

NAVAL HOSPITAL PHILADELPHIA, HOSPITAL
(Naval Hospital Philadelphia, Building 1)
North end of Ramp A, north of Pattison Avenue,
Naval Hospital Philadelphia
Philadelphia
Philadelphia County
Pennsylvania

HABS No. PA-6206-A

HABS
PA-6206-A

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

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

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

NAVAL HOSPITAL PHILADELPHIA, HOSPITAL

(Naval Hospital Philadelphia, Building 1) HABS No. PA-6206-A

Location: North end of Ramp A, north of Pattison Avenue, Naval Hospital Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania

USGS Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Quadrangle
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 18.484680.4417270

Present Owner: United States Department of the Navy

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: Building 1, constructed between 1933 and 1935 as Naval Hospital Philadelphia's main hospital building, forms part of the original hospital complex built during the early 1930s. Incorporating the same Art Deco elements found on the exterior of the other original hospital buildings, Building 1 contributes to a noteworthy institutional complex of Art Deco-style buildings designed by the locally prominent architectural firm of Karcher and Smith. The building also contributed to Naval Hospital Philadelphia's World War II mission as the center for amputation, orthopedic, and prosthetic services for Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard veterans residing east of the Rocky Mountains.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. PHYSICAL HISTORY:

1. Date of Erection: Construction of Building 1 occurred between 1932 and 1935.
2. Architect: The Philadelphia-based architectural firm of Karcher and Smith designed Building 1, as well as all of the original hospital complex, in 1932.
3. Original and Subsequent Owners: The United States acquired the land upon which Building 1 was erected during 1931 and 1932. The Navy has been the custodian of the property since that time.
4. Alterations and Additions: During construction of three new ward buildings (Buildings 10 [HABS No. PA-6206-C], 11, and 12) northeast of Building 1 in 1942, the Navy appended a one-story frame passageway to the eastern elevation of Building 1's north wing. This passageway extended eastward from Building 1 and connected to a corridor that spanned the southern elevations of the three ward buildings. In May 1996 the Naval Hospital dismantled this passageway and reused much of its constituent parts to erect a second passageway connecting its northeast entrance with Building 10.

In 1945 the Navy attached a two-story passageway to the northwest side of Building 1 that extended westward to the south side of the Galley and Mess Hall, Building 59 (HABS No. PA-6206-G). Most of the passageway consists of concrete block construction. The section of the passageway linking the main structure's northwest entrance wing and the north wing (both portions of the original building's construction) used cream-colored brick and limestone copings in an attempt to camouflage the new construction. In combination with other corridors connecting adjoining buildings, the passageways to Building 10 (HABS No. PA-6206-C) and Building 59 (HABS No. PA-6206-G) permitted patients and medical staff to travel between any of the complex's wards and Building 1 without venturing outside into the elements. The passageway connecting Building 1 with Building 10 was removed sometime between 1993 and 1999. The passageway to Building 59 still stands.

A two-story loading dock and storage building was appended to the north wing's eastern elevation in about 1955. The wing exhibits the cream-colored brick walling with buff-colored spandrels and limestone copings found on the original portions of the building. Another addition, composed of a three-story wing with a one-story ell, was appended to the north wing's opposite elevation, also incorporating cream- and

buff-colored bricks and limestone copings. A frame second story with plywood walling has also been constructed on the roof of the ell. A similar frame structure forms an enclosed vestibule on the main structure's first-story northwest entrance.

New aluminum one-over-one sash were installed in 1982 to replace the original windows, primarily in the building's solaria. A concrete porch deck composed of T-beams supported by concrete posts, probably built in the 1980s, now stands along the western elevation of the north wing's auditorium first-story entrance. A one-story concrete slab X-ray room has been attached to the west wing's northern elevation utility wing.

B. HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Needing larger facilities to handle the increased healthcare requirements of local naval personnel and veterans during the post-World War I period, the Navy broke ground for Naval Hospital Philadelphia in 1931 and laid the cornerstone for Building 1 in October 1933. The new hospital facilities included 10 buildings spread across approximately 20 acres of land. Building 1 composed the medical and administrative center of the complex and admitted its first patients in 1935.

Building 1 formed a radical departure from earlier naval hospital buildings, centralizing nearly all medical services into a single high-rise building. The core structure's lower stories served as the heart of the hospital complex for administrative and medical services, and the upper stories contained open-plan wards for enlisted personnel and semiprivate and private rooms for junior and senior officers. The upper-story wards and rooms also commanded wonderful views of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to the south and the city of Philadelphia's skyline to the north. Building 1 was the first high-rise medical building erected by the Navy.

Building 1 also boasted the most modern healthcare apparatus. Each ward possessed a centrally located nurses' station with built-in medicine cabinets and sinks, and nearby heads, showers, and linen closets. Utility rooms featured wall-mounted sterilizers. Solaria appended to each ward helped patient recovery by providing healthful sunlight. Patients could also choose to relax listening to one of three different radio programs delivered to each bedside via wall headsets. Further increasing patients' comfort, the heads and foots of beds could be raised separately.

During World War II, the building participated in Naval Hospital Philadelphia's primary mission as a center for amputation, orthopedic, and prosthetic services for all naval personnel residing east of the Rocky Mountains. After being used primarily as a rehabilitation center during the Korean War, the Hospital served as the Navy's East Coast amputation center

during the Vietnam War. One of eight Naval Regional Medical Centers established by the Navy in the 1970s, the facility operated as one of its principal teaching hospitals. Building 1 continued to serve as a hospital until it was closed in 1993.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. GENERAL STATEMENT:

1. Architectural Character: Building 1 incorporates the Art Deco design elements found throughout the original 1930s hospital complex that visually and symbolically unify the entire complex. The buildings feature cream-colored brick walling with buff-colored brick spandrels and decorative cast-aluminum panels to create vertical accents. Additional vertical design elements include dog-tooth brick courses and rectangular insets within the brick spandrels. The metal panels feature raised and incised vertical patterns and lines reinforcing the building's vertical design. Corbeling on the towers' corners resemble chamfered edges. Limestone copings and decorative surrounds further ornament Building 1.

One-story, partially enclosed passageways extend east and west from Building 1's east and west wings, physically connecting the Corpsmen's Quarters (Building 2) and Nurses' Quarters (Building 3; HABS No. PA-6206-B) to Building 1 and reinforcing it as the hub of the complex. Building 1's symmetrically balanced wings and connected dependencies (Buildings 2 and 3) present a unified classical Beaux-Arts facade that reaches out, drawing the ill and injured into the caring confines of the Hospital. The complex's landscaped grounds further emphasize Building 1's central, nurturing role within the complex.

The main structure of Building 1 consists of two 15-story towers or pylons separated by a 13-story, 16-bay-wide hyphen. The building's formal, southern elevation is approached via Ramp A, an asphalt-covered drive leading northward from Pattison Avenue. Due to Ramp A's slope, the entrance to the building's southern elevation appears to be at the building's first story, which, although called such, actually forms the building's second story. The story below, known as the ground story, more accurately forms the building's first story. A four-story, limestone-faced wing with a central entrance pavilion covers the full width of the southern elevation.

The main structure's towers have eight-story solaria on their northern and southern elevations. The solaria are composed of brick piers with limestone crowns dividing horizontal bands of windows alternating with bands of metal spandrels. The solaria are placed atop five-story rectangular bases. The northeastern and northwestern

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solaria bases stretch northward an additional bay and feature pedestrian entrance wings on their ground-floor and first-story levels. The upper three stories of the solaria are slightly narrower, contributing a stepped effect to the overall vertical nature of the tower and Building 1.

Many of the hyphen's 16 bays are visually paired on the upper three stories by shared buff-colored brick surrounds and metal spandrels crowned by segmental limestone arch lintels and flanked by cream-colored brick piers. On the lower stories, the window openings display cream-colored piers separating vertical bays composed of windows and buff-colored brick spandrels. The northern elevation of the hyphen has a centrally located three-bay-wide by four-bay-deep utility wing containing heads, linen rooms, washrooms, and sanitary rooms.

The south wings extend six bays from the eastern and western pylons' solaria bases before terminating in paired five-story pylons located on either side of the wings. The pylons facing Ramp A feature interior stair halls and pedestrian entries with limestone surrounds. Four-story solaria, similar in composition to the main solaria but slightly larger, complete the wings' southern elevations. Two-bay-wide by two-bay-deep utility wings protrude from the center of the elevations opposite Ramp A.

Additional four-story wings extend 13 bays to the east and to the west from the main portion's pylons. Five-story pylons punctuate the ends of each wing. Four-story solaria occupy the northern and southern elevations of the pylons. Four-story utility wings also jut northward from the center of the wings' northern elevations.

A large T-shaped wing extends to the north from the center of the hyphen. A four-story rectangular block immediately adjoins the hyphen and stretches northward for 16 bays of windows and spandrels. The top of the T-wing consists of a three-story rectangular block set perpendicular to the 16-bay wing adjoining the hyphen. The T-wing possesses seven bays across its northern elevation and three bays along its side elevations. The central five bays of the northern elevation consist of wide vertical bands of windows and metal spandrels reaching from the ground-level's ceiling through the first two stories to the roof. These bays provide light to the auditorium occupying the T-wing's upper stories.

2. Condition of Fabric: Vertical cracking is visible on various portions of the exterior brick veneer. Sections of the parapeted roof also display buckling and typically lean slightly backward over the rooftop. The interior of the building displays varying degrees of decay and removal of fabric. Heating has not been maintained since the building's closing, and freeze-and-thaw cycles have caused paint and plaster to

detach from walls and ceilings. The roof membrane has been punctured in various places, resulting in water damage to interior fabric. The removal of hazardous materials, such as ceiling and floor tiles, from the building has also left physical scars but has not damaged the building's structure.

B. DESCRIPTION OF EXTERIOR:

1. Overall Dimensions: Building 1 stretches a total of 485 feet between its north wing and its two south wings, and extends 376 feet along its east-west axis between the east and west wings. Building 1 rises roughly 195 feet above grade and encloses approximately 285,000 square feet of floor space.
2. Foundations: The foundation consists of poured concrete.
3. Structural Systems/Walls: The exterior walling consists of a five-to-one common bond brick veneer overlaid on a structural steel skeleton. Cream-colored brick constitutes the principal brick finish with buff-colored spandrels embellished with vertical dog-tooth courses occupying the voids. The solaria piers are also composed of buff-colored brick. The building's formal, southern elevation has a four-story limestone-veneered wing with a central pavilion ornamented with carved and incised eagles with spread wings. The pavilion also features decorative marble panels. Cast-aluminum panels serve as spandrels on the building's solaria, the entrance wing, the upper two stories of the main structure's hyphen, and the north wing's northern elevation. The building also features limestone copings, pier crowns, belt courses, segmental keystone arches, principal entry surrounds, and ornamental inset panels. Structural clay tile blocks with lath and plaster finish constitute most original interior, non-bearing walls. Modern walling consists of wood or metal framing with sheetrock veneer.
4. Porches: Full-width porches occupy the roof of the southern elevation's entrance wing. Two pairs of doors provide entry to the rooftop from the hyphen's fourth-story ward. Similar doors provide access to porches flanking the northern elevation's four-story central utility wing on the opposite side of the hyphen. Paired doors also provide access to the rooftops of the east, west, and two south wings. The south wings' rooftop entries penetrate the southern solaria, and the east and west wings' entries penetrate the pylon towers. Small one-bay-wide porches visible on the tenth-story eastern and western elevations of the pylons are ornamental and not accessible through doors; they feature crosses representing the medical services on their limestone faces. Paired doors in the pylons provide entry onto the hyphen's twelfth-story roof deck. Tall vertical limestone panels above the roof entrances display

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eagles atop a shield composed of 13 stars above and 13 incised stripes. These panels are repeated on the exterior faces of the pylons.

5. Chimneys: Although chimneys are not visible from the exterior, floor plans show a chimney stack rising through the east pylon.
6. Openings:
 - a. Entries and Doors: The formal entrance is recessed in the central, limestone pavilion of the hyphen's southern elevation. Incised beads ornament the entry's opening and the outer edges of the pavilion. An incised stylized banner or shield decorates the center of the pavilion above the entry and carved eagles peer southwest and southeast from the pavilion's corners. A datestone, carved with the year "1933," occupies the western grade-level limestone block of the recess. The recessed entrance extends through the third story and features horizontal bands of two-light metal casement windows alternating with green marble spandrels ornamented with inset brass plaques depicting a ship with full sails. Raised metal piers further divide the opening into symmetrical vertical sections composed of two panels flanking three panels. The doorway contains modern automatic-opening, metal-framed sliding doors. Metal balustrades topped by a semicircular arched canopy extend southward from the entry, framing a sloped concrete ramp that partially covers the three granite steps composing the original entrance treads. Large circular brass plaques featuring the insignia of the United States Naval Hospital once adorned the face of limestone blocks framing either side of the granite stairs. The plaques have been removed by the Navy for safekeeping; circular ghosts remain on the limestone blocks.

Pedestrian entrances penetrating the five-story wings also display limestone surrounds albeit of smaller dimensions and ornamental finish. Wide piers with chamfered edges frame the door openings, and monolithic lintels with wide stylized fluting rise to the sills of the window openings above. Vertical light fixtures are centered over the doorways now typically occupied by paired metal slab doors. Limestone blocks flank the entrances' granite steps. First-story entrances in the south wings' southern pylons overlooking Ramp A, and the ground-story entrances of the east and west wings, feature the limestone surrounds and doors described above.

The eastern and western elevations of the north wing's auditorium feature paired flights of halfpace stairways leading from the ground-story level to

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paired metal slab doors crowned with buff-colored brick spandrels. Cream-colored brick apron walls with limestone copings enclose the halfpace stairway flights. Metal slab doors also penetrate the center of the auditorium's ground level. Single flights of halfpace stairways with similar finish lead to the northwest and northeast wings' first-story entrances, also occupied by paired metal slab doors. The northwest wing's lower steps have been replaced with a metal open-string flight. Recessed entrances in the two wings' ground-story levels contain paired wood panel doors with four upper lights.

Paired modern automatic-opening, metal-framed sliding doors provide entry into the outpatient services area on the ground story of the north wing's western elevation. Similar doors penetrate the pharmacy area's entrance located on the southern elevation of the ground story underneath Ramp A. Single metal slab doors provide access to the one-story, partially enclosed passageways leading to the Corpsmen's Quarters (Building 2) and the Nurses' Quarters (Building 3; HABS No. PA-6206-B).

Two horizontally rolling garage doors occupy the ground-story level of the north wing's eastern elevation. Each of the door openings contains double-leaf panel doors with six upper lights.

- b. Windows: The main block and wings contain symmetrically spaced fenestration. Most lower-story window openings have two-over-two wooden sash with two-light casements. Similar window types but without transoms occupy upper-story openings. Solaria windows were replaced in the 1980s with one-over-one aluminum sash with one-light transoms. Slender one-over-one wooden sash with and without transoms also occupy various smaller window openings.

7. Roof:

- a. Shape and Covering: The building possesses multiple levels of flat roofs with parapeted walls. Layered asphalt built-up surfaces cover the building's roofs.
- b. Cornice: A limestone coping serves as the cornice atop almost all vertical planes.

C. DESCRIPTION OF INTERIOR:

1. Floor Plans: Building 1's wings primarily consisted of open wards that could be adapted to meet the changing requirements of the Hospital's mission. Although some reconfiguration of the open wards has occurred since Building 1's opening, most of the original room arrangements survive.

The basic configuration of the wards on each story of the wings reflected an open plan with a built-in nurses' station with sink and medicine cabinets adjacent to the central utility wings containing washrooms, heads, linen rooms, and sanitary rooms with built-in sterilizers. The south wings typically contained 25 beds per ward; the east and west wing wards could hold 27 beds. This configuration of 27-bed wards also applied to the hyphen's wards located above the third story. Solaria could also be outfitted with beds, as shown on a plan of revisions to the fifth-floor western pylon (Bureau of Yards and Docks Drawing No. 116310).

The hyphen's wards above the eighth story were subdivided into smaller rooms. The ninth- and tenth-floor wards were designed as wards for patients with contagious diseases required to be kept separate from the rest of the hospital population. A hall extended along the north side of the ward and smaller rooms occupied the southern portion of the ward. The ninth floor contained rooms for two beds, four beds, and 15 beds; the tenth floor had two-bed, three-bed, and five-bed rooms, as shown on the original plans. The eleventh and twelfth floors were clearly reserved for senior officers and featured single- and double-bed rooms with adjoining heads and washrooms. Twelfth-floor solaria also contained dining rooms, as shown on a plan of revision to the eleventh-floor pylon (Bureau of Yards and Docks Drawing No. 116318).

Some of the wards were used for specialized purposes. occupied The eastern half of the hyphen's seventh floor was used for occupational therapy, and a library in the western half served patients' reading needs. Built-in shelves still remain in the former seventh-floor library. Generally, the hyphen's wards between the fourth and eighth floors inclusive cared for surgical and genitourinary patients.

The lower four stories of the hospital contained offices and other space for administrative and support service functions. Entering through the main lobby, corridors stretched north, east, and west. As shown on plans, the Commanding Officer, the Executive Officer, the Chief Nurse, and the Finance Officer occupied offices along either side of the hyphen's western corridor. The Officer of the Day and the Chief of Services occupied offices on the south side of the eastern corridor.

A waiting room was located on the north side of the eastern corridor (Bureau of Yards and Docks Drawing No. 115409).

The northern corridor also featured rooms on either side, including a records office, the Lieutenant at Arms office, and a tailor shop on its west side, and a disbursing office, barber shop, and ships stores on its east side. A large recreation area the full width of the wing served as an antechamber to the auditorium located at the north end of the wing. The auditorium also served as a gymnasium (Bureau of Yards and Docks Drawing No. 115411).

The offices and functions on the second-story included clinic spaces, the Veterans Administration offices, the medical library, and physical therapy rooms. Surgery occupied the north wing's third story; the hyphen possessed X-ray rooms and examining rooms. The pharmacy was located on the hospital's ground story. The upper stories of the 15-story hyphens contained storage and equipment rooms.

2. Stairways: Most of the pylons or towers contain stair halls that lead from the ground-story level to the pylon's upper story. The stair halls feature open-well flights rising through all stories. Wrought-iron handrails and newels frame the flights. An additional stair hall rises along the east side of the north wing's corridor, extending between the ground story and the third story. The wing's stairways have newels and balusters similar to those on the pylons' stairways. A metal circular stairway leads from the north end of the north wing's second story to its third story.
3. Flooring: Building 1's remaining flooring consists primarily of linoleum tile over concrete. A molded terrazzo baseboard ornaments most walls. The surgery area features glazed-tile floors and walls. Glazed tile also covers the floors of the cafeteria's kitchen, and the washroom and heads, and extends midway up the walls of these spaces.
4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: Painted plaster covers most of the building's wall surfaces. Some rooms display modern plywood paneling. Modern drop-ceiling panels with integral fluorescent light fixtures have been installed in a great number of rooms, although many of these fixtures have been removed since the building's closing. The drop-ceiling panels were installed at the height of the transom bar in lower-story rooms.

5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and Doors: Simple metal surrounds frame doorways and door openings. Most of the doors consist of modern wood slab units or hollow units. Double-leaf wood doors, some with automatic opening devices, provide entry into many open wards. Metal slab doors also occupy some door openings.
 - b. Windows: The main block and wings contain symmetrically spaced fenestration. Most lower-story window openings possess two-over-two wooden sash with two-light casements. Similar window types but without transoms occupy upper-story openings. Solaria windows were replaced in the 1980s with one-over-one aluminum sash with one-light transoms. Slender one-over-one wooden sash with and without transoms also occupy various smaller window openings.
6. Decorative Features and Trim: Most of Building 1's interior decorative flourishes were limited to the first-story's main lobby and vestibule. The vestibule once possessed ornamental adonized aluminum panels on either side of the entrance. Placed atop each other, the panels formed a frontal view of a ship at sea under full sails. The lower panel displayed a ship's hull slicing through the waves, its bow protruding from the panel's face and containing recessed lighting. The upper panel showed two sails set on a tall mast. Marble panels below the panel displaying the ship's hull contained a whale cutout with an aluminum surround that acted as a heating register.

A dedication plaque also ornamented the lobby. The right side of the upper portion of the plaque displayed a hospital ship plowing through waves in front of a setting sun's rays. The left half of the plaque showed a semiclothed male figure pulling a wounded comrade out from the water's edge in front of the towers and wings of Building 1. The remainder of the panel listed the date Congress authorized the hospital complex's construction (February 12, 1931), the Secretaries of the Navy and the Chiefs of the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and the Civil Engineering Corps during the complex's construction, and the architect's and contractor's names. The plaque, dated 1935, dedicated the building to "the Naval Service and to the Veterans of the United States." All of the plaques have been removed by the Navy for safekeeping and are no longer displayed in their original installed locations.

The terrazzo flooring of the main lobby, now covered with dust and debris, also displayed an attractive design as depicted on original plans (Bureau of Yards and

Docks Drawing No. 115475). Wooden paneling decorates the walls of the first-story waiting room. The auditorium's proscenium features attractive orange and black brick patterning on its surround.

7. Mechanical Equipment: Individual radiators in each room provided heat throughout the building. The radiators were probably topped by the wooden covers scattered throughout the building. Except for fluorescent lighting fixtures installed within drop ceilings, most individual rooms are devoid of lighting apparatus. Surviving original ceramic plumbing fixtures feature Art Deco curvilinear motifs. Paired elevators occupy both towers.

D. SITE:

The building faces south toward Ramp A, the Pattison Avenue entrance to the hospital complex, and the parking area extends between the building and Pattison Avenue. Grass lawn, scattered mature trees and shrubs, and other dispersed vegetation surround the hospital on its south side. Areas to the northwest of Building 1 feature asphalt-paved parking lots. Two former garages, Buildings 4 and 69, stand immediately north of Building 1. Large gravel stones occupy the current driveway dividing Building 1 from Building 10 (HABS No. PA-6206-C), located northeast of Building 1. One-story, partially enclosed passageways extend from Building 1's east and west wings, connecting the building with the northeast entrance of the Corpsmen's Quarters (Building 2) and the northwest entrance of the Nurses' Quarters (Building 3; HABS No. PA-6206-B). Building 1 forms the visual and symbolic heart of the current and historical Naval Hospital Philadelphia complex.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural Drawings: Bureau of Yards and Docks Nos. 115400 through 115641, 116310 through 116320 (1932). On file at Naval Hospital Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- B. Cultural Resource Documentation: U.S. Department of the Navy, Northern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Cultural Resources Survey Form, Building A, Naval Hospital Philadelphia. Prepared by John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester, Pennsylvania, 1993.

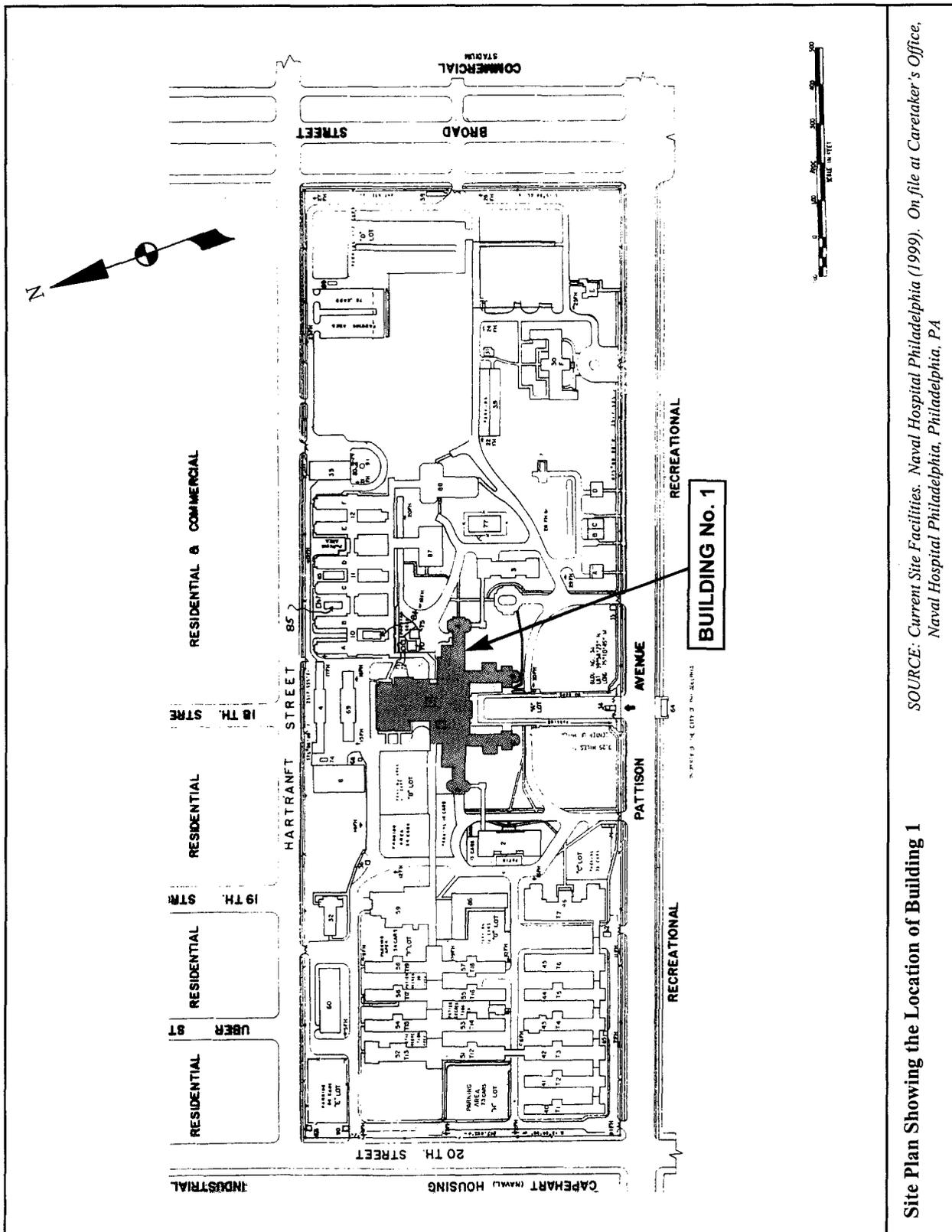
PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

In 1990 the Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommended that Naval Hospital Philadelphia be closed. Several earlier studies conducted during the 1970s and 1980s had concluded that construction of a new hospital would be more efficient than fitting modern medical facilities and

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equipment into the existing building. In 1993 the Navy closed Naval Hospital Philadelphia and began studying reuse options for the site, including the disposal of the property. In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Navy's Northern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NORTHNAVFAC), undertook an architectural and historical study of the Hospital property in order to evaluate its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In consultation with the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office, NORTHNAVFAC determined the Hospital eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district under Criterion A, for its association with naval medical facilities during World War II. Naval Hospital Philadelphia served as the center for all naval patients residing east of the Rocky Mountains who required amputation, orthopedic, or prosthetic services, and as a treatment center for hearing- and vision-impaired veterans of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. NORTHNAVFAC also determined the original 1930s core of the Hospital as eligible under National Register Criterion C, as an architecturally coherent complex of Art Deco-style buildings. As a result of these findings, the Navy undertook this documentation of Building 1 and eight related buildings within the historic district, as well as the compilation of a historical narrative overview of the facility, prior to the Hospital's final disposition.

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Affiliation: Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.
Date: September 1999



SOURCE: Current Site Facilities. Naval Hospital Philadelphia (1999). On file at Caretaker's Office, Naval Hospital Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA

Site Plan Showing the Location of Building 1