

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District, Charleston Naval Complex, North Charleston, South Carolina

Charleston County, South Carolina



October 2019

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Final Report

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Name of Project

The name of this project is *Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District, Charleston Naval Complex, North Charleston, South Carolina*.

1.2 Boundaries of Project

According to the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District (USACE); the Federal Railroad Administration or other U.S. Department of Transportation Agency; Palmetto Railways; Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP); Muscogee (Creek) Nation; and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), which outlines the mitigation of adverse effects to cultural resources at the Charleston Naval Complex (CNC) that may result from the development of the Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF), the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the NBIF includes the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District (CNHD) and the Marine Barracks Charleston (Building M-17) at the former Navy Base Charleston.

1.3 Number of Resources

Surveyors with Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington), visited 33 resources, including 32 contributing elements of the NRHP-listed CNHD and the NRHP-eligible Marine Barracks Charleston for this historic resources assessment. See Table 1.1 and Appendix A for a complete list of surveyed resources. Non-contributing historic resources in the CNHD were not surveyed.

1.4 Geographical Area

The historic resources assessment area includes the 33.73-acre NRHP-listed CNHD (see Figure 1.3. for the CNHD boundary) and the 1.92-acre Marine Barracks Charleston (Building M-17) and grounds (see Figure 1.4. for the proposed Marine Barracks Charleston NRHP boundary).

1.5 Project Team

Brockington project team members who worked on *Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District, Charleston Naval Complex, North Charleston, South Carolina* included Eric Poplin, Program Manager and Principal Investigator; Lannie Kittrell, Project Manager and Architectural Historian; and Kerri Ross, Architectural Historian. Lannie Kittrell and Kerri Ross completed the site visit. Inna Moore and Molly Van Ostran completed the GIS work and data post-processing. Meagan Brady designed the Assessment Forms. Meagan Brady and Michael Walsh contributed to the production of the project deliverables. The staff assigned to the survey effort meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards set forth in 36 CFR 61.

1.6 Beginning and End Dates of the Survey

The project began with the award of a contract by Palmetto Railways to Brockington on February 19, 2019. We performed background research during February and March 2019 with an introductory meeting on February 26, 2019 with Eric Poplin, Lannie Kittrell, and Kerri Ross visiting the site and meeting with Sean McDonnell, Operations Director, and Robert Ryan, Executive Director, Charleston Naval Complex Redevelopment Authority & Naval Base Museum Authority (RDA). Ms. Kittrell and Ms. Ross performed archival research at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) on March 6, 2019. We prepared a Detailed Scope of Work for the assessment, submitted it to the USACE, ACHP, and SHPO for review on March 26, 2019, and was approved with revisions on May 28, 2019. Fieldwork was performed on May 1, 2019. Report writing and production took place during May, June, and July 2019.

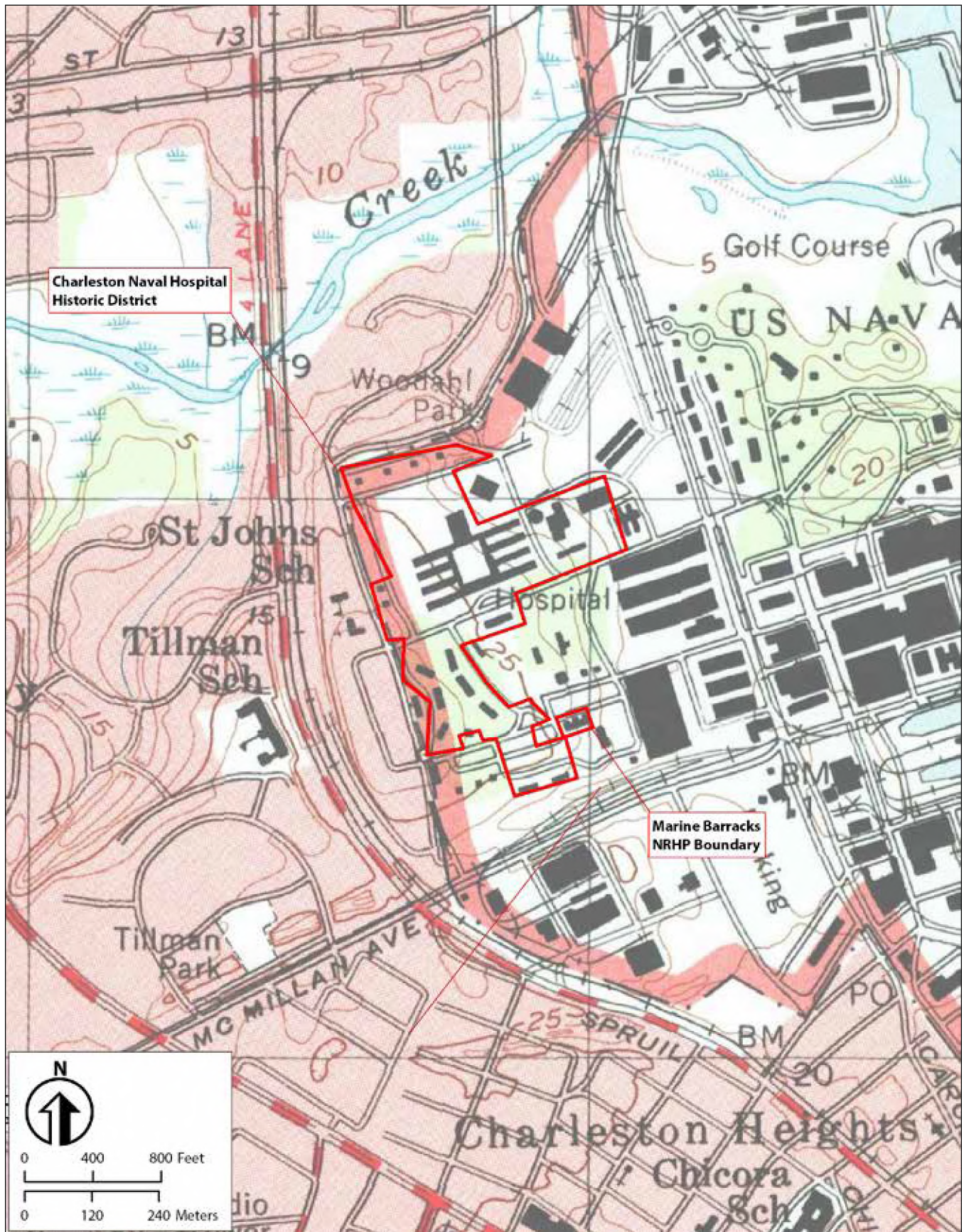


Figure 1.1 The Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District and Marine Barracks depicted on the *Charleston, SC* 1994 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map.

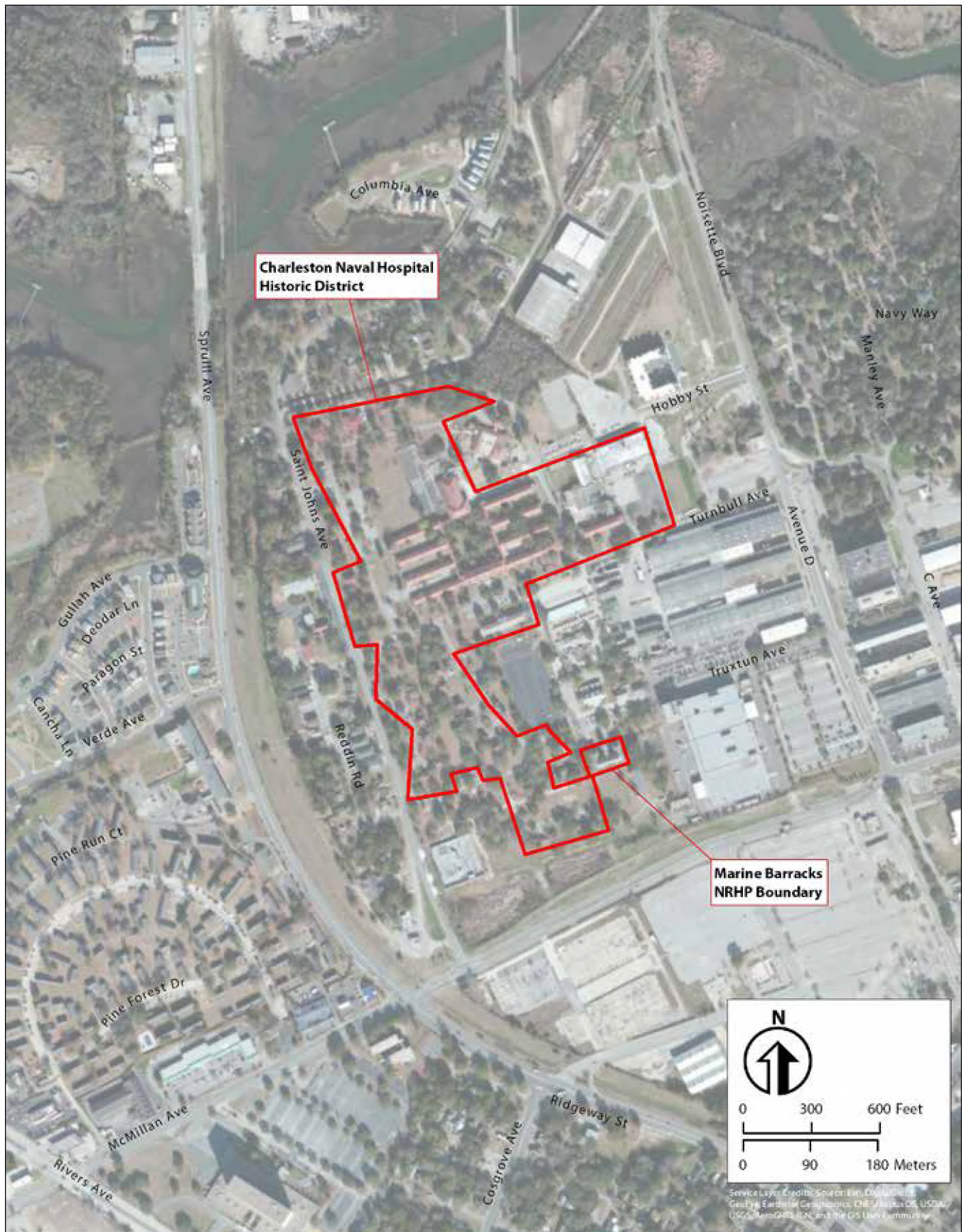


Figure 1.2 The Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District and Marine Barracks depicted on an aerial photograph.

1.7 Purpose of the Assessment

The objective of this historic resources assessment is to document the current condition of specific buildings, structures, and objects at the former Navy Base Charleston (now the CNC) that are managed under the Programmatic Agreement (PA) between the U.S. Navy, the SHPO, and the ACHP developed for the closure of the former Navy Base Charleston, that lie within the APE of the NBIF. Since the development of the PA based on the results of 1995 survey efforts, some of the historic properties have witnessed changes that may affect their eligibility for the NRHP, or their ability to contribute to the NRHP-listed CNHD, or the nature of effects that they may suffer as a result of the construction and operation of the NBIF. This information is needed to provide an informed decision on the management of these historic resources pursuant to the NBIF MOA referenced above.

According to the MOA, the cultural resources that will be adversely affected are the NRHP-listed CNHD and the adjacent NRHP-eligible Marine Barracks Charleston (Building M-17). The NRHP-listed CNHD includes 32 individual buildings and structures that are contributing resources to the district (Sidebottom 2010). These buildings formerly served as the hospital complex for the former Navy Base Charleston and the U.S. Navy. The U.S. Navy constructed the treatment facilities between 1940 and 1945, with supporting buildings built between 1917 and 1943. The Charleston Naval Hospital continued to operate these World War II-era hospital buildings until the U.S. Navy completed a new hospital in 1972 outside the base. The U.S. Navy then converted the hospital space to administrative offices. Many of the buildings at the former Navy Base Charleston have been altered to accommodate new uses, have deteriorated, or have been removed as the former military installation has been converted to non-military uses. Buildings in the CNHD have witnessed all of these activities. This historic resources survey is intended to update and catalogue changes to the properties listed in the PA for use by the MOA Signatories.

Table 1.1 Complete list of contributing and non-contributing resources in the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District.

Building Number	Date of Construction	Building Name	Address/Location	Original Use	Current Use	Overall Condition	NRHP Status
Building 1418	c. 1918	Garage	Avenue H	Garage	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Good	Contributing
Building 758/NH65	1942	Medical Officer's Quarters/Commanding Officer's Quarters	1795 Avenue F	Dwelling	Residential	Excellent	Contributing
Building 759/NH64	1942	Medical Officer's Quarters	1801 Avenue F	Dwelling	Commercial	Excellent	Contributing
Building 760/Quarters 2	c. 1917	Medical Officer's Quarters	1849 Avenue F	Dwelling	Commercial	Good	Contributing
Building 761/Quarters 1	c. 1917	Medical Officer's Quarters	1895 Avenue F	Dwelling	Commercial	Excellent	Contributing
Building 762/Building P-2	1937	Medical Officer's Quarters	1463 Avenue H	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Fair	Contributing
Building 763/Building P-1	1937	Medical Officer's Quarters	1451 Avenue H	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Fair	Contributing
Building BB-CC	1941	Navy Officer's Duplex	1311 Avenue G	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Fair	Contributing
Building DD-EE	1941	Navy Officer's Duplex	1293 Avenue H	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Fair	Contributing
Building FF-GG	1941	Navy Officer's Duplex	1288 Avenue H	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Fair	Contributing
Building II-HH	1941	Navy Officer's Duplex	1304 Avenue H	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Fair	Contributing
Building KK-JJ	1941	Navy Officer's Duplex	1350 Avenue H	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Fair	Contributing
Building LL-AA	1941	Navy Officer's Duplex	1345 Avenue G	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Fair	Contributing
Building M-1A	1930s	Garage	Second Street	Garage	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Good	Contributing
Building M-2A	1930s	Garage	Second Street	Garage	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Good	Contributing
Building M-3A	1930s	Garage	Second Street	Garage	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Good	Contributing
Building M-5	1942	Navy Officer's Quarters	1804 Marine Avenue	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Fair	Contributing
Building M-6, M-7	1942	Navy Officer's Duplex	1761 and 1775 Commissary Street	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Fair	Contributing
Building M-8, M-9	1942	Navy Officer's Duplex	1801 and 1809 Commissary Street	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Fair	Contributing
NH45	1940-1942	Hospital Administrative Building	1690 Turnbull Avenue	Administration	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Fair	Contributing
NH46	1940-1942	Subsistence Building	1690 Avenue H	Naval Hospital	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Poor	Contributing
NH47	1940-1942	Surgical Ward and Emergency Room	2325 Avenue F	Naval Hospital	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Fair	Contributing
NH48	1940-1942	Sick Officer's Quarters	1420 Avenue H	Naval Hospital	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Fair	Contributing
NH49	1940-1942	Genito-Urinary Ward	2335 Avenue F	Naval Hospital	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Fair	Contributing
NH50	1940-1942	Medical Ward	1450 Avenue H	Naval Hospital	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Fair	Contributing
NH51	1940-1942	EENT Ward and Dental Offices	2355 Avenue F	Naval Hospital	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Fair	Contributing
NH52	1940-1942	Neuro-Psychiatric Ward	1460 Avenue H	Naval Hospital	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Fair	Contributing
NH53	1940-1942	Dependent's Ward	2365 Avenue F	Naval Hospital	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Fair	Contributing
NH54	1940-1942	Contagious Ward	1470 Avenue H	Naval Hospital	Vacant since Naval Base closure	Fair	Contributing
NH55	1944-1945	Sick Officer's Quarters Annex	1691 Turnbull Avenue	Naval Hospital	Office	Excellent	Contributing
NH61	1941-1942	Nurse's Quarters	1580 Turnbull Avenue	Dwelling	Commercial	Good	Contributing
NH68	1943	Medical Supply Warehouse	1535 Hobby Street	Support Building	Office	Good	Contributing
Building 1414	c. 1918	Garage	Avenue H	Garage	Vacant since Naval Base closure	n/a	Non-Contributing
Structure 520B	1956	Flagpole	Turnball Avenue	Flagpole	Flagpole	n/a	Non-Contributing
NH62	1945; 1980 modified	Recreation Building	2340 Avenue F	Support Building	Commercial	n/a	Non-Contributing

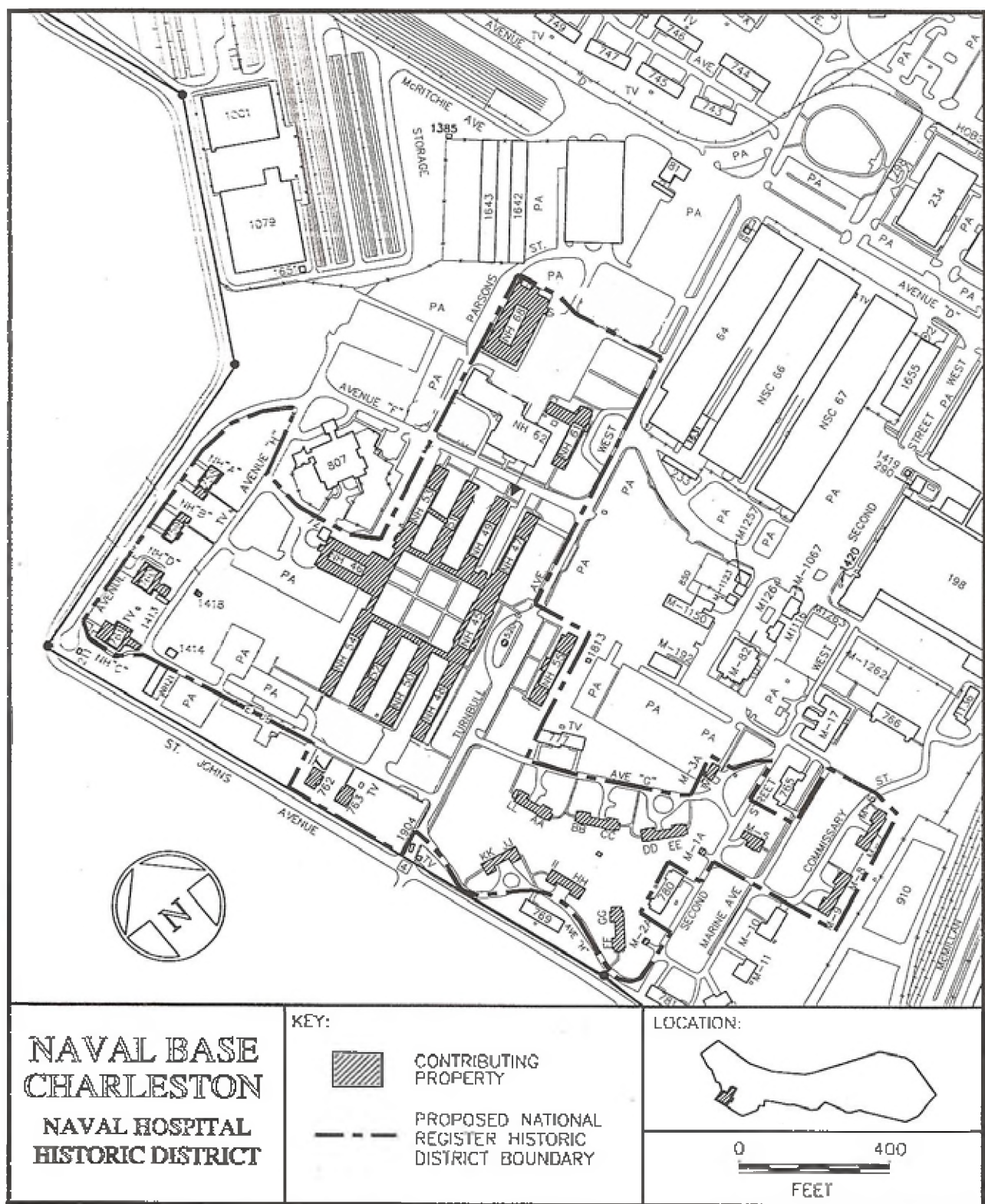


Figure 1.3 Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District Map, from the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District NRHP nomination (Sidebottom 2010).

2.0 Methodology

The project began with brief background research on the Navy Base Charleston and the CNC complex, as well as a review of the executed PA and MOA. Background research mainly consisted of a study of maps and historic photographs gathered from the RDA and the SCDAH. Lannie Kittrell and Kerri Ross performed preliminary research at the RDA in February and March 2019 and at the SCDAH in March 2019. The main sources referenced were the CNHD NRHP nomination (Sidebottom 2010), R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc.'s ([Goodwin] 1995a) inventory of Navy Base Charleston, Tucker and Grandine's (1993) CNHD preliminary NRHP nomination form, and Tucker's (1993) Marine Corps Barracks preliminary NRHP nomination form. This research helped to contextualize the above-ground historic resources slated for survey during this project.

Brockington submitted a detailed Scope of Work (SOW) to Palmetto Railways and to the USACE. The USACE forwarded the SOW to the SHPO and the ACHP for review. Comments were received and we submitted a final SOW, which was accepted by the USACE, SHPO, and ACHP on May 28, 2019. Specifically, the objective of the *Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District, Charleston Naval Complex, North Charleston, South Carolina* is to document the current condition of the 32 contributing resources of the CNHD and the Marine Barracks Charleston (Building M-17) with photography and a compilation of information about each building and structure.

Prior to undertaking the field survey, we created a customized survey form and compiled the list of 33 resources to be surveyed. The survey form is based on the South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties form with additional fields to capture specific condition assessment data. We attempted to capture the information that will be most useful to our client and the appropriate agencies in future planning efforts. We created an interactive Geographical Information Systems (GIS) database and linked the survey forms to the previously identified locations of the contributing historic resources within the CNHD to facilitate completing the forms

in the field. Surveyors were able to edit the map in the field to rectify locational information or add additional details as necessary.

Poplin, Kittrell, and Ross performed a site visit for the Marine Barracks Charleston on February 26, 2019. Kittrell and Ross performed the rest of the site visit on May 1, 2019. During the May 1, 2019 survey, Kittrell and Ross noted current condition information and documented each contributing resource within the district with digital photography. The surveyors recorded data including location, the overall current architectural condition based on visual observation, and the condition of key architectural details and elements of each resource. They noted alterations, specific areas of concern, and other pertinent details. They took one to four digital photographs of each contributing resource within the CNHD and the Marine Barracks Charleston. The survey was conducted in accordance with the *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties* (SCDAH, revised 2015 and 2018), the *National Register Bulletin 24, Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (Parker 1985), and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation (36 CFR 61.3, 6; 36 CFR 61.4[b]).

We assigned an overall condition assessment to each resource surveyed within the CNHD and the Marine Barracks Charleston. The overall condition categories are excellent, good, fair, and poor. For this project, a resource with an overall condition of "excellent" has all its character-defining features intact and is in good repair. For resources with an overall condition of "good," all the character-defining features are visible but may exhibit minor degradation. For resources with an overall condition of "fair," character-defining features have been altered or are degraded. For resources with an overall condition of "poor," character-defining features may be missing and/or severely degraded.

After the survey was complete, we used Charleston County GIS parcel data to identify the current owner on record, the address of the current owner, and the individual TMS numbers for the historic resources. Original use and current use were identified and recorded for each resource. We attempted

to identify if a resource was vacant, and if so, how long that resource has been vacant. Since the closure of the Navy Base Charleston, most of these resources have sat vacant.

Once the assessment forms were created, we analyzed the data from the Historic Resource Assessment Forms to report our findings. The completed assessment forms and report represent our best efforts to identify and assess the current overall condition of those resources within the NBIF APE, which include 32 contributing buildings and structures within the NRHP-listed CNHD and the Marine Barracks Charleston. See Chapter 4, “Historic Resources Assessment Findings,” and Appendix B, “Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility Historic Resources of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District Assessment Forms,” for the forms and photographs.

3.0 Overview of Historic Properties within NBIF APE

According to the MOA, which outlines the mitigation of adverse effects to cultural resources at the CNC that may result from the development of the NBIF, the cultural resources that will be adversely affected are the NRHP-listed CNHD and the adjacent NRHP-eligible Marine Barracks Charleston (Building M-17). The NRHP-listed CNHD includes 32 individual buildings and structures that are contributing resources to the district (Sidebottom 2010). We visited these 33 historic resources for this historic resources assessment. See Appendix A for a complete list of surveyed resources and Appendix B for the NBIF historic resources assessment forms.

3.1 Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District

Goodwin (1995a) defined the CNHD during their assessment of the Navy Base Charleston and recommended it as an NRHP historic district. Tucker and Grandine (1993) prepared a preliminary draft NRHP nomination for the CNHD as a component of the Goodwin (1995a) inventory. See Appendix D for the HABS/HAER forms prepared by Goodwin (1995a) for the elements of the CNHD.

The approximately 34-acre CNHD, listed on the NRHP on October 22, 2010, includes 32 contributing resources, two non-contributing buildings, and one non-contributing structure. As defined in 1995, the CNHD is an intact collection of buildings and structures located in the northwest corner of the former Navy Base Charleston representing two periods of development at the base that closely relate to the growth of the U.S. Navy during the twentieth century. The CNHD is significant under NRHP Criterion A as an example of the U.S. effort to mobilize medical support for the Navy during World Wars I and II, as well as the Navy's ability to create a permanent and professional medical service for Navy personnel and their dependents. It is also significant under NRHP Criterion C with buildings and structures that reflect the time periods in which they were constructed. The majority of buildings exhibit Spanish Colonial style with modern materials. Two residential buildings and support structures date to World War I and exhibit Craftsman style (Sidebottom 2010).

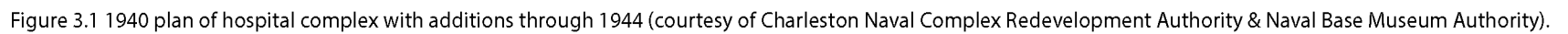
Although two residences and garage buildings date to World War I, most resources within the CNHD date to just prior to the U.S. involvement in World War II (see Figure 3.1). There are three groups of buildings that comprise the CNHD: treatment facilities at the main hospital complex; hospital service-related buildings located east of the main hospital complex; and residential buildings largely located to the west and south of the hospital complex.

The CNHD boundary as originally proposed by Tucker and Grandine (1993) included the water tower (NH78). The water tower (NH78), northeast of the hospital complex, was originally determined a contributing element of the proposed district, but was demolished prior to the 2010 CNHD NRHP nomination and listing. In addition, the flagpole (Structure 520B), originally defined as a contributing resource, was included in the 2010 CNHD NRHP nomination as a non-contributing resource. Building 1418, an early twentieth-century garage north of the hospital that was originally determined non-contributing to the CNHD, was included as a contributing resource in the 2010 NRHP nomination and listing. See Figure 1.3 for a complete plan of the contributing elements of the CNHD.

3.2 Marine Barracks Charleston (Building M-17)

Goodwin (1995a) surveyed the Marine Barracks Charleston during their assessment of the Navy Base Charleston and recommended it as NRHP-eligible. Tucker (1993) prepared a preliminary draft NRHP nomination for the Marine Corps Barracks as a component of the Goodwin (1995a) inventory. Also see Appendix D for the HABS/HAER form prepared by Goodwin (1995a) for the Marine Barracks.

The Classical Revival Marine Barracks Charleston (Building M-17) is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the establishment and development of the Charleston Navy Yard from 1909 through 1984. The Marine Barracks building, the most prominent and one of the few extant buildings associated with the U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) presence at the Navy Yard, is significant in the area of military as it illustrates the



important role the USMC played to guard the shipyard and the Navy's activities at the shipyard during the significant operational period from its establishment, throughout both World Wars, and into the late twentieth century. The architect-designed Marine Barracks is also eligible under Criterion C as one of the early twentieth-century Classical Revival-style buildings constructed at the Charleston Navy Yard.

Designed in 1909 by architect Jules Henri de Sibour, the massive Classical Revival, three-story, masonry, E-shaped plan building stands west of the Charleston Navy Yard Historic District and adjacent to and southeast of the CNHD, in the northwestern section of the larger former Navy Base Charleston. See Figures 3.2 and 3.3 for the location of the Marine Barracks (Building M-17).

According to a 1941 Navy Yard map, the Marine Barracks was located within the approximately 46-acre Marine Reservation between Naval Officer duplexes and Marine Corps Officer quarters to the west, the Naval Hospital to the north, rail lines to the south, and the industrial shipyard to the east. The Barracks faces south on an open grassed yard that served as a parade ground. The former parade ground extends roughly 350 feet south of the building and is approximately 180 feet wide. The Barracks and the parade ground form the Marine Barracks Charleston historic property. Brockington completed an NRHP nomination form for the Marine Barracks Charleston in June 2019, which is currently under review.

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4.0 Historic Resources Assessment Findings

We assessed 33 historic properties at the CNC for this project, recording and documenting the current exterior architectural conditions based on visual observation. The historic properties include 32 contributing resources to the CNHD: treatment facilities, hospital support buildings, and residential quarters and structures. We also surveyed the Marine Barracks (Building M-17), recording exterior and interior conditions. For more detailed information regarding each resource, see Appendices A and B.

After analyzing historic photographs of each resource and comparing them to current conditions, we assigned an overall condition assessment of excellent, good, fair, or poor to each surveyed resource. For resources with an overall condition of “excellent,” all character-defining features are intact and in good repair. For resources with an overall condition of “good,” all character-defining features are visible but may exhibit minor degradation. For resources with an overall condition of “fair,” character-defining features of that resource have been altered or are degraded. For resources with an overall condition of “poor,” character-defining features may be missing and/or severely degraded.

4.1 Buildings Exhibiting Excellent Overall Condition

Five buildings have undergone sensitive rehabilitation and retain key architectural elements and character-defining features. The residential buildings on Avenue F (Buildings 758, 759, 760, and 761) were under renovation in 2011 (Bean 2011). Four of the surveyed resources exhibit excellent overall condition. These properties include the early twentieth-century Craftsman-style Medical Officer’s housing on Avenue F (Building 761); the two early 1940s Moderne-style Medical Officer’s Quarters on Avenue F (Building 758 and Building 759); and the Sick Officers’ Quarters (NH55) on Turnbull Avenue. The Sick Officers’ Quarters was rehabilitated in 2012 (Dennis 2019). Figures 4.1 and 4.2 display examples of the surveyed buildings that exhibit excellent overall condition.

4.2 Buildings Exhibiting Good Overall Condition

Seven buildings exhibit good overall condition, including the Medical Supply Storehouse (NH68), the Medical Officer’s Quarters (Building 760), and the Nurse’s Quarters (NH61). Figures 4.3 and 4.4 display examples of buildings with good overall condition.

The Medical Supply Storehouse (NH68) has been sensitively rehabilitated but has replacement windows and garage bay doors. Although it may not retain all of its original windows and doors, the building retains its character-defining features and is in good repair.

The early twentieth-century Craftsman-style Medical Officer’s Quarters on Avenue F (Building 760) was renovated in 2011 (Bean 2011) and has had modern alterations since the CNHD NRHP listing in 2010 (Sidebottom 2010). Exterior changes to this resource include the addition of modern gutters and a wheelchair access ramp on the east façade. The front (north) façade porch has been altered and the decorative wood screening has been removed. The building appears in good overall repair even with the modern updates and alteration to the porch façade.

The Nurse’s Quarters (NH61), built in 1941-1942, has replacement windows but is currently being renovated. At the time of the survey, contractors were working on the interior spaces of the building. A few of the replacement windows were missing and it was not apparent what exterior alterations were proposed.

4.3 Buildings Exhibiting Fair Overall Condition

Twenty-one of the surveyed buildings are in fair condition. Figures 4.5 through 4.8 display examples of buildings in fair condition.

Most of the buildings that comprise the Spanish Revival hospital complex, including NH45 to the south and eight treatment wings (NH48, NH50, NH52, NH54 to the west and NH47, NH49, NH51, NH53 to the east) are in fair condition, with mostly localized problem areas. These hospital buildings were converted into office spaces for the U.S. Navy after a new hospital was constructed in 1972 (Bean 2011). The hospital buildings were vacant in



Figure 4.1 Medical Officer's Quarters (Building 758) at 1795 Avenue F (looking southeast) is in good repair and retains original architectural details.



Figure 4.2 Sick Officers' Quarters (NH55) at 1961 Turnbull Avenue (looking east) retains its original architectural details and character-defining features.



Figure 4.3 The Medical Supply Storehouse (NH68) at 1535 Hobby Street (looking northwest) has been rehabilitated and is in good repair but has replacement windows and bay doors.



Figure 4.4. The Medical Officer's Quarters (Building 760) at 1849 Avenue F (northeast oblique, looking southwest) displays modern additions and alterations, but is in good repair and retains many of its character-defining features.

2009-2010 at the time of the CNHD nomination and listing. Comparing current views to historic photographs, these buildings have not been altered, with the exception of the infill of a few windows. The majority of these hospital buildings retain their original building footprint, fenestration pattern, windows (where visible), and roof and wall cladding. Problem areas appear specific to the ventilation eyebrow dormers along the roof. It appears that there is a loss of roof support around some of the eyebrow dormers resulting in a hole in the roof or partial collapse of the roof structure. Some windows and/or windowpanes are broken or missing from the windows that are not mothballed and covered with plywood. There is also evidence of graffiti and mold on some of the buildings.

All of the Navy Officer housing within the CNHD, including eight duplexes, one single-family dwelling, and the two Medical Officer dwellings west of the hospital, are in fair overall condition. In 2011, many of the Navy Officer duplexes were rented out for businesses, while others were rented as residences or left vacant (Bean 2011). At the time of the survey, all the residences were vacant and the exterior siding had been removed from six of the eight duplexes (Buildings DD-EE, BB-CC, LL-AA, II-HH, KK-JJ, and M6-M7) and the one detached single-family dwelling (Building M-5). The loss of exterior siding does not automatically change the eligibility of these resources, because similar-appearing siding can be added at any time. Several of the Navy Officer dwellings exhibit damage to the wood-frame structural system and/or window and door frames, and some vegetation has grown at the roof line. The current condition of each resource was noted and documented.

The Medical Officer's dwellings with Spanish Revival detailing west of the hospital (Building 763 and Building 762) retain original building footprints, fenestration patterns, building materials, and character-defining features. Building 763 exhibits a loss of exterior stucco and damage to the structural system on the east façade. Each of these dwellings is in a state of disrepair, but both retain architectural details and integrity. Both are partially mothballed.

Marine Barracks Charleston (Building M-17) is also in fair condition. The building retains its original building footprint, fenestration pattern, building

materials, and architectural details. The building has had several minimal exterior alterations, including infill of several basement-level windows and a first-floor entry door. The building's exterior and interior show signs of deterioration, water damage, mold, and vandalism. The exterior has blistering paint and several windowpanes in the wood-frame windows and doors are broken. Portions of the main roof have holes and are open to the elements. The interior finishes are in a state of decay. Throughout the building, holes in the floors and ceilings expose building material, pipes, and wires, and the suspended tile ceiling is falling

4.4 Buildings Exhibiting Poor Overall Condition

One building exhibits poor condition. The Subsistence Building (NH46) (Figure 4.9) on the northern side of the Spanish Revival hospital complex is in poor condition. This two-story building has lost a large amount of its roof framing and red clay tile roof cladding and is in a state of disrepair due to neglect.



Figure 4.5 Surgical Ward and Emergency Room (Building NH47) at 2325 Avenue F (looking northeast) is an example of one of the eight hospital wards at the hospital complex in fair condition.



Figure 4.6 Navy Officer duplex (Building FF-GG) at 1288 Avenue H (looking northeast) is an example of one of the Navy Officer duplexes that retains its exterior siding and is in fair condition.



Figure 4.7 Medical Officer's Quarters (Building 763), northeast oblique, looking southwest. This is one of a pair of Medical Officer's dwellings that retains original architectural features, but is in a state of disrepair. Note the loss of structural framing at the window frame.



Figure 4.8 Marine Barracks Charleston (Building M-17, south façade, looking north) retains original architectural details and has had only minimal exterior alterations, but displays widespread disrepair due to water damage and neglect.



Figure 4.9 Subsistence Building (NH46), west façade, looking east. Note the loss of the roof at the south end of the building.

4.5 Summary

Many buildings that we surveyed have been rehabilitated, are in excellent and good overall condition, and are in use today, but the majority of buildings we surveyed are currently vacant, partially mothballed, and in a state of disrepair due to neglect. The majority of buildings within the APE, including the Spanish Revival, World War II-era hospital complex; eight Navy Officer duplexes; one detached single-family Navy Officer quarters; three circa 1930s garages south of Turnbull Avenue; and the two Medical Officer's quarters west of the hospital, appear to have been vacant for some time, some of which have been sitting vacant since the Naval Base Charleston closure in 1995. Some of these resources are currently mothballed with plywood covering doors and windows. At the time of the survey, exterior siding had been removed from six of the eight duplexes. Additionally, the Marine Barracks (M-17) is partially mothballed and vacant.

The buildings of the hospital complex and Building M-17 have open windows and doors as well as breeches in the roof and overhangs, allowing

the elements to enter and compromise structural systems. The openings make it easy for intrusion of the weather and rodents, as well as making interiors accessible for theft and vandalism. Exterior finishes show signs of water damage, mold, years of neglect, and vandalism. Interior spaces have damaged or decaying interior finishes and mechanical components due to years of water damage. Copper, aluminum, and other materials with a recyclable content have been stripped from the interiors of buildings, leaving the buildings in a ransacked condition with systems unserviceable (Carlisle Associates 2015).

Most of the dwellings surveyed, including the Navy officer housing south of the hospital and the two Medical Officer's dwellings west of the hospital, had damaged windowsills. All these residential units had been equipped with window air-conditioning units. Many of these air-conditioning units have been removed for salvage or vandalized, leaving open windows and damaged windowsills. Based on visual observation, termites have infested the structural framing and hardwood floors of several of these residences (Carlisle Associates 2015).

In conclusion, buildings assessed with an excellent and good overall condition retain architectural character-defining features and their NRHP eligibility status is not of concern. Rehabilitated buildings include 1895 Avenue F (Building 761), which houses Callie's Hot Little Biscuits; 1849 Avenue F (Building 760), which houses Parham & Co. Antiques; Medical Storage Supply building (NH68), which is currently an office space; and the Sick Officer's Quarter (NH55), which was rehabilitated in 2012 and is also currently used for office space. The two rehabilitated Moderne dwellings on Avenue F (Buildings 758 and 759) are currently used for residential purposes. The former Nurse's Quarter (NH61) is owned by Carver Maritime, LLC, and is currently under renovation. As long as these buildings retain integrity, their current use will not affect their NRHP eligibility status.

However, the NRHP status of an NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible property may be compromised if that historic property is moved, significantly altered, or demolished. In addition, the majority of the components that add to a district's historic character must possess integrity, as must the district as a whole (Savage 1998). Although the buildings assessed with an overall condition of fair and poor may have degraded architectural features resulting in a compromised integrity of materials and workmanship, and show signs of deterioration, these historic properties retain their integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Each resource is an identifiable key element of the World War II-era CNHD at the larger Naval Base Charleston. Each building's NRHP eligibility status as a contributing resource to the CNHD is not currently at risk of changing. In addition, neither the NRHP eligibility status of the CNHD nor of Building M-17 is at risk of changing. Both contributing and non-contributing resources of the CNHD remain an extant, cohesive group of Naval Hospital-related buildings that represent the treatment facilities, hospital support facilities, and residential dwellings associated with the CNHD.

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Appendix A

Table of Surveyed Resources

Building Number	Building Name	Address/Location	Original Use	Current Use	Current Owner	Current Owner Street Address	Current Owner City	Current Owner State	Current Owner Zip Code	Overall Condition	NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation
Building 1418	Garage	Avenue H	Garage	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Good	Contributing to CNHD
Building 758/NH65	Medical Officer's Quarters/ Commanding Officer's Quarters	1795 Avenue F	Dwelling	Residential	IDI HOLDINGS LLC	1795 AVENUE F	NORTH CHARLESTON	SC	29405	Excellent	Contributing to CNHD
Building 759/NH64	Medical Officer's Quarters	1801 Avenue F	Dwelling	Commercial	MCT PROPERTIES LLC	41 PLANTATION PARK DR STE 200	BLUFFTON	SC	29910	Excellent	Contributing to CNHD
Building 760/Quarters 2	Medical Officer's Quarters	1849 Avenue F	Dwelling	Commercial	PARHAM JOHN M JR	1000 HIGHWAY 301 NORTH	DILLON	SC	29536	Good	Contributing to CNHD
Building 761/Quarters 1	Medical Officer's Quarters	1895 Avenue F	Dwelling	Commercial	CAROLINES KITCHEN LLC	1895 AVENUE F	NORTH CHARLESTON	SC	29405	Excellent	Contributing to CNHD
Building 762/Building P-2	Medical Officer's Quarters	1463 Avenue H	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Fair	Contributing to CNHD
Building 763/Building P-1	Medical Officer's Quarters	1451 Avenue H	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Fair	Contributing to CNHD
Building BB-CC	Navy Officer's Duplex	1311 Avenue G	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Fair	Contributing to CNHD
Building DD-EE	Navy Officer's Duplex	1293 Avenue H	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Fair	Contributing to CNHD
Building FF-GG	Navy Officer's Duplex	1288 Avenue H	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Fair	Contributing to CNHD
Building II-HH	Navy Officer's Duplex	1304 Avenue H	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Fair	Contributing to CNHD
Building KK-JJ	Navy Officer's Duplex	1350 Avenue H	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Fair	Contributing to CNHD
Building LL-AA	Navy Officer's Duplex	1345 Avenue G	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Fair	Contributing to CNHD
Building M-1A	Garage	Second Street	Garage	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Good	Contributing to CNHD
Building M-2A	Garage	Second Street	Garage	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Good	Contributing to CNHD
Building M-3A	Garage	Second Street	Garage	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Good	Contributing to CNHD
Building M-5	Navy Officer's Quarters	1804 Marine Avenue	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Fair	Contributing to CNHD
Building M-6, M-7	Navy Officer's Duplex	1761 and 1775 Commissary Street	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Fair	Contributing to CNHD
Building M-8, M-9	Navy Officer's Duplex	1801 and 1809 Commissary Street	Dwelling	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Fair	Contributing to CNHD
M-17	USMC Barracks Charleston	Truxtun Avenue	Marine Quarters	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Fair	Individually eligible, does not contribute to CNHD
NH45	Hospital Administrative Building, Naval Hospital Complex	1690 Turnbull Avenue	Hospital Administration, Naval Hospital	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Fair	Contributing to CNHD
NH46	Subsistence Building, Naval Hospital Complex	1690 Avenue H	Naval Hospital	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Poor	Contributing to CNHD
NH47	Surgical Ward and Emergency Room, Naval Hospital Complex	2325 Avenue F	Naval Hospital	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Fair	Contributing to CNHD
NH48	Sick Officers' Quarters, Naval Hospital Complex	1420 Avenue H	Quarters, Naval Hospital	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Fair	Contributing to CNHD
NH49	Genito-Urinary Ward, Naval Hospital Complex	2335 Avenue F	Naval Hospital	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Fair	Contributing to CNHD
NH50	Medical Ward, Naval Hospital Complex	1450 Avenue H	Naval Hospital	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Fair	Contributing to CNHD

Building Number	Building Name	Address/Location	Original Use	Current Use	Current Owner	Current Owner Street Address	Current Owner City	Current Owner State	Current Owner Zip Code	Overall Condition	NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation
NH51	EENT Ward and Dental Offices, Naval Hospital Complex	2355 Avenue F	Naval Hospital	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Fair	Contributing to CNHD
NH52	Neuro-Psychiatric Ward, Naval Hospital Complex	1460 Avenue H	Naval Hospital	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Fair	Contributing to CNHD
NH53	Dependent's Ward, Naval Hospital Complex	2365 Avenue F	Naval Hospital	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Fair	Contributing to CNHD
NH54	Contagious Ward, Naval Hospital Complex	1470 Avenue H	Naval Hospital	Vacant since Naval Base closure	SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS	540 EAST BAY ST	CHARLESTON	SC	29403	Fair	Contributing to CNHD
NH55	Sick Officers' Quarters Annex, Naval Hospital Complex	1691 Turnbull Avenue	Quarters, Naval Hospital	Office	COASTAL COMMUNITY FOUNDATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA INC	1691 TURNBULL AVE	NORTH CHARLESTON	SC	29405	Excellent	Contributing to CNHD
NH61	Nurse's Quarters, Naval Hospital Complex	1580 Turnbull Avenue	Quarters, Naval Hospital	Commercial	CARVER MARITIME LLC	494 WESTERN TURNPIKE	ALTAMONT	NY	12009	Good	Contributing to CNHD
NH68	Medical Supply Warehouse, Naval Hospital Complex	1535 Hobby Street	Support Building, Naval Hospital	Office	1535 HOBBY LLC	4010 SEMINOLE CT	CHARLOTTE	NC	28210	Good	Contributing to CNHD

Appendix B

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility Historic Resources of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District, Assessment Forms

**Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the
Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form**

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: Building 1418

Building Name: Garage

Address/location: Avenue H

Original Use: Garage

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS

540 EAST BAY ST

CHARLESTON

SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Good

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

1-story, wood frame, single-bay garage with shed roof that slopes down north to south and clad in weatherboard siding. Retains key elements includ. wooden panel garage door.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

Surveyor: Lannie Kittrell

Date: May 1, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building 1418



Building 1418, northwest oblique, looking southeast, Sidebottom, 2009



Building 1418, northeast oblique, looking southwest, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building 1418



Building 1418, southwest oblique, looking northeast, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: Building 758/ NH65

Building Name: Medical Officer's Quarters/ Commanding Officer's Quarters

Address/location: 1795 Avenue F

Original Use: Dwelling

Current Use: Residential

Current Owner and Contact Information:

IDI HOLDINGS LLC

1795 AVENUE F

NORTH CHARLESTON

SC , 29405

Overall Condition: Excellent

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

Eclectic 2-story, concrete block dwelling. Rehabilitated and in good condition with original key elements. Probably replacement garage door.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

Surveyor: Lannie Kittrell

Date: May 1, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building 758/ NH65



Medical Officer's Quarters, 1942, image courtesy of CNCRA Plan Room



Medical Officer's Quarters/Building 758, looking southeast, Sidebottom, 2010

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building 758/ NH65



Medical Officer's Quarters/Building 758, north facade, looking southeast, 2019



Medical Officer's Quarters/Building 758, south facade, looking north, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building 758/ NH65



Medical Officer's Quarters/Building 758, north facade, looking south, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: Building 759/ NH64

Building Name: Medical Officer's Quarters

Address/location: 1801 Avenue F

Original Use: Dwelling

Current Use: Commercial

Current Owner and Contact Information:

MCT PROPERTIES LLC

41 PLANTATION PARK DR STE 200

BLUFFTON

SC , 29910

Overall Condition: Excellent

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

Eclectic 2-story, concrete block dwelling. Rehabilitated and in good condition with original key elements. Probably replacement garage door. Add. garage bldg. at rear built after 2009.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

Surveyor: Lannie Kittrell

Date: May 1, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building 759/ NH64



Medical Officers Quarters/Naval Hospital Building 64, 1943, image courtesy of CNCRA Plan Room



Medical Officers Quarters/Building 759 south facade, looking north, Sidebottom, 2010

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building 759/ NH64



Medical Officers Quarters/Building 759 north facade, looking southeast, 2019



Medical Officers Quarters/Building 759 south facade, looking north, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: Building 760 / Quarters 2

Building Name: Medical Officer's Quarters

Address/location: 1849 Avenue F

Original Use: Dwelling

Current Use: Commercial

Current Owner and Contact Information:

PARHAM JOHN M JR

1000 HIGHWAY 301 NORTH

DILLON

SC , 29536

Overall Condition: Good

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

Craftsman 1-story, wood frame, square dwelling with rear kitchen wing. Altered porch on north elevation; addition of gutters; addition of modern access ramp on east elevation.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

Surveyor: Lannie Kittrell

Date: May 1, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building 760 / Quarters 2



Quarters #2/Building 760, northeast oblique, looking southwest, Sidebottom, 2010



Quarters #2/Building 760, southwest oblique, looking northeast, Sidebottom, 2010

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building 760 / Quarters 2



Quarters #2/Building 760, northeast oblique, looking southwest, 2019



Quarters #2/Building 760, southwest oblique, looking northeast, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: Building 761 / Quarters 1

Building Name: Medical Officer's Quarters

Address/location: 1895 Avenue F

Original Use: Dwelling

Current Use: Commercial

Current Owner and Contact Information:

CAROLINES KITCHEN LLC

1895 AVENUE F

NORTH CHARLESTON

SC , 29405

Overall Condition: Excellent

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

Craftsman 1-story, wood frame, square dwelling with rear kitchen wing. Rehabilitated and in good condition with original key elements.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

Surveyor: Lannie Kittrell

Date: May 1, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building 761 / Quarters 1



Quarters #1/Building 761, northeast oblique, looking southwest, Sidebottom, 2009



Quarters #1/Building 761, northeast oblique, looking southwest, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building 761 / Quarters 1



Quarters #1/Building 761, west facade, looking northeast, 2019



Quarters #1/Building 761, southeast oblique, looking northwest, 2019

**Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the
Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form**

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: Building 762 / Building P-2

Building Name: Medical Officer's Quarters

Address/location: 1463 Avenue H

Original Use: Dwelling

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS

540 EAST BAY ST

CHARLESTON

SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Fair

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

2-story, stucco-covered dwelling with some loss of exterior stucco; missing windows and/or panes; partially mothballed; general state of disrepair; vegetation on north elevation of bldg.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building 762 / Building P-2



Building 762, southwest oblique, looking northeast, Sidebottom, 2010



Building 762, southwest oblique, looking northeast, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building 762 / Building P-2



Building 762, northeast oblique, looking southwest, 2019



Building 762, south facade, looking north, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: Building 763 / Building P-1

Building Name: Medical Officer's Quarters

Address/location: 1451 Avenue H

Original Use: Dwelling

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS

540 EAST BAY ST

CHARLESTON

SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Fair

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

2-story, stuccoed dwelling with loss of some exterior stucco; damage to wood frame structure at 1st floor east elev.; missing windows and/or panes; general state of disrepair; partially mothballed.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building 763 / Building P-1



Building 763, north facade, looking south, Sidebottom, 2010



Building 763, north facade, looking south, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building 763 / Building P-1



Building 763, northeast oblique, looking southwest, 2019



Building 763, south facade, looking north, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: Building BB-CC

Building Name: Navy Officer's Duplex

Address/location: 1311 Avenue G

Original Use: Dwelling

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS

540 EAST BAY ST

CHARLESTON

SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Fair

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

Duplex is currently missing exterior cladding; missing numerous windows and/or panes; some openings in walls/damage to wood-frame structure; some vegetation at roof line.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building BB-CC



23 Officer's Quarters, Area "B," 1942, image courtesy of CNCRA Plan Room



NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building BB-CC



Building BB-CC, looking south, 2019



Building BB-CC, looking northwest, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: Building DD-EE

Building Name: Navy Officer's Duplex

Address/location: 1293 Avenue H

Original Use: Dwelling

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS

540 EAST BAY ST

CHARLESTON

SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Fair

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

Duplex is currently missing exterior cladding; missing numerous windows and/or panes; some openings in walls/damage to wood-frame structure; some vegetation at roof line.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building DD-EE



Building DD-EE, east facade, looking south, 2019



Building DD-EE, east facade, looking northwest, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building DD-EE



Building DD-EE, east facade, looking northwest, 2019



Building DD-EE, north facade of northern duplex, looking south, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: Building FF-GG

Building Name: Navy Officer's Duplex

Address/location: 1288 Avenue H

Original Use: Dwelling

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS
540 EAST BAY ST
CHARLESTON
SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Fair

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

Duplex is missing some windows panes; some damage at soffits; some mold; in general state of disrepair.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building FF-GG



23 Officer's Quarters, Area "G," 1942, image courtesy of CNCRA Plan Room



Building FF-GG, looking northeast, Sidebottom, 2009

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building FF-GG



Building FF-GG, looking northeast, 2019



Building FF-GG, west facade of duplexes, looking east, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: Building II-HH

Building Name: Navy Officer's Duplex

Address/location: 1304 Avenue H

Original Use: Dwelling

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS
540 EAST BAY ST
CHARLESTON
SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Fair

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

Duplex is currently missing exterior cladding; missing numerous windows and/or panes; some openings in walls/damage to wood-frame structure; some vegetation at roof line.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building II-HH



Building II-HH, looking northeast, Sidebottom, 2009



Building II-HH, looking southeast, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building II-HH



Building II-HH, east facade of duplexes, looking south, 2019



Building II-HH, looking southeast, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: Building KK-JJ

Building Name: Navy Officer's Duplex

Address/location: 1350 Avenue H

Original Use: Dwelling

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS

540 EAST BAY ST

CHARLESTON

SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Fair

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

Duplex is currently missing exterior cladding; missing numerous windows and/or panes; some openings in walls/damage to wood-frame structure; some vegetation at roof line.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building KK-JJ



Building KK-JJ, looking north, 2019



Building KK-JJ, looking east, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building KK-JJ



Building KK-JJ, duplex on west, looking east, front porch detail, 2019



Building KK-JJ, north facade, looking south, 2019

**Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the
Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form**

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: Building LL-AA

Building Name: Navy Officer's Duplex

Address/location: 1345 Avenue G

Original Use: Dwelling

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS

540 EAST BAY ST

CHARLESTON

SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Fair

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

Duplex is currently missing exterior cladding; missing numerous windows and/or panes; some openings in walls/damage to wood-frame structure; some vegetation at roof line.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building LL-AA



23 Officer's Quarters, Area "A," 1942, image courtesy of CNCRA Plan Room



Building LL-AA, west side of both duplexes, looking south, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building LL-AA



Building LL-AA, east side of duplexes, looking south, 2019



Building LL-AA, south facade, looking northwest, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: Building M-1A

Building Name: Garage

Address/location: Second Street

Original Use: Garage

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS
540 EAST BAY ST
CHARLESTON
SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Good

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

1-story, poured concrete, single-bay garage with flat roof and low triangular parapet. Bay is now closed and has modern single door.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

Surveyor: Lannie Kittrell

Date: May 1, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building M-1A



Building M-1A, looking northwest, 2019



Building M-1A, looking northeast, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: Building M-2A

Building Name: Garage

Address/location: Second Street

Original Use: Garage

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS

540 EAST BAY ST

CHARLESTON

SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Good

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

1-story, poured concrete, single-bay garage with flat roof and low triangular parapet. Bay is now closed and has modern single door.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

Surveyor: Lannie Kittrell

Date: May 1, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building M-2A



Building M-2A, southeast oblique, looking northwest, Sidebottom, 2009



Building M-2A, southeast oblique, looking northwest, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: Building M-3A

Building Name: Garage

Address/location: Second Street

Original Use: Garage

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS

540 EAST BAY ST

CHARLESTON

SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Good

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

1-story, poured concrete, 4-bay garage with flat roof and low trapezoidal parapet. 3 bays have wooden panel garage doors; 1 opening has been enclosed with a frame wall and single door.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

Surveyor: Lannie Kittrell

Date: May 1, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building M-3A



75-41 U. S. NAVY YARD, CHARLESTON, S. C., 21 January 1941.
Concrete Garage, U. S. Marine Barracks, Allotment TOWED-2, P.O. 12. Looking west.
File 9415.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH - NOT TO BE RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION.

Concrete Garage, U.S. Marine Barracks, 1941, image courtesy of CNCRA Plan Room



Building M-3A, south side, looking northeast, Sidebottom, 2009

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building M-3A



Building M-3A, south side, looking northeast, 2019



Building M-3A, southwest oblique, looking northeast, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: Building M-5

Building Name: Navy Officer's Quarters

Address/location: 1804 Marine Avenue

Original Use: Dwelling

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS

540 EAST BAY ST

CHARLESTON

SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Fair

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

Dwelling currently missing exterior cladding; missing some windows and/or panes; some openings in walls/damage to wood-frame structure; some vegetation at roof line.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building M-5



Building M-5, south facade, looking north, Sidebottom, 2009



Building M-5, northwest oblique, looking south, Sidebottom, 2009

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building M-5



Building M-5, southwest oblique, looking northeast, 2019



Building M-5, northwest oblique, looking southeast, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: Building M-6, M-7

Building Name: Navy Officer's Duplex

Address/location: 1761 and 1775 Commissary Street

Original Use: Dwelling

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS

540 EAST BAY ST

CHARLESTON

SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Fair

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

Duplex currently missing exterior cladding; missing numerous windows and/or panes; missing some window frames; some openings in walls/damage to wood-frame structure; some vegetation at roof line.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building M-6, M-7



Building M-6, M-7, duplex on west, looking south, 2019



Building M-6, M-7, duplex on east, looking southwest, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building M-6, M-7



Building M-6, M-7, duplex on east, looking northwest, 2019



Building M-6, M-7, duplex on west, looking southwest, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: Building M-8, M-9

Building Name: Navy Officer's Duplex

Address/location: 1801 and 1809 Commissary Street

Original Use: Dwelling

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS
540 EAST BAY ST
CHARLESTON
SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Fair

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

Duplex missing numerous windows and/or panes; some openings in walls/damage to wood-frame structure; some vegetation at roof line.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building M-8, M-9



Building M-8, M-9, duplex on west, looking southwest, Sidebottom, 2009



Building M-8, M-9, duplex on west, looking southwest, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: Building M-8, M-9



Building M-8, M-9, duplex on west, looking northeast, 2019



Building M-8, M-9, duplex on east, looking southwest, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: M-17

Building Name: USMC Barracks Charleston

Address/location: Truxtun Avenue

Original Use: Marine Quarters

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS

540 EAST BAY ST

CHARLESTON

SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Fair

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

Classical Revival 2-story. Holes in roof leaving open to elements; exterior has blistering paint; missing several window panes; some openings have been infilled; vandalism; mold; state of disrepair.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Not a contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: M-17



M-17, south facade, looking north, Grandine, 1993



M-17, north facade, looking southeast, Grandine, 1993

Surveyor: Lannie Kittrell

Date: May 1, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: M-17



M-17, south facade, looking north, 2019



M-17, north facade, looking south, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: M-17



M-17, north facade, looking southeast, 2019



M-17, west facade, looking southeast, 2019

Surveyor: Lannie Kittrell

Date: May 1, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: NH45

Building Name: Hospital Administrative Building, Naval Hospital Complex

Address/location: 1690 Turnbull Avenue

Original Use: Hospital Administration, Naval Hospital

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS

540 EAST BAY ST

CHARLESTON

SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Fair

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

Spanish Revival 2-story concrete block bldg. Numerous holes in roof especially at eyebrow dormers; 1st floor and bsmt. mothballed; loss of roof structure at eaves near holes; missing numerous panes.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH45



NH45 and NH47, looking northeast, ca.1945, image courtesy of CNCRA Plan Room



NH45 south facade, looking northwest, Grandine, 1993

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH45



NH45 south facade, looking northwest, Sidebottom, 2009



NH45 south facade, looking northwest, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH45



NH45 south facade, looking northeast, 2019



NH45 south facade detail, looking north, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: NH46

Building Name: Subsistence Building, Naval Hospital Complex

Address/location: 1690 Avenue H

Original Use: Naval Hospital

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS

540 EAST BAY ST

CHARLESTON

SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Poor

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

Spanish Revival 2-story that housed kitchen, boiler room, and laundry. Large loss of roof structure at south end of bldg.; 1st floor mothballed; missing numerous window panes; in general disrepair.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH46



NH46, east facade, looking south, Grandine, 1993



NH46, west facade, looking southeast, Grandine, 1993

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH46



NH46, east facade, looking west, Sidebottom, 2010



NH46, east facade, looking south, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH46



NH46, northwest oblique, looking southeast, 2019



NH46, west facade, looking east, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: NH47

Building Name: Surgical Ward and Emergency Room, Naval Hospital Complex

Address/location: 2325 Avenue F

Original Use: Naval Hospital

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS

540 EAST BAY ST

CHARLESTON

SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Fair

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

2-story, 14 bay, rectangular wing with and gable-on-hip roof. Holes in roof at ventilation eyebrow dormers; missing numerous windows and/or panes; mold and vegetation on roof at north side.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH47



NH47, looking northeast, Grandine, 1993



NH47, looking northeast, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH47



NH47, northeast oblique, looking southwest, 2019



NH47, southeast oblique, looking northwest, 2019

Surveyor: Lannie Kittrell

Date: May 1, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: NH48

Building Name: Sick Officer's Quarters, Naval Hospital Complex

Address/location: 1420 Avenue H

Original Use: Quarters, Naval Hospital

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS

540 EAST BAY ST

CHARLESTON

SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Fair

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

1-story, 14 bay, rectangular wing with and gable-on-hip roof. Holes in roof at ventilation eyebrow dormers. Entire wing is mothballed.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH48



NH48, looking northeast, Grandine, 1993



NH48, looking east, Grandine, 1993

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH48



NH48, looking east, Sidebottom, 2009



NH48, looking northeast, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH48



NH48, looking east, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: NH49

Building Name: Genito-Urinary Ward, Naval Hospital Complex

Address/location: 2335 Avenue F

Original Use: Naval Hospital

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS
540 EAST BAY ST
CHARLESTON
SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Fair

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

2-story, 14 bay, rectangular wing with and gable-on-hip roof and 2nd story enclosed sunroom at east end. Holes in roof at ventilation eyebrow dormers; missing some window panes and windows.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH49



NH49, looking northwest, Grandine, 1993



NH49, looking southwest, Grandine, 1993

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH49



NH49, looking northwest, Sidebottom, 2009



NH49, looking northwest, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH49



NH49, looking southwest, 2019



connection between NH47 and NH49, looking west, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: NH50

Building Name: Medical Ward, Naval Hospital Complex

Address/location: 1450 Avenue H

Original Use: Naval Hospital

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS

540 EAST BAY ST

CHARLESTON

SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Fair

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

1-story, 14 bay, rectangular wing with gable-on-hip roof. Holes in roof at ventilation eyebrow dormers; all windows in entire wing either mothballed or infilled with concrete block.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH50



NH50, southwest oblique, looking northeast, Grandine, 1993



NH50, southwest oblique, looking northeast, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH50



NH50, northwest oblique, looking east, 2019



NH50, south facade, looking west, 2019

Surveyor: Lannie Kittrell

Date: May 1, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: NH51

Building Name: EENT Ward and Dental Offices, Naval Hospital Complex

Address/location: 2355 Avenue F

Original Use: Naval Hospital

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS
540 EAST BAY ST
CHARLESTON
SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Fair

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

2-story, 14 bay, rect. wing with gable-on-hip roof and 2nd story enclosed sunroom at east end. Holes in roof at ventilation eyebrow dormers; missing window panes; 2-story porch windows infilled.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH51



NH51, looking northwest, Grandine, 1993



NH51, looking southwest, Grandine, 1993

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH51



NH51, looking northwest, 2019



NH51, looking southwest, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: NH52

Building Name: Neuro-Psychiatric Ward, Naval Hospital Complex

Address/location: 1460 Avenue H

Original Use: Naval Hospital

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS

540 EAST BAY ST

CHARLESTON

SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Fair

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

1-story, 14 bay, rectangular wing with gable-on-hip roof. Holes in roof at ventilation eyebrow dormers; mold on exterior north facade; entire wing is mothballed.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH52



NH52, northwest oblique, looking southeast, Grandine, 1993



NH52, northwest oblique, looking east, Sidebottom, 2009

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH52



NH52, northwest oblique, looking southeast, 2019



NH52, southwest oblique, looking northeast, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: NH53

Building Name: Dependants Ward, Naval Hospital Complex

Address/location: 2365 Avenue F

Original Use: Naval Hospital

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS

540 EAST BAY ST

CHARLESTON

SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Fair

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

2-story, 14 bay, rectangular wing with gable-on-hip roof. Holes in roof at ventilation eyebrow dormers; missing window panes; some windows have been infilled.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH53



NH53, looking northwest, Grandine, 1993



NH53, looking southwest, Grandine, 1993

Surveyor: Lannie Kittrell

Date: May 1, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH53



NH53, looking west, Sidebottom, 2010



NH53, looking northwest, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH53



NH53, looking southwest, 2019



NH53, north facade, looking east, 2019

Surveyor: Lannie Kittrell

Date: May 1, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: NH54

Building Name: Contagious Ward, Naval Hospital Complex

Address/location: 1470 Avenue H

Original Use: Naval Hospital

Current Use: Vacant since Naval Base closure

Current Owner and Contact Information:

SC DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF PUBLIC RAILWAYS

540 EAST BAY ST

CHARLESTON

SC , 29403

Overall Condition: Fair

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

1-story, 14 bay, rectangular wing with gable-on-hip roof. Holes in roof at ventilation eyebrow dormers; sunporch windows are mothballed; windows along north and south elevation filled by 1993.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

Surveyor: Lannie Kittrell

Date: May 1, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH54



NH54, southwest oblique, looking northeast, Grandine, 1993



NH54, southwest oblique, looking northeast, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH54



NH54, northwest oblique, looking southeast, 2019

**Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the
Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form**

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: NH55

Building Name: Sick Officer's Quarters Annex, Naval Hospital Complex

Address/location: 1691 Turnbull Avenue

Original Use: Quarters, Naval Hospital

Current Use: Office

Current Owner and Contact Information:

COASTAL COMMUNITY FOUNDATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA INC
1691 TURNBULL AVE
NORTH CHARLESTON
SC , 29405

Overall Condition: Excellent

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

2-story with basement, concrete block bldg. Building has been rehabilitated and appears in good condition. Possibly replacement entry door; roof cladding is non-historic.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH55



NH55, looking southwest, Grandine, 1993



NH55, southwest oblique, looking northeast, Grandine, 1993

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH55



NH55, north facade, looking south, Sidebottom 2010



NH55, west facade, looking east, Sidebottom 2010

Surveyor: Lannie Kittrell

Date: May 1, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH55



NH55, looking southwest, 2019



NH55, west facade, looking northeast, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: NH61

Building Name: Nurse's Quarters, Naval Hospital Complex

Address/location: 1580 Turnbull Avenue

Original Use: Quarters, Naval Hospital

Current Use: Commercial

Current Owner and Contact Information:

CARVER MARITIME LLC

494 WESTERN TURNPIKE

ALTAMONT

NY , 12009

Overall Condition: Good

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

2-story, 12-bay, L-shaped building on raised basement with concrete block exterior walls and replac. windows. Currently being rehabilitated/renovated; numerous missing windows and window frames.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

Surveyor: Lannie Kittrell

Date: May 1, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH61



NH61, southeast oblique, looking northwest, Grandine, 1993



NH61, southeast oblique, looking northwest, Sidebottom, 2009

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH61



NH61, southeast oblique, looking northwest, 2019



NH61, northwest oblique, looking east, 2019

Navy Base Intermodal Transfer Facility (NBIF) - Historic Resources Assessment of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District - Assessment Form

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd., Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464**

Building Number: NH68

Building Name: Medical Supply Warehouse, Naval Hospital Complex

Address/location: 1535 Hobby Street

Original Use: Support Building, Naval Hospital

Current Use: Office

Current Owner and Contact Information:

1535 HOBBY LLC

4010 SEMINOLE CT

CHARLOTTE

NC, 28210

Overall Condition: Good

Current Condition of key elements of resource:

2-story, flat roof bldg. with concrete frame and concrete block exterior. Rehabilitated and in good condition. Some windows have been infilled. Garage bay doors and windows appear non-historic.

NRHP Eligibility Status Recommendation: Contributing resource to CNHD

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH68



Medical Supply Storage Building, looking northeast, 1943, image courtesy of CNCRA Plan Room



NH68, southeast oblique, looking northwest, Grandine, 1993

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH68



NH68, southeast oblique, looking northwest, Sidebottom 2010



NH68, southeast oblique, looking northwest, 2019

NBIF - Historic Resources Assessment of the CNHD - Assessment Form

Building Number: NH68



NH68, southwest oblique, looking northeast, 2019

Appendix C

Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District NRHP Nomination Form

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Former Charleston Navy Base including portions of Turnbull Avenue, ☐ not for publication
Hobby Street, Avenue F, Avenue G, Avenue H, Avenue I, Truxton
Avenue, and Marine Avenue.
city or town North Charleston ☐ vicinity
state South Carolina code SC county Charleston code 019 zip code 29408

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

X national statewide local

Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
32	2	buildings
		district
		site
	1	structure
		object
32	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Health Care - Hospital

Defense – Naval Facility

Domestic – Institutional Housing

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant

Domestic – Institutional Housing

Domestic – Single/Multiple Dwelling

Domestic – Secondary Structure

Business – Office Building

Work In Progress

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Colonial Revival

Bungalow/Craftsman

Moderne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Poured Concrete, Brick

walls: Terracotta Block, Concrete, Asbestos

Siding, Wood

roof: Ceramic Tile, Asphalt Shingles, Synthetic Roll

other: Glass Block

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District is an intact collection of thirty-two buildings located in the northwest corner of the former Charleston Navy Base. This district sits to the west of both the Charleston Navy Yard Historic District and the Charleston Navy Yard Officers' Quarters Historic District listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance on August 9, 2006 and March 2, 2007, respectively. The extant buildings and structures represent two periods of development at the Naval Base that closely relate to the growth of the United States Department of the Navy during the twentieth century. Two resources date from World War I, but the great majority of resources (including the main hospital complex) date from just prior to and during United States involvement in World War II. There are three groups of buildings that comprise the Charleston Naval Hospital District: treatment facilities centered on the main hospital complex, service related buildings located to the east of the main hospital, and residential buildings largely located to the west and south of the hospital. While demolition, vandalism and unsympathetic alterations have affected the historic characteristics of some of the individual resources, this collection of extant buildings provides a good representation of the significance of the Charleston Naval Hospital and forms a cohesive district with a high degree of integrity. Many of these hospital buildings sit vacant today but a few completed projects and one ongoing historic rehabilitation effort have brought a renewed sense of energy to this collection of buildings.

Narrative Description

Naval Hospital Treatment Facilities

The focus of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District is the World War II-era hospital complex, comprised of two central buildings and eight treatment wings arranged around a central courtyard. All ten of the hospital buildings are constructed on poured concrete foundations with concrete and terracotta block walls. Their smooth white walls and traditional hipped roofs with overhanging eaves covered in red terracotta roof tiles are indicative of the Spanish Colonial or Mission Revival style. While the same materials and architectural language are used on all of the main hospital buildings, NH45 is differentiated from the others in form and

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architectural details. Its two-story elevation looks south onto Turnbull Avenue providing the front façade for the hospital and defining the south side of the internal courtyard. The north side of the courtyard is delineated by the short T-shaped end of Building NH46 and enclosed one-story corridors connecting the building to the rest of the complex. Additional corridors complete the east and west sides of the courtyard by connecting the eight ward wings (NH47-54). The ward buildings are distributed symmetrically running east to west, with four wards to each side of the courtyard. Since the property slopes down gently to the east, the four wings east of the courtyard (NH47, NH49, NH51, and NH53) have full basements while the western wards have none.

A separate treatment facility, NH55, sits just south of Turnbull Avenue facing the front of the main hospital building at NH45. This two-story rectangular building has a poured concrete foundation with terracotta block walls painted white. Like the main hospital, NH55 has a hipped roof, overhanging eaves, and symmetrically placed openings. Each of these buildings and their alterations are explained further below.

Main Hospital Complex

1. 1690 Turnbull Avenue (NH45) Hospital Administrative Building - 1940-2

This two-story concrete and terracotta block building with white walls and a series of complex hipped roofs covered with terracotta tiles is the visual and administrative center of the Charleston Naval Hospital. The building is symmetrically designed with a large central section projecting slightly and two slightly recessed wings. This central section of the building has six bays of windows on either side of center and has a saddle roof raised above the primary roof. Three large eyebrow shaped dormers with copper louvered vents adorn the south and north roof faces of this central projection. East and west facing gable vents at the roof ridge mark the spot where the roof systems connect. The main hipped roof extends to cover the east and west wings, with each end topped by a large hipped dormer at the attic level. These large dormers in turn have smaller hipped dormers tied into them facing north over the courtyard. Each wing of the building holds four window bays and has a large eyebrow dormer on the south roof. The front entrance to the building is marked with a one-story concrete portico with a flat roof and curved concrete walls to each side of a concrete stairway. The portico covers the main entrance, a pair of glass doors set into a large field of original glass block. On both the east and west ends of the south façade monumental fields of glass blocks join the first and second stories. Throughout the remainder of the building window openings are placed at regular intervals with concrete sills and contain twelve-over-twelve wooden windows with their sashes and frames painted black. On the second floor directly above the entrance portico a bank of three grouped windows has been replaced with glass block to match the entrance. More replacement glass block has been added to enclose the sides of the entrance portico, which was originally open. The plan of NH45 features a large central section connected to east and west wings by a double loaded corridor. Much of the building housed administrative offices and services on the main level and in the basement including a board room, medical library, pharmacy, chapel, disbursing office, civil readjustment office, provost marshal's office, veteran's representative office, and archives. The second floor of the building included the officers' lounge and important treatment facilities including the operating suite and x-ray department. The operating suites were situated in the southeast and southwest corners of the second floor that allowed even, natural light through the monumental glass block fields along the south façade.

2. 1690 Avenue H (NH46) Subsistence Building - 1940-2

This one-story building with basement level has the largest building footprint at the Naval Hospital. The building is a compact T-shape with the short top of the "T" creating the north end of the hospital complex courtyard. As the other buildings of the complex, this building has concrete and terracotta block walls painted white and is covered with a hipped roof of terracotta tiles. A large chimney pierces the roof near the center of the building for ventilation from equipment in the kitchen and boiler room areas housed in the building on the main floor and basement, respectively. A nearly flat porch roof has been added along the majority of the west

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side of the building to provide cover along a porch. A small addition to accommodate an updated heating system was added to the northeast side of the building after the period of significance.

Each ward of the main hospital complex had fourteen bays. Each bay contains paired windows and is separated from the next by an engaged pillar. These wards were designed to have enclosed sunrooms at the end furthest from the center of the complex to provide fresh light and air for patients in a lounge setting away from their beds. A few of the wards have been altered to enclose windows openings and screened porches as noted below.

3. 1420 Avenue H (NH48)
Sick Officers' Quarters - 1940-2

This one-story concrete and terra cotta block building with white walls has a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and is covered with terra cotta tiles. Located to the west of the Administration building, this ward separated officers from enlisted sailors in the hospital until construction of the Sick Officers' Quarters Annex NH55 in 1945. The building retains most of its original windows and retains its sunroom.

4. 1450 Avenue H (NH50)
Medical Ward - 1940-2

This one-story concrete and terracotta block building with white walls has a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and is covered with terracotta tiles. The windows on the western half of this building and the sunroom at the west end have been enclosed, but the overall integrity of the building has not been compromised.

5. 1460 Avenue H (NH52)
Neuro-Psychiatric Ward - 1940-2

This one-story concrete and terracotta block building with white walls has a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and is covered with terracotta tiles. The building retains most of its original windows and its sunroom.

6. 1470 Avenue H (NH54)
Contagious Ward - 1940-2

This one-story concrete and terracotta block building with white walls has a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and is covered with terracotta tiles. Nearly all of the windows in this ward have been enclosed. The building retains its sunroom at the west side of the building.

7. 2325 Avenue F (NH47)
Surgical Ward and Emergency Room - 1940-2

This one-story with full basement concrete and terracotta block building with white walls has a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and is covered with terracotta tiles. The basement level of this building was designed to provide access for ambulances and contained the Emergency Room. The building retains most of its original windows and its sunroom.

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8. 2335 Avenue F (NH49)
Genito-Urinary Ward - 1940-2

This one-story with full basement concrete and terracotta block building with white walls has a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and is covered with terracotta tiles. The building retains most of its original windows and its sunroom.

9. 2355 Avenue F (NH51)
EENT Ward and Dental Offices - 1940-2

This one-story with full basement concrete and terracotta block building with white walls has a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and is covered with terracotta tiles. The building retains most of its original windows. The sunroom has been enclosed. A bridge passageway was added to link the center of this ward to NH53 after the period of significance. The screened porch at the east end of the building has been enclosed with concrete block.

10. 2365 Avenue F (NH53)
Dependants Ward - 1940-2

This one-story with full basement concrete and terracotta block building with white walls has a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and is covered with terracotta tiles. The building includes an original elevator shaft on its northwest side where it meets Building NH46. The building retains the most of its original windows and its sunroom.

11. Turnbull Avenue
Structure 520B - Flagpole - 1956 (Noncontributing)

This structure stands at the south entrance to the hospital complex centrally placed in front of the Administration Building (NH45). It was added to the campus after 1953.

12. 1691 Turnbull Avenue (NH55)
Sick Officers' Quarters Annex - 1944-5

This symmetrical two-story medical treatment building is constructed on a poured concrete foundation with terracotta block walls painted white and topped with a low-pitched roof with shallow overhanging eaves. A central block with a hipped roof projects north over the main entrance to the building, setting it apart from the two wings of the building covered by a gable on hip roofs. The primary entrance features a field of glass blocks and is covered with a single-story flat roof portico supported by paired wooden pillars with Tuscan details. Authorized in the summer of 1944 and completed by January of 1945, NH55 was built to alleviate overcrowding in the main hospital complex and to provide additional space to provide treatment for sick and wounded military officers. It was often referred to simply as the "S.O.Q." or Sick Officers' Quarters.

Support Buildings

Just to the east of the treatment facilities is a collection of three support buildings placed in close proximity to the treatment facilities. A recreation building (NH62), a medical supply storage building (NH68) and a nurse's quarters (NH61) remain from this service yard. This section of the district has seen the most change since the period of significance. The Recreation Building (NH62) was frequently renovated as a hub of patient and staff activity throughout Navy ownership and has had numerous alterations to its façade and roof so that it no longer contributes to the significance of this district. Originally, this area also held the Corpsmen's Quarters (NH1168) as housing for male medical corps members, a Boiler House (NH67) for heating, the WAVes (Women

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Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service) Quarters (NH23) as housing for single female volunteers and an additional Emergency Ward (NH1137) for treating patients that predated the main hospital. All of these structures were demolished before the property was decommissioned in 1995. A water tower (NH78) in this area was determined eligible to contribute to a potential Naval Hospital District when the base was closed but has been demolished since that time.

13. 1580 Turnbull Avenue (NH61)
Nurses' Quarters - 1941-2

The nurses' quarters NH61 is a two-story rectangular building that shares similar Spanish Colonial details to the treatment facilities nearby. Built on a poured concrete foundation, its concrete frame and terracotta block walls are painted white to imitate stucco. Its low-pitch hip roof with overhanging eaves is covered by red terracotta tiles. The building has an off-center entrance to the east side of the building. What remains of the building is the portion that was constructed of concrete during the first phase of building at the hospital. It is essentially the central portion and the west wing of a three part building. The east wing was constructed in 1943 of wood frame and covered with siding, thus completing the original plan with the entrance centrally placed. However, the east wing was demolished prior to the closing of the Naval Base in the 1990s. The remaining center section and west wing features windows in a regular alternating pattern of paired and single windows. A glazed sunroom sits on the west end of the building on both levels. The window openings remain intact but the window sashes have been replaced with two-over two horizontal paned windows.

14. 1535 Hobby Street (NH68)
Medical Supply Warehouse - 1943

This utilitarian structure is built on a poured concrete foundation with a poured concrete frame and terracotta block walls. Large garage-type door openings on both the south and north sides allowed materials and supplies to be loaded on or off of truck and railroad cars. The interior of the building was largely open for storing palettes of goods but did include an office space, blood bank, secured pharmaceutical storage, and refrigerated storage in the plan. Large banks of windows and smooth white walls give the building a modern, streamlined appearance. A recent rehabilitation of the building introduced offices into many of the interior spaces while maintaining many of the characteristic features of the building.

15. 2340 Avenue F (NH62)
Recreation Building (Noncontributing)

This building was opened to great fanfare in 1945 and included a recreation room and auditorium for patients to engage in a variety of activities apart from their treatment wards. Both sections of the building were extensively added to in 1980 and the interior of the building was remodeled including removal of the timber trusses of the auditorium roof. This building no longer contributes to the significance of the district.

Residential Quarters

Residential buildings at the Charleston Naval Hospital were planned and located apart from the institutional buildings of the hospital. Six detached single-family quarters remain to the north and the west of the main hospital. All six of these residences were constructed to be used by the administrative medical officers. Two of the houses to the north of the hospital (Buildings 760 and 761) were built during World War I and have typical Craftsman bungalow features. The other four residences were constructed during World War II and are similar in style to the treatment buildings with modernized Spanish Colonial designs.

A separate group of nine residential buildings, eight two-family and one single-family, were built for Navy officers south of Turnbull Avenue, just south and west of the main hospital complex. All of these buildings were constructed during the buildup on the base prior to World War II and are nearly identical to each other. Six of

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these duplex units are arranged in an irregular manner along Avenue H and Avenue G between Turnbull Avenue and Second Street. Two other duplexes (Buildings M-9/M-8 and M-7/M-6) are located south of the others along Commissary Street. The lone single-family residence in this area (Building M-5) follows the same plan as the duplex buildings but is a stand-alone unit. Three garages built of poured concrete, two single garages (Buildings M-2A and M-1A) and one double garage (Building M-3A) remain in this residential area. These garages predate the World War II era housing and were associated with buildings that were subsequently demolished.

**16. 1795 Avenue F (Building 758 / Building NH65)
Commanding Officer's Quarters/Dwelling - 1942**

This two-story concrete block building, the Commanding Officer's Quarters, is painted white and covered with a low pitch hip roof with gable roof vents and overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. Like its neighbor, Building 759, it is a mix of the Spanish Colonial forms found elsewhere at the hospital and Modern ornament, including a streamlined geometric door surround accented with blue paint on the north entrance. The main body of Building 758 is connected on its west side by a small hyphen to a one-story garage with pyramid roof. There is a two-story extension on the south façade of the building with a screened porch on the first level and an enclosed sunroom on the second level. On the interior, the building contains formal and service space on its main level with bedrooms on the second floor. An entrance hall and open, winding staircase occupy the center of the first floor behind the off-center front doorway in the north facade. A living room with fireplace extends the entire depth of the building on the east end of the first floor and leads into a dining room at the center of the building behind the entrance hall. The west end of the first floor includes a den, pantry and the kitchen. A servant's bedroom and bathroom is included in the garage extension and connects to the kitchen through a laundry room and boiler room in the hyphen.

**17. 1801 Avenue F (Building 759 / Building NH64)
Medical Officer's Quarters/Dwelling - 1942**

This two-story residence, the Medical Officer's Quarters, is the mirror image of its neighbor to the east, Building 758. Its concrete block walls are painted white and covered with a low pitch hip roof with gable roof vents and overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. It is a mix of the Spanish Colonial forms found elsewhere at the hospital and Modern ornament, including a streamlined geometric door surround accented with blue paint on the north entrance. The main body of Building 759 is connected on its east side by a small hyphen to a one-story garage with pyramid roof. There is a one-story enclosed sunroom on the south façade of the building. On the interior, the building contains formal and service space on its main level with bedrooms on the second floor. An entrance hall and open, winding staircase occupy the center of the first floor behind the off-center front doorway in the north facade. A living room with fireplace extends the entire depth of the building on the west end of the first floor and leads into a dining room at the center of the building behind the entrance hall. The east end of the first floor includes a den, pantry and the kitchen. A servant's bedroom and bathroom is included in the garage extension and connects to the kitchen through a laundry room and boiler room in the hyphen.

**18. 1849 Avenue F (Building 760 / Quarters 2)
Dwelling - ca. 1917**

This one-story square building on brick piers has wood siding over frame walls. It is topped with a low pyramid shaped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The roof covers porches on the north and east sides of the building which are enclosed with original screening. An additional porch with shed roof on the west side of the building has been enclosed. Originally called Quarters #2, the building was designed with three bedrooms, a dining room and two shared bathrooms around a central living room. A wing extends to the south side of the building that contains the kitchen and a servant's suite with bedroom and bathroom. A separate boiler building sits just to the west of the kitchen wing.

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19. 1895 Avenue F (Building 761 / Quarters 1)
Dwelling - ca. 1917

This one-story square building on brick piers has wood siding over frame walls. It is topped with a low pyramid shaped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. Dormers sit atop the north, east and west sides of the main roof. The roof extends over porches on the north and west sides of the building. Originally called Quarters #1, the building was designed as a single family home with four bedrooms, a dining room, and library arranged around a central living space with fireplace. The living room was accessed directly from the front door on the north façade and served as the circulation space between all other rooms. Three bathrooms were placed in the main body of the house to be shared between secondary rooms. A service wing juts out from the south side of the building and originally contained the kitchen and a servant's bedroom and bathroom. This building was sensitively rehabilitated into office space for a non-profit foundation in 2006. Like its neighbor screens once enclosed the front porch but have been removed.

20. Avenue H (Building 1418)
Garage/Storage - ca. 1918

This single-car frame garage is located just south of building 760 and exhibits the same bungalow features as the World War I era resources at the hospital. The building has a large opening on the north side and a shed roof sloping down from north to south. A small overhang with exposed rafter tails covers the vehicle doorway.

21. Avenue H (Building 1414)
Garage/Storage - ca. 1918 (Non-Contributing)

This multi-vehicle garage has the same stylistic details as the World War I era bungalows located to the north, with a hipped (also pyramid) roof and exposed rafter tails. Three sides of the building are the original frame covered by wood siding. Two window openings on the east side and one each on the north and south side have been covered with plywood. The west side of the building, once open, has been enclosed with plywood.

22. 1463 Avenue H (Building 762 / Building P-2)
Dwelling - 1937

This two-story rectangular frame house covered with a low hipped roof has a two-story portico on the south side of the building with a hip roof facing its neighbor, Building 763. Its white stucco walls and red asphalt shingle roof hint at the same stripped down Spanish Colonial language as other buildings at the hospital. A one-story back porch on the west side of the building is covered with a shed roof. On the first floor of the building a living and dining area on the east side of the house are separated from the kitchen, laundry and servants bathroom on the west side by a narrow enclosed stairway. Two doorways from the front (south) porch lead directly into the living room and the stairway. The second floor contains three bedrooms and a bathroom arranged around a hallway from the stairway.

23. 1451 Avenue H (Building 763 / Building P-1)
Dwelling - 1937

This two-story rectangular frame house covered with a low hipped roof has a two-story portico on the north side of the building with a hip roof across a green space to its mirror image, Building 762. White stucco walls and a red asphalt shingle roof hint at the same stripped down Spanish Colonial language as other buildings at the hospital. A one-story back porch on the west side of the building is covered with a shed roof. On the first floor of the building a living and dining area on the east side of the house are separated from the kitchen, laundry and servant's bathroom on the west side by a narrow enclosed stairway. Two doorways from the front

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(south) porch lead directly into the living room and the stairway. The second floor contains three bedrooms and a bathroom arranged around a hallway from the stairway.

Each of the **eight duplex buildings** below is composed of two residential units joined together by their garages. Each unit in the duplex is a two-story rectangular frame residence clad with asbestos shingle siding and topped with a high hip roof with asphalt shingles and an off-center chimney. Each of these duplexes was constructed according to a plan developed for use at both the Charleston Naval Base and the Parris Island Marine Corps Recruit Depot. Drawn by Charleston architect Douglas Ellington, the "House B Type" included two residences in each duplex that are joined together by a one-story hyphen. The hyphen contains a servants room, porch and a garage for each residence. The two units effectively faced away from each other with a one-story screened porch and hipped roof on their 'front' sides. Behind each screened porch a small entrance hall led directly to an enclosed central staircase. To one side of the entry hall a doorway led to a large living room running the entire depth of the unit. To the opposite side a door led to the dining room and kitchen. The second floor of each residential unit had a small hallway for circulation that connected two smaller bedrooms on one side of the stairway to a master bedroom and a shared bathroom on the opposite side. Despite their front porches, access to each unit from the street appears to have been through the hyphen as their addresses reflect below.

24. 1350 Avenue H (Building KK-JJ)
Naval Officer Duplex Dwelling - 1941

One of six duplexes constructed between Turnbull Avenue and Second Street. The building faces southwest toward Avenue H and includes a circular driveway at the street.

25. 1304 Avenue H (Building II-HH)
Naval Officer Duplex Dwelling - 1941

One of six duplexes constructed between Turnbull Avenue and Second Street. The building faces directly west toward Avenue H.

26. 1288 Avenue H (Building FF-GG)
Naval Officer Duplex Dwelling - 1941

One of six duplexes constructed between Turnbull Avenue and Second Street. The building faces northwest toward Avenue H.

27. 1345 Avenue G (Building LL-AA / Building D-AA)
Naval Officer Duplex Dwelling - 1941

One of six duplexes planned and constructed between Turnbull Avenue and Second Street. The building faces directly east toward Avenue G.

28. 1311 Avenue G (Building BB-CC)
Naval Officer Duplex Dwelling - 1941

One of six duplexes constructed between Turnbull Avenue and Second Street. The building faces east - northeast toward Avenue G.

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**29. 1293 Avenue H (Building DD-EE)
Naval Officer Duplex Dwelling - 1941**

One of six duplexes constructed between Turnbull Avenue and Second Street. The building faces northeast toward Avenue G and includes a circular driveway at the street.

**30. Second Street (Building M-3A)
Garage - 1930s**

This one-story poured concrete garage with flat roof has a low trapezoidal parapet above its four vehicular openings. Three of the south-facing doorways have wooden panel overhead doors. One of the central openings has been enclosed with a frame wall and door.

**31. Second Street (Building M-2A)
Garage - 1930s**

This one-story poured concrete garage with flat roof has a low triangular parapet above its single vehicular opening. The south facing doorway is currently open.

**32. Second Street (Building M-1A)
Garage - 1930s**

This one-story poured concrete garage with flat roof has a low triangular parapet above its singular vehicular opening. The south facing doorway has a wood recessed panel overhead door.

**33. 1804 Marine Avenue (Building M-5)
Naval Officer Dwelling - 1942**

This single unit house has the same features as the duplexes situated around it and was built at the same time following the "House B Type" design. It is essentially half of the duplex design. The main body of this two-story frame and asbestos siding residence is rectangular with a hipped roof and garage on the north side of the building.

**34. 1761 & 1775 Commissary Street (Building M6-M7)
Duplex Dwelling - 1942**

The easternmost of two duplexes situated south of Commissary Street, this building faces directly north.

**35. 1801 & 1809 Commissary Street (Building M8-M9)
Duplex Dwelling - 1942**

The westernmost of two duplexes situated south of Commissary Street, this building faces directly north.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Health/Medicine

Military

Architecture

Period of Significance

1917-1949

Significant Dates

1917

1941-1945

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

This district derives significance from a collection of twentieth century buildings and structures that are examples of the development of US Navy operations in Charleston and of the modernization of military medicine in the United States. The earliest extant structures in the district date from 1917 during construction of hospital facilities to serve an increased labor force at the base during World War I. The large majority of the

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historic resources in the district date from World War II when the first permanent hospital facilities were constructed at the base. The end date of 1949 was selected to incorporate the demobilization period after the Second World War and the reorganization of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery into a standing professional medical outfit. This end date is later than many World War II military actions because it reflects the continued need to treat medical and rehabilitation cases at permanent military hospital facilities during and after the end of demobilization of fighting forces. While the Charleston Naval Hospital continued to treat patients at this facility until 1972, including casualties from the Korean and Vietnam conflicts, there is little reflected in the buildings, structures, or landscape of the historic district that dates from this time period.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The buildings and structures in the Charleston Naval Hospital District are significant under criteria A as an example of the United States effort to mobilize medical support for the Navy during World Wars I and II and the Navy's ability to create a permanent and professional medical service for Navy personnel and their dependents. These healthcare facilities were placed at the Charleston Navy Base and planned in a manner consistent with military protocol to organize medical treatment, support services, and residential units.

The district is also significant under criteria C with buildings and structures that reflect the time periods in which they were constructed corresponding to large building periods at the Charleston Navy Base during the First and Second World Wars. The majority of buildings have a unifying architectural language which incorporates both Spanish Colonial and Mission style forms with Modern details and materials. Two residential buildings and support structures date from the First World War and exhibit Craftsmen Bungalow features.

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

National Context

At the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century, the United States saw a growing need to increase the size of its naval fleet and to develop the United States Navy as a stronger institution. In the last decade of the nineteenth century, reports showing the US Navy lagging behind other countries in fleet size, a heightened national interest in international politics and policing, as well as the enhanced speed and safety of maritime travel from technology and the newly opened Panama Canal pushed the federal government to make major changes to the US Navy. A handful of Navy shipyards were constructed around the country to fulfill the progressive expansion of the fleet, including the Charleston Naval Shipyard. By the dawn of World War I the United States investment in shipbuilding made it one of the world's largest naval forces in tonnage.¹

With Navy expansion at the end of the nineteenth century, a need arose to also improve supporting services and institutions, including medical treatment for sailors. Since the Revolutionary War, some form of medical service for wounded sailors has been provided aboard every Navy ship and shore establishment. The level of training, however, for each "surgeon" and "surgeon's mate" varied. Professional organization and standardized training for these men only came about on the eve of the Spanish American War, when President William

¹ Charleston Navy Yard Historic District National Register Nomination, p. 15

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McKinley approved a bill on June 17, 1898 that included stipulations to create the Hospital Corps of the United States Navy.²

Despite the increased emphasis on shipbuilding and expansion of services during the early years of the twentieth century, on the eve of World War I the US Navy still found its fleet and organization inadequate for a possible intervention of hostilities in Europe. In 1916, further expansion of the fleet began and continued throughout American participation in World War I. The Hospital Corps mirrored this growth. In the same year, 1916, authorization came to increase the size of the Corps by five times to 6,000 men. By the end of 1918, there were 17,000 hospital corpsmen in service. While the government devoted incredible resources and saw great public participation during the war, much of the military's supporting infrastructure and related operations were quickly fashioned to support wartime efforts, which led to some setbacks.³

Healthcare at the turn of the twentieth century was still developing as a science and as an organized profession. During mobilization and wartime, temporary military camps both in the United States for training and in Europe for war operations were established. These camps were composed of tents and sometimes temporary buildings which lacked basic necessities and created an environment for the spread of communicable diseases. Outbreaks of tuberculosis and influenza were common in such environments as well as along the frontlines and in naval vessels which added greatly to the level of casualties during the war. Equally disastrous was the difficulty of supplying medical services and clean materials to the frontlines as well as evacuation of casualties.⁴

After the great upheaval of World War I, the United States and international powers sought to decrease the level of standing military units around the world through a series of disarmament conferences with the hope of avoiding a similar engagement. These efforts coupled with an alarming national debt from the First World War meant that military facilities were scaled back to pre-war levels and even reduced. With the onset of The Great Depression at the end of the 1920s, shipbuilding activity throughout the Navy nearly ceased and supporting facilities including medical resources were reduced to minimal levels. Despite curtailed funding from the government and a reduction in the number of military units in all branches of the armed forces, the Navy continued to modernize their weaponry and improve organization between the wars.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's public improvement programs did a great deal for military facilities around the country as a way to put people back to work during the Great Depression. These projects also served to modernize and rearm American military forces during the 1930s as tension increased on the international stage with Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany and Japanese expansion in the Pacific. When the United States entered World War II in 1941, the military was far better equipped and organized to meet the challenge than before entrance into World War I, but the massive nature of fighting a two front war on opposite sides of the globe required a drastic reinvestment in every part of the military.

In 1940 while war raged in Europe President Roosevelt declared a Limited National Emergency and began to expand military facilities and stockpile necessities. This extended to healthcare needs as well. The number of medical department personnel in the United States Navy more than doubled between June of 1939 and 1941 from 4,267 to 10,547 people to prepare for the possibility of military involvement. In addition to an increase in personnel, the Navy also invested heavily in new facilities for the treatment of patients. Nine new Naval Hospitals in the continental United States were planned on the eve of World War II to add to nineteen existing hospitals. These new facilities (Bethesda, San Francisco, Oakland, Seattle, Key West, Charleston, Long

² Hacala, Mark. "History of the Hospital Corps of the United States Navy" from Hospital Corpsman Course (NAVEDTRA 1425) (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 2003), p. AI-1 - AI-3.

³ Navy Yard NR Nomination, p. 19-20; Hacala, p. AI-4 - AI-5.

⁴ Kline, Grace. "The Naval Hospital at Charleston, South Carolina." The American Journal of Nursing. Volume 18, Issue 8, May 1918. pp. 668-672; Hacala, p. AI-4

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Beach, Norfolk, and Norman, Oklahoma) were constructed and commissioned for use in 1942. Although these new continental facilities and three new hospitals in territories of the Pacific increased capacity for patients in the US Navy, there proved to be a greater need for beds throughout the war than imagined. The Navy struggled to keep up with the need for bed space by building "H-shaped" additions to nearly all of their medical facilities between 1941 and 1945. The standard intervals between beds in all Navy hospitals changed from 8 feet to 6 feet to maximize patient loads. For the month of June 1941 before American involvement in the war there were 7,723 patients on average in Navy hospitals. As the country mobilized and became intertwined in both theaters of fighting those numbers increased exponentially from 13,274 in 1942 to 39,723 in 1943, 70,576 in 1944, and finally 90,635 in 1945.⁵

The enhanced ability of America's military medical services during World War II was one of the keys to eventual victory on both fronts. Advances in medicines including the widespread use of Sulfanilamide to clean wounds, synthetic medication like Atabrine to combat malaria, and the introduction of Penicillin to stave off infection greatly assisted the members of the medical corps in treating patients in the field. In the wake of the First World War considerable advancements were made in medical specialties related to the treatment of battlefield traumas such as Burn Medicine, Neurosurgery, Thoracic Surgery, and Orthopedics helping to return injured soldiers and sailors to duty and substantially improving death rates among casualties from earlier conflicts. For example the rate of deaths from chest, head and abdominal wounds was 65 percent lower in World War II than World War I. Of particular note were modern advances that allowed for blood transfusions in the field including procedures for separating plasma from blood and even reducing that plasma to powder form. However, these advances in medicine meant little without a way to deliver them to the forces scattered around the globe.⁶

Perhaps the greatest achievement of the US Navy Medical Corps during World War II was the ability to provide quick treatment to casualties in the field through a network of mobile field hospitals and to then triage and evacuate casualties to an appropriate facility. Longer term treatments were provided in hospital ships and advance-base hospitals overseas or continental hospitals in the United States. Wounded sailors and marines were evacuated to treatment facilities that corresponded to the level of rehabilitation necessary for recovery. Simpler wounds were treated at or near the front and more complex cases evacuated to continental base hospitals in the United States. Medical expertise was provided at every level of this network of treatment requiring a high number of hospital corpsmen and nurses. Between 1941 and 1945 the Naval Hospital Corps grew from a force of just under 4,000 to greater than 132,000 personnel. The knowledge of these medical technicians reduced outbreaks of disease and allowed for treatment of fighting forces prior to and during evacuation procedures. Equally impressive was the Navy's ability to deliver medical supplies and complete mobile hospitals to the medical corps spread around the world. Two medical supply depots in the continental United States (Brooklyn and Oakland) supplied eight medical storehouses around the country including one in Charleston for the Sixth Naval District.

By the end of the Second World War there were forty-two naval hospitals and twelve naval convalescent homes in the United States alone, with additional hospitals overseas.⁷ Demobilization brought unique difficulties for military medicine as Americans everywhere attempted to return to their homes and pre-war lives. The Naval Hospital Corps faced the difficult situation of medical officers, corpsmen, and nurses wanting to conclude their service with the continued need to care for both existing patients in hospitals and additional casualties returning from extracontinental facilities.⁸ Although the cessation of fighting in 1945 limited the

⁵ US Department of the Navy, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The History of the Medical Department of the United States Navy in World War II, Volume 1. p. 1 & 13.

⁶ Navy BUMED, History of Medical Department in World War II, Vol. 1. p. v-vii.

"Blood Plasma is Reduced to Powder for Use at Sea." News & Courier, October 15, 1943.

⁷ Navy BUMED, History of Medical Department in World War II, Vol. 1. p. 35.

⁸ US Department of the Navy, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The History of the Medical Department of the United States Navy, 1945-1955. p. 15-20.

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number of additional cases from combat, continental hospitals continued to experience high patient loads for many years as rehabilitation treatments continued and as forces were brought back from the front. In response to medical personnel shortages during demobilization a massive reorganization took place in 1949 with passage of the Army-Navy Medical Service Corps Act. The act released commissioned medical officers from hospital corps duty and created a new set of training and classifications in order to provide the necessary standing medical personnel to care for both active military and veterans. This permanent commitment to a medical corps and a system of medical hospitals allowed for the treatment of medical cases from later conflicts in Korea and Vietnam without major facility improvements to continental hospitals.⁹

History of Charleston Naval Hospital

Some form of medical treatment facility has always existed to support activities at the Charleston Navy Base since the Charleston Navy Yard was established in 1900. In 1902, the same year the base was officially authorized, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery purchased nearly 100 acres of land on the northwest side of the Navy Yard that was set aside as a hospital reservation. Despite this purchase there was no building on the reservation until the First World War. Initially medical care was provided to base employees in tents until a dispensary¹⁰ building was opened in 1908.¹¹ This dispensary building functioned as the routine medical service for Navy Base employees and stood until the 1960s. Shipbuilding progressed at the Navy Yard far less quickly than what had been envisioned, however the dispensary gradually grew with a series of additions to the structure eventually taking it to a 28-bed capacity. Even though the number of medical cases increased during these early years the hospital reservation site remained empty and in 1915 twenty-three acres of the original reservation were transferred to the Marine Corps to establish a camp on the base.¹²

The first hospital would not be erected and commissioned on the base until 1917, when American entrance into World War I necessitated construction of an emergency hospital. A training camp for the Navy which housed 5,000 recruits was started in that year on the west side of the base property. The number of medical visits rose sharply from the camp's presence and the increased number of ships arriving into Charleston for shore leave and for repairs from maritime battles in the Atlantic. Five one-story treatment wards were constructed with each one able to hold 42 patients. They were placed on the highest ground of the hospital reservation in nearly the same location as the extant hospital complex. While the new wards greatly increased the capacity to over 200 beds, there were routinely as many as 400 patients due to wounds and disease in the camp. Those that could not be housed in wards were treated in tents.¹³ Just over a year after opening an additional fourteen wooden wards were built to bring the total bed capacity to 1,000. At that time the hospital consisted of nineteen one-story wooden structures that housed administration, ward, and support facilities.¹⁴ Two residential buildings were also constructed during this period bringing the Medical Officers Quarters closer to the hospital reservation. Prior to this the medical officer lived in Quarters F of the Charleston Navy Yard Officer's Housing Historic District.¹⁵

With the end of hostilities in 1919, there was a dramatic reduction in the workforce at the Charleston Naval Shipyard and naturally fewer naval vessels needing repair and shore leave at the base. The hospital returned to its function prior to the war as a medical facility for navy personnel in the area and for use by yard employees and their dependants. In 1922 with fewer workers to serve, the wartime hospital site was

⁹ Hacala, p. AI-6 - AI-7.

¹⁰ The military distinguishes between a *dispensary*, which provides basic outpatient treatments, vaccines, and emergency care and a *hospital*, which houses patients for treating casualties or illness.

¹¹ Records of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED), 1812-1975, Record Group 52. Naval Hospital Histories, compiled 1955-1978. National Archives and Records Administration. Charleston Naval Hospital Historical Sketch, p. 1.

¹² *ibid*, p. 1

¹³ Kline, Grace. "The Naval Hospital at Charleston, South Carolina," American Journal of Nursing, May 1918. p. 668.

¹⁴ BUMED, Naval Hospital Histories, p. 2

¹⁵ Charleston Naval Base Report Map 1917, Redevelopment Authority.

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abandoned and most of the ward buildings demolished. Despite this move the hospital itself remained in commission with all functions and medical officers relocated back in the older dispensary building. A few of the temporary hospital wards were moved next to the dispensary building to bring the regular capacity of the hospital to fifty-seven beds.¹⁶

Throughout the 1920s and early 1930s, the Navy presence in Charleston was curtailed. The federal government threatened to close the base numerous times but intervention from state lawmakers kept the shipyard open at a much reduced level. In 1933, a contract for building gunboats kept the shipyard running and during the 1930s a series of public work projects supported by federal government New Deal programs expanded the facilities of the Navy Base. Between 1936 and 1939 the number of shipyard employees nearly doubled from 1,288 workers to nearly 2,500 workers at the close of the decade.¹⁷

The growing number of shipyard employees meant a need for additional hospital beds to care for sick or injured workers, and in early 1940 groundwork started for a new H-shaped emergency ward along Turnbull Avenue.¹⁸ An increased workforce in the shipyard and supporting institutions meant a larger command structure. By early 1941 additional housing for seventeen naval officers was completed south of Turnbull Avenue. The new housing consisted of eight duplex units joined by garages and one single unit planned in an area of the reservation separating officers from other navy personnel. Like other officers' quarters on the base, six of the new duplexes were arranged along curvilinear streets and faced in different directions, giving them a more picturesque appearance while two of the duplexes and the single residence were placed along Marine Avenue and Commissary Street.¹⁹

With the new projects, Charleston's Navy Base was seen as an important asset for the Atlantic fleet looking to secure a presence in the southern Atlantic and Caribbean. Planning started as early as February 1940 for a permanent hospital facility that would accommodate 200 patients. The Works Progress Administration provided nearly one million dollars to construct the new Charleston Naval Hospital and work commenced on October 1, 1940. A September 1940 article in the *News & Courier* announcing construction justified the plans and showed the mounting fear among Americans as war continued in Europe:

...[T]here are many possible emergencies during which the navy would need far more hospital space than now is being provided. For example, one battle-scarred cruiser could bring in enough wounded to tax all the facilities that would be available at Charleston's hospitals, naval and civilian combined.²⁰

Construction of the new concrete and terracotta block hospital progressed with each of the ten permanent buildings (NH45-54) completed one unit at a time. The majority of the construction for the new hospital was completed prior to the bombing of Pearl Harbor in December 1941 allowing it to be completed and commissioned for service on April 13, 1942 just four months after America's entry into World War II.²¹

The new hospital complex was modern in every way. Its plan provided different medical specialties with their own distinct sections of the complex, a centralized subsistence building, a consolidated administrative building and a central courtyard providing a recreation area and plenty of natural light to all areas of the buildings. The hospital provided state of the art equipment for all fields, including an operating suite, an x-ray department, and spaces and equipment for the emerging field of physiotherapy and rehabilitation. Architecturally the building

¹⁶ BUMED Record Group 52. Charleston Naval Hospital Historical Sketch, p. 2

¹⁷ Hamer, Charleston Reborn, p. 21-24.

¹⁸ This would later be used as a staff residence and recreation building.

¹⁹ Charleston Navy Base Report Map dated June 30, 1941

²⁰ "Naval Hospital Work Start Set." News & Courier, September 21, 1940.

²¹ BUMED Record Group 52. Charleston Naval Hospital Historical Sketch, p. 3.

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included modern materials throughout, including glass block and terrazzo floors near the main entrance and tile floors and walls throughout the buildings for sanitary reasons.

To support the new treatment facility a Nurses' Quarters (NH61), Corpsmen Quarters (demolished), and water tower (demolished) were built just to the east of the main hospital complex. The commanding officer and executive officer of the new hospital utilized the existing World War I era bungalows (Quarters 1 and 2) at the northwest corner of the hospital reservation. Some medical officers were also housed in an existing L-shaped quarters at the northwest corner of Avenue H and Turnbull (demolished) which had three living units. However two new single family quarters were built west of the hospital complex on the west side of Avenue H for pharmacy officers (Building 762 and 763). A new barracks for pharmacist mates (demolished) was also situated west of the main hospital complex on the east side of Avenue H.

The new hospital facility was a great leap forward for support of the base. However, even with the improvements, Charleston Naval Hospital was throughout the Second World War one of the smallest continental hospitals in terms of the number of beds. This was due in large part to the naval command area that it served, the Sixth Naval District, which covered the southern part of the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean. For this reason and due to its geographical position most of the patients received at Charleston had been engaged in fighting in the Atlantic and during amphibious landing missions in Europe. Like every naval hospital during mobilization, the number of casualties expected with the American declaration of war mandated additional space. Even before completion of the new hospital complex planning had commenced for a wave of additional facilities to be incorporated on the hospital reservation as the country mobilized. During 1942 the hospital treatment facilities expanded with the addition of ten temporary wards which increased the bed capacity at the Charleston Naval Hospital from 263 beds to 672 beds.²² These temporary wards were placed alongside the subsistence building (NH46) and to the north of the permanent wings. The ten wards were essentially four one-story H-shaped buildings and two one-story single wings connected to the permanent hospital by single-story corridors. The H-shaped plan was employed by the Navy to quickly and efficiently construct treatment wards at nearly every naval hospital facility during the Second World War.²³

Support and residential buildings were added during 1942 and 1943 as population increased at the hospital. In 1942, two new medical officer houses were constructed north of the main hospital complex between Avenue F and Avenue H that would become the Commanding Medical Officer's Quarters (Building 759) and the Executive Officer's Quarters (Building 758). The two buildings are nearly identical two-story rectangular houses with concrete block walls painted white and a hipped roof covered with red asphalt shingles. Building 759 is distinguished, however, as the senior officers' house with a two-story portico on the south side while Building 758 has just a one-story porch on the same side.²⁴

Residential improvements were also made during this second stage of building activities during World War II that indicate a change in the workforce at the Charleston Naval Hospital. An addition which doubled the size of the Nurses Quarters (NH61) was completed in early 1943 and an entirely new building at the corner of Avenue D and Turnbull Avenue (demolished) was constructed to house participants in the Navy's new Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service, or WAVES, program. The program allowed the Navy to accept women into active service particularly to fill roles at continental Navy facilities that had been left by sailors sent overseas. The first group of fifteen WAVES at the Charleston Naval Base reported for duty at the Naval Hospital on July 8, 1943. Their duties extended to most every activity of the typical hospital corpsman including "making beds, caring for wounded and sick sailors, operating X-ray machines, preparing proper diets, driving

²² Although planned to house 200 patients, the main hospital's permanent wards had an emergency capacity of 263 when beds were placed at six foot intervals.

²³ BUMED Record Group 52. Charleston Naval Hospital Historical Sketch, p. 3
Navy BUMED, History of Medical Department in World War II, Vol. 1. p. 1-17.

²⁴ Charleston Navy Base Report Map dated June 30, 1943.

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ambulances, and administering doctor's machines." WAVES played a key role in providing assistance at the Charleston Naval Hospital and to Navy facilities throughout the world.²⁵

In early 1943, a Medical Supply Storehouse (NH68) was constructed to the east of the main hospital complex with a modern utilitarian appearance setting it apart from the treatment and residential buildings at the hospital. NH68 served an important function for the Navy Medical Corps operational chain of command by receiving medical supplies from the Medical Supply Depot in Brooklyn and storing, sorting, and distributing those supplies to Navy facilities around the world, particularly to the Sixth Naval District. When it was put in service, NH68's large rolling overhead doors on the south side of the building opened on to railroad tracks so that pallettes of goods could be loaded directly from or to railroad cars. This building was also used to store and process blood into plasma and powdered forms for shipment to Navy detachments outside of the United States.²⁶

The final phase of building at the Charleston Naval Hospital took place in late 1944 and early 1945 which provided additional accommodations for patients at the hospital. In late 1944 ground was broken on NH62, the Recreation Building just to the east of the main hospital complex. The building provided an opportunity for both patients and staff to get away from their treatment and work areas. It also gave the hospital new offices for some of the welfare functions and auxiliary services that occupied much needed space in the main hospital complex. NH62 was essentially two structures joined together; the 564 person auditorium for stage shows and movies, and the large recreation building with a snack area, offices, library, store, hobby room, barber shop, and post office. Begun in September 1944, the building was constructed by the Simons-Mayrant Company of Charleston and opened in January 1945.²⁷ At nearly the same time, to the south of Turnbull Avenue, NH55 was being erected to provide additional bed space for naval officers. The building was constructed by the companies C.A. Thrasher and R.S. Cresswell, both of Greenville, and completed by January of 1945. This Sick Officers' Quarters Annex provided more luxurious accommodation for injured officers than the ward in NH48. The building featured thirty-seven separate rooms for officers arranged as suites with a shared bathroom between each. With its own nurse and doctor offices, exam room, kitchen, mess areas and lounge, officers receiving treatment were clearly set apart from the enlisted men housed in the main hospital complex.²⁸

After the conclusion of World War II in the summer of 1945, the Charleston Naval Hospital continued to keep patients in the wards during demobilization. As the number of casualties being treated decreased, the ten temporary hospital wards on the north side of the main hospital complex were gradually closed. With little use during peacetime these ten frame buildings were demolished in the early 1960s. However, the Second World War left the country with many injured veterans that would need regular medical care throughout their lives. Additionally, the US Navy and the Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery realized the need to maintain a standing force during the Cold War to police the world. The Charleston Naval Hospital continued to serve sailors, workers at the base, and their dependents in the World War II era hospital buildings until a new high-rise hospital was completed in 1972 on nearby Spruill Avenue. As the hospital functions left these buildings, the Naval Sixth District Command took over the space for their administrative offices until the US Navy decommissioned the base in the 1990s.

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²⁵ "15 Enlisted WAVES Report for Duty at Navy Hospital." News & Courier, July 8, 1943.

²⁶ "Blood Plasma is Reduced to Powder for Use at Sea." News & Courier, October 15, 1943; Reed, Mary Beth and Staci Richey. "To Meet a Great Need: Building NH68 at the Charleston Naval Hospital and World War II." Final Report Prepared by New South Associates (Columbia, SC), 2009.

²⁷ "Navy Yard to Have \$200,000 Hospital Recreation Building." News & Courier, September 12, 1944.

²⁸ "Work on \$90,000 Additional to Naval Hospital is Begun." News & Courier, August 24, 1944.

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Photographs of the Bureau of Yards and Docks

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)

____ previously listed in the National Register
____ previously determined eligible by the National Register
____ designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency:
☒ Charleston Naval Base Redevelopment Authority
Federal agency:
☒ US Department of the Navy
Local government
University
Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 33.73 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 17 595540 3636840
Zone Easting Northing

3 17 596080 3636680
Zone Easting Northing

2 17 595960 3636940
Zone Easting Northing

4 17 595800 3636040
Zone Easting Northing

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

Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District
Name of Property

Charleston County, SC
County and State

The boundary of the Naval Hospital Historic District begins at the northeast corner of the intersection of St. John's Avenue and Turnbull Avenue. The boundary proceeds north, following the Naval reservation boundary until it reaches a point 20 ft. north of building 762. The boundary proceeds east until it intersects with Avenue H. The boundary continues along the west side of Avenue H until the road curves east. The boundary then proceeds along the walkway located west of Building 761 to include Building 7761 in the historic district, until the boundary intersects with Avenue F. The boundary follows the south side of Avenue F until it reaches the parking lots located east of Building NH46. The boundary proceeds along the east and north sides of the parking lots, excluding Building 807 from the historic district. The boundary proceeds east along the south side of Parsons Avenue until it reaches the northeast corner of Building NH68. The Boundary turns south along the east elevation of Building NH68 to include Building NH68 in the historic district, and continues southward until it intersects with Turnbull Avenue. Building NH1137 is excluded from the historic district. The boundary proceeds along the north side of Turnbull Avenue until it reaches a point 20 ft. east of the northeast corner of Building NH55. The boundary turns south until it reaches a point 20 ft. south of the southeast corner of Building NH55. The boundary turns west until it intersects Avenue G (excluding Building 777). The boundary proceeds along the east side of Avenue G, jutting north to include Building M-3A, until it intersects with Second Street. The boundary turns west along Second Street until it reaches a point 10 ft. west of Building 765. The boundary turns south in a straight line until it reaches Marine Avenue. The boundary follows the south side of Marine Avenue until the avenue turns north. The boundary turns south in a straight line until it reaches a point located 10 ft. south of the southeast corner of Building M-6. The boundary turns west, including Buildings M7-M6 and M9-M8 in the historic district, until it reaches a point 10 ft. west of the southwest corner of Building M-9. The boundary turns north in a straight line until it intersects Second Street. The boundary follows the north side of Second Street until it reaches the south east corner of Building 780 and follows the east, north, and west footprint of Building 760, excluding it from the historic district. The boundary proceeds along the north side of Second Street until it intersects Avenue H. The boundary proceeds along the east side of Avenue H until it intersects Turnbull Avenue. The boundary proceeds along the north side of Turnbull Avenue until it reaches the northeast corner of the intersection of Turnbull and St. John's Avenue.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District encompass the extant buildings and structures that functioned as the Charleston Naval Hospital during World War I and World War II. These boundaries include medical treatment facilities, supply, storage and recreational buildings, and both officer and multiple unit staff housing. These boundaries were first determined by the US Navy in a report identifying historic resources at the Charleston Naval Base during closure in 1995.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard Sidebottom, Architectural Historian

organization Sidebottom Preservation

date June 2010

street & number 74 Hagood Avenue

telephone (843) 530-8788

city or town Charleston

state SC

zip code 29403

e-mail richard@sidebottompreservation.com

Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District
Name of Property

Charleston County, SC
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District

City or Vicinity: North Charleston

County: Charleston

State: South Carolina

Photographer: Richard Sidebottom

Date Photographed: August 2009/June 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 37:** Main Entrance of Naval Hospital Complex looking North
Building NH45, August 2009
- 2 of 37:** South Façade of Naval Hospital Complex looking Northwest
Building NH45, August 2009
- 3 of 37:** East Façade of Subsistence Building looking East
Building NH46, June 2010
- 4 of 37:** Northwest Corner of Officer's Ward looking East
Building NH48, August 2009
- 5 of 37:** Photo of NH48, NH50, NH52
June 2010
- 6 of 37:** Northwest Corner of Neuro-Psychiatric Ward looking East
Building NH52, August 2009
- 7 of 37:** Southeast Corner of Surgical and Emergency Ward looking Northwest
Building NH49, August 2009
- 8 of 37:** Northeast Corner of Dependents Ward looking West with NH51 and NH49 to the south

Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District

Name of Property

Charleston County, SC

County and State

Building NH53, June 2010

- 9 of 37:** North Façade and Main Entrance of Sick Officer's Quarters Annex looking South
Building NH55, August 2009
- 10 of 37:** Northwest Corner of Sick Officer's Quarters Annex looking Southeast
Building NH55, August 2009
- 11 of 37:** Southeast Corner and Main Entrance of Nurse's Quarters looking Northwest
Building NH61, August 2009
- 12 of 37:** Southeast corner of Medical Supply Storehouse looking Northwest
Building NH68, June 2010
- 13 of 37:** West Façade and Main Entrance of Recreation Building looking East
Building NH62, August 2009
- 14 of 37:** Northwest Corner and Main Entrance of Medical Officer's Quarters looking Southeast
Building 758, June 2010
- 15 of 37:** South Facade of Medical Officer's Quarters looking North
Building 758, June 2010
- 16 of 37:** South Facade of Medical Officer's Quarters looking North
Building 759, June 2010
- 17 of 37:** Northeast Corner and Main Entrance of Medical Officer's Quarters looking Southwest
Building 759, June 2010
- 18 of 37:** Detail of Main Entrance Doorway on North Façade
Building 759, June 2010
- 19 of 37:** Northeast Corner and Main entrance of Quarters #2 looking Southwest
Building 760, June 2010
- 20 of 37:** Southwest Corner of Quarters #2 looking Northeast
Building 760, June 2010
- 21 of 37:** Inside Front screened porch and North Facade looking West
Building 760, June 2010
- 22 of 37:** Northeast Corner and Main entrance of Quarters #1 looking Southwest
Building 761, August 2009
- 23 of 37:** Northwest Corner of Garage looking Southeast
Building NH1418, August 2009
- 24 of 37:** Northwest Corner of Garage looking Southeast
Building NH1414, August 2009
- 25 of 37:** South Façade and Main Entrance of Pharmacy Officer's Quarters looking North
Building 762, June 2010

Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District
Name of Property

Charleston County, SC
County and State

- 26 of 37:** Northeast Corner of Pharmacy Officer's Quarters looking Southwest
Building 762, June 2010
- 27 of 37:** Southwest Corner and Kitchen Porch of Pharmacy Officer's Quarters looking Northeast
Building 762, June 2010
- 28 of 37:** North Façade and Main Entrance of Pharmacy Officers Quarters looking South
Building 763, June 2010
- 29 of 37:** Driveway and Front to Building II-HH looking Northeast
Building II-HH, August 2009
- 30 of 37:** Driveway and Front to Building FF-GG looking Northeast
Building FF-GG, August 2009
- 31 of 37:** South and East sides of building BB-CC looking Northwest
Building BB-CC, August 2009
- 32 of 37:** South and East sides of building BB-CC looking Northwest
Building BB-CC, August 2009
- 33 of 37:** South side of Garage and Storage Building M3A looking North
Building M-3A, August 2009
- 34 of 37:** Southeast side of Garage and Storage Building M2A looking Northwest
Building M-3A, August 2009
- 35 of 37:** South Façade of Building M5 looking North
Building M-5, August 2009
- 36 of 37:** Northwest Corner of Building M5 looking South
Building M-5, August 2009
- 37 of 37:** North Façade of Building M9-M8 looking Southwest
Building M9-M8, August 2009

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple Owners (see attached continuation sheets)

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District

Name of Property

Charleston County, SC

County and State

Property Owners

Parcel ID #: 4000000074
Acreage: 22.64
Owner: Noisette Company LLC
Address: 1360 Truxtun Avenue, Suite 200
North Charleston, SC 29405-2046

Parcel ID #: 4000000045
Acreage: 33.73
Owner: Navy Yard at Noisette LLC
Address: 1360 Truxtun Avenue
North Charleston, SC 29405-2043

Parcel ID #: 4000000048
Acreage: 38.17
Owner: Navy Yard at Noisette LLC
Address: 1360 Truxtun Avenue
North Charleston, SC 29405-2043

Parcel ID #: 4000000066
Acreage: 1.66
Owner: NH68SC LLC
Address: 284 Beresford Creek Street
Daniel Island, SC 29492-7518

Parcel ID #: 4000000164
Acreage: 0.94
Owner: Coleman-Snow Consultants LLC
Address: 2442 Remount Road
North Charleston, SC 29406

Parcel ID #: 4000000183
Acreage: 0.33
Owner: Noisette Company LLC
Address: 1360 Truxtun Avenue, Suite 200
North Charleston, SC 29405-2046

Parcel ID #: 4000000184
Acreage: 0.38
Owner: Noisette Company LLC
Address: 1360 Truxtun Avenue, Suite 200
North Charleston, SC 29405-2046

Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District
Name of Property

Charleston County, SC
County and State

Parcel ID #: 4000000185
Acreage: 0.43
Owner: Noisette Company LLC
Address: 1360 Truxtun Avenue, Suite 200
North Charleston, SC 29405-2046

Parcel ID #: 4000000186
Acreage: 0.45
Owner: Noisette Company LLC
Address: 1360 Truxtun Avenue, Suite 200
North Charleston, SC 29405-2046

Parcel ID #: 4000000187
Acreage: 0.22
Owner: Noisette Company LLC
Address: 1360 Truxtun Avenue, Suite 200
North Charleston, SC 29405-2046

Parcel ID #: 4000000188
Acreage: 0.21
Owner: Noisette Company LLC
Address: 1360 Truxtun Avenue, Suite 200
North Charleston, SC 29405-2046



NAVAL HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

A scale bar labeled "FEET" with markings at 0 and 400. The bar is divided into four equal segments by three vertical tick marks.



Charleston County

Copyright 2004

Charleston County GIS

4045 Bridge View Drive


North Charleston, SC 29405-7464

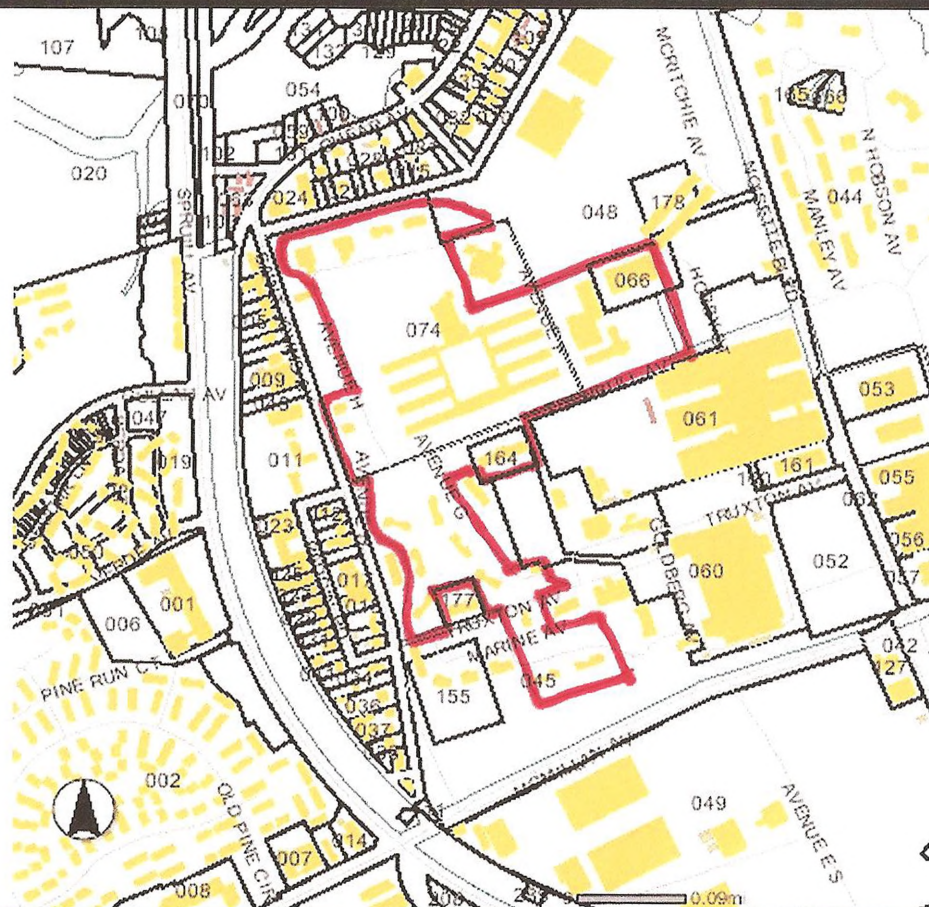
Legend

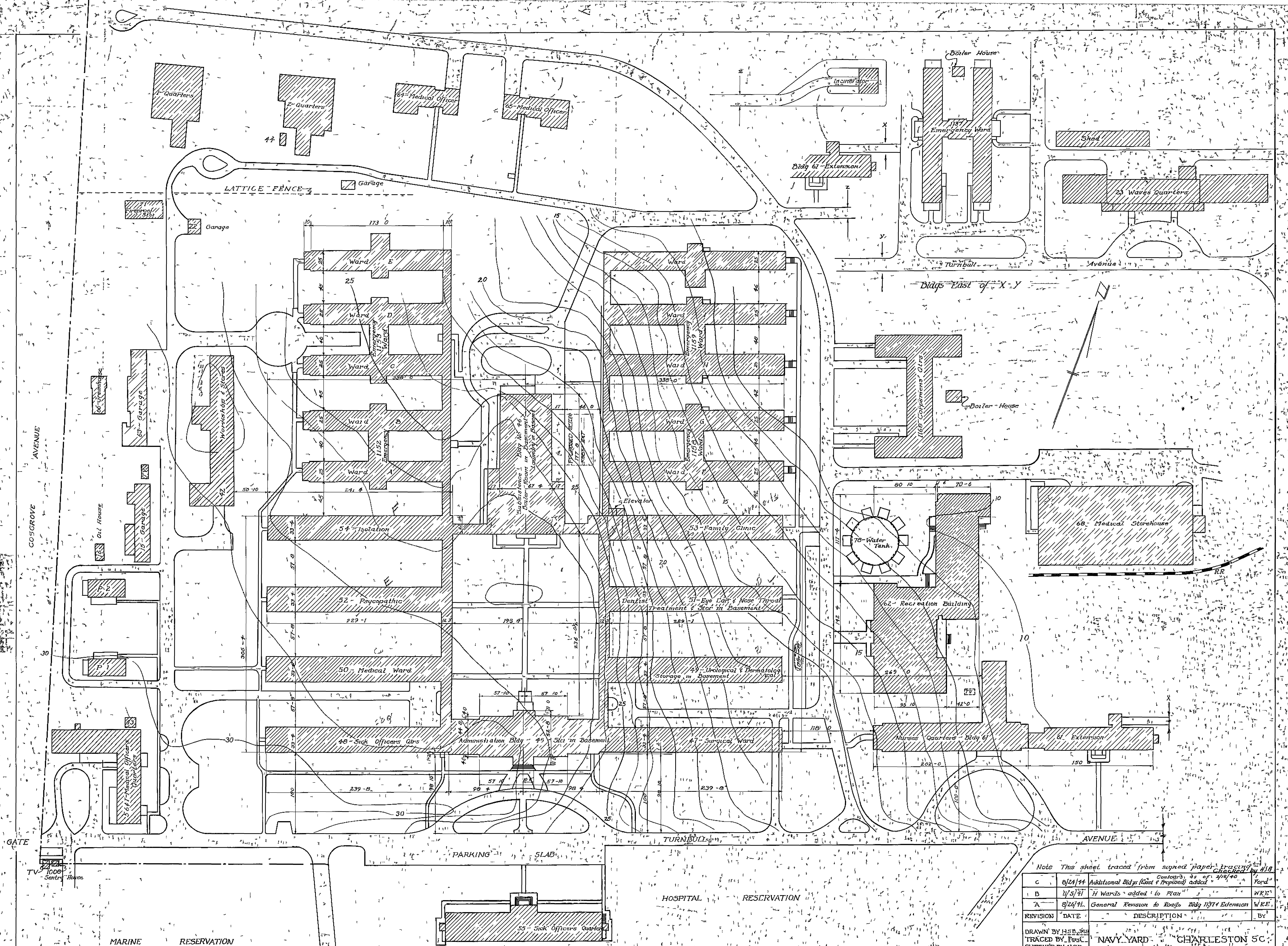
Mar 2001 Buildings

-  Building
-  Shed/Garage
-  Under Construction
-  Manufactured Housing

Streets/Roads

-  Parcels





Note: This sheet traced from signed paper checked by HSB.

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
C	8/24/44	Additional Bldgs (list & proposed) added	Ford
B	1/5/44	H Wards added to Plan	WRE
A	8/24/44	General Revision to Road Bldg 11314 Extension	WRE

DRAWN BY HSB
 CHECKED BY HSB
 IN CHARGE HSB

NAVY YARD - CHARLESTON SC
 U.S. NAVAL HOSPITAL
 GENERAL LOCATION
 KEY PLAN

APPROVED: FEB 15 1940
 PW DRAWING No. NH 45

Scale: 1" = 50'

See H-406 J5 For Plan of Services

NAVAL HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT NAVAL BASE CHARLESTON

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
1.)	17	595540	3636840
2.)	17	595960	3636940
3.)	17	596080	3636680
4.)	17	595800	3636040



Appendix D

HABS/HAER Forms from *Inventory, Evaluation, and Nomination of Military Installations: Naval Base Charleston, Final Report* (Goodwin 1995a)

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: NH 45

Structure Name: Building NH 45

Location: Turnbull Avenue, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1941

Use Original/Present: Hospital/Administration

Rating: 1

Condition: Good

Description:

Building NH 45 is the main hospital building that faces south off Turnbull Avenue. It is two-story with a basement. It has a rectangular plan and is 197 ft. long x 61 ft. wide x 41 ft. high. The building has 13 structural bays across the south elevation with a central pavilion and slightly recessed side wings. It has a concrete frame structural system and sits on a concrete wall foundation. The exterior walls are concrete block. The roof has multiple hips clad with red clay tiles and exposed rafter ends. Five eyebrow ventilation dormers sit along the roof. The primary exterior entry is located in the center of the south elevation. The doorway has modern double glass doors in a metal frame set in a glass block surround. The main entry is accessed through a one-story, flat-roofed porch with glass block openings. The porch is accessed via concrete steps with a curved side wall. The windows are 12-over-12-light, wood frame, double-hung sash. Two story glass block panels are located near the ends of the front facade. A glass block panel is on the second story above the porch.

History:

This building was constructed as a hospital facility at the Charleston Naval Base. In 1902, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery purchased approximately 90 acres from the City of Charleston adjoining the northwestern part of the navy yard to establish a hospital reservation. During World War I, a temporary wood frame hospital of 1,000 beds was constructed. In 1922, the World War I hospital was abandoned with the exception of the individual quarters. With increasing activities during the emergency preparedness period of the late 1930s, a new permanent hospital was planned. This hospital, completed in 1942, was based on prevalent hospital design incorporating individual wards linked by enclosed corridors to the main building and the main dining facility. The buildings reflect the Spanish/Mission Colonial Revival architectural style with their red tile roofs and white walls. The entire hospital complex included not only the hospital, but also quarters for personnel, recreational facilities, storage facilities, and supporting utilities. Almost before the new permanent hospital was completed, it was expanded by the addition of temporary wards extending along the east and west sides of the dining facility. These temporary wards were removed during the 1980s. The naval hospital became the National Regional Medical Center in July 1972

Continued

Continuation Of: Building NH 45

and a new high-rise hospital opened in 1973. In 1974, the former hospital became the headquarters buildings for the Sixth Naval District.

Significance:

The building is one of a group of buildings constructed for the permanent hospital during World War II, an important activity of Naval Base Charleston between 1902 and 1974 (Criterion A). The entire complex, comprised of the main hospital and supporting buildings, forms a cohesive historic district that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a World War II naval hospital (Criterion C). The buildings are linked together as part of an identifiable overall plan and through the use of similar architectural style.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker

Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc

Inventory Date: April 1993

Roll Number: 107

Frame Numbers: 21,22

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: NH 46

Structure Name: Building NH 46

Location: Turnbull Avenue, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1941

Use Original/Present: Hospital/Administration

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building NH 46 is part of the hospital complex located on Turnbull Avenue. It is a two story building with a rectangular plan. It is 176 ft. long x 100 ft. wide x 35 ft. high. The building has seven structural bays along the north elevation and eight bays along the sides. It has a concrete frame structural system on a concrete wall foundation. The exterior walls are concrete block. The gable on hip roof is clad with red clay tiles. The primary entry is located in the center of the south elevation through the interior courtyard. The doorway has modern double glass doors in a metal frame. The windows along the front facade are paired wood frame, 15-light casements with transoms. Windows along the side and rear elevations include 12-over-12-light and 8-over-8-light, wood frame, double-hung sash. The windows have concrete sills. The north end has two single-door entries and one double-door entry under an open shed-roofed porch.

History:

This building was constructed as a hospital facility at the Charleston Naval Base. In 1902, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery purchased approximately 90 acres from the City of Charleston adjoining the northwestern part of the navy yard to establish a hospital reservation. During World War I, a temporary wood frame hospital of 1,000 beds was constructed. In 1922, the World War I hospital was abandoned with the exception of the individual quarters. With increasing activities during the emergency preparedness period of the late 1930s, a new permanent hospital was planned. This hospital, completed in 1942, was based on prevalent hospital design incorporating individual wards linked by enclosed corridors to the main building and the main dining facility. The buildings reflect the Spanish/Mission Colonial Revival architectural style with their red tile roofs and white walls. The entire hospital complex included not only the hospital, but also quarters for personnel, recreational facilities, storage facilities, and supporting utilities. Almost before the new permanent hospital was completed, it was expanded by the addition of temporary wards extending along the east and west sides of the dining facility. These temporary wards were removed during the 1980s. The naval hospital became the National Regional Medical Center in July 1972 and a new high-rise hospital opened in 1973. In 1974, the former hospital became the headquarters buildings for the Sixth Naval

Continued

Continuation Of: Building NH 46

District.

Significance:

The building is one of a group of buildings constructed for the permanent hospital during World War II, an important activity of Naval Base Charleston between 1902 and 1974 (Criterion A). The entire complex, comprised of the main hospital and supporting buildings, forms a cohesive historic district that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a World War II naval hospital (Criterion C). The buildings are linked together as part of an identifiable overall plan and through the use of similar architectural style.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker
Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc
Inventory Date: April 1993
Roll Number: 109
Frame Numbers: 19,20

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: NH 47

Structure Name: Building NH 47

Location: Turnbull Avenue, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1941

Use Original/Present: Hospital/Administration

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building NH 47 is a two-story ward and part of the hospital complex located off Turnbull Avenue. It has a rectangular plan and is 229 ft. long x 31 ft. wide x 28 ft. high. The building has three bays across the end and 14 structural bays along the sides. It is a concrete frame construction on a concrete wall foundation. The exterior walls are concrete block. The roof is a gable on hip clad with red clay tiles. Three eyebrow ventilation dormers sit along each side of the roof. The primary exterior entry is located in the east end. The doorway has a single metal door with transoms and sidelights. Paired 10-light, wood-frame casement windows with transoms are located in the second story of the original sun porch. Windows along the side elevations are wood-frame, double-hung sash of varying lengths and asymmetrically arranged. The windows have concrete sills. The number of lights in the windows varies and include 12-over-12-lights, 9-over-9-lights, 8-over-8-lights, and 6-over-6-lights, grouped singly or in pairs. It is connected to Buildings NH 49 via a two-story connecting corridor. The first floor beneath the second-story sun porch serves as a porte cochere with a stairway in the exterior wall. Some windows on the east end have been infilled with concrete block.

History:

This building was constructed as a hospital facility at the Charleston Naval Base. In 1902, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery purchased approximately 90 acres from the City of Charleston adjoining the northwestern part of the navy yard to establish a hospital reservation. During World War I, a temporary wood frame hospital of 1,000 beds was constructed. In 1922, the World War I hospital was abandoned with the exception of the individual quarters. With increasing activities during the emergency preparedness period of the late 1930s, a new permanent hospital was planned. This hospital, completed in 1942, was based on prevalent hospital design incorporating individual wards linked by enclosed corridors to the main building and the main dining facility. The buildings reflect the Spanish/Mission Colonial Revival architectural style with their red tile roofs and white walls. The entire hospital complex included not only the hospital, but also quarters for personnel, recreational facilities, storage facilities, and supporting utilities. Almost before the new permanent hospital was completed, it was expanded by the addition of temporary wards

Continued

Continuation Of: Building NH 47

extending along the east and west sides of the dining facility. These temporary wards were removed during the 1980s. The naval hospital became the National Regional Medical Center in July 1972 and a new high-rise hospital opened in 1973. In 1974, the former hospital became the headquarters buildings for the Sixth Naval District.

Significance:

The building is one of a group of buildings constructed for the permanent hospital during World War II, an important activity of Naval Base Charleston between 1902 and 1974 (Criterion A). The entire complex, comprised of the main hospital and supporting buildings, forms a cohesive historic district that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a World War II naval hospital (Criterion C). The buildings are linked together as part of an identifiable overall plan and through the use of similar architectural style.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker
Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc
Inventory Date: April 1993
Roll Number: 107/108
Frame Numbers: 23/20

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: NH 48

Structure Name: Building NH 48

Location: Turnbull Avenue, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1941

Use Original/Present: Hospital/Administration

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building NH 48 is a one-story ward and part of the hospital complex located off Turnbull Avenue. It has a rectangular plan and is 229 ft. long x 31 ft. wide x 16 ft. high. The building has three bays across the end and 15 structural bays along the south elevation. It has a concrete frame structural system and a concrete wall foundation. The exterior walls are concrete block. The roof is a gable on hip clad with red clay tiles. Three eyebrow ventilation dormers sit on each side of the roof. The primary exterior entry is located in the west end through the original enclosed sun porch. The doorway has modern double glass doors set in a metal frame with a transom. Paired 10-light, wood-frame casement windows with transoms are located in the original sun porch on the west end. Windows along the side elevations are wood-frame, double-hung sash of varying lengths and are asymmetrically arranged. The windows have concrete sills. The numbers of lights in the windows vary and include 12-over-12-lights, 9-over-9-lights, 8-over-8-lights, and 4-over-4-lights, grouped singly or in pairs.

History:

This building was constructed as a hospital facility at the Charleston Naval Base. In 1902, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery purchased approximately 90 acres from the City of Charleston adjoining the northwestern part of the navy yard to establish a hospital reservation. During World War I, a temporary wood frame hospital of 1,000 beds was constructed. In 1922, the World War I hospital was abandoned with the exception of the individual quarters. With increasing activities during the emergency preparedness period of the late 1930s, a new permanent hospital was planned. This hospital, completed in 1942, was based on prevalent hospital design incorporating individual wards linked by enclosed corridors to the main building and the main dining facility. The buildings reflect the Spanish/Mission Colonial Revival architectural style with their red tile roofs and white walls. The entire hospital complex included not only the hospital, but also quarters for personnel, recreational facilities, storage facilities, and supporting utilities. Almost before the new permanent hospital was completed, it was expanded by the addition of temporary wards extending along the east and west sides of the dining facility. These temporary wards were removed during the 1980s. The naval hospital became the National Regional Medical Center in July 1972

Continued

Continuation Of: Building NH 48

and a new high-rise hospital opened in 1973. In 1974, the former hospital became the headquarters buildings for the Sixth Naval District.

Significance:

The building is one of a group of buildings constructed for the permanent hospital during World War II, an important activity of Naval Base Charleston between 1902 and 1974 (Criterion A). The entire complex, comprised of the main hospital and supporting buildings, forms a cohesive historic district that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a World War II naval hospital (Criterion C). The buildings are linked together as part of an identifiable overall plan and through the use of similar architectural style.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker

Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc

Inventory Date: April 1993

Roll Number: 107

Frame Numbers: 11,12

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: NH 49

Structure Name: Building NH 49

Location: Turnbull Avenue, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1941

Use Original/Present: Hospital/Maintenance Shop

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building NH 49 is a two-story ward and part of the hospital complex located off Turnbull Avenue. It has a rectangular plan and is 229 ft. long x 31 ft. wide x 28 ft. high. The building has three bays across the end and 14 structural bays along the sides. It is a concrete frame construction on a concrete wall foundation. The exterior walls are concrete block. The roof is a gable on hip clad with red clay tiles. Three eyebrow ventilation dormers sit along each side of the roof. The primary exterior entry is located in the east end through the original two-story enclosed sun porch. The doorway has a double metal door with one light under a wood hipped canopy roof. Paired 10-light, wood-frame casement windows with transoms are located in the second story of the original sun porch. Windows along the side elevations are wood-frame, double-hung sash of varying lengths and are asymmetrically arranged. The windows have concrete sills. The numbers of lights in the windows vary and include 12-over-12-lights, 9-over-9-lights, 8-over-8-lights, and 4-over-4-lights, grouped singly or in pairs. Some window openings in the east end have been infilled with concrete block. It is connected to Buildings NH 51 and NH 47 via a two-story connecting corridor.

History:

This building was constructed as a hospital facility at the Charleston Naval Base. In 1902, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery purchased approximately 90 acres from the City of Charleston adjoining the northwestern part of the navy yard to establish a hospital reservation. During World War I, a temporary wood frame hospital of 1,000 beds was constructed. In 1922, the World War I hospital was abandoned with the exception of the individual quarters. With increasing activities during the emergency preparedness period of the late 1930s, a new permanent hospital was planned. This hospital, completed in 1942, was based on prevalent hospital design incorporating individual wards linked by enclosed corridors to the main building and the main dining facility. The buildings reflect the Spanish/Mission Colonial Revival architectural style with their red tile roofs and white walls. The entire hospital complex included not only the hospital, but also quarters for personnel, recreational facilities, storage facilities, and supporting utilities. Almost before the new permanent hospital was completed, it was expanded by the addition of temporary wards

Continued

Continuation Of: Building NH 49

extending along the east and west sides of the dining facility. These temporary wards were removed during the 1980s. The naval hospital became the National Regional Medical Center in July 1972 and a high-rise hospital opened in 1973. In 1974, the former hospital became the headquarters buildings for the Sixth Naval District.

Significance:

The building is one of a group of buildings constructed for the permanent hospital during World War II, an important activity of Naval Base Charleston between 1902 and 1974 (Criterion A). The entire complex, comprised of the main hospital and supporting buildings, forms a cohesive historic district that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a World War II naval hospital (Criterion C). The buildings are linked together as part of an identifiable overall plan and through the use of similar architectural style.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker
Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc
Inventory Date: April 1993
Roll Number: 108
Frame Numbers: 18,19

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: NH 50

Structure Name: Building NH 50

Location: Turnbull Avenue, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1941

Use Original/Present: Hospital/Administration

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building NH 50 is a one-story ward and part of the hospital complex located off Turnbull Avenue. It has a rectangular plan and is 229 ft. long x 31 ft. wide x 16 ft. high. The building has three bays across the end and 14 structural bays along the sides. It is a concrete frame construction on a concrete wall foundation. The exterior walls are concrete block. The roof is a gable on hip clad with red clay tiles. Three eyebrow ventilation dormers sit along each side of the roof. The primary exterior entry is located in the west end through the original enclosed sun porch. The doorway has a single metal door. The original window openings have been infilled with concrete block.

History:

This building was constructed as a hospital facility at the Charleston Naval Base. In 1902, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery purchased approximately 90 acres from the City of Charleston adjoining the northwestern part of the navy yard to establish a hospital reservation. During World War I, a temporary wood frame hospital of 1,000 beds was constructed. In 1922, the World War I hospital was abandoned with the exception of the individual quarters. With increasing activities during the emergency preparedness period of the late 1930s, a new permanent hospital was planned. This hospital, completed in 1942, was based on prevalent hospital design incorporating individual wards linked by enclosed corridors to the main building and the main dining facility. The buildings reflect the Spanish/Mission Colonial Revival architectural style with their red tile roofs and white walls. The entire hospital complex included not only the hospital, but also quarters for personnel, recreational facilities, storage facilities, and supporting utilities. Almost before the new permanent hospital was completed, it was expanded by the addition of temporary wards extending along the east and west sides of the dining facility. These temporary wards were removed during the 1980s. The naval hospital became the National Regional Medical Center in July 1972 and a new high-rise hospital opened in 1973. In 1974, the former hospital became the headquarters buildings for the Sixth Naval District.

Significance:

The building is one of a group of buildings constructed for the

Continued

Continuation Of: Building NH 50

permanent hospital during World War II, an important activity of Naval Base Charleston between 1902 and 1974 (Criterion A). The entire complex, comprised of the main hospital and supporting buildings, forms a cohesive historic district that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a World War II naval hospital (Criterion C). The buildings are linked together as part of an identifiable overall plan and through the use of similar architectural style.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker

Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc

Inventory Date: April 1993

Roll Number: 107

Frame Numbers: 10

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: NH 51

Structure Name: Building NH 51

Location: Turnbull Avenue, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1941

Use Original/Present: Hospital/Administration

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building NH 51 is a two-story ward and part of the hospital complex located off Turnbull Avenue. It has a rectangular plan and is 229 ft. long x 31 ft. wide x 28 ft. high. The building has three bays across the end and 14 structural bays along the sides. It is a concrete frame construction on a concrete wall foundation. The exterior walls are concrete block. The roof is a gable on hip clad with red clay tiles. Three eyebrow ventilation dormers sit along each side of the roof. The primary exterior entry is located in the east end through the original two-story enclosed sun porch. The doorway has paired wood doors with a single glass light with a transom. The doorway is located under a wood hipped canopy roof. Windows along the side elevations are wood-frame, double-hung sash of varying lengths and are asymmetrically arranged. The windows have concrete sills. The number of lights in the windows vary and include 12-over-12-lights, 9-over-9-lights, and 4-over-4-lights, grouped singly or in pairs. The original casement windows in the sun porch on the east end have been infilled with concrete block. At the west end, the building is connected to Building NH 51 via a two-story connecting corridor and a one-story connector at the second-story level.

History:

This building was constructed as a hospital facility at the Charleston Naval Base. In 1902, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery purchased approximately 90 acres from the City of Charleston adjoining the northwestern part of the navy yard to establish a hospital reservation. During World War I, a temporary wood frame hospital of 1,000 beds was constructed. In 1922, the World War I hospital was abandoned with the exception of the individual quarters. With increasing activities during the emergency preparedness period of the late 1930s, a new permanent hospital was planned. This hospital, completed in 1942, was based on prevalent hospital design incorporating individual wards linked by enclosed corridors to the main building and the main dining facility. The buildings reflect the Spanish/Mission Colonial Revival architectural style with their red tile roofs and white walls. The entire hospital complex included not only the hospital, but also quarters for personnel, recreational facilities, storage facilities, and supporting utilities. Almost before the new permanent hospital was

Continued

Continuation Of: Building NH 51

completed, it was expanded by the addition of temporary wards extending along the east and west sides of the dining facility. These temporary wards were removed during the 1980s. The naval hospital became the National Regional Medical Center in July 1972 and a new high-rise hospital opened in 1973. In 1974, the former hospital became the headquarters buildings for the Sixth Naval District.

Significance:

The building is one of a group of buildings constructed for the permanent hospital during World War II, an important activity of Naval Base Charleston between 1902 and 1974 (Criterion A). The entire complex, comprised of the main hospital and supporting buildings, forms a cohesive historic district that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a World War II naval hospital (Criterion C). The buildings are linked together as part of an identifiable overall plan and through the use of similar architectural style.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker

Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc

Inventory Date: April 1993

Roll Number: 108

Frame Numbers: 16,17

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: NH 52

Structure Name: Building NH 52

Location: Turnbull Avenue, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1941

Use Original/Present: Hospital/Administration

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building NH 52 is a one-story ward and part of the hospital complex located off Turnbull Avenue. It has a rectangular plan and is 229 ft. long x 31 ft. wide x 16 ft. high. The building has three bays across the end and 14 structural bays along the sides. It is a concrete frame construction on a concrete wall foundation. The exterior walls are concrete block. The roof is a gable on hip clad with red clay tiles. Three eyebrow ventilation dormers sit along each side of the roof. The primary exterior entry is located in the west end through the original enclosed sun porch. The doorway has modern double glass doors set in a metal frame with a transom. Paired 10-light, wood frame casement windows with transoms are located in the original sun porch. Windows along the side elevations are wood-framed, double-hung sash of varying lengths and asymmetrically arranged. The windows have concrete sills. The number of lights in each window varies, and includes 12-over-12-lights, 9-over-9-lights, 8-over-8-lights, and 4-over-4-lights, grouped singly or in pairs.

History:

This building was constructed as a hospital facility at the Charleston Naval Base. In 1902, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery purchased approximately 90 acres from the City of Charleston adjoining the northwestern part of the navy yard to establish a hospital reservation. During World War I, a temporary wood frame hospital of 1,000 beds was constructed. In 1922, the World War I hospital was abandoned with the exception of the individual quarters. With increasing activities during the emergency preparedness period of the late 1930s, a new permanent hospital was planned. This hospital, completed in 1942, was based on prevalent hospital design incorporating individual wards linked by enclosed corridors to the main building and the main dining facility. The buildings reflect the Spanish/Mission Colonial Revival architectural style with their red tile roofs and white walls. The entire hospital complex included not only the hospital, but also quarters for personnel, recreational facilities, storage facilities, and supporting utilities. Almost before the new permanent hospital was completed, it was expanded by the addition of temporary wards extending along the east and west sides of the dining facility. These temporary wards were removed during the 1980s. The naval hospital became the National Regional Medical Center in July 1972

Continued

Continuation Of: Building NH 52

and a new high-rise hospital opened in 1973. In 1974, the former hospital became the headquarters buildings for the Sixth Naval District.

Significance:

The building is one of a group of buildings constructed for the permanent hospital during World War II, an important activity of Naval Base Charleston between 1902 and 1974 (Criterion A). The entire complex, comprised of the main hospital and supporting buildings, forms a cohesive historic district that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a World War II naval hospital (Criterion C). The buildings are linked together as part of an identifiable overall plan and through the use of similar architectural style.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker

Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc

Inventory Date: April 1993

Roll Number: 107

Frame Numbers: 8,9

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: NH 53

Structure Name: Building NH 53

Location: Turnbull Avenue, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1941

Use Original/Present: Hospital/Administration

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building NH 53 is a two-story ward and part of the hospital complex located off Turnbull Avenue. It has a rectangular plan and is 229 ft. long x 31 ft. wide x 28 ft. high. The building has three bays across the end and 16 structural bays along the sides. It is a concrete frame construction on a concrete wall foundation. The exterior walls are concrete block. The roof is a gable on hip clad with red clay tiles. Three eyebrow ventilation dormers sit along each side of the roof. The primary exterior entry is located in the east end through the original two-story enclosed sun porch. The doorway has a double metal door with a wood hipped canopy roof. Paired 10-light, wood-frame casement windows with transoms are located in the original sun porch. Windows along the side elevations are wood-frame, double-hung sash of varying lengths and asymmetrically arranged. The windows have concrete sills. The number of lights in each window varies, and includes 12-over-12-lights, 9-over-9-lights, and 4-over-4-lights, grouped singly or in pairs. Some window openings have been infilled with concrete block. At the west end of the ward is a two-story stair tower adjoining Building NH 46. It is connected to Building NH 51 via a two-story connecting corridor and a one-story connector at the second-story level.

History:

This building was constructed as a hospital facility at the Charleston Naval Base. In 1902, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery purchased approximately 90 acres from the City of Charleston adjoining the northwestern part of the navy yard to establish a hospital reservation. During World War I, a temporary wood frame hospital of 1,000 beds was constructed. In 1922, the World War I hospital was abandoned with the exception of the individual quarters. With increasing activities during the emergency preparedness period of the late 1930s, a new permanent hospital was planned. This hospital, completed in 1942, was based on prevalent hospital design incorporating individual wards linked by enclosed corridors to the main building and the main dining facility. The buildings reflect the Spanish/Mission Colonial Revival architectural style with their red tile roofs and white walls. The entire hospital complex included not only the hospital, but also quarters for personnel, recreational facilities, storage facilities, and supporting utilities. Almost before the new permanent hospital was

Continued

Continuation Of: Building NH 53

completed, it was expanded by the addition of temporary wards extending along the east and west sides of the dining facility. These temporary wards were removed during the 1980s. The naval hospital became the National Regional Medical Center in July 1972 and a new high-rise hospital opened in 1973. In 1974, the former hospital became the headquarters buildings for the Sixth Naval District.

Significance:

The building is one of a group of buildings constructed for the permanent hospital during World War II, an important activity of Naval Base Charleston between 1902 and 1974 (Criterion A). The entire complex, comprised of the main hospital and supporting buildings, forms a cohesive historic district that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a World War II naval hospital (Criterion C). The buildings are linked together as part of an identifiable overall plan and through the use of similar architectural style.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker

Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc

Inventory Date: April 1993

Roll Number: 108

Frame Numbers: 15,16

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: NH 54

Structure Name: Building NH 54

Location: Turnbull Avenue, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1941

Use Original/Present: Hospital/Administration

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building NH 54 is a one-story ward, part of the hospital complex located off Turnbull Avenue. It has a rectangular plan and is 249 ft. long x 32 ft. wide x 16 ft. high. The building has three bays across the end and 15 bays along the sides. The concrete frame building sits on a concrete wall foundation. The exterior walls are concrete block. The gable-on-hip roof is clad with red clay tiles. There are three eyebrow ventilation dormers along each side of the roof. The primary exterior entry is located in the west end through the original enclosed sun porch. The doorway has modern double glass doors set in a metal frame with a transom. Paired 10-light, wood frame casement windows with transoms are located in the original sun porch. The original window openings along the north and south elevations have been infilled with concrete block. There is one set of double metal doors located on the north elevation.

History:

This building was constructed as a hospital facility at the Charleston Naval Base. In 1902, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery purchased approximately 90 acres from the City of Charleston adjoining the northwestern part of the navy yard to establish a hospital reservation. During World War I, a temporary wood frame hospital of 1,000 beds was constructed. In 1922, the World War I hospital was abandoned with the exception of the individual quarters. With increasing activities during the emergency preparedness period of the late 1930s, a new permanent hospital was planned. This hospital, completed in 1942, was based on prevalent hospital design incorporating individual wards linked by enclosed corridors to the main building and the main dining facility. The buildings reflect the Spanish/Mission Colonial Revival architectural style with their red tile roofs and white walls. The entire hospital complex included not only the hospital, but also quarters for personnel, recreational facilities, storage facilities, and supporting utilities. Almost before the new permanent hospital was completed, it was expanded by the addition of temporary wards extending along the east and west sides of the dining facility. These temporary wards were removed during the 1980s. The naval hospital became the National Regional Medical Center in July 1972 and a new high-rise hospital opened in 1973. In 1974, the former hospital became the headquarters buildings for the Sixth Naval District.

Continued

Continuation Of: Building NH 54

Significance:

The building is one of a group of buildings constructed for the permanent hospital during World War II, an important activity of Naval Base Charleston between 1902 and 1974 (Criterion A). The entire complex, comprised of the main hospital and supporting buildings, forms a cohesive historic district that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a World War II naval hospital (Criterion C). The buildings are linked together as part of an identifiable overall plan and through the use of similar architectural style.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker
Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc
Inventory Date: April 1993
Roll Number: 107
Frame Numbers: 7

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: NH 55

Structure Name: Building NH 55

Location: Turnbull Avenue, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1941

Use Original/Present: Single Officers Quarters/Administration

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building NH 55, facing north on Turnbull Avenue, is a two-story multiple unit residential building with a basement. It is 205 ft. long x 47 ft. wide x 25 ft. high, with a rectangular plan. The primary facade is divided into 28 bays, with five bays along the side elevations. Constructed of concrete blocks, the building sits on a concrete wall foundation. The building is composed of three sections: a central entry pavilion and two wings. The central block, which slightly projects from the two wings, has a hipped roof with slightly overhanging eaves. The two side wings have side gable-on-hip roofs with slightly overhanging eaves. The entire roof is covered with composition roll. The gables are filled with louvered vents. Ten louvered eyebrow ventilation dormers project from the roof on the front of the building. The primary entry, located behind a portico in the central block of the building, is a metal frame glass replacement door flanked by wide sidelights composed of glass blocks. The entry portico is one story tall with a flat roof and plain wood entablature supported by two pairs of square piers. A single engaged column flanks each of the glass block sidelights. Concrete stairs surround the portico. Two large glass block windows flank the sides of the portico. The rest of the building has wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows with concrete sills. Both the east and west elevations have small flat roof portico entries with single supporting piers. The portico on the east elevation is two stories tall, sheltering a wood double door on the basement story and a single door on the first story. A concrete stair provides access to the first story entry. A concrete ramp extends from the ground to the first story and down to the basement entry. One interior brick chimney rises from the roof. The rear elevation contains windows arranged singly and in pairs.

History:

This building was constructed as Single Officers Quarters for the hospital facility at the Charleston Naval Base. In 1902, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery purchased approximately 90 acres from the City of Charleston adjoining the northwestern part of the navy yard to establish a hospital reservation. During World War I, a temporary wood frame hospital of 1,000 beds was constructed. In 1922, the World War I hospital was abandoned with the exception of the individual quarters. With increasing activities during the emergency preparedness period of the late

Continued

Continuation Of: Building NH 55

1930s, a new permanent hospital was planned. This hospital, completed in 1942, was based on prevalent hospital design incorporating individual wards linked by enclosed corridors to the main building and the main dining facility. The buildings reflect the Spanish/Mission Colonial Revival architectural style with their red tile roofs and white walls. The entire hospital complex included not only the hospital, but also quarters for personnel, recreational facilities, storage facilities, and supporting utilities. Almost before the new permanent hospital was completed, it was expanded by the addition of temporary wards extending along the east and west sides of the dining facility. These temporary wards were removed during the 1980s. The naval hospital became the National Regional Medical Center in July 1972 and a new high-rise hospital opened in 1973. In 1974, the former hospital became the headquarters buildings for the Sixth Naval District.

Significance:

The building is one of a group of buildings constructed for the permanent hospital during World War II, an important activity of Naval Base Charleston between 1902 and 1974 (Criterion A). The entire complex, comprised of the main hospital and supporting buildings, forms a cohesive historic district that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a World War II naval hospital (Criterion C). The buildings are linked together as part of an identifiable overall plan and through the use of similar architectural style.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker

Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc

Inventory Date: April 1993

Roll Number: 205

Frame Numbers: 18,19,20,21

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: NH 61

Structure Name: Building NH 61

Location: Turnbull Avenue, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1941

Use Original/Present: Nurses Quarters/Administration

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building NH 61 is a two-story building that faces southwest off Turnbull Avenue West. It has an L-shaped plan and is 161 ft. long x 115 ft. wide x 25 ft. high. The building has 12 structural bays across the front elevation and three bays along the side. The building is a concrete frame construction on a poured concrete wall foundation. The exterior walls are concrete block. The roof is a gable on hip with red barrel tile. The roof has eyebrow metal ventilators. The main entry is offset with double modern glass doors set in a metal frame recessed into an open vestibule with glass block panels. The porch is a concrete floor and two sets of curved steps under a concrete slab canopy roof. The windows are four-over-four-light and eight-over-eight-light, wood-frame, double-hung sash, grouped singly or in pairs. The windows have concrete sills. An exterior wall chimney is at the east end. The one-story sun porch on the west end has jalousie windows. The rear ell is a one-story concrete frame with concrete block addition; it has a flat roof and a tall interior chimney. Replacement windows are on the south end.

History:

This building was constructed as Nurses Quarters for the hospital facility at the Charleston Naval Base. In 1902, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery purchased approximately 90 acres from the City of Charleston adjoining the northwestern part of the navy yard to establish a hospital reservation. During World War I, a temporary wood frame hospital of 1,000 beds was constructed. In 1922, the World War I hospital was abandoned with the exception of the individual quarters. With increasing activities during the emergency preparedness period of the late 1930s, a new permanent hospital was planned. This hospital, completed in 1942, was based on prevalent hospital design incorporating individual wards linked by enclosed corridors to the main building and the main dining facility. The buildings reflect the Spanish/Mission Colonial Revival architectural style with their red tile roofs and white walls. The entire hospital complex included not only the hospital, but also quarters for personnel, recreational facilities, storage facilities, and supporting utilities. Almost before the new permanent hospital was completed, it was expanded by the addition of temporary wards extending along the east and west sides of the dining facility.

Continued

Continuation Of: Building NH 61

These temporary wards were removed during the 1980s. The naval hospital became the National Regional Medical Center in July 1972 and a new high-rise hospital opened in 1973. In 1974, the former hospital became the headquarters buildings for the Sixth Naval District.

Significance:

The building is one of a group of buildings constructed for the permanent hospital during World War II, an important activity of Naval Base Charleston between 1902 and 1974 (Criterion A). The entire complex, comprised of the main hospital and supporting buildings, forms a cohesive historic district that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a World War II naval hospital (Criterion C). The buildings are linked together as part of an identifiable overall plan and through the use of similar architectural style.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker

Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc

Inventory Date: April 1993

Roll Number: 105

Frame Numbers: 15,16,17

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: NH 68

Structure Name: Building NH 68

Location: Turnbull Avenue, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1943

Use Original/Present: Medical Storage/Medical Storage

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building NH 68 is a two-story storage facility that faces northwest off Turnbull Avenue. It has a rectangular plan and is 216 ft. long x 100 ft. wide x 23 ft. high. It has ten structural bays across the front facade and five along the side elevation. It has a concrete frame structural system on a concrete wall foundation. The exterior walls are concrete block. The roof is flat with a parapet. The main entry is centrally located on the north elevation. It is a single modern glass door under a canopy roof. Two metal overhead track loading doors and one metal sliding door are located along the north elevation. The windows are wood frame industrial sash comprised of six-light and nine-light units. The windows have concrete sills. The elevations have exterior metal downspouts. Multiple overhead track loading doors are located along the south elevation. A utilities shed sits on the roof. A one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed addition is located on the east elevation. Some window and door openings have been infilled with concrete block or glass block.

History:

Building NH 68 was constructed in 1943 and was activated as part of the Medical Supply Depot at Brooklyn, N.Y. This medical storage facility supported the World War II permanent hospital at the Charleston Naval Base. In 1902, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery purchased approximately 90 acres from the City of Charleston adjoining the northwestern part of the navy yard to establish a hospital reservation. During World War I, a temporary wood frame hospital of 1,000 beds was constructed. In 1922, the World War I hospital was abandoned with the exception of the individual quarters. With increasing activities during the emergency preparedness period of the late 1930s, a new permanent hospital was planned. This hospital, completed in 1942, was based on prevalent hospital design incorporating individual wards linked by enclosed corridors to the main building and the main dining facility. The buildings reflect the Spanish/Mission Colonial Revival architectural style with their red tile roofs and white walls. The entire hospital complex included not only the hospital, but also quarters for personnel, recreational facilities, storage facilities, and supporting utilities. Almost before the new permanent hospital was completed, it was expanded by the addition of temporary wards extending along the east and west sides of the dining facility.

Continued

Continuation Of: Building NH 68

These temporary wards were removed during the 1980s. The naval hospital became the National Regional Medical Center in July 1972 and a new high-rise hospital opened in 1973. In 1974, the former hospital became the headquarters for the Sixth Naval District.

Significance:

The building is one of a group of buildings constructed to support the permanent hospital constructed during World War II, an important activity of Naval Base Charleston between 1902 and 1974 (Criterion A). The entire complex, comprised of the main hospital and supporting buildings, forms a cohesive historic district that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a World War II naval hospital (Criterion C). The buildings are linked together as part of an identifiable overall plan.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker

Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc

Inventory Date: April 1993

Roll Number: 109

Frame Numbers: 18,19

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: CC-BB

Structure Name: Building CC-BB

Location: Avenue G, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1942

Use Original/Present: Dwelling/Dwelling

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building BB-CC is a duplex facing east on Avenue G. It is two-and-one-half stories tall and has an irregular plan. It is 54 ft. long x 30 ft. wide x 26 ft. high. The duplex consists of two square, two-and-one-half-story houses connected by a single-story wing containing a garage and a small screened porch for each unit. The two houses in each duplex are mirror images of each other. Each house has three bays along the front elevation and two bays along the sides. The wood frame house sits on a masonry wall foundation. The exterior walls are covered with synthetic shingles. Each half has a hipped roof covered with composition roll, with two low-pitched eyebrow dormers per unit. The dormers are filled with wood louvered vents. The primary entry to each house is a single door with nine lights, in the center of its front elevation. The two flanking bays each contain a wood frame double door with 15 lights per door, extending from the ceiling to the floor. The entire primary facade is contained behind a single-story hipped roof screened porch that is three bays long and one bay deep. The bottom half of each bay of the porch is covered with three wood panels. Small concrete stairs lead to a screen door in the central bay of the porch. The second story of the front elevation contains two pairs of wood frame six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The connecting wing extending from the rear of each house is four bays long. The two central bays contain garages with metal overhead track doors. The bays closest to the houses each contain a small screened entry porch. The roof of the connection is side gabled. The rear of the connection contains two windows and one wood panelled door. Each unit has one interior brick chimney, rising off-center from the rear of the roof.

History:

This residence was built in 1942. The land on which it lies is part of 90 acres of land adjoining the northwest corner of the shipyard, purchased by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery from the City of Charleston in 1902. In 1915, 23 of the 90 acres was given to the Marine Corps Reservation. The annual installation map from 1942 designates the building as Naval Officers' housing. In 1944, the Marine Corps returned a portion of this land to the hospital to be used as a Sick Officers' Quarters Annex. Currently, the quarters house naval officers. With the exception of changes resulting from routine maintenance, the building has

Continued

Continuation Of: Building CC-BB

received no significant alterations.

Significance:

This residence was built during the expansion of Naval Base Charleston that occurred during World War II (Criterion A). Throughout its history, the building has been associated with both the naval hospital and the Marine Corps reservation. After consultation, the SC SHPO and Naval Base Charleston concurred that this building contributes to the naval hospital historic district.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker
Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc
Inventory Date: April 1993
Roll Number: 204/205
Frame Numbers: 25/2,3,4,5

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: EE-DD

Structure Name: Building EE-DD

Location: Avenue G, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1943

Use Original/Present: Dwelling/Dwelling

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building EE-DD is a duplex facing east on Avenue G. It is two-and-one-half stories tall and has an irregular plan. It is 54 ft. long x 30 ft. wide x 26 ft. high. The duplex consists of two square, two-and-one-half-story houses connected by a single-story wing containing a garage and a small screened porch for each unit. The two houses in each duplex are mirror images of each other. Each house has three bays along the front elevation and two bays along the sides. The wood frame house sits on a masonry wall foundation. The exterior walls are covered with synthetic shingles. Each half has a hipped roof covered with composition roll, with two low-pitched eyebrow dormers per unit. The dormers are filled with wood louvered vents. The primary entry to each house is a single door with nine lights, in the center of its front elevation. The two flanking bays each contain a wood frame double door with 15 lights per door, extending from the ceiling to the floor. The entire primary facade is contained behind a single-story hipped roof screened porch that is three bays long and one bay deep. The bottom half of each bay of the porch is covered with three wood panels. Small concrete stairs lead to a screen door in the central bay of the porch. The second story of the front elevation contains two pairs of wood frame six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The connecting wing extending from the rear of each house is four bays long. The two central bays contain garages with metal overhead track doors. The bays closest to the houses each contain a small screened entry porch. The roof of the connection is side gabled. The rear of the connection contains two windows and one wood panelled door. Each unit has one interior brick chimney, rising off-center from the rear of the roof.

History:

This residence was built in 1942. The land on which it lies is part of 90 acres of land adjoining the northwest corner of the shipyard, purchased by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery from the City of Charleston in 1902. In 1915, 23 of the 90 acres was given to the Marine Corps Reservation. The 1942 annual installation map designates the building as Naval Officers' housing. In 1944, the Marine Corps returned a portion of this land to the hospital to be used as a Sick Officers' Quarters Annex. Currently, the quarters house naval officers. With the exception of changes resulting from routine maintenance, the

Continued

Continuation Of: Building EE-DD

building has received no significant alterations.

Significance:

This residence was built during the expansion of Naval Base Charleston that occurred during World War II (Criterion A). Throughout its history, the building has been associated with both the naval hospital and the Marine Corps reservation. After consultation, the SC SHPO and Naval Base Charleston concurred that this building contributes to the naval hospital historic district.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker

Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc

Inventory Date: April 1993

Roll Number: 204

Frame Numbers: 21,22,23,24

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: GG-FF

Structure Name: Building GG-FF

Location: Avenue H, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1942

Use Original/Present: Dwelling/Dwelling

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building GG-FF is a duplex facing east on Avenue H. It is two-and-one-half stories tall and has an irregular plan. It is 54 ft. long x 30 ft. wide x 26 ft. high. The duplex consists of two square, two-and-one-half-story houses connected by a single-story wing containing a garage and a small screened porch for each unit. The two houses in each duplex are mirror images of each other. Each house has three bays along the front elevation and two bays along the sides. The wood frame house sits on a masonry wall foundation. The exterior walls are covered with synthetic shingles. Each half has a hipped roof covered with composition roll, with two low-pitched eyebrow dormers per unit. The dormers are filled with wood louvered vents. The primary entry to each house is a single door with nine lights, in the center of its front elevation. The two flanking bays each contain a wood frame double door with 15 lights per door, extending from the ceiling to the floor. The entire primary facade is contained behind a single-story hipped roof screened porch that is three bays long and one bay deep. The bottom half of each bay of the porch is covered with three wood panels. Small concrete stairs lead to a screen door in the central bay of the porch. The second story of the front elevation contains two pairs of wood frame six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The connecting wing extending from the rear of each house is four bays long. The two central bays contain garages with metal overhead track doors. The bays closest to the houses each contain a small screened entry porch. The roof of the connection is side gabled. The rear of the connection contains two windows and one wood panelled door. Each unit has one interior brick chimney, rising off-center from the rear of the roof.

History:

This residence was built in 1942. The land on which it lies is part of 90 acres of land adjoining the northwest corner of the shipyard, purchased by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery from the City of Charleston in 1902. In 1915, 23 of the 90 acres was given to the Marine Corps Reservation. The 1942 annual installation map designates the building as Naval Officers' housing. In 1944, the Marine Corps returned a portion of this land to the hospital to be used as a Sick Officers' Quarters Annex. Currently, the quarters house naval officers. With the exception of changes resulting from routine maintenance, the

Continued

Continuation Of: Building GG-FF

building has received no significant alterations.

Significance:

This residence was built during the expansion of the Naval Base Charleston that occurred during World War II (Criterion A). Throughout its history, the building has been associated with both the naval hospital and the Marine Corps reservation. After consultation, the SC SHPO and Naval Base Charleston concurred that this building contributes to the naval hospital historic district.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker

Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc

Inventory Date: April 1993

Roll Number: 204

Frame Numbers: 15,16,17,18

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: II-HH

Structure Name: Building II-HH

Location: Avenue H, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1942

Use Original/Present: Dwelling/Dwelling

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building II-HH is a duplex facing east on Avenue H. It is two-and-one-half stories tall and has an irregular plan. It is 54 ft. long x 30 ft. wide x 26 ft. high. The duplex consists of two square, two-and-one-half-story houses connected by a single-story wing containing a garage and a small screened porch for each unit. The two houses in each duplex are mirror images of each other. Each house has three bays along the front elevation and two bays along the sides. The wood frame house sits on a masonry wall foundation. The exterior walls are covered with synthetic shingles. Each half has a hipped roof covered with composition roll, with two low-pitched eyebrow dormers per unit. The dormers are filled with wood louvered vents. The primary entry to each house is a single door with nine lights, in the center of its front elevation. The two flanking bays each contain a wood frame double door with 15 lights per door, extending from the ceiling to the floor. The entire primary facade is contained behind a single-story hipped roof screened porch that is three bays long and one bay deep. The bottom half of each bay of the porch is covered with three wood panels. Small concrete stairs lead to a screen door in the central bay of the porch. The second story of the front elevation contains two pairs of wood frame six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The connecting wing extending from the rear of each house is four bays long. The two central bays contain garages with metal overhead track doors. The bays closest to the houses each contain a small screened entry porch. The roof of the connection is side gabled. The rear of the connection contains two windows and one wood panelled door. Each unit has one interior brick chimney, rising off-center from the rear of the roof.

History:

This residence was built in 1942. The land on which it lies is part of 90 acres of land adjoining the northwest corner of the shipyard, purchased by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery from the City of Charleston in 1902. In 1915, 23 of the 90 acres was given to the Marine Corps Reservation. The 1942 annual installation map from 1942 designates the building as Naval Officers' housing. In 1944, the Marine Corps returned a portion of this land to the hospital to be used as a Sick Officers' Quarters Annex. Currently, the quarters house naval officers. With the exception of changes resulting from routine maintenance,

Continued

Continuation Of: Building II-HH

the building has received no significant alterations.

Significance:

This residence was built during the expansion of Naval Base Charleston that occurred during World War II (Criterion A). Throughout its history, the building has been associated with both the naval hospital and the Marine Corps reservation. After consultation, the SC SHPO and Naval Base Charleston concurred that this building contributes to the naval hospital historic district.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker

Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc

Inventory Date: April 1993

Roll Number: 204

Frame Numbers: 11,12,13,14

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: KK-JJ

Structure Name: Building KK-JJ

Location: Avenue H, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1942

Use Original/Present: Dwelling/Dwelling

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building KK-JJ is a duplex facing east on Avenue H. It is two-and-one-half stories tall and has an irregular plan. It is 54 ft. long x 30 ft. wide x 26 ft. high. The duplex consists of two square, two-and-one-half-story houses connected by a single-story wing containing a garage and a small screened porch for each unit. The two houses in each duplex are mirror images of each other. Each house has three bays along the front elevation and two bays along the sides. The wood frame house sits on a masonry wall foundation. The exterior walls are covered with synthetic shingles. Each half has a hipped roof covered with composition roll, with two low-pitched eyebrow dormers per unit. The dormers are filled with wood louvered vents. The primary entry to each house is a single door with nine lights, in the center of its front elevation. The two flanking bays each contain a wood frame double door with 15 lights per door, extending from the ceiling to the floor. The entire primary facade is contained behind a single-story hipped roof screened porch that is three bays long and one bay deep. The bottom half of each bay of the porch is covered with three wood panels. Small concrete stairs lead to a screen door in the central bay of the porch. The second story of the front elevation contains two pairs of wood frame six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The connecting wing extending from the rear of each house is four bays long. The two central bays contain garages with metal overhead track doors. The bays closest to the houses each contain a small screened entry porch. The roof of the connection is side gabled. The rear of the connection contains two windows and one wood panelled door. Each unit has one interior brick chimney, rising off-center from the rear of the roof.

History:

This residence was built in 1942. The land on which it lies is part of 90 acres of land adjoining the northwest corner of the shipyard, purchased by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery from the City of Charleston in 1902. In 1915, 23 of the 90 acres was given to the Marine Corps Reservation. The 1942 annual installation map designates the building as Naval Officers' housing. In 1944, the Marine Corps returned a portion of this land to the hospital to be used as a Sick Officers' Quarters Annex. Currently, the quarters house naval officers. With the exception of changes resulting from routine maintenance, the

Continued

Continuation Of: Building KK-JJ

building has received no significant alterations.

Significance:

This residence was built during the expansion of Naval Base Charleston that occurred during World War II (Criterion A). Throughout its history, the building has been associated with both the naval hospital and the Marine Corps reservation. After consultation, the SC SHPO and Naval Base Charleston concurred that this building contributes to the naval hospital historic district.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker

Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc

Inventory Date: April 1993

Roll Number: 204

Frame Numbers: 6,7,8,9,10

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: LL-AA

Structure Name: Building LL-AA

Location: Avenue G, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1942

Use Original/Present: Dwelling/Dwelling

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building LL-AA is a duplex facing east on Avenue G. It is two-and-one-half stories tall and has an irregular plan. It is 54 ft. long x 30 ft. wide x 26 ft. high. The duplex consists of two square, two-and-one-half-story houses connected by a single-story wing containing a garage and a small screened porch for each unit. The two houses in each duplex are mirror images of each other. Each house has three bays along the front elevation and two bays along the sides. The wood frame house sits on a masonry wall foundation. The exterior walls are covered with synthetic shingles. Each half has a hipped roof covered with composition roll, with two low-pitched eyebrow dormers per unit. The dormers are filled with wood louvered vents. The primary entry to each house is a single door with nine lights, in the center of its front elevation. The two flanking bays each contain a wood frame double door with 15 lights per door, extending from the ceiling to the floor. The entire primary facade is contained behind a single-story hipped roof screened porch that is three bays long and one bay deep. The bottom half of each bay of the porch is covered with three wood panels. Small concrete stairs lead to a screen door in the central bay of the porch. The second story of the front elevation contains two pairs of wood frame six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The connecting wing extending from the rear of each house is four bays long. The two central bays contain garages with metal overhead track doors. The bays closest to the houses each contain a small screened entry porch. The roof of the connection is side gabled. The rear of the connection contains two windows and one wood panelled door. Each unit has one interior brick chimney, rising off-center from the rear of the roof.

History:

This residence was built in 1942. The land on which it lies is part of 90 acres of land adjoining the northwest corner of the shipyard, purchased by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery from the City of Charleston in 1902. In 1915, 23 of the 90 acres was given to the Marine Corps Reservation. The 1942 annual installation map designates the building as Naval Officers' housing. In 1944, the Marine Corps returned a portion of this land to the hospital to be used as a Sick Officers' Quarters Annex. Currently, the quarters house naval officers. With the exception of changes resulting from routine maintenance, the

Continued

Continuation Of: Building LL-AA

building has received no significant alterations.

Significance:

This residence was built during the expansion of Naval Base Charleston that occurred during World War II (Criterion A). Throughout its history, the building has been associated with both the naval hospital and the Marine Corps reservation. After consultation, the SC SHPO and Naval Base Charleston concurred that this building contributes to the naval hospital historic district.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker
Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc
Inventory Date: April 1993
Roll Number: 205
Frame Numbers: 6,7,8,9

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: 0758

Structure Name: Building 758

Location: Avenue F, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1942

Use Original/Present: Dwelling/Dwelling

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building 758 is a two-story residence that faces northwest off Avenue F. The building has a rectangular plan and is 51 ft. long x 28 ft. wide x 21 ft. high. The building has four bays on the north elevation and two bays along the side. It has a concrete frame structural system and sits on a concrete slab foundation. The exterior walls are concrete block. The gable-on-hip roof is clad with red composition roll. The roof has small projecting gabled ventilator dormers and exposed rafter ends. The main entry is offset and recessed. The door is wood with a single diamond light and a diamond-paned transom above. The door has a concrete surround decorated with a geometric pattern. The windows are asymmetrically arranged, wood-frame, double-hung sash with a variety of lights, including six-over-six-lights, four-over-four-lights, and eight-over-eight-lights. They are grouped singly and in pairs. There is a narrow 12-light fixed window east of the main entry. Two exterior wall chimneys rise from the sides of the building. A two-story porch is located on the rear elevation. The first story of the porch is screened; the second story is enclosed in glass. A one-story garage addition with hipped roof and overhead track metal door is connected to the building on the west elevation via a one-story hyphen.

History:

Building 758 was constructed in 1942 as quarters for a medical officer for the World War II permanent hospital at the Charleston Naval Base. In 1902, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery purchased approximately 90 acres from the City of Charleston adjoining the northwestern part of the Charleston Navy Yard to establish a hospital reservation. During World War I, a temporary wood frame hospital of 1,000 beds was constructed. In 1922, the World War I hospital was abandoned with the exception of the individual quarters. With increasing activities during the emergency preparedness period of the late 1930s, a new permanent hospital was planned. The new permanent hospital, completed in 1942, was based on prevalent hospital design incorporating individual wards linked by enclosed corridors to the main building and the main dining facility. The buildings reflect the Spanish/Mission Colonial Revival architectural style with their red tile roofs and white walls. The entire hospital complex included not only the hospital, but also quarters for personnel, recreational facilities, storage facilities, and

Continued

Continuation Of: Building 758

supporting utilities. Almost before the new permanent hospital was completed, it was expanded by the addition of temporary wards extending along the east and west sides of the dining facility. These temporary wards were removed during the 1980s. The naval hospital became the National Regional Medical Center in July 1972 and a new high-rise hospital opened in 1973. In 1974, the former hospital became the headquarters for the Sixth Naval District.

Significance:

The building is one of a group of buildings constructed for the permanent hospital during World War II, an important activity of Naval Base Charleston between 1902 and 1974 (Criterion A). The entire complex, comprised of the main hospital and supporting buildings, forms a cohesive historic district that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a World War II naval hospital (Criterion C). The buildings are linked together as part of an identifiable overall plan and through the use of similar architectural style.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker

Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc

Inventory Date: April 1993

Roll Number: 108

Frame Numbers: 11,12,13

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: 0759

Structure Name: Building 759

Location: Avenue F, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1942

Use Original/Present: Dwelling/Dwelling

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building 759 is a two-story residence that faces northwest off Avenue F. The building has a rectangular plan and is 51 ft. long x 28 ft. wide x 21 ft. high. The building has four bays on the north elevation and two bays along the side. It has a concrete frame structural system and sits on a concrete slab foundation. The exterior walls are concrete block. The roof is a gable-on-hip clad with red composition roll. It has projecting gabled ventilator dormers and exposed rafter ends. The main entry is offset and recessed. The door is wood with a single diamond light and a diamond-paned transom above. The door has a concrete surround ornamented with a geometric pattern. The windows are asymmetrically arranged. Windows are wood-frame, double-hung sash with a variety of lights, including six-over-six-lights, four-over-four-lights, and eight-over-eight-lights, grouped singly and in pairs. There is a narrow 12-light fixed window west of the main entry. There are two exterior wall chimneys. A glass enclosed, three-bay, flat-roofed porch is located on the rear elevation. A one-story garage addition with hipped roof and overhead track metal door is connected to the building on the west elevation via a one-story hyphen.

History:

Building 759 was constructed in 1942 as quarters for a medical officer for the World War II permanent hospital at the Charleston Naval Base. In 1902, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery purchased approximately 90 acres from the City of Charleston adjoining the northwestern part of the Charleston Navy Yard to establish a hospital reservation. During World War I, a temporary wood frame hospital of 1,000 beds was constructed. In 1922, the World War I hospital was abandoned with the exception of the individual quarters. With increasing activities during the emergency preparedness period of the late 1930s, a new permanent hospital was planned. The new permanent hospital, completed in 1942, was based on prevalent hospital design incorporating individual wards linked by enclosed corridors to the main building and the main dining facility. The buildings reflect the Spanish/Mission Colonial Revival architectural style with their red tile roofs and white walls. The entire hospital complex included not only the hospital, but also quarters for personnel, recreational facilities, storage facilities, and supporting utilities. Almost before the new permanent hospital

Continued

Continuation Of: Building 759

was completed, it was expanded by the addition of temporary wards extending along the east and west sides of the dining facility. These temporary wards were removed during the 1980s. The naval hospital became the National Regional Medical Center in July 1972 and a new high-rise hospital opened in 1973. In 1974, the former hospital became the headquarters for the Sixth Naval District.

Significance:

The building is one of a group of buildings constructed for the permanent hospital during World War II, an important activity of Naval Base Charleston between 1902 and 1974 (Criterion A). The entire complex, comprised of the main hospital and supporting buildings, forms a cohesive historic district that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a World War II naval hospital (Criterion C). The buildings are linked together as part of an identifiable overall plan and through the use of similar architectural style.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker

Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc

Inventory Date: April 1993

Roll Number: 108

Frame Numbers: 7,9,10

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: 0760

Structure Name: Building 760

Location: Avenue F, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1917

Use Original/Present: Dwelling/Dwelling

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building 760 is a one-story residence that faces northwest off Avenue F. The building has a T-shaped plan and is 48 ft. long x 53 ft. wide x 18 ft. high. The building has seven bays on the north elevation. It has a wood frame structural system and sits on a brick wall foundation. The exterior walls are clad with horizontal wood siding. The hipped roof is clad with red composition roll. The roof has a projecting metal ventilator and exposed rafter ends. There is a single wood paneled door with glass lights located on the north facade. The windows are six-over-one-light, wood-frame, with double-hung sashes. The building has a one-story screened porch along the north elevation and a porch on the west elevation. The porches rest on a brick foundation. The roof of the porch on the north facade is integrated with the main hipped roof. The main porch is reached via a concrete stair with a metal tube railing. The porch on the west elevation is enclosed in glass and has a shed roof. An enclosed shed-roofed porch is located on the east elevation of the rear wing. Three interior brick chimneys are located in the rear wing.

History:

Building 760 was constructed in 1917 as quarters for the Executive Officer of the hospital at the Charleston Naval Base. In 1902, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery purchased approximately 90 acres from the City of Charleston adjoining the northwestern part of the navy yard to establish a hospital reservation. During World War I, a temporary wood frame hospital of 1000 beds was constructed. In 1922, the World War I hospital was abandoned with the exception of the individual quarters. With increasing activities during the emergency preparedness period of the late 1930s, a new permanent hospital was planned. This hospital, completed in 1942, was based on a prevalent design incorporating individual wards linked by enclosed corridors to the main building and the main dining facility. The buildings reflect the Spanish/Mission Colonial Revival architectural style with their red tile roofs and white walls. The entire hospital complex included not only the hospital, but also quarters for personnel, recreational facilities, storage facilities, and supporting utilities. Almost before the new permanent hospital was completed, it was expanded by the addition of temporary wards extending along the east and west sides of dining facility. These temporary wards were removed during the 1980s. The naval

Continued

Continuation Of: Building 760

hospital became the National Regional Medical Center in July 1972 and a new high-rise hospital opened in 1973. In 1974, the former hospital became the headquarters for the Sixth Naval District.

Significance:

The building is one of a group of buildings constructed for the permanent hospital during World War II, an important activity of Naval Base Charleston between 1902 and 1974 (Criterion A). The entire complex, comprised of the main hospital and supporting buildings, forms a cohesive historic district that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a World War II naval hospital (Criterion C). The buildings are linked together as part of an identifiable overall plan and through the use of similar architectural style.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker

Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc

Inventory Date: April 1993

Roll Number: 108

Frame Numbers: 3,5,6

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: 0761

Structure Name: Building 761

Location: Avenue F, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1917

Use Original/Present: Dwelling/Dwelling

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building 761 is a single-story residence that faces northwest off Avenue F. The building has a T-shaped plan and is 60 ft. long x 53 ft. wide x 18 ft. high. The building has seven bays on the north elevation. It has a wood frame structural system and sits on a concrete pier and brick foundation. The exterior walls are clad with horizontal wood siding. The hipped roof with exposed rafter ends is clad with red composition roll. There are hipped-roofed dormers in three faces of the roof. A metal ventilator rises from the roof. There are three sets of doors with transoms located on the north facade. The center entry has a wood paneled door with glass lights. There are two sets of paired French doors. The windows are six-over-one-light, wood-frame, with double-hung sashes. The building has one-story screened porches along the north and west facades. The porches rest on brick foundations. The roof of the porch on the north facade is integrated with the main hipped roof. The main porch is reached via a concrete stair with a metal tube railing. The roof on the porch on the west elevation is a shed roof. An enclosed shed-roofed porch is located on the east elevation of the rear wing. One exterior wall and one interior brick chimney are located on the rear wing.

History:

Building 761 was constructed in 1917 as quarters for the Commanding Officer of the hospital at the Charleston Naval Base. In 1902, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery purchased approximately 90 acres from the City of Charleston adjoining the northwestern part of the Charleston Navy Yard to establish a hospital reservation. During World War I, a temporary wood frame hospital of 1000 beds was constructed. In 1922, the World War I hospital was abandoned with the exception of the individual quarters. With increasing activities during the emergency preparedness period of the late 1930s, a new permanent hospital was planned. The new permanent hospital, completed in 1942, was based on a prevalent design incorporating individual wards linked by enclosed corridors to the main building and the main dining facility. The buildings reflect the Spanish/Mission Colonial Revival architectural style with their red tile roofs and white walls. The entire hospital complex included, not only the hospital, but also quarters for personnel, recreational facilities, storage facilities, and supporting utilities. Almost before the new permanent hospital was completed, it was expanded

Continued

Continuation Of: Building 761

by the addition of temporary wards extending along the east and west sides of the dining facility. These temporary wards were removed during the 1980s. The naval hospital became the National Regional Medical Center in July 1972 and a new high-rise hospital opened in 1973. In 1974, the former hospital became the headquarters for the Sixth Naval District.

Significance:

The building is one of a group of buildings constructed for the permanent hospital during World War II, an important activity of Naval Base Charleston between 1902 and 1974 (Criterion A). The entire complex, comprised of the main hospital and supporting buildings, forms a cohesive historic district that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a World War II naval hospital (Criterion C). The buildings are linked together as part of an identifiable overall plan and through the use of similar architectural style.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker
Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc
Inventory Date: April 1993
Roll Number: 108
Frame Numbers: 1,3,4

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: 0762

Structure Name: Building 762

Location: Avenue H, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1943

Use Original/Present: Dwelling/Dwelling

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building 762 is a two-story residence that faces southeast off Avenue H. It has a rectangular plan and is 49 ft. long x 23 ft. wide x 22 ft. high. The building has five bays on the south elevation and one bay along the end. It has a concrete wall foundation. The exterior walls are smooth concrete stucco. It has a hipped roof clad with red composition roll. A metal ventilator projects from the roof. Two wood paneled doors with glass lights are located on the north elevation. The windows are six-over-six-light, wood-frame, double-hung sash, grouped singly or in pairs. There is a four-bay, two-story screened porch located on the south elevation. A one-story screened porch with a shed roof and wood siding is located on the west end. An exterior brick chimney is located on the north elevation.

History:

Building 762 first appears on the 1940 annual map. It was constructed as quarters for pharmacists at the naval hospital at Naval Base Charleston. In 1902, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery purchased approximately 90 acres from the City of Charleston adjoining the northwestern part of the navy yard to establish a hospital reservation. During World War I, a temporary wood frame hospital of 1,000 beds was constructed. In 1922, the World War I hospital was abandoned. With increasing activities during the emergency preparedness period of the late 1930s, a new permanent hospital was planned. This hospital, completed in 1942, was based on a prevalent design incorporating individual wards linked by enclosed corridors to the main building and the main dining facility. The buildings reflect the Spanish/Mission Colonial Revival architectural style with their red tile roofs and white walls. The entire hospital complex included not only the hospital, but also quarters for personnel, recreational facilities, storage facilities, and supporting utilities. Almost before the new permanent hospital was completed, it was expanded by the addition of temporary wards extending along the east and west sides of the dining facility. These temporary wards were removed during the 1980s. The naval hospital became the National Regional Medical Center in July 1972 and a new high-rise hospital opened in 1973. In 1974, the former hospital became the headquarters for the Sixth Naval District.

Significance:

The building is one of a group of buildings constructed for the

Continued

Continuation Of: Building 762

permanent hospital during World War II, an important activity of Naval Base Charleston between 1902 and 1974 (Criterion A). The entire complex, comprised of the main hospital and supporting buildings, forms a cohesive historic district that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a World War II naval hospital (Criterion C). The buildings are linked together as part of an identifiable overall plan and through the use of similar architectural style.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Mariani & Associates. Modernization Plan for Base Housing, Naval Base Charleston, South Carolina. Report submitted to Naval Weapons Station, Charleston.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker
Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc
Inventory Date: April 1993
Roll Number: 107
Frame Numbers: 14,15

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: 0763

Structure Name: Building 763

Location: Avenue H, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1943

Use Original/Present: Dwelling/Dwelling

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building 763 is a two-story residence that faces northwest off Avenue H. It is 49 ft. long x 23 ft. wide x 22 ft. high. The building contains five bays on the north elevation and one bay along the end. It has a concrete wall foundation. The exterior walls are smooth concrete stucco. The hipped roof is clad with red composition roll. A metal ventilator projects from the roof. Two wood paneled doors with glass lights are located on the north elevation. The windows are six-over-six-light, wood-frame, double-hung sash, grouped singly and in pairs. A four-bay, two-story screened porch is located on the north elevation. A one-story screened porch with a shed roof and wood siding is located on the west end. An exterior brick chimney is located on the south elevation.

History:

Building 763 first appears on the 1940 annual map. It was constructed as quarters for pharmacists at the naval hospital at Naval Base Charleston. In 1902, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery purchased approximately 90 acres from the City of Charleston adjoining the northwestern part of the navy yard to establish a hospital reservation. During World War I, a temporary wood frame hospital of 1000 beds was constructed. In 1922, the World War I hospital was abandoned. With increasing activities during the emergency preparedness period of the late 1930s, a new permanent hospital was planned. The new permanent hospital, completed in 1942, was based on a prevalent design incorporating individual wards linked by enclosed corridors to the main building and the main dining facility. The buildings reflect the Spanish/Mission Colonial Revival architectural style with their red tile roofs and white walls. The entire hospital complex included not only the hospital, but also quarters for personnel, recreational facilities, storage facilities, and supporting utilities. Almost before the new permanent hospital was completed, it was expanded by the addition of temporary wards extending along the east and west sides of the dining facility. These temporary wards were removed during the 1980s. The naval hospital became the National Regional Medical Center in July 1972 and a new high-rise hospital opened in 1973. In 1974, the former hospital became the headquarters for the Sixth Naval District.

Significance:

The building is one of a group of buildings constructed for the

Continued

Continuation Of: Building 763

permanent hospital during World War II, an important activity of Naval Base Charleston between 1902 and 1974 (Criterion A). The entire complex, comprised of the main hospital and supporting buildings, forms a cohesive historic district that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a World War II naval hospital (Criterion C). The buildings are linked together as part of an identifiable overall plan and through the use of similar architectural style.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Mariani & Associates. Modernization Plan for Base Housing, Naval Base Charleston. South Carolina. Report submitted to Naval Weapons Station, Charleston.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker

Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc

Inventory Date: April 1993

Roll Number: 107

Frame Numbers: 13,16

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: M-5

Structure Name: Building M-5

Location: Marine Avenue, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1942

Use Original/Present: Dwelling/Dwelling

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building M-5 is a single family house facing south on Avenue H. It is two-and-one-half stories tall and has an L-shaped plan. Its dimensions are 54 ft. long x 30 ft. wide x 26 ft. high. The house consists of a square, two-and-one-half-story block with a single-story wing containing a garage and a small screened rear porch. The front elevation has three bays, with two bays along the sides. The wood frame house sits on a masonry wall foundation. The exterior walls are covered with synthetic shingles. Its roof is hipped and covered with composition roll, with two triangular eyebrow dormers. The dormers are filled with wood louvered vents. The primary entry is a single door with nine lights in the center of the front elevation. The two flanking bays each contain a wood-frame double door with 15 lights per door, extending from the ceiling to the floor. The entire primary facade is contained behind a single-story hipped roof screened porch that is three bays long and one bay deep. Small concrete stairs lead to a screen door in the central bay of the porch. The second story of the front elevation contains two pairs of wood-frame, six-over-six-light double hung sash windows. The wing extending from the rear of the house is two bays long, containing a garage with a metal overhead track door and a small screened entry porch. The roof of the wing is side gabled, with a louvered vent in the peak of the gable. The rear of the wing contains two windows and one wood-paneled door. One interior brick chimney rises off-center towards the rear of the roof.

History:

This residence stands on a parcel of land south of the naval hospital that was purchased by the Marine Corps in 1909. The building was constructed as part of the U.S. naval shore establishment expansion programs implemented prior to and during World War II. Ship repair and construction at the shipyard gradually increased during the late 1930s, and with it grew the marine security at the shipyard. It is part of a group of Marine Corps officers' quarters that was located around a parade ground extending from Building M-17. Currently, only half of the housing located on the parade ground remains. It now houses naval officers.

Significance:

This dwelling is associated with the Marine Corps complex that provided security for the Charleston Naval Shipyard. The Marine

Continued

Continuation Of: Building M-5

Corps presence in Charleston expanded with the rest of the Naval Base during the massive growth that occurred prior to and during World War II (Criterion A). After consultation, the SC SHPO and Naval Base Charleston concurred that this building contributes to the naval hospital historic district.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker

Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc

Inventory Date: April 1993

Roll Number: 204

Frame Numbers: 19,20

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: M6-M7

Structure Name: Building M6-M7

Location: Commissary Street, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston,
SC

Construction Date: 1942

Use Original/Present: Dwelling/Dwelling

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building M6-M7 is a duplex facing northwest on Commissary Street. It is two stories tall and has an irregular plan. It is 54 ft. long x 30 ft. wide x 26 ft. high. The duplex consists of two square, two-and-one-half-story houses connected by a single-story wing containing a garage and a small screened porch for each unit. The two houses in each duplex are mirror images of each other. Each house has three bays along the front elevation and two bays along the sides. The wood frame house sits on a masonry wall foundation. The exterior walls are covered with synthetic shingles. Each half has a hipped roof covered with composition roll, with two low pitched triangular vents per unit. The primary entry to each house is a single door with nine lights in the center of its front elevation. The two flanking bays each contain a wood frame double door with 15 lights per door, extending from the ceiling to the floor. The entire primary facade is contained behind a single-story hipped roof screened porch that is three bays long and one bay deep. The bottom half of each bay of the porch in unit M7 is covered with three wood panels. The porch of unit M6 does not have wood panels. Small concrete stairs lead to a screen door on the right side of the porch of M6 and on the left side of the porch of M7. The second story of the front elevation contains two pairs of wood frame six-over-six light double hung sash windows. The connecting wing extending from the rear of each house is four bays long. The two central bays contain garages with metal overhead track doors. The bays closest to the houses each contain a small screened entry porch. The roof of the connection is side gabled. The rear of the connection contains two windows and one wood panelled door. Each unit has one interior brick chimney, rising off-center from the rear of the roof.

History:

This residence stands on a parcel of land south of the naval hospital that was purchased by the Marine Corps in 1909. The building was constructed as part of the U.S. naval shore establishment expansion programs implemented prior to and during World War II. Ship repair and construction at the shipyard gradually increased during the late 1930s, and with it grew the Marine Corps security at the shipyard. It is part of a group of Marine Corps officers' quarters that was located around a parade ground extending from Building M-17. Currently, only half of the

Continued

Continuation Of: Building M6-M7

housing located on the parade ground remains. It now houses naval officers.

Significance:

This dwelling is associated with the Marine Corps complex that provided security for the Charleston Naval Shipyard. The Marine Corps presence in Charleston expanded with the rest of the Naval Base during the massive growth that occurred prior to and during World War II (Criterion A). After consultation, the SC SHPO and Naval Base Charleston concurred that this building contributes to the naval hospital historic district.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker
Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc
Inventory Date: April 1993
Roll Number: 205
Frame Numbers: 14,15,16,17

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: M8-M9

Structure Name: Building M8-M9

Location: Commissary Street, Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1942

Use Original/Present: Dwelling/Dwelling

Rating: 2

Condition: Good

Description:

Building M8-M9 is a duplex facing north on Commissary Street. It is two-and-one-half stories tall and has an irregular plan. It is 54 ft. long x 30 ft. wide x 26 ft. high. The duplex consists of two square, two-and-one-half-story houses connected by a single-story wing containing a garage and a small screened porch for each unit. The two houses in each duplex are mirror images of each other. Each house has three bays along the front elevation and two bays along the sides. The wood frame house sits on a masonry wall foundation. The duplex sits on the slope of a hill. The foundation, therefore, is raised significantly higher at the rear. The exterior walls are covered with synthetic shingles. Each half has a hipped roof covered with composition roll, with two low-pitched eyebrow dormers per unit. The dormers are filled with wood louvered vents. The primary entry to each house is a single door with nine lights in the center of its front elevation. The two flanking bays each contain a wood frame double door with 15 lights per door, extending from the ceiling to the floor. The entire primary facade is contained behind a single-story hipped roof screened porch that is three bays long and one bay deep. The bottom half of each bay of the porch is covered with three wood panels. Small concrete stairs lead to a screen door on the right side of the porch of M8 and on both sides of the porch of M9. The second story of the front elevation contains two pairs of wood-frame, six-over-six-light double hung sash windows. The connecting wing extending from the rear of each house is four bays long. The two central bays contain garages with metal overhead track doors. The bays closest to the houses each contain a small screened entry porch. The roof of the connection is side gabled. The rear of the connection contains two windows and one wood-paneled door. Each unit has one interior brick chimney, rising off-center from the rear of the roof.

History:

This residence stands on a parcel of land south of the naval hospital that was purchased by the Marine Corps in 1909. The building was constructed as part of the U.S. naval shore establishment expansion programs implemented prior to and during World War II. Ship repair and construction at the shipyard gradually increased during the late 1930s, and with it grew the Marine Corps security at the shipyard. It is part of a group of

Continued

Continuation Of: Building M8-M9

Marine Corps officers' quarters that was located around a parade ground extending from Building M-17. Currently, only half of the housing located on the parade ground remains. It now houses naval officers.

Significance:

This dwelling is associated with the Marine Corps complex that provided security for the Charleston Naval Shipyard. The Marine Corps presence in Charleston expanded with the rest of the Naval Base during the massive growth that occurred prior to and during World War II (Criterion A). After consultation, the SC SHPO and Naval Base Charleston concurred that this building contributes to the naval hospital historic district.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker

Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc

Inventory Date: April 1993

Roll Number: 205

Frame Numbers: 10,11,12,13

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

Building Number: M-17

Structure Name: Building M-17

Location: Second Street West, Naval Base Charleston, SC

Construction Date: 1910

Use Original/Present: Marine Corps Barracks/Administration Building

Rating: 2

Condition: Very Good

Description:

Building M-17 is designated as the Administration Building. The "E" shaped building covers 25,784 square feet and consists of three hipped roof wings projecting off a mansard roof central mass, three stories in height. Walls are constructed of running bond brick with concrete detailing, resting on a concrete foundation. Two corbeled brick chimneys project from the center wing of the structure, one interior and one at the gable end. Roofs are low pitched and are covered in composition shingles. Five louvered mansard dormers punctuate the front portion of the roof, four other louvered gable dormers project from the roofs of the east and west wings. A molded cornice lines the roof edge. A full-height two story open veranda, supported on fourteen brick columns topped by a decorative wooden tryglyph, flanks the entire front side of the building. Vent louvers open off the porch base. An open metal pipe railing lines the veranda. A double aluminum entry door with five-light transom opens off the veranda, serving as the primary entrance. Secondary entrances are single wood doors located at the rear wings. Secondary entrances are covered by brick and concrete porches over concrete stairs and ramps. Windows are symmetrically arranged with single six-over-six-light double hung sashes on the primary levels of the main building, two-over-two-light and one-over-one-light at the rear wings, eight-over-eight-light double hung and six-light fixed casement windows along the basement level. Some windows have brick infill. Jack arch lintels are constructed of brick. Sills are of smooth concrete. A concrete watercourse lined with soldier course brick wraps the building. Pronounced brick base banding grounds the building. Gutters and downspouts are of aluminum.

History:

Building M-17 was constructed as a Marine Corps barracks in the 1910s for a cost of \$40,400 (1912 dollars). According to the Detailed Inventory of Naval Shore Facilities, the barracks was built in 1910. According to the 1914 Charleston Naval Base annual report however, the Marine Corps did not begin to occupy Building M-17 until fiscal year 1914. During the first decade of the twentieth century, the Marine Corps occupied a temporary barracks (no longer extant) on a parcel of land northwest of the shipyard that the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery purchased in 1902 for a future naval hospital. Around this time, the Marine

Continued

Continuation Of: Building M-17

Corps obtained a parcel of land south of the hospital site. Separate Marine Corps reservations, including barracks and officers' housing, were standard components of U.S. Navy shipyards.

Building M-17 has received modifications due to routine maintenance over the years. The building was used as a Marine Corps barracks through the end of World War II. It is used currently as an administration building.

Significance:

Building M-17 is associated with the early development of the Charleston Naval Shipyard. It was the focal point of a small Marine Corps compound, including a small parade ground located on the south side of the building, that provided security for the shipyard. Only Building M-17 and the parade ground remain of the original Marine Corps compound. The barracks is a significant example of the integral function performed by the Marine Corps during the development of naval shipyard (Criterion A). It is also significant as an example of Classical Revival architecture at the Charleston Naval Base (Criterion C). Building M-17 possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling. It meets the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Sources:

Charleston Navy Yard. "The Industrial History of Charleston Navy Yard, 1939-1945, [1945]." TS. Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

McNeil, Jim. Charleston's Navy Yard. Charleston, SC: Naval Civilian Administrator's Association, 1985.

Smith, P.B. "Sixty Years at Charleston Naval Shipyard." Bureau of Ships Journal 11 (March 1962): 16-19.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Base Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Mobile, Alabama: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991.

Installation Maps, various dates from 1913 to 1946.

Inventoried By: Deborah Cannan, Katherine Grandine, Hampton Tucker

Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc

Inventory Date: January 7, 1993

Roll Number: 206

Frame Numbers: 10,11,12,13,14