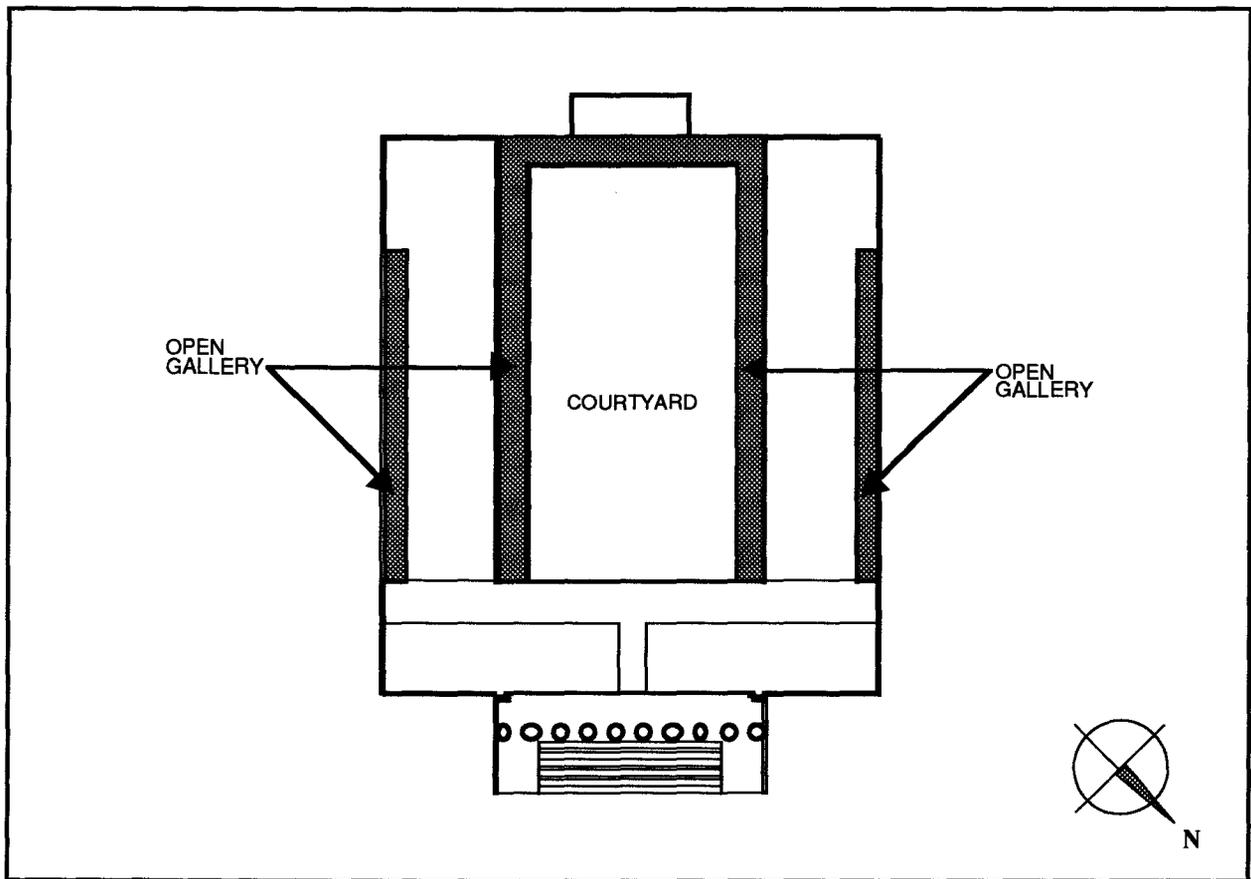
PORTSMOUTH NAVAL HOSPITAL BUILDING
HABS NO. VA-1287-A (Page 47)



NAVAL HOSPITAL Portsmouth, Virginia

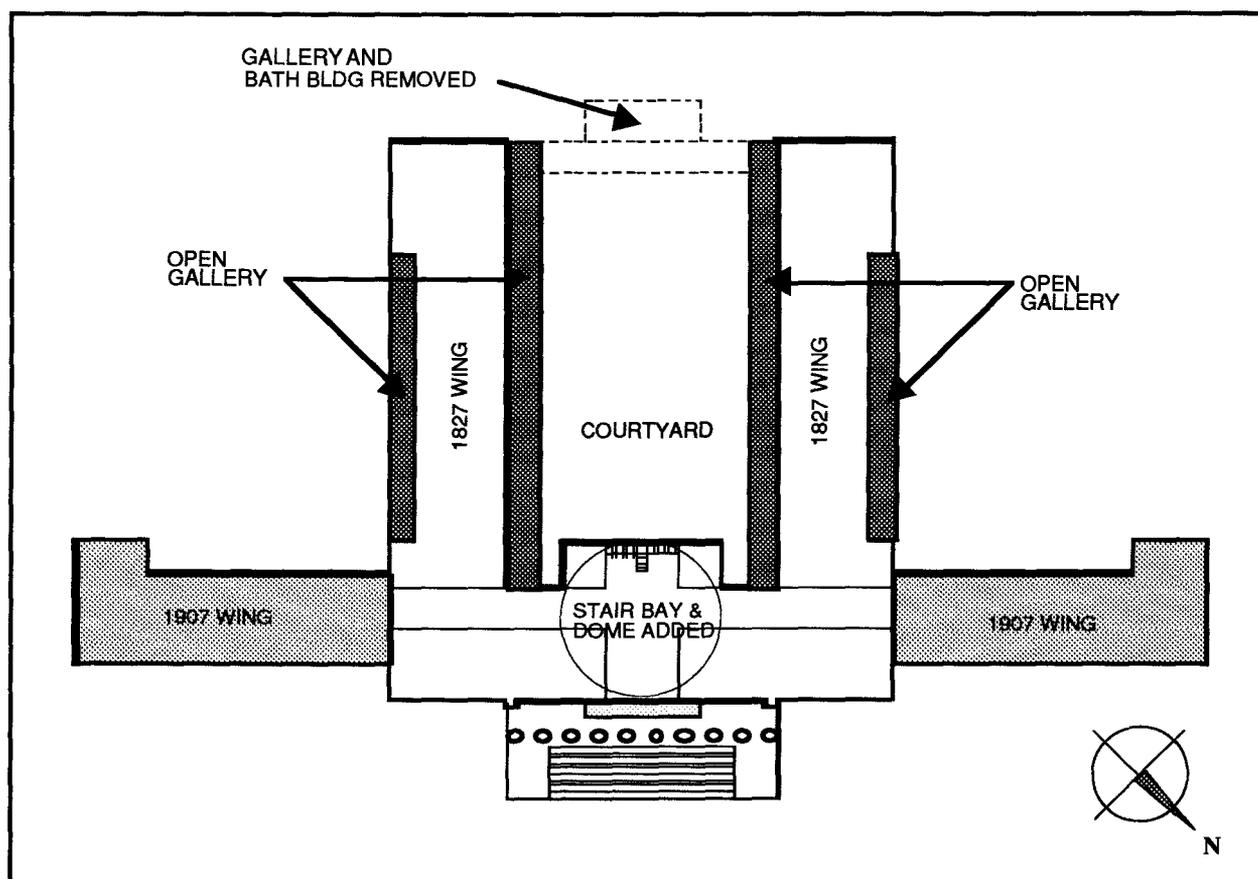


Portsmouth Naval Hospital Building / Growth and Development History



1827-33 Original Building

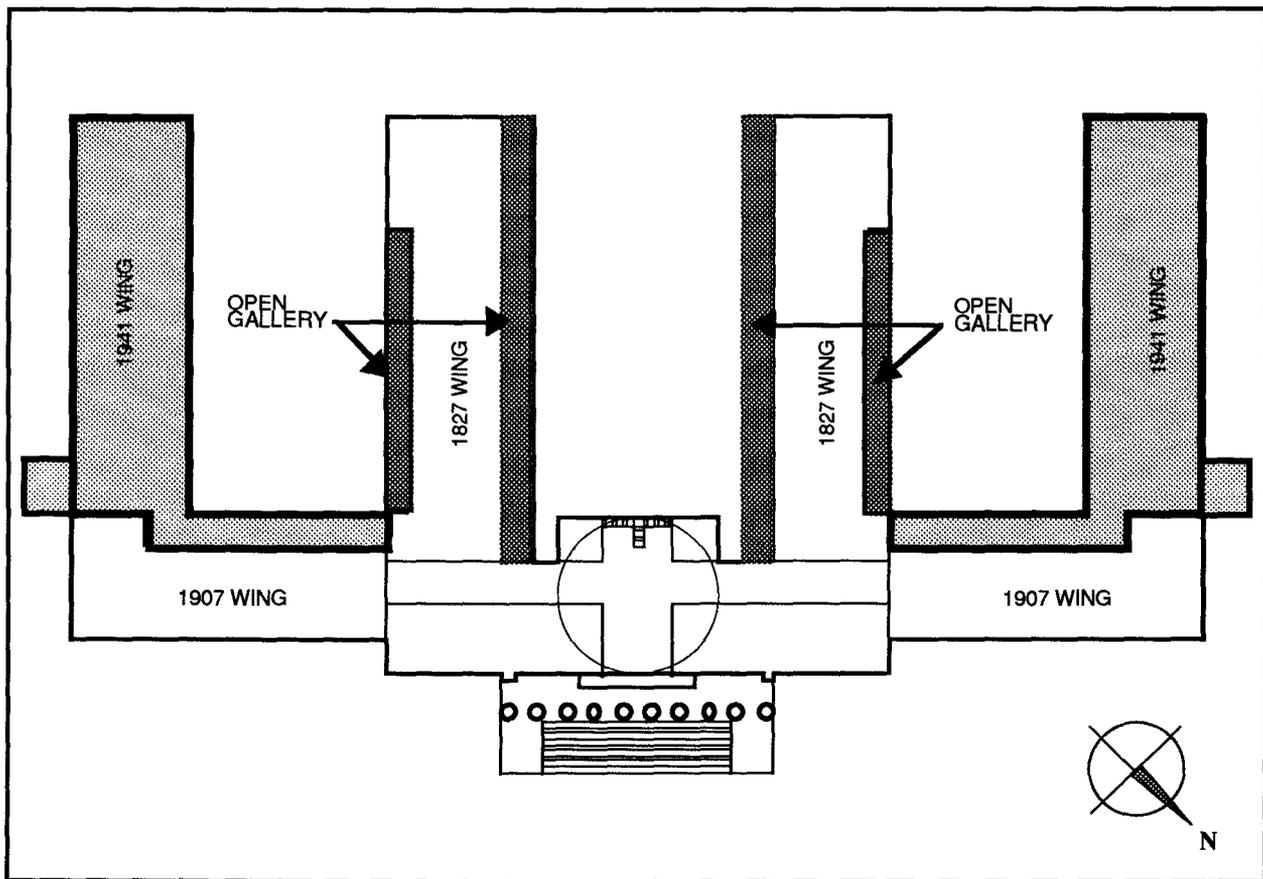
Portsmouth Naval Hospital Building / Growth and Development History



1907-10 First Major Alterations and Additions

- Removal of gallery and bath building
- Addition of lateral wings
- Addition of rear stair bay, fourth-floor attic and dome
- Addition of balcony at portico

Portsmouth Naval Hospital Building / Growth and Development History

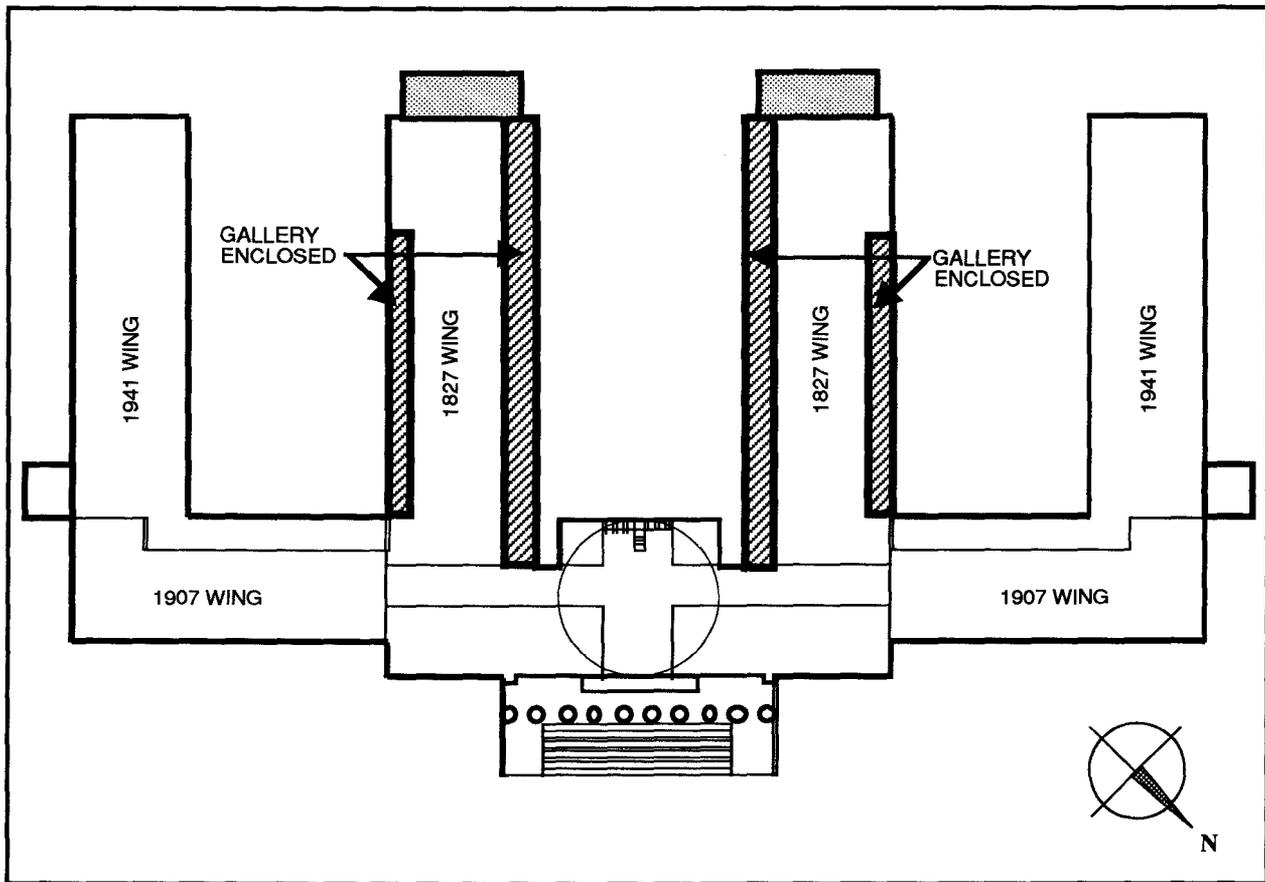


1941

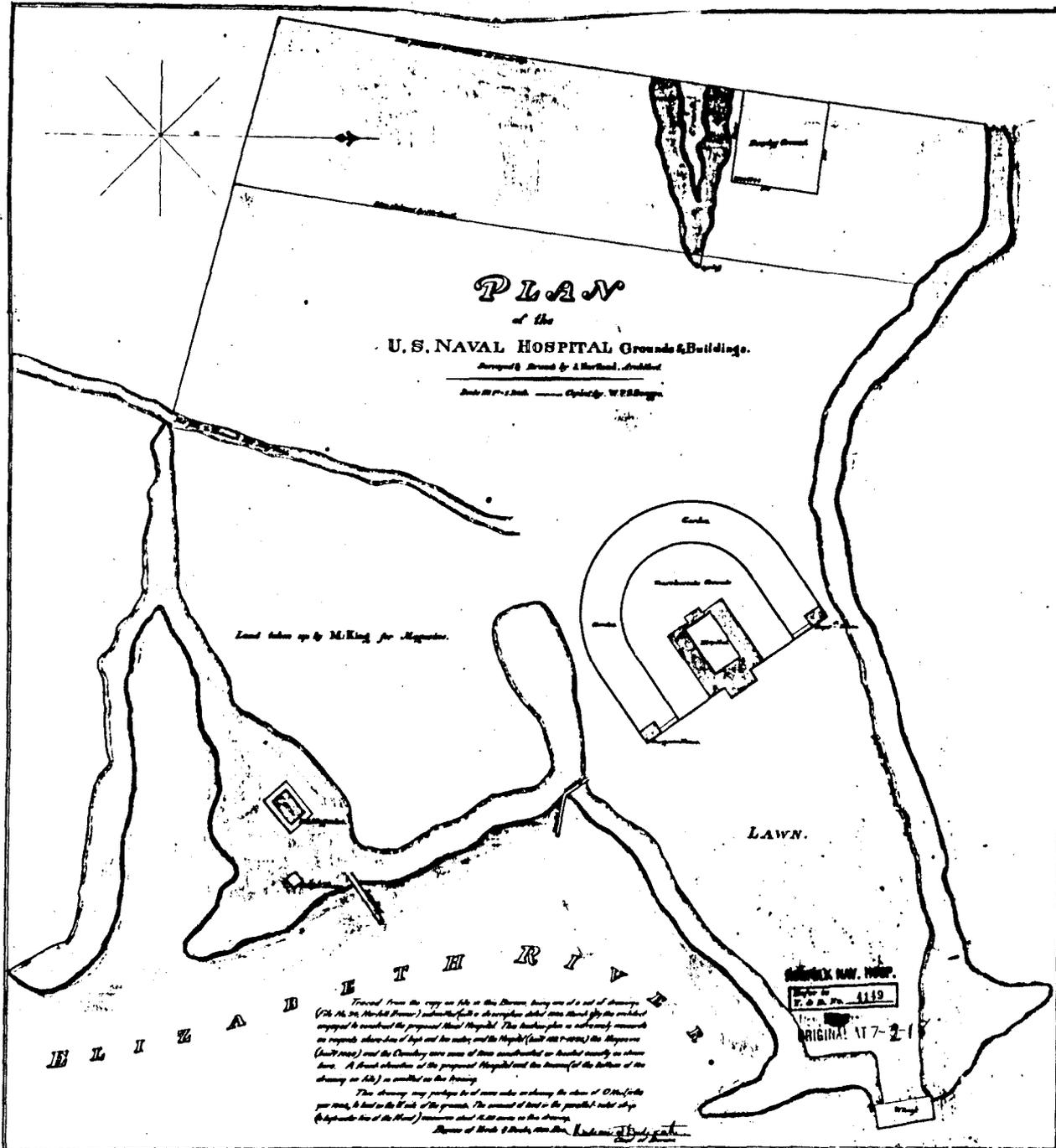
World War II-Era Construction

- Addition of rear wings and porte-cocheres
- Addition of corridor at rear of 1907-10 wings

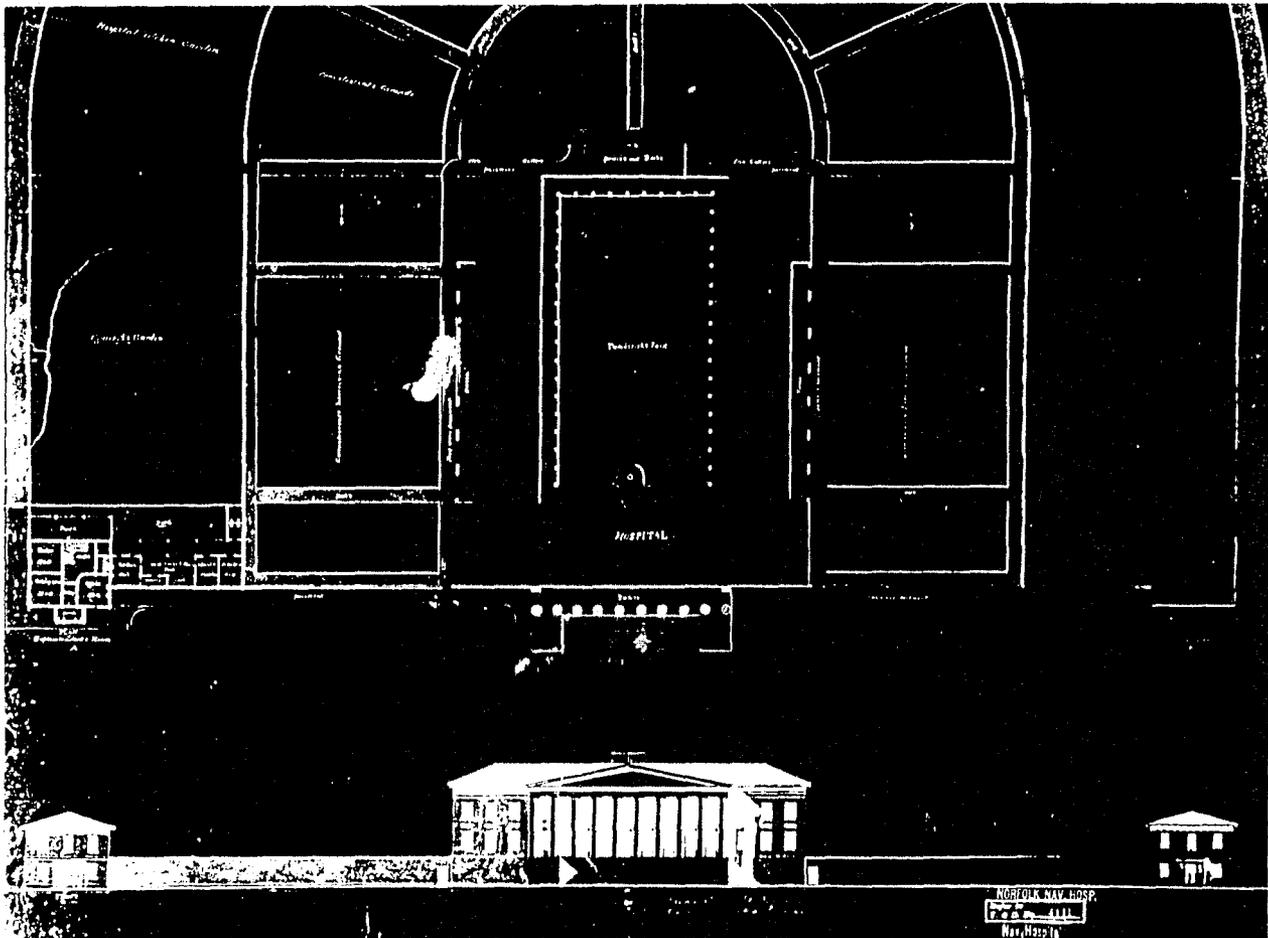
Portsmouth Naval Hospital Building / Growth and Development History



- 1950-60 Post-War Alterations**
- Enclosure of galleries
 - Addition of fire stair towers

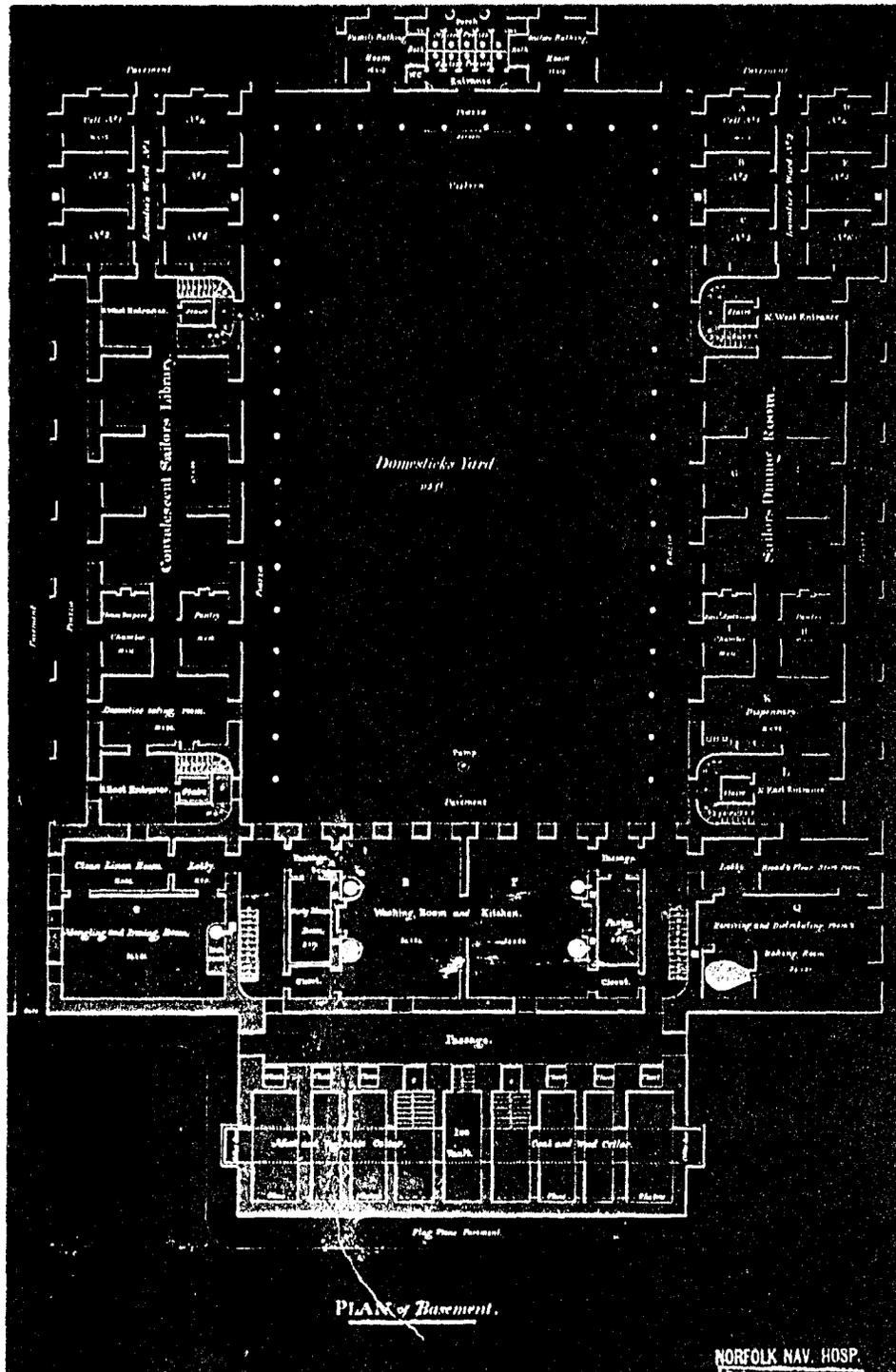


"Plan of the U.S. Naval Hospital, Grounds & Buildings" (1832)
 Photocopy of microfilm print. December 1900 tracing by W.P.S. Sanger of a survey by J. Haviland, Architect dated 7 November 1832. (U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Drawing #551-2-19, Yards & Docks #4149.)



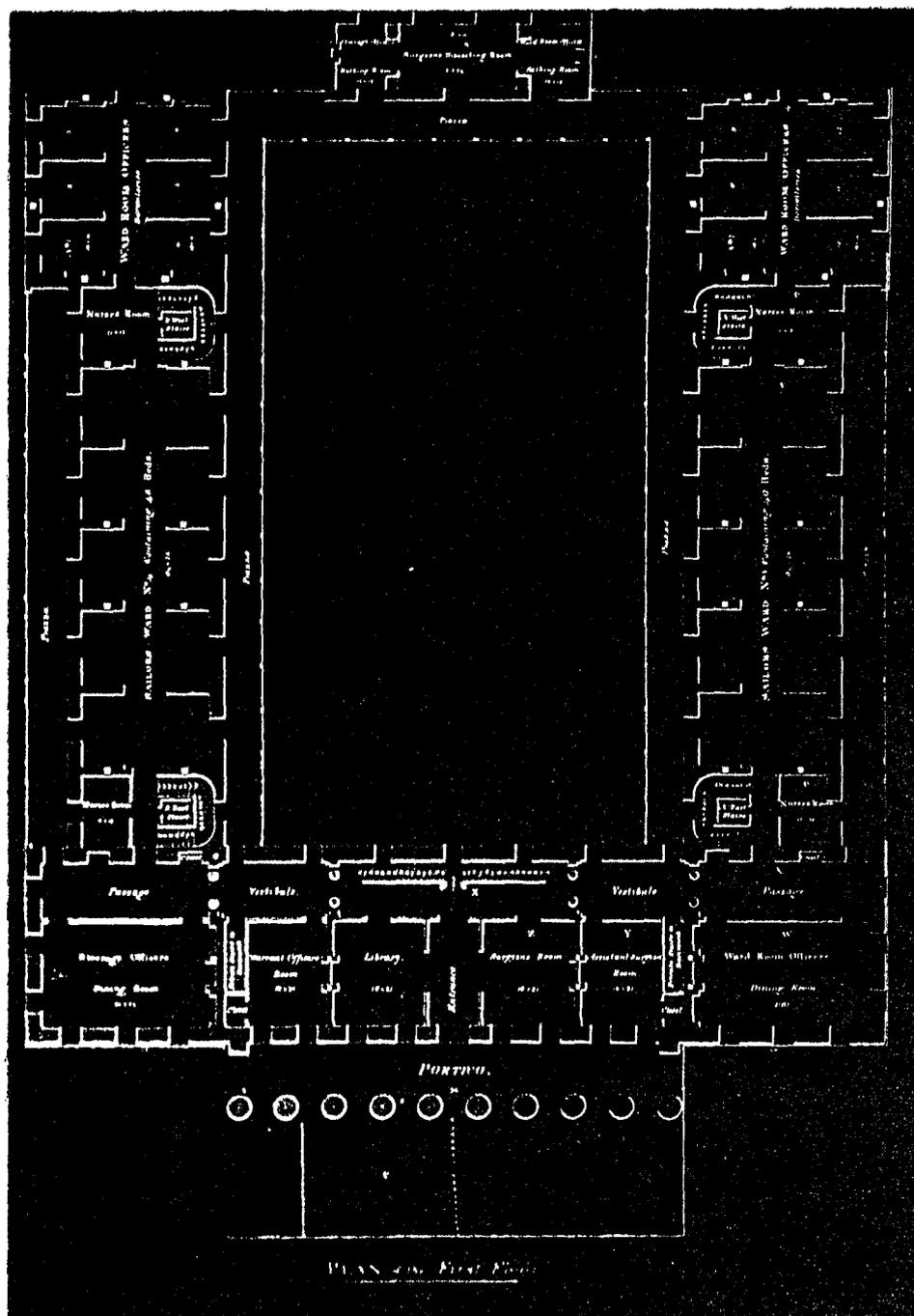
Plot Plan / Elevation of the Principal Front (1832)

Photocopy from microfilm print. John Haviland, original construction drawing dated November 7, 1832. (U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Drawing #551-31-1, Yards & Docks #4111.)



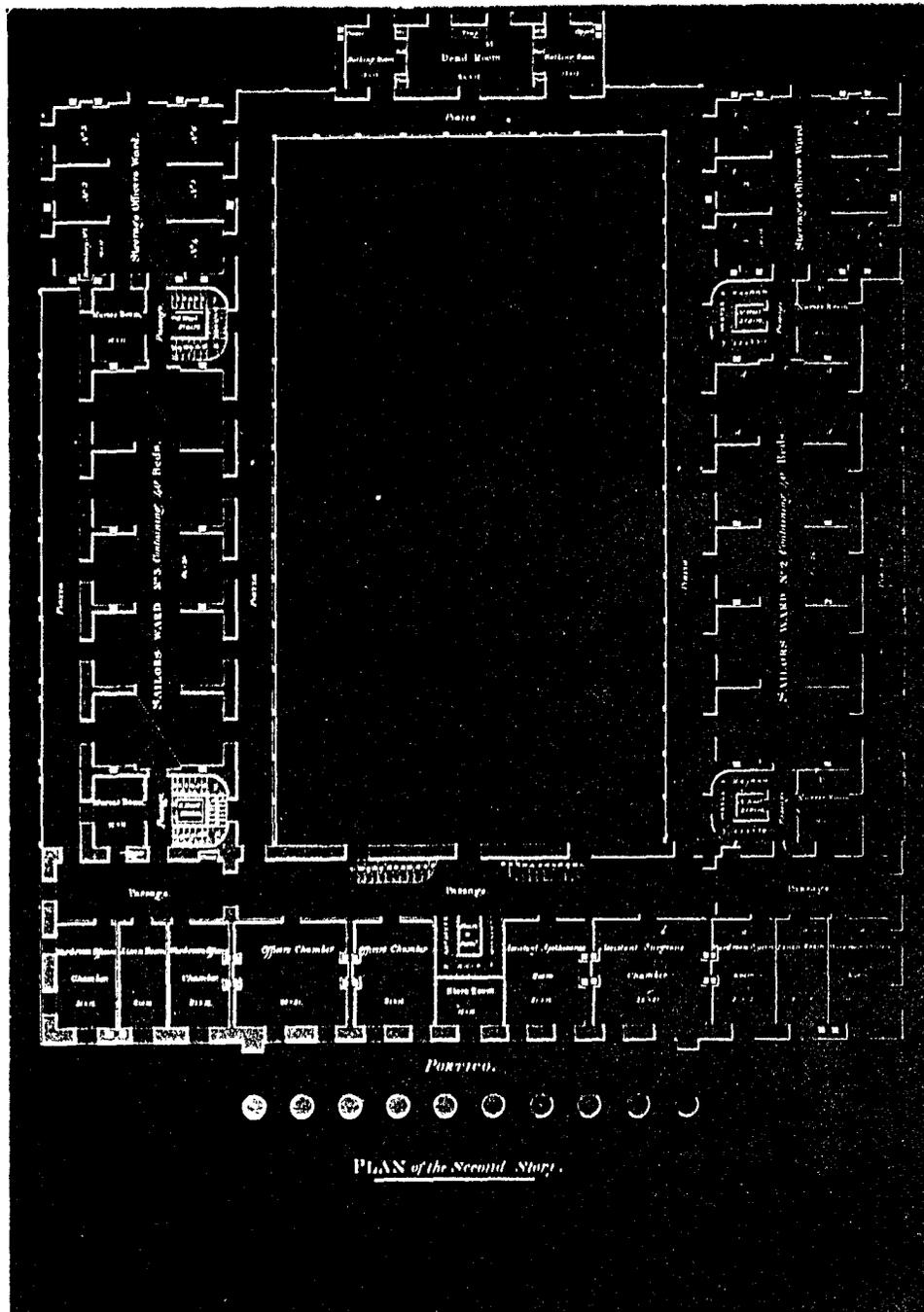
Plan of Basement (1832)

Photocopy from microfilm print. John Haviland, original construction drawing dated November 7, 1832. (U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Drawing #551-31-3, Yards & Docks #4113.)



Plan of the First Floor (1832)

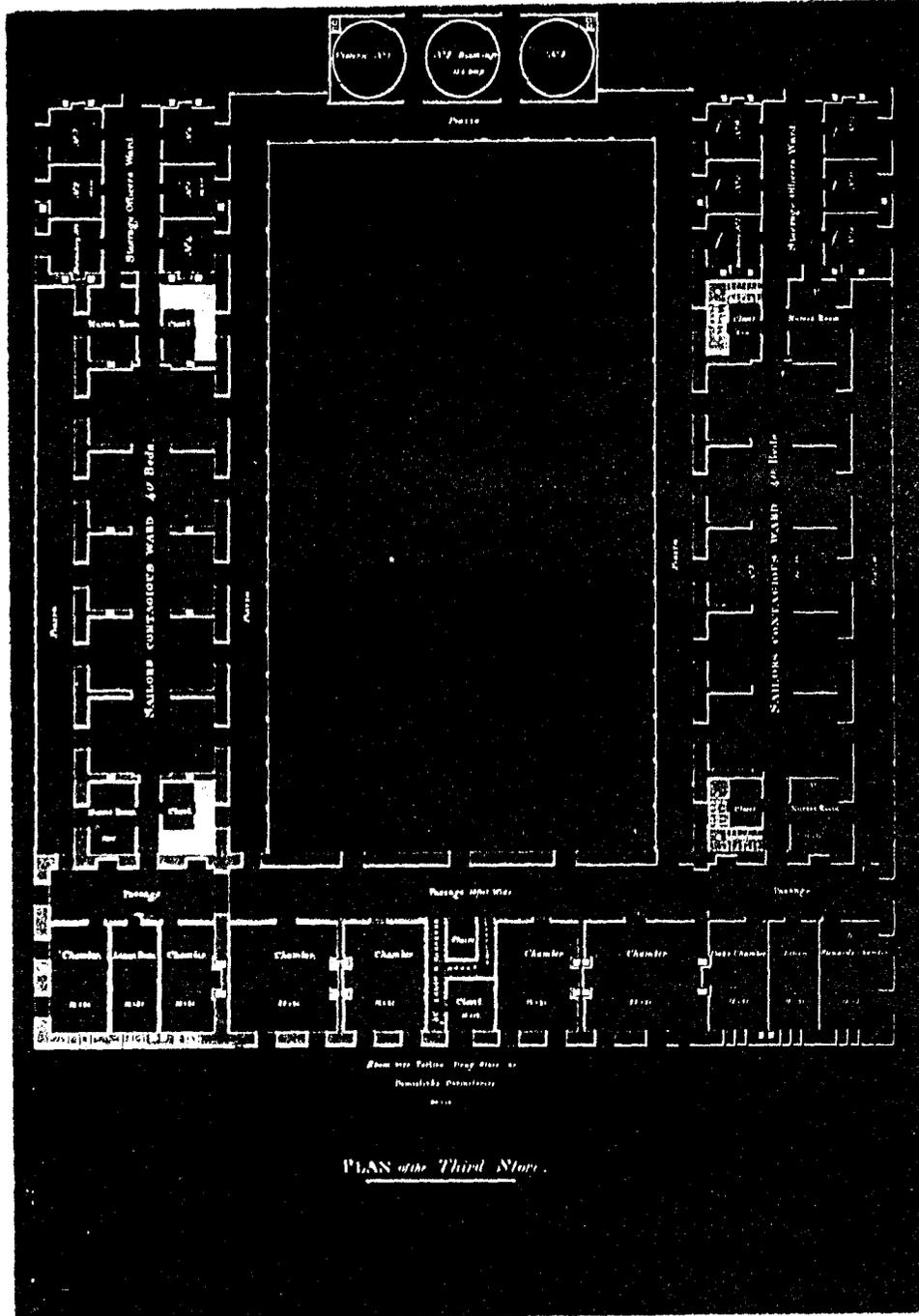
Photocopy from microfilm print. John Haviland, original construction drawing dated November 7, 1832. (U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Drawing #551-31-4, Yards & Docks #4114.)



Plan of the Second Story (1832)

Photocopy from microfilm print. John Haviland, original construction drawing dated November 7, 1832. (U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Drawing #551-31-5, Yards & Docks #4115.)

PORTSMOUTH NAVAL HOSPITAL BUILDING
HABS NO. VA-1287-A (Page 57)



Plan of the Third Story (1832)

Photocopy from microfilm print. John Haviland, original construction drawing dated November 7, 1832. (U.S. Navy, Navy Facilities Construction, Construction Battalion Center, Civil Engineering Support Office, Port Hueneme, CA. Drawing #551-31-6, Yards & Docks #4116.)