

NEWTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, CHILDREN'S PAVILION
(Newton Memorial Hospital, Dormitory Building No. 4)
Terminus of Rathbun Drive, 0.3 miles southwest
of intersection with Glasgow Road
Cassadaga Vicinity
Chautauqua County
New York

HABS No. NY-6338-A

HABS
NY
7-CASSV,
1A-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
Northeast Region
U.S. Custom House
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

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Location: Terminus of Rathbun Drive, 0.3 miles southwest of intersection with Glasgow Road, 0.3 miles west of Upper Cassadaga Lake, 0.4 miles northwest of Cassadaga Vicinity, Chautauqua County, New York

USGS Cassadaga Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator
Coordinates: 17.637100.4690130

Present Owner: United States of America
c/o Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, District of Columbia 20210

Present Occupant: Vacant; scheduled for demolition in early 1996

Significance: The Walter L. Rathbun Children's Pavilion is historically significant for its association with the early twentieth century tuberculosis treatment movement. The building is architecturally significant as a distinctive example of early twentieth century neoclassical eclecticism applied to an institutional building. The Children's Pavilion began construction in 1926 and was completed in 1928. It was named in honor of Dr. Walter L. Rathbun, superintendent of the Newton Memorial Hospital, for his pioneering work in early detection and treatment of tuberculosis. The 60-bed building was designed by architects Ellis W. Beck and Norman M. Tinkham of Jamestown, New York, specifically for the care of children stricken with tuberculosis.

A large porch wraps around three sides of the building, with french doors opening directly into the patient wards. This unusual feature allowed bedridden patients to be wheeled outside onto a secluded, gently sloping, south facing lawn, to take sun baths as part of their medical treatment.

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PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Dates of Erection:

In April, 1924, the H. W. Frost Farm, adjoining the grounds of the Newton Memorial Hospital, was purchased for the purpose of erecting the new Children's Pavilion. Excavation was begun May 5, 1926.

On a Sunday afternoon, August 21, 1927, the cornerstone was laid for Chautauqua County's new \$200,000 children's hospital, the Walter L. Rathbun Children's Pavilion. A crowd estimated to be between 8,000 and 10,000 people attended the ceremonies. The event was recorded for distribution to movie theaters across the state by Fox Film and Metro-Goldwyn companies. The dedication ceremony was described in detail in the Dunkirk Evening Observer of August 22, 1927. A photocopy of the newspaper article is attached under Part III, Section F of this report.

Dr. Rathbun thanked the community for "The wonderful response of our people to the slogan, "co-operation and service without recompense."¹ Following his talk, the cornerstone, a plain, simple stone bearing the inscription '1927', was laid by Dr. Rathbun. The hollow stone houses a copper box containing thirty different articles, including the proceedings of the County Board of Supervisors relating to the hospital project, laws and regulations of that body, a biography and portrait of Dr. Rathbun; tributes to Dr. Rathbun by Judge Lambert of Fredonia and Dr. C. E. Goodell of Jamestown; a list of donors to the hospital and children's camp, illustrated booklets of Jamestown and Dunkirk, copies of the various newspapers, etc.² The building was opened for patients on October 7, 1928.

2. Architect:

The 60 bed Children's Pavilion was designed by the architectural firm of Beck and Tinkham of Jamestown, New York, with partners Ellis W. Beck and Norman M. Tinkham. After completion of the Children's Pavilion, the partners became members of the American Institute of Architects in November 1930, which membership was suspended in 1939. Ellis W. Beck's membership was reinstated in 1947. Mr. Beck died October 28, 1964.³

An undated brochure illustrating the Children's Pavilion, The Recent Work of Ellis W. Beck and Norman Tinkham, was found in the files of the Chautauqua County Historical Society. There was no text to accompany the illustrations.⁴ No further information regarding the firm or its principal partners was located.

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3. Original and subsequent owners:

- 1914 The legislature of the State of New York authorized the board of Supervisors of Chautauqua County to enter into an agreement with the trustees of the estate of Elizabeth N. Newton (John S. Lambert, Albert L. Lothridge, and Bradley H. Phillips). The agreement stipulated that the trustees would select a suitable location for the Newton Memorial Hospital, the title of the hospital would be conveyed to Chautauqua County, and the county would manage and maintain the hospital.⁵ Also see "Laws of Resolutions of the Board of Supervisors 1811-1924", page 223, chapter 147, Laws of 1914.⁶
- 1916 Owner Mrs. Anna H. Pierson, of the 176-acre Pierson farm, testified at county hearings held October 13 and 14, 1916, on the proposed use of the Pierson farm as a site for the Newton Memorial Hospital.⁷
- 1919 The Pierson farm was acquired by Chautauqua county.
- 1919 Construction of hospital Buildings Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5 began.⁸
- 1920 August 17, 1920, the hospital was opened to patients.⁹
- 1924 The Frost farm, site of the new Children's Pavilion, was purchased from H. W. Frost for \$12,750 in April 1924.¹⁰
- 1926 Construction begins on the Children's Pavilion.
- 1958 The hospital ceases operations and Chautauqua County begins searching for a buyer for the hospital site. Newspaper articles covering this action include: "Ithaca College Eyes Newton Hospital Site," The Jamestown Post Journal, 14 July 1958; "Newton Hospital on Auction Block," The Jamestown Post Journal, 23 Sept. 1958; "Directors Oppose Sale of Hospital," The Jamestown Post Journal, 7, 10 and 11 Oct. 1958; "Presbytery Lone Hospital Bidder," The Jamestown Post Journal, 30 Oct. 1958; and "Presbytery Gets Newton Release," The Jamestown Post Journal, 14 March 1959.¹¹
- 1960 In January, 1960, Chautauqua County conveyed title to the Augustinians of the Assumption, Inc., as described in the newspaper account "Catholic Order Officially Takes Over Newton Memorial Hospital", The Jamestown Post Journal, January 21, 1960.¹² From 1960 to 1967, the facility was used as a seminary, called Our Lady of Lourdes; later becoming a retreat center for priests and laypersons, the Pope John XXIII Center.

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- 1977 The U.S. Government entered into negotiations with the Assumptionist Fathers to purchase the Newton Hospital site for use as a Job Corps Center, a residential vocational and educational training facility for disadvantaged youths.
- 1978 January 16, 1978, the deed was conveyed from the Augustinians of the Assumption, Inc. to the United States of America, Department of Labor. Records are maintained in the county land records, Town of Pomfret, County of Chautauqua, New York, and recorded in Liber 1746, pages 189 through 193.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers:

Mullen, Guinnane & Ludwig of Jamestown, New York, were the general contractors for the building. H. O. Sederburg was the supervisor of construction for the general contractor. Mr. Sederburg also organized several of his construction workers to donate freely of their time and equipment to the regrading and construction of new buildings at the children's health camp at the other end of the Newton Hospital site.¹³

Bates Brothers Electric Company of Westfield, New York, held the electrical subcontract. John A. Haag of Dunkirk, New York, had the contract for building the new general heating plant (Building No. 9) which generated steam to heat the original hospital buildings as well as the new Children's Pavilion. Installation of the new boiler equipment and construction of the utilities tunnel between the boiler house and the Children's Pavilion was also provided by John A. Haag.¹⁴

5. Original plans and construction:

The exterior appearance of the structure has not been altered, with the exception of the roof, which was originally surfaced with Spanish tiles and did not have ventilation cupolas. Although deteriorated, the building appears substantially as originally constructed. The interior has been significantly altered, particularly with the addition of a second floor over the former eight-bed wards, and connecting corridors throughout the second floor.

Printed copies of the first and second floor plans and early photographs of the building were found in a brochure illustrating the architectural firm of Beck & Tinkham, titled The Recent Work of Ellis W. Beck and Norman Tinkham, Architects, in the collection of the Historical Museum of the D. R. Barker Library in Fredonia, New York. Photographic copies of the plans and photographs are included in this report. In a special insert to The Jamestown [New York] Post-Journal of 13 November 1942, the Children's Pavilion is described as follows:

"Within this building resides the 'children's community' of Newton Memorial Hospital. Large sun porches insure plenty of

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fresh air for the children. Also located in this building are the school rooms for the children. A wading pool is located in the rear. Many Chautauqua County citizens have contributed towards the maintenance of wards and rooms so that the early stages of the disease found in children can be halted through rest and treatment."¹⁵

In 1924, \$12,750.00 was appropriated by Chautauqua County for the purchase of the adjoining H. W. Frost Farm. In 1928, expenditures of \$235,805.76 were recorded for building and furnishing the new Children's Pavilion, new heating plant, etc. The original funding for the construction was obtained by appropriation. A large portion of the remaining \$12,000 needed to finish the building was donated by various individuals and societies in the county. In 1929, \$25,456.67 was expended to provide a new water system for the hospital.¹⁶

In 1926, The Dunkirk Evening Observer followed up on rumors of violation of specifications by the contractors building the Children's Pavilion. The specifications provided that either crushed stone or bank gravel may be used for concrete in the foundation work, providing that specimens of the materials were taken for careful analysis, and passed testing. Investigators found that untested bank gravel had been drawn for fill in another location, that of the children's health camp, and that the stone or gravel used in the Children's Pavilion had been tested and passed. Supervisors who investigated found the work progressing satisfactorily, and characterized the rumors of violations as "erroneous or spitework."¹⁷

At the dedication ceremony on August 21, 1927, it was noted that the hospital building was "...up and under roof and present indications are that it will be ready for use by spring."¹⁸ The building was originally estimated to cost \$200,000.00, but the final cost, which included the new heating plant, came to \$235,805.76.¹⁹

6. Alterations and additions:

No major alterations to the exterior of the building are apparent, with the exception of the roof surfacing and the ventilation cupolas on the roof. The interior has been significantly altered. The eight-bed wards on the first floor had been double-height spaces with clerestory windows. New framing and flooring has been added to create second floor rooms and connecting corridors above the original eight-bed wards. The construction methods used at different sections of the flooring and at different added partitions indicates that alterations occurred at several different periods (dates unknown) throughout the life of the building. No interior photographs of the original building have been located, however, the locations for the current interior photographs included with this report were selected to illustrate rooms that are relatively unchanged from the original dimensions.

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B. Historical Context:

In the 1800's and early 1900's, tuberculosis was a serious health problem in this country, causing one out of every five deaths. In the late 1800's, physicians became convinced that fresh air and sunshine were the most effective cures for tuberculosis. The first tuberculosis sanitarium in the United States was opened in 1885 in the Adirondack Mountains of New York. By the time the Children's Pavilion was built, there were over 400 tuberculosis sanitariums in the United States.²⁰

The Newton Memorial Hospital, a tuberculosis hospital for the poor, was developed during the public health movement of the early 1900's. Its rural location was selected for the healthful benefits of abundant fresh air and sunshine. The Newton Memorial Hospital contributed greatly to research in medical treatments and public health improvements that eventually led to control of the spread of tuberculosis. Clinics developed by the hospital focused on early detection and treatment, examining children in the public schools and bringing children with incipient cases of the disease to camp on the hospital grounds every summer. This method proved very successful in controlling the spread of tuberculosis.²¹

Dr. Walter L. Rathbun was the superintendent of the Newton Memorial Hospital from May 26, 1922, until 1948 or 1949. He died April 28, 1949, shortly after his retirement. Dr. Rathbun came from New London, Connecticut, to Chautauqua County in 1922, a graduate of the Yale School of Medicine. Himself a victim of tuberculosis, he had to give up his medical practice for five years, a common plight of medical students at that time.²² Dr. Torrance, as quoted in History of Chautauqua County, recalled Dr. Rathbun's work:

"Tuberculin (skin) tests . . . were valueless then, for over 80% of the adult population reacted. They had had some infection. X-ray was the only means of diagnosing tuberculosis in its incipient stages. Dr. Rathbun preached that if he could get chest x-rays of all school children and start treating those with subclinical lesions, much could be accomplished. Portable equipment was not available and he built his own out of sections of gas pipe. He went around to the schools and x-rayed all the children. He then went to any medical meeting that would listen to him to demonstrate the early lesions that he had discovered. He eventually sold his idea and school x-rays became uniform procedure. The drugs that are now used to treat tuberculosis were not available. The only form of treatment was rest and good nourishment, making it possible for the body's own defenses to overcome the infection. Remember that tuberculosis was the most common cause of death in young people then."²³

Dr. Rathbun not only started the county clinics program, the school and

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industrial examinations, he also built the hospital up to 182 beds and started the children's summer health camp. It is said that he read as many as 16,000 to 20,000 x-rays per year in addition to caring for the hospital patients.²⁴

Streptomycin was introduced in 1946, and Dr. Rathbun reported to the Board of Supervisors that its results were encouraging. In 1945 there had been an average of 108 patients in the Newton Memorial Hospital, with 36 deaths. On December 31, 1958, when the hospital was closed by the County Board of Supervisors, there were less than 30 patients, who were transferred to another hospital. Although the hospital closed, the school and industrial clinics were continued.²⁵

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PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character:

The building is architecturally significant as a distinctive example of early twentieth century neoclassical eclecticism applied to an institutional building. Comprised of a central two-story block with two symmetrical wings, the building was constructed for use as a tuberculosis hospital with wards, private rooms, offices and dining facilities.

The building is also a distinguished example of the successful blending of Palladianism with Latin American finishes and materials. The central two-story block features a hipped roof, large-scale brackets, a monumental recessed Palladian entry portico embellished with originally multi-colored terra cotta panels, tall, multi-paned casement windows and stucco wall finishes. The flanking wings are harmonious in design. A one-story arcaded loggia extends along the entire length of the rear and sides, providing patients with all-weather exposure to fresh air and sun, part of the pre-antibiotics treatment regime for tuberculosis.

2. Condition of fabric:

The building has significant deterioration at all levels, from basement dampness to large quantities of water stains on walls and ceiling finishes on the second floor. Essential building features; floors, ceilings and walls, have begun to crack, break and spall as a result of rotting. There are many cracks, bulges and stains in the building materials. The rising dampness trapped within the walls is being channeled to all parts of the building and is deteriorating even the strongest building materials. There is evidence of moisture penetration throughout the building, with the highest concentrations on the north, east and west walls. The damage to plaster ranges from hairline cracks to large holes in both masonry and wood stud interior partitions.²⁶

Water penetration through joints and the condition at the window sill between masonry and other building components have led to the deterioration of building masonry. The white deposits (efflorescence) found in this building indicate excessive dampness within the building materials. This efflorescence may also indicate that damaging subflorescence is present within the masonry structure. This combination of efflorescence and subflorescence indicates dampness within structural members rising to the attic space. Waterproofing and water-repellent coatings used have been ineffective, and may have served to trap water within the masonry, thus maintaining a rising dampness.²⁷

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Several structural cracks have resulted from movement and settlement of the building, due to unstable soils under the foundation, and lack of adequate footings on the lower slope of the hill at the east side of the building. These cracks have increased the moisture penetration and resultant deterioration of the building.²⁸

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions:

The rectangular two-story building is comprised of a higher, central block flanked by two symmetrical wings. Overall dimensions are 208 feet long and 59 feet wide. Constructed on a slight rise, the building sits 27 feet higher than the main hospital (Building No. 1). The full basement opens out onto grade level at the east elevation.

The long dimension of the rectangular central block is perpendicular to the length of the building. The large, high, entry porch emphasizes the vertical aspect of this portion of the building, which contrasts with the horizontal wings, making the central block appear much taller than it is. This contributes to a sense of grandeur at the central entry.

The wings are wider at the first floor than at the second. A prominent roof line, separating the first floor from the second, emphasizes the horizontal aspect of the building. Each wing contains four bays, approximately 20 feet wide, with two windows at each bay. The bays are not defined at the front elevation, but are defined by the placement of the porch columns across the rear elevation. The second bay in from the end of each wing contains an interior stair and a side entry, and is slightly narrower than the other bays.

2. Foundations:

The basement and foundation are of poured concrete, approximately one foot thick, with underfloor crawlspaces, approximately four feet high, housing plumbing lines. There is evidence of non-uniform settlement of the building which has resulted in cracks in structural members. Water has penetrated the building over several years, due to the lack of waterproofing, and improper grading and drainage.

The east wing was built on the down side of the hill, where more movement and settlement of the building can be detected. The unstable condition of the subterranean material and lack of adequate footing on this side of the building has caused several structural cracks. An investigative soils report prepared for the Cassadaga Job Corps Center revealed that some zones of trapped or "perched" water can be anticipated within the upper stratum of silty and sandy silts overlaying the weathered shale. This condition tends to cause a build-up of

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hydrostatic pressure, which is a likely cause of the significant amount of water penetration noted in the basement and foundation.²⁹

3. Walls:

The basement and foundation walls are of poured concrete. The first and second level exterior walls are cinder block, which is stuccoed on the outside and plastered on the inner face. There is evidence that the historic stucco finish has greater damage than is visible on the surface. Historic stucco can separate from its masonry by cracking, yet may show only minor cracks on its surface. Water appears to have entered between the brick and the stucco, and through unflashed windows, causing separation.

The building is painted white, and white appears to have been the original color of the stuccoed exterior. A decorative terra cotta molding continues the line of the first floor roof across the front of the central block at the sill of the second floor windows. Decorative terra cotta panels, covered by ornamental ironwork railings, are provided below the north-facing first floor windows of the central block. The ornamental detailing at the rear of the building is noted under Part II, Section B.5, Porches.

4. Structural system, framing:

The Children's Pavilion is a load-bearing masonry structure. Contemporary accounts of the construction referred to the wall material as cinder block. Other sections of this report refer to this same material as concrete masonry units, or CMU.

The basement floor consists of a 4" to 6" thick concrete slab on grade. The first and second floor slabs typically consist of 2-½" thick concrete over ribbed metal lath, supported by light-gauge metal joists spaced approximately 20 inches on center. The hip and gable roofs are constructed of wood decking spanning between wood rafters, spaced approximately 24 inches on center. The rafters are supported at their mid-point by purlins and struts down to the interior bearing walls.³⁰

Structural elements of masonry, steel and wood have clear signs of structural fatigue, such as elongated cracks within columns, deflection in steel floor joists, excessive rusting and delamination of joist webs and bottom chords. The freeze-thaw cycle has created massive irregular movement in the building's materials, creating openings at material joints that expose the interior to gradual deterioration. Bulges and cracks in the interior and exterior bearing and non-bearing walls indicate building movement and/or excessive loading. The poor condition of the building's structure prevents the current use of the building.³¹

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5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads:

The Children's Pavilion was built with wide porches, which faced the surrounding forests, because exposure to nature was considered an important part of treatment for tuberculosis. Three large porches were built for patient use, wrapping in a continuous band around three sides of the building. The grand south porch with its central arcaded loggia is 208 feet long and 19 feet wide, the entire length of the building. Patients were wheeled out onto the porch for their all-weather sun and fresh air treatments through the large french doors, which opened directly out onto the porch from their wards. The doors were wide enough to accommodate the beds of severely ill patients.

The central loggia at the first floor maintains the definition of the central block of the building. Six arches, supported by terra cotta clad concrete Corinthian columns, frame the views to the south. Egg-and-dart detailing trims each arch. Cast terra cotta medallions, decorated with carved ivy, are centered over the columns, defining the spaces between the arches. A terra cotta entablature, highly decorated with urns, swags, ribbons, and oak leaves, runs across the top of the arches, just below the decorative water table which delineates the central block of the second floor. Framed masonry openings to the east and west sides of the central block allow an unbroken floor to continue through the loggia, the entire length of the south porch.

The porches at the wings are simply detailed, emphasizing the horizontal character of the building. The supporting wooden columns are plain and square, with corbeled solid wood supports at the porch roof. The east- and west-facing porches are each 59 feet long and 19 feet wide, and extend from the south porch. A total of approximately 6300 square feet of porches were provided to take advantage of the solar exposure, the views of the lake to the southeast, and the surrounding forest.

A small, central porch was provided at the second floor for the nurses' use, opening off two separate second floor corridors. This porch is enclosed within the central block of the building, its southern view framed by four narrow arches set on small, terra cotta clad concrete Corinthian columns. The columns appear to rest directly on the entablature topping the arches of the central loggia at the first floor.

All of the porches are in poor condition, with cracked and spalled, deteriorating columns. The several cracks in the terra cotta may have resulted from overloading the structural elements. Two columns which support the floor beams of the second floor terrace have deep vertical cracks which seem to have resulted from excessive compressive loads. Shores have been placed under the second floor beams and metal bands were installed around the columns to prevent their collapse.³²

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6. Chimneys:

One chimney is visible in the original (1928) photographs, centrally located over the central block of the building. The chimney has two arched openings in the front wall of the chimney and two arched openings in the rear wall of the chimney. There appear to be matching indentations on the sides of the chimney. The chimney is covered with a hipped Spanish tiled roof. This chimney serves two stacked fireplaces, one on each floor, and the mechanical equipment in the basement. The first floor fireplace is located in the Reception Hall, facing the main entry. The second floor fireplace is located in the former Nurses' Sitting Room, more recently used as a dormitory lounge. Both fireplaces were sealed with gypsum board at an unknown date.

7. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors:

There are three entrances on the north front. The higher central block has a monumental recessed entry portico reminiscent of the City Hall of Vicenza by Palladio, characterized by a high, wide arch, embellished with ornately cast terra cotta pieces, originally multi-colored, now painted white. Flanking the recessed entry are tall, multi-paned casement windows. Narrow side lights and a transom light surround the door opening. The door itself is of recent origin.

Where devoid of decorative elements, the walls of the entry arch are finished in stucco. The central arch springs from a wide entablature supported by Ionic columns. Small, round windows are located on each side of the arch at the second floor.

The east and west entrances on the north side are much smaller. Stone Ionic columns support the arch at the front gable end of the porch roof above each entrance. Stucco-covered CMU walls bear the weight of the small roofs. Cast terra cotta bas-relief panels over these side entries commemorate the advance of medical care.

Originally, there were wide, full-glass french doors opening from each first floor ward onto the south, east and west porches. French doors also provided access from the "Lamp Room" (function unknown) to the south-facing arcaded loggia. These doors are evident in the historical photographs, however, no physical evidence of the original doors was found.

Access to the basement is provided by an exterior door at the east end of the building. This door is not original to the building; windows were originally shown in the current door location.

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b. Windows and shutters:

Windows throughout the building are primarily single-glazed steel casement windows, with four vertical lights in each sash at the first floor windows, three lights at the second floor windows. The central entry portico is flanked by tall, multi-paned casement windows, which have been walled over inside the entry. A decorative terra cotta frame is shown around the windows at both levels of the central block; wing windows have a simple rectangular trim. There are no shutters on any of the windows.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering:

All portions of the roof are constructed of wood framing.

The central block of this building features a truncated hipped roof with large scale brackets. It is currently covered with asphalt shingles. The original roof covering was Spanish tiles, similar in appearance to the existing roof covering of the chimney located approximately in the middle of the central block. A skylight opens to the truncated (flat) area of the central block, over the former Nurses' Sitting Room.

The gable roofs over the two wings are shingled. The original roof covering was Spanish tile. The shed (sloped) roof over the first floor porches is supported by wood columns along the rear and sides of the wings. It extends around the front of the wings, covering the wider section of the first floor, and stopping at the central block. It is currently covered with asphalt shingles. The original roof covering of the shed roof was also Spanish tile.

b. Cornice, eaves:

The central two story block features large-scale brackets at the eaves of the second floor roof. The first floor porch roof and second floor roof at the wings have a plain, simple stick detailing at the eaves. There is no cornice at the roof of this building.

c. Dormers, cupolas, towers:

There are two cupolas, one on each of the wings, located central to the wings. The location of the cupolas, and the general appearance of the roof, suggest that the purpose of these cupolas may be to provide attic ventilation. The cupolas do not appear in the 1928 photographs, but do appear in the 1993 photographs. Date of installation is unknown.

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C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans:

a. Basement:

The basement has underfloor crawlspaces, approximately four feet high, housing plumbing lines. Originally, access was by means of a stair behind the central fireplace of the Reception Hall. A door has since been added at the east end of the building, providing direct access at grade level. The mechanical room is centrally located, using the same chimney as the fireplaces above. No plans of the basement were found. A variety of construction materials and methods observed indicate that significant alterations have occurred at several different periods.

b. First floor:

Entering through the main central two-story arch, visitors and entering patients stood in a large Reception Hall, with a small fireplace directly opposite the door. To the left of the Reception Hall were the female patient wards; male patients were to the right. Each wing contained a variety of patient rooms. The eight-bed wards, entered first, were originally a double-height space with clerestory windows above. The end of each wing contained one-, two- and three-bed rooms, with stairs to a similar arrangement above. These end areas were served by the separate side entries.

To the rear of the Reception Hall, in the central block, is a stair to the basement and second floor. Behind the stair are treatment rooms: a "Lamp Room" and an Orthopedic Room. The spaces to either side of the main entry housed support spaces, a doctor's office, diet kitchens and a flower room. A description of the building in 1942 indicated that classrooms were also located within the building.³³ The locations of these classrooms are not known. The interiors have been significantly altered and do not retain their original character.

c. Second Floor:

The second floor was originally separated into three distinct areas, with no communication between. The double-height spaces of the eight-bed wards below separated the central block, containing single bedrooms and the nurses' areas, from additional groups of single and double bedrooms at the end of each wing.

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2. Stairways:

Three wooden stairways were provided. The central stair provided access to the second floor and basement; those at the wings only provided access to the second floor. No balusters or other ornamental features were noted at the existing stairs. The existing round wooden handrails appeared to be of recent origin.

3. Flooring:

The basement floor is a 4 inch to 6 inch thick concrete slab on grade.³⁴ Existing floor conditions above the basement level vary from room to room. The first and second floors are constructed of steel joists with concrete poured over a wire lath, which has been replaced with wood framing in sections because of sagging conditions.³⁵

4. Wall and ceiling finishes:

The interior partitions vary, since the building has undergone several interior renovations over the years. Those built during the original construction are of cinder block, with plaster on each face.

The ceiling at the Reception Hall is symmetrically divided into six square coffers, with beams supported on pilasters. Ceiling finishes are plaster.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors:

The four side doorways leading from the Reception Hall into the wards and support spaces have large decorative brackets flanking a boarded-up former transom. The brackets are comprised of an elongated S-curve, terminating in a volute at the upper end, with differing leaf details at each end of the 'S'. The brackets support a simply detailed, eight-inch high cornice molding over the transom. This detail was not found elsewhere in the building. None of the original Reception Hall doors remain. Typical doors at the second floor bedrooms, which may be original, are solid wood with recessed panels.

b. Windows:

The second floor wing windows originally provided clerestory natural light and air for the large eight-bed wards, and are identical in height, size and appearance to the windows of the second floor bedrooms. No notable interior window trim was found.

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The ceiling of the second floor Nurses' Sitting Room contains a rectangular skylight, with a light well rising approximately eight feet to a second, exterior skylight at the roof above. The simply detailed skylight is comprised of six large panes. All of the panes are broken or missing. The pieces of glass remaining are obscured textured glass. It is not known if this may be the original skylight glazing.

6. Decorative features and trim:

In the Reception Hall, opposite the main entry and flanking the central fireplace, are two recessed alcoves with built-in seating. The angularity of the rectangular opening is softened by corbeled brackets in the upper corners, which gives the appearance of an arched opening. It is not known whether the built-in seating is original with the building. The abandoned Reception Hall fireplace is trimmed with a narrow ivy border and plaster molding. No mantel exists. No mantel or decorative trim remains at the abandoned second floor fireplace.

7. Hardware:

Older brass hardware remaining at some of the original interior door locations may be original to the building. Doorknobs and hinges are simple and unadorned. Window catches are black, metal casement catches with Nouveau detailing and a curved handle. The low, curved window at the second floor Nurses' Sitting Room and the panels below the first floor windows flanking the main entry are shielded by vertical wrought iron bars at the exterior. No additional original hardware was found.

8. Mechanical equipment:

a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation:

The existing central heating system consists of two gas-fired hot water boilers. Associated equipment includes hot water circulation pumps, water treatment system, valves, and primary piping. Heating is provided throughout the building via baseboard radiant fin tube heating units. Mechanical ventilation systems are very limited. Some mechanical ventilation of restrooms has been provided. There is no central air conditioning system provided in this building. A small cupola on the roof of each wing appears to provide ventilation to the attic spaces.

Although there is no current record of its location, 750 feet of steam line was buried in 1927, connecting the Children's Pavilion with the basement of the main hospital, Building No. 1. From there, the steam line continued to its source in the boiler house, Building No. 9.³⁶ Steam heat is no longer used in the Children's Pavilion.

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b. Lighting:

The majority of the lighting fixtures are of the surface mounted fluorescent type. The building is provided with battery-powered exit signs and emergency lighting units. No record of the original lighting fixtures was found.

c. Plumbing, etc.:

The water heater and circulation pump are located in the basement mechanical room adjacent to the boilers. The majority of the hot water piping is copper.

A four inch water main, 750 feet long, was provided in 1927, connected to the water supply at the main hospital, Building No. 1, and buried in the same trench as the now-abandoned steam line. A separate trench, location unknown, carried 1500 feet of sewer line to a septic tank, location unknown, also installed in 1927.

9. Original Furnishings:

Some of the original furnishings can be glimpsed in the architects' exterior photographs of the building, taken ca. 1928. Light-colored draperies can be seen at each of the windows. The patients' beds, shown lined up on the south loggia and porches, have sturdy metal frames with side rails. Folding deck chairs shown at the south loggia use a dark-colored fabric for the low-slung back.³⁷ No additional records of the original furnishings were found.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation:

The Children's Pavilion is a rectangular building facing north by northwest, with its long axis running east to west. The front entrance is approached by a driveway, Rathbun Drive, several hundred yards long, which curves in from the highway and passes between the other Center buildings, gradually climbing upward until it terminates in a loop in front of the building.

The building is situated on the east side of a low mountain at an elevation of about 1490 feet. The heavily wooded slope to the west continues to rise another fifty feet to the summit. The tree line, which comes within fifty yards of the building on its west side, continues to the south and gradually curves to the east, leaving an extensive grassy area between the dense woods and the long south-facing porch along the back of the building. This area was the lawn where the children lay on the grass absorbing the health-restoring rays of the

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sun. The lawn and the building are shielded on the west and south by the forest. To the east the lawn begins a gentle slope down, offering a clear view of the large Upper Cassadaga Lake two hundred feet below and about four to five hundred yards away at the foot of the mountain.

2. Historic landscape design:

No historic landscape designs or patterns exist in the vicinity of the Children's Pavilion, and there are no shrubs or trees around the building or on the lawn, except for the forest trees near the west end. None of the old photographs we have obtained indicate any landscape designs. It is reasonable to surmise that there may have been some planting inside the driveway loop, Rathbun Drive, centered in front of the main entry of the Children's Pavilion, but there is no current or historic evidence of this. The broad lawn, the porches open to the sun, and the view of the lake appear to have been the principal features observed in the siting of the building, and they remain so today.

Newspaper descriptions of the building refer to a wading pool on the south lawn, which has since been filled. Original location of the wading pool is unknown. A large playground for the children was located at the summer health camp site, at the other end of the Newton Memorial Hospital campus. There is no indication that any playground equipment or furnishings were ever installed at the Children's Pavilion.

3. Outbuildings:

There are no outbuildings associated with the Children's Pavilion. No historic records were found to indicate that any outbuildings may have existed at any time.

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NOTES

1. "Corner Stone of New Hospital Laid On Sunday," Dunkirk [New York] Evening Observer, 22 Aug. 1927.
2. Ibid.
3. Carole E. Twombly, letters to author, 4 Aug. 1992 to 14 Aug. 1992.
4. The Recent Work of Ellis W. Beck and Norman Tinkham, Architects (Jamestown, New York: Beck & Tinkham, Architects, n.d.).
5. "Site For Hospital Under Consideration," Dunkirk Evening Observer, 13 Oct. 1916.
6. Loet, Ernest D., ed., History of Chautauqua County (Westfield, New York: Chautauqua County Historical Society, 1980), 541.
7. "Site For Hospital Under Consideration," Dunkirk Evening Observer, 13 Oct. 1916.
8. Anonymous, "Newton Memorial Hospital: Personal History Statement," (unpublished, ca. 1941). Original is located in the Newton Family genealogical files, Historical Museum of the D. R. Barker Library, Fredonia, New York. A copy of this document is attached in Part III, Section F.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.
11. Loet, op. cit., 541.
12. Ibid.
13. "Children's Hospital At Cassadaga Is Progressing Well," Dunkirk Evening Observer, 24 Aug. 1927.
14. Ibid.
15. "Special Newton Memorial Hospital Section," Jamestown [New York] Post-Journal, 13 Nov. 1942.
16. Anonymous, "Newton Memorial Hospital: Personal History Statement," op. cit.
17. "Rumors About Use Of Wrong Materials Declared Unfounded," The Dunkirk Evening Observer, 27 Aug. 1927, 18.

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18. "Corner Stone of New Hospital Laid On Sunday," op. cit.
19. Anonymous, "Newton Memorial Hospital: Personal History Statement," op. cit.
20. Silverstein, Alvin, Virginia and Robert, Tuberculosis (Hillside, New Jersey: Enslow Publishers, 1994).
21. Loet, op. cit., 414.
22. Silverstein, op. cit.
23. Loet, op. cit., 414.
24. Ibid, 439.
25. Ibid, 439.
26. Keith Hinchey, P. E., of HTB, Inc., letter to Ms. Kay Layne, AIA, of DMJM/HTB, 22 March 1990, describing technical findings of inspection of Dormitory Building No. 4, Cassadaga Job Corps Center, which occurred 31 January 1990.
27. William Lawson, DMJM/HTB, letter to Mr. Al M. Stith, FPO, U. S. Department of Labor, 3 April 1990, describing inspections of Dormitory Building No. 4, Cassadaga Job Corps Center, conducted October 1989 and January 1990.
28. "Utilization Study: Relocation of Education To Building No. 4," prepared by the Leo A. Daly Company, July 1989, 16.
29. Ibid, 16.
30. Hinchey, op. cit.
31. "Utilization Study: Relocation of Education To Building No. 4," prepared by Leo A. Daly Company, July 1989, 16.
32. Hinchey, op. cit.
33. "Special Newton Memorial Hospital Section," Jamestown Post-Journal, 13 Nov. 1942.
34. Hinchey, op. cit.
35. "Utilization Study: Relocation of Education To Building No. 4," prepared by the Leo A. Daly Company, July 1989.
36. "Children's Hospital At Cassadaga Is Progressing Well," Dunkirk Evening Observer, 24 Aug. 1927.

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37. Photographs printed in The Recent Work of Ellis W. Beck and Norman Tinkham, Architects (Jamestown, New York: Beck & Tinkham, Architects, n. d.).
38. "Youngsters at Cassadaga Health Camp Present 'Cassy Circus' and Tell About It in Their Own Way," Jamestown [New York] Evening Journal, Aug. 1938, 12.

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PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original Architectural Drawings:

Reduced photographic copies of the original architectural drawings were published in an undated promotional brochure by the architectural firm of Beck & Tinkham of Jamestown, New York, The Recent Work of Ellis W. Beck and Norman Tinkham, Architects. An original copy of the brochure was found in the files of the Chautauqua County Historical Society located in the McClurg Museum, Westfield, New York. No significant differences were noted between the original drawings and the building as constructed. No documentation of any of the later alterations was found.

B. Early Views:

A photograph of the dedication ceremony was taken by photographer T. Henry Bl____? (signature undecipherable) on August 21, 1927. A copy of the original photograph is in the collection of the Historical Museum of the D. R. Barker Library in Fredonia, New York.

Exterior views of the early Children's Pavilion were taken shortly after completion of construction, presumably in the winter of 1928, and were published in an undated promotional brochure by the architectural firm of Beck & Tinkham of Jamestown, New York, The Recent Work of Ellis W. Beck and Norman Tinkham, Architects. An original copy of the brochure was found in the files of the Chautauqua County Historical Society located in the McClurg Museum, Westfield, New York.

Many of the photographs of the children at the summer health camp were donated by Miss Esther Ahrens of Fredonia to the collection of the Historical Museum of the D. R. Barker Library in Fredonia, New York. The aerial photographs and additional historic views of the Newton Memorial Hospital are also in the collection of the Historical Museum of the D. R. Barker Library. Archival reproductions of the museum's copies of original photographs were provided by Michael Hager of Museum Photographics, Rochester, New York.

C. Interviews:

Miss Esther Ahrens of Fredonia, New York, had been an employee of the local Tuberculosis Association, operator of the summer health camp for children. She had worked as the office secretary of the Chautauqua County Health Camp for many years. Miss Ahrens appears in a photograph included in a 1938 newspaper account of activities at the summer health camp.³⁸ She had donated some of the historical photographs of the summer health camp to the Historical Museum of the D. R. Barker Library in Fredonia. Miss Ahrens was interviewed by telephone on August 13, 1992.

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Mr. Don Horton, of Cassadaga, New York, has worked for the Cassadaga Job Corps Center in its maintenance department since 1978, and was also familiar with the conditions of the former buildings during the 1960's, when the facility was used as a seminary. He was interviewed August 18, 1992.

D. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

Anonymous. "Newton Memorial Hospital: Personal History Statement." Unpublished, ca. 1941. Original located in the Newton Family genealogical files, Historical Museum of the D. R. Barker Library, Fredonia, New York. A copy of this document is attached following the written documentation.

Hinchey, Keith, P. E., of HTB Inc. Letter to Ms. Kay Layne, AIA, of DMJM/HTB. 22 March 1990. U. S. Department of Labor's Section 106 Record File of the Consultation Phase with The New York State Historic Preservation Office, Period April 1988 - October 1990, Cassadaga Job Corps Center.

Lawson, William, of DMJM/HTB. Letter to Mr. Al M. Stith, Federal Preservation Officer, U. S. Department of Labor. 3 April 1990. Department of Labor's Section 106 Record File of the Consultation Phase with The New York State Historic Preservation Office, Period April 1988 - October 1990, Cassadaga Job Corps Center.

Twombly, Carole E. Letters to author. 4 Aug. 1992 to 14 Aug. 1992. The information provided by Ms. Twombly is housed in the American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, D. C.

"Utilization Study: Relocation of Education to Building No. 4." Prepared by the Leo A. Daly Company, Washington, D. C., July 1989. Department of Labor's Section 106 Record File of the Consultation Phase with The New York State Historic Preservation Office, Period April 1988 - October 1990, Cassadaga Job Corps Center.

The Historical Museum of the D. R. Barker Library in Fredonia, New York, provided period photographs and several sources for information about the early history of the hospital campus.

The Chautauqua County Historical Society, located at the McClurg Museum in Westfield, New York, provided information from their genealogical files on the Newton family.

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2. Secondary and published sources:

"Children's Hospital At Cassadaga Is Progressing Well." Dunkirk [New York] Evening Observer, 24 Aug. 1927.

"Corner Stone Of New Hospital Laid On Sunday." Dunkirk Evening Observer, 22 Aug. 1927, 4, 10. A copy of this article is attached following the written documentation.

"Hospital Site Hearing Ended." Dunkirk Evening Observer, 14 Oct. 1916.

Loet, Ernest D., ed. History of Chautauqua County. Westfield, New York: Chautauqua County Historical Society, 1980. Copies of this book are held in the collection of the Historical Museum of the D. R. Barker Library in Fredonia, New York, and by the Chautauqua County Historical Society, located at the McClurg Museum in Westfield, New York.

The Recent Work of Ellis W. Beck and Norman Tinkham, Architects. Jamestown, New York: Beck & Tinkham, Architects, undated. Original is in the archives of the Chautauqua County Historical Society, located in the McClurg Museum, Westfield, New York.

"Rumors About Use Of Wrong Materials Declared Unfounded." Dunkirk Evening Observer, 27 Aug. 1927, 18.

Ryan, Frank, M. D. The Forgotten Plaque. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1992.

Silverstein, Alvin, Virginia and Robert. Tuberculosis. Hillside, New Jersey: Enslow Publishers, 1994.

"Site For Hospital Under Consideration." Dunkirk Evening Observer, 13 Oct. 1916.

"Special Newton Memorial Hospital Section." Jamestown [New York] Post-Journal, 13 Nov. 1942.

"Youngsters at Cassadaga Health Camp Present 'Cassy Circus' and Tell About It in Their Own Way." Jamestown [New York] Evening Journal, Aug. 1938, 12.

The James Prendergast Library Association, located in Jamestown, New York, provided information from the Jamestown Post-Journal and the Jamestown Evening Journal.

The Reed Library at the State University of New York at Fredonia, New York, provided information from the Dunkirk Evening Observer.

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E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

1. The architectural firm of Green & Wicks of Buffalo, New York, designers of the original Newton Memorial Hospital, had several of their other works published in many of the early trade magazines. Bibliographies of their published works are available in The Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals and The Burnham Index to Architectural Literature, copies of which are available through The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives in Washington, District of Columbia.
2. Chain of Title. Since a significant amount of information regarding the ownership of the parcel was readily available through published sources, the chain of title to the property was not researched.
3. The contents of the copper box contained within the cornerstone of the Children's Pavilion are likely to yield a significant amount of information when opened.
4. County records, including building permits, minutes of the Board of Supervisor's meetings, etc.
5. Genealogical records of the James Prendergast Library, located in Jamestown, New York, may have further information on the architects Beck & Tinkham or other persons or suppliers involved in the construction of the Children's Pavilion.
6. Sanborn real estate maps. It has not been determined whether Sanborn maps exist for this rural site.

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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The former Newton Memorial Hospital site is owned by the United States Department of Labor and is currently operated as a Job Corps Center under the Office of Job Corps, Employment and Training Administration, U. S. Department of Labor. The former Children's Pavilion had been used as a dormitory for female Job Corps students, and is known as Building No. 4. It was vacated in 1990 due to concerns about the deteriorating structure. The new female dormitory, Building No. 4A, was completed and occupied in 1990, replacing the function of Building No. 4.

The site of the Children's Pavilion is needed for construction of a new education and vocational training building, to replace a building currently used for that purpose offsite, in the neighboring community of Stockton, New York. The project, titled Program Year 1993/95 New Training Center, requires the demolition of the structurally unsound and deteriorated Children's Pavilion. The terra cotta panels over the side entries, commemorating the advance of medical care, will be removed and stored at the Cassadaga Job Corps Center until an appropriate location is found for the panels. The sealed copper box contained within the cornerstone will be turned over to the Historical Museum of the D. R. Barker Library in Fredonia, New York.

The archival photographs recording the Children's Pavilion were taken on October 22, 1993, by photographer Biff Henrich and assistant Lauren Tent of Henrich Photographs, Buffalo, New York.

Prepared by: Jennifer Frost
Title: Architect
Affiliation: DMJM/HTB
Date: February 2, 1996

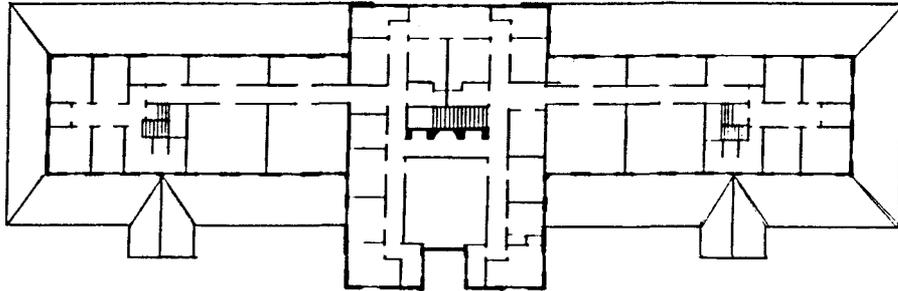
Supervised by: Michael F. O'Malley
Title: Federal Preservation Officer
Affiliation: U.S. Department of Labor

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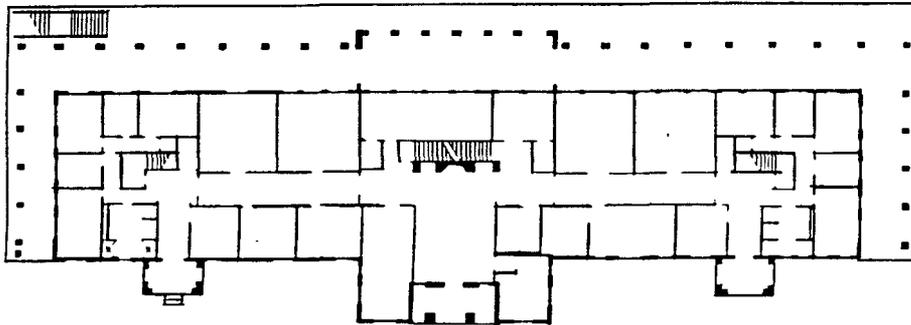
GRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

1. FLOOR PLANS - EXISTING BUILDING

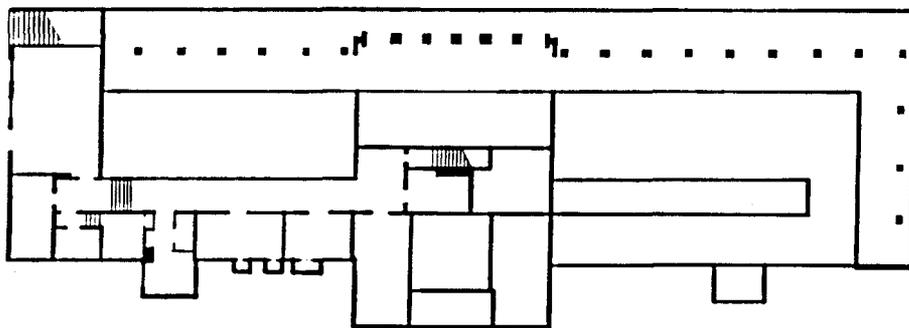
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SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



BASEMENT



**FLOOR PLANS
EXISTING BUILDING**