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Melissa A. Connor
James Schneck

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Lincoln, NE 68508

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THE OLD HOSPITAL COMPLEX

(5EP1778)

FORT CARSON, COLORADO

by
Melissa A. Connor
and
James Schneck

National Park Service
Midwest Archeological Center
Lincoln, Nebraska

Prepared for and funded by:
The Directorate of Environmental Compliance and Management,
Fort Carson, Colorado

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Technical Abstract

The Old Hospital Complex (5EP1778) at Fort Carson, Colorado, consists of 59 buildings. The Complex was built during World War II and is significant due to its association with the history of the United States. The complex is semi-permanent construction, constructed from the Department of the Army's Series 800 plans. This report documents the complex in accordance with Section 1(g) of the Memorandum of Agreement enacted among the Department of the Army, Headquarters Fort Carson, the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Popular Abstract

The Old Hospital Complex at Fort Carson, Colorado, was one of only nine such complexes built in the nation during World War II. This "temporary" facility has now lasted over 50 years. There are 57 buildings in the complex that functioned as wards, clinics, mess halls, support services, administration, recreation, and utility structures. This report provides a brief overview of the history of the complex and detailed descriptions of the architecture.

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Fort Carson provided us with the assistance of Betty Hammerbeck, Real Property; and Robert Riley, Engineering Technician, Project Management Division, Directorate of Public Works; and Richard Bridges, Public Affairs Office Mountaineer editor in locating historical records at Fort Carson. *Documentation and National Register Assessment of the Old Hospital Complex and Red Creek Ranch, Fort Carson Military Reservation, El Paso County, Colorado* proved an excellent resource. Its author, Andrea (Barnes) Greenaker, and Christian Zier of Centennial Archeology provided additional assistance by identifying persons and resources with research potential. Hadley Harper of Harper Photographics took the photographs used for this report.

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Interviewees who took time to give information and to return telephone calls and letters are Lieutenant John and Betty Boyle, General Charles A. Corcoran, Major General Roland Gleszer, Colonel John Burks, Louis C. Menetrey, and Craig Schinost.

At the National Archives, Charlotte Seeley and Carolyn Bernaski assisted the research of Doug Scott.

Whatever success this report enjoys, it would be considerably less without the efforts of these people.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Statement of Purpose

The purpose of this report is to document the Old Hospital Complex (5EP1778) at Fort Carson, Colorado (Figure I.1), in accordance with Section 1(g) of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) enacted among the Department of the Army, Headquarters Fort Carson, the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Section 1(g) of this MOA states that a final technical report detailing the results of the documentation of the Complex will be produced and will include a historical narrative on the entire complex, descriptions of each building type, and representative illustrations.

This agreement was enacted after the Keeper of the Register determined that the Old Hospital Complex is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as a district, qualifying under Criterion A, association with an event (World War II) important in the history of the United States (Boland, personal communication Nov. 1, 1993).

The determination of eligibility was required through Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1964 when the Department of the Army began consideration of the 1994 Old Hospital Complex Utilization Plan. The plan was in response to changes proposed in order to accommodate the 10th Special Forces Group, which was to move to Fort Carson. This plan called for the demolition of 44 buildings in the Complex to reduce energy, maintenance, and renovation costs on deteriorating facilities. Fourteen buildings would be renovated. This plan has since been modified; however, extensive renovation of the interior of any building in the Complex is necessary to its continued use.

Methods

There are 59 buildings included in the Old Hospital Complex. Recording the structures followed the guidelines of the National Park Service as specified in National Register Bulletin 24, *Technical Information on Comprehensive Planning, Survey of Cultural Resources, and Registration in the National Register of Historic Places*, and the Colorado Historical Society's *Survey Manual and How to Complete Colorado Cultural Resource Inventory Forms*. The documentation process was guided by Frederic J. Athearn's *A View to the Past–A Window to the Future* (1990), which describes U.S. Bureau of Land Management Level II recording.

Previous Studies

In May 1991, the U.S. Army through the National Park Service issued Contract CX 1200-1-P016 to Centennial Archaeology, Inc., to conduct historic studies on Fort Carson Military Reservation. This contract was modified later to include the documentation of the Old

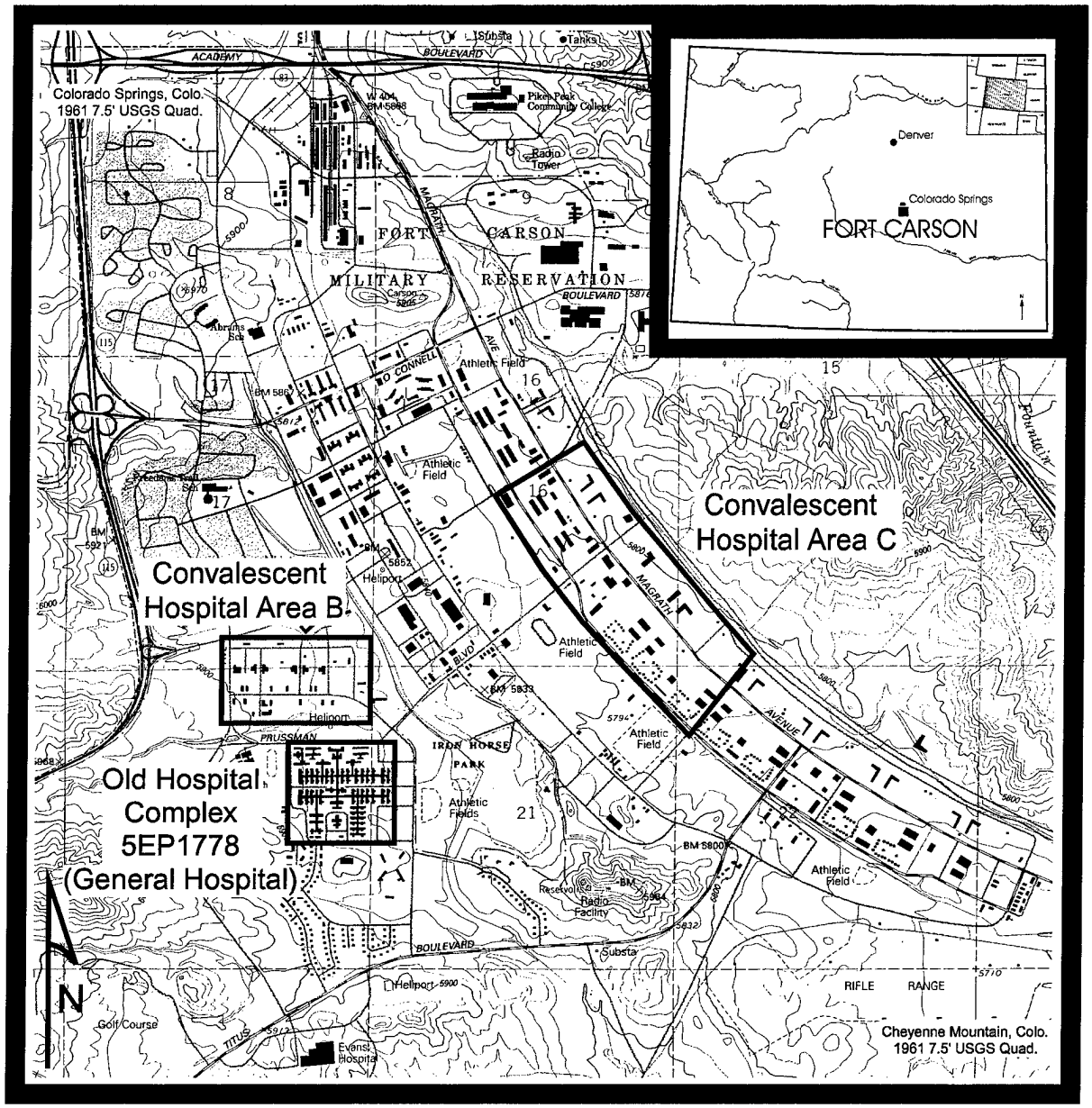


Figure I.1 The Fort Carson cantonment and the location of the Old Hospital Complex.

Hospital Complex and also to provide a recommendation of eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places for each of the 59 buildings in the complex. Christian J. Zier acted as Principal Investigator for Centennial Archaeology, Inc. Andrea M. Barnes served as Project Historian and conducted historical research. The result was the *Documentation and National Register Assessment of the Old Hospital Complex and Red Creek Ranch, Fort Carson Military Reservation, El Paso County, Colorado* by Andrea M. Barnes (1992). The report concluded that the Old Hospital Complex was not to be recommended as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. At that time, both the National Park Service and the Department of the Army, Fort Carson Headquarters, agreed with this assessment. This assessment was later changed by the Keeper of the Register.

Initial Documentation

As the initial documentation for the Complex under the current MOA, a current Colorado Site form was completed for the Complex. This included a Historic Architectural Building Survey form on each of the 59 buildings in the Complex. Much of this documentation was completed under a cooperative agreement between the Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC), National Park Service, and the Department of Architecture, University of Nebraska - Lincoln. The remainder of the documentation was completed by architects at the MWAC.

The compilation of this documentation required three field trips to Fort Carson by field teams of one to three architects, in which both the exterior and interior of each building were examined. This examination noted building condition, building materials, integrity, and architectural features. In addition, property records at the Directorate of Real Property, Fort Carson, were examined, as well as resources at the Peabody Library in Colorado Springs and the National Archives Branch in Denver, Colorado. This documentation was submitted to the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office in October 1995 and accepted January 1996.

Narratives

Information compiled for the completion of the Historic Architectural Building Survey forms was used in the development of Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Level II narratives as described in Athearn (1990). Narratives for thirty buildings representing the sole, or best remaining, example of each type were developed. One narrative documented the World War II–era corridors that link the buildings in the complex. Where multiple examples of a building type existed, the building with the most physical integrity was described. An additional "overview" narrative was written to describe the general history and architecture of the Complex as a whole. As the Complex is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places based on its association with World War II, structures that post-date World War II were not narrated.

Each narrative included photographs, written historical and descriptive data, and site and building plans. The historical data summarized each building's location, owner, present and past use, significance, physical history, and a brief statement of the building's setting and its physical

characteristics including size, method, and materials of construction, and interior layout, finish, and function. Narratives included a list of referenced sources.

The figures included archivally processed and printed 4" x 6" field photographs, archivally processed and printed 8" x 10" photographic or 8" x 10" xerographic reductions of original building plans, and computer-generated site plans. The photographs are labeled and indexed. The narratives were submitted to the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office in March 1996, and accepted in April 1996.

Mapping

An orthophotographic map of the Old Hospital Complex was produced by Archaeological Mapping Specialists of Lincoln, Nebraska. This map was submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office with the initial documentation. The following description of the methodology is taken from the fact sheet provided by Archaeological Mapping Specialists. A 1946 aerial photograph of the Complex was georeferenced to the Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado, USGS 7.5 minute map (1961; revised 1969 and 1975) using 12 control points centered on road intersections in and around the hospital complex. The image was corrected to the georeference using the piecewise affine method. This method places each control point in its true position and then adjusts the location of other points using Delaunay triangulation.

Structures were identified by the outline of their roofs. Roofs were used because the points where the walls meet the ground cannot be seen on the north and west sides of the structures. The distinction between structures and covered access was made on size and shape criteria. Vegetation graded from bare soil to heavy brush, and in the monochrome images it was difficult to distinguish distinct boundary lines. A single vegetation class was thus used, and in most cases this identified the break between heavy vegetation and bare soil that was classed as open access. The photograph was taken at the end of July when heavy precipitation is possible from afternoon thunderstorms. There is a substantial amount of standing water in the image, and this is identified because it prohibited making an interpretation of the groundcover in these areas.

The error is cumulative and includes the error in the USGS map, georeferencing error, topographic error, and vertical error. USGS map error for 7.5 minute maps is 24 meters for 90 percent of tested points. Georeferencing error is the difference between points on the map and the corresponding point on the photograph. The centers of road intersections were used to georeference, and this error is thought to be less than 0.5 meter. This error is greatest at the specific georeference point and decreases for other locations through interpolation. Topographic error is the error that arises from the differences between the map plan and the actual ground surface. This is the type of error that is corrected by producing true orthophotographs. The entire hospital complex is within a 20-foot contour on the USGS map, and the horizontal error due to this elevation differential is not likely to exceed one meter. The error of greatest concern is the error from the vertical height of structures and other features. This error varies throughout the image and is greatest at the edge of the photograph. The relationship of the hospital complex to the photo center (nadir) produces error in both the north-south and the east-west direction.

This error can be measured on the images. The error in the north-south direction is no greater than 3 meters for the tallest structure. The east-west error is greater in the west (no greater than 1.5 meters) and is near 0 in the east. This error is important because the structures and covered access ways were mapped by the outline of their roofs.

Thus, the absolute error (the error of any point from its true geographic position on earth) is approximately 29.5 meters. The relative error (the error of any point on the map in relation to any other point on the map) is less than one meter for features in the same plane and less than 4.5 meters for measurements between raised features and ground features.

Building Plans

Building plans for most structures were available from the Directorate of Real Property, Fort Carson. Most 800 Series plans were generic plans produced by the Department of the Army. Modifications of these plans as well as features unique to Fort Carson were incorporated into the CCH (Camp Carson Hospital) Series of plans generated in part by R.J. Tipton and Associates, Engineers, Denver, Colorado; the CSA (Colorado Springs Area) Series was produced by the War Department, U.S. Engineers Office in Denver, Colorado and Omaha, Nebraska; and the PEA (Post Engineers-Architectural) Series is a set of drawing produced by the Engineering Design Branch at Fort Carson. Recent computer-generated Building Utilization Plans are on file at the Directorate of Real Property, Directorate of Public Works, Fort Carson.

The available original plans were photographed in an 8" x 10" format. Archivally processed prints were included with the descriptive narratives submitted to the Colorado Historical Preservation Office.

Photography

Medium format (2 1/4" x 2 1/4") photographs of each building were completed by a professional photographer (Hadley Harper, Hadley Harper Photographics). Three-quarter views of each building corner, and full views of each building face were taken. Significant details, both interior and exterior, were noted by an architect and photographed. A computerized photographic log was created identifying the roll number, negative number, building number, and a description of the photograph. All photographic film was archivally processed. The narrative documentation included 8" x 10" archivally processed prints.

Archival prints were labeled using a soft lead pencil. The site number, building number, roll, and print number were printed on the upper left hand side of the back of the photograph.

Interviews

Interviews were conducted in person with people who served at Fort Carson, both over the telephone and by letter. John and Betty Boyle, Lincoln, Nebraska, were interviewed. They served three tours of duty at Fort Carson between 1953 and 1965. She was an orthopedic nurse,

and he served in the medical supply section. Craig Schinost, Lincoln, Nebraska, was also interviewed. Except for six months temporary duty at Walter Reed, Schinost served at Fort Carson from October 1966 to August 1968. Although in the veterinary corps, he was quartered in the Old Hospital Complex, in Building 6267.

A telephone interview was conducted with General Charles A. Corcoran who served as post commander between 1966 and 1968. Major General Roland M. Gleszer, Colonel John Burks, and General Louis Menetrey were contacted by letter. Gleszer was post commander from June 4, 1968, to September 17, 1968. Burks was involved in post operations at the same time. Menetrey was Post and Division Commander from September 1978 to September 1980. The remainder of the past Post Commanders were contacted, but did not respond. In addition, numerous other individuals and departments at Fort Carson were contacted, but could offer little or no information.

Archival Research

Dr. Douglas Scott, Research Archeologist, National Park Service, researched the administrative records of the hospital complex at the College Park, Maryland, facilities of the National Archives in March 1996. He reviewed over 20 boxes of records. These included Record Group 112, records of the Office of the Surgeon General. He also reviewed Record Group 77, the finding aids for the records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, and Record Group 92, records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Record Group 112, Office of the Surgeon General, proved the most useful. He found the World War II administrative records in Box 319 and the Unit Annual Reports in Box 129.

II. The U.S. Military Hospital in the Twentieth Century

History

The impetus for this project was the process of complying with Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1964. However, the Old Hospital Complex at Fort Carson is, indeed, a historic resource that deserves documentation aside from the legal mandate to do so. The United States is only now reaching a time when World War II is distant enough in the past that its effects on the country, and the people, can be objectively considered. It is difficult for many of us today to comprehend the full-scale, nation-wide effort that made up the U.S. response to the war abroad. Almost every man, woman, and child in the United States was personally affected by the war effort. Among the most poignant, and lasting, effects of the war was the return and rehabilitation of those wounded in distant lands. The Fort Carson Old Hospital Complex was one of only nine complexes in the country that participated in the return and rehabilitation of the wounded on this scale. To lesser extents, the Complex repeated this role during the Korean conflict and the Vietnam era.

On 15 February 1898, the battleship *Maine* exploded in Havana harbor and blew the U.S. military into twentieth-century warfare. For the thirty years prior to this, the War Department had been geared toward internal conflicts in the western United States. The military had been considerably downsized and consolidated from its Civil War size. Garrisons in the west were strategically located to protect white settlers and control militant Indians. Garrisons were small, rarely more than a battalion in strength. Camps could be built or abandoned within months. There were no detailed plans or specifications for camp construction. Rather, camp construction was left to camp commanders and quartermaster officers (Garner 1993:20). Construction varied according to location and available local materials.

However, mobilization for the Spanish-American War necessitated large-scale recruitment and construction. In fiscal year 1899, over $400,000 went to the construction of nine pavilion hospitals necessitated by the mobilization (Clary 1983:89). In 1901, the Surgeon General reported that in the past eight years "new and modern" hospitals had been erected at 28 posts around the country (ARSurGen 1901, H. Doc 2, 57 Cong. 1 Sess, Vol. 1: 616-25, 848, 849 in Clary 1983:95):

> These are brick buildings of an approved plan, and for the most part are heated by hot water. All are provided with operating rooms and laboratories. ...Realizing that the best surgical work could not be expected from our medical officers unless they were supplied with the most modern and approved instruments and appliances, I have endeavored to make our equipment for surgical work, in hospitals or in the field, as complete as could be desired. I have insisted upon every hospital of any size being provided with a suitable operating room, furnished with all the appliances required for aseptic surgical work, and with a laboratory fitted up for such bacteriological, pathological, and chemical investigations as might be required in connection with clinical work, and also for carrying on original investigations for the advancement of medical science.

The Spanish-American War made many in the U.S. military realize that the U.S. Army was understaffed and underhoused. Construction budgets continued to increase. The additional construction prompted the appointment, in 1903, of an architect to the Construction Division of the Army Quartermaster Corps to devise plans and render drawings (Garner 1993:22).

In 1904, the appropriations for barracks and quarters amounted to $4,750,000, as well as $475,000 for the construction and repair of hospitals (Clary 1983:110). Much of the money was going to construct "modern" hospitals that included electricity and indoor plumbing and were adapted to the rapid innovations in medicine as bacteria and the spread of disease began to be understood. In 1907, the Surgeon General (ARSurGen 1907, p. 98, in *War Department Annual Reports 1907, II)* reported that:

> The adoption of an isolation pavilion separate from the main hospital marks a decided advance in hospital construction during the year. This pavilion provides accommodation for the separate isolation of several different sorts of contagious disease and is complete in itself except that cooking is done in the main hospital. Each pavilion is provided with a steam-disinfecting plant and with diet kitchens and bathrooms.

The 600 Series of building plans for mobilization camps were complete in 1914. These drawing largely remained unchanged throughout World War I. For the most part, they were unpainted, single-story, gable-roofed frame buildings, with single-sash windows and metal chimneys on tarpaper roofs. Central heating and indoor plumbing were not part of the design. These were modular buildings based on a 20-ft span, with overall lengths varying according to need (Garner 1993:22), but divided into 7-ft bays. Barracks were heated with a stove placed near the center.

When war started in Europe in 1914, the regular Army had 4,701 officers and 87,781 men (Clary 1983:108). Diplomatic relations were broken with Germany on 3 February 1917, and the U.S. entered its first World War. World War I was the first war in the history of the United States where death from battle exceeded that from disease, even with the worldwide flu epidemic of 1918 (Clary 1983:444). Sixteen additional cantonments and 16 camps were constructed, based on standardized plans, with final designs and specifications based on site-specific details. All locations included hospitals and/or infirmaries. In 1918, the Surgeon General reported that over 80 fully equipped hospitals in the United States offered a total capacity of 120,000 patients, 74,672 of them at camp hospitals (ARSurGen 1918, pp. 608-612 and ARSecWar 1918, p. 22, both in *War Department Annual Reports 1918, I).*

Demobilization after World War I reduced the armed forces considerably. In 1933, Chief of Staff Douglas MacArthur ranked the United States 17th among the armies of the world (Clary 1983:175). However, the Construction Service asked for permission to update the World War I cantonment series of drawings, and by 1929 the first of the 700 Series of construction drawings were ready for review. The initial drawings were little more than sketches and remained in that state until 1934 when a complete revision of the 700 Series was called for. Revisions were complete in the spring of 1936 and represented a significant advance (Clary 1983:185).

Most of the buildings erected in 1940 and 1941 were constructed from the Series 700 drawings. These buildings were painted with an ivory-colored enamel. Doors and aprons around the foundation were painted light gray. Fire escapes were added to the exterior of multiple-story buildings. Changes in construction included the adoption of stud construction (as opposed to plank frame). Concrete piers and footings replaced treated-timber posts, extending the life of the buildings considerably. Plumbing and electrical conduits were added, as was an improved heating system. The Series 700 buildings also sported a skirt-roof that projected from the spandrel wall above the ground-story windows on two-story buildings and continued around all four sides. This feature was dropped from the later Series 800 buildings because it did not shield against blowing rain and leaked (Garner 1993:41).

Clary (1983:230-232) suggests that nowhere was the U.S. Army's lack of preparation for World War II more evident than in the lack of hospital facilities. In June 1939, there were 135,749 officers and men of the Army stationed in the United States and Alaska. They were served by 4,136 general hospital beds and 8,234 station hospital beds. The ratio of beds to strength was three percent for general hospitals and six percent for station hospitals. When the war started, the Medical Department had five general hospitals and 104 station hospitals in the United States and Alaska and two general and 15 station hospitals overseas. The hospitals were scattered around a number of permanent posts and had typical age of 25 to 30 years. Few had facilities to separate patients by grade, sex, or disease. The Surgeon General thought only about 25 percent of the hospitals could be called modern, and only 50 others worth modernization.

Planning for new hospitals was almost non-existent. Rather, War Department mobilization plans called for taking over other federal hospitals, civilian hospitals, and, if necessary, the conversion of non-hospital buildings to medical use. The plans that existed for hospital buildings were the frame construction, one-story cantonment types designed in 1935. These plans called for a dispersed layout to minimize fire danger; each hospital required 20 acres for 500 beds. By 1940, the impracticality of expanding into existing facilities had become obvious and cantonment-type construction became the rule.

By late April 1940, the Construction Service had finished revising the 700 Series of building drawings. The series included plans for over 300 buildings. Similar to World War I designs, these plans called for central heating and indoor plumbing, while garages replaced stables. The plans were finished none too soon, as in May 1940, Roosevelt asked Congress for additional appropriations for the War Department. The 1941 appropriation included $133.9 million for construction (Clary 1983:328). The War Department target was to have an Army of one million men by 1 October 1941 and two million by 1 April 1942.

Design modifications continued, and in 1941 the Army introduced the Series 800 building designs. These were developed in response to criticism of the Series 700 buildings. This series included larger bays in the barracks, expanded to 10-foot bays from the former 7-foot bay. Ceiling heights were increased, allowing double-bunks. An attempt was made to reduce construction costs, including using fewer nails per connection. The 3-ft overhangs of the roof eaves were cut back to 9 in. The series used a truss design rather than a load-bearing partition

wall, using less lumber in the truss framing (Garner 1993:45). The Series 800 buildings were designed to be built faster and less expensively than the Series 700 buildings, and design changes reflected changes in Army organization as the United States geared up for World War II.

The Series 800 designs were strongly criticized. Many pointed out that some of the changes were already incorporated into the Series 700 designs and the remainder of the changes could easily be incorporated. In addition, it was thought that the Series 800 designs were too solid for "temporary" construction (Fine and Remington 1972: 351; Wasch et al. n.d. 44-45). By October 1942, the 800 Series had been cancelled.

As the United States faced up to the reality of mobilization, sites for construction were chosen, land acquisition was begun, and contractors were selected. As locations were chosen, architect-engineer contractors adapted standardized plans to local conditions with an eye toward speed of planning and construction. Construction work was hampered by a shortage of lumber and other materials. The lumber industry went on strike in the fall and the program ran out of lumber (Clary 1983: 254). The construction program was organized in a highly centralized manner, and the major concern was to keep enough funding coming in to cover the construction costs.

The accelerated schedules for construction forced the crews into an assembly-line approach common today in tract housing, but new at the time. Crews of masons, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians went from building to building performing specialized functions (Garner 1993:45).

When the scope of mobilization became clear in August 1940, the Surgeon General authorized the construction of ten new general hospitals, with a total of 9,500 beds. These were to be distributed around the country proportionate to troop strength. Two were to be created by the conversion of station hospitals to general hospitals (Clary 1983:258).

Station hospitals also increased, both in size and number. Between September 1940 and December 1941, station hospitals increased from 7,391 beds to 58,736 beds. During the same period, space in general hospitals increased from 4,925 beds to 15,533 beds. Due to the sudden expansion, the military was short on medical supplies. They first issued World War I surplus stocks, but 20-year-old medical supplies were of limited use. The typical hospital opened only 50-60 percent complete in terms of the necessary equipment and supplies (Clary 1983:259).

Hospitals built between 1940 and mid-1941 mostly followed the Surgeon General's 1935 plans, and were not considered satisfactory. The Surgeon General's Office and the Quartermaster General's office were forced to cooperate to redesign the hospital buildings. The new hospital buildings were of two-story masonry construction, making them more compact and fire-resistant. All wards and clinics were increased from 25 to 32 feet wide and were arranged in more efficient layouts. On 6 August 1941, the General Staff authorized two-story, semi-permanent, fire-resistant construction as standard for all future hospitals (Clary 1983:274-275). This authority to build two-story semi-permanent buildings for hospitals was revoked on 29 December 1941 in order to

speed construction and conserve materials. After 6 February all construction at new stations was to be of the temporary type (Clary 1983:314).

Both the construction and the administration of the general hospitals were in flux throughout the war. Before August 1942, all general hospitals were under the direct control of the Surgeon General. At that time, they were integrated into the Army Surface Forces (ASF) command structure for administrative purposes, with only the technical direction remaining under the Surgeon General (Clary 1983: 313). The Surgeon General protested the general lowering of construction standards for hospitals to the temporary, rather than semi-permanent, standards. After the protest, G-4 allowed two-story semi-permanent construction for hospitals if they could be delivered at no more cost than the wood-frame cantonment construction (Clary 1983:315). The debate on cheapening construction materials continued as shortages of materials worsened. In May 1942, a joint directive of the Secretary of War, Secretary of Navy, and the War Plans Division required the cheapest possible construction for all buildings. Station hospitals were to be in tents (Clary 1983:315). Protests revoked this directive for all except Army Ground Forces (AGF) maneuver areas.

Through 1942 and early 1943, construction barely kept up with the need for increased hospital beds. There was planning for emergency expansion of hospital facilities into civilian buildings. By the end of 1943 enough civilian buildings were acquired to establish 23 hospitals and expand five others (Clary 1983:318). Construction of hospitals began to improve in 1943 as the supply of hospital beds was meeting the demand, and as the shortage of lumber was being matched by surpluses in brick and tile. The Construction Division of the Army began a new design for one-story, semi-permanent hospitals buildings. The firm of York and Sawyer of New York completed plans for a Type A hospital. This consisted of one-story semi-permanent buildings. The lack of ramps made construction cheaper and the buildings safer. These were redesigned in the spring of 1943 to serve postwar use by the Veterans Administration (Clary 1983:319).

The construction of the Old Hospital Complex at Fort Carson fell within the limited time span of two short-lived plans. Most of the hospital buildings were constructed using the 800 Series of building plans and were also constructed using a semi-permanent design of concrete block, rather than a temporary design of lumber. Both of these contributed to the long-lived nature of these "temporary" buildings.

World War II General Hospitals

The general guidelines in 1941 for locating and establishing a general hospital can be found in the Technical Manual for Fixed Hospitals of the Medical Department (War Department 1941). The manual shows a typical layout for a 1,000-bed general hospital, which was to be suited to local conditions and needs (Figure II.1). In general, a 1,000-bed general hospital would have 62 buildings: 33 wards, administration, surgical, receiving and forwarding, and bath buildings, messes, and personnel buildings. The manual specifies three types of wards:

combination, standard, and detention. The combination ward has 26 beds, 10 of which were private and 16 in an open ward. Wards of this type provided for the seriously ill, and for isolation and segregation. Standard wards had 33 beds, with only two 2 semiprivate beds and the rest open. These wards were intended for the noncontagious and convalescent patients. The detention ward has 25 beds, 9 private and 16 open. The porches were to be iron-meshed, rather than open. These wards were meant for neuropsychiatric patients and prisoners. In a general hospital of 1,000 beds there were to be 10 combination, 21 standard, and 2-4 detention wards.

Quarters were divided into areas for officers, nurses, and the medical detachment. In the standard general hospital described in the 1941 Technical Manual, officers' and nurses' accommodations should consist of simple 1- and 2-bed rooms, common toilets and showers, and a common living room in all buildings. The medical detachment should be housed in barracks on the basis of 125-man blocks. A 250-man block consisted of four barracks, one mess hall, one recreation building, and one administration and supply building (War Department 1941:16). Variations were encouraged with different-sized detachments to minimize the administrative and transportation aspects. It was considered necessary to have at least three messes: one for officers, one for the enlisted detachment, and one for enlisted patients. In this plan, officers and nurses shared the same mess.

The corridor system was divided into two types of corridors: open covered walkways and enclosed walkways. The nurses' and officers' quarters were attached to the complex via open, covered walks. A system of fire roads also ran through the complex, no doubt as the buildings were expected to consist of wood construction.

The general layout was encouraged to be followed if local terrain permitted. The fundamentals governing the lay-out included: (a) buildings having to do with the sick are centrally located, (b) wards principally housing ambulant patients (standard wards) form the first concentric building group immediately surrounding the central group, and (c) wards housing communicable diseases, seriously ill requiring quiet, and the segregated (combination wards) form the next concentric building group.

Nine general hospitals were authorized and built at the beginning of World War II. This included the hospital at Camp Carson, as well as hospitals at Fort McCoy (Wisconsin), Fort Riley (Kansas), Fort Leonard Wood (Missouri), Fort Gordon (Georgia), Fort Jackson (South Carolina), and Camp Wallace (Texas). In order to compare the Old Hospital Complex to similar facilities, requests were made to these facilities for plans and information on their hospital complexes. This request was answered by three facilities: Fort McCoy (Wisconsin), Fort Riley (Kansas), and Fort Leonard Wood (Missouri). The following discussion is based on the material sent by these facilities.

The most information was sent by Fort Riley (Camp Whitside). Most of the general hospital complex at Fort Riley appears to have been built in early 1941, a year before the hospital at Camp Carson. The hospital complex was constructed from Series 700 drawings and consisted of temporary, one-story, wooden buildings. Typical construction included walls of wood sheeting

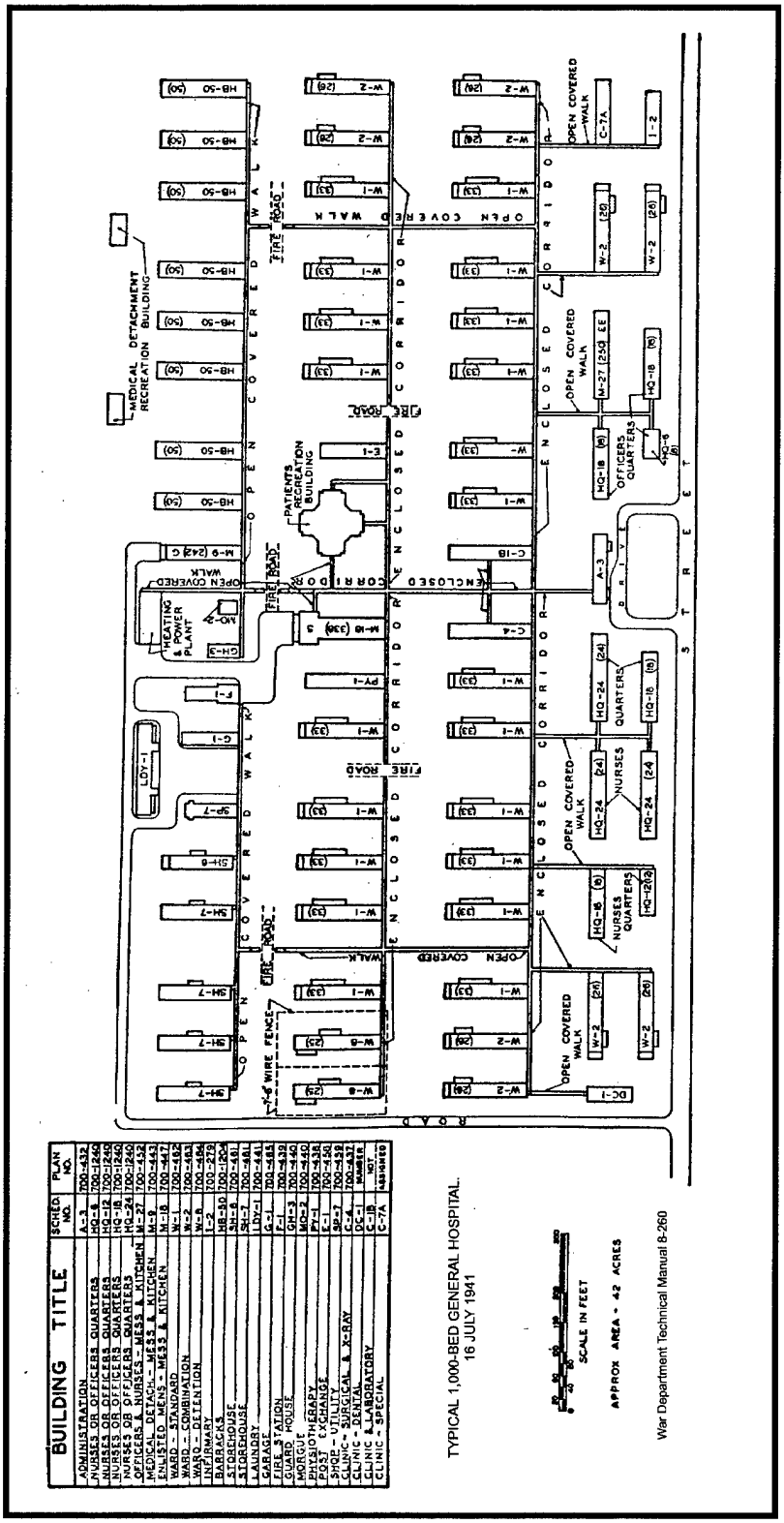


Figure II.1 Typical general hospital layout from 1941 technical manual (War Department 1941).

and metal siding, foundations of concrete or concrete piers, floors of wood or wood and concrete, and composition roofs. The complex was heated by steam heat from a central plant.

The overall layout of the hospital at Camp Whitside (Fort Riley) was almost identical to the proposed hospital layout in the technical manual (Figure II.2). The heating plant was moved from the rear to the front of the complex, the recreation center was moved from its central location in the proposed layout to the front of the complex, and an ambulance garage area was added to the rear of the complex. The layout of the wards also varies slightly. Certainly, however, the layout of the camp is recognizable as being similar to the proposed layout in the technical manual.

Fort McCoy did not send information on individual buildings. An undated map of the complex shows the layout, and a list of building types allowed us to compile Figure II.3. Note the fire station on the west side of the complex and the fire roads that run throughout the complex. Both suggest that the buildings were wooden and the possibility of fire was a major concern. In general, however, the hospital flow and layout strongly resemble the proposed layout in the 1941 technical manual. The officers' and nurses' quarters are in the front of the compound, the medical services are in the center of the compound, the wards are to the sides of the medical services, the medical detachment barracks and mess are to the rear of the wards, and the utilities and support services are to the very rear of the compound. An infirmary, clinic area, and dental clinic are on the northwest corner of the compound, rather than in the center as they should be from the proposed plan. This, however, plus the addition of the fire station, constitute the major departure from the proposed plan.

An early set of plans from Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, dated 03 Jan 1941, were later voided but are interesting for their variation from the plans proposed in the technical manual (Figure II.4). The plans are for the final layout and grading of a hospital with 1,469 to 2,001 beds. The plans are drawn showing the buildings for the 1,469-bed hospital in solid lines and the additional buildings for the 2,001-bed hospital in dotted lines. The complex consists of four sets of buildings set at varying angles to each other. The entrance to the complex is in the southernmost set of buildings, which are oriented north-south and east-west. This portion of the complex includes the administration building, infirmary, nurses' quarters, officers' quarters, dental clinic, and a series of standard wards. The second portion of the complex is oriented southeast to northwest and consists of a series of clinics, combination wards, and standard wards. The third portion of the complex is just a few degrees from being oriented east-west. The medical detachment barracks are at the eastern end of the complex section. The center of the section consists of standard, combination, and detention wards. The western end of the section includes the morgue and the medical storehouses. A smaller, fourth portion of the complex would only be built for the 2,001-bed design. This section is set askew of the section and consists of additional wards and an enlisted men's patient mess. The heating plant stands by itself on the eastern edge of the complex. The plan shows that the buildings are connected by a combination of both enclosed covered walkways and open covered walkways. Fire roads are planned throughout the complex, and fire walls are also marked. Both suggest that fire was a concern at this complex, also.

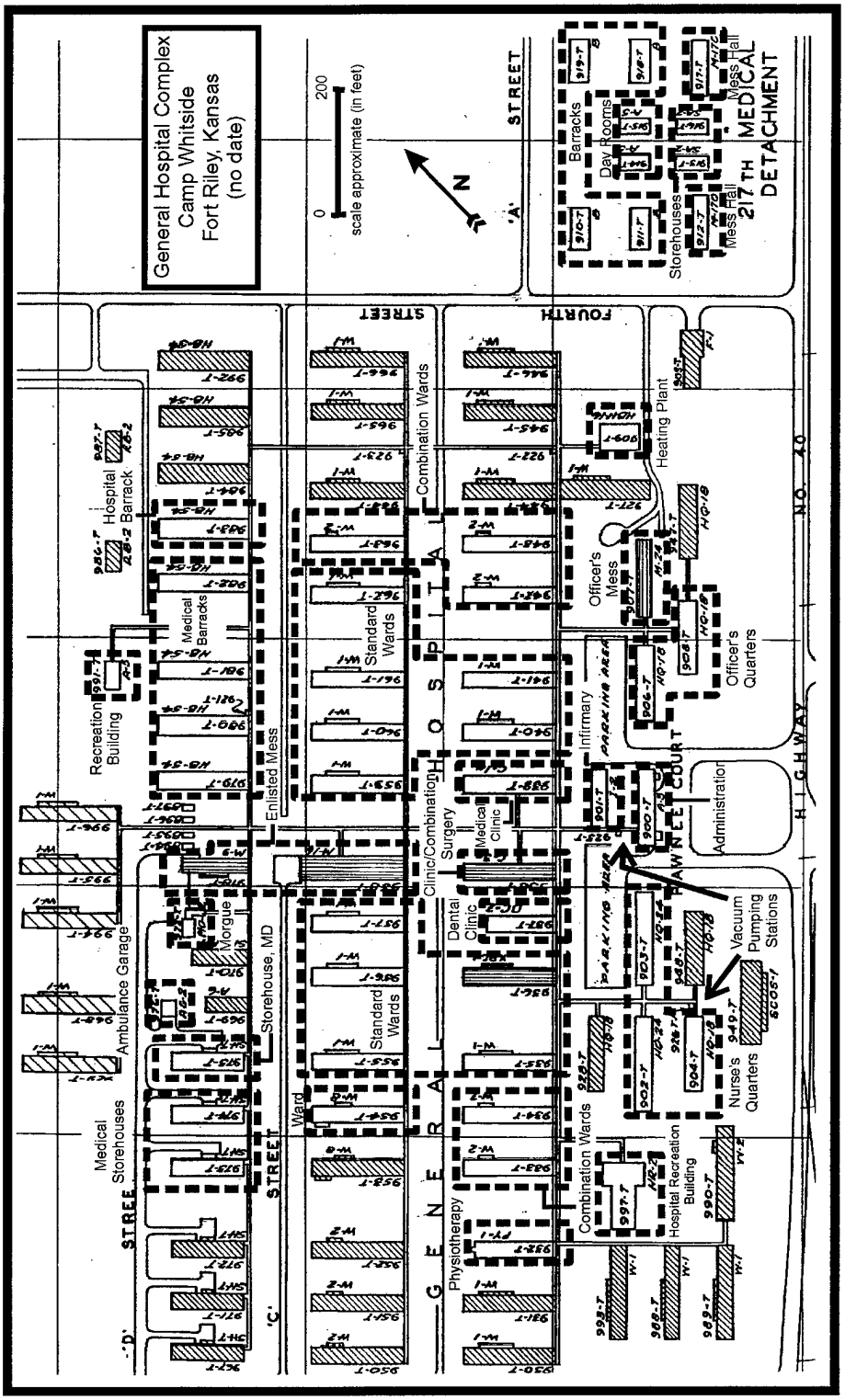
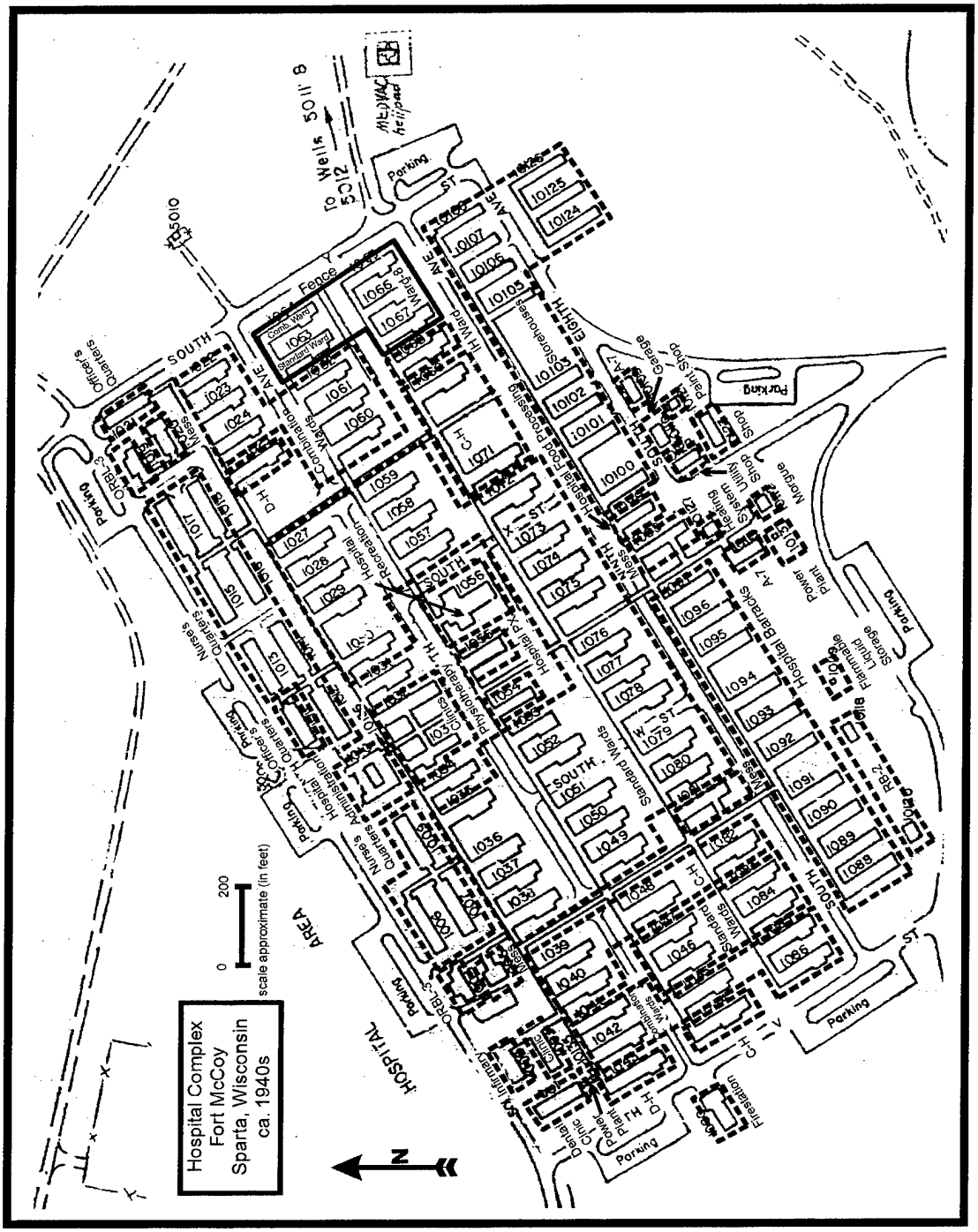


Figure II.2 Fort Riley hospital layout.


Hospital Complex
Fort McCoy
Sparta, Wisconsin
ca. 1940s
scale approximate (in feet)
0
200
N
AREA
HOSPITAL
Parking
Fence
To Wells 5011 B
To 5012
To 5010
SOUTH
EIGHTH
Hospital Post Office
Hospital Receiving
Hospital Recreation
Physiotherapy
Hospital Administration
Officers Quarters
Nurses Quarters
Standard Wards
Contagious Wards
Isolation Wards
Hospital Barracks
Power Plant
Garage
Morgue
Laundry
Flammable Liquid Storage
Refrigeration
Gas Chamber
Decontamination
Gas Mask Issue
Gas Mask Repair
Gas Mask Storage
Gas Mask Testing
Gas Mask Utility
Gas Mask Shop
Gas Mask Office
Gas Mask Classroom
Gas Mask Lecture
Gas Mask Training
Gas Mask Storage

The departure of the drawn plans from the proposed layout in the technical manual may result from the topography of the area to be used in the hospital complex. Each contour line on the map appears to be five feet, suggesting the complex is nestled into an extremely hilly area. Skewing the orientation of the buildings appears to allow the long axis of the buildings to parallel the contour of the slope, probably substantially reducing the necessary grading. The major guidelines proposed in the technical manual, i.e., that the buildings for the sick are centrally located, ambulant patients arranged concentrically around that, and non-ambulant patients further distant, appears to have been generally followed.

However, plans dated 12 May 1941 show that this variation was quickly abandoned. The new layout still varied from the proposed typical layout, but much less than the previous plans. These fitted the terrain to the buildings, rather than the buildings to the terrain, as the previous plan had done (Figure II.5). The 1943 plans (Figure II.6) showing the hospital as actually built show only minor modifications to the earlier plans, mainly in that the storehouses planned for the eastern portion of the complex were not built. The Complex contained 13 standard wards, 32 combination wards, and 3 detention wards.

The general hospital at Camp Carson also followed these general guidelines (Figure II.7). The relatively flat site provided no obstacles to the layout of a classic military general hospital. The major differences between the hospital at Camp Carson and the other hospitals were not in the layout, but rather in the use of the Series 800 drawings and the semi-permanent construction, rather than the temporary construction. This meant that the buildings were one- and two-story cinder block buildings, rather than one-story wooden buildings. Walkways were changed to one- and two-story, enclosed corridors, often with ramps in the middle to facilitate the transportation of wheelchairs and gurneys between floors. The corridors connected through the center of each building, rather than at the ends. Unlike Camp McCoy, there is no fire station, and fewer fire roads than seen in the proposed hospital layout. This is undoubtedly due to the cinder block, rather than wood, construction.

The two-story construction did not halve the number of buildings, but did reduce it. The proposed layout in the technical manual consists of 62 buildings, of which 33 were wards. The hospital complex at Camp Carson consisted of approximately 55 buildings, of which 22-24 were originally designed as wards. The "typical" 1000-bed general hospital layout (Figure II.1) occupied 42 acres. The larger 800 Series buildings allowed hospital patient capacity to triple while occupying only half again as much area. Camp Carson's general hospital occupied about 64 acres. Its buildings were spaced at approximately the same distance (60′) as those at Fort Riley. Fort McCoy followed the "typical" layout's 50′ spacing. Fort Leonard Wood had only 40′ between buildings. In addition to the reduced number of buildings compared to the proposed layout, the Camp Carson hospital opened with an additional 250 beds. By the end of the war, it could accommodate 3,000 patients, or 2,000 patients over the number accommodated in the proposed layout.

The hospital as designed functioned as the proposed layout indicated. The administration and receiving areas were in the front of the hospital, flanked by the nurses' and officers' quarters. Many of the services needed by the patients, x-ray, surgery, mess, Red Cross, and library, were located in the center of the complex, flanked by wards on either side. The barracks for the medical detachment were in the rear of the complex, as were the medical supply warehouses, the morgue, and the utility and support buildings.

The hospital complex functioned fully as it was designed for no more than three or four years (1942-1945), and probably functioned at full capacity for less than two years. Shortly after the world war ended, excess wards were being converted to officers' quarters. Figure II.8 is drawn from the Boyle's memory of the facility as it was used during their tours of service at Fort Carson in the late 1950s and early 1960s. As the need for hospital facilities lessened between wars, hospital facilities were converted to other uses. During wartime (Korea, Vietnam), as the need for hospital facilities increased, more portions of the hospital complex were re-used as medical facilities. It does not appear, however, that at any time the hospital complex functioned to full capacity as it was doing at the end of World War II.

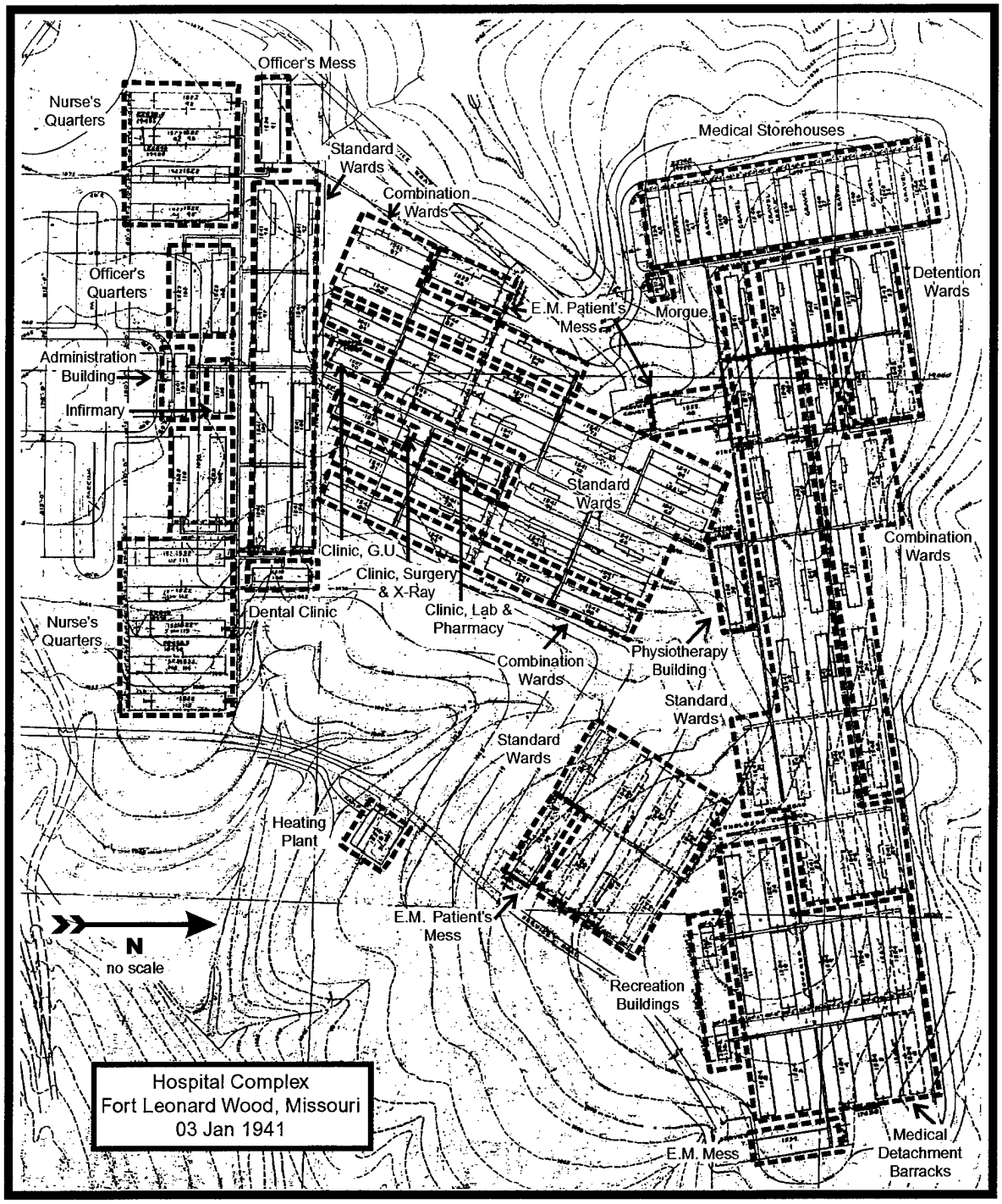


Figure II.4 Fort Leonard Wood hospital layout, January, 1941 plans.

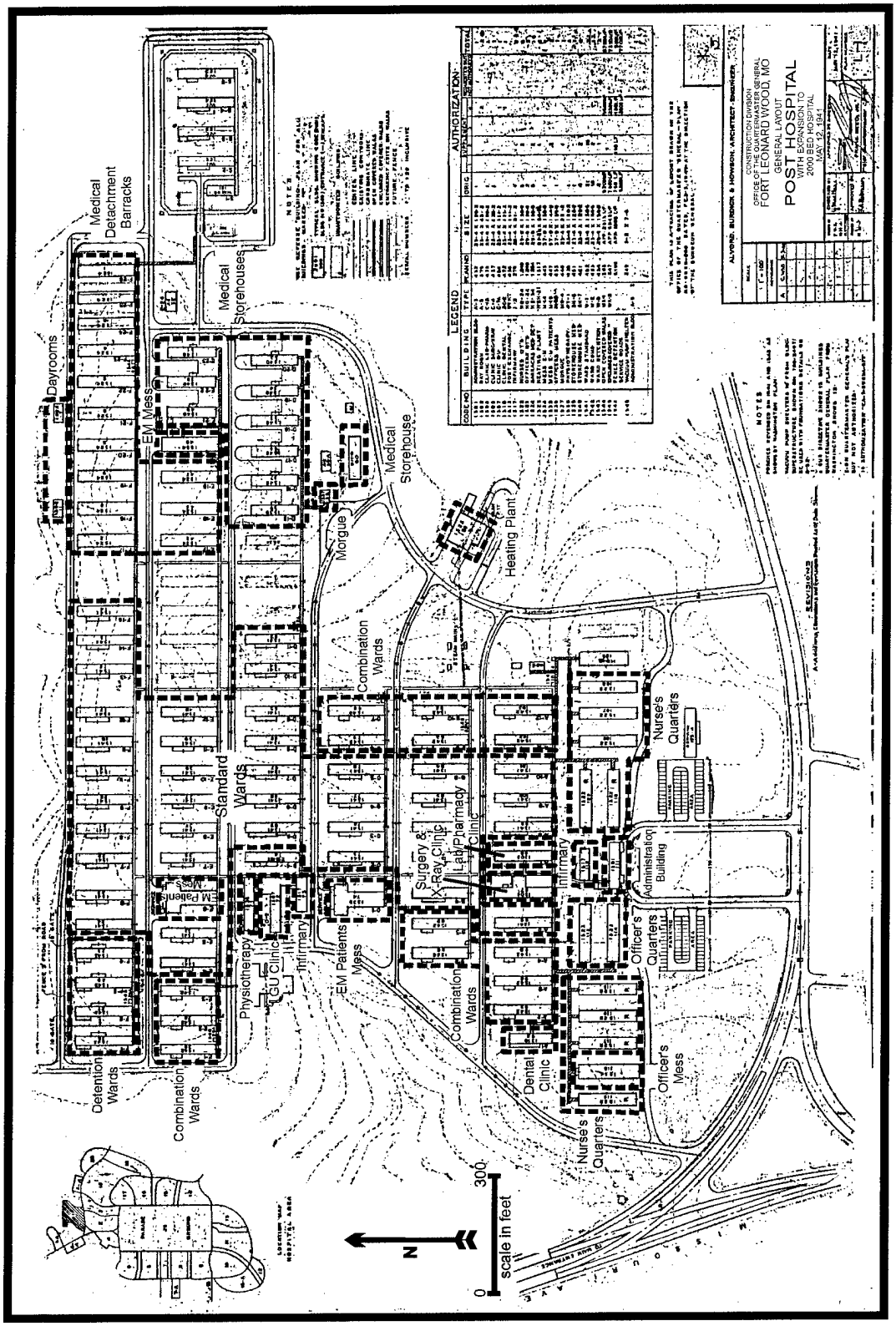


Figure II.5 Fort Leonard Wood hospital layout, May, 1941 plans.

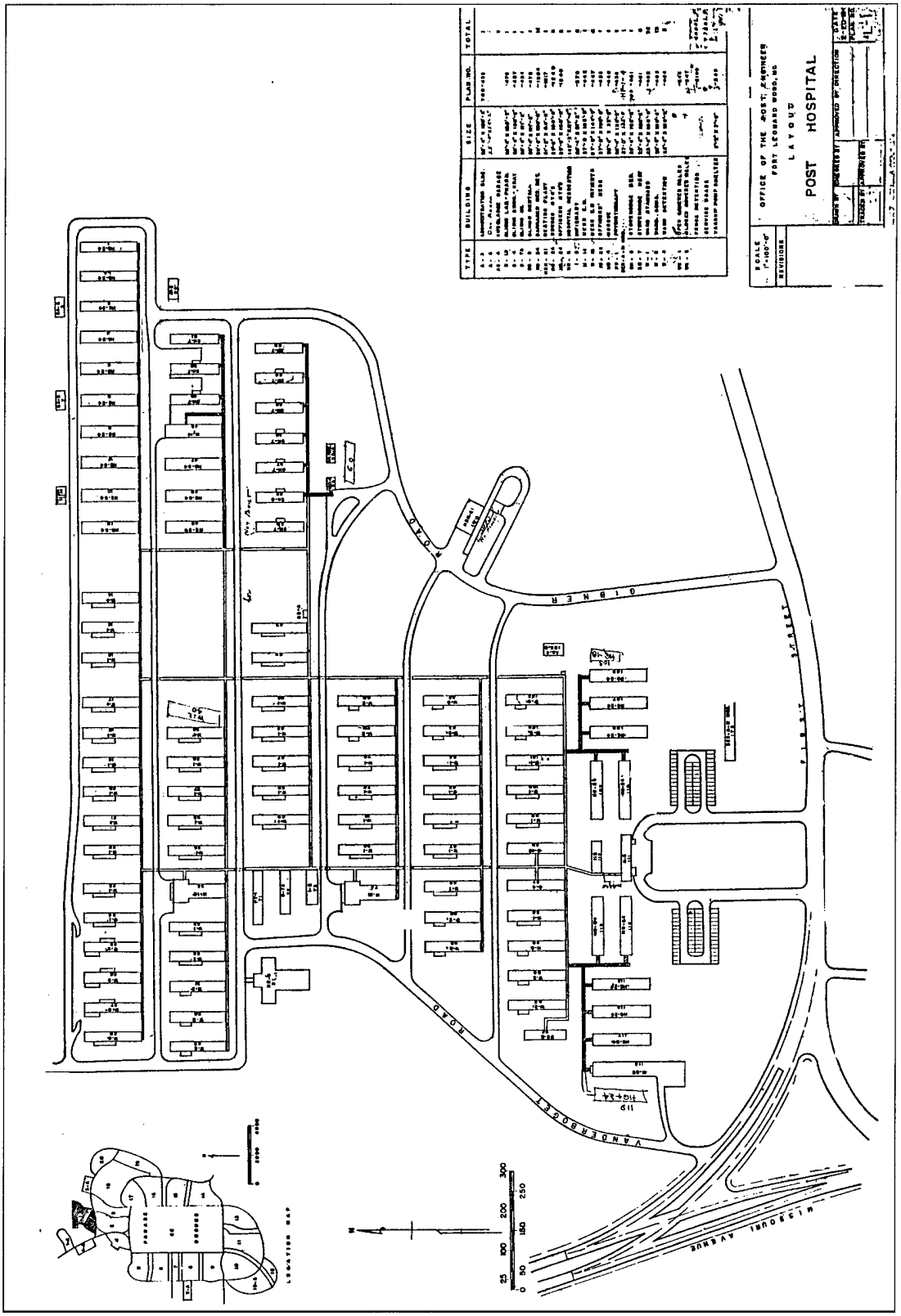


Figure II.6 Fort Leonard Wood hospital layout, February, 1943 plans.

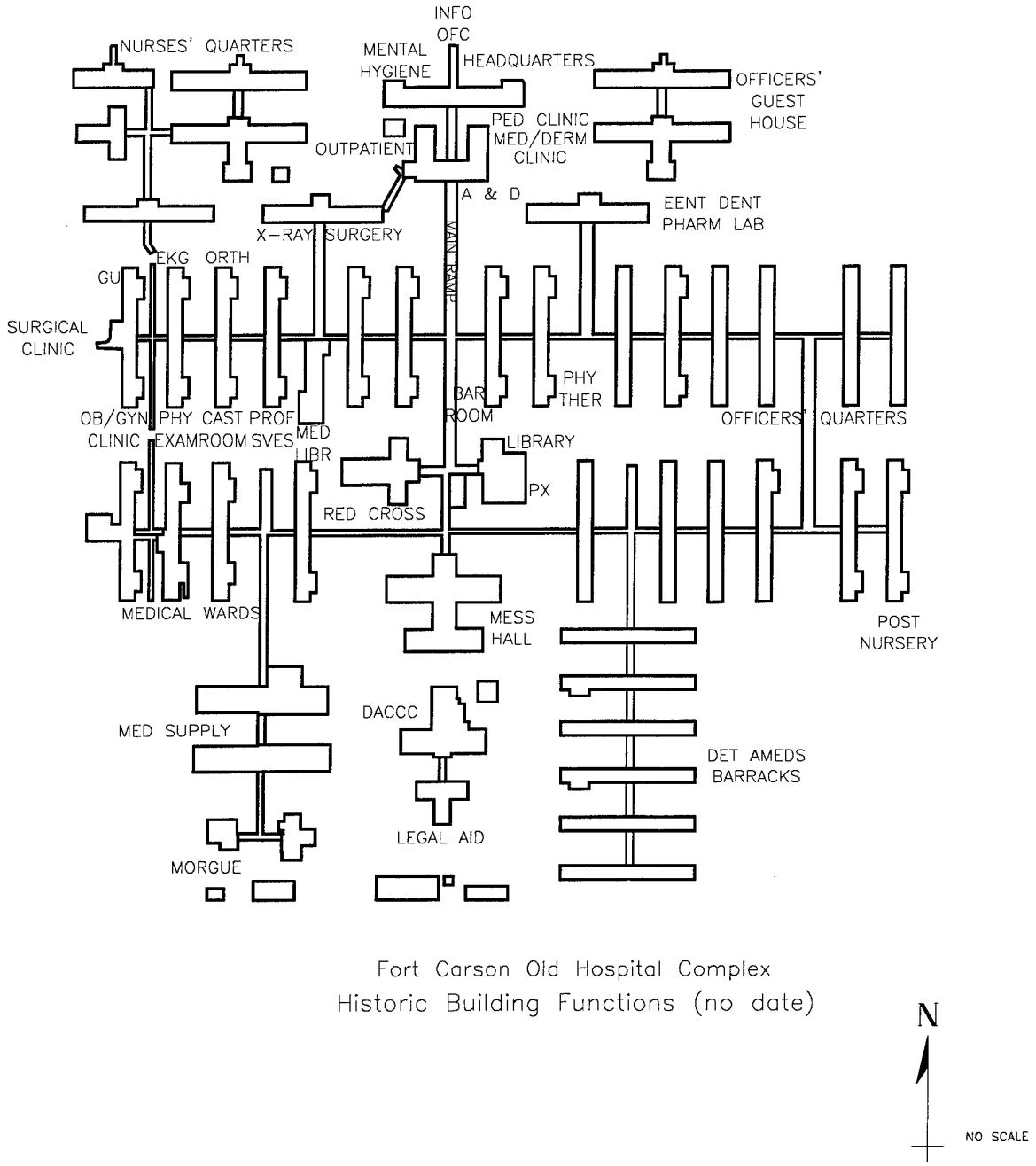


Figure II.7 Fort Carson general hospital. Undated plans.

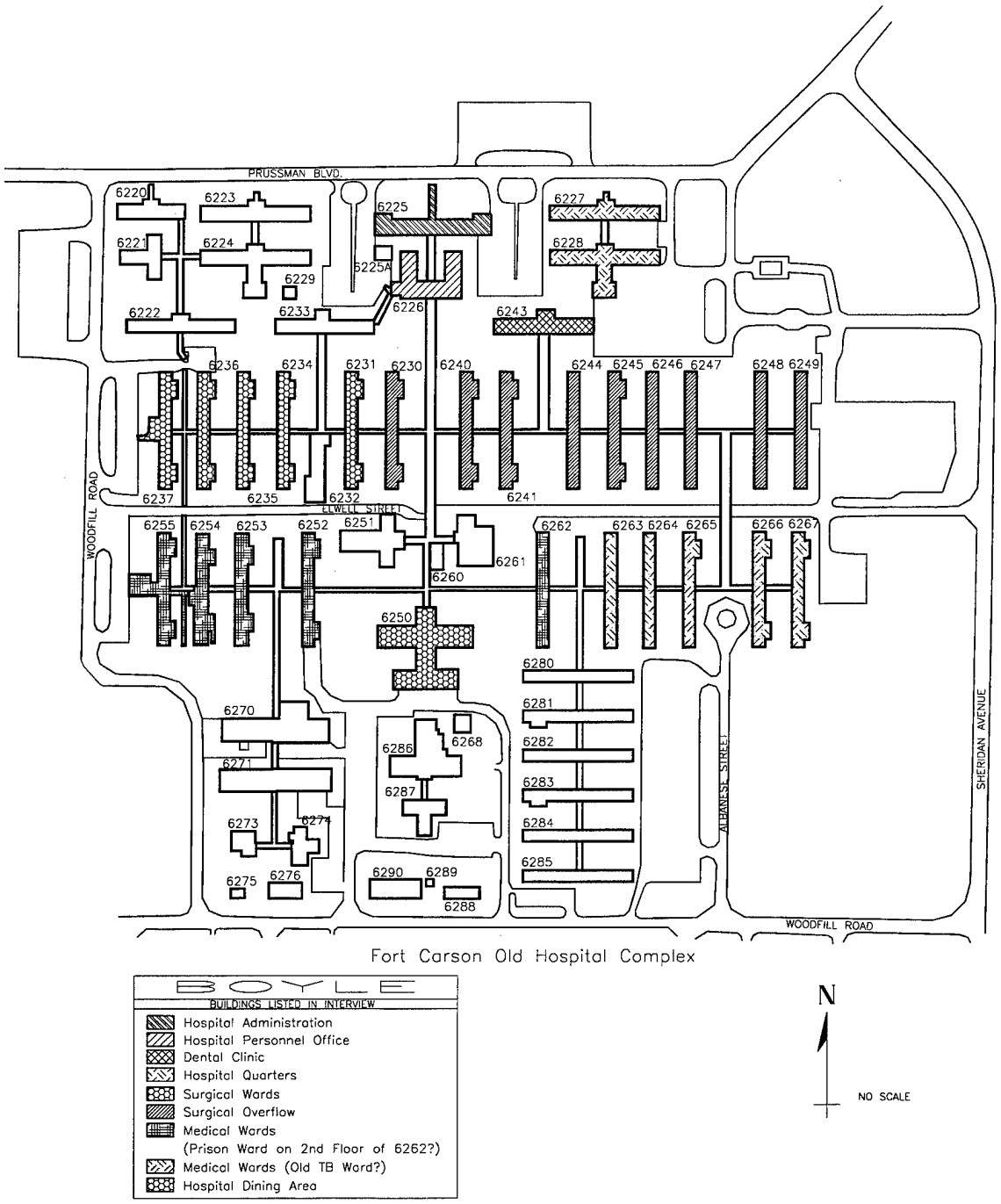


Figure II.8 Camp Carson general hospital. Building functions remembered by Boyles (personal communication, 1996).

III. History of Fort Carson

The expansion of military facilities in the early 1940s was a boost to local economies still in the throes of the Great Depression. Thus, while the idea of new military facilities was still only a gleam in the eye of the Chief of Staff, business people in varied areas promoted their cities as possessing attributes necessary for a military installation. The businessmen of Colorado Springs were among those promoting their city. In their favor, they had an area that included miles of prairie for large-scale training exercises and a climate that would permit year-round training. In addition, the proximity to the mountains could add varied terrain to the training exercises. Mountain climates were also believed to be healthful.

Also in the favor of Colorado Springs was the fact that Colorado Senator Alva B. Adams was a member of the War Department Subcommittee on Appropriations. Appeals to Senator Adams, as well as Senator Edwin C. Johnson and Representative J. Edgar Chenoweth, resulted in an initial survey of the proposed camp area in 1941 (Barnes 1992:11). In 1940, Brigadier General Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the Construction Division in the Army Quartermaster Corps began a national effort in Advance Planning and ordered investigation of camp locations around the country (Welsh et al. n.d.:206). The Zone Constructing Quartermasters were to recommend suitable sites. The areas investigated included Camp McCoy, Wisconsin; Camp Campbell, Kentucky; Camp Atterbury, Indiana; Camp Rucker, Alabama; Camp White, Oregon; Camp Pickett, Virginia; Camp Swift, Texas; Camp Butner, North Carolina; Camp Adair, Oregon; Camp Gordon, Georgia; Camp Beale, California; and, of course, Camp Carson, Colorado (Welsh et al. n.d. 219).

When Pearl Harbor was attacked in December 1941, the United States' role in the World War was decided and plans for military construction accelerated. In January 1942, the Army announced that Camp Carson (named after the U.S. Army Brigadier General Christopher "Kit" Carson) would be established between Colorado Springs and Pueblo. Stationed at the Camp would be two divisions, largely infantry and artillery, consisting of 14,615 enlisted men and 630 officers (Barnes 1991:14). Thanks to the advance planning and topographic surveys already conducted, it was possible to begin construction almost immediately.

Construction of the Old Hospital Complex was carried out by the Colorado Springs Constructors, Incorporated. This company, known also as "The Big Five," consisted of a group of five companies that combined their resources to construct 1,650 buildings in a matter of months. Companies comprising the Big Five included Edward H. Honnen Construction Company of Colorado Springs, Colorado; Peter Kiewit of Omaha, Nebraska; Condon-Cunningham Construction Company of Omaha; Thomas Bate and Sons of Denver, Colorado, and the C.F. Lytle Company of Sioux City, Iowa. Thousands of men and women, laboring around the clock, participated in construction. Skilled laborers were initially culled from union rosters nationwide. At the peak of construction activity, however, skilled labor that the unions could not provide was recruited from the general work force.

Construction at the camp proceeded rapidly and the first building was completed at Camp Carson on January 31, 1942, less than a month after the announcement that the camp would indeed be established. Most of Camp Carson was constructed using the Series 800 building plans. These plans were introduced in 1941 and their use was cancelled in October 1942, due to general dissatisfaction with the amount of materials and design of the structures.

The assembly-line method of construction, which was making headlines all around the country, was also used in building Camp Carson and the newspapers reported on the method there as elsewhere. A transit crew marked the foundations and first-floor levels, followed by a foundation crew. Foundations were generally either of wood piles or concrete piers, and holes for the supports could be drilled by auger in six minutes each. Framing crews were subdivided so that one crew would construct the floors while another erected the walls. Materials arrived on a specially constructed railroad spur. Lumber was shipped to the site in large planks that were cut to size at a spurside sawmill. Plumbing and electrical crews were subcontracted and worked in the same manner (Colorado Springs Gazette and Telegraph 3/15/42 in Barnes 1992:17). Contractors came from around the nation. Laborers and construction materials were largely local, though some men and materials were shipped from out of state. Materials were shipped in on a specially constructed railroad spur. In early April almost 11,500 workers were on the job at Camp Carson. Troops began arriving in June 1942, sharing the camp with the construction workers who were still working at top speed finishing the camp. As the initial construction neared completion, plans were made to expand the camp to include a training unit and 3,000-man internment camp. Contracts for these projects were let immediately.

A major fire swept through the camp January 21, 1943, destroying 23 buildings in the internment camp, as well as other buildings throughout the post. Contracts were let for the rebuilding of these facilities.

Camp Carson played a strong role in the U.S. Army throughout World War II. During the war period, 104,165 men trained at Carson. In addition to the training headquarters for the major divisions, the camp housed mule packers, engineers, WACs, tank battalions, decontamination units, airborne engineers, mountain troops, and prisoners of war. At one time, the hospital complex was the largest in the country, with over 9,000 patients.

Camp Carson was also the home of the 10th Mountain Division. Camp Hale, near Leadville, Colorado, was used as a winter training area for mountain troops beginning November 1942. The camp accommodated 15,000 men and 5,000 mules. Instruction was given in rock climbing, mule skinning, skiing, and use of weapons in high elevations. During World War II, the 10th Mountain Division trained here and was then ordered to Italy where it became a part of the Fifth Army. Their work in the Italian Alps was credited with hastening the end of World War II.

After World War II, Camp Carson became a separation center where about 9,000 soldiers became civilians. In April 1946, the War Department announced that Camp Carson would remain open despite the end of the war. Major units stationed at Camp Carson after World

War II earned the post the nickname of the "Home of Mules, Mutts, and Mountaineers." The 4th Field Artillery Battalion (Pack) continued its training with mules. Camp Carson also became the summer home for mountain troops who wintered near Leadville. The 39th and then the 14th Regimental Combat Teams used the camp as headquarters.

The northeast section of the post held the mule barn area. The mules of the 4th Field Artillery (Pack) each had its own serial number and were trained to carry portions of 35 mm howitzers weighing as much as 300 pounds, plus a 95-pound pack saddle (The Mountain Post 1984:7). On December 15, 1956, the Army mules were retired, to be replaced by helicopters. The mule barns were razed in 1970.

In the 1950s and 1960s, one group of Carson trainees ate raw meat, fought with their teeth, were chained at night, and branded for identification (The Mountain Post 1984:8). They were the four-footed members of the Army's canine school where dogs were trained as scouts, messengers, and sentries. By 1954, the school had furnished a dog platoon for each active division. In July 1974, dog training became an Air Force function and the Carson center was discontinued.

With the start of the Korean War in 1950, the military began to expand again. A Separation Center was established at the post. Through the Center enlisted reservists, national guardsmen, and draftees were separated from the service, and additional men, rotated from combat zones, were reassigned duties. Also in 1951 a Blood Donor Center was established at the army hospital. Voluntary donations from troops and civilians sent more than 11,500 pints of blood to Korea. Other units included the 5022 ASU Special Troops, 40th Field Artillery Group, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, 313th Engineer Construction Group, U.S. Army Hospital, Mountain and Cold Weather Training Command, and the Army Dog Training Center (Jackson 1955). When the Korean War ended in 1953, the Army again began to downsize, and the east wing of the Hospital Complex was converted to officers' quarters.

In August 1954, Camp Carson officially became a permanent installation and the name was changed to Fort Carson. Camp Hale, near Leadville, was only sporadically used since the transfer of the Mountain and Cold Weather Training Command for Fort Greeley, Alaska. Camp Hale was closed June 30, 1965. In trade for Camp Hale, 2,871 acres were acquired from the Department of the Interior (Barnes 1991:13). In addition, in 1965 and 1966, Fort Carson acquired an additional 78,700 acres of land adjacent to the south of the original reservation.

In 1964, the Army nearly doubled its manpower in preparation for Vietnam. However, the Army also decided not to open new installations, but to expand and fully utilize existing installations. Therefore, space was at a premium at installations such as Fort Carson (Corcoran, personal communication, March 5, 1996). Lt. General Charles A. Corcoran, post commander between 1966 and 1968 remembered that housing was at a premium during his tenure. Officers and dependents usually occupied the available base housing. Others had to find housing off the base. Corcoran remembered finding enlisted men living in rented chicken coops in Colorado Springs.

There were approximately 30,000 troops at Fort Carson during this period, most either new recruits leaving for Vietnam or returning troops finishing the last few months of their two-year enlistments. Corcoran remembers that his largest problem with the returning vets was their disenchantment with the war; returning vets seemed to have the most troubles with drugs and alcohol addictions. Many bought fast cars or motorcycles, and they were always getting into accidents. Officially, the returning vets spent their last few months getting a mixture of military training and skills development, intended to return them to normal life. Voluntary participation in these programs was low.

The area under the command of Fort Carson increased considerably between 1982 and 1983 when the Army acquired an additional 244,000 acres for maneuver training at Pinon Canyon in southeast Colorado. The site provided the required space to train over realistic distances and varied environments.

IV. The Old Hospital Complex

Sunshine for the pale and palsied,
Sunshine for the chilled and weak,
Giving pallid lips the rubies,
And the rose to Pallor's cheek,
Praise god for the floods of sunshine,
Free as e'en the mountain air!
This is Colorado's glory,
Poured like rivers everywhere.

(Colorado Sunshine in Athearn 1976:95)

History of the Complex

The Colorado sunshine and mountain air has enjoyed a reputation for healing invalids since the late 1800s. Large numbers of tubercular patients came west to Colorado in the hopes that the mountain air would provide relief from their disease. Many actually did survive, and fueled Colorado's reputation for a healthy climate. Athearn (1976:93) quotes P.T. Barnum as exclaiming over the wonders of the mountain climate, "Two-thirds of them came here to die and they can't do it! This wonderful air brings them back from the verge of the tomb." By the end of the 1800s, there were claims that fully one-third of the state's population was made up of recovered invalids (Abbott 1976; Athearn 1976:94).

Around the turn of the century, proof that tuberculosis was a contagious disease began to erode sympathy for the consumptives. Physicians advised institutionalization near the victim's home, rather than travel for treatment (Abbott 1976:180). Even so, patients traveled to sanitoriums in Colorado Springs and Denver to avail themselves of the healthy climate. Thus, once Colorado Springs was chosen for a military installation, it was no surprise that Camp Carson was selected for one of the ten general hospitals authorized by the Surgeon General in August 1940.

The hospital complex was designed using the Series 800 building plans, which were current at the time of construction. The semi-permanent nature of the hospital buildings (i.e., the use of cinder block construction in addition to or instead of wooden construction) may have been the result of the combination of the brief use of the Series 800 buildings and a brief authorization for semi-permanent construction. On 6 August 1941, the Surgeon General authorized two-story, semi-permanent construction for all hospitals. This was, however, revoked on 29 December 1941 as unnecessary expense. Constructors, however, were allowed to continue to use semi-permanent materials if they could be delivered for no more cost than the wooden buildings. It is likely that the hospital complex at Camp Carson was planned when the order for semi-permanent construction was in effect. It is also likely that with the construction of the remainder of the Camp's wood buildings proceeding at breakneck speed, lumber was at a premium and the cost

of cinder block, a readily available material in the Colorado Springs area, may have been comparable. The hospital buildings constructed at Camp Carson varied from the standard 800 Series plans in several ways. When constructed as semi-permanent buildings at Camp Carson, many walls were constructed with 8" x 8" x 16" (nominal) or 8" x 12" x 16" cinder block. Some buildings and corridors, however, including the messes, two living quarters, morgue, and utility buildings (United States Army 1943:2), had a typical wood platform frame skeleton, covered with gypsum board and veneered with 8" x 4" x 16" cinder block. Exterior double doors and paired windows specified to have brick rowlock arched lintels were instead constructed with one or more pre-cast, reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels. The only known use of 4" x 2 1/3" x 8" (nominal) bricks occurred in the blocked-up foundation wall openings through which utility lines ran, in some window sills, and reportedly in the lintels of some interior double-door openings. Window sills at Buildings S6220 and S6226 were constructed of red clay bricks. Many or all of the remaining buildings have cinder brick window sills. The hospital complex at Fort Carson is one of two general hospitals constructed during the era to have been built in this manner. The other was the Wakeman Hospital at Camp Atterbury, Columbus, Indiana. A fire sprinkler system was installed throughout the complex.

Only five buildings in the Old Hospital Complex are not based on Series 800 plans. These are either later buildings or locally modified designs to the Series 800 plans. Modifications to the Series 800 buildings were locally produced in three series. The CCH (Camp Carson Hospital) Series was generated in part by R. Tipton and Associates, Engineers, Denver, Colorado (the drawing code for Building S6231 is CCH-3.10). The CSA (Colorado Springs Area) Series was drawn by the War Department, U.S. Engineers Office in Denver, Colorado, and Omaha, Nebraska (the drawing code for Building S6220 is CSA-362). The PEA (Post Engineers-Architectural) Series was produced by the Engineering Design Branch at Fort Carson. The drawing code for building S6260 is PEA386, PEA392. Later plans, produced in the 1960s and 1970s, were produced by the Army Corps of Engineers and numbered (e.g., 16-06-36). The drawing code for Building P6229 is 32-01-1, A1, A2 and the code for Building P6268 is 16-06-36, SH1; 38-04-01, SH3, 10, 13.

Series 800 patient wards, medical personnel barracks, and medical detachment barracks retained the simple rectilinear plan of the 700 Series, but 800 Series wards were two-stories high; administrative, medical personnel, and service buildings were generally one-story high. Building T6289, the sole example of a temporary building, is constructed of metal-covered wood framing. Buildings P6229 and P6228 are both permanent designs constructed of concrete masonry units.

The hospital opened 6 August 1942 and admitted the first patient the following day (1943 Annual Report Camp Carson Hospital). It could accommodate 1,250 patients with a staff of 1,000 nurses, hundreds of doctors, and 2,000 civilians (Colorado Springs Gazette and Telegraph, 1/6/42, 7/17/42). By early 1943, hospital capacity expanded to 1,754 beds, and by August 1943, plans were made to expand hospital capacity to 2,146 beds (Barnes 1992:18). By the end of the war, the hospital could handle about 3,000 patients. On 10 May 1943, the Convalescent Barracks opened. Prisoner of War wards also opened in May, and cared for between 100 and 130 admissions a month (1943 Annual Report Camp Carson Hospital).

In October 1943, the hospital became the home of the Army Nurse Corps Training Center, which trained civilian nurses in Army nursing techniques. The Center only existed for two years, but trained over 3,000 nurses (Friedman 1986:22-23).

Convalescent rehabilitation was an ongoing part of the Camp Carson hospital mission. In 1943, the Camp Carson Mountaineer (9/30/43) reported that "in the far end of the Station Hospital are located barracks for men who are able to leave their hospital ward, but are still not ready to return to their outfits for general duty." In June 1944, the station hospital was redesignated as the Fort Carson Army Service Forces Convalescent Hospital. In February 1945, the Camp Carson U.S.Army General hospital was activated. In May, 1945, the Fort Carson Hospital Center was organized with jurisdiction over the convalescent center, the general hospital, and the nurses' training center (A Brief History of Fort Carson, Fort Carson Public Affairs Office 1968). By the end of the war, there were two convalescent hospital centers in addition to the general hospital complex. Combined, these two centers could handle an additional 4,500 patients. These centers were to emphasize the rehabilitation of patients through physiotherapy, recreation, and vocational training. Both centers consisted mainly of temporary wooden buildings which are no longer extant.

Convalescent hospital area B was constructed in 1945 at least partially from Series 700 plans. It housed about 2,400 patients and included three mess halls, a ration breakdown building, post exchange, a clinic, a bowling alley, five gymnasiums, shops, a physiotherapy building, swimming pool, and a Finnish bath. Sports facilities included tennis, basketball, handball, croquet, horseshoe, volleyball, badminton, and shuffleboard courts. Only one gymnasium (Building T-6049, 5EP2444) and the theater (Building T-6120; 5EP2445) were of cinder block construction.

Convalescent hospital area C was also constructed in 1945, at least partially from Series 700 plans. The Iron Horse Gym (Building T-1843, 5EP2441) is one of the few buildings from the convalescent center still extant. Originally, the center included an orientation building, a post exchange, class rooms, a counseling and classification building, a post office, a consultation dispensary, a Red Cross building, a physical and educational recondition headquarters, a physiotherapy and an occupational therapy building, as well as quarters and a mess. Sports facilities included the gymnasium, and areas for tennis, basketball, handball, croquet, horseshoes, volleyball, badminton, shuffleboard, golf, and archery.

At the end of World War II, the need for extensive hospital facilities ended and the hospital center was inactivated on March 31, 1946, when the hospital became formally known as only Station Hospital, Camp Carson, Colorado. The general hospital was replaced by a 400-bed station hospital. This was reduced to 350 beds on 22 June 1946 and further reduced to 300 beds on 1 November 1946. The unused hospital buildings served as a separation center where discharges and reassignments were processed for soldiers from a four-state area. In 1946, many of the unused hospital buildings at the eastern end of the hospital were converted into living quarters assigned to military personnel and their dependents.

The 1947 Annual Report of the Station Hospital of Camp Carson (20 February 1948) indicates the hospital was authorized 250 beds at the beginning of the year. This was decreased to 200 beds on 1 July 1947 and further reduced to 100 beds on 11 July 1947. In July 1947, three wards were closed and all medical patients transferred to one ward, A-12. All females were in Ward A-11. The Annual Report noted that a major change occurred by the institution of a complete obstetrical facility and delivery service at the station hospital on 1 August 1947. Apparently, these activities were carried out as part of regular hospital functions.

The 1949 Annual Report of the Station Hospital of Camp Carson, Colorado (31 January 1950), states that the hospital then was still at a capacity of 100 beds. The report (ARStation Hospital Camp Carson, pg. 2) describes the hospital:

> The Station Hospital is constructed of cinder block, painted yellow. Buildings are of two-story, semi-permanent construction. There are 24 ward buildings built in two parallel rows, one of 14 buildings and the other of 10, making a total of 24 buildings, or 48 wards, with a bed capacity of 2606 beds with 100 square feet per patient. During the past year 24 wards were used as living quarters for officers and their families. Two families being assigned quarters in each ward, this is possible because each ward is divided by a main cross ramp. In the month of November, 1949 five more wards were made available for quarters, making a total of 29 wards housing 58 families.

In 1949, John Burks and his family visited Fort Carson's post provost marshal, Lt. Col. Snyder (Burks, personal communication, 5 February 1996). Lt. Col. Snyder and his family occupied an entire wing of the post hospital facility as family quarters, as did several field grade officers and their families. The Burks' were impressed with the plethora of bathrooms available, as well as the "indoor roller skating facilities" available in the lengthy corridors. In addition to conversion to family quarters, the nurses' mess hall was converted to an officers' club, and the headquarters were used as post headquarters. The Medical Detachment barracks were in use as temporary family quarters for married enlisted men. In fact, in 1949, only three wards were in use for medical treatment. The medical and surgical services each had one ward (medical service had A12, the surgical service A10), and a third ward was designated the Women's Ward and used for all female patients (ARStation Hospital Camp Carson, pg. 2).

With the beginning of the Korean War in 1950, hospital facilities were expanded to five wards to house the incoming casualties (1951 ARSurGen Camp Carson, pg. 13, 319.1, Boxes 89, 97, 98). The hospital was also again used to house a separation center, and also a blood donor center. The 1952 Annual Report of the hospital states that the authorized bed capacity for the year was 1300 (1952 ARSurGen Camp Carson, pg. 5, 319.1, Boxes 89, 97, 98). When the Korean War ended in 1953, such large numbers of hospital facilities were again no longer needed and the east wing of the hospital complex was closed. Most of the unused buildings were again converted to officer housing units. Use of the convalescent hospitals apparently ceased in the early 1950s after the Korean War ended (Barnes 1992:19).

After the Korean War, the hospital was again down-sized. The 1954 Annual Report states that bed authorization for the year fluctuated between 725 and 560 beds for the year (1954 ARSurGen Camp Carson, pg.1, 319.1, Boxes 89, 97, and 98). In 1955, the bed authorization

fluctuated between 560 and 400 during the year (ARSurGen Camp Carson, pg.1, 319.1, Boxes 89, 97, 98). Similar bed capacity was reported for 1956.

John and Betty Boyle served three tours of duty at Fort Carson between 1953 and 1965. She was an orthopedic nurse, and he was in the medical supply section. They remember the surgical wards as being Wards A2 through A10 (Buildings 6231-6237), and the surgical overflow wards as Wards A12 through A28 (Buildings 6230; 6240-6249). The medical wards at that time were B1 through B9 (Buildings 6252-6255; 6262). Additional medical wards, which served as the tuberculosis wards in the early 1950s, were B11 through B27 (Buildings 6263-6267). The prison ward was apparently in B10 (second floor, Building 6262), and the Boyles remembered that ward had bars on the windows (see Figure II.8).

Mrs. Boyle remembers that the skiers from Camp Hale kept the orthopedic ward busy. Not just the mountaineers who were training at Camp Hale would use the facilities, but others from Fort Carson, and their dependents, would go into the mountains to go skiing....and use the orthopedic facilities as necessary. Mrs. Boyle remembered one weekend when they brought an entire bus back from Camp Hale to the hospital complex. Among the patients was an officer's wife who had four small children at home and had broken both ankles.

In 1958, a site for a new hospital complex was selected, but the project was shelved due to cost (Barnes 1992:19). The hospital complex continued to function as a hospital through the Vietnam War. In 1969, the hospital complex was designated as a U.S. Army Medical Department facility, providing medical and dental services for armed forces personnel, retirees, and their dependents from Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and North and South Dakota (Barnes 1992:19). In 1959, active wards were consolidated to the west of the main ramp on the second floor (ARArmy Medical Services Activities RCS MED-41 (R3) Fort Carson, Colorado, 1959).

The Army Medical Service Activities report for 1962 (RCS MED-41 (R4), dated 20 March 1963) notes that many overdue repairs were made this year. All the hot and cold water piping was replaced with new copper pipe throughout the complex. Linoleum flooring was laid in selected areas, painting was done, and new window screens installed. In 1965, new hot water boilers were installed and new flooring installed for most of the hospital.

Throughout the Vietnam War, portions of the hospital complex were serving as base housing. Men quartered in the hospital complex were lucky, as many enlisted men had to find their own housing off base. Post commander at the time, General Corcoran remembers finding enlisted men living in rented chicken coops in Colorado Springs (Corcoran, personal communication, March 5, 1996).

Craig Schinost served at Fort Carson from October 1966 to August 1968, except for a short temporary-duty assignment at Walter Reed Medical Center. Although his duties were in the veterinary corps, he remembers being housed in the Old Hospital Complex in Building 6267. Being housed in the hospital complex allowed him to mess there also, and this was apparently a source of jealousy among those quartered elsewhere, as the hospital was known for having the

best mess on the base (Schinost, personal communication, March 9, 1996). Schinost thought that the high quality of the mess probably resulted from the combination of the number of officers quartered in the complex as well as the intention of feeding the hospitalized Vietnam returnees well.

John Burks reported for duty as commander of the 6th Battalion, 8th Artillery in March, 1967, and was also assigned quarters in the hospital complex (Burks, personal communication, February 5, 1996). Visiting officers' quarters were also in former hospital buildings. Burks recalls that the post nursery was located in the hospital complex in one of the former family quarters wings. The facilities were inadequate ("ill run, ill equipped, overcrowded, and most likely unsanitary"), and the nursery was closed in 1968 until it could be properly refurbished. The Officers Wives' Club and NCO Wives volunteered both money and guidance for the refurbishment.

While many of those who served at Fort Carson remember being quartered in the Old Hospital Complex, much of the complex did actually function as a hospital. The complex provided care and rehabilitation facilities to returning Vietnam War veterans. In 1968, bed authorization was 350, with a seasonal peak expansion to 500. This was changed on June 1, 1968, to 450 beds up to 625, and changed again on July 12 to 425 beds. Corcoran (personal communication, January 22, 1996) remembers that the vets had trouble with both drug and alcohol addictions, and these would undoubtedly have been addressed at the medical facilities. In 1975, America pulled out of Vietnam, and Fort Carson, once again, acted as a separation center for returning forces.

Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, plans for a new hospital repeatedly surfaced, but without the requisite funding. The Old Hospital Complex continued to function despite an electrical system overloaded by the demands put on it by modern technology (Barnes 1992:19-20). Acceptable plans for a new hospital and the funding for it were finally both available and site preparation began in 1981. Evans Hospital opened in 1986. The use of the Old Hospital Complex as a hospital was discontinued. Offices for a number of post functions have been moved into the hospital complex as the temporary wood buildings they were housed in have been demolished.

Hospital Organization

Military hospitals in World War II and since are divided into two categories: fixed or mobile. Mobile units are used in the field and can include field hospitals, evacuation hospitals, and convalescent hospitals or depots. The Old Hospital Complex at Fort Carson was a fixed hospital. Fixed hospitals can be either a station hospital or a general hospital. The station hospital normally received patients only from the station to which it pertained. General hospitals were designed to serve general and special, rather than local and ordinary, needs (War Department 1941:5). The 1941 technical manual also directs that when possible two or more general hospitals be grouped together with a convalescent center in order to reduce administration

and transportation needs and that this grouping be called a hospital center (War Department 1941: 7). This is clearly what the Army was working toward when it made the Old Hospital Complex a part of the Fort Carson Hospital Center.

Each general hospital in 1945 was run by the Post Surgeon, a Hospital Commander who functioned as the chief executive officer of the facility (Figure IV.1). Below him were the Medical Inspector, the Post Veterinarian, the Administrative Divisions of the hospital and the professional divisions of the hospital. The Post Veterinarian inspected all the food products of animal origin used at the post, made inspections of local food supply locations, and supervised care of the animals at the post. The duties of the Medical Inspector were to inspect communicable disease control measures, sanitation, water supply, and waste disposal. He also supervised insect and rodent control, prepared numerous government reports, and conducted the venereal disease control program (War Department 1945:1.24)

The hospital administrative staff was divided into medical supply, the adjutant's office, the registrar, and the dietetics division. The medical supply division was subdivided into the office of the medical supply officer, purchases, property, maintenance, and linen exchange. Particular attention was paid to the supply and storing of alcohol, narcotics, and habit-forming drugs (War Department 1941:32). The medical supply officer was to receive and issue these supplies in person. All reserve supplies were to be kept locked in safes in rooms especially provided for that purpose, and the keys and safe combinations were to be kept by the medical supply officer in person.

The Adjutant's duties were first to assist the Hospital Commander as necessary. The postal branch and the officer service branch (which provided secretarial and office services for the hospital) were also under the Adjutant. The Registrar was responsible for keeping all the medical records, except those of the outpatient branch, and was responsible for taking care of the patients' personal belongings.

The Admission and Disposition Branch was also under the Registrar, and was responsible for examining patients prior to admitting them to the proper ward, as well as keeping track of the paperwork. In 1941, patients were required to surrender all personal baggage except for one suit of pajamas, one convalescent suit, and one bathrobe (War Department 1942:36). The storage of these personal items was the responsibility of the branch. When prisoners or insane cases were admitted, their guard or attendants were to escort them to the proper ward, accompanied by an orderly from the branch.

The dietetics division was responsible for both menu preparation and food distribution, as well as the operation and inspection of all the messes, the central bakery, and the meat cutting shop. Enlisted duty personnel and patients in enlisted status whose conditions permitted were to be served through a cafeteria system (War Department 1941:25). There were to be separate messes both for nurses and for officers who were patients, while ambulant patients who held officer status were to be furnished table service. Nurses ran their own mess, which could also

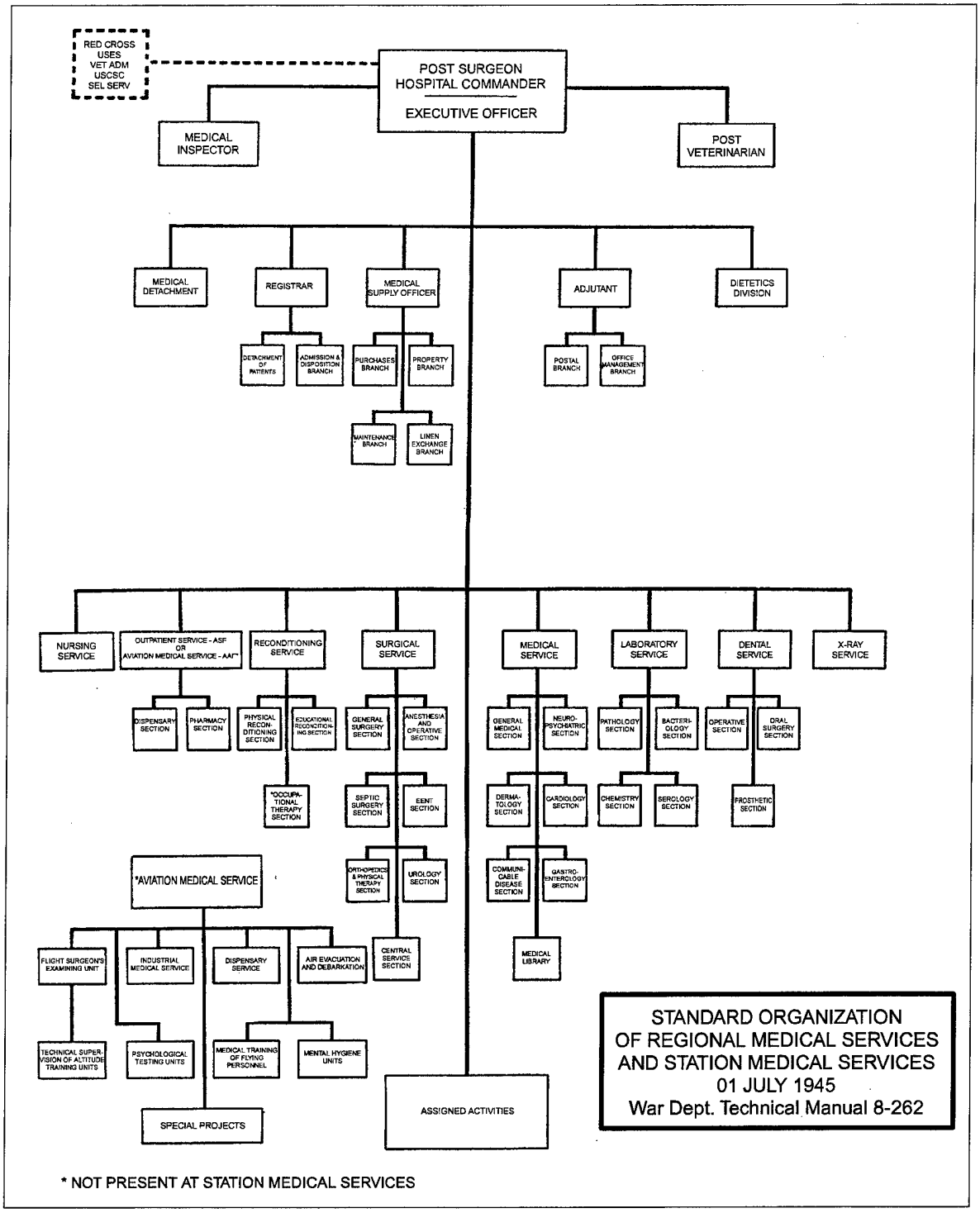


Figure IV.1 Hospital administration.

be used by physical therapy aides, dietitians, and other employees. They were to pay into the hospital fund for each day they were furnished meals.

The professional staff at the hospital was divided into the nursing division and the major services. The 1941 technical manual lists five major services: surgical, x-ray (roentgenological), medical, dental, and laboratory (War Department 1941:13). By 1945, the War Department had added reconditioning and outpatient services to the technical manuals (War Department 1945: 1.27-1.30). The x-ray service operated the diagnostic section and maintained necessary records, and took care of filing and disposing of x-ray films.

The nursing service was responsible for providing nursing services for the hospital, assisting in the general training of nurses, supervising the nurses' quarters, and conducting the cadet nursing training program. Nurses were to be regarded as having authority in and about the hospitals just below the officers of the Medical Department and were to be accorded the respect due to their position (War Department 1941:95). The nurses were supervised by the Principal Chief Nurse, and in general the service was run separately from the other services.

The surgical service consisted of seven sections: general surgery, anesthesia and operative, septic surgery, EENT, orthopedics and physical therapy, urology, and central services. The medical service also consisted of seven sections: general medical, neuropsychiatric, dermatology, cardiology, communicable disease, gastroenterology, and the medical library. The reconditioning service consisted of three sections: physical therapy, occupational therapy, and educational reconditioning. The dental service consisted of the operative section, the oral surgery section, and the prosthetic section. The laboratory service included the pathology, bacteriology, chemistry, and serology sections. The outpatient service included the dispensary and pharmacy sections. It was responsible for all pharmacies, immunizations, miscellaneous physical examinations, and providing medical details for ranges or bivouacs.

In addition, there was an Assigned Activities Unit directly under the hospital commander that was responsible for T/O units, Prisoner of War Camps, and other miscellaneous duties assigned to the commander. As Fort Carson did have a Prisoner of War Camp, which included its own infirmary, it would be logical for some of the medical personnel to fall into the Assigned Activities Unit.

V. Old Hospital Complex Architectural Descriptions

Overview of Section

The 57 contributing buildings within the district boundaries of the OHC are divisible into eight functional categories: Hospital Wards, Hospital Clinics, Living Quarters, Mess Halls, Support Services, Administration, Recreation, and Utility. Each category contains examples of several different building Types. Multiple versions of several building Types were constructed at the OHC.

Table V.1 identifies the Hospital Complex's eight functional categories, the buildings within each category, and the Construction Codes (plan numbers) of associated plans for each building or group of buildings. Following this are subsections for each functional category. Each sub-section begins with a general description of the functional category and a summary of original variations between building Types within that category. Physical descriptions and a summary of modifications to building(s) within each building Type follow. Where multiple versions of a plan Type were constructed, known original variations between similar buildings are listed and the best remaining example is described. Subsections for each functional category conclude with a summary of current physical variations between building Types. Buildings are identified by their original names. Photographs and plans for each building Type follow the textual descriptions.

Table V.1. Building Types Listed by Functional Category.

Functional Category	Building Name and Type	Bldg. Number*	Construction Code
Administration			
	Administration Building, Type HAB-1	**S6225**	800-2032
	Administration & Receiving, Type HAR-1	**S6226**	800-1925
Hospital Clinics			
	Central Services & Occupational Therapy, Clinic Building	**S6232**	CCH-3.10
	Clinic, Type HC-1	**S6243**	800-1907
	Surgery & X-Ray, Hospital Clinic, Type HSXR-1	**S6233**	800-1986
Hospital Wards			
	Combination Ward, Type HCW-88	**S6230** S6240	800-1942 "
	Neuropsychiatric Ward, Type HNPW-82	**S6253** S6254	800-1957 "
	Special Ward, Type HSPW-76	S6236 S6246 S6247 **S6262** S6263 S6264 S6265	800-1950 " " " " " "
	Standard Ward, Type HSW-98	S6231 S6234 S6235 S6237 S6241 S6244 S6245 S6248 S6249 **S6252** S6255 S6266 S6267	800-1934 " " " " " " " " " " " "

Functional Category	Building Name and Type	Bldg. Number*	Construction Code
Living Quarters			
	Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, Types HNQ-63, HOQ-63	**S6222**	800-1836
	Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, Types HOQM-63, HNQM-63, HNQMS-63, HOQM-74, HNQM-74, HNQS-74, HOQ-85, HNQ-85	S6224 **S6228**	800-1842 "
	Medical Detachment Barracks, Type HMDB-133	S6280 **S6281** S6282 S6283 S6284 S6285	800-1917 " " " " "
	Nurses or Officers Quarters, Type HNQ-31, HOQ-31	**S6223** S6227	800-1827 "
	Nurses Quarters, CSA-362	**S6220**	CSA-362
Mess Halls			
	Medical Detachment Mess and Kitchen, Type HMDM-460	**S6286**	800-2069
	Nurses Mess and Kitchen, Type HNM-220	**S6221**	800-2045
	Patients Mess and Kitchen, Type HPM-600	**S6250**	800-2059
Recreation			
	Hospital Medical Detachment Recreation, Type HMDR-1	**S6287**	800-1810
	Hospital Patients Recreation Building, Type HPRB-1	**S6251**	800-1800
Support Services			
	Garage, Type HG-8	**S6288**	800-1876
	Hospital Post Exchange, Type HPE-1	**S6261**	800-1818
	Morgue, Type HMO-1	**S6273**	800-1883
	Paint Shop, HPS-1	**S6275**	800-2006
	Radio Broadcasting Station (CIDC Field Operations Building)	**S6260**	PEA 386, PEA 392
	Shop, Type HSH-1	**S6274**	800-1879
	Storehouse, Type HST-1	**S6270**	800-1887
	Storehouse, Type HST-2	**S6271**	800-1897
	Utility Shop, Type HUS-1	**S6276**	800-2008
	Vehicular Garage	**S6225A**	unknown

Functional Category	Building Name and Type	Bldg. Number*	Construction Code
Utilities			
	Generator Plant (USAH Architectural, Generator Building Plans and Details; USAH Emergency Electrical System)	**P6229**	CSA 32-01-01,A1; 32-01-01, A2
	Oil Storage House, Type OSH-1	**T6289**	800-644
	Standby Generator Plant	**P6268**	CSA 16-06-36, SH1; 38-04-01, SH3; 10, 13
	Steam Plant, Types HSP-8, -9,-10,-11	**S6290**	800-2215
Walkways (Hospital Covered)			
	H.C. WK.-A	N/A	800-3192
	H.C. WK.-A1	"	"
	H.C. WK.-A2	"	"
	H.C. WK.-A3	"	"
	H.C. WK.-B	"	"
	H.C. WK.-C	"	"
	H.C. WK.-D	"	"
	H.C. WK.-E	"	"
	H.C. WK.-E1	"	"
	H.C. WK.-F	"	"
	H.C. WK.-U	"	800 Series
	H.C. WK.-V	"	800 Series
	H.C. WK.-W	"	"
	H.C. WK.-Y	"	"
	CSA Series Walk, Masonry Construction	"	CSA 32-02-02
	CSA Series Walk, Wood Construction	"	CSA 32-02-03

*** Boldface building numbers represent the best preserved or only one of the series.**

Administration

Administration buildings are those that originally contained offices and facilities used to oversee the daily operation of the Hospital Complex. There are two administrative buildings. Building S6225 (Administration Building) is based upon plans for a Type HAB-1 building. Building S6226 (Administration and Receiving) is representative of Type HAR-1. See Table V.1 for a list of OHC functional categories, building numbers, and corresponding plan construction codes.

These two buildings sit at the center of the complex's northern edge. Building S6226 sits immediately south of S6225, which fronts Prussman Boulevard. Both buildings are flanked by large parking lots. The buildings are similar in their location, construction, and simple two-story appearance. However, building S6225 has typical cinder brick sills and S6226 has atypical red clay brick sills.

The layout of their interiors was originally very different. Building S6225 was constructed as a simple rectangle filled on both floors with large office rooms. Building S6226 was constructed as a U-shaped building with large office rooms on the both floors. This building, however, also accommodated various other functions on the first floor (described below).

Today both buildings have been extensively remodeled. Much of the spatial layout of Building S6226 is intact. Little of the interior layout of S6225 remains. Both retain many original interior materials and finishes in their hallways.

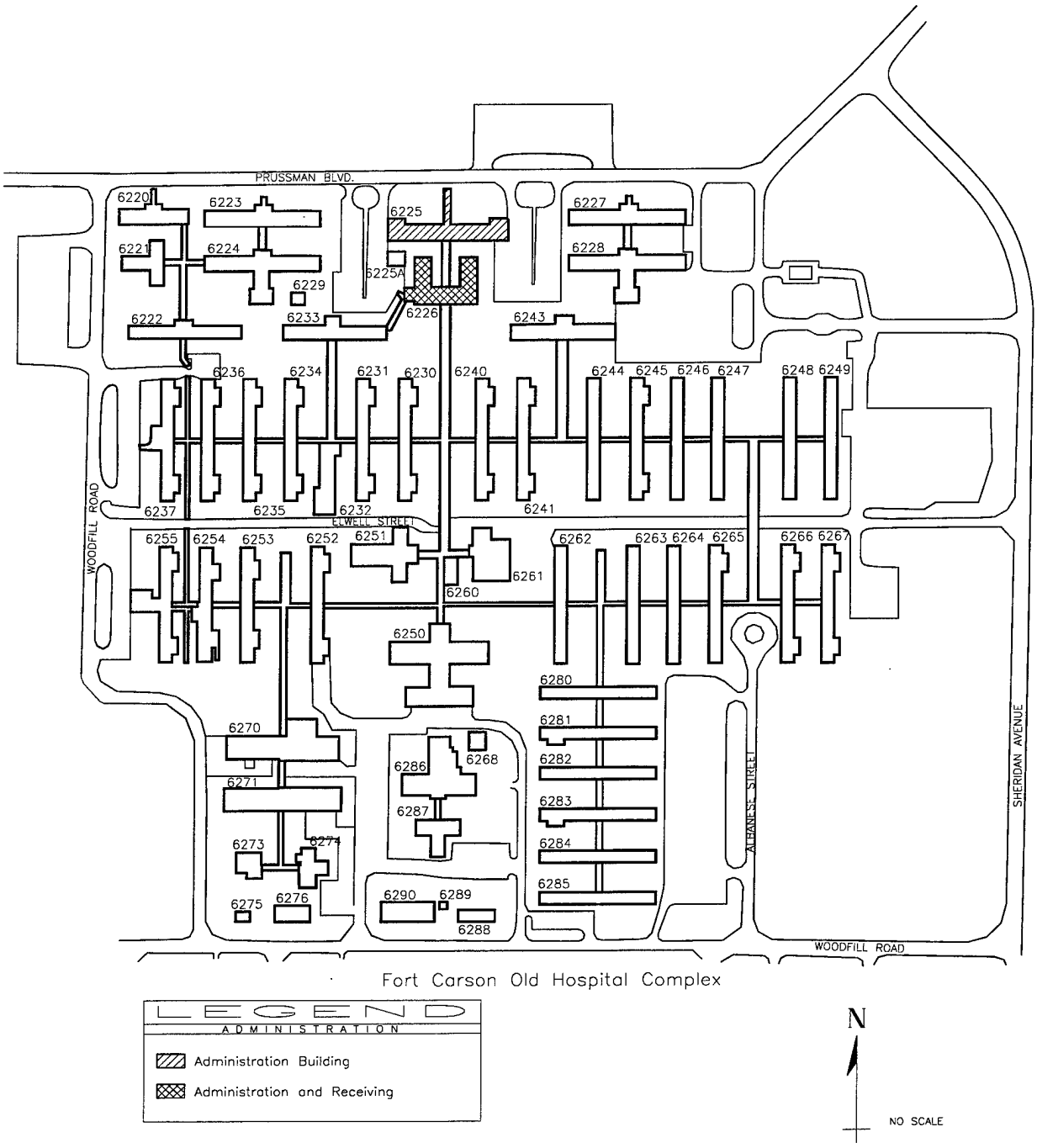


Figure V.1 Location of Administration and Administration and Receiving buildings.

Administration Building S6225

Administration Building S6225 is the only example of an administration building of Type HAB-1 at the OHC. The original building contained a variety of various-sized office rooms along its principal corridor. Bathrooms were near the building's center. Later wings added several additional offices at both ends of the building. Still more office rooms were added with an extension of the wings.

The structure today is a U-shaped, basically symmetrical, two-story structure. Shallow offsets form the legs of the U and face north. The main portion of S6225 measures 271′-0" x 37′-0", while each of the offsets measures 36′-0" x 13′-0". A two-story corridor at the center of its south face connects the building to S6226.

The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls and piers. The foundation walls are one foot thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. A small offset near the building's junction with the corridor originally held a hot potable water tank. This water was heated by the complex's central steam heating lines. It is not known if the system is still operational.

Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. Air vents occur at regular intervals along the first-floor line. These are covered with metal grates.

The building's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature.

The structural system of S6225 consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, and piers. The end stairwells are fully enclosed by cinder block walls. The east and west (gable) walls of the original construction remain, effectively dividing the length of the building into three structural volumes. The floor system is wood-joist construction. Joists bear on interior, built-up longitudinal beams. The second-floor beams transfer their load to the foundation piers via solid wood pillars. Floor joists are covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. The roof is supported by wood-trussed rafters that bear on the perimeter walls.

Building entrances include three exterior entrances and two entrances from the two-story corridor. The exterior entrances face north. The corridor entrances face south. The central north entrance and one of the corridor entrances are at first-floor level, which is several feet above grade. The central north-facing entrance has a small non-original shed-roofed vestibule. This 11′-4" x 8′-8" addition has cinder block walls and an asphalt shingle roof. The two remaining exterior north entrances are at the intersection of the main building mass and the offsets. These are entered from grade level. Each has a small concrete stoop.

Door and window placement is symmetrical and occurs with rigid regularity. All entrances have double doors. All exterior doors are outswinging and of metal construction. The two north-facing entrances at the offsets open onto the first landing of stairwells. These entrances have plain, reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels, as do the corridor entrances on the south. All doorways have concrete sills. The north-central entrance apparently has a rowlock brick arched lintel.

All windows in the Administration Building are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights. They are 4′ wide and 5′-6" tall and appear singly. They are set in simple punched openings with plain pre-cast reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels. Sills consist of a rowlock course of cinder bricks. Windows occur most frequently at 4′ intervals and have identical configurations on both floors except where interrupted by a door or corridor.

The north side has 18 windows on the first floor and 21 on the second floor. There are also 12 windows in the north face of each offset, six per floor. The south side has 13 windows on the first floor and 14 windows on the second floor. The west side has eight windows, four per floor, and the east side has six windows, three per floor.

A 3′-0" x 2′-0" access door at the foundation line of the building's southeast corner provides access to the crawlspace. This door has a concrete lintel and a wood door.

The building's gable roof is moderately pitched and supported by wood-trussed rafters. Four louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents are symmetrically arranged on the north- and south-facing slopes. One similar dormer vent graces each of the east- and west-facing slopes. Additional louvered vents sit under the gable peaks. The boxed eaves overhang 6" on the eave sides, and the gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. The cornice consists of a single 1" x 12" board topped with a strip of crown molding. The original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles.

The interior of Building S6225 has been remodeled several times, but much of the original finish material is still visible. Later additions to the interior include carpeting, gypsum board, wall paneling, and a suspended ceiling with fluorescent light fixtures. The current layout of the interior space still reflects the functionality of the building's original purpose. Each floor originally had a ceiling height of 10′-1" that has since been lowered to 8′. A doubly loaded 7′-6"-wide central hall runs the length of both levels. Two scissor stairwells sit at the inside corners of the offsets, and one U-shaped stairwell sits adjacent to the corridor entrance. Building entrances are located at the first landing of these stairwells. Railings are constructed of 2" x 4" milled lumber.

The corridor leading to S6226 has ceiling heights of 11′-0" on the first floor and 8′-7" on the second floor. It is 8′-6" wide. This corridor has cinder block pilasters at 12′ intervals along the outside faces of the corridor walls. The narrative on 800 Series OHC corridors contains additional information about corridor appearance and construction.

The original flooring materials of Building S6225 were probably asphalt tile and wood. Many of the rooms have since been fully carpeted. The original wall finish was painted metal lath and cement plaster and gypsum sheathing. Walls had a wainscot of pressed fiber board. Many of these surfaces have been removed or covered with modern gypsum board and wood paneling. Ceilings originally had painted gypsum sheathing. Ceilings and walls were finished with both flat and glossy enamel-based off-white paints. The walls have since been refinished with gypsum board, wall paneling, and new paint. The ceiling has been lowered with modern dropped ceiling tile.

The original window and door openings of Building S6225 had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4" wood sills. Many of these casings and sills remain, though most of the doors have been replaced and all woodwork has been repainted. Scuttles that provide service access to the attic and crawlspace are located in the hallways.

The original trim work probably consisted of the door and window casings and wood base molding. The base molding typically has one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line. Much of this molding is intact, though it has been repainted several times.

Heat is supplied to Building S6225 through metal steam grills (radiators) fed by the OHC's central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and corridor. Air conditioning units were installed in S6225 in 1993. Sprinkler heads from the original fire sprinkler system protrude through the dropped ceiling tiles.

According to Real Property Records, Building S6225 has always been used as an Administration General Purpose building. At various times the building has housed the Hospital Headquarters, Post Headquarters, Medical Administration facilities, a pharmacy, and offices for Plans Operations Training and Security (POTS).

This building originally contained only 19 rooms on two floors. The building was short and rectangular, and one of the smallest at the OHC. A single-story corridor led from the center of its south side to what is now S6226 to the south. This corridor was constructed from standardized 800 Series hospital covered walkway plans.

In 1945 several additions were constructed at S6225. Wing additions were constructed at each end of the building. These effectively doubled the building's length and turned its form from a simple rectangle to a shallow U shape. A small shed-roofed vestibule was constructed around the original, centrally located north entrance. Finally, a second story was added to the original one-story corridor. These additions were constructed from CCH Series drawings.

Lesser changes have occurred in the building's interior throughout its history. In 1974 the electrical system was replaced, and in 1977 the attic was insulated. In 1978 the lighting fixtures were changed from incandescent to fluorescent, and the heating system modified from a one-zone to a four-zone system. The corridor roof was renovated in 1986. The building's windows were replaced with modern aluminum-clad double-hung windows in 1987-1988. In

1993 window air conditioners were installed. Additional renovations to the interior were occurring as the building was evaluated in 1995.

Undocumented changes include the replacement of original interior and exterior doors and roofing material. The roof is now covered with three-tab asphalt shingles. Other undocumented changes include the installation of a suspended ceiling, carpet, wall panelling, and gypsum board in many of the rooms. The hallways and stairwells have new lighting fixtures and paneling, but are otherwise in original condition.

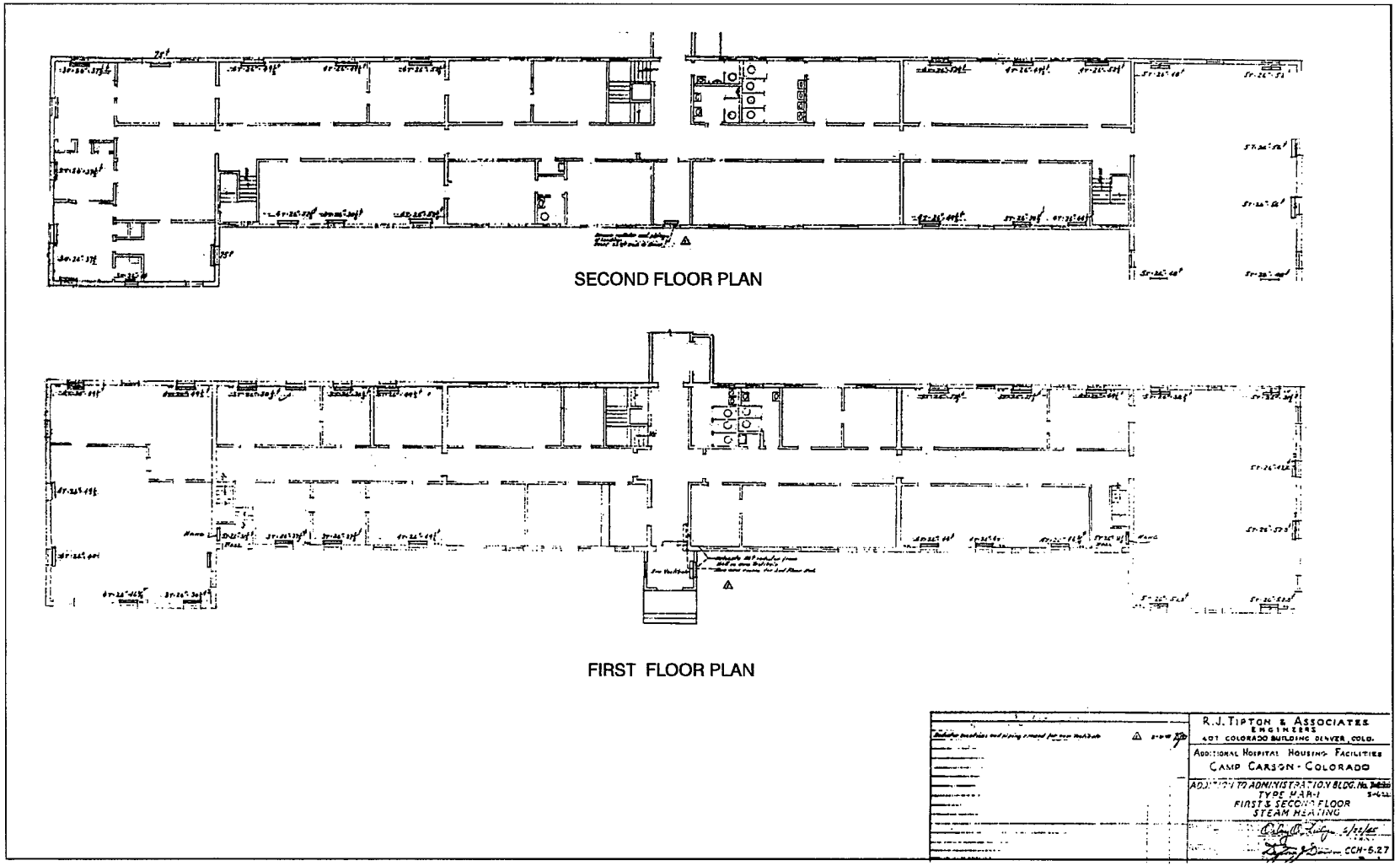


Figure V.2 5EP1778. First- and second-floor heating plans for Building S6225, Administration Building, CCH Series, Sheet 5.27.

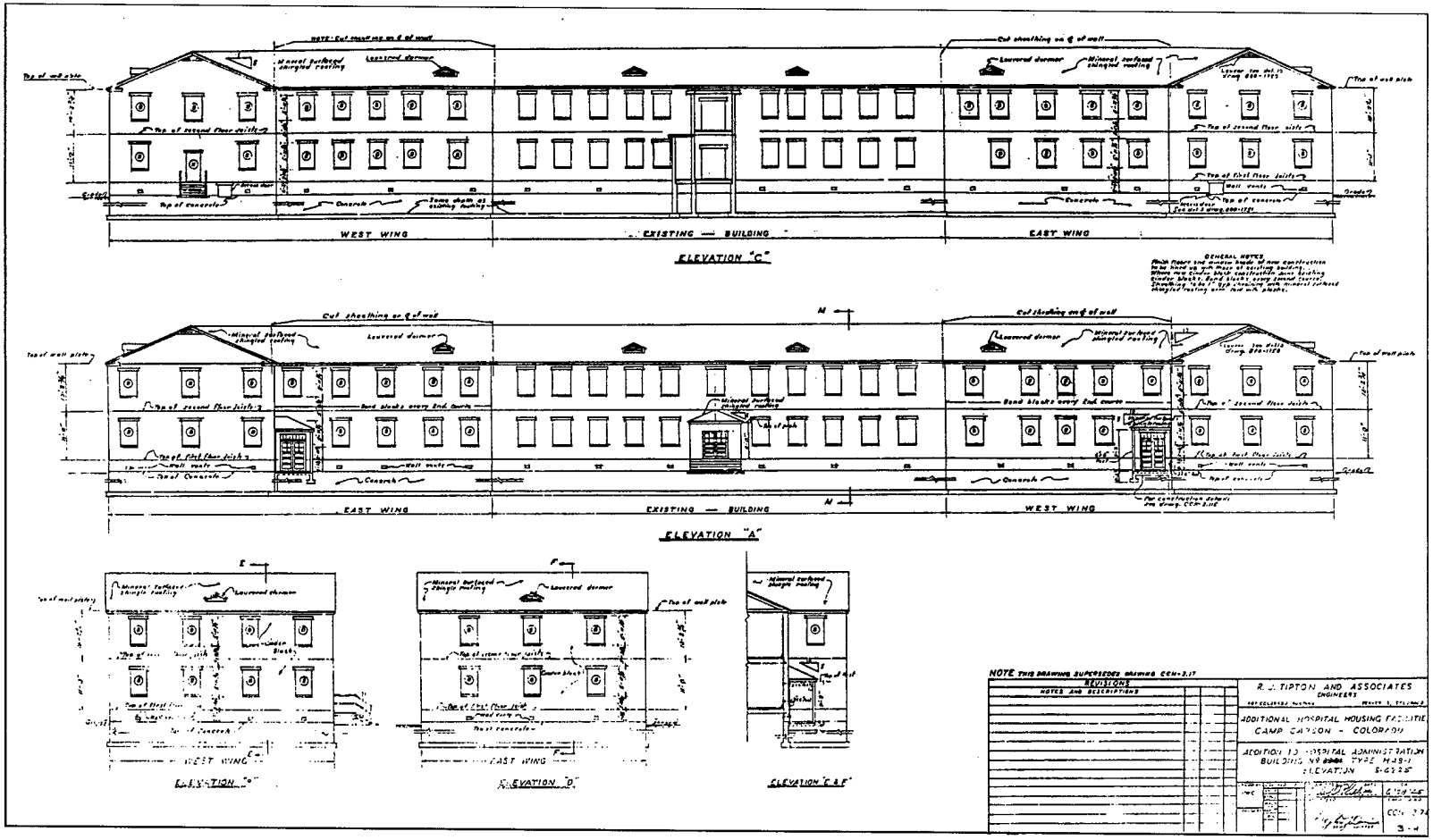


Figure V.3 5EP1778. Elevations for Building S6225, Administration Building, CCH Series, Sheet 3.74.

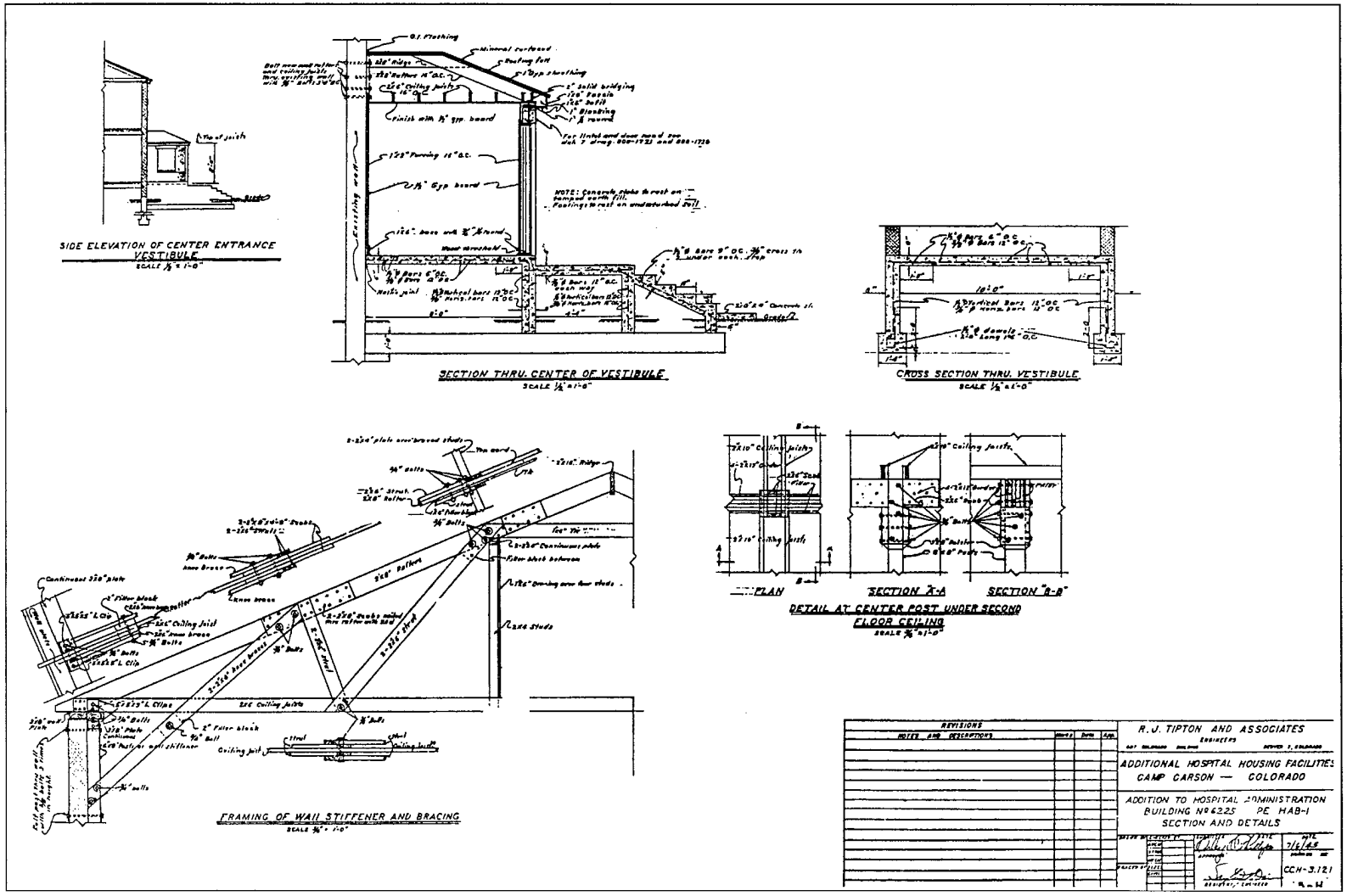


Figure V.4 5EP1778. Section and details for Building S6225, Administration Building, CCH Series, Sheet 3.121.

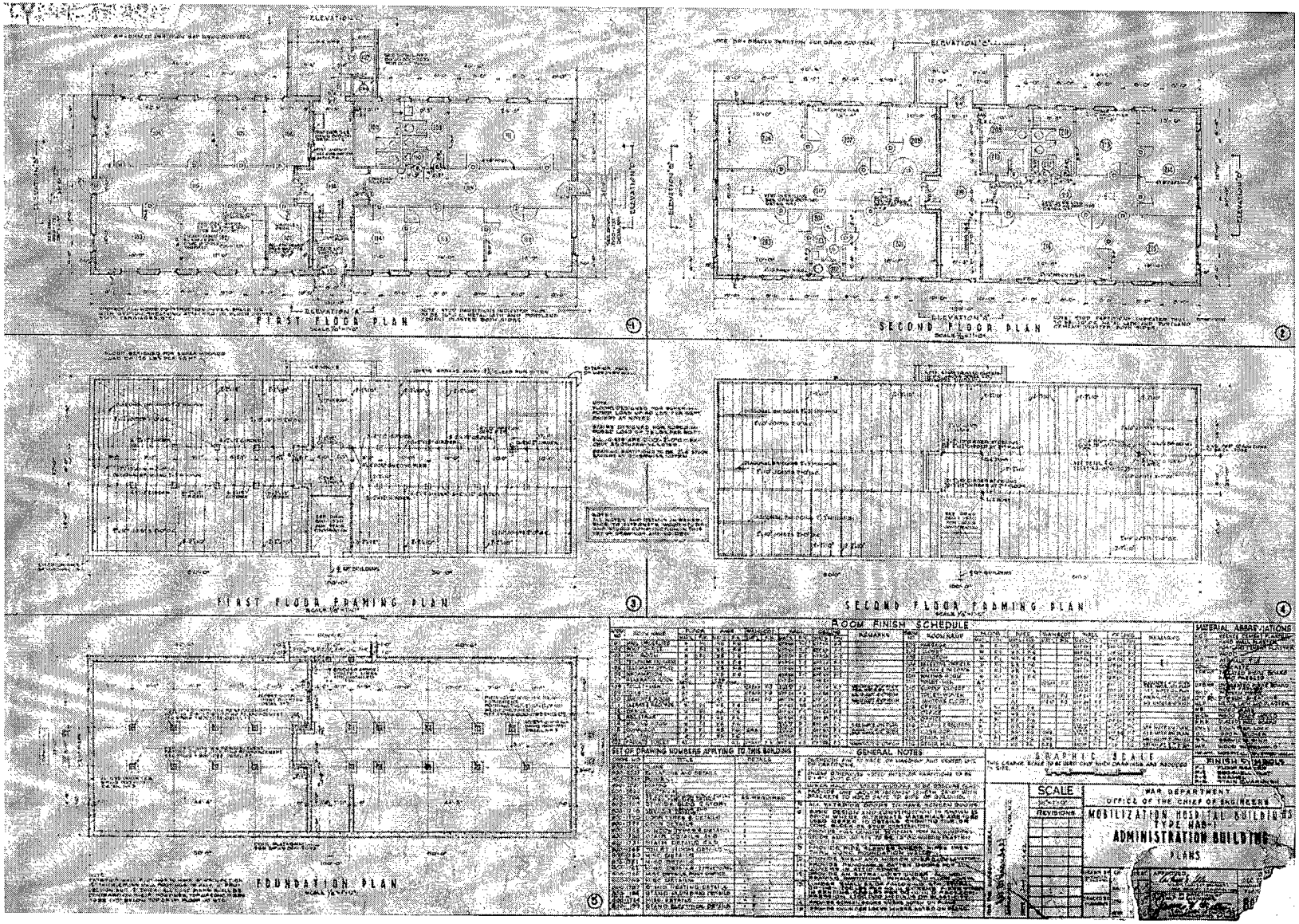


Figure V.5 5EP1778. Framing, foundation, and floor plans for Building S6225, Administration Building, 800 Series, Type HAB-1, Plan 800-2032.

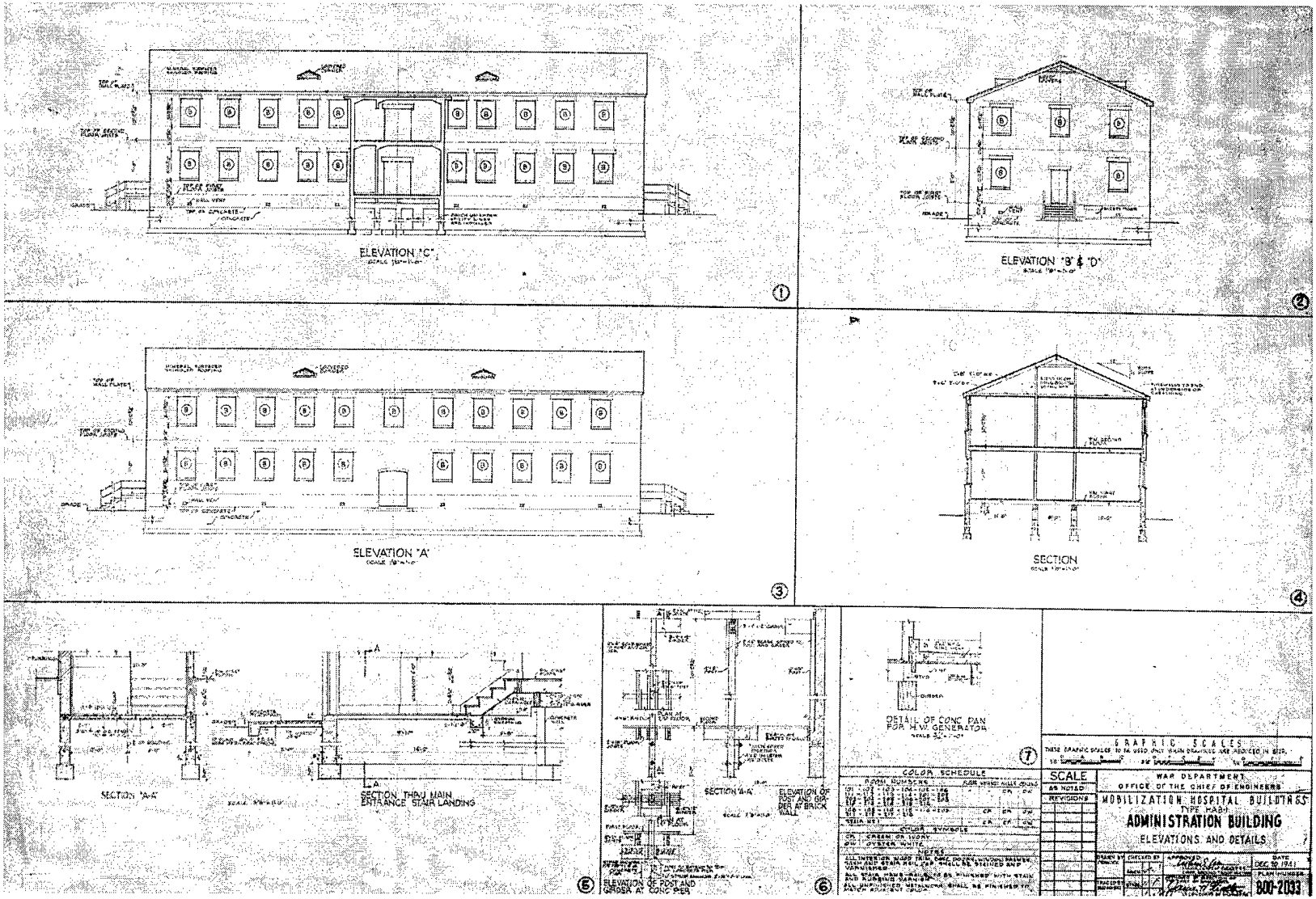


Figure V.6 5EP1778. Elevations and details for Building S6225, Administration Building, 800 Series, Type HAB-1, Plan 800-2033.



Figure V.7 5EP1778. Building S6225. Administration Building. Undated photograph of entrance during tenure as Post Headquarters.

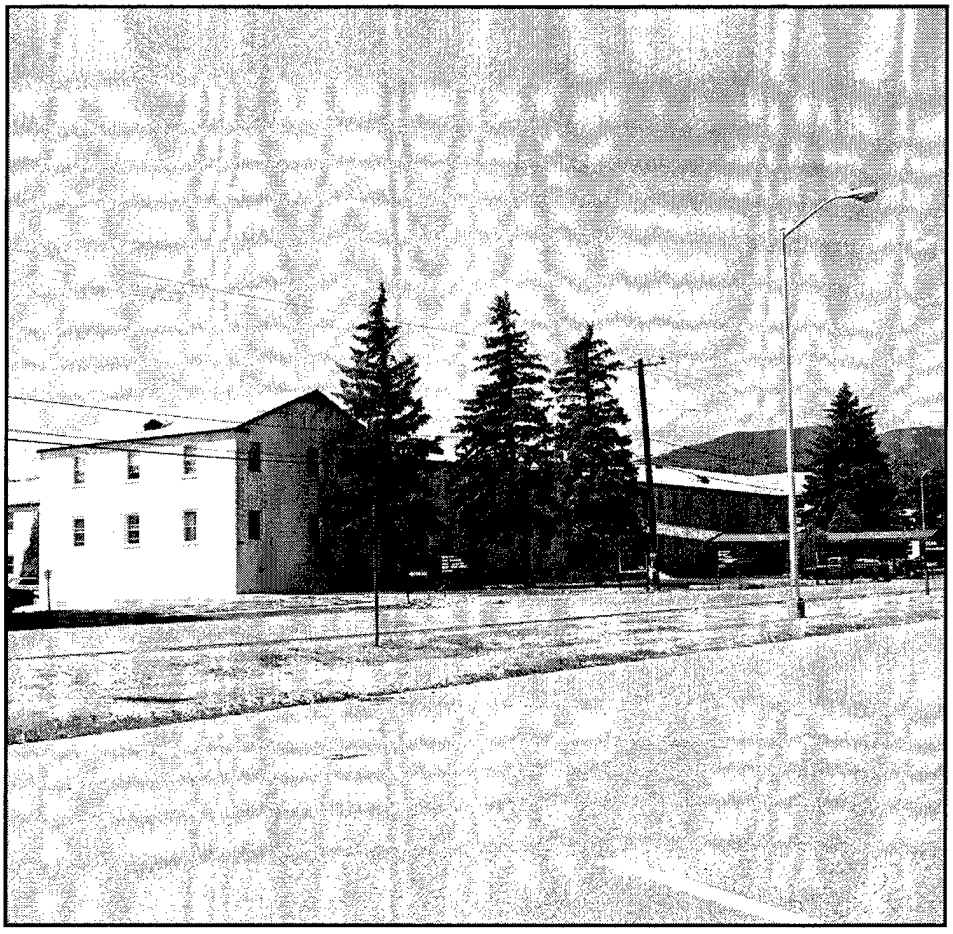


Figure V.8 5EP1778. Building S6225, Administration Building, 800 Series. Type HAB-1. Three-quarter view of north and east facades. Roll 17A, Exposure 9.

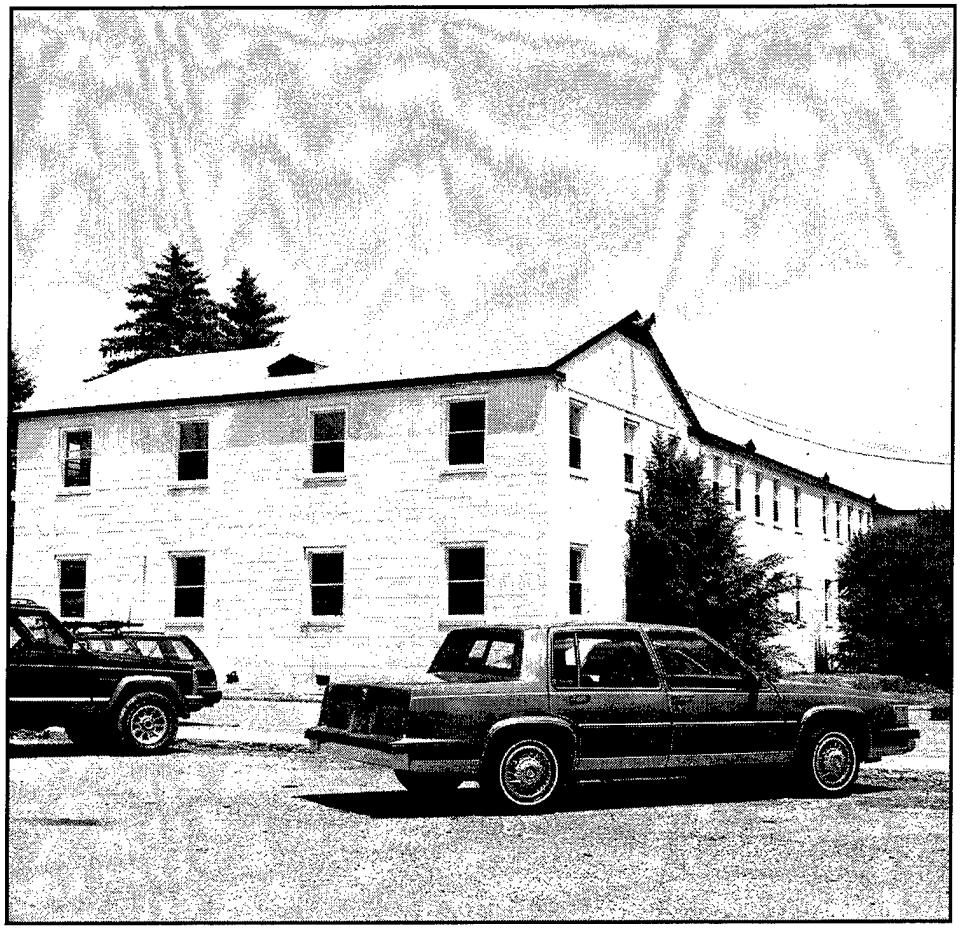


Figure V.9 5EP1778. Building S6225, Administration Building, 800 Series, Type HAB-1. Three-quarter view of south and west facades. Roll 11A, Exposure 9.



Figure V.10 5EP1778. Building S6225, Administration Building, 800 Series, Type HAB-1. Three-quarter view of south and east facades. Roll 17A, Exposure 5.

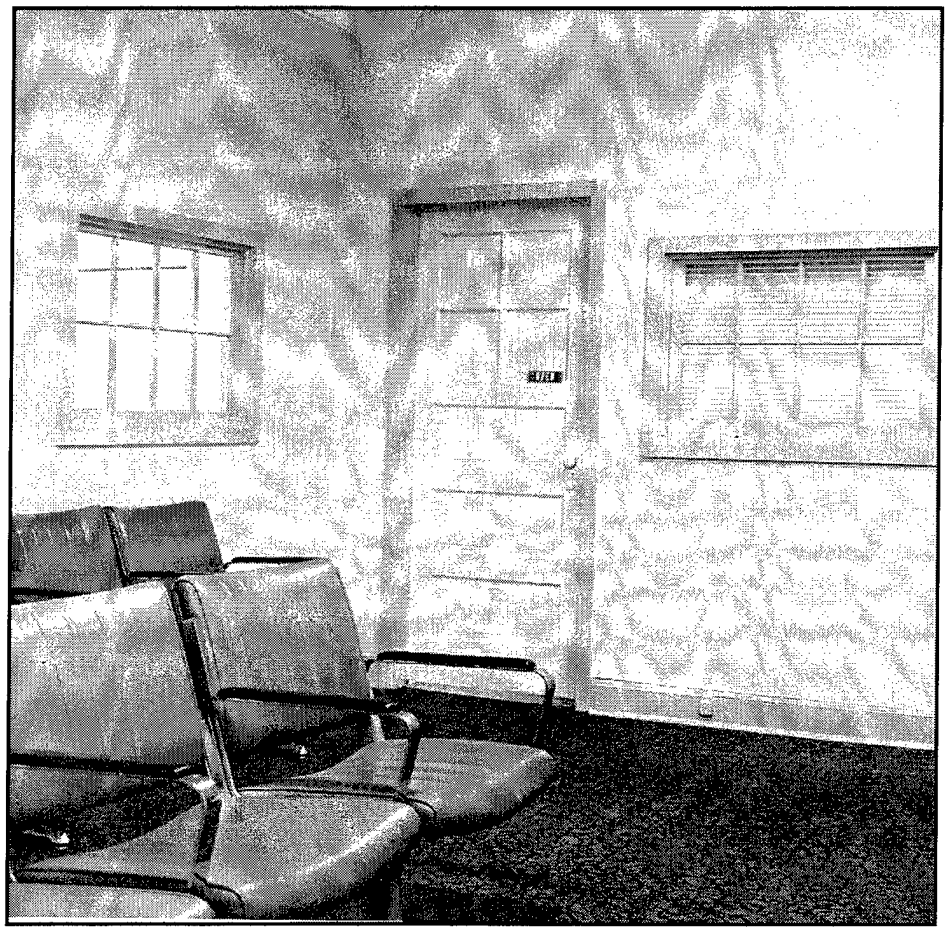


Figure V.11 5EP1778. Building S6225, Administration Building, 800 Series, Type HAB-1. View of room with windows and door on the second level of the east wing. Roll 4A, Exposure 2.

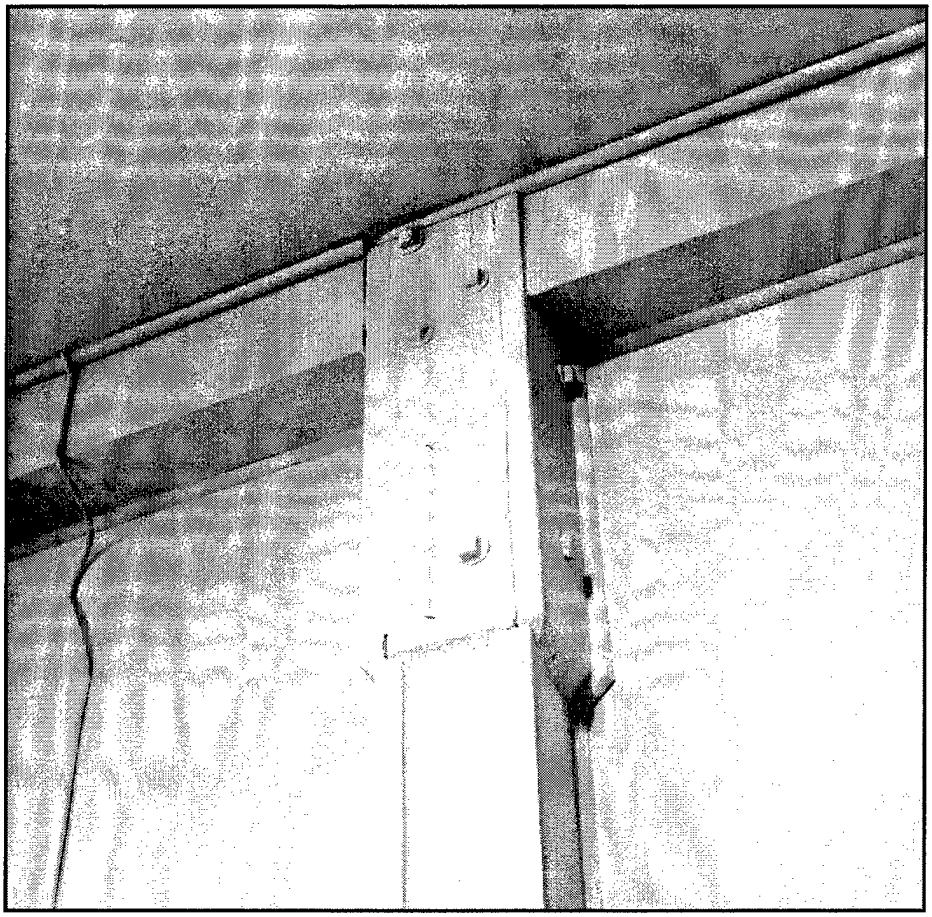


Figure V.12 5EP1778. Building S6225, Administration Building, 800 Series, Type HAB-1. Detail of wood column and joist in the second level of the west wing. Roll 4A, Exposure 12.



Figure V.13 5EP1778. West face of corridor connecting Buildings S6225 and S6226. View to the northeast. Roll 5A, Exposure 9.



Figure V.14 5EP1778. Interior shot of corridor connecting the second floors of Buildings S6225 and S6226. View to the south. Roll 4A, Exposure 8.



Figure V.15 5EP1778. Building S6225A, Vehicular Storage. Three-quarter view of south and east faces. Roll 3I, Exposure 6.

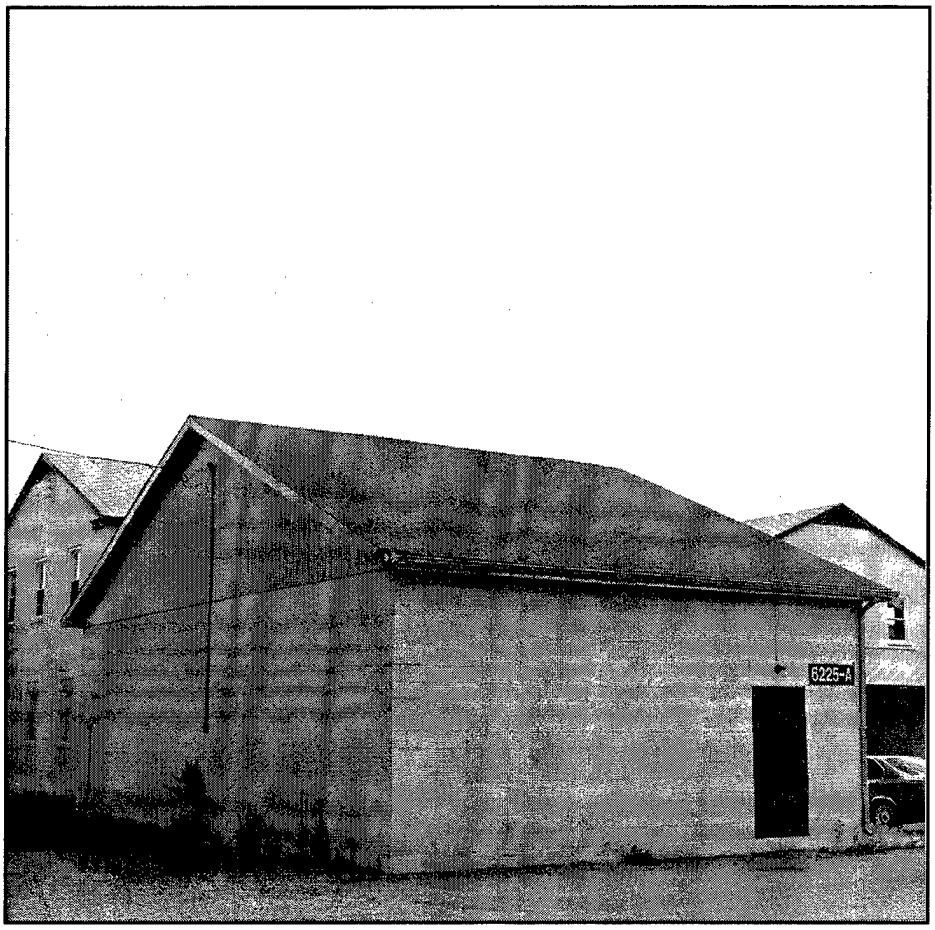


Figure V.16 5EP1778. Building S6225A, Vehicular Storage. Three-quarter view of north and west faces. Roll 31, Exposure 11.

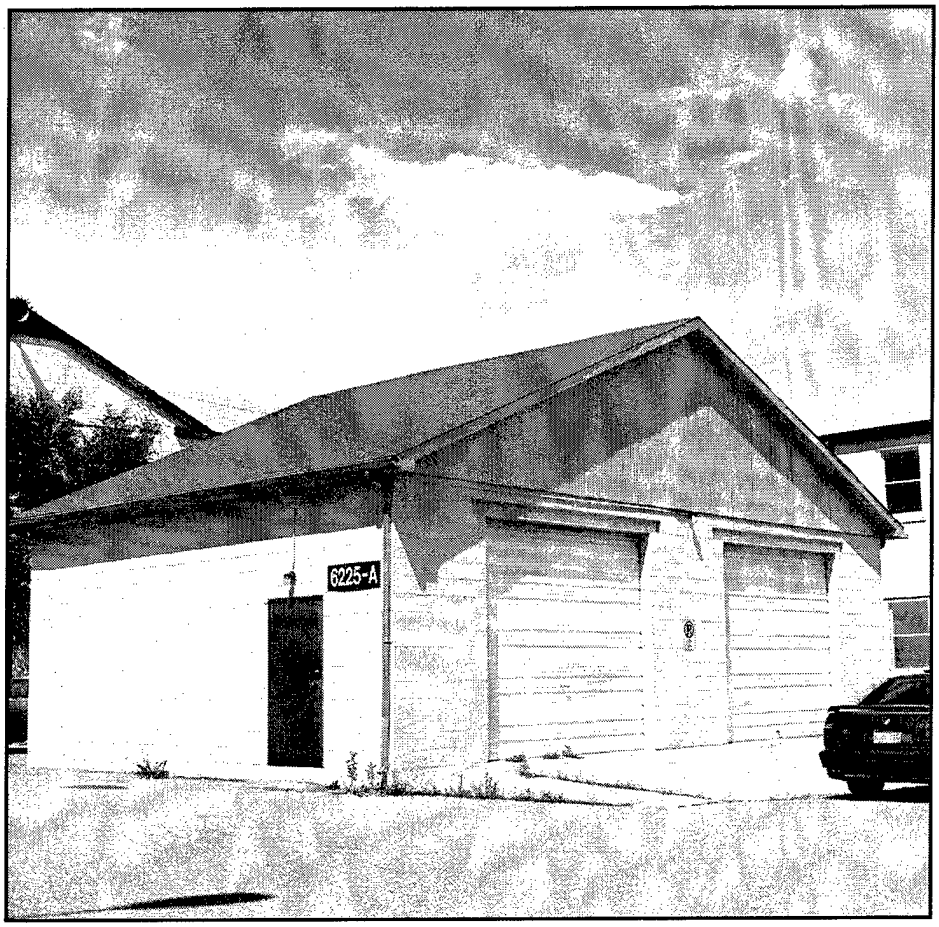


Figure V.17 5EP1778. Building S6225A, Vehicular Storage. Three-quarter view of south and west faces. Roll 61, Exposure 8.

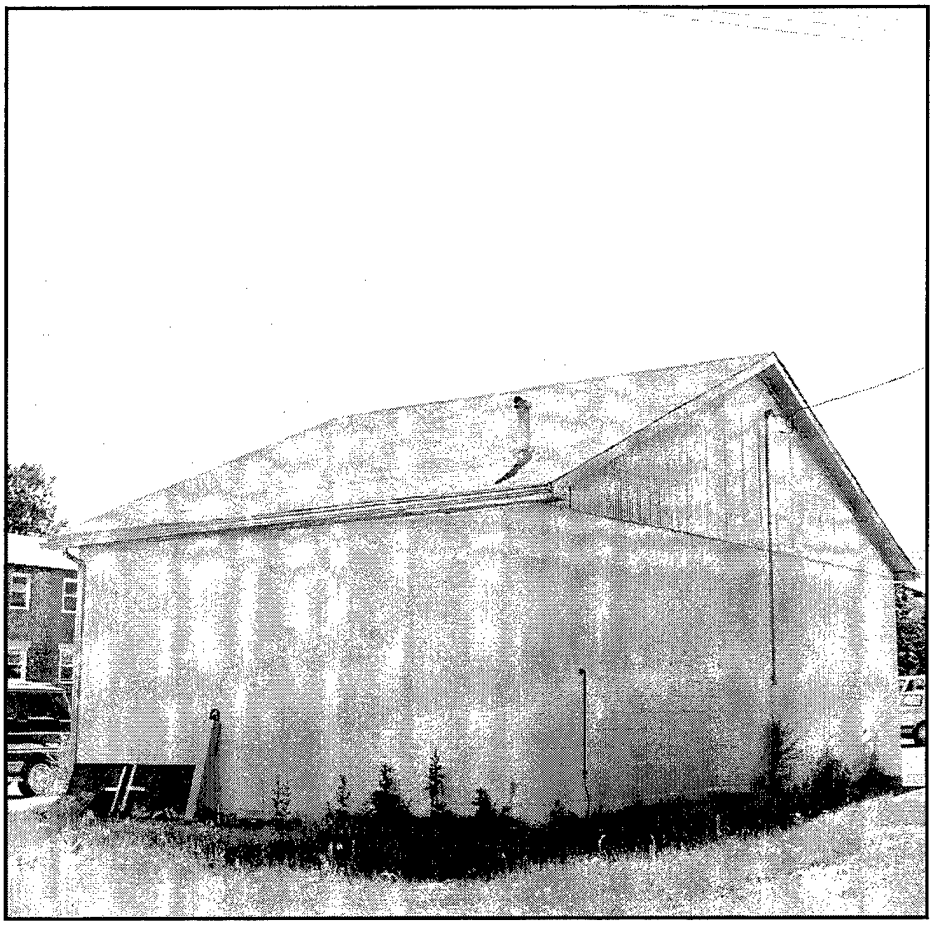


Figure V.18 5EP1778. Building S6225A, Vehicular Storage. Three-quarter view of north and east faces. Roll 71, Exposure 5.

Administration and Receiving S6226

Administration and Receiving S6226 is the only example of its Type (HAR-1) at the OHC. It was originally used as a general administration building to oversee daily operations of the complex. It contained a patient drop-off and admitting area, telegraph office, mail room, and post office on the first floor, and office rooms on the second floor.

Building S6226 is a U-shaped, basically symmetrical two-story structure. The deep offsets that form the legs of the U face north. The main portion of the building has dimensions of 140′-0" x 37′-0", while each offset measures 64′-8" x 37′-0". The two story 800 Series corridors connect the building at its center to S6225 to the north and to another corridor and the former patient wards to the south. A single-story CSA Series corridor connects S6226 to S6233 to the southwest.

The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls and piers. The foundation walls are one foot thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. A small offset near the building's junction with the south corridor originally held a hot potable water tank. This water was heated by the complex's central steam heating lines. It is not known if the system is still operational.

Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. Air vents occur at regular intervals along the first-floor line. These are covered with metal grates.

Building S6226's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature.

The structural system of S6226 consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, and piers. The formerly exterior north walls of each shallow offset remain, effectively dividing the building into three structural volumes. The floor system is wood-joist construction. The joists bear on interior, built-up longitudinal beams. The second-floor beams transfer loads to the foundation piers via solid wood pillars. Floor joists are covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. Interior partition walls are constructed of 2" x 4" lumber. Floor joists are doubled under partition walls. The roof is supported by wood-trussed rafters that bear on interior wood beams and the perimeter walls.

Building S6226 has six exterior entrances and four corridor entrances. Two exterior entrances sit on the east side of the building and four are on the west side.

Three west entrances sit under the ambulance drop-off described below. Two of these are at first-floor level. The third entrance is at grade level, which is several feet below first-floor level. This opens to a stair landing.

The southernmost west-facing entrance (part of the original construction) sits on a concrete platform. This platform has stairs that approach from the north. It has a large wood-frame shed-roofed porch. Attached to this porch is a second, enclosed wood-frame entrance that faces the parking lot to the northwest. This is joined to the cinder block corridor between S6226 and S6233. The northernmost west-facing entrance (part of the 1945 construction) has a small wood-frame enclosed porch. This porch has a wood-frame hip roof, windows, and a west-facing grade-level door.

The only porch that is original to the building covers the former ambulance entrance. Very little of the 1943 portion of the ambulance porch itself remains. This porch originally extended 19′ from the building edge. It sheltered a 7′-wide, 20′-long patient loading platform and a drive-through entrance for ambulances. In 1945 the loading platform was extended to 19′ wide and 24′ long. The porch roof was rebuilt to extend more than 25′ from the building edge. The original west entrance and stairs near the dock's north side were incorporated into the new platform. This entrance's north-facing stairs were removed and replaced with the current west-facing stairs.

The southernmost east-facing entrance (part of the original construction) has a small wood-frame shed-roofed porch. The other east-facing entrance (part of the 1945 construction) has a raised concrete platform with stairs that approach from the east. This platform has iron pipe railings and a wood-frame hip-roofed porch over it.

The 800 Series corridor entrances are centered on the north and south sides of Building S6226. These corridors are constructed of cinder block and have block pilasters at regular intervals along their walls.

Door and window placement in Building S6226 is symmetrical and occurs with rigid regularity. All exterior doors are outswinging and of metal construction. All were designed to have brick rowlock lintels, but were evidently constructed with typical pre-cast, reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels, and concrete sills. The east and west sides of S6226 each have one entrance with a single door. All other entrances have double doors.

All windows in the Administration and Receiving Building are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights. Most are 4′ wide and 5′-6" tall and appear singly. They are set in simple punched openings with plain, pre-cast, reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels. Sills consist of a rowlock course of red clay bricks. Windows occur most frequently at 4′ or 6′ intervals and, with one exception, have identical configurations on both floors except where interrupted by a door or corridor.

The north side of the structure has 12 windows on each floor. Six on each floor occur in the main part of the building, and six are in the north face of each offset. (A window at the center of the second floor's north facade was converted to a doorway with the 1945 second-story addition to the north corridor.) The south side also has 12 windows on each floor. The west side

has five windows on the first floor and nine on the second floor. The east side has seven windows on the first floor and nine on the second floor.

The structure's crawlspace is accessed from 3'-0" x 2'-0" grade-level openings. There is one such opening on each of the east and west sides. These have concrete lintels and solid wood hatches.

The gable roof is moderately pitched and supported by wood-trussed rafters. Two louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents are symmetrically arranged on the north- and south-facing slopes of the principle building mass. One similar dormer vent graces each of the east- and west-facing slopes of both offsets. Additional louvered vents sit under the gable peaks. Boxed eaves overhang 6", and the gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. The cornice consists of a single 1" x 12" board topped with a strip of crown molding. The original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles.

The interior of Building S6226 has been remodeled several times, leaving little original-finish material visible. Modern additions to the interior include carpeting, wall paper, gypsum board and a suspended tiled ceiling with fluorescent light fixtures.

The current layout of the interior space still reflects the functionality of the building's original purpose. Each floor originally had 10'-1" high ceilings that have since been lowered by dropped ceilings. The original doubly loaded 7'-6"-wide central hall runs the length of both levels. This hall was extended into both offsets during their 1945 construction (see below). The original hall was partitioned in several places by single and double doorways. In 1945 all the single doorway partitions in the hall were enlarged to double doorways. The hallways terminated in both offsets at a scissor stairwell. These are still present.

The building as designed (see 800 Series Drawings sheets 1928-1933) contained a third, larger scissor stairwell adjacent to the original north entrance. This stairwell was designed to have three risers that led from the main hallway to the first landing, and 11 parallel risers that ran in a straight line adjacent to the north-south hall to the second floor. The original north entrance of the building was to enter at the level of the first landing. After construction of the north corridor, the north-south hall stairs were removed. The run of 11 risers was expanded to 14. This longer run of stairs extended through what would have been the building's north exterior wall. Several risers and the first-floor landing had to be enclosed with a bumped out cinder block wall. This enclosure sits at the junction of S6226 and its north corridor. Its stairwell is entered at the first-floor level from the corridor.

When constructed, Building S6226 housed several functions. The first floor contained a typical emergency room, receiving area, examination rooms, waiting areas, reception area, and registrar's office. The first floor was also home to the post office, telephone exchange, and mail room. The second floor was devoted to offices. Over time these spaces were gradually converted almost entirely to offices.

The corridor leading to S6225 has ceiling heights of 11'-0" and 8'-7" and is 8'-6" wide. This flat-roofed corridor has cinder block pilasters at 12'-0" intervals along the outside faces of the corridor walls.

The corridor leading to the east-west-running corridor of the medical wards south of S6226 is 18'-9" wide. This flat-roofed corridor has three passageways or ramps. The first passageway is level and leads from the first floor of S6226 to the first floor of the intersecting corridor. The second is a ramp. It leads from the first floor of S6226 to the second floor of the intersecting corridor. The third, also a ramp, leads from the second floor of S6226 to the first floor of the intersecting corridor. A solid, waist-high wood rail separates the two ramps. At the vertical intersection of the ramps, this rail breaks to allow a transition from one ramp to another. The ceiling height varies parallel to the ramp slopes. The corridor has both flat and vaulted ceilings. The ramps are surfaced with rubber runners that partially cover the original green linoleum flooring. Original wood molding remains in place. Green and white paint covers the walls. The exterior walls are smooth, with no protruding cinder block pilasters.

The original flooring materials in Building S6226 were probably asphalt tile and wood. Many of the rooms have since been fully carpeted.

The original wall finish was probably painted metal lath and cement plaster and gypsum sheathing. Walls had a wainscot of enameled pressed fiber board. Many of these surfaces have been removed or covered with modern gypsum board and wood paneling. Ceilings originally had painted gypsum sheathing. Ceilings and walls were finished with both flat and enamel-based off-white paints. The walls have since been refinished with gypsum board, wall paneling and new paint. The ceiling has been covered with modern acoustical tile.

Building S6226's original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4" wood sills. Many of these casings and sills remain, though all windows and most of the doors have been replaced and all woodwork has been repainted. Scuttles providing service access to the attic and crawlspace were probably located in the hallways.

The original trim work probably consisted of the door and window casings and wood base molding. The base molding typically has one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line. Much of this molding is intact, though it has been repainted several times.

Heat is supplied to Building S6226 through metal steam grills (radiators) supplied by the OHC's central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and 800 Series corridors. Air conditioning units were installed in S6226 in 1975, 1979, and 1987. Sprinkler heads from the building's original fire sprinkler system protrude through the lowered ceilings.

According to Real Property Records, Building S6226 has served various functions of a Hospital and Administration General Purpose facility. Barnes (1992:50) further specifies uses of the building as a Hospital Clinic and a Medical Administration Building. Following the

Korean War, the building housed Outpatient Services for a time, as well as an emergency room and Neuro-Psychiatric Clinic.

This building originally had a shallow U-shaped form. A large two-story corridor connected the building to the patient ward complex to the south. Though not designed with a north-facing corridor, a single-story corridor was constructed at the north entrance sometime before 1945. This corridor connected S6226 to S6225. Both of these were constructed from 800 Series standard hospital covered walkway designs.

In 1945 additions were constructed at the ends of each wing. These effectively turned the building's form into a deep U shape (see CCH Series Drawings 3.31-3.35). The windows, foundation, and attic vents in the original gable ends of the offset were removed and installed in the north face of the new offset. The old window openings were either blocked shut or enlarged for doorways. At that time a second story was added to the original one-story corridor to the north and an ambulance drop-off area on the building's west side was enlarged (see below). These modifications were constructed from CCH Series drawings.

In 1970 a one-story combination corridor and ambulance loading dock was constructed at the building's southwest corner. The corridor was constructed from CSA Series plans drawn in 1970. It joins S6226 with the adjacent building S6233. The single-bay corridor bends to align with the northeast corner of S6233. At the corridor's center is a vehicle drive-through that originally served as a loading and unloading area for patients arriving or departing the OHC by ambulance.

The 1970 corridor has a poured-concrete foundation and Concrete Masonry Unit (CMU block) walls. These walls have irregularly spaced vertical control joints and interior pilasters, constructed of steel and concrete reinforced CMU blocks. The walls are painted white. The floor is supported by wood joists. The corridor has a very low gabled (almost flat) roof with slightly overhung boxed eaves. These eaves are covered with a simple fascia board and gutter. The roof is continuous over the ambulance drop-off.

Four windows occur at irregular intervals along each side of the corridor measuring 3′-0" x 3′-6". Their sills are at varying heights from grade because they follow the floor line of the ramped hallway, which rises from about 18" above grade at the ambulance drop-off to the floor-level corridor entrances at the buildings.

Most of the 1970 corridor, though protected by walls and roof, is not fully enclosed. Patients unloaded at the ambulance drop-off traveled up a ramp almost to the corridor's joint before encountering the first doorway. Once inside these double doors the patients traveled around the corner to a second set of doors. These doors were once the exterior entrances to either S6233 or S6226. Once through these, patients were inside the building. Existing non-original stairs at S6233 and an existing non-original ramp at S6226 were removed to accommodate the new corridor.

The corridor's hallway has painted block walls and a painted gypsum wallboard ceiling. Wood sliding doors over the drive-through entrances and a wood bridge that spanned the drive-through opening when not occupied have been removed.

A short wood-frame enclosure was constructed sometime after completion of the corridor. This faces the parking lot to the northwest and connects to the intersection between the 1945 ambulance platform and the CSA Series corridor linking S6226 and S6233. It has an open entrance, and shelters a ramp that leads from grade level to the first-floor level of the buildings.

Wood-frame porches covering two secondary entrances on Building S6226's east and west sides were also late additions, constructed sometime after 1945.

Lesser changes have occurred in Building S6226's interior throughout its history. In 1974 the electrical system was upgraded and the emergency room remodeled. For three years after this, the building served as a hospital. In 1975 a window air conditioner was installed at an unknown location.

In 1977 the attic was insulated and the building's category code was changed to a Hospital (clinic). In 1978 the lighting fixtures were changed from incandescent to fluorescent. The corridor roof was renovated in 1986 and the building's windows were replaced with modern aluminum-clad double-hung windows. Several additional window air conditioners and/or evaporative coolers were added in 1987.

The building was completely remodeled again in 1991 for use as a Medical Administration Building. This project added carpet, wallpaper, gypsum board, and a suspended acoustical tile ceiling to the interior. The building's category code was again changed in 1992. A subsequent conversion in late 1992 resulted in unspecified alterations. Undocumented changes include the replacement of original interior and exterior doors and roofing material. The roof is now covered with three-tab asphalt shingles.

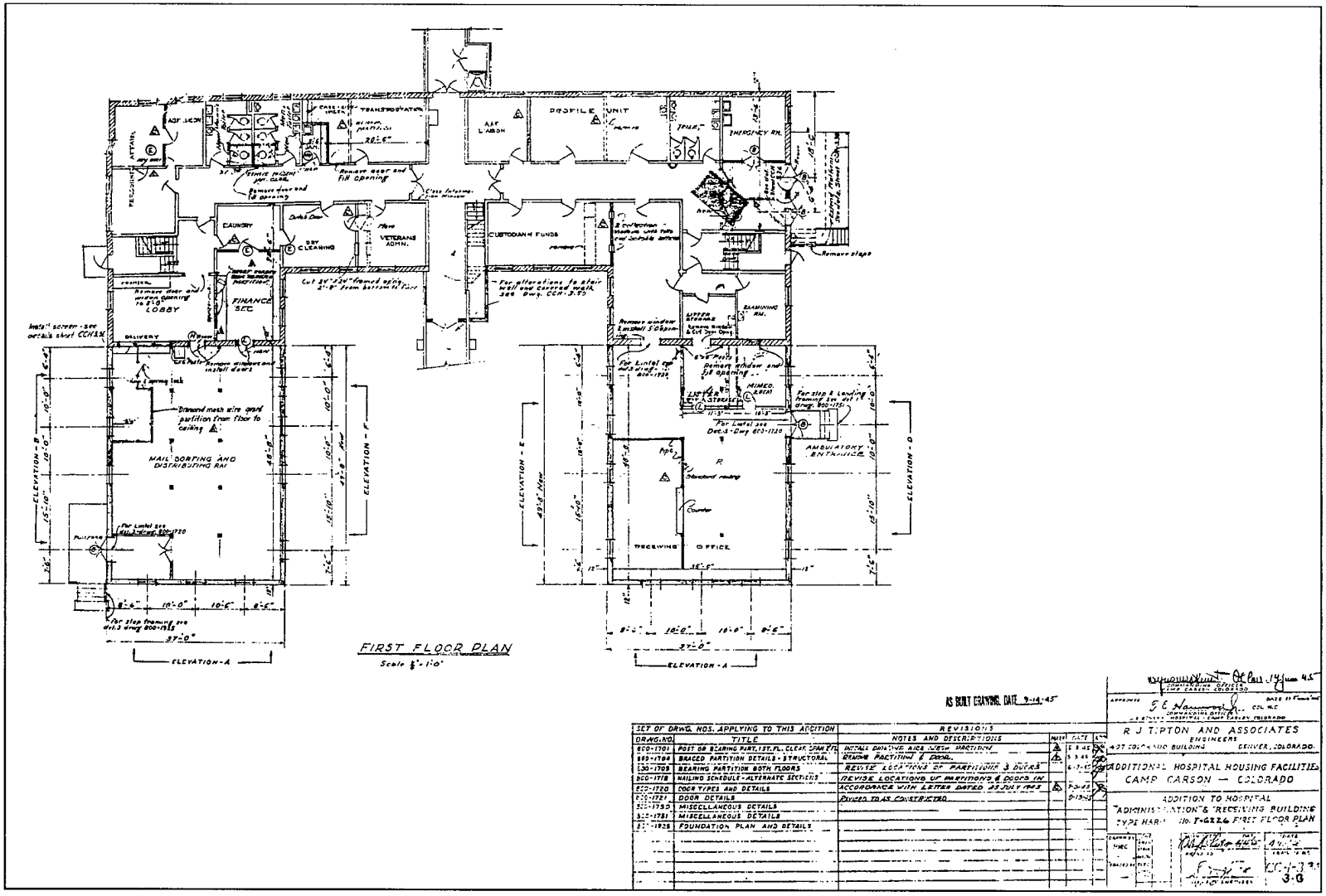


Figure V.19 5EP1778. First-floor plan for Building S6226, Administration and Receiving, CCH Series, Sheet 3.34.

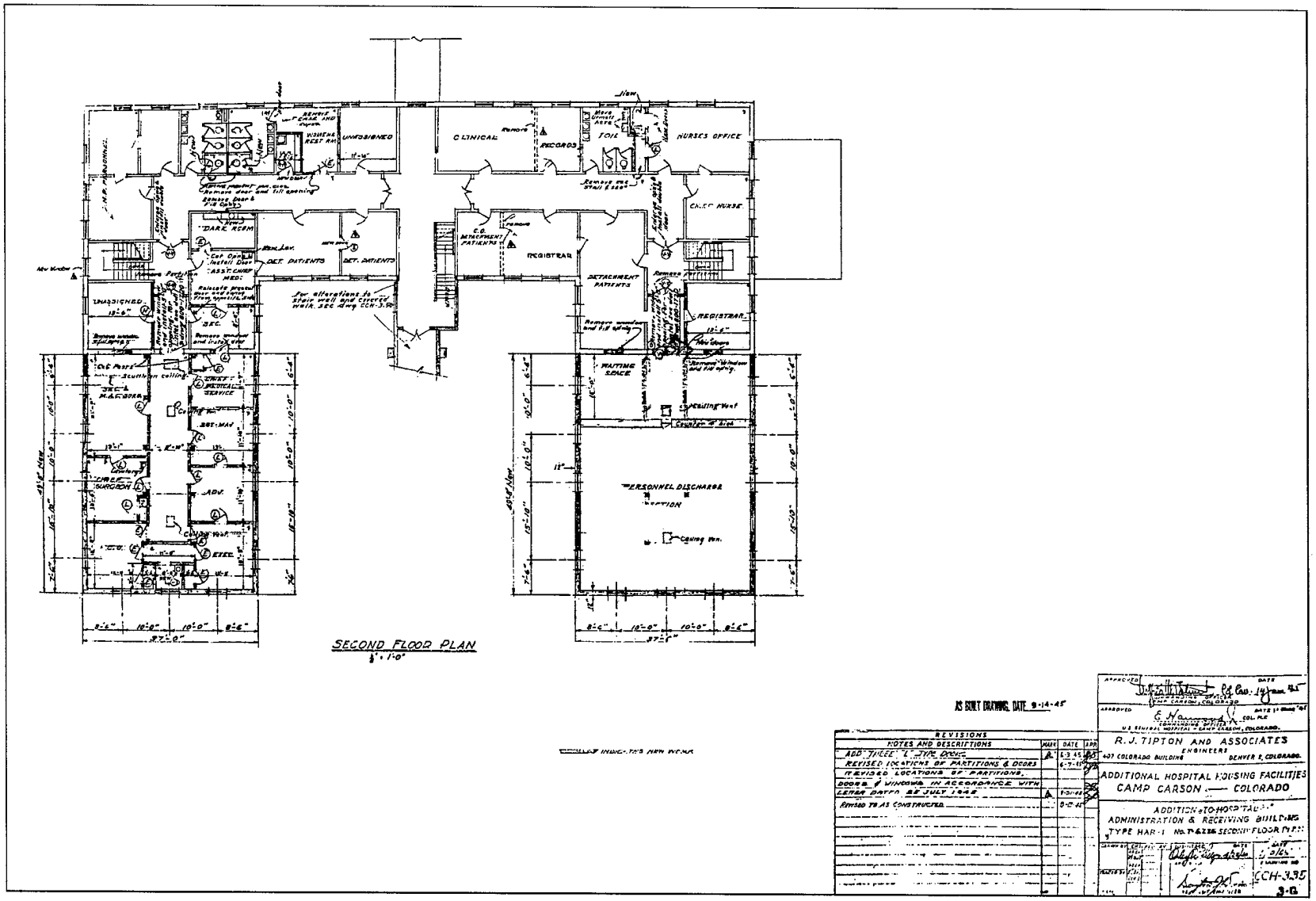


Figure V.20 5EP1778. Second-floor plan for Building S6226, Administration and Receiving, CCH Series, Sheet 3.35.

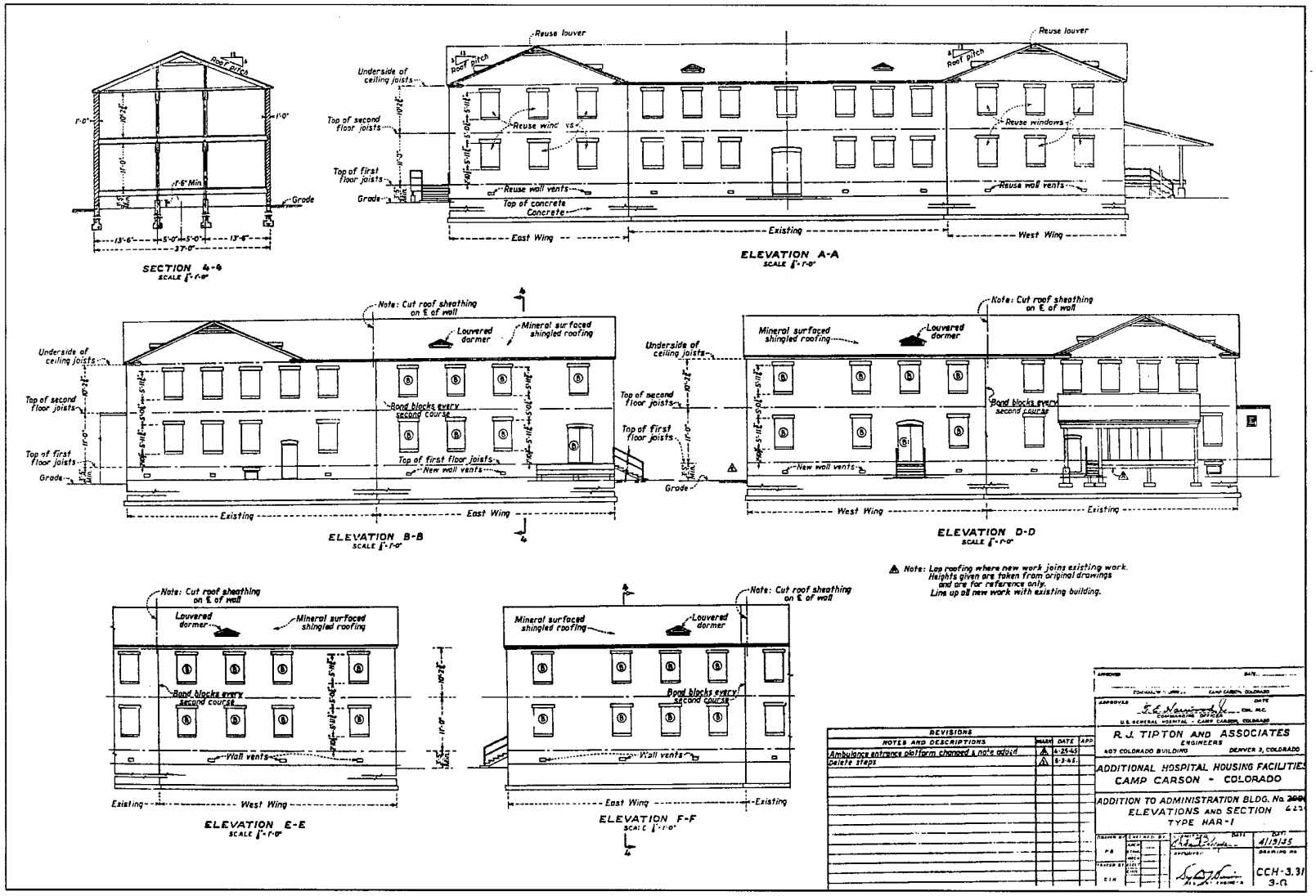


Figure V.21 5EP1778. Elevations and section for Building S6226, Administration and Receiving, CCH Series, Sheet 3.31.

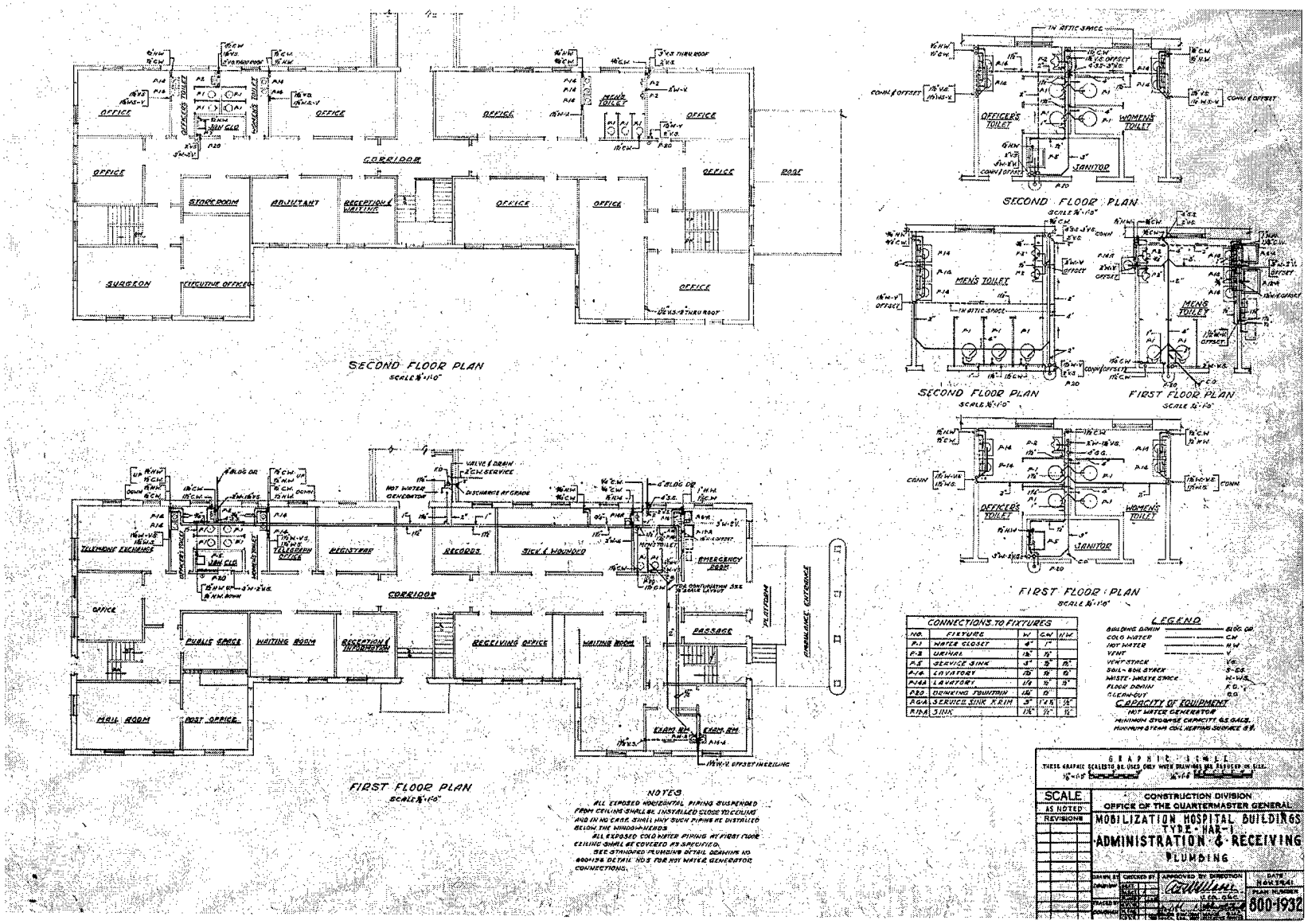


Figure V.22 5EP1778. First- and second-floor plumbing plan for Building S6226, Administration and Receiving, 800 Series, Type HAR-1, Plan 800-1932.

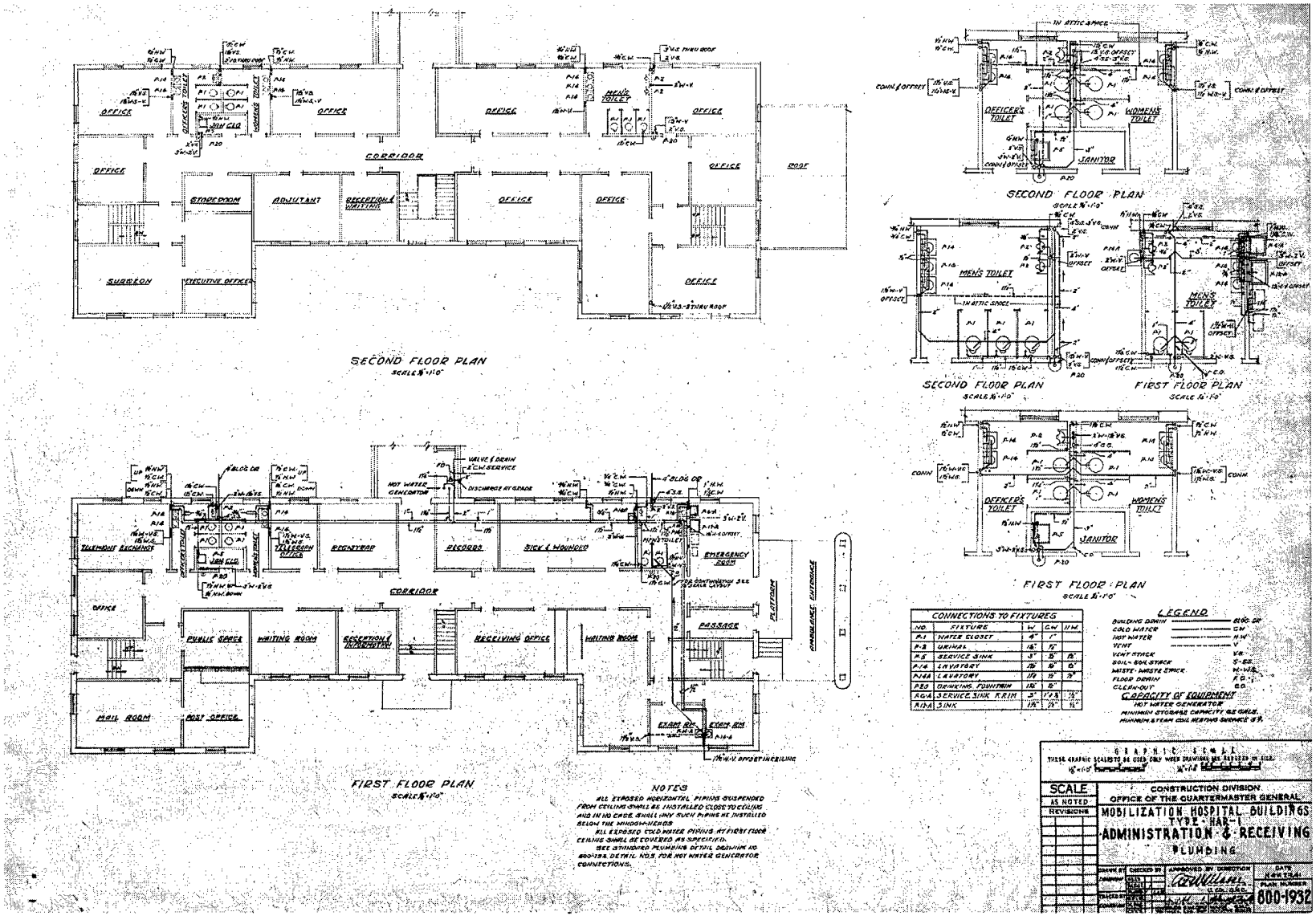


Figure V.23 5EP1778. Elevations for Building S6226, Administration and Receiving, 800 Series, Type HAR-1, Plan 800-1928.



Figure V.24 5EP1778. Building S6226, Administration and Receiving, 800 Series, Type HAR-1. Three-quarter view of south and east facades of east wing. Roll 9B, Exposure 8.



Figure V.25 5EP1778. Building S6226, Administration and Receiving, 800 Series, Type HAR-1. Three-quarter view of north and east facades of east wing. Roll 9B, Exposure 2.



Figure V.26 5EP1778. Building S6226, Administration and Receiving, 800 Series, Type HAR-1. West elevation of west wing. Roll 6B, Exposure 12.



Figure V.27 5EP1778. Building S6226, Administration and Receiving, 800 Series, Type HAR-1. Three-quarter view of north and west facades of west wing. Roll 6B, Exposure 9.

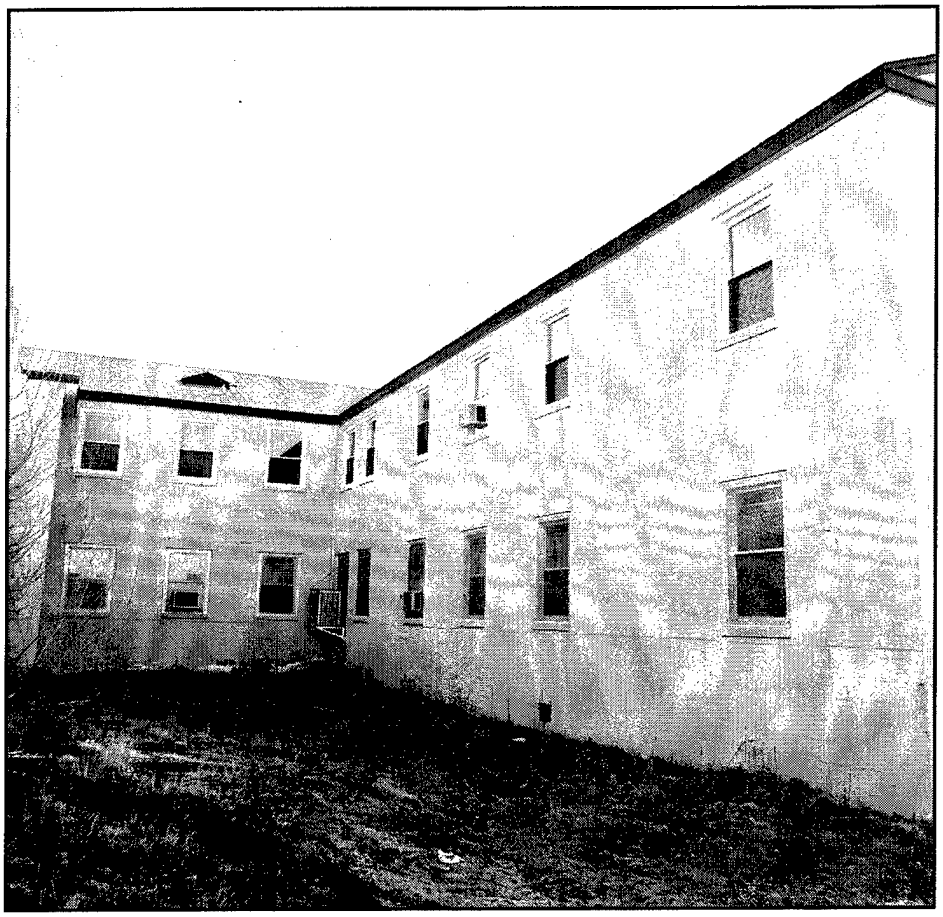


Figure V.28 5EP1778. Building S6226, Administration and Receiving, 800 Series, Type HAR-1. Three-quarter view of north and east facades of west wing. Roll 6B, Exposure 5.



Figure V.29 5EP1778. West face of corridor connecting Building S6226 to corridor which runs east-west, south of S6226. View to the southeast. Roll 7B, Exposure 6.

Hospital Clinics

Hospital clinics are those that originally provided medical services to patients at the Hospital Complex. There are three clinic buildings at the OHC. Building S6232 (Central Services and Occupational Therapy/Clinic Building) was built according to the CCH-3.10 plan. Building S6243 (Clinic) was based upon Type HC-1, and S6233 (Surgery and X-Ray/Hospital Clinic) was based upon Type HSXR-1. See Table V.1 for a list of OHC functional categories, building numbers and their corresponding plan construction codes.

These three buildings are generally located in the north-central portion of the hospital complex. While S6232 is connected to S6233 by a corridor, Building S6243 is separated from the others by four ward buildings. All three buildings are connected to the hospital complex's network of corridors.

All three clinic buildings are similar in construction, and S6233 and S6243 have similar massing. Each, however, has a different layout. Building S6233 has singly loaded corridors, as does the second floor of S6232. Building S6243 has doubly loaded corridors, as does the first floor of S6232. None originally had offset entries, though these were later constructed at S6232 and S6243 and possibly at S6232. (It is not known if an existing doorway into an added offset provides access to the building itself.)

The interior appearance of the three clinics when evaluated varied widely. Building S6233 has been gutted in preparation for demolition. Building S6243 was largely intact, except where some wainscot siding had been replaced and original dental equipment removed. Building S6232 has been enlarged and remodeled several times. It is still used, though few, if any, original interior finishes remain.

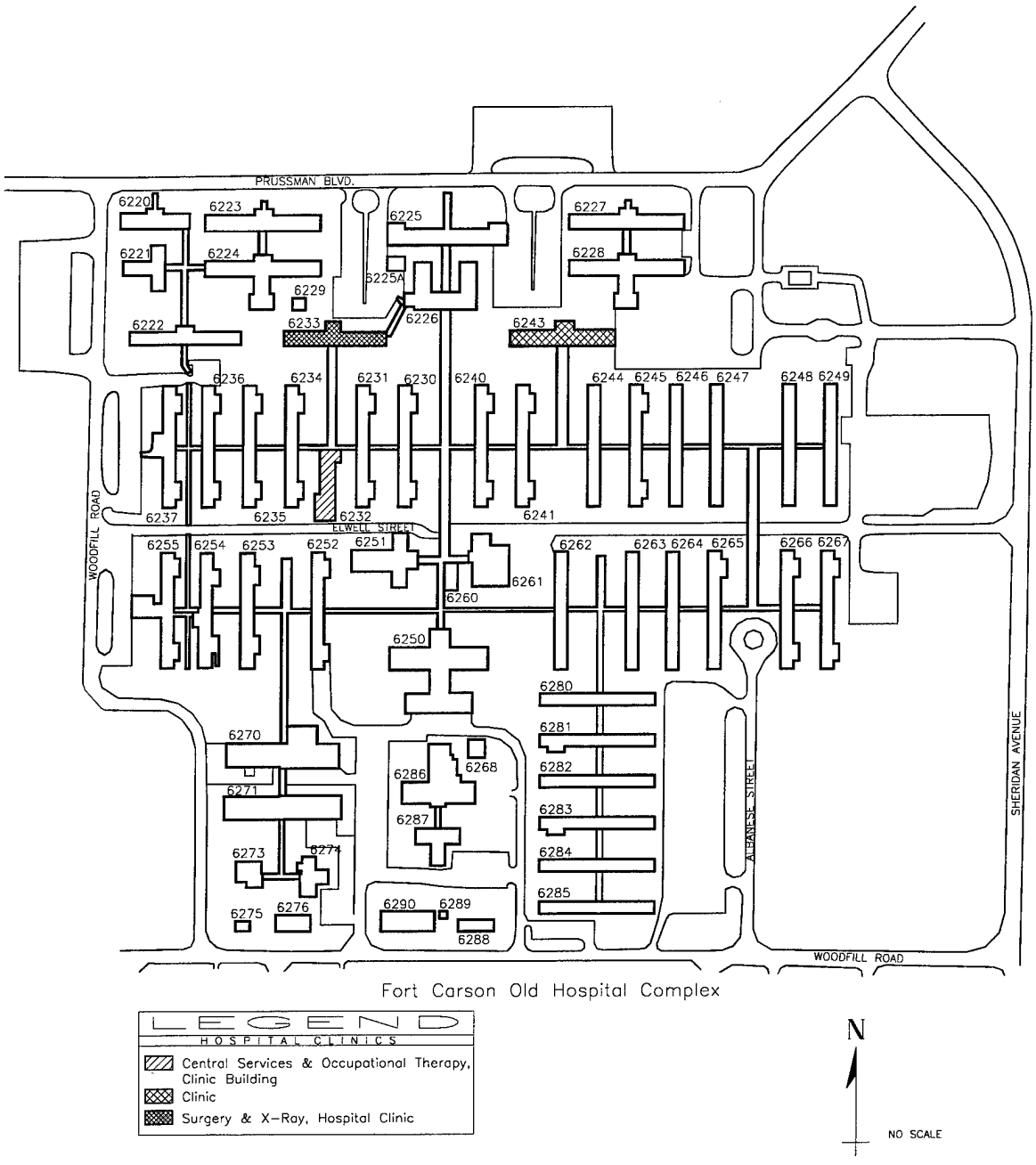


Figure V.30 5EP1778. Location of clinics, surgery, x-ray, and central services.

Central Services and Occupational Therapy, Clinic Building S6232

The only building at the OHC built with plan CCH-3.10 is Central Services and Occupational Therapy (Clinic Building) S6232. This relatively small two-story building was a late addition to the complex. Building S6232 as originally constructed was a simple rectangle bordered on its north side by a two-story corridor. It looked and functioned much like the 800 Series buildings in the complex. It contained the hospital's Occupational Therapy complex on its first floor and its Central Services on its second floor. An initial scheme evidently included plans for a porch, which was noted as deleted on CCH Series drawings dated June 1945. Corridors on the building's north side link it to adjacent S6234, S6231 and S6233.

The two-story building originally had a doubly loaded corridor along its first floor and a singly loaded corridor along its second floor's east (eave) wall. According to "as built" CCH plans, the first-floor hall terminated at a large open workshop room. The rooms off the corridor were occupied by ceramics, weaving, and bookbinding areas, and storage and office space.

The second-floor hall connected the corridor entrance to the building with a large room identified as "General Arts and Crafts." This floor also contained the Central Services area, consisting of a Supply Room, an Oxygen Room, a Clean Up and Work Room, and a counter near a small lobby space.

Building S6232 is unique within the OHC for several reasons. The building was not part of the complex's original layout. It sits awkwardly between patient wards S6231 and S6232. It is only slightly longer than half the length of its neighboring ward buildings. With the addition of a later wing, the building's backwards L shape extends well beyond the end wall line of the other patient ward buildings surrounding S6232. This is one of the few exceptions within the rigid grid pattern of the OHC. The original building is also wider than the standard 32′-4" width of most 800 Series buildings. Two later offsets on the northeast corner of the building also have non-standard dimensions, and give the building a highly irregular form. The building's main dimensions are 157′-3" x 32′-4". The wing measures 58′-7" x 10′-0". The offset measures 16′-0" x 21′-0", with a smaller 6′-8" square offset on its south side.

The main building's construction, openings, and materials are standard within the semi-permanent buildings of the OHC. Only the hipped roof and singly loaded corridor vary from typical 800 Series design. The roof over the wing addition has a lesser pitch than that of the original roof. Singly loaded corridors appear only at building S6233, also a clinic type building.

The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls, and piers. The foundation walls are one foot thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. A crawlspace under the hall floor holds utilities.

Cinder block construction carries the walls of the original building and new wing from foundation to roof line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint

and have since been repainted. Air vents occur at regular intervals along the first-floor line. These are covered with metal grates. The walls of the wing and attached vestibule are constructed of CMU blocks.

Building S6232's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature.

The structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, and piers. The floor system is wood-joist construction. Joists bear on interior, built up longitudinal beams. The second-floor beams transfer loads to the foundation piers via solid wood pillars. Floor joists are covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. Interior partition walls are constructed of 2" x 4" wood studs. Floor joists are doubled under partition walls. The roof is supported by wood-trussed rafters that bear on the interior wood beams and the perimeter walls.

The building has five exterior entrances and two entrances from the adjacent two-story corridors. Three exterior entrances face east, two face west. These have single doors. Two east-facing exterior entrances are accessed by 6'-2" x 5'-0" concrete loading docks with metal pipe railings. These enter the wing and attached vestibule. They are constructed of wood. The third entrance enters onto a stairwell landing. It has a metal door under a small wood canopy.

Both west-facing exterior entrances are adjacent to each other. One has a typical set of concrete stairs and a concrete stoop with metal pipe railings. The other has a set of doors that have no stoop. All the west-facing doors are metal.

The two-story corridor that bisects the building is accessible from both levels. This corridor has a ceiling height of 10'-1" and is 9'-7" wide. It has vaulted ceilings and one-over-one light double-hung aluminum sash windows. The interior is finished with both original and replacement linoleum flooring and painted walls and ceilings.

Door and window placement is less regular and occurs less frequently than on other OHC buildings. The windows occur singly, and spacing between windows is not uniform throughout. With few exceptions the windows of the second floor mirror those of the first floor except where interrupted by a door. The west side has 14 windows on the second floor and ten on the first floor. The south side has five windows on each level. These appear to be typically 3'-6" or 4'-0" wide and 5'-6" tall. The east side has 11 windows on the second floor and ten on the first floor.

Openings have plain, pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block lintels. Window sills consist of a rowlock course of bricks and door sills are concrete. Windows and doors are set in simple punched openings. All windows are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights.

The crawlspace is accessed from the exterior through a 3'-0" x 2'-0" opening centered at grade level on the south wall. This has a concrete lintel and a wood access door.

The roof is moderately pitched and supported by wood trusses. The original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles. Two louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents appear on the east and west roof slopes. The boxed eaves overhang 6" on all sides. The cornice consists of a single 1" x 12" board topped with a strip of crown molding.

Building S6232's function has changed several times since it was constructed. Little is known of its original layout, but preliminary CCH plans reference 800 Series interior finish schedules. Many of its original finishes and materials have been covered or removed.

The asphalt tile and wood flooring characteristic of most flooring in the OHC is probably intact beneath new carpet. Building S6232's original wall finishes were likely painted metal lath and cement plaster, and gypsum sheathing. Walls likely had a wainscot of enameled pressed fiber board and ceilings were painted gypsum sheathing. These surfaces were repainted in 1993.

The building's original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4" wood sills. Most of these casings and sills remain, though most doors and all the windows have been replaced.

The original trim work probably consisted of the door and window casings and wood base molding. The base molding typically has one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line. Much of this molding has been removed.

Heat is supplied through metal steam grills (radiators) supplied by the OHC's central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and corridor. Air conditioning systems were installed in S6232 in 1987. The building's original fire sprinkler system is visible near its ceiling.

According to Real Property Records, Building S6232 was used as a Central Services and Occupational Therapy building until 1971. Prior to this time, the building's occupants were occasionally reassigned to accommodate fluctuating patient loads. It was used as a Hospital Clinic building from 1971-1992, and a combination General Storage and Applied Instruction building from 1992 until the present.

In 1951 a large wing was added to the south side of the building. The new addition was similar in construction to the original building but incorporated a hipped roof, rather than the standard gabled roof. This wing contained a pharmacy.

A second addition, constructed in 1956 as a storeroom for volatile pharmaceutical materials, but not noted on the Building Record form until 1969, consists of a small one-story offset constructed near the building's northeast corner. This offset, which abuts the east-west

corridor on the north side of S6232, and a second smaller offset vestibule attached to it are constructed of CMU blocks. Both the offset and vestibule have built-up flat roofs and large metal air vents on their south walls. The smaller vestibule has a lower roof. It appears to be windowless. Both offsets are accessible from the same concrete loading dock.

Major changes to Building S6232 occurred in 1967. During that year some of the building's larger spaces were subdivided with the installation of partition walls. Additional light fixtures were installed at this time. All original, multi-light wood windows were replaced with aluminum windows in 1987-1988. In 1987 evaporative cooling units were installed.

In 1992 the building's Category Code was changed from a Hospital to an Applied Instruction and General Storage facility. The building was consequently remodeled again in 1993. The electrical and heating systems were upgraded, walls were repaired, and the floors were carpeted. The walls and ceilings were repainted.

Few original surfaces remain, though most of the finish materials are probably intact beneath the later additions. This building, like many in the OHC, has been continually upgraded to meet the demands of new users. Undocumented alterations include the replacement of original roofing material with three-tab asphalt shingles.

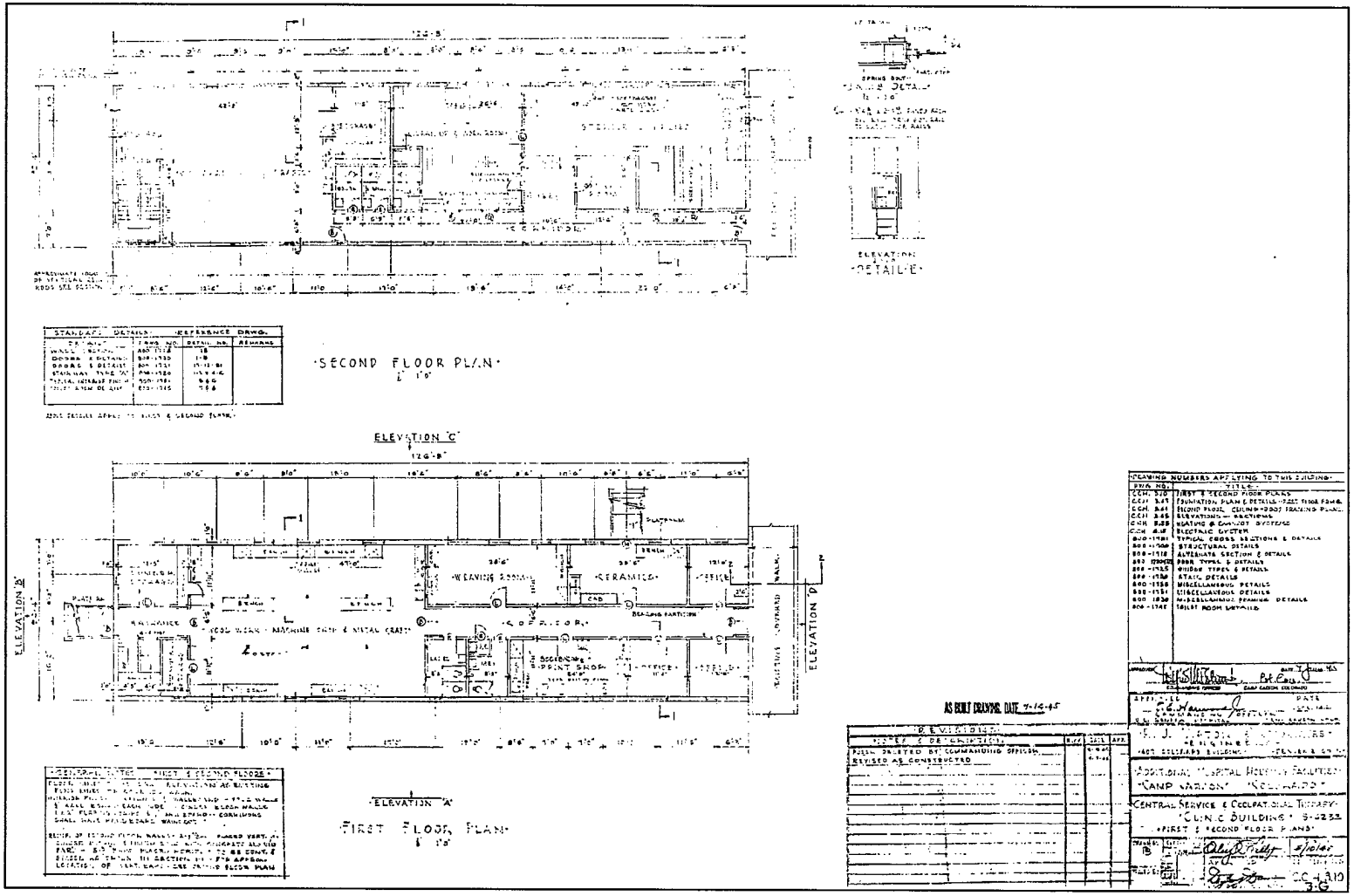


Figure V.31 5EP1778. First- and second-floor plans for Building S6232, Central Service and Occupational Therapy, Clinic Building, CCH Series, Sheet 4.3.10.

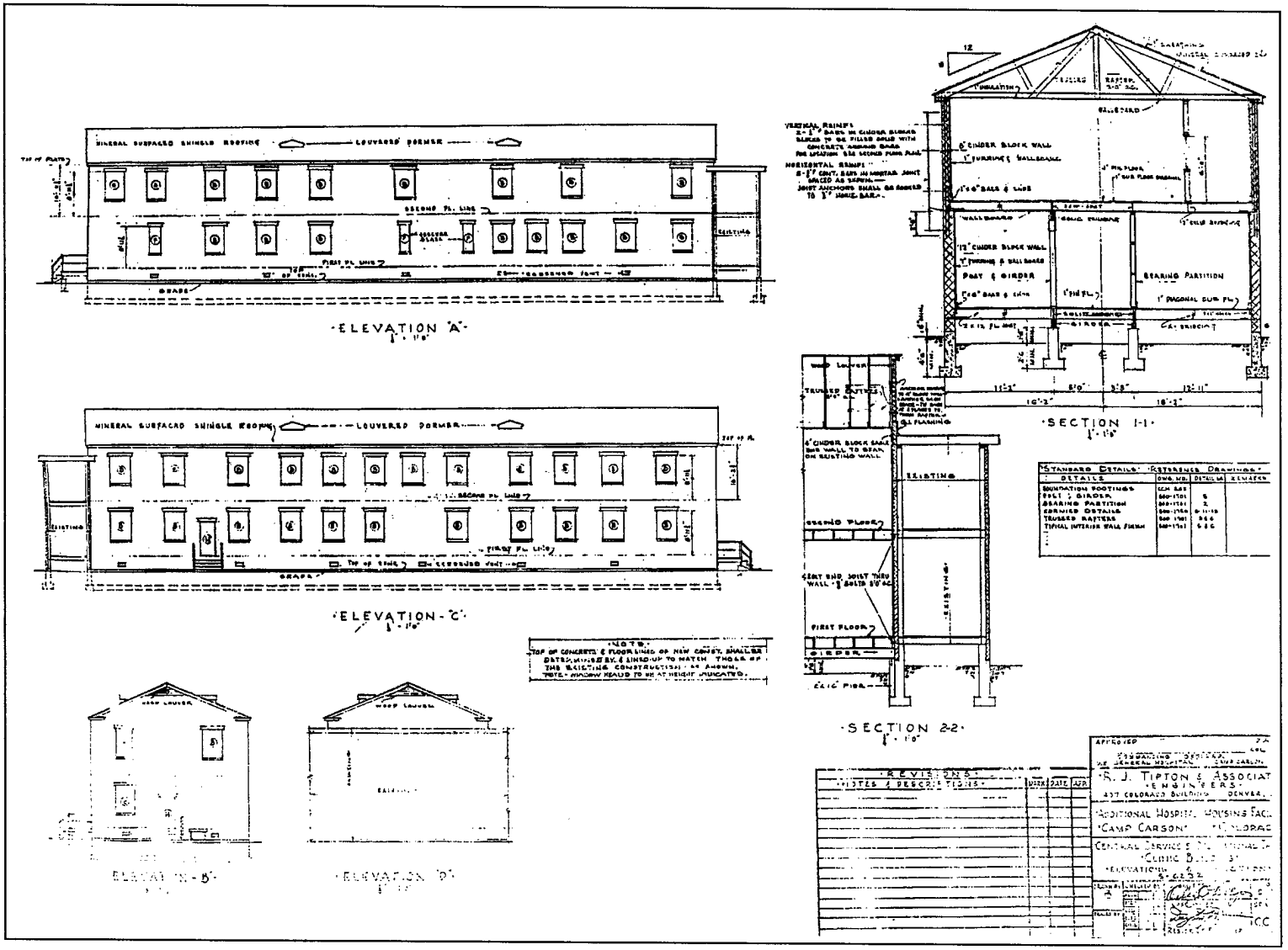


Figure V.32 5EP1778. Elevation and sections for Building S6232, Central Service and Occupational Therapy, Clinic Building, CCH Series, Sheet 3 (illegible).

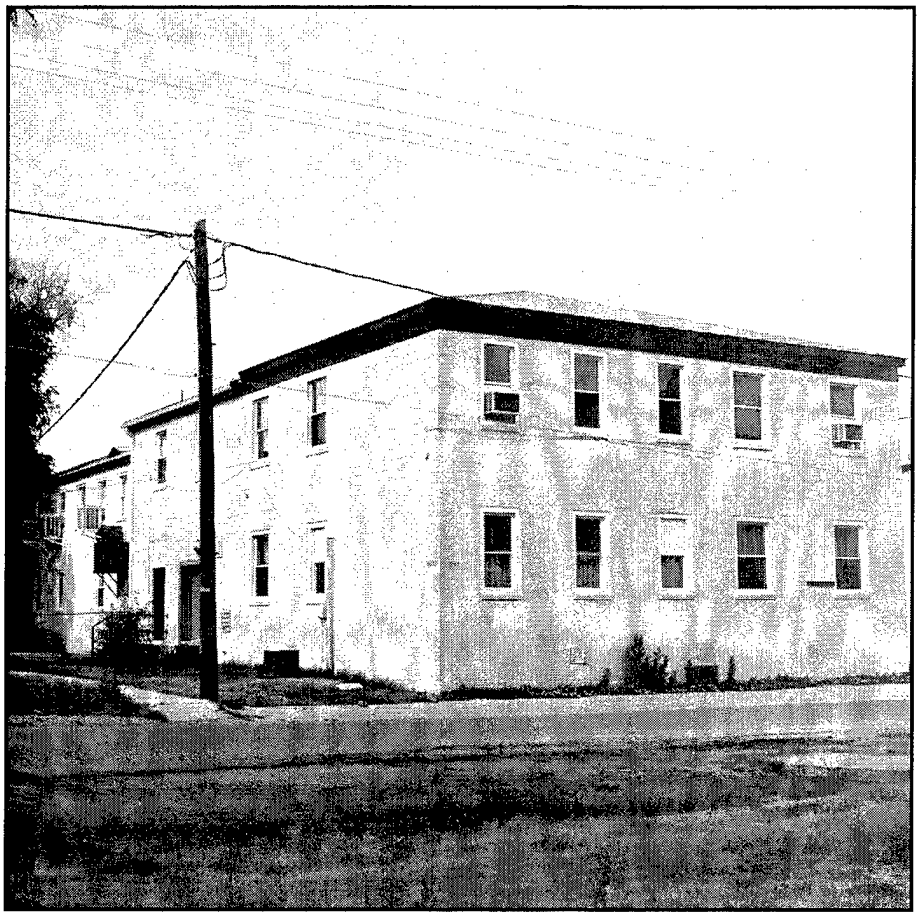


Figure V.33 5EP1778. Building S6232, Central Services and Occupational Therapy, Clinic Building, CCH Series. Three-quarter view of south and west facades. Roll 14A, Exposure 4.

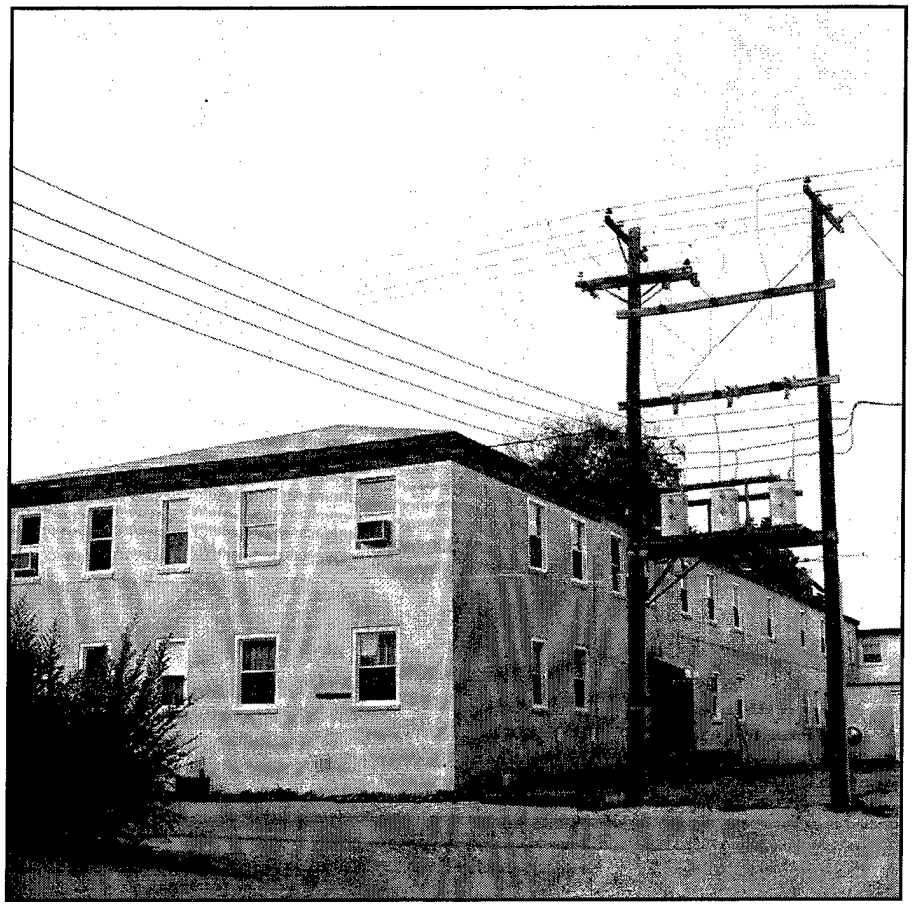


Figure V.34 5EP1778. Building S6232, Central Services and Occupational Therapy, Clinic Building, CCH Series. Three-quarter view of south and east facades. Roll 14A, Exposure 8.

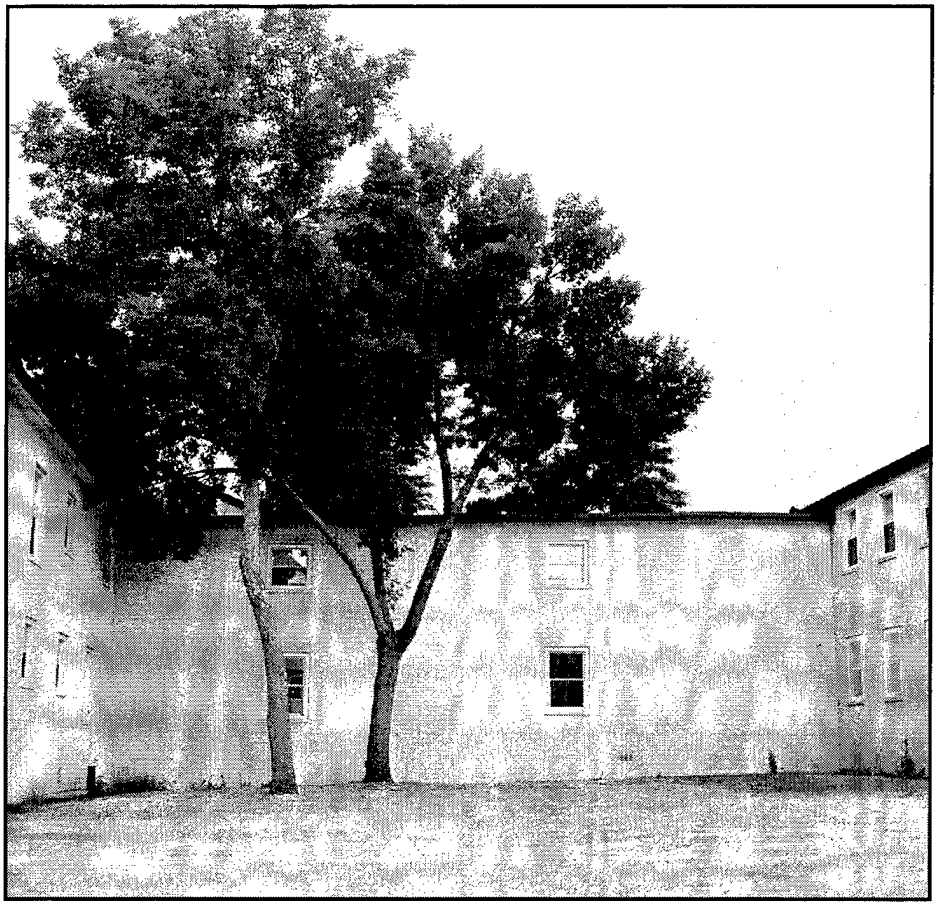


Figure V.35 5EP1778. North face of corridor connecting Building S6234 to S6232, 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-A. Roll 6A, Exposure 1.

Clinic S6243

Clinic S6243 is the only one of its Type (HC-1) at the OHC. Plans indicate that as constructed S6243 contained a sick call room on its first floor, as well as a pharmacy, rooms for examination, and several clinics. The second floor contained a dark room, as well as several additional clinics, laboratories, and dental examination rooms. Both floors had offices, storage rooms, bathrooms, and workrooms. The building is a narrow, rectangular, basically symmetrical two-story structure. It has a single-story offset at its center on its north (eave) side.

The building's main dimensions are 242′-0" x 32′-4". The cinder block offset on the north measures 33′-0" x 24′-0". An attached cinder block wing addition on the offset's east side measures 12′-0" x 8′-8". The building is attached to the rest of the OHC by a two-story corridor. This corridor leads from the center of the south side of S6243 to an east-west corridor connecting the patient wards. The corridor is constructed of cinder block.

The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls, and piers. The foundation walls are one foot thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. A crawlspace under the hall floor holds utilities.

Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. Air vents occur at regular intervals along the first-floor line. These are covered with metal grates.

The painted cinder block construction of S6243 and its corridor gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature.

The structural system of S6243 consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, and piers. A transverse cinder block fire wall near the building's center effectively divides the length of the building into two sections. This fire wall is penetrated by a double doorway near the central stairwell. The floor systems are wood joist and set on 2′-0" centers. Joists bear on interior, built-up longitudinal beams. The second-floor beams transfer loads to the foundation piers via solid wood pillars. Floor joists are covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. The roof is supported by wood-trussed rafters that bear on two interior wood beams and the perimeter walls. Interior partitions are constructed of 2" x 4" wood studs on 2′-0" centers. Floor joists are doubled under parallel interior walls.

The building has six exterior entrances. Two of these are enclosed by the corridor which has entrances on both levels. One entrance each faces north, south, east, and west. The north-, east-, and west-facing entrances enter at first-floor level. The south-facing entrance enters at grade.

The north-facing entrance enters the cinder block offset. This is one of three primary entrances for the building. It has an enclosed wood entry vestibule. The vestibule measures 8′-0" x 4′-5". Its ceiling is 9′-0" high, and it has a gable roof. In front of this vestibule is an 8′-0" x 3′-8" concrete stoop with metal pipe railings. Attached to this vestibule is a slightly shorter awning that extends northwesterly about 20′. This awning has standard dimension lumber framing that supports a shallow gable roof. The roof shelters a sidewalk.

The east and west (secondary) entrances have 5′-0" x 4′-0" concrete stoops with metal pipe railings. The secondary south entrance has a grade-level concrete slab. The two remaining south-facing entrances are primary ones. They are enclosed by the corridor.

The pattern of door and window placement on Building S6243 is similar to that of other buildings within the complex. All exterior doors are metal-clad wood replacements of the originals. They are set in metal frames. All doorways have plain, pre-cast reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels.

The primary entrances are centered on the building's north side and in its corridor. These contain metal double doors. Those in the corridor are glazed. Secondary entrances, occurring at the ends of the building and on its south side, have single doors.

All windows are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights. They are 4′-0" x 5′-6" and set in simple punched openings. Those on the additions appear to be similar. Plain lintels are pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. Sills consist of a rowlock course of cinder bricks.

The second floor of the north side of S6243 has 26 windows. The first floor of the north side of S6243 has 27 windows. This includes the windows of the offset addition which contains two north-facing windows, two west-facing windows and one east-facing window. The south side of S6243 has 21 windows on each of the first and second floors. Also, one mid-level window serves the landing for each of the three stairwells.

The east and west sides each have two windows on the second floor, one on the first. The west side also has one small metal vent that pierces the building's exterior wall near the second-floor ceiling line.

The crawlspace is accessed from the exterior through 3′-0" x 2′-0" openings. One of these occurs at grade level on each of the east and west gable walls. They have concrete lintels and wood access doors.

The gable roof is moderately pitched and supported by wood-trussed rafters. The original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles. Three louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents are symmetrically arranged on each roof slope. Additional louvered vents sit under both gable peaks. The boxed eave overhangs 6" on the north and south sides, and the gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. The cornice

consists of a single 1" x 12" board topped with a strip of crown molding. The roofs of the one-story additions are flat.

The interior of Building S6243 has served various functions since 1942. Despite this, some of the original finishes and materials remain. The current layout of the interior spaces still reflects the functionality of the building's original purpose. Each floor has 10'-1"-high ceilings. A doubly loaded hall runs the length of both floors. This 7'-wide hall terminates at both ends at a scissor stairwell. A third scissor stairwell sits opposite the offset and central entry, at the center of the building. Each stairwell has an exterior door. Railings are constructed of 2" x 4" milled lumber. The building's rooms are about 11' wide and vary in length.

Both floors have a second hall that traverses the floor at its center. These 7'-6" halls lead to the south corridor entrances and, on the first floor, to the offset and north entrance. The south corridor is accessible from both floors. This triple-wide corridor has a ceiling height of 10'-1" and is 18'-9" wide. It houses two ramps and one flat building-to-building hallway.

The original flooring materials were asphalt tile, wood, and concrete. Many of these materials remain. The original wall finishes in Building S6243 were painted metal lath and cement plaster and gypsum board. Walls had a wainscot of pressed fiber board. The x-ray room walls and doors were lined with lead sheets. Ceilings originally had painted gypsum sheathing. Ceilings and walls were finished with both flat and glossy enamel-based off-white paints. Much of the asbestos-bearing fiber board wainscot has been removed. Some rooms have been paneled.

The original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4" thick wood sills. Many of these casings and sills remain, though most of the doors have been removed or replaced. The original trim work probably consisted of the door and window casings and wood base molding. The base molding typically has one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line.

Heat is supplied through metal steam grills (radiators) supplied by the OHC's central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and corridor. Air conditioning systems were installed in S6243 in 1976. The building's original fire sprinkler system is visible near the ceiling.

A small room under the south corridor ramp holds a potable water tank. This water tank originally supplied the building's hot water. The water was heated by the complex's central steam heating lines.

A portion of the air conditioning system installed in 1976 sits outside the building. A large mechanical unit sits atop a concrete pad north of the building's west wing. This is hidden behind a vertical wood board enclosure. Four insulated metal ducts run from the mechanical unit up the exterior north wall of S6243. The duct work terminates between windows. At least three round metal vents protrude from the building's north face. Two are located at former window openings and one sits just beneath the cornice.

According to Real Property Records, Building S6243 was a Clinic until 1967. Outpatient programs were administered from this building after the complex's redesignation as a station hospital in 1946. It served as a Dental Clinic in the 1950s, and again from 1967 to 1974. During the 1950s and 1960s the building also housed the outpatient laboratory, Linen Exchange Service, and outpatient pharmacy. It then served as a Hospital from 1974 to 1991. After 1991 it was again used briefly as a Dental Clinic.

The building was not designed to have an offset. However, during or shortly after construction, a one-story 33'-0" x 22'-4" offset with a flat roof was constructed over the north entrance to S6243. Almost simultaneously a second, smaller wing was constructed adjacent to this offset. Both were one-story additions constructed of cinder block. Both have flat, built up roofs.

In 1953 original wood stairs at the west (gable) end and on the north side of the entrance offset were replaced with pre-cast or poured-in-place concrete stoops.

A small wing addition was constructed in 1969. This addition appears on the offset's east side. Similar additions were made in 1969 to Clinic 6243's sister building, Surgery and X-Ray Building S6233. Its wing addition, however, had wood-frame construction and a shed roof. Building records do not document the purpose for these additions or their function.

Building S6243's interior has been heavily altered. In 1974 the wiring was updated. In 1975 window air conditioners were added and an exhaust fan installed in the dark room. In 1977 central air conditioning was installed and the attic was insulated. The incandescent lighting fixtures were replaced with fluorescent fixtures, and the steam heating system was reconfigured from its original single-zone to a four-zone system in 1978. All original, multi-light wood windows were replaced with aluminum windows in 1987-1988. Undocumented interior modifications include the removal of much of the original fiber board wainscot that originally lined the building walls. Some rooms have been refinished with wood paneling.

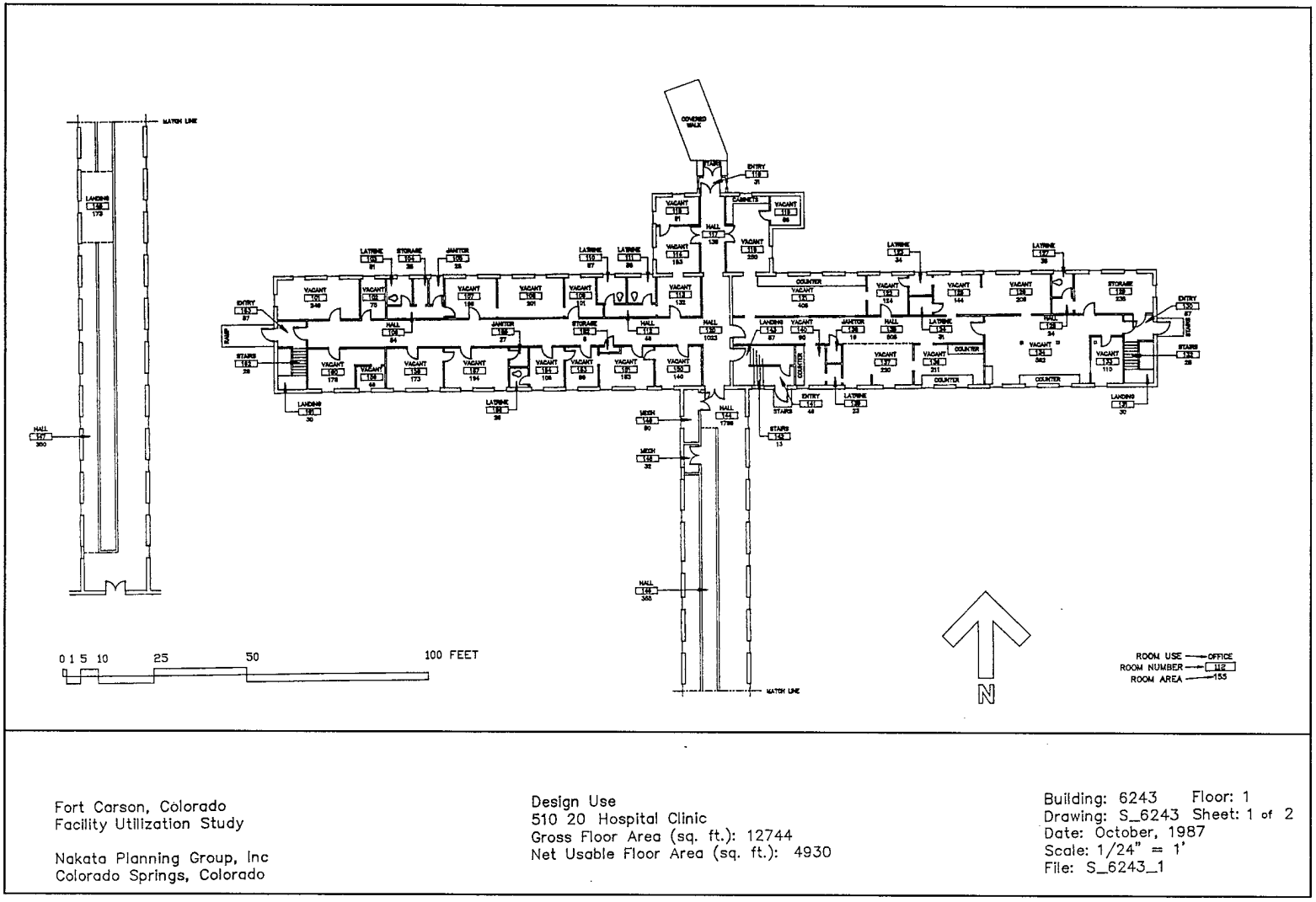


Figure V.36 5EP1778. First-floor plan for Building S6243, Clinic, BUD Series.

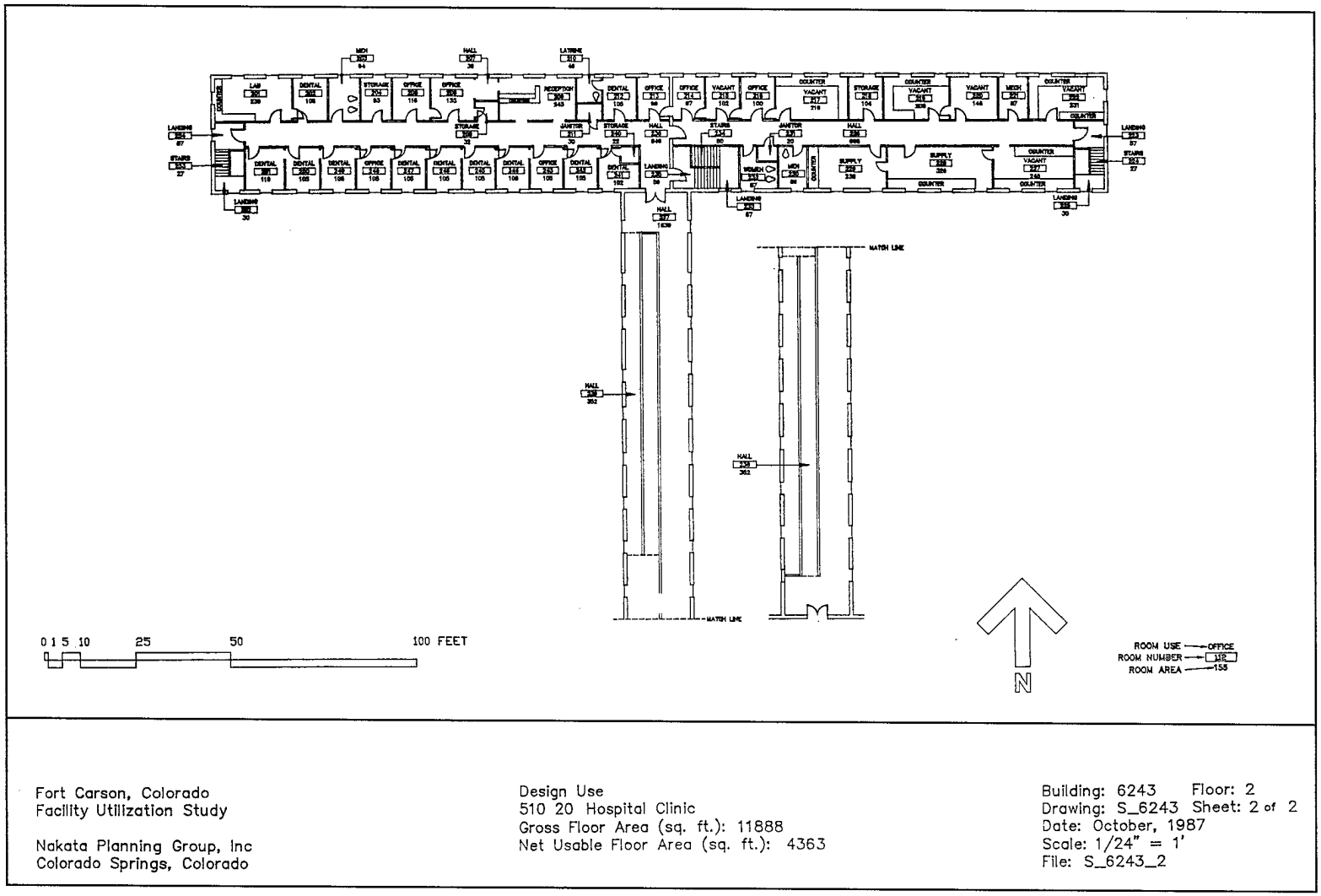


Figure V.37 5EP1778. Second-floor plan for Building S6243, Clinic, BUD Series.

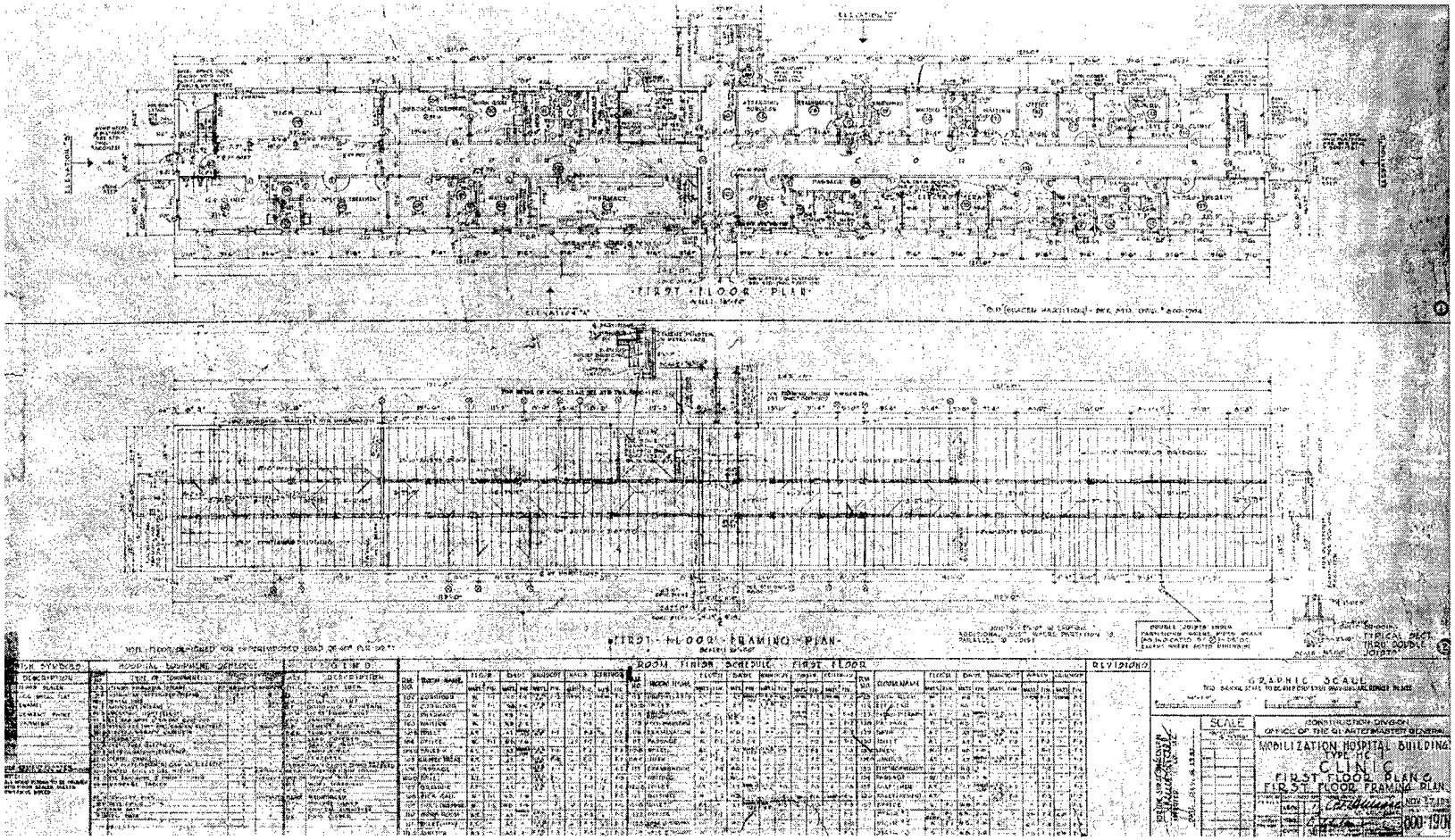


Figure V.38 5EP1778. First-floor framing plan for Building S6243, Clinic, 800 Series, Type HC-1, Plan 800-1908.

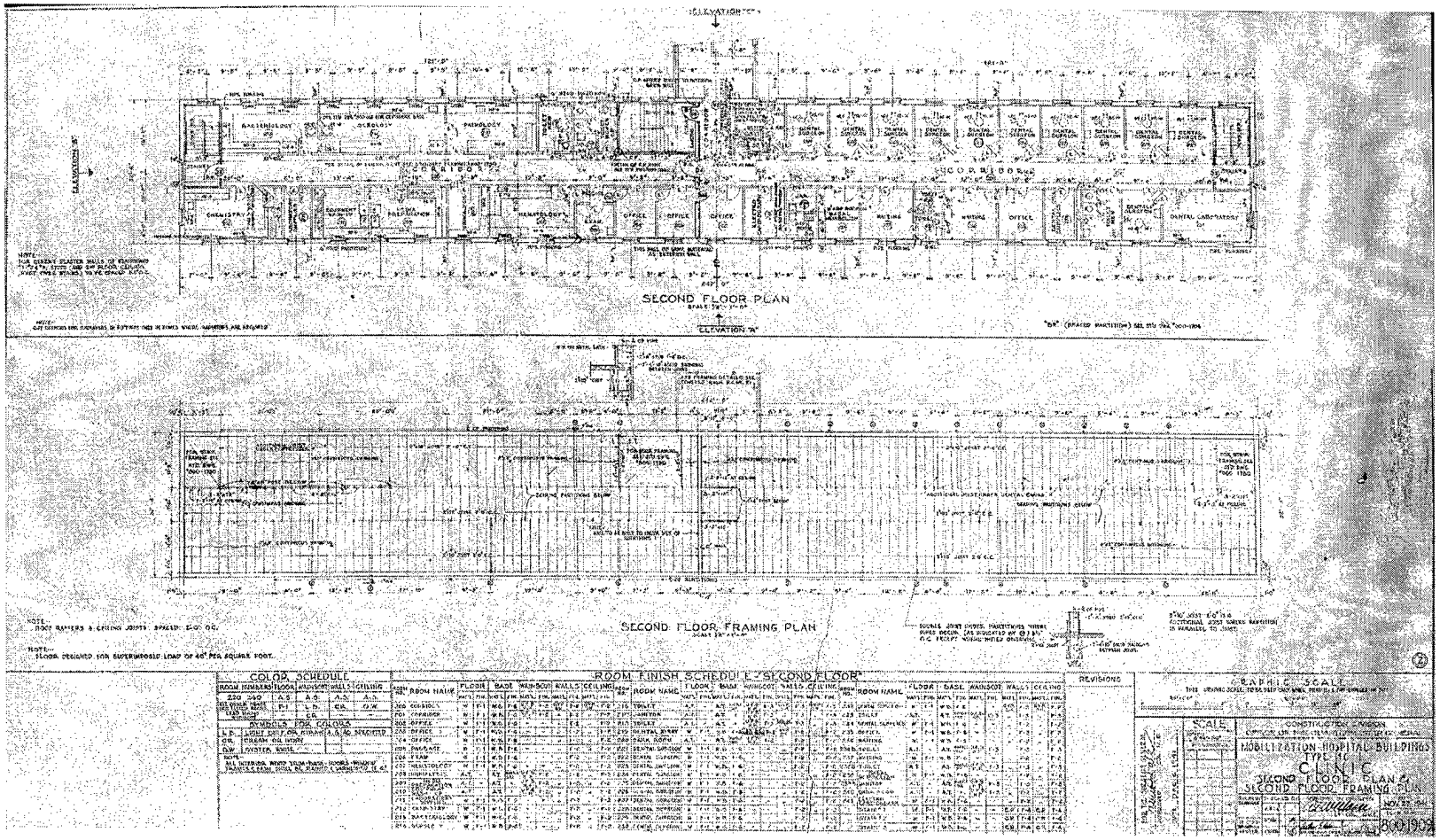


Figure V.39 5EP1778. Second-floor framing plan for Building S6243, Clinic, 800 Series, Type HC-1, Plan 800-1909.

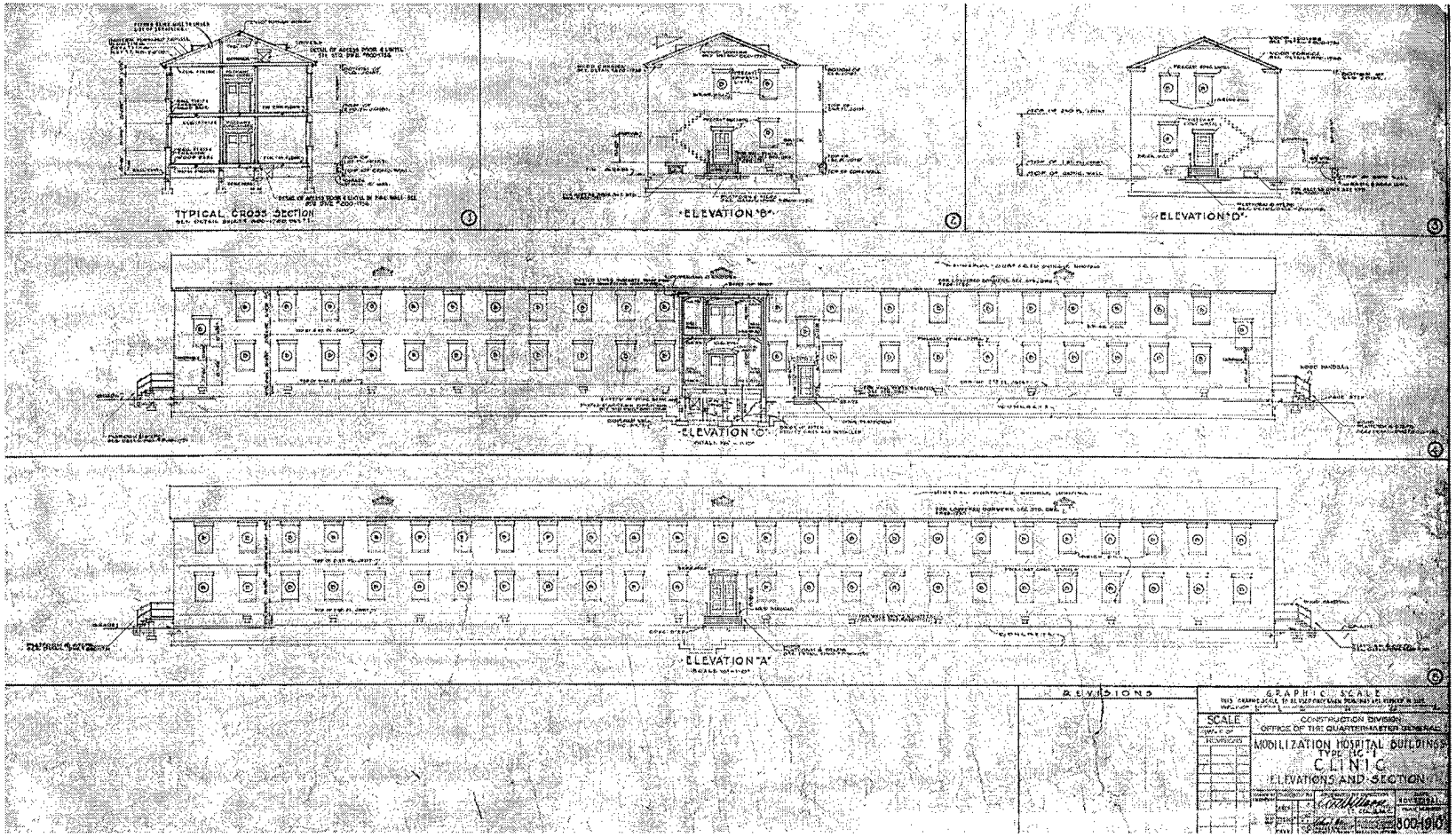


Figure V.40 5EP1778. Elevations and section of Building S6243, Clinic, 800 Series, Type HC-1, Plan 800-1910.

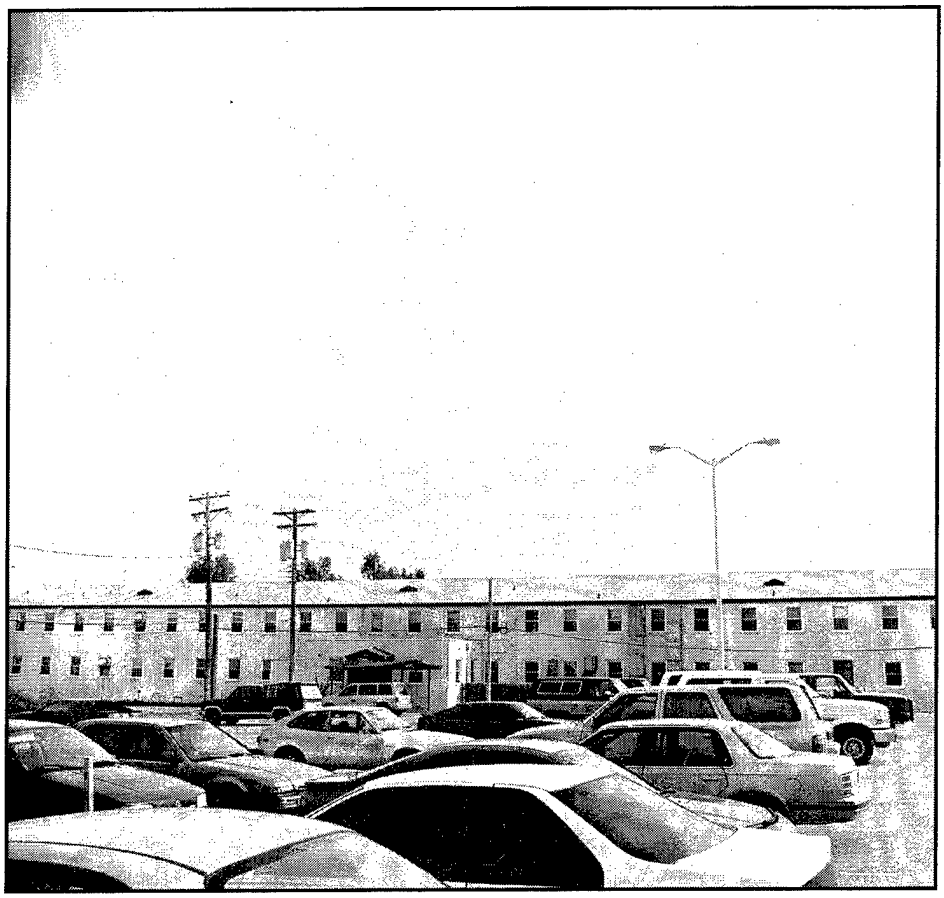


Figure V.41 5EP1778. Building S6243, Clinic, 800 Series, Type HC-1. North face. Roll 3J, Exposure 68.



Figure V.42 5EP1778. Building S6243, Clinic, 800 Series, Type HC-1. Three-quarter view of west and north faces. Roll 5I, Exposure 11.

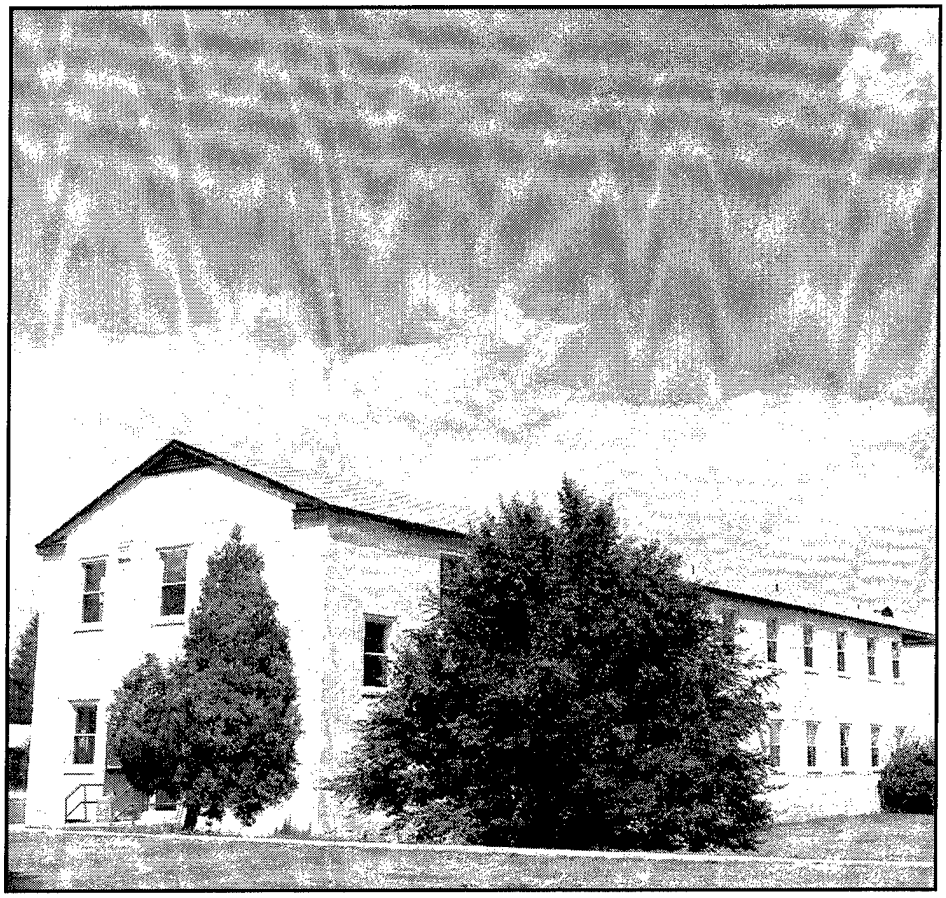


Figure V.43 5EP1778. Building S6243, Clinic, 800 Series, Type HC-1. Three-quarter view of west and south faces of west wing. Roll 61, Exposure 5.

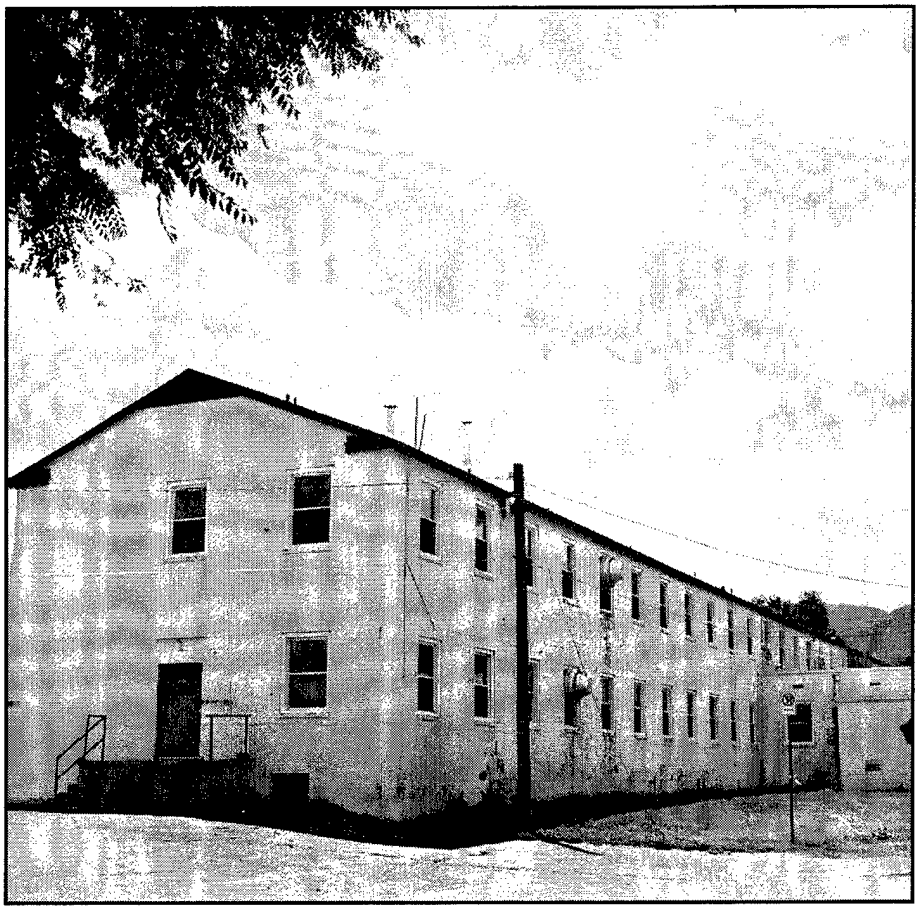


Figure V.44 5EP1778. Building S6243, Clinic, 800 Series, Type HC-1. Three-quarter view of east and north faces. Roll 5I, Exposure 8.



Figure V.45 5EP1778. Building S6243, Clinic, 800 Series, Type HC-1. Three-quarter view of east and south faces of east wing. Roll 5I, Exposure 5.

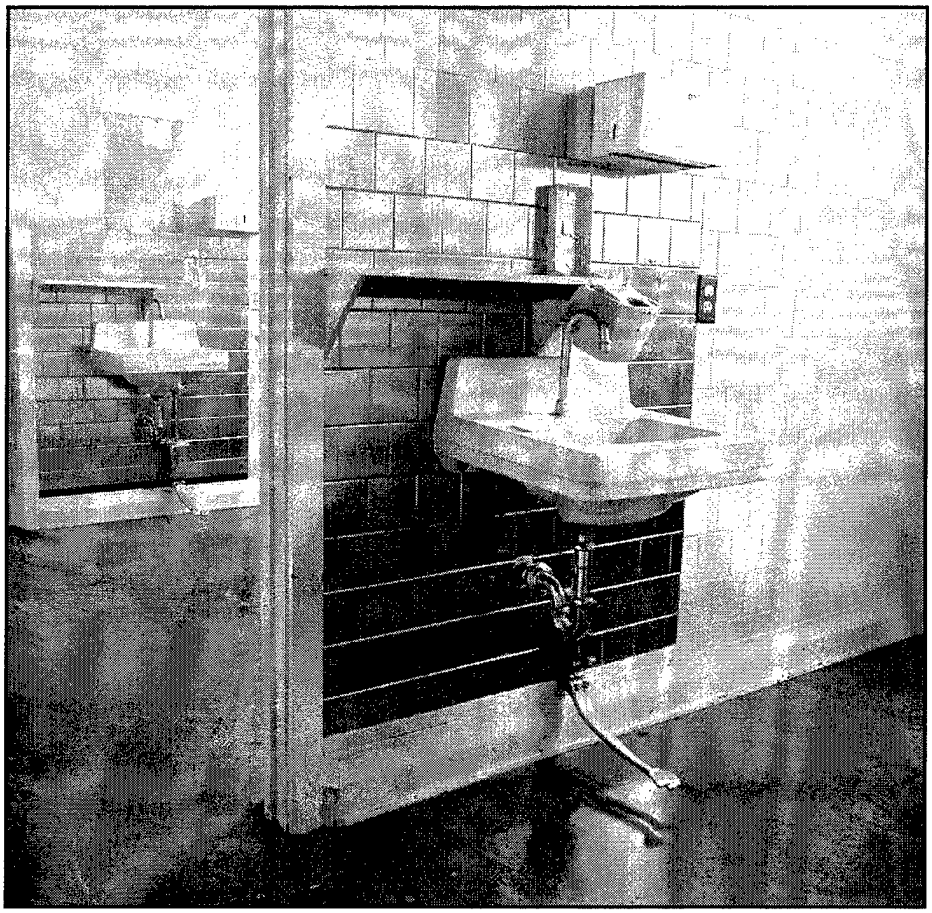


Figure V.46 5EP1778. Building S6243, Clinic, 800 Series, Type HC-1. Interior shot, second floor, of bathroom sinks with pedals. Roll 1E, Exposure 11.

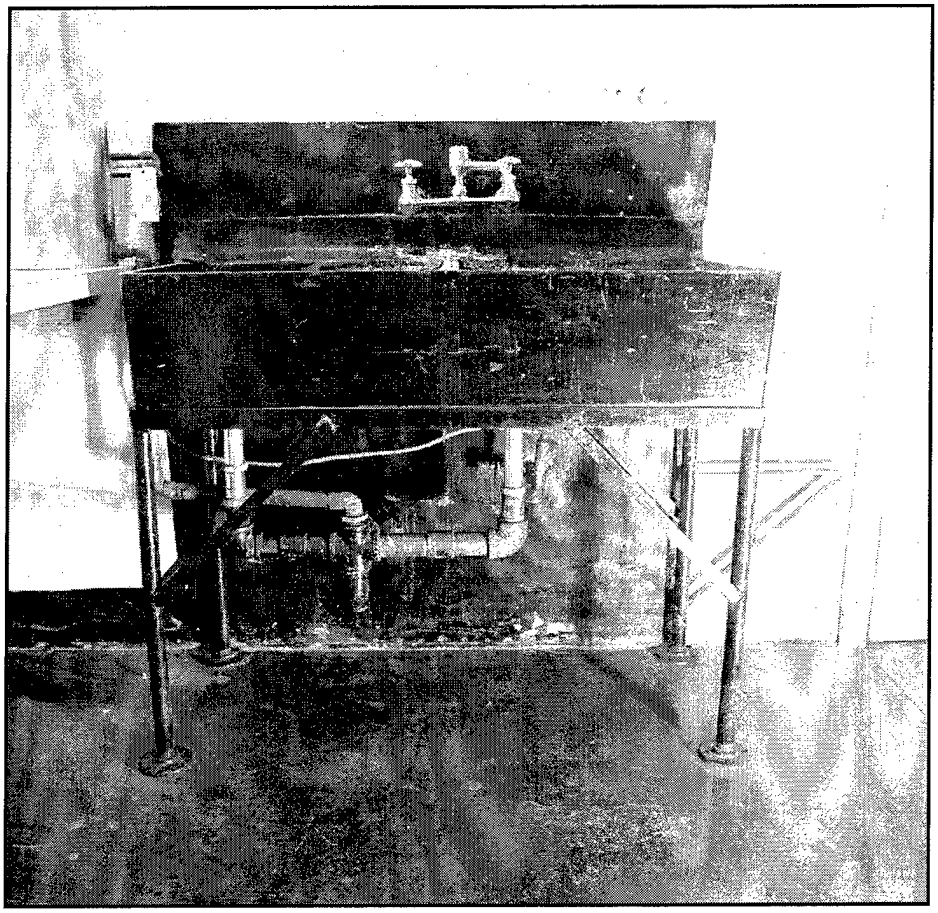


Figure V.47 5EP1778. Building S6243, Clinic, 800 Series, Type HC-1. Interior shot, second floor, of sink in special chemistry room. Roll 1E, Exposure 8.

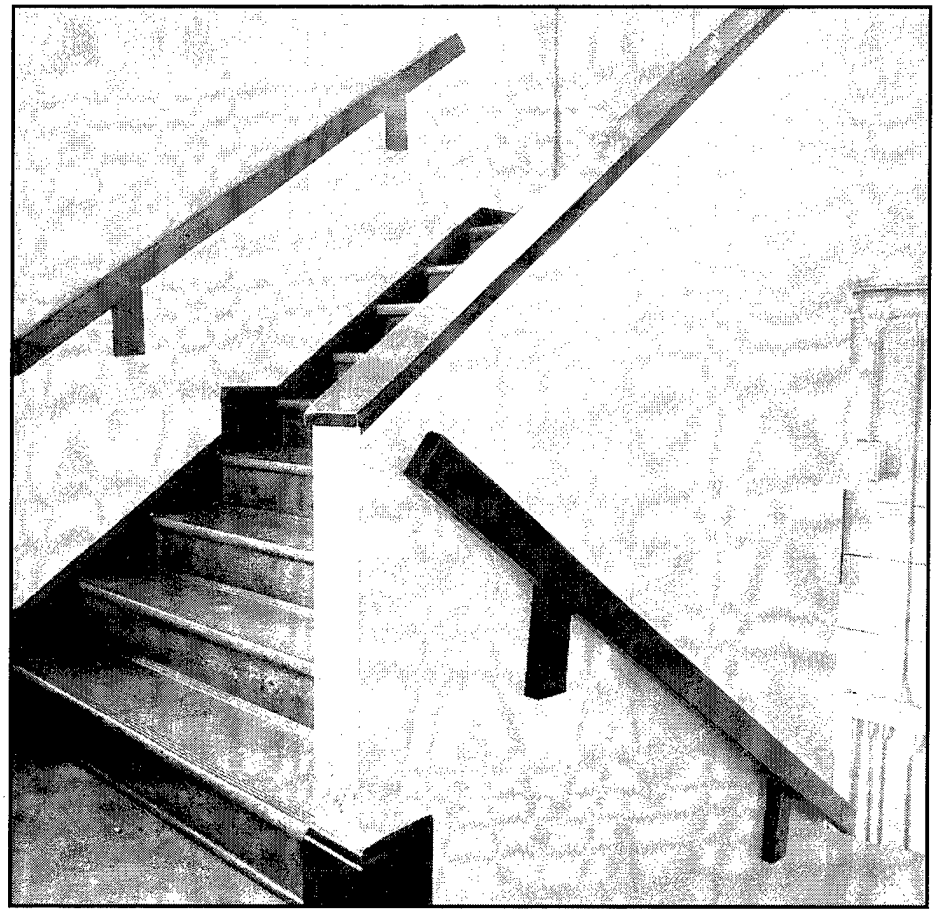


Figure V.48 5EP1778. Building S6243, Clinic, 800 Series, Type HC-1. Interior shot of central stairwell. Roll 1E, Exposure 3.



Figure V.49 5EP1778. Building S6243, Clinic, 800 Series, Type HC-1. Interior shot of hallway of the second floor, facing east. Roll 1E, Exposure 7.

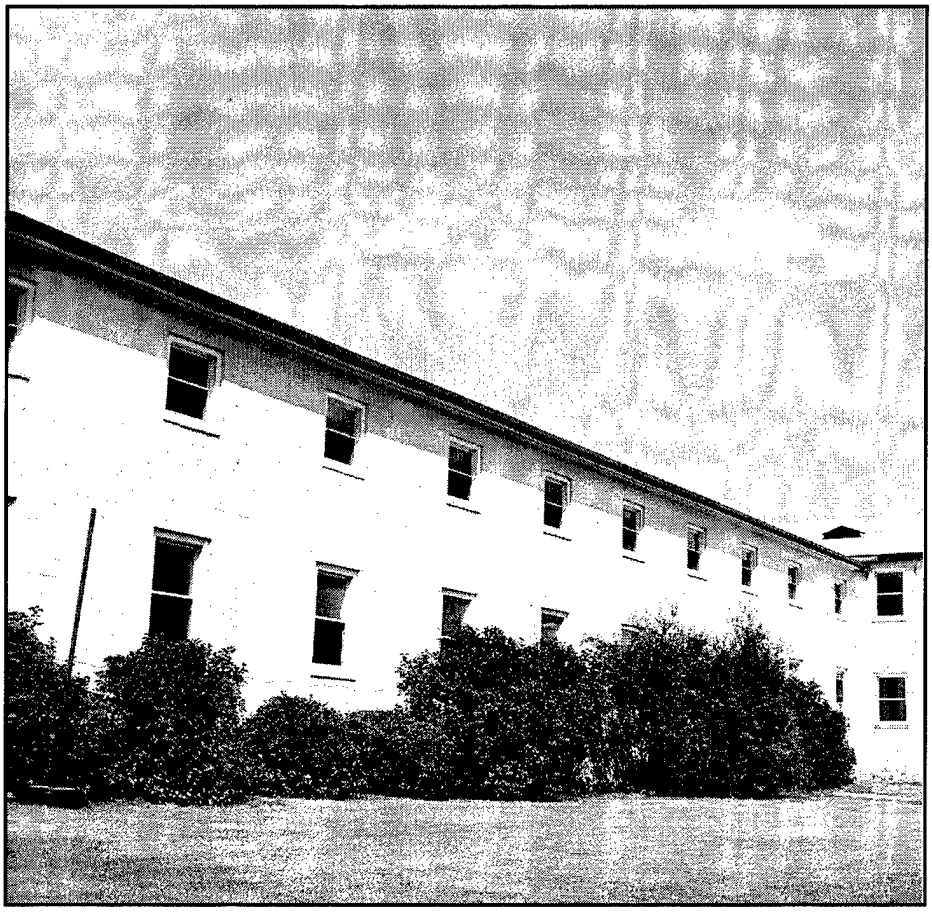


Figure V.50 5EP1778. East face of north end of corridor connecting Building S6243 to buildings to the south. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-El. Roll 10E, Exposure 5.

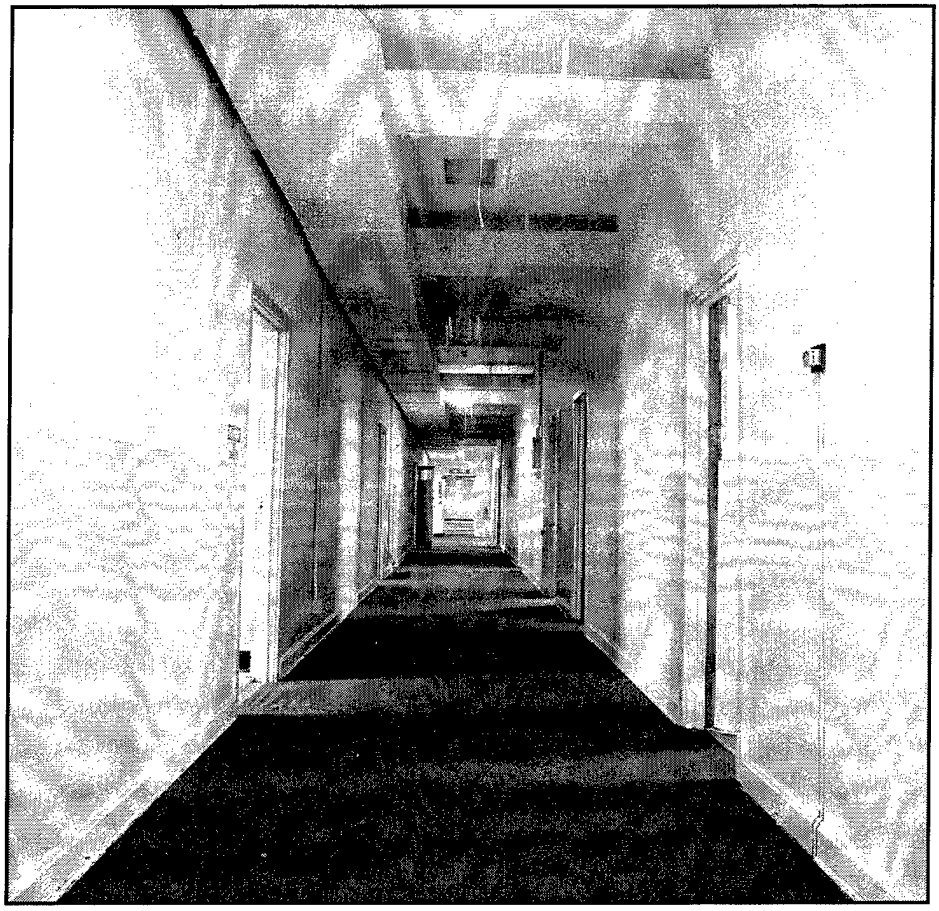


Figure V.51 5EP1778. Building S6243, Clinic, Type HC-1. Interior shot of hallway of second floor, facing east. Roll 1E, Exposure 7.

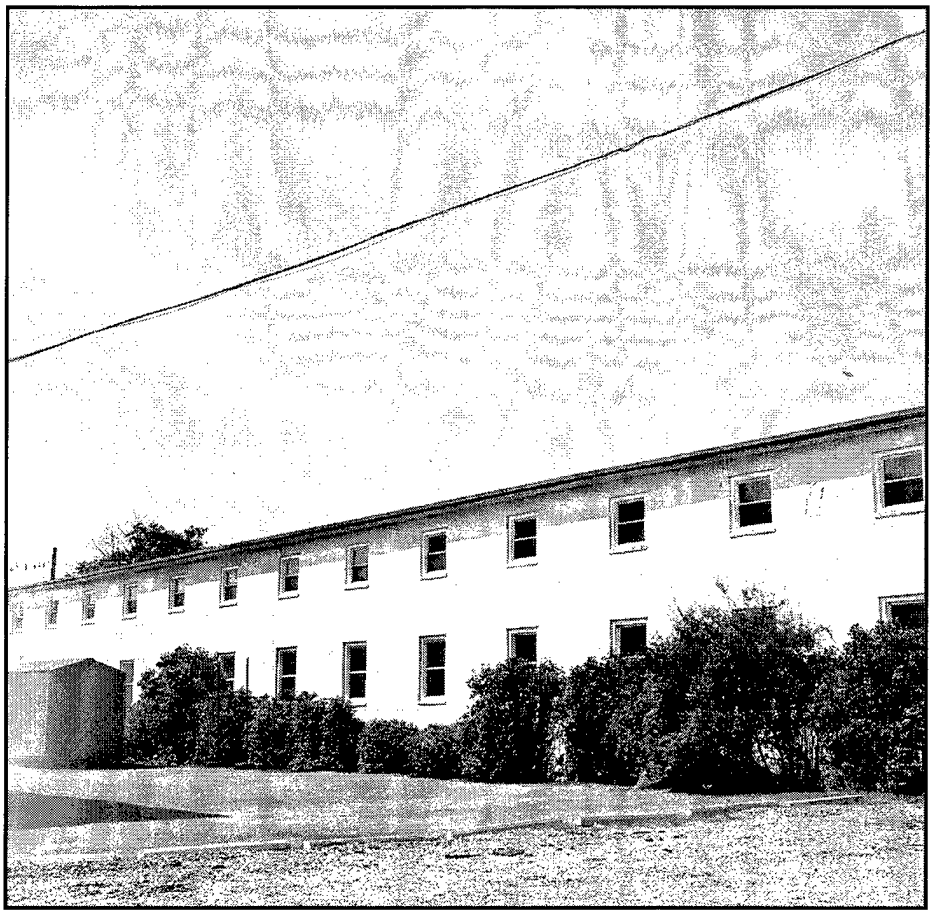


Figure V.52 5EP1778. East face of corridor connecting Building S6243 to buildings to the south. South end. Roll 10E, Exposure 3.

Surgery and X-Ray, Hospital Clinic

Surgery and X-Ray S6233 is the only one of its Type (HSXR-1) at the OHC. As constructed the building's first floor contained two operating rooms, two x-ray rooms, as well as rooms for fluoroscopy, cystoscopy, and plastering. There was also an office, several work rooms and doctors' and nurses' changing rooms. The second floor contained four operating rooms, a sterilizing room, an anesthesia room, a surgical dressing room, doctors' and nurses' dressing rooms, and several work rooms.

The building is a narrow, rectangular, basically symmetrical two-story structure. It has typical cinder block construction. It has an offset at its center on its north (eave) side. The building's main dimensions are 235′-2" x 32′-4", including the one-story 12′-4" extension to the east. The cinder block portion of the north-facing offset addition measures 33′-0" x 22′-0". The attached wood-frame addition on the offset's east side measures 10′-0" x 22′-0".

It is attached to neighboring buildings by two corridors. An original two-story corridor leads from the center of the south side of S6233 to S6232 and to an east-west corridor linking the patient wards. This corridor is constructed of cinder block. The 1970 one-story corridor linking the building at its northeast corner to S6226 has been described previously.

Its foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls, and piers. The foundation walls are one foot thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. A crawlspace under the hall floor holds utilities.

Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. Air vents occur at regular intervals along the first-floor line. These are covered with metal grates.

The painted masonry block construction of S6233 and its corridors gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature.

The structural system of Building S6233 consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, and piers. A transverse cinder block fire wall near the building's center effectively divides the length of the building into two sections. This fire wall is penetrated by a double doorway near the central stairwell. The floor system is wood-joist construction. Floor joists bear on interior built-up longitudinal beams. The second-floor beams transfer loads to foundation piers via solid wood pillars. Floor joists are covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. Interior partition walls are constructed of 2" x 4" wood studs. Floor joists are doubled under partition walls. The roof is supported by wood-trussed rafters that bear on the interior wood beams and the perimeter walls.

The building has four exterior entrances and three entrances from the corridors. (The south corridor has entrances on both levels). Two exterior entrances face north, one faces west and one faces south. The north- and west-facing exterior entrances enter at first-floor level. The south-facing entrance enters at grade.

The north-facing entrance to the S6233's cinder block offset is the main entrance. It has a partially enclosed wood awning that extends northward about 40′. This awning has standard dimension lumber framing that supports a shallow shed roof. The awning's west wall is sided with wood, and the awning's east side is exposed to an adjacent parking lot. The awning shelters a sidewalk. The walk sits about 2′ higher than the level of the parking lot. A second wood awning sits perpendicular to the first one. It has a gable roof. This awning shelters a set of steps that lead from the parking lot to the sidewalk and front stoop. The front stoop is a 10′-0" x 7′-0" concrete stair with metal pipe railings.

The second north-facing door enters the wood-frame offset on the east side of the cinder block offset. This door has a concrete stoop and stairs that face east. The stoop has no railing. The west entrance has a 5′-0" x 4′-0" concrete stoop with metal pipe railings. The south entrance had a wood awning and 4′-0" x 6′-0" concrete slab when photographed in 1993. The awning was removed later that year in preparation for demolition.

The pattern of door and window placement is similar to that of other buildings within the complex. Building S6233 has less fenestration than many. This reflects the original function of the relatively private interior spaces. All doors are glazed, metal replacements of the originals. They are set in metal frames. All doorways have plain, reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels.

The primary entrance is centered on the building. It originally contained a double door, which has since been converted to a single door. Secondary entrances (one is enclosed by the corridor leading to S6226) are at the ends of the building. These have single doors. Two of the south entrances are enclosed by the south corridor. These have double doors. The third south entrance enters from a courtyard. It has a single door.

All windows are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights. All original windows are 4′-0" x 5′-6" and set in simple punched openings. Those on the additions appear to be similar. Plain lintels are pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. Sills consist of a rowlock course of cinder bricks.

The first and second floors on the north side of S6233 have 20 windows each on both the first and second floors. This includes the north-facing windows of the one-story addition and two-story cinder block offset. In addition, the two-story cinder block offset has two windows (one per floor) that face east and four (two per floor) that face west. The wood-frame offset has two single-pane fixed windows that face east.

The south side of S6233 has 23 windows on the second floor and 20 on the first floor. The west side has one window on the first floor. The second level also has one window, plus four small metal louvered vents, spaced evenly across the building's west face. The east side of S6233 has one window and two similar metal louvered vents on the second floor. The one-story addition also has one east-facing window.

The crawlspace is accessed from the exterior through 3′-0" x 2′-0" openings. One of these is centered at grade level on each of the east and west gable walls. They have concrete lintels and wood access doors.

Building S6233's gable roof is moderately pitched and supported by wood-trussed rafters. The original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles. Three louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents are symmetrically arranged on each roof slope. Additional louvered vents sit under both gable peaks. The boxed eave overhangs 6" on the north and south sides. The gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. The cornice consists of a single 1" x 12" board topped with a strip of crown molding.

The roof of the two-story offset is similar. The adjacent one-story wood-frame addition is covered with a shed roof. The roof of the addition on the east gable wall is flat.

Building S6233 was remodeled several times before it was gutted for demolition. Little of the original finishes or materials remained when evaluated. However, the current layout of the interior space still reflects the functionality of the building's original purpose. Each floor has 10′-1"-high ceilings. A singly loaded hall runs the length of both floors. This 9′-wide hall terminates at both ends at a scissor stairwell. A third scissor stairwell sits opposite the offset and central entry. All the stairwells have exterior doors. Railings are constructed of standard dimension milled lumber. The building's rooms are stacked along its south side. These rooms are about 21′ wide and vary in length. Both floors have a second hall that traverses the floor at its center. These 7′-6" halls lead to the south corridor entrances.

The south corridor leading to S6232 is accessible from both floors. This triple-wide corridor has a ceiling height of 10′-1" and is 18′-9" wide. It houses two ramps and one flat building-to-building hallway. The east corridor runs between S6233 and S6226. This skewed corridor is 10′-0" wide.

The original flooring materials in Building S6233 were asphalt tile, rubber tile, wood, flexible tile and conductive rubber tile. The original wall finishes were painted metal lath and cement plaster, gypsum board, and fiber board. Walls had a wainscot of enameled pressed fiber board. The X-Ray room walls and doors were lined with lead sheets. Ceilings originally had painted gypsum sheathing. Ceilings and walls were finished with both flat and enamel-based off-white paints.

Building S6233's original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4"-thick wood sills. Many of these casings and sills remain, though most of the

doors and all the windows have been removed or replaced. Whatever woodwork that remains has been repainted.

Original trim work probably consisted of the door and window casings and wood base molding. The base molding typically has one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line.

Heat is supplied to Building S6233 through metal steam grills (radiators). These are supplied by the OHC's central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and 800 Series corridor. A central air conditioning system was installed in S6233 in 1976.

A small sub-grade utility room under the south corridor ramp holds a hot potable water tank. This water tank originally supplied the building's hot water. The water was heated by the complex's central steam heating lines. A portion of the air conditioning system installed in 1976 sits outside the building. A large mechanical unit sits atop a concrete pad north of the building's west wing. This is hidden behind a vertical wood board enclosure. Insulated metal duct work runs from the mechanical unit up the exterior north wall of S6233. The duct work terminates between windows. Portions of the building's original fire sprinkler system remain below the ceiling.

According to Real Property Records, Building S6233 was used as a Surgical and X-Ray building until 1977. Following World War II, a Surgical and Orthopedic Clinic was moved to the lower west wing from Building S6231. An Occupational Therapy unit was also housed here. After 1977 it became a Hospital (Clinic) until abandoned in 1993. Five major additions or alterations of Building S6233's original 800 Series plan were noted during evaluation. None are documented in Real Property Records. During or shortly after construction the first story of the 32'-4" x 12'-4" offset was constructed over the north entrance. This had a flat roof. A second story was constructed above the offset sometime before it appears on a 1953 PEA Series site plan. This second-story addition included the gable roof visible today.

A one-story 32'-4" x 12'-0" cinder block extension was also constructed at the building's east (gable) side. Spevak (1995:vol 1) states that this was constructed in 1969. However, a 1953 PEA Series Area (Site) Plan of the OHC includes the outlines of the additions to the north and east. One of the three additions is referred to in Quartermaster records as having been constructed in 1951 to house a cast room for the Orthopedics unit.

In 1953 three stairs on S6233, at the front (north), east, and west sides were replaced with concrete stoops. Only the stair at the west entrance is original. Those on the building's north and east were enclosed with later additions.

A small wood-frame wing addition is reported to have been constructed against the east wall of the north offset in 1969 (Spevak 1995:vol 1). This wing addition has a shed roof.

Similar additions were constructed on S6233's sister building, Clinic S6243. On S6243, however, the wing addition was constructed of cinder blocks and had a flat roof. Building records do not document the purpose for these additions or their functions.

In 1970 a one-story combination corridor and loading dock was constructed at the building's northeast corner. The corridor was constructed from CSA Series plans drawn in 1970. It encloses S6233's east entrance and links it to adjacent S6226. The single-bay corridor bends to align with the southwest corner of Building S6226. At the corridor's center is a vehicle drive-through that originally served as a loading and unloading area for patients arriving or departing the OHC by ambulance.

The 1970 corridor has a poured-concrete foundation and CMU block walls. These walls have irregularly spaced vertical control joints and interior pilasters, constructed of steel and concrete–reinforced CMU blocks. The walls are painted white. The floor is supported by wood joists. The corridor has a very low gabled, (almost flat) roof with slightly overhung boxed eaves. These eaves are covered with a simple fascia board and gutter. The roof is continuous over the ambulance drop off. Four windows occur at irregular intervals along each side of the corridor. The windows are 3′-0" x 3′-6". Their sills are at varying heights from grade because they follow the floor line of the ramped hallway, which rises from about 18" above grade at the ambulance drop-off to the floor-level corridor entrances at the buildings.

Most of the corridor, though protected by walls and roof, is not fully enclosed. Patients unloaded at the ambulance drop-off traveled up a ramp almost to the corridor's joint before encountering the first doorway. Once inside these double doors the patients traveled around the corner to a second set of doors. These doors were once the exterior entrances to either S6233 or S6226. Once through these, patients were inside the building. Existing non-original stairs at S6233 and an existing non-original ramp at S6226 were removed to accommodate the new corridor.

The 1970 corridor's hallway has painted block walls and a painted gypsum wallboard ceiling. Wood sliding doors over the drive-through entrances and a wood bridge that spanned the drive-through opening when not occupied have been removed.

Building S6233's interior has also seen extensive change, principally in service upgrades that accommodated new medical equipment. As constructed, the building contained two operating rooms on its first floor, as well as rooms for cystoscopy, x-ray and bone setting, and fluoroscopy. The second level contained four more operating rooms. Both floors had medical personnel changing rooms, offices, and workrooms.

In 1967 some of the building's larger interior spaces were divided with the construction of several partition walls. Additional light fixtures were installed at that time. In 1970 three areas on the first floor were structurally reinforced to carry the load of new heavy equipment. In 1974 the wiring was updated, also to support the installation of new medical equipment.

In 1975 eight humidifiers were installed in the operating rooms. In 1976 central air conditioning was installed, and the electrical and water systems were upgraded to accommodate new x-ray equipment. The attic was insulated in 1977. The incandescent lighting was changed to fluorescent, and the steam heating system reconfigured from its original single zone to four in 1978. All original, multi-light wood windows were replaced with aluminum windows in 1987-1988. Finally, in 1993, the building was gutted in preparation for asbestos removal and demolition. This resulted in almost complete destruction of the remaining original materials and finishes.

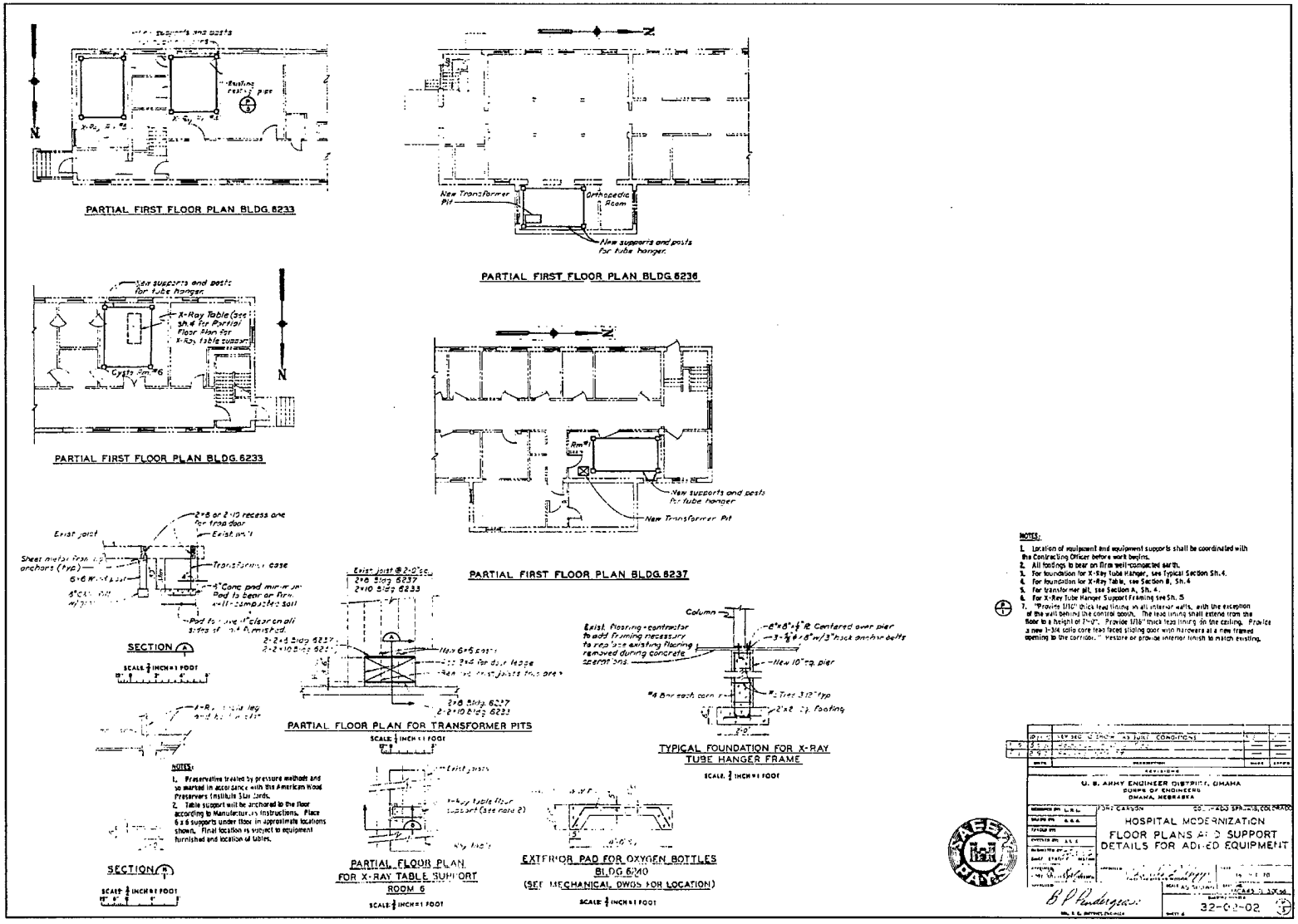


Figure V.53 5EP1778. Floor plans and support detail for Building S6233, Surgery and X-Ray. CSA Series Plan 32-02-02, Sheet 4.

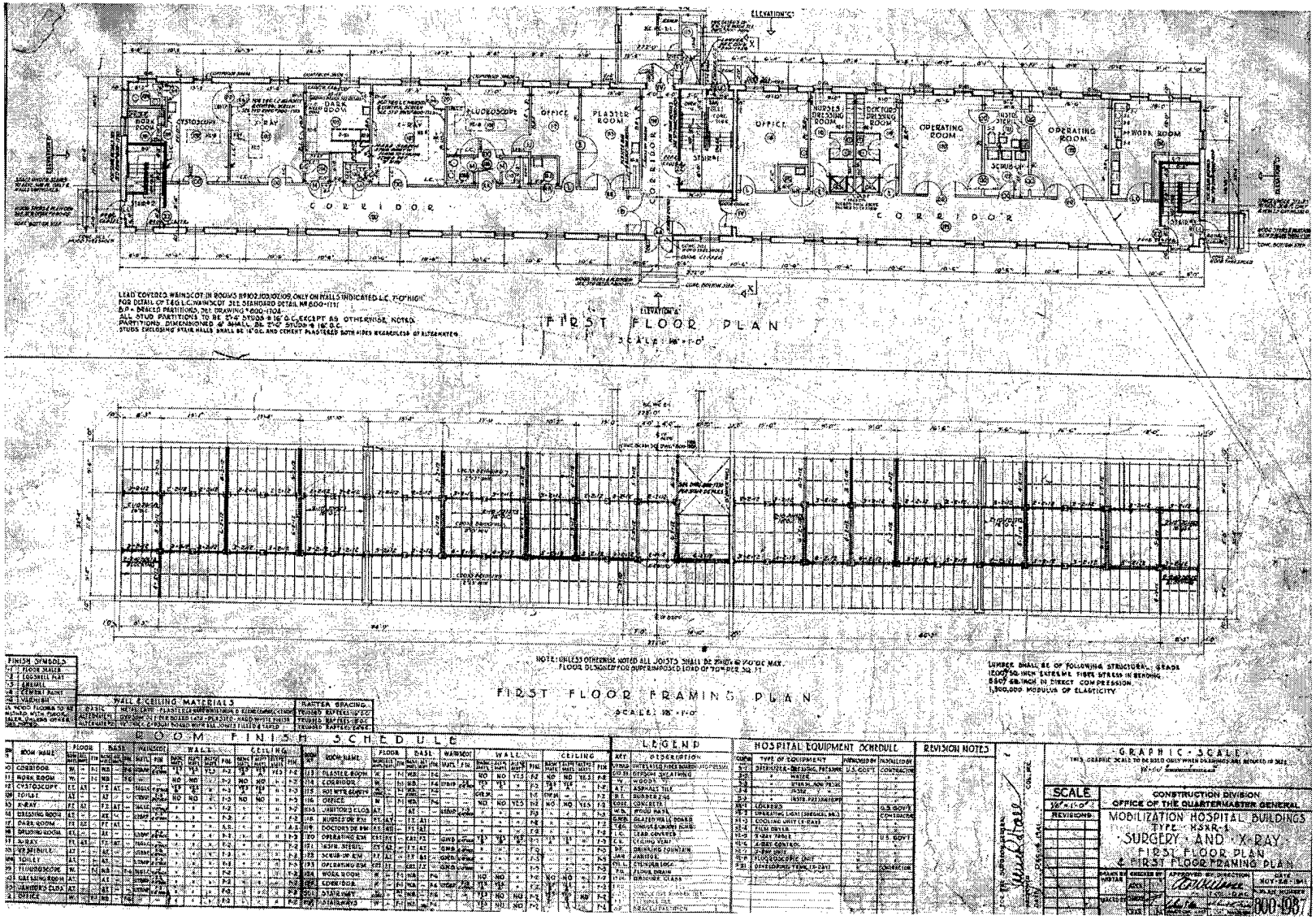


Figure V.54 5EP1778. First-floor plan for Building S6233, Surgery and X-Ray. 800 Series, Type HSXR-1, Plan 800-1987.

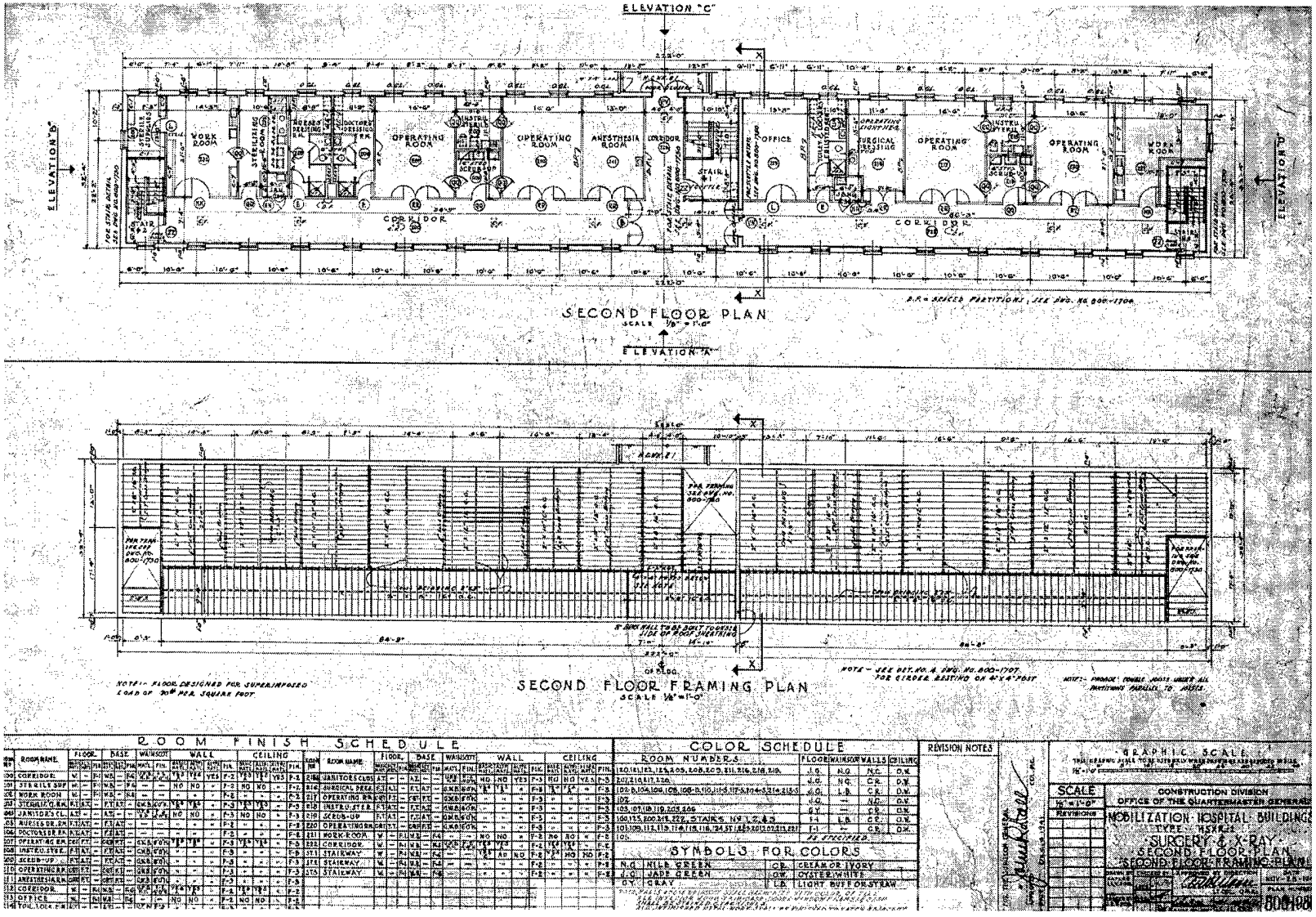


Figure V.55 5EP1778. Second-floor plan for Building S6233, Surgery and X-Ray. 800 Series, Type HSXR-1, Plan 800-1988.

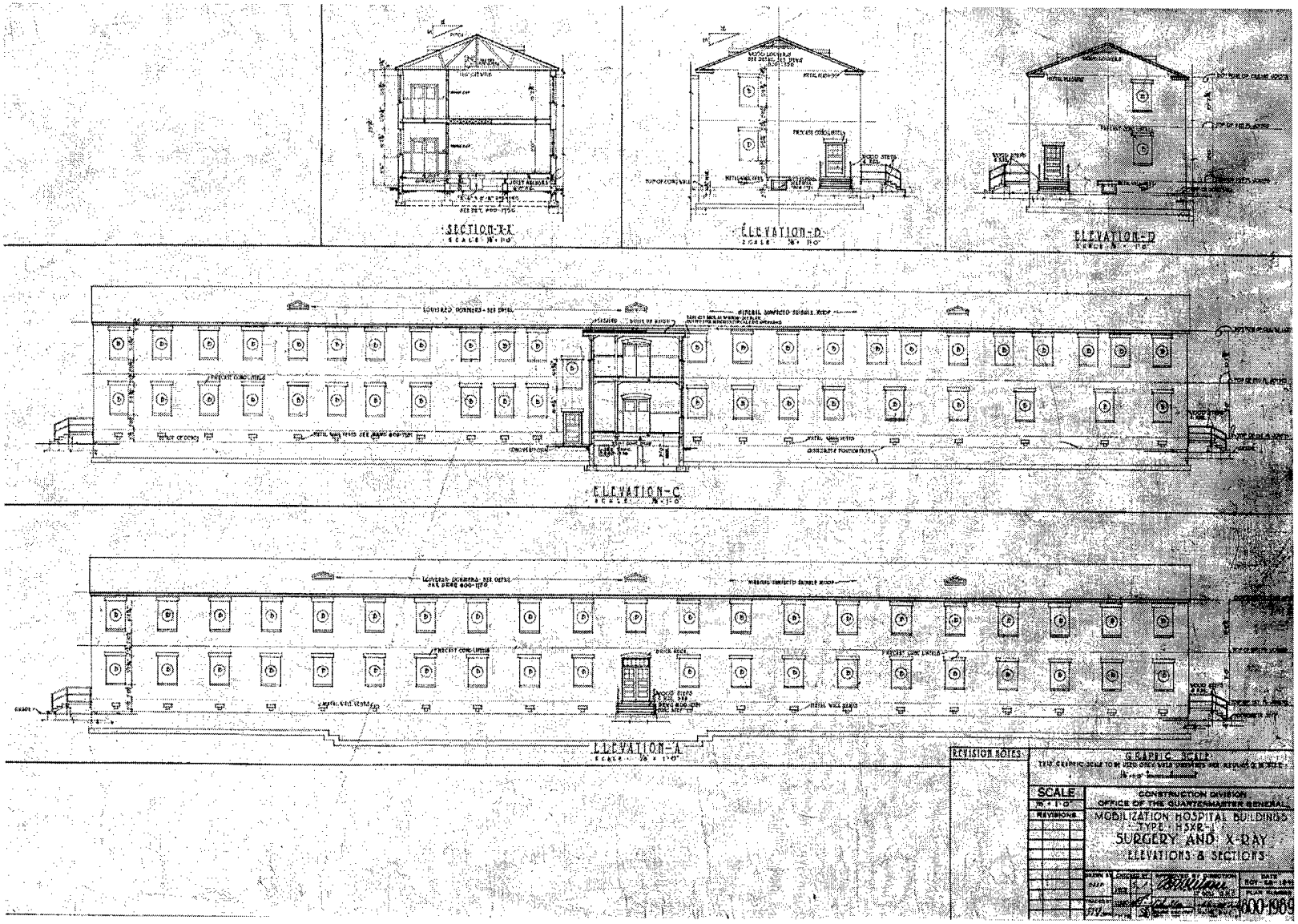


Figure V.56 5EP1778. Elevations and sections for Building S6233, Surgery and X-Ray. 800 Series, Type HSXR-1, Plan 800-1989.



Figure V.57 5EP1778. East face of corridor connecting Building S6233 to east-west corridor to the south. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-El. Roll 14A, Exposure 12.

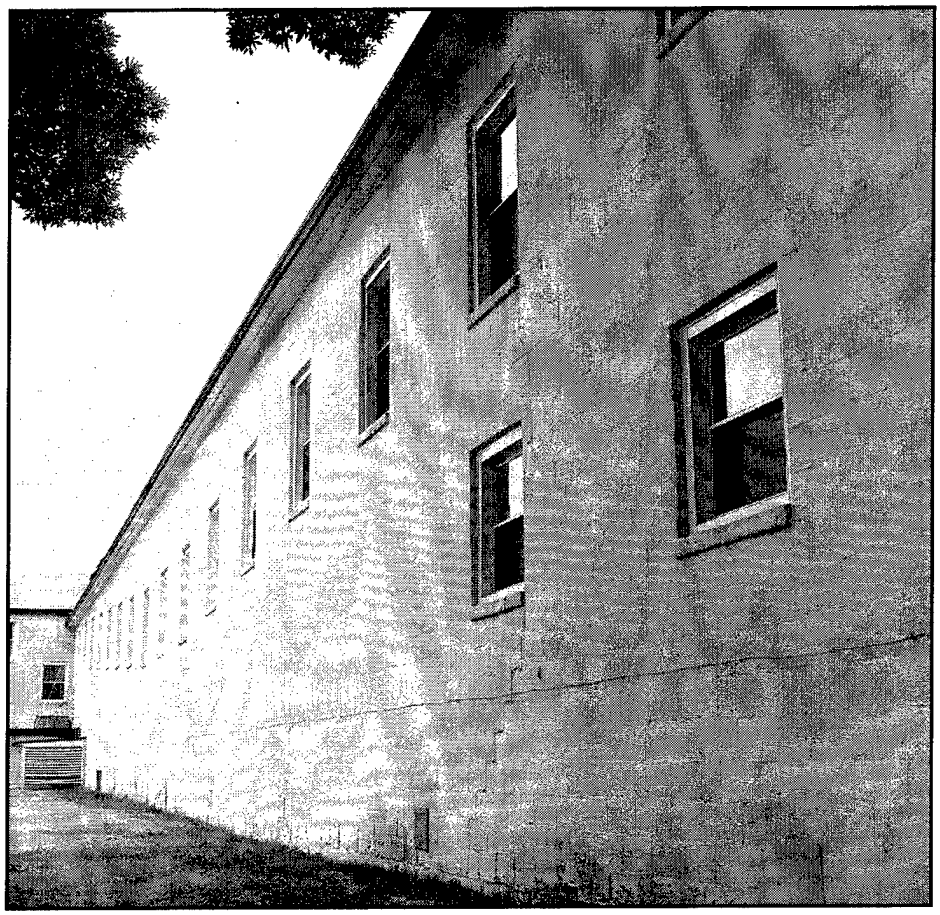


Figure V.58 5EP1778. West face of corridor connecting Building S6233 to S6232. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-El. Roll 9A, Exposure 3.



Figure V.59 5EP1778. West face of corridor connecting Building S6233 to S6232. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-El. Roll 9A, Exposure 4.

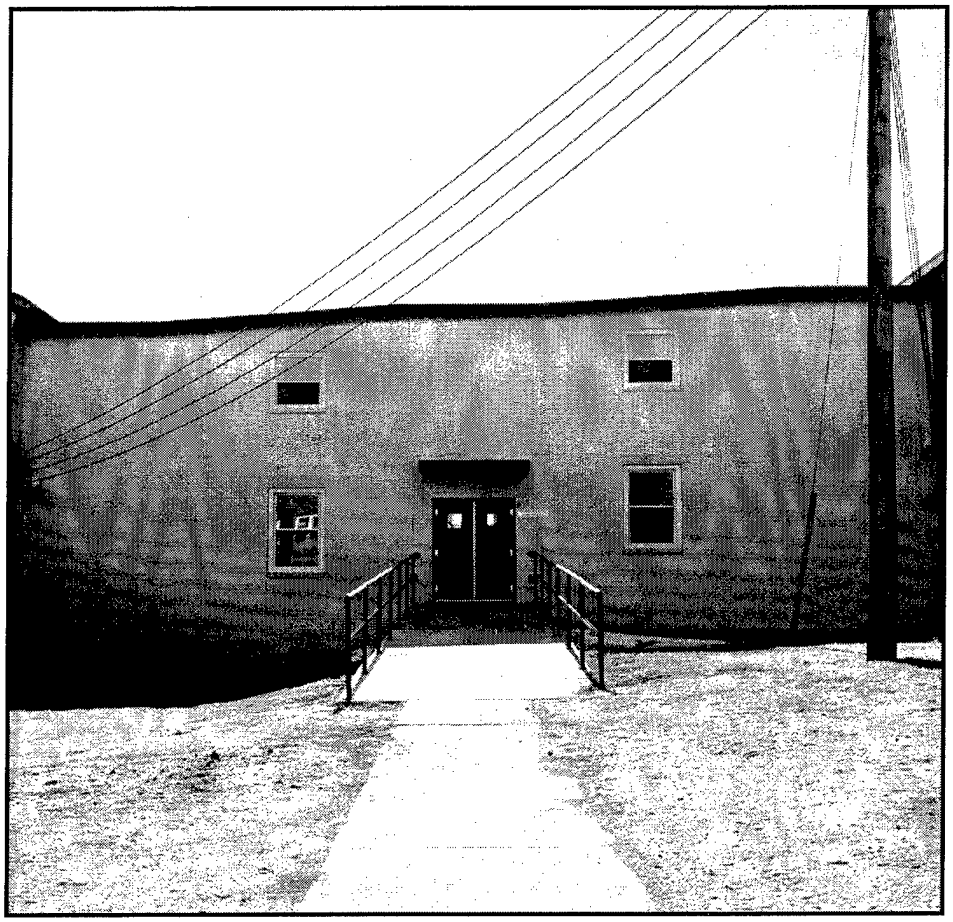


Figure V.60 5EP1778. East face of south corridor connecting Building S6233 to S6232. View to the NE. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-El. Roll 14A, Exposure 10.

Hospital Wards

Hospital wards are those that housed patients during their treatment and recovery. Twenty-four OHC buildings represent four types of hospital wards. The wards are aligned in two east-west rows that bisect the Hospital Complex. Hospital Wards comprise approximately 40 percent of all the buildings at the OHC and are all located among the buildings of the central two east-west oriented rows in the complex. The Hospital Wards are connected at their midsection to one another through the OHC's series of corridors and are each situated on a north-south axis.

Two buildings are based upon Type HCW-88 (Combination Ward), two buildings on Type HNPW-82 (Neuropsychiatric Ward), seven on Type HSPW-76 (Special Ward), and thirteen on Type HSW-98 (Standard Ward). See Table V.1 for a list of OHC functional categories, building numbers, and their corresponding plan construction codes.

All wards originally had the same massing, construction, and basic layout. All were long narrow two-story cinder block buildings. A typical layout consisted of doubly loaded corridors flanked by utility, service, and patient rooms. The corridors terminated in large common-ward rooms overseen by a windowed observation room. Sun rooms and porches were accessed from the common-ward rooms. Each floor of each building operated independently. Each contained its own medical personnel office(s), examination/treatment room(s), kitchen, and linen and utility rooms.

Differences between ward types were more pronounced. Standard wards could accommodate up to 48 men in open-ward rooms and five men in private rooms, per floor. The open-ward rooms of the standard wards were the largest of the OHC ward buildings. Combination wards held 36 men in open wards and ten in private rooms, per floor. Neuropsychiatric wards held 36 men in open wards and five in private rooms, per floor. Special wards held 24 men in open wards, 12 in private rooms and two in semi-private rooms, per floor. Only the special wards contained semi-private rooms. All private bathrooms had a toilet, sink, and bath tub or shower, but only the private and semi-private rooms of the special and combination wards had private bathrooms. Each of the neuropsychiatric ward floors contained its own dining room. These wards also incorporated additional internal and exterior measures of security not seen in any other ward types. These are defined below.

Today the Hospital Complex's ward buildings are among its best preserved. Though all evaluated have been modified and several have additions, most retain a strong sense of their original rectilinear layouts and finish materials.

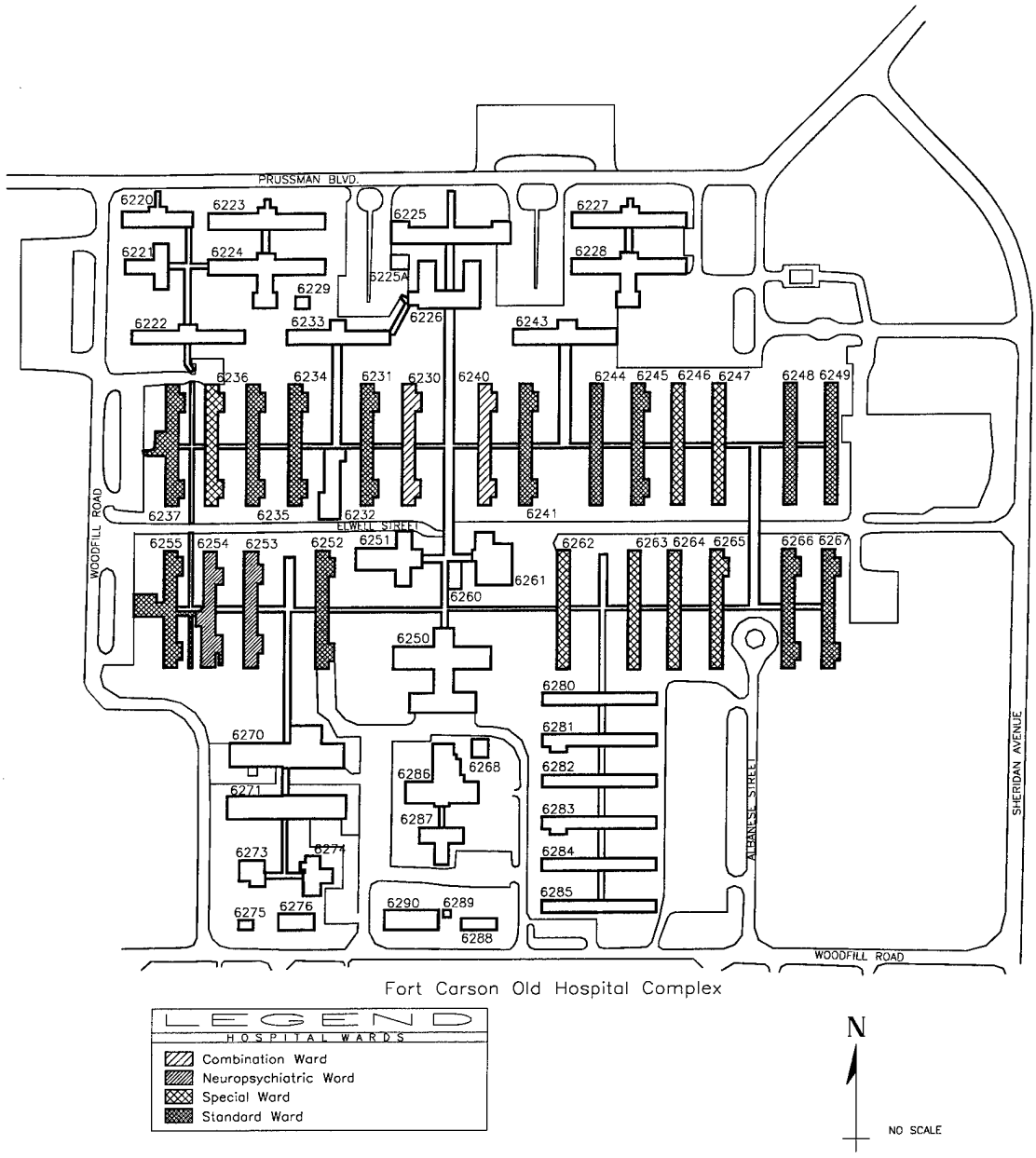


Figure V.61 Location of hospital wards within complex.

Combination Ward S6230

Combination Wards S6230 and S6240 are both examples of Combination Wards based on Type HCW-88. The best remaining example of this type is Building S6230. This is described below. There were no known variations between these buildings when constructed.

Both floors of Building S6230 are identical. Each originally accommodated 10 patients in private rooms and another 36 in open wards. Each private room had a private bathroom with a shower or tub, toilet, and sink. Each floor had nurses' offices, clean and dirty linen closets, utility rooms, patient bathrooms, and a kitchen. Common spaces occurred in offset screened porches and in sun rooms at the north and south ends of the building.

The building is a narrow, rectangular, basically symmetrical two-story structure. It has an offset on the east side of its north wing. The building's main dimensions are 262'-0" x 32'-4", while the offset measures 39'-4" x 12'-4". Building S6230 is bisected by a two-story corridor that links it to S6231 (to the west) and to a second corridor (to the east) which connects all hospital ward buildings with the administrative buildings at the north edge of the complex.

The building's foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls, and piers. The foundation walls are one foot thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1' above grade.

A crawlspace under the hall floor holds utilities. There is a small half-basement under the central stairwell that houses a hot potable water tank. This water tank is heated by the complex's central steam heating lines.

Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. Air vents occur at regular intervals along the first-floor line. These are covered with metal grates.

Building S6230's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature.

Building S6230's structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, and piers. The end sun rooms are fully enclosed by cinder block fire walls. Additional transverse cinder block fire walls separate the open wards from the building's core, which is itself subdivided by a fire wall that traverses the building near the central stairwell.

The floor system is wood-joist construction. The joists bear on interior, built-up longitudinal beams. The second-floor beams transfer loads to the foundation piers via solid wood pillars. Floor joists are covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. Interior partition walls are constructed of 2" x 4" wood studs. Floor joists are doubled

under the interior walls. The roof is supported by wood-trussed rafters that bear on the interior wood beams and the perimeter walls.

Building S6230 has five exterior entrances and four entrances from the two-story corridors. Three exterior entrances face west, two face east. The exterior entrances are located at the ends of the building, and near the center of its west side.

Both east-facing exterior entrances are accessed by 23′-4"-long by 6′-0"-wide concrete ramps with iron pipe railings. The northernmost of these enters the north offset. The southernmost of these enters a doorway that once led to the south offset. The offset has been demolished. The central west-facing exterior entrance has a 6′-0" x 5′-0" concrete stoop with metal pipe railings.

The remaining offset retains some characteristics of its original function as a screened porch and is therefore described below. This feature is similar in size and construction to the windowed entrance offsets and common areas of the administrative buildings. The remaining offset was constructed of cinder block and had large screened openings on the north, south, and east. One opening on the first floor was later enlarged for an exterior entrance. The remainder of the first-floor openings were blocked closed with CMU blocks.

The screened openings on the second floor of the offset retain much of their original appearance. These have simple 3′-high balustrades that consist of 2" x 4" rails and 2" x 2" square balusters. Above these rests a paired set of window screens, divided by a simple 2" x 4" mullion.

The north offset is three bays long. The south, demolished offset was only two bays long. Both were 12′-4" deep, and had 10′-1" ceilings on both levels. Both offsets originally had flat roofs.

Door and window placement in S6230 is similar to that of other buildings with a billeting function. Primary building entrances are contained within the corridors and have double doors. Secondary building entrances have single doors and enter from the outside. Doorways have concrete sills.

The original west-facing secondary entrances at the ends of the building sit at grade level. They open onto the first landing of the stairwells. The west-facing secondary entrance at the center of the building enters at first-floor level. All west-facing entrances have plain, reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels. Neither east-facing exterior entrance is original. Both are cut into former window openings. Both enter at first-floor level.

The primary corridor entrances were designed to have rowlocked brick arched lintels, but instead were likely constructed with simple concrete or cinder block lintels. The window openings were constructed with similar design modifications. All exterior doors are outswinging, of metal construction, and are set in replacement metal frames.

All windows in Building S6230 are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights except the transoms, which are fixed. Windows are set in simple punched openings. Plain lintels are pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. Sills consist of a rowlock course of bricks.

The six windows on each floor in the north and south (gable) ends are paired. The first- and second-story windows are separated by louvered panels. The paired windows on the first floor have fixed transom windows above. The center set of gable side windows are 18" wider than the 6'-wide sets flanking them. This construction is typical throughout the OHC.

The windows on the eave sides occur in a regular pattern, though spacing between windows is not uniform across the facades. With one exception, that of the window in the first-floor hot water tank room, the windows of the second floor mirror those of the first floor except where interrupted by a door.

The west side of S6230 has 29 singly occurring windows on the second floor and a set of paired windows at each end. These paired windows are similar to the paired windows in the gable ends. There are 28 singly occurring windows on the first floor and a set of paired windows at each end. The east side has 28 singly occurring windows each on the first and second floors, including those that open to the north offset. Each floor also has a set of paired windows at each end of the facade. These are similar to the other paired windows on the building.

The crawlspace is accessed from the exterior through 3'-0" x 2'-0" openings. One such opening sits centered at grade level on each of the north and south gable walls. These have concrete lintels and wood access doors.

The side gable roof is moderately pitched and supported by wood trusses. Three louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents are symmetrically arranged on each roof slope. Additional louvered vents sit under both gable peaks. The boxed eave overhangs 6" on the east and west sides. The gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. The cornice consists of a single 1" x 12" board topped with a strip of crown molding. The original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles.

Building S6230's function has changed since it was constructed, but much of its layout and many of its original finishes and materials are still visible.

The current layout of the interior space still reflects the functionality of the building's original purpose. Each floor retains its 10'-1"-high ceilings. A wide, doubly loaded central hall runs the length of both levels. This 7'-6"-wide hall terminates at both ends with a single doorway that opens onto large rooms. These large rooms were once the open wards. They are interrupted by two rows of wood columns spaced at 11'-2" intervals. Beyond the ward rooms at each end of S6230 are single doorways that open onto the sun rooms. The sun rooms and ward rooms are defined by cinder block fire walls that are penetrated only by the single doorways.

Adjacent to each ward on the east side of the building was originally a two-story offset screened porch accessible only from the open-ward rooms. These two-story porches and the sun rooms were intended as airy, sunny common spaces for patients to relax and recuperate.

U-shaped stairwells sit at the corners of the building in the sun rooms. A third scissor stairwell sits near the center of the building adjacent to the east-west corridor that bisects S6230. Original exterior building entrances were placed at the stairwell landings. Railings are the original 2" x 4" milled lumber.

The rooms flanking the hallways are approximately 12′ wide and vary in length. Generally, patient rooms were loaded along the east side of the corridor opposite the bathrooms, utility rooms, kitchen, and linen rooms.

The two-story corridor that bisects S6230 is accessible from both levels. This corridor has ceiling heights of 10′-1" and 8′-0" and is 7′-6" wide. It has vaulted ceilings and one-over-one light double-hung aluminum sash windows. The interior is finished with both original and replacement linoleum flooring and painted walls and ceilings.

The original asphalt tile and wood flooring is largely intact. The stairs retain their original painted wood risers and treads. Building S6230's original wall finishes were painted metal lath and cement plaster, and gypsum sheathing. Walls had a wainscot of enameled pressed fiber board. Ceilings had painted gypsum sheathing. These are largely intact. Ceilings and walls appear to retain their original flat and glossy enamel-based off-white paints.

Building S6230's original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4" wood sills. Most of these casings and sills remain, though most doors and all the windows have been replaced. Scuttles that give access to the attic and crawlspace are located in the hallways and utility rooms.

The original trim work probably consisted of the door and window casings and wood base molding. The base molding typically has one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line. Much of this molding is intact.

Heat is supplied through metal steam grills (radiators) supplied by the OHC's central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and corridor. Air conditioning systems were installed in S6230 in 1979 and 1987. Sprinkler heads from the building's original fire sprinkler system protrude through the dropped ceilings.

Following World War II, the building continued to serve patients, housing by 1947 the only functioning patient ward at the complex. At this time an Obstetrics clinic was also housed on the second floor ward. In 1953 one set of original wood stairs on S6230's west side was replaced with a concrete stoop. Building S6230 was re-wired in 1974 to meet modern standards. At this time the nurse's stations were upgraded, though the extent of changes made is not known. By this time the building was functioning as a General Hospital Ward. In 1977 the building's

attic was insulated and its lighting system was changed from incandescent to fluorescent fixtures. In 1978 its original one-zone heating system was converted to a four-zone system. In 1979 four air coolers were installed, one in each former patient ward room.

The building suffered its greatest loss of integrity during a 1985 demolition of the south offset screened porch. The first-floor door that once opened onto this porch was retained and became an exterior entrance. A concrete ramp was constructed at this entrance. The porch entrance from the second floor was blocked shut with cinder block.

In 1986 a new pitched roof was added to the formerly flat-roofed corridors joining S6230 with S6231 and an adjacent north-south corridor to the east of S6230. In 1987 several additional air conditioners and/or evaporative coolers were added throughout the building. All original, multi-light wood windows were replaced with aluminum windows in 1987-1988.

In 1992 the building's catalogue code was changed from a Hospital building to Barracks. Since that time it has housed Enlisted Men's Barracks and a Training Facility. Many of the original spaces and interior finish materials are intact, including the patient call panels. Undocumented alterations consist of a small glassed-in enclosure in the formerly open south ward. This may have been used as a nursery. On the exterior, a shed roof was added over the north offset (Screened Porch) and its first-floor windows were closed with CMU blocks.

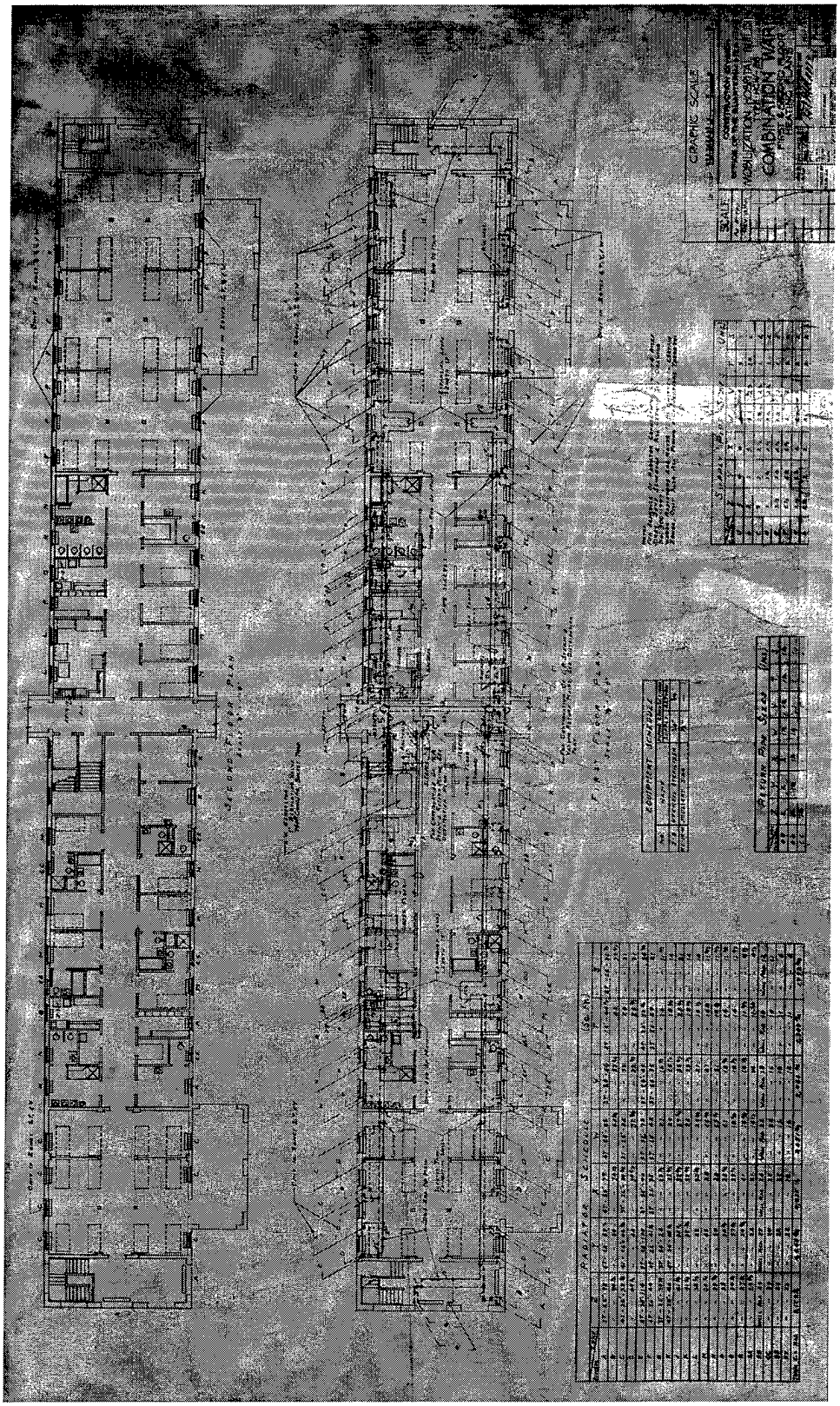


Figure V.62 5EP1778. First- and second-floor heating plans for Building S6230, Combination Ward. 800 Series, Type HCW-88, Plan 800-1946.

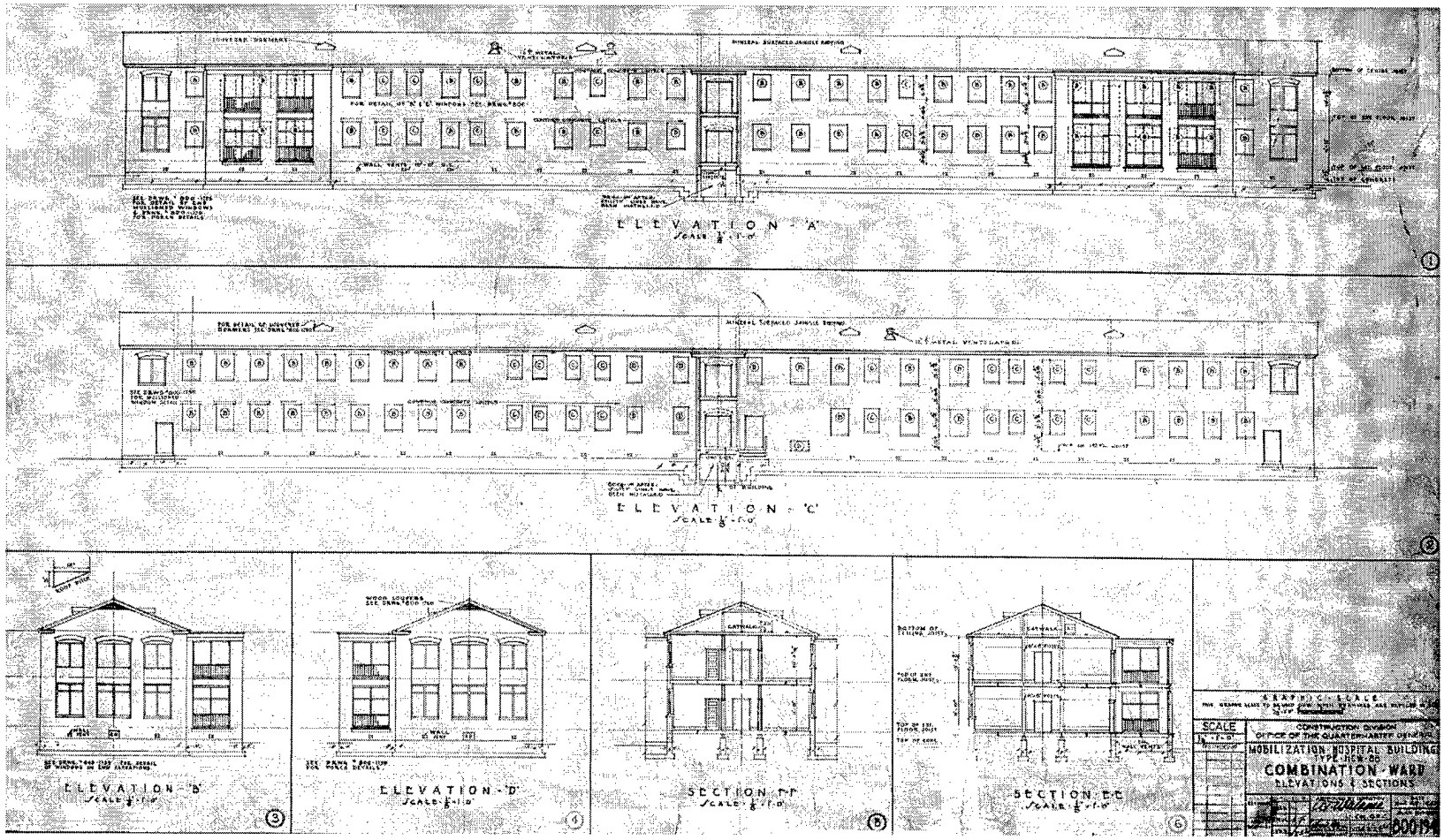


Figure V.63 5EP1778. Elevations and sections for Building S6230, Combination Ward. 800 Series, Type HCW-88, Plan 800-1945.

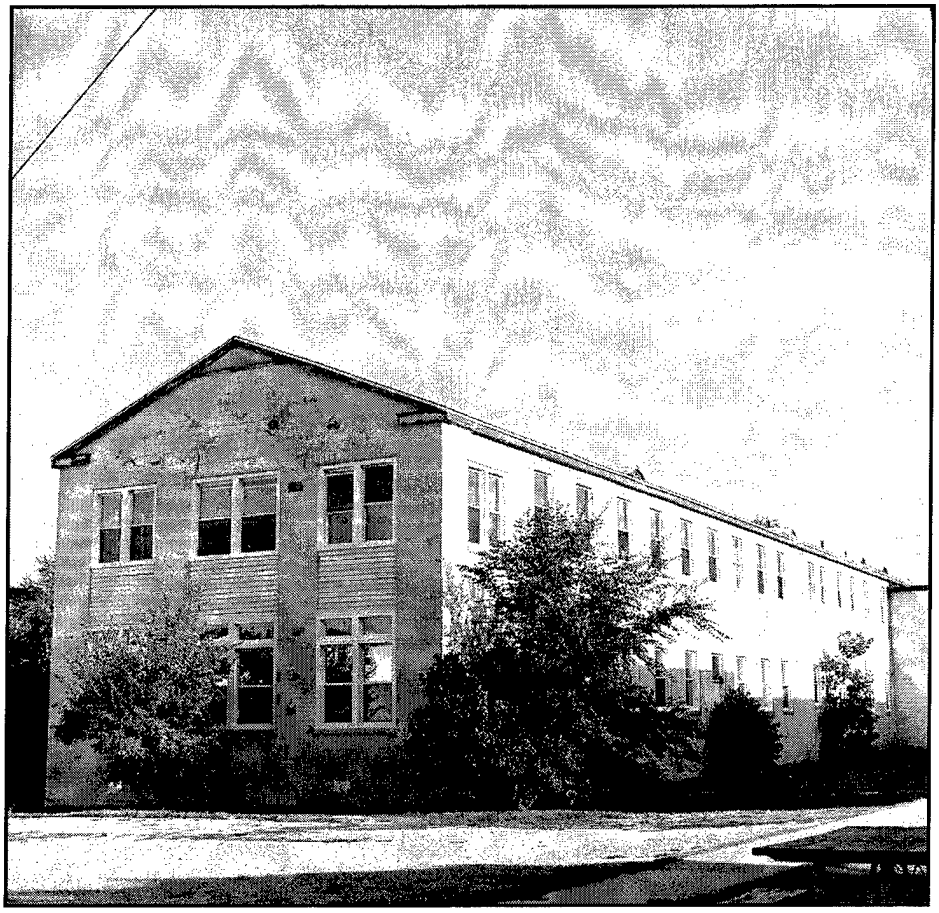


Figure V.64 5EP1778. Building S6230, Combination Ward, 800 Series, Type HCW-88. Three-quarter view of north and west faces of north wing. Roll 14G, Exposure 9.



Figure V.65 5EP1778. Building S6230, Combination Ward, 800 Series, Type HCW-88. Three-quarter view of north and east faces of north wing. Roll 14G, Exposure 5.

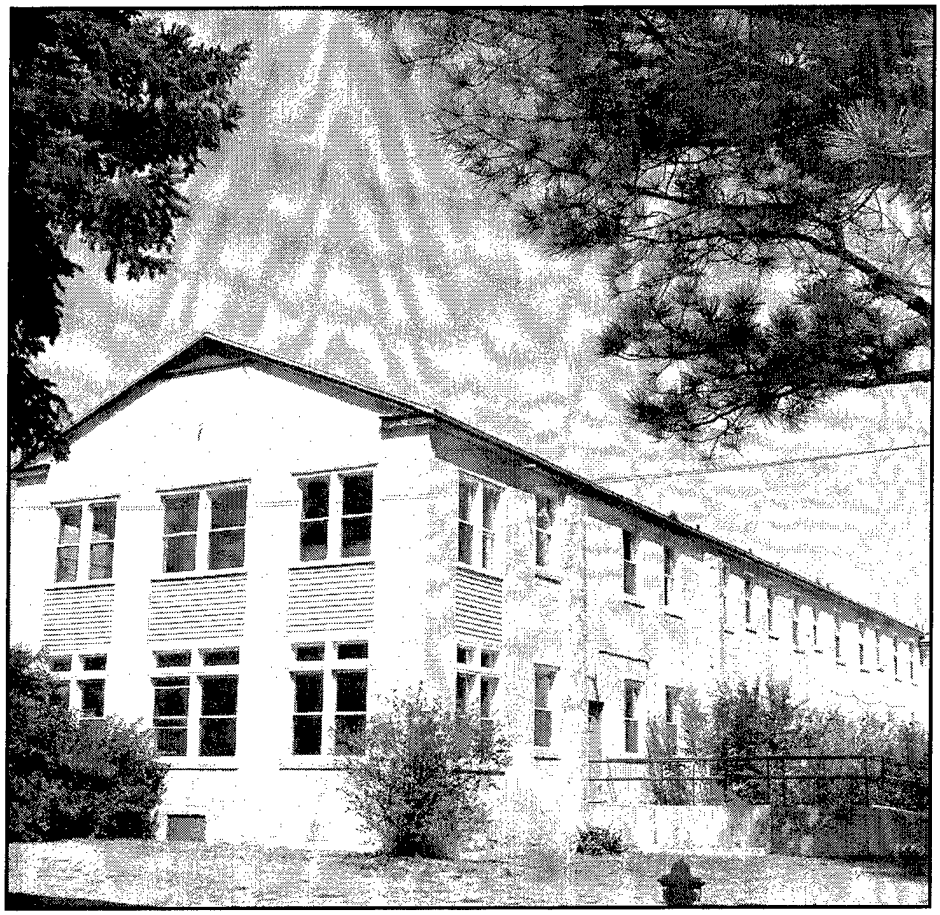


Figure V.66 5EP1778. Building S6230, Combination Ward, 800 Series, Type HCW-88. Three-quarter view of south and east faces of south wing. Roll 2G, Exposure 3.

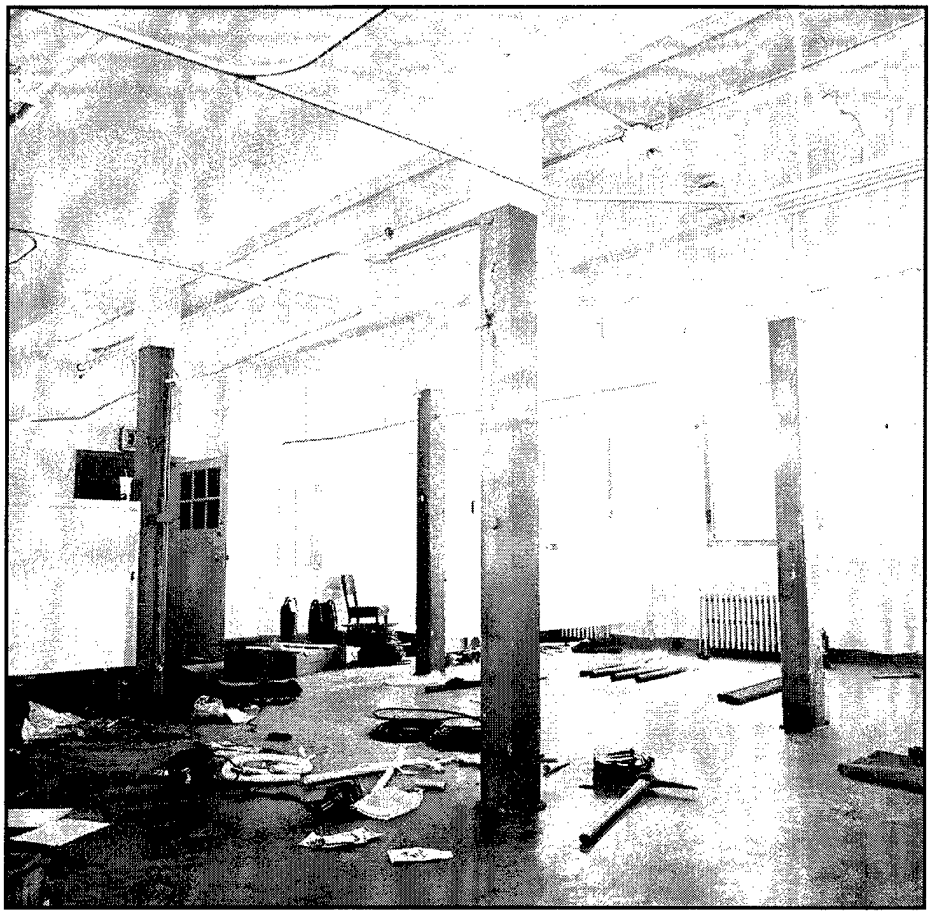


Figure V.67 5EP1778. Building S6230, Combination Ward, 800 Series, Type HCW-88. Interior shot of second floor, view to north. Roll 1G, Exposure 5.

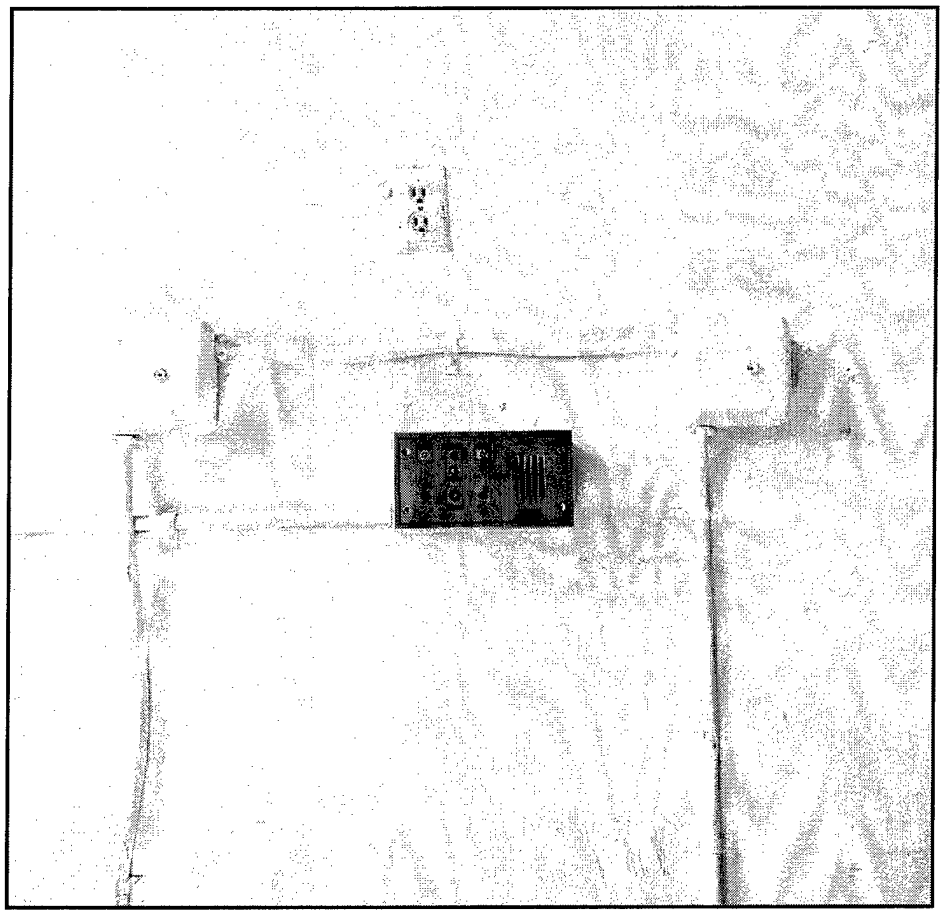


Figure V.68 5EP1778. Building S6230, Combination Ward, 800 Series, Type HCW-88. Detail from interior of second floor. Shows patient call panel, on south wall. Roll 1G, Exposure 4.



Figure V.69 5EP1778. Building S6230, Combination Ward, 800 Series, Type HCW-88. Interior shot of second floor, detail of room door. Roll 1G, Exposure 7.



Figure V.70 5EP1778. Building S6230, Combination Ward, 800 Series, Type HCW-88. Interior shot of glassed nurse's area. Roll 1G, Exposure 10.



Figure V.71 5EP1778. Building S6230, Combination Ward, 800 Series, Type HCW-88. Interior shot of first-floor bathroom shower. Roll 1G, Exposure 12.

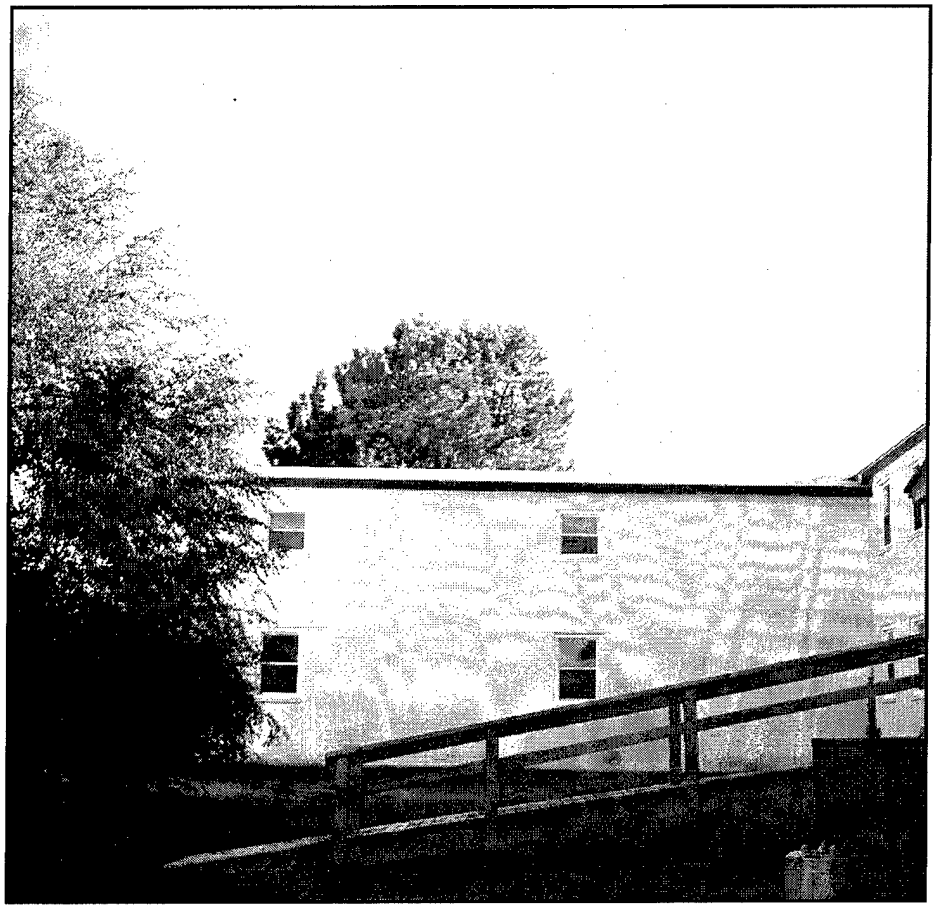


Figure V.72 5EP1778. North face of corridor connecting Building S6230 to long intersecting corridor to east. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-C. Roll 14G, Exposure 2.

Neuropsychiatric Ward S6253

Neuropsychiatric Wards S6253 and S6254 were the only ones of their Type (HNPW-82) constructed at the OHC. These two buildings are located near the west end of the southernmost east-west running row of ward buildings. Building S6253 is the best remaining example of its type. It is described below. There were no known variations between buildings when constructed.

Both floors of this two-story building are identical. Each originally accommodated 5 patients in private rooms and another 36 in open wards. All patients shared common showers/bathtubs and bathrooms. Patient rooms were located along the west side of the corridor, opposite the bathrooms, utility rooms, and offices. Each floor also had medical personnel offices, linen and clothes closets, utility rooms, a treatment room, a kitchen, and a dining room. Enclosed and windowed observation rooms overlooked the common wards. Common spaces occurred in offset screened porches and in sun rooms at the north and south ends of the building.

Building S6253 is a narrow, rectangular, basically symmetrical two-story structure. It has offsets on the east side of both wings. The building's main dimensions are 262′-0" x 32′-4". The offsets measure 39′-4" x 12′-4". It has a moderate-pitch side gable roof with louvered triangular eyebrow dormers on each roof slope. It is bisected by a two-story corridor that links it to S6254 to the west and to a second north-south corridor to the east. The bisecting corridor connects all ward buildings and the entire OHC.

The building's foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls, and piers. The foundation walls are one foot thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade.

A crawlspace under the hall floor holds utilities. There is a small basement room under the central stairwell. It has interior and exterior entrances. The basement houses a hot potable water tank, which is heated by the complex's central steam heating lines.

Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. Air vents occur at regular intervals along the first-floor line. These are covered with metal grates.

Building S6253's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature, as do the metal-reinforced doors and wire-mesh screened windows.

The structural system of Building S6253 consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, and piers. The end sun rooms are fully enclosed by cinder block fire walls. Additional transverse cinder block fire walls separate the open wards from the building's core, which is itself subdivided by a fire wall that traverses the building near the central stairwell.

The floor system is wood-joist construction. The joists bear on interior, built-up longitudinal beams. The second-floor beams transfer loads to the foundation piers via solid wood pillars. Floor joists are covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. The roof is supported by wood-trussed rafters that bear on the interior wood beams and the perimeter walls. Interior partition walls are constructed of 2" x 4" wood studs. Floor joists are doubled under interior walls.

Building S6253 has six exterior entrances and four entrances from the two-story corridors. Four exterior entrances face west and two face east. Both east-facing exterior entrances are accessed by concrete stairs. These non-original entrances were cut into screened porch openings at an unknown date. The four west-facing exterior entrances are original. They appear at the building ends and at its center just south of the corridor's intersection with the building. The end entrances are at grade and have 4'-0" x 5'-0" concrete slabs. The two remaining west-facing exterior entrances are at the building's center. One has a 6'-0" x 5'-0" concrete stoop with metal pipe railings. The remaining central west-facing entrance is below grade. It is accessed by a set of below-grade-level stairs.

The offsets retain the characteristics of their original function as screened porches and are therefore described below. Both offsets are three bays long. Both have 10'-1" ceilings on both levels and have flat roofs. They are constructed of cinder block and have large screened openings on the north, south, and east. One opening on the first floor of each was later framed for an exterior entrance. The remaining screened openings retain much of their original appearance. These have simple 3'-high balustrades that consist of 2" x 4" rails and 2" x 2" square balusters. Above these rests a paired set of window screens divided by a simple 2" x 4" mullion.

These features are similar in size and construction to the windowed entrance offsets and common areas of the administrative buildings and to the screened porch offsets of other ward buildings. At S6253, however, each opening is fully covered with metal expanded-mesh grills.

Door and window placement is similar to that of other buildings with a billeting function. All original doorways have outswinging doors and plain, reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels and concrete sills. All have their original wood frames. Windows are set in simple punched openings with plain lintels of pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. Window sills consist of a standard rowlock course of cinder bricks.

Primary entrances enter from the corridors and have double doors. Secondary entrances enter from the outside. These have single doors. The two west-facing secondary entrances at the ends of the building sit at grade level. They open onto the first landing of the stairwells and have wood doors. The west-facing secondary entrance at the center of the building that opens onto the first landing of the central stairwell also has a wood door. The exterior basement entrance doors are constructed of metal.

Neither east-facing exterior entrance is original. Both are cut into former window openings. Both enter at first-floor level. Both have wood doors and frames. The corridor

entrances have wood doors, glazed with wire-reinforced glass. The screened porches were originally entered only from single wood doors on the interior, one at each level. Because they lead from one interior space to another they are not here considered exterior entrances.

All windows are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights. Some windows have transoms that are fixed. At paired window openings, concrete or cinder block lintels replace the brick rowlocked lintels called for in the 800 Series standard plans.

There are five windows on each floor in the north and south (gable) ends. These occur as two sets of paired windows divided by a fifth, single window. First- and second-floor windows are separated by louvered panels. Second-floor paired windows are 2'-6" wide by 5'-0" tall. First floor windows have 1'-6" fixed transoms that increase their height. The single windows are 3'-6" x 5'-0". This construction is atypical at the OHC. Most 800 Series gable ends do not have single windows or windows of this dimension. The windows on the east and west sides occur in a regular pattern, though spacing between windows is not uniform across the facades. The windows of the second floor mirror those of the first floor except where interrupted by a door.

The west side has 26 singly occurring windows on the second floor and a set of paired windows at each end. These paired windows are similar to the paired windows in the gable ends. There are 24 singly occurring windows on the first floor and a set of paired windows at each end. Each floor also has a small square opening near the building's center. These former kitchen exhaust vents appear to have been closed off. Two 4'-0" x 1'-6" windows placed at grade level once allowed light to the basement room. They have been covered with plywood.

The east side of S6253 has 25 or 26 singly occurring windows each on the first and second floors, including six that open to the offsets. The east side also has a single set of paired windows at each end placed midway between floors at the stair landing level. These are similar to the other paired windows on the building. All windows are 4'-0" x 5'-6" or 3'-0" x 5'-06" unless noted above. The crawlspace is accessed from the basement room.

The side gable roof is moderately pitched and supported by wood-trussed rafters. The original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles. Four louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents are symmetrically arranged on each roof slope. Additional louvered vents sit under both gable peaks. A rectangular upside-down J shaped duct serves as the air intake for the building's forced-air heating system. The boxed eave overhangs 6" on the east and west sides. The gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. The cornice consists of a single 1" x 12" board topped with a strip of crown molding.

Building S6253's recent use as a storage building has resulted in little change in its internal appearance. Much of its layout is intact and many of its original finishes and materials are still visible.

The current layout of the interior space still reflects the function of the building's original purpose. The neuropsychiatric wards were highly secure areas and completely self contained. Patients slept, recreated, dined, and were treated all within the same walls. Control elements such as compartmentalized spaces and windowed observation rooms that have security glass with wood or metal shutters are fairly obvious. So are the observation windows within heavy metal doors that could be covered with metal plates, operable on only one side. Windows and entrances were sealed with expanded metal mesh. Less obtrusive is the ducted mechanical system that provides fresh air through ceiling ducts. Other elements of control are defined below.

Each floor retains its 10′-1"-high ceilings. A doubly loaded central hall runs the length of both levels. This 7′-6"-wide hall terminates at both ends with a single doorway that opens onto large rooms. These large rooms were once the open wards. They are interrupted by two rows of wood columns spaced at 11′-2" intervals and by low, 4′-6"-tall, "hospital screens." Beyond the ward rooms at each end of S6253 are single doorways that open onto the sun rooms.

The rooms flanking the hallways are approximately 12′ wide and vary in length. Each floor originally had a kitchen and dining room that spanned the building's full 32′ width. The sun rooms, ward rooms, and building wings are separated by cinder block walls that are penetrated only by single doorways. These walls serve a fire and physical security function, and their doors are metal with wire-reinforced glazing. Adjacent to each ward on the east side of the building is the two-story screened porch, originally accessed only from the open-ward rooms. These two-story porches and the sun rooms were intended as airy, sunny common spaces for patients to relax and recuperate.

U-shaped stairwells sit at the northwest and southwest corners of the building in the sun rooms. A third scissor stairwell sits near the center of the building adjacent to the east-west corridor that bisects S6253. Original exterior building entrances were placed at the stairwell landings. Access to stairwells is controlled by doors or wire-mesh partitions.

The two-story corridor that bisects the building is accessible from both levels through metal, glazed double doors. Access to these doors is limited by additional single doors that separate the corridor hallway from the ward hallways. The corridor has ceiling heights of 10′-1" and is 7′-6" wide. It has vaulted ceilings, and one-over-one light double-hung aluminum sash windows. The interior retains its original linoleum flooring and painted ceiling. The walls have been stripped to their sheathing.

Most flooring in Building S6253 consisted of sealed wood. Wet areas like kitchens and bathrooms received marbleized asphalt tile. These materials are intact. The stairs retain their original painted wood risers and treads.

The original wall finishes were painted metal lath and cement plaster, and Keene cement plaster. The typical OHC wainscot of pressed fiber board was not installed in neuropsychiatric wards. A painted stripe was instead used to imply the presence of a wainscot. Screened sun porches received beaded tongue-in-groove wood ceilings. All other spaces received cement

plaster ceilings. These materials are largely intact. All interior surfaces were either varnished and stained or painted a light, off-white color. Some of the original flat and glossy enamel-based paint schemes may have been covered with subsequent paint jobs.

Original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4" wood sills. Most of these casings and sills remain, though all the exterior windows have been replaced. Casings were stained and varnished. Access hatches in the ceilings allowed control of the fresh air duct work.

Original trim work consisted of the door and window casings, marbleized asphalt tile base molding and wood base molding. This is intact. The base molding typically has one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line.

Heat is supplied by the OHC's central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and corridor. Heat radiates through metal steam radiators which are covered by 1/8"-thick metal grills. The grills are attached to the wall with tamper-proof screws and painted to match nearby materials. Fresh air was obtained through a supply and return system of ceiling duct work.

According to Real Property Records Building S6253 was used as a Neuropsychiatric Ward for several years before being unofficially converted to a General Hospital Ward and General Clinic. Since 1992 the building has served as an Administration General Purpose facility.

In 1953 one set of stairs on S6253's west side was replaced with a concrete stoop. At this time a fence was constructed that enclosed the courtyard between the building's south wing and the corridor to the east. This fenced area provided a secured recreation space for the neuropsychiatric patients. In 1977 and 1978 the building's attic was insulated and its incandescent lighting fixtures were replaced or supplemented with fluorescent fixtures. All original, multi-light wood windows were replaced with aluminum windows in 1987-1988.

In 1992 the building was reclassified an Administration General Purpose facility. Since that time it has been used primarily as a storage facility. Undocumented alterations consist of the installation of entrances off both screened porch offsets. These are discussed above. In addition, the original roofing material has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles. Many of the original spaces and interior finish materials are intact.

Today, both OHC neuropsychiatric ward buildings retain much of their original exterior and interior appearance. Both have been modified, however, for alternate uses and both have some new or replaced interior and exterior materials and finishes.

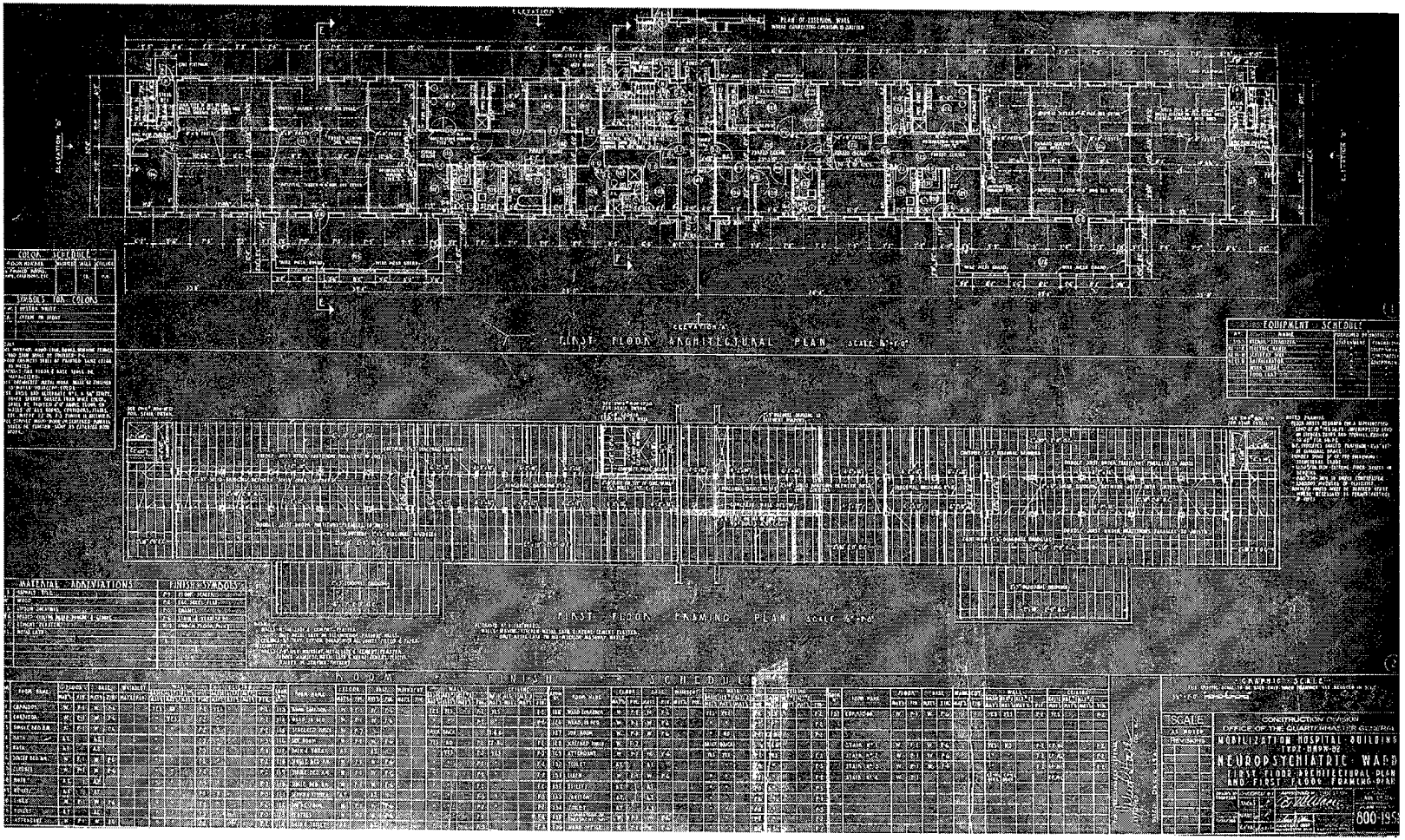


Figure V.73 5EP1778. First-floor architectural and framing plans for Building S6253, Neuropsychiatric Ward. 800 Series, Type HNPW-82, Plan 800-1958.

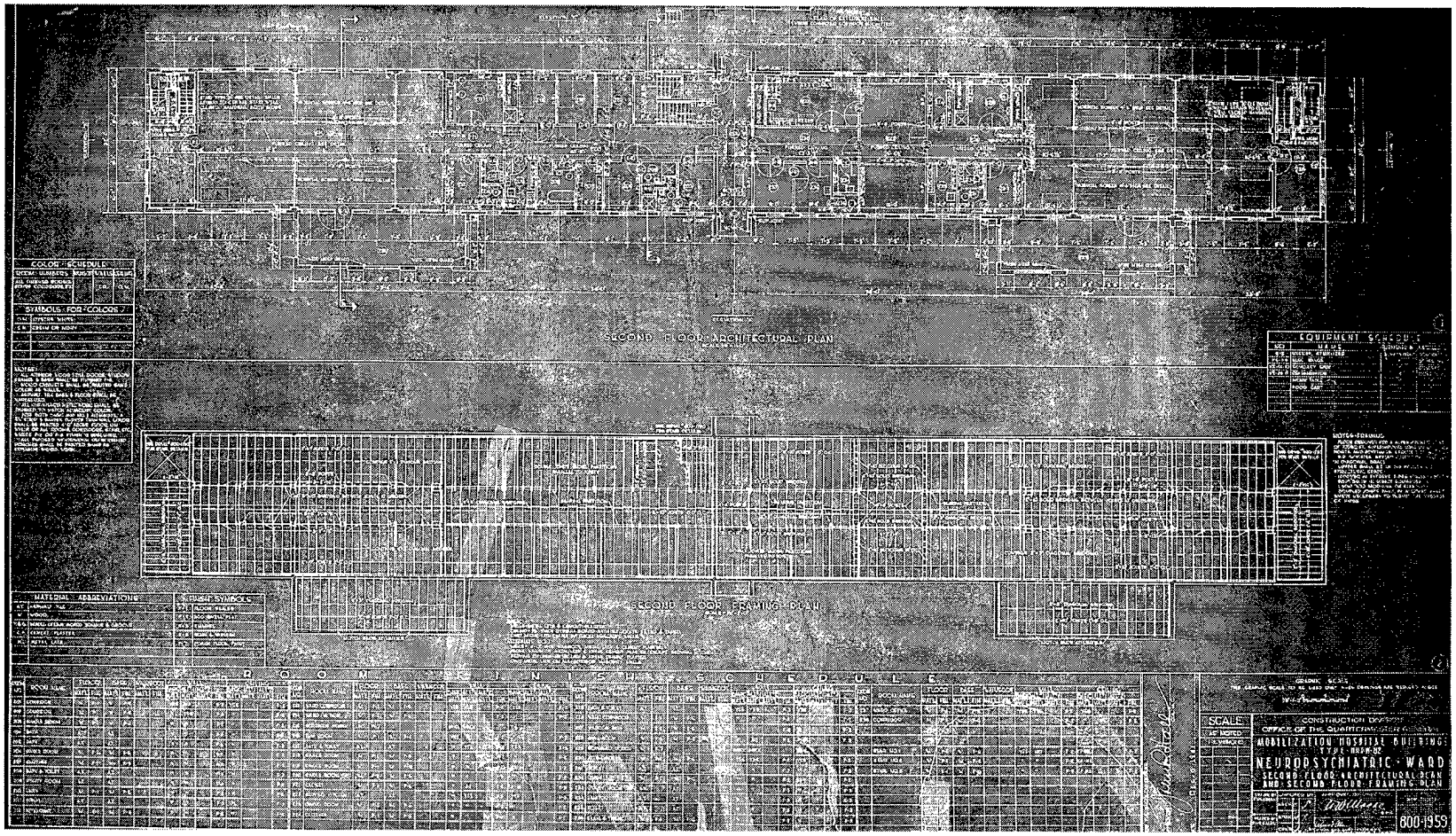


Figure V.74 5EP1778. Second-floor architectural and framing plans for Building S6253, Neuropsychiatric Ward. 800 Series, Type HNPW-82, Plan 800-1959.

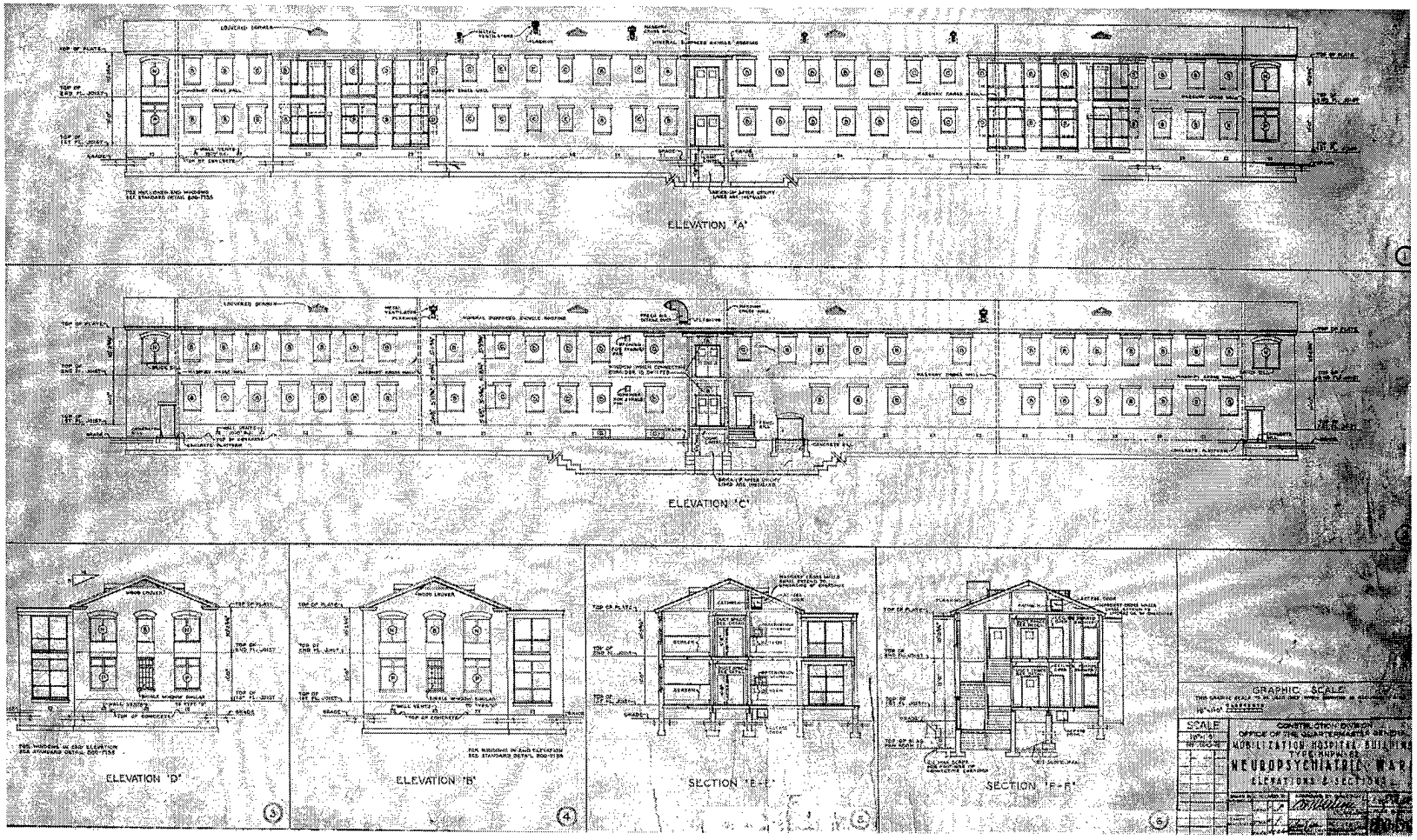


Figure V.75 5EP1778. Elevations and sections for Building S6253, Neuropsychiatric Ward. 800 Series, Type HNPW-82, Plan 800-1960.

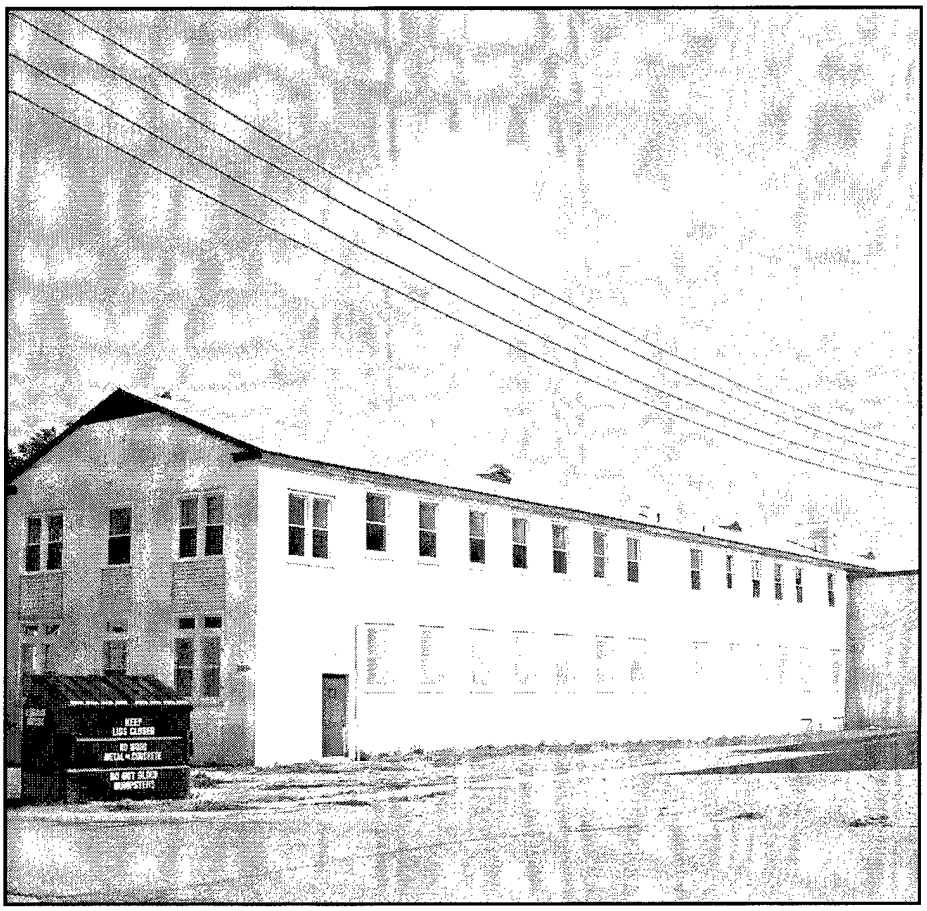


Figure V.76 5EP1778. Building S6253. Neuropsychiatric Ward. 800 Series. Type HNPW-82. Three-quarter view of north and west facades. Roll 15, Exposure 11.

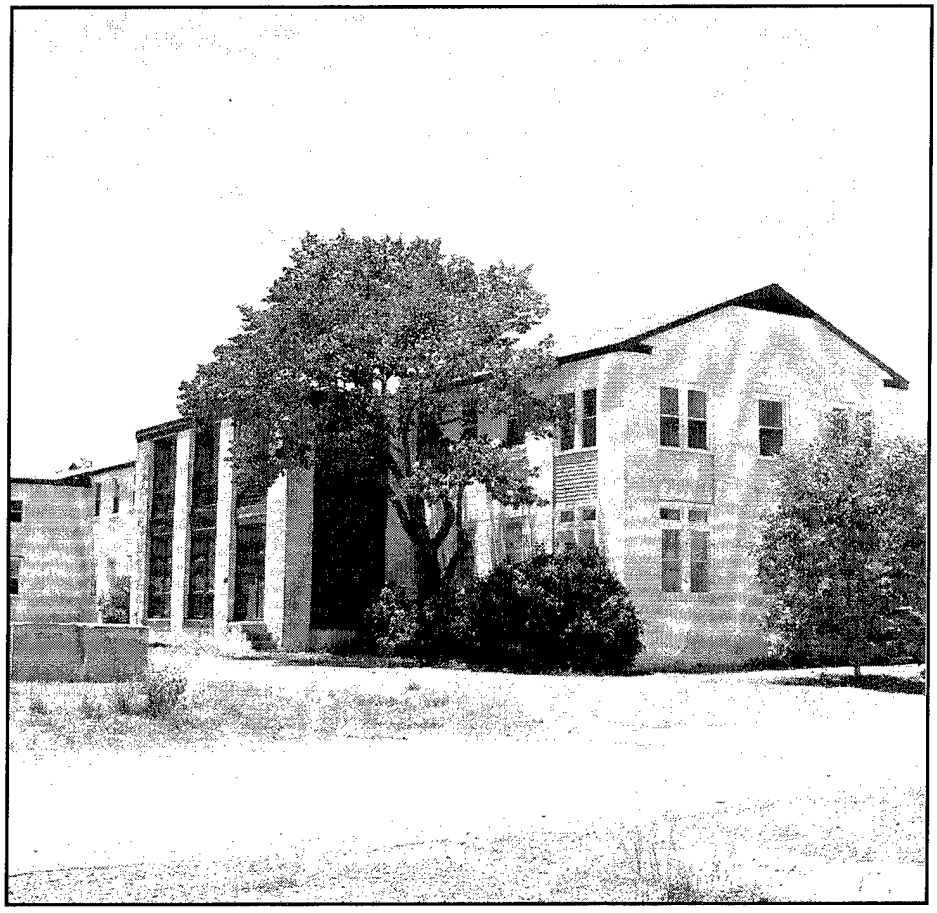


Figure V.77 5EP1778. Building S6253, Neuropsychiatric Ward, 800 Series, Type HNPW-82. Three-quarter view of north and east facades. Roll 17, Exposure 8.

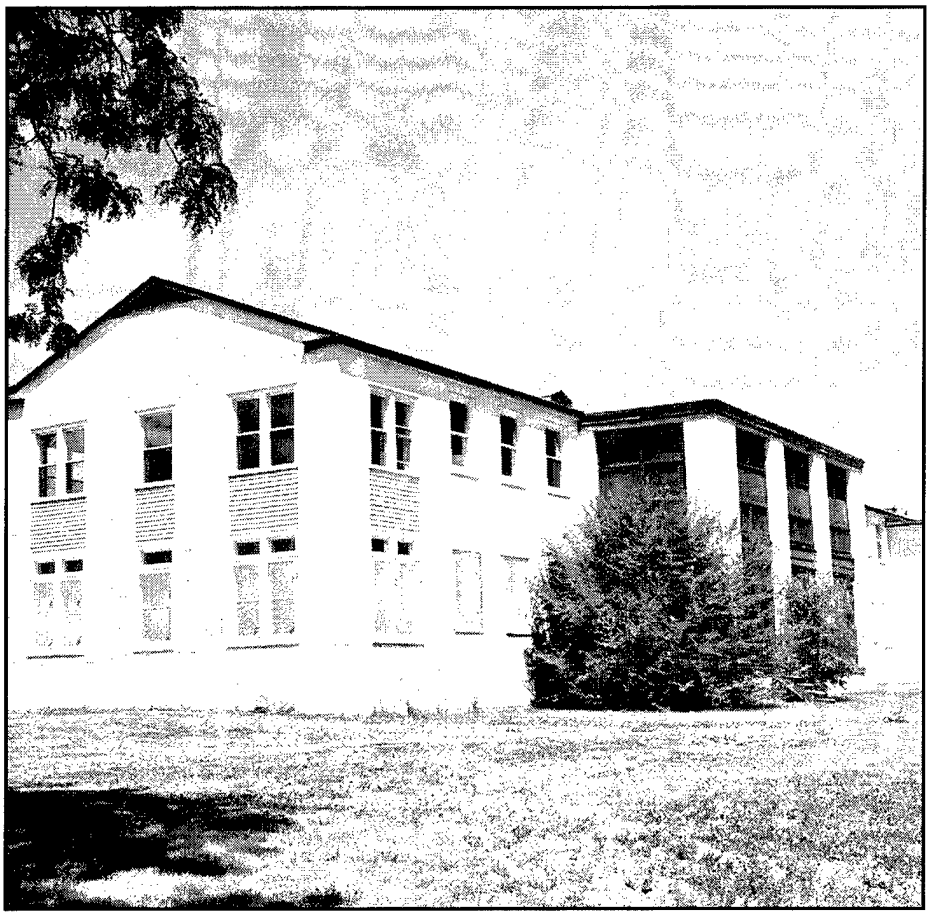


Figure V.78 5EP1778. Building S6253, Neuropsychiatric Ward, 800 Series, Type HNPW-82. Three-quarter view of south and east facades. Roll 19, Exposure 4.

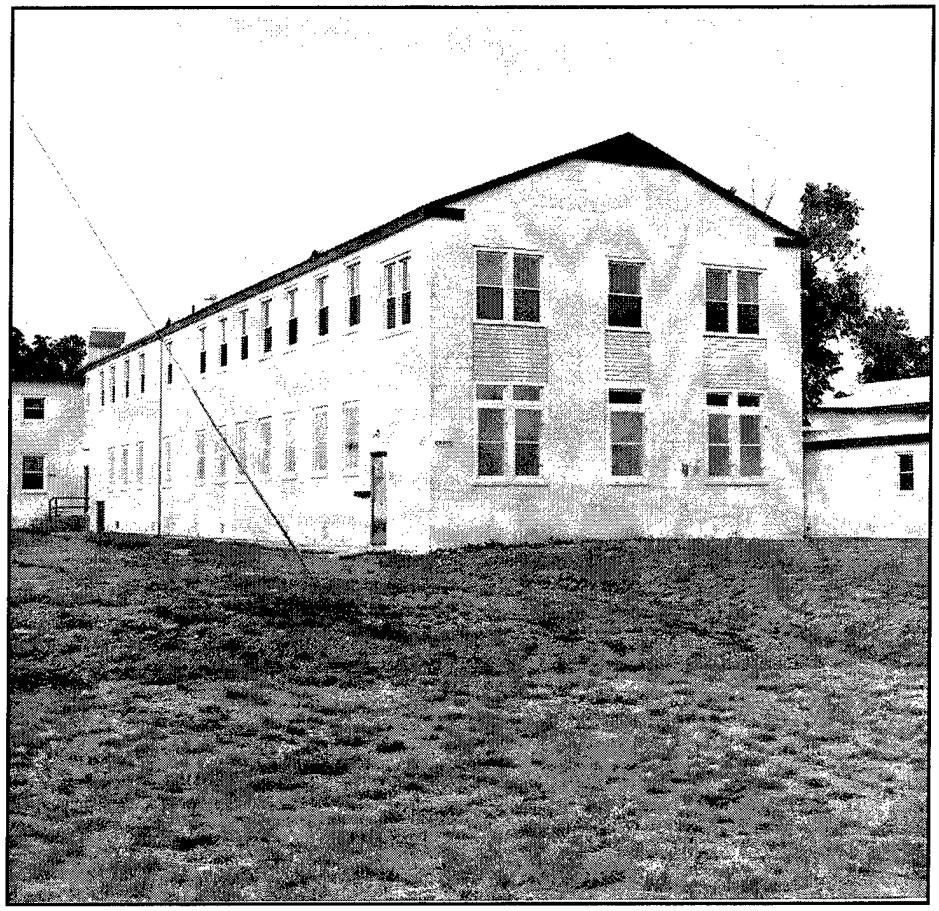


Figure V.79 5EP1778. Building S6253, Neuropsychiatric Ward, 800 Series, Type HNPW-82. Three-quarter view of south and west facades. Roll 22, Exposure 2.

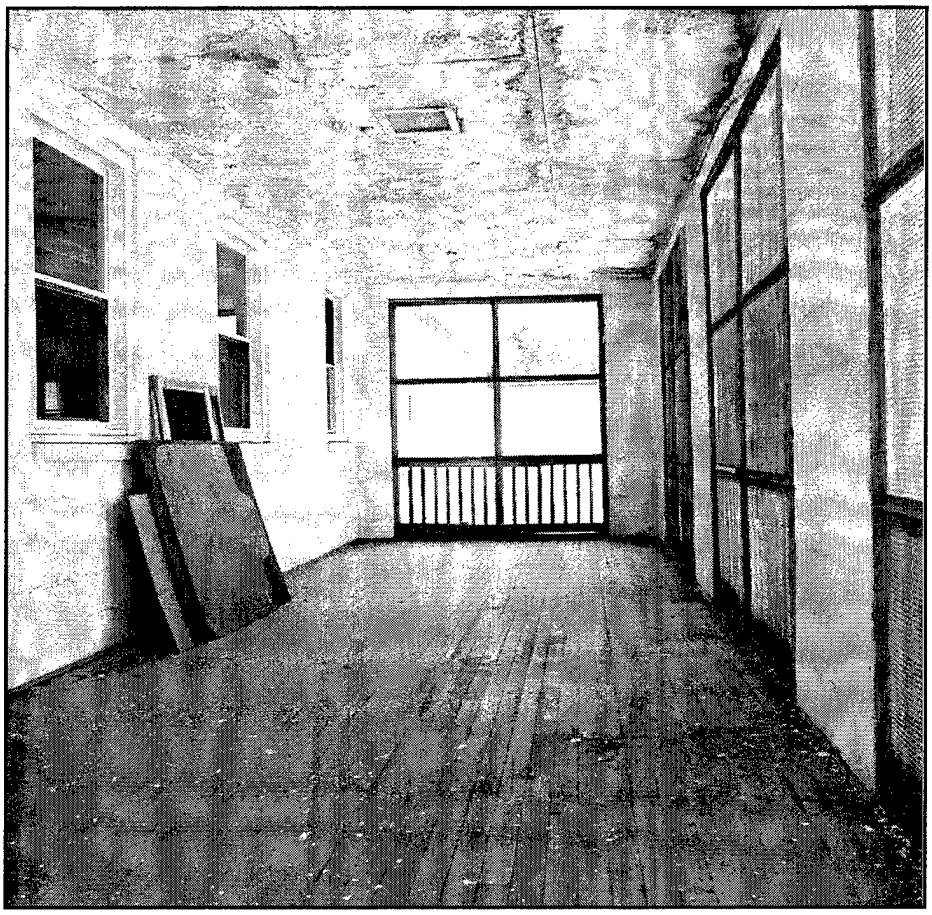


Figure V.80 5EP1778. Building S6253, Neuropsychiatric Ward, 800 Series, Type HNPW-82. Interior view of porch. Roll 4, Exposure 8.



Figure V.81 5EP1778. Building S6254, Neuropsychiatric Ward, 800 Series, Type HNPW-82. Three-quarter view of north and east faces of north wing. Roll 2B, Exposure 7.

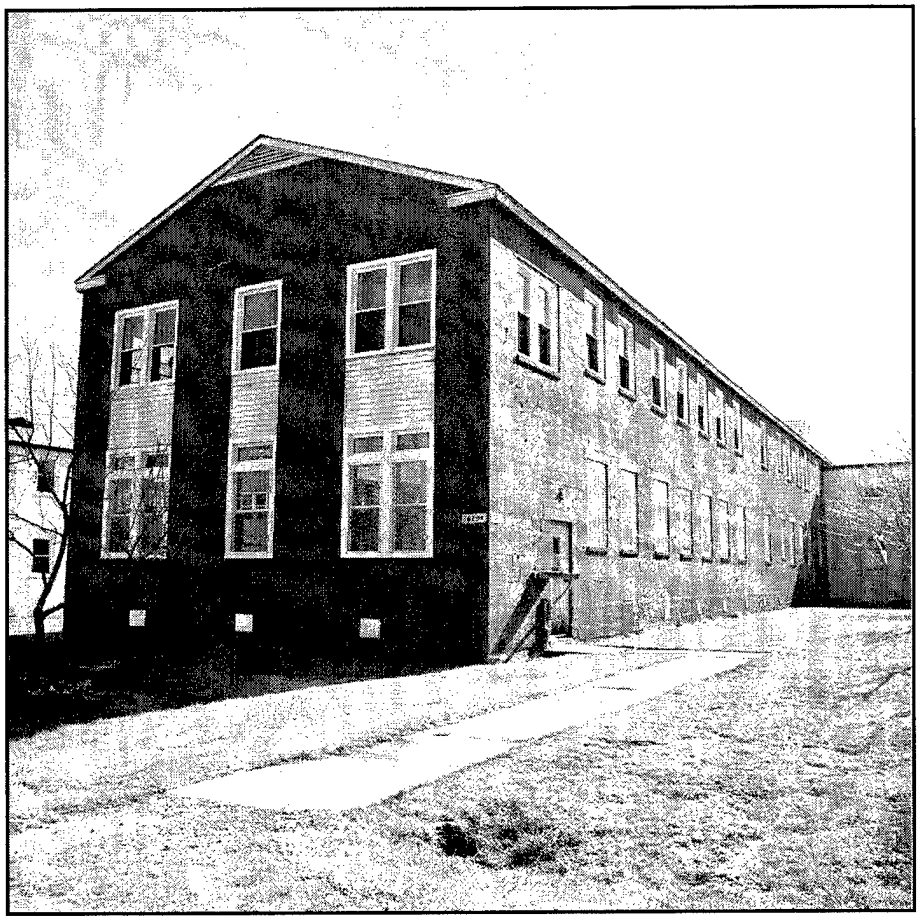


Figure V. 82 5EP1778. Building S6254, Neuropsychiatric Ward, 800 Series, Type HNPW-82. Three-quarter view of north and west faces of north wing. Roll 3B, Exposure 3.

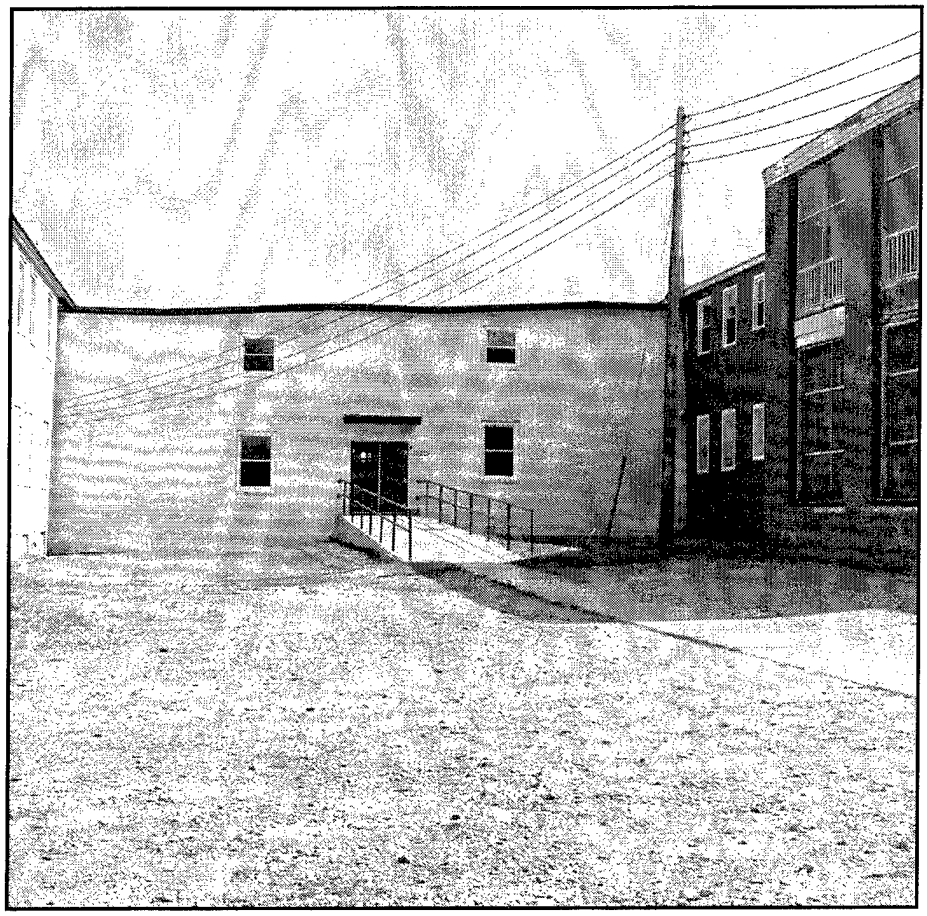


Figure V.83 5EP1778. North and west faces of (ramp) north-south portion of corridor between Buildings S6252 and S6253. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-D. Roll 20, Exposure 8.



Figure V.84 5EP1778. North and east faces of (ramp) north-south portion of corridor connecting Buildings S6252 and S6253. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-D. Roll 17, Exposure 7.

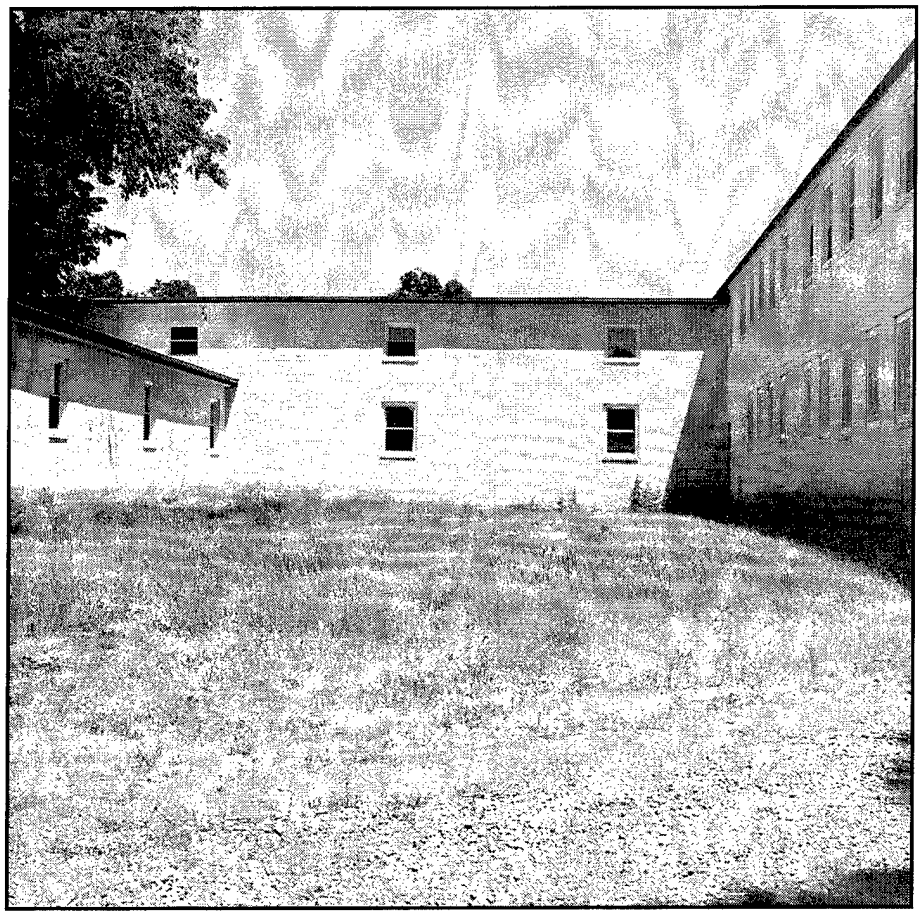


Figure V.85 5EP1778. South face of corridor connecting Buildings S6252 and S6253 to the north-south corridor leading to Building S6270. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-C. Roll 16, Exposure 12.



Figure V.86 5EP1778. Interior shot of corridor connecting Buildings S6252 and S6253, showing construction materials. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-C. Roll 5, Exposure 9.

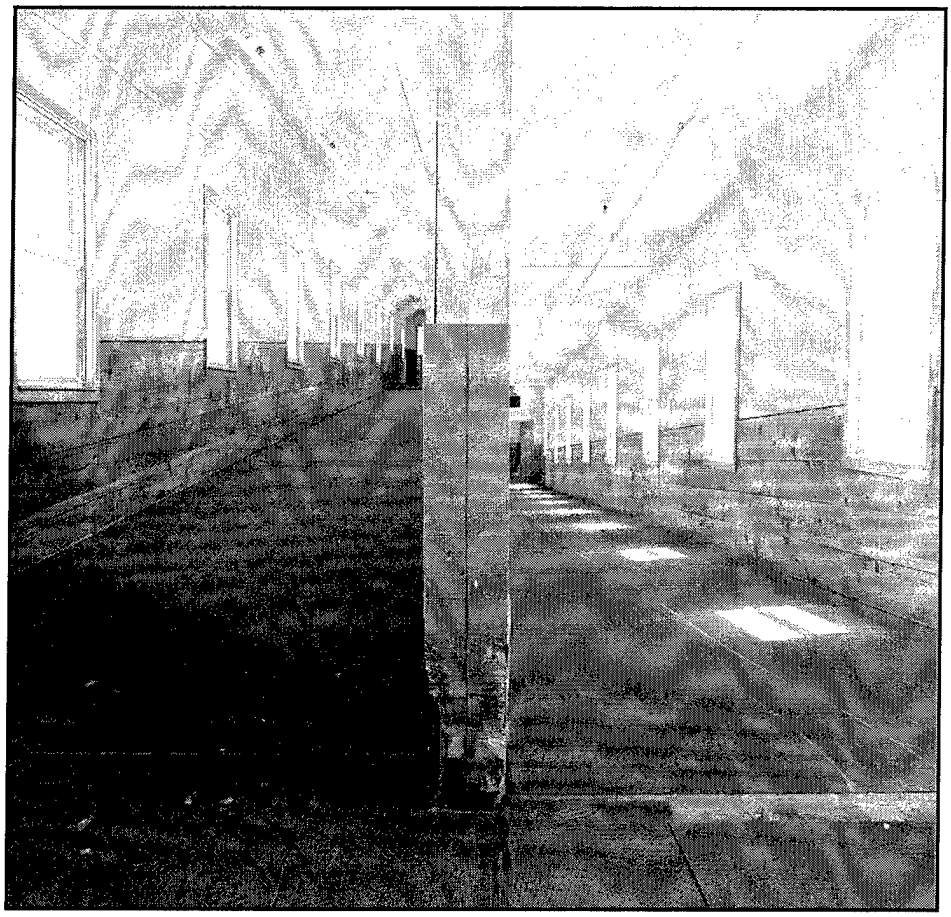


Figure V.87 5EP1778. Interior shot of (ramp) corridor between Buildings S6252 and S6253. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-D. Roll 5, Exposure 3.

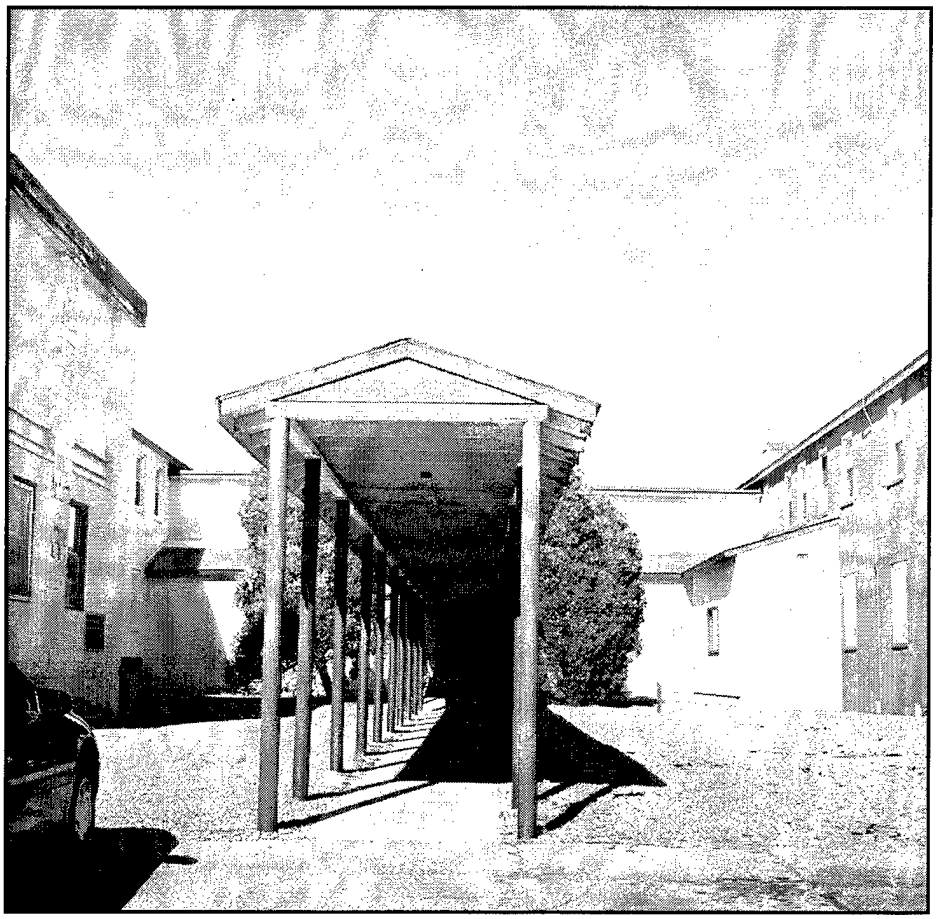


Figure V.88 5EP1778. South face of corridor connecting Buildings S6254 and S6255, showing covered entry walkway. Corridor in background is 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-C. Corridor in foreground is unknown. Roll 3B, Exposure 7.

Special Ward S6262

Seven buildings at the OHC were built based on plans for Type HSPW-76, Special Ward. Of these seven, Building S6262 is the best remaining example of this type and is described below. Special Ward Building S6262 sits near the second center of the Hospital Complex. It is part of a cluster of four special wards. This cluster is part of the southernmost of two rows of ward buildings that bisect the complex. Two special wards sit adjacent to and north of this cluster. The seventh special ward sits near the western edge of the complex's northernmost row of ward buildings.

There were no known variations between these buildings as constructed. Both floors of the two-story buildings were identical. Each floor originally accommodated 12 patients in private rooms, two patients in a double room, and another 24 in open wards that sat at the ends of a doubly loaded corridor. Each private room had a bathroom with a toilet, sink, and shower or bath tub. Each floor also had offices, clean and dirty linen closets, utility rooms, general patients' bathrooms, an examination room, and a kitchen. Common spaces occurred in offset screened porches and in sun rooms at the north and south ends of the building.

Building S6262 is a narrow, rectangular, basically symmetrical two-story structure. The building's overall dimensions are 262′-0" x 32′-4". The offsets measured 27′-8" x 12′-4" before they were demolished. Building S6262 is bisected by a corridor that links it to S6252 to the west and to S6263 to the east. The eastward-leading portion of the corridor is two stories tall. The westward-leading portion of the corridor is one story tall. These corridors also link to other corridors and the rest of the OHC.

The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls, and piers. The foundation walls are one foot thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. A crawlspace under the hall floor holds utilities. There is a small half-basement under the central stairwell that houses a hot potable water generator. This water tank is heated by the complex's central steam heating lines. Air vents occur at regular intervals at the lip of the foundation. These are covered with metal grates.

Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted.

Building S6262's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature.

The structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, and piers. The end stairwells are fully enclosed by cinder block fire walls. Additional transverse cinder block fire walls separate the open wards from the building's core, which is itself subdivided by a fire wall that traverses the building near the central stairwell.

The floor system is wood-joist construction set on 12", 16", or 24" centers. The joists bear on interior, built-up longitudinal beams. The second-floor beams transfer loads to the foundation piers via solid wood pillars. Floor joists are covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. Interior partition walls are constructed of 2" x 4" wood studs. Floor joists are doubled under the interior walls. The roof is supported by wood rafters that bear on the interior wood pillars and the perimeter walls.

There are five exterior entrances and three entrances from the corridors. Three exterior entrances face west and two face east. They are located at the ends of the building near the center of its west side and where the offsets used to be.

Both east-facing exterior entrances are accessed by 6′-0" x 5′-0" concrete stoops with metal pipe railings. These enter by doors that once led to the offset porches from the ward rooms. The central west-facing exterior entrance sits immediately south of the corridor/building intersection. This entrance also has a 6′-0" x 5′-0" concrete stoop with metal pipe railings. The remaining two exterior entrances are located at the ends of the building's west face. Both have 4′-0" x 5′-0" concrete slabs on grade.

All corridor entrances are enclosed by the cinder block corridors. The westward corridor has a wood gable roof over its original flat roof.

Door and window placement is similar to that of other buildings with a billeting function. Primary building entrances are contained within the corridors and have double doors. Secondary building entrances have single doors and enter from the outside. The original west-facing secondary entrances at the ends of the building sit at grade level. They open onto the first landing of the stairwells. The west-facing entrance at the center of the building enters at first-floor level. The west-facing entrances have plain, reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels and wood doors. Neither door to the east-facing exterior entrances is original. Both enter at first-floor level. These entrances have replacement metal doors and frames.

The primary (corridor) entrances were designed to have rowlocked brick arched lintels, but were instead more likely constructed with simple concrete or cinder block lintels. They have metal doors, each fenestrated with a small square window. These doors sit in original frames. All original doors typically have concrete sills.

All windows are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights. Some windows have transoms that are fixed. All occur singly except at the gable ends and at the ends of the eave (east and west) sides. These are paired. Windows are set in simple punched openings with plain lintels of pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. Sills consist of a rowlock course of cinder bricks.

The six windows on each floor in the north and south (gable) ends are paired. The first- and second-story windows are separated by louvered panels. The paired windows on the first floor have fixed transom windows above. The center set of gable side windows are 18"

wider than the 6′-0" wide sets flanking them. This construction is typical on ward buildings throughout the OHC.

The remaining windows on the eave sides occur in a regular pattern, though spacing between windows is not uniform across the facades. With one exception, that of the window in the first-floor hot water tank room, the windows of the second floor mirror those of the first floor except where interrupted by a door.

The west side has 26 singly occurring windows on the second floor and a set of paired windows at each end. These paired windows are similar to the paired windows in the gable ends. There are 24 singly occurring windows on the first floor. There are no paired windows on the first-floor west eave wall.

The east side has 26 singly occurring windows on the second floor with a set of paired windows at each end. There are 24 singly occurring windows on the first floor and a set of paired windows at each end (similar to those in the gable ends).

Building S6262 has a relatively large number and variety of windows. While many OHC 800 Series buildings have just one or two sizes, S6262 has at least six. Most windows, however, have typical 4′-0" x 5′-6" or 3′-0" x 5′-0" dimensions.

The crawlspace is accessed from the exterior through 3′-0"-wide by 2′-0"-high openings. One such opening sits centered at grade level on each of the north and south gable walls. These have concrete lintels and wood access doors.

The side gable roof of Building S6262 is moderately pitched and supported by wood rafters. Four louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents are symmetrically arranged on each roof slope. Additional louvered vents sit under both gable peaks. Four round metal ventilators are also evenly spaced along both roof slopes.

Boxed eaves overhang 6" on the east and west sides. The gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. The cornice consists of a single 1" x 12" board topped with a strip of crown molding. The original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles.

Building S6262's function has changed since it was constructed, but much of its layout and many of its original finishes and materials are still visible. The current layout of interior space still reflects the functionality of the building's original purpose. Many original patient call lights are intact. Each floor retains its 10′-1"-high ceilings. A wide, doubly loaded central hall runs the length of both levels. This 7′-6"-wide hall terminates at both ends with a single doorway that opens onto large rooms. These large rooms were once the open wards. They are interrupted by two rows of wood columns spaced at 11′-2" intervals. Beyond the ward rooms at each end of S6262 are single doorways that open onto the sun rooms. The sun rooms and ward rooms are enclosed by cinder block fire walls, penetrated only by the single doorways.

Adjacent to each ward on the east side of the building was originally a two-story screened porch accessed only from the open-ward rooms. These two-story porches and the sun rooms were intended as airy, sunny common spaces for patients to relax and recuperate. They were removed in 1985.

U-shaped stairwells sit at the southwest and northwest corners of the building in the sun rooms. A third scissor stairwell sits near the center of the building adjacent to the east-west corridor that bisects S6262. Original exterior building entrances were placed at the stairwell landings. Railings are the original 2" x 4" milled lumber.

The rooms flanking the hallways are approximately 12′ wide and vary in length. Private and semi-private patient rooms occupied both sides of the building and were interspersed among the bathrooms, utility rooms, kitchen, and linen rooms.

The two-story corridor that intersects S6262 from the east is accessible from both floors. The one-story corridor on the building's east side is accessible from only the first floor. Both corridors have ceiling heights of 10′-1" and are 7′-6" wide. Both have vaulted ceilings and one-over-one light double-hung aluminum sash windows. Their interiors are finished with original green linoleum flooring and non-original paint on the walls and ceilings.

Original asphalt tile and wood flooring is largely intact. Some floors have been carpeted. The stairs retain their original painted wood risers and treads.

Original wall finishes were metal lath and cement plaster, plaster over gypsum board, or painted gypsum sheathing. Walls had a wainscot of enameled, untreated pressed fiber board. Ceilings had plaster over gypsum board or painted gypsum sheathing. These are largely intact. Ceilings and walls appear to retain their original flat and enamel-based off-white paints.

Original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4" wood sills. Most of these casings and sills remain, though most doors and all the windows have been replaced. Scuttles that provide access to the attic and crawlspace are located in the hallways.

Building S6262's original trim work consisted of the door and window casings and wood base molding. The base molding typically has one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line. Much of this molding is intact.

Heat is supplied by the OHC's central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and corridors. Heat radiates through metal steam grills (radiators). The building's original fire sprinkler system is visible below the ceiling.

According to Real Property Records, Building S6262 served as a Special Ward until it was converted to an Administration General Purpose facility in 1978. Since 1993 it has served as a Band Training building.

In 1953 one set of stairs on S6262's west side was replaced with a concrete stoop. In 1977 the building's attic was insulated. In 1978 its lighting system was changed from incandescent to fluorescent fixtures. That year its original one-zone heating system was converted to a four-zone system.

The building suffered its greatest loss of integrity during a 1985 demolition of the two east-facing offset screened porches. The first-floor doors that once opened onto these porches were retained to become exterior entrances. Concrete stoops were constructed over the foundations of both offsets. The porch entrances from the second floor were blocked shut. Thin portions of the porch walls remain attached to the main building faces and several courses of the porch walls are intact. These skeletal remains indicate the size of the porches before demolition.

In 1986 a new pitched roof was added to the formerly flat-roofed west corridor joining S6262 with S6252. All original, multi-light wood windows were replaced with aluminum windows in 1987-1988. Building Utilization Drawings show that by 1987 several wall dividers had been constructed on the second floor. One wall separated the north wing hall from the transverse corridor hall. The others extended the north wing's hall through the formerly open ward, thus creating two large rooms on either side of the new hall. The rooms were used for storage.

Extensive remodeling occurred during the 1993 conversion. Many rooms throughout the building were carpeted. Slats were installed above original hospital screens in the north second-floor ward room. New wall partitions were installed in the south second-floor ward. Undocumented alterations include the replacement of the building's original roofing material with three-tab asphalt shingles.

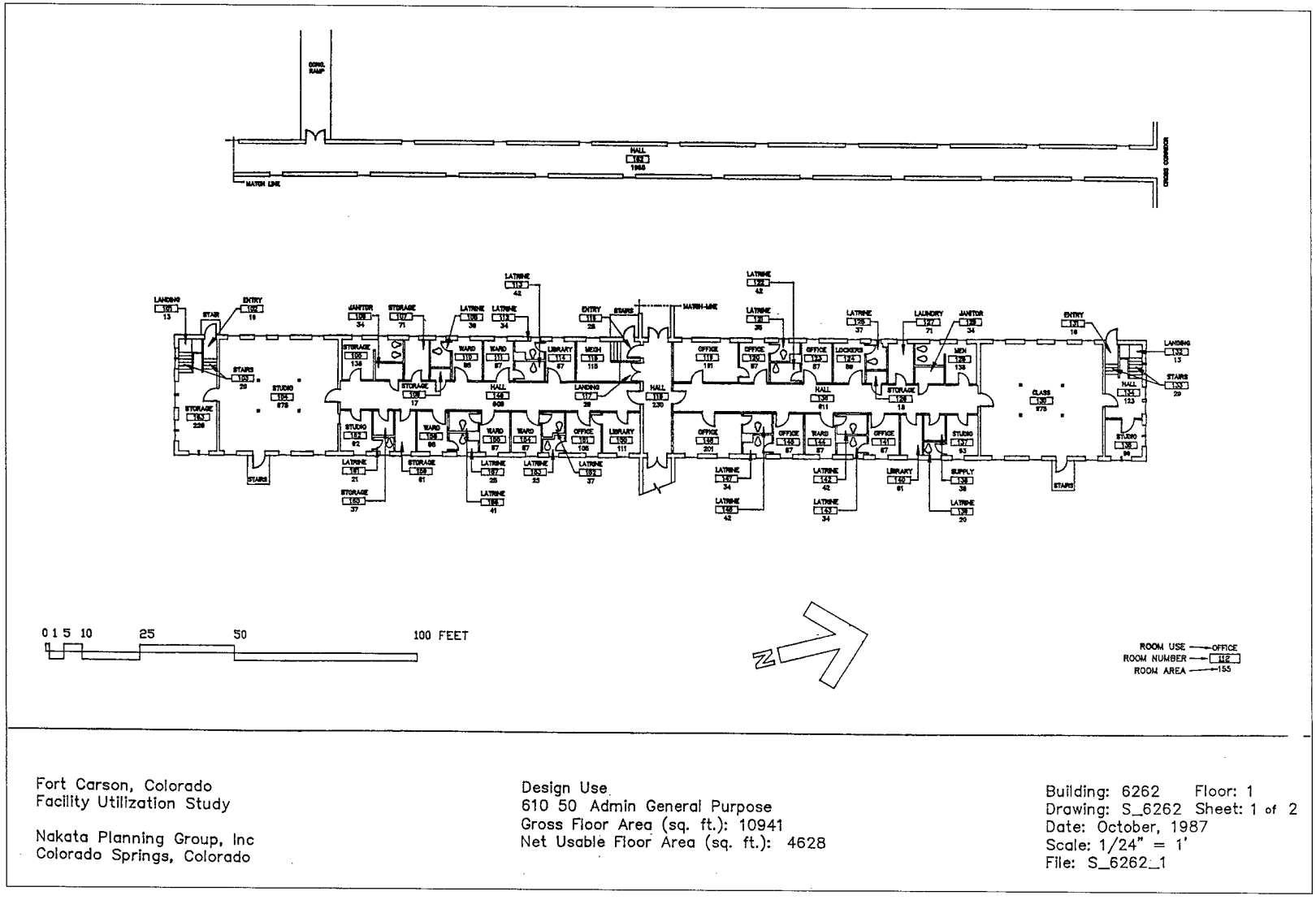


Figure V.89 5EP1778. First-floor plan for Building S6262, Special Ward, BUD Series.

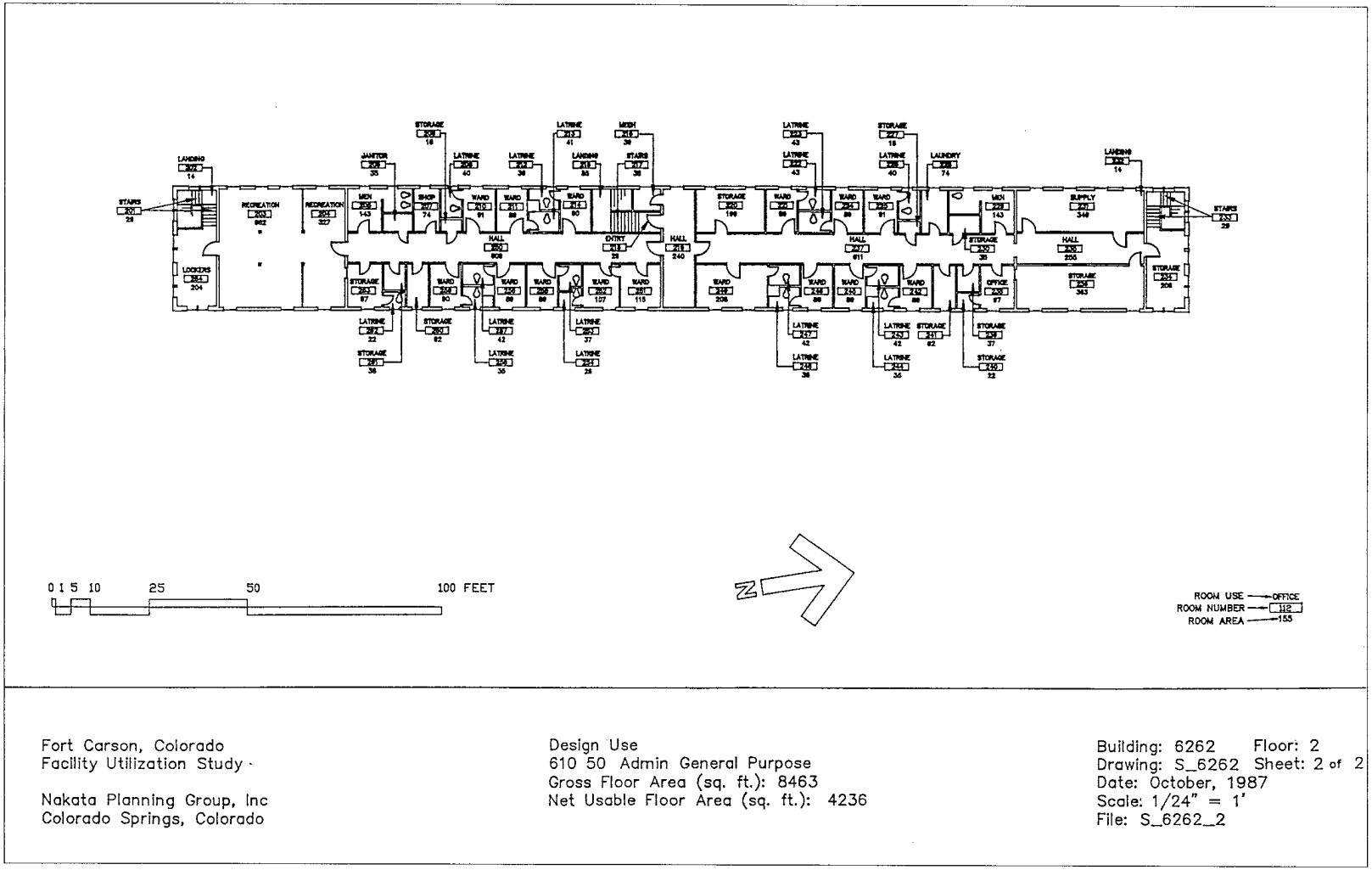


Figure V.90 5EP1778. Second-floor plan for Building S6262, Special Ward, BUD Series.

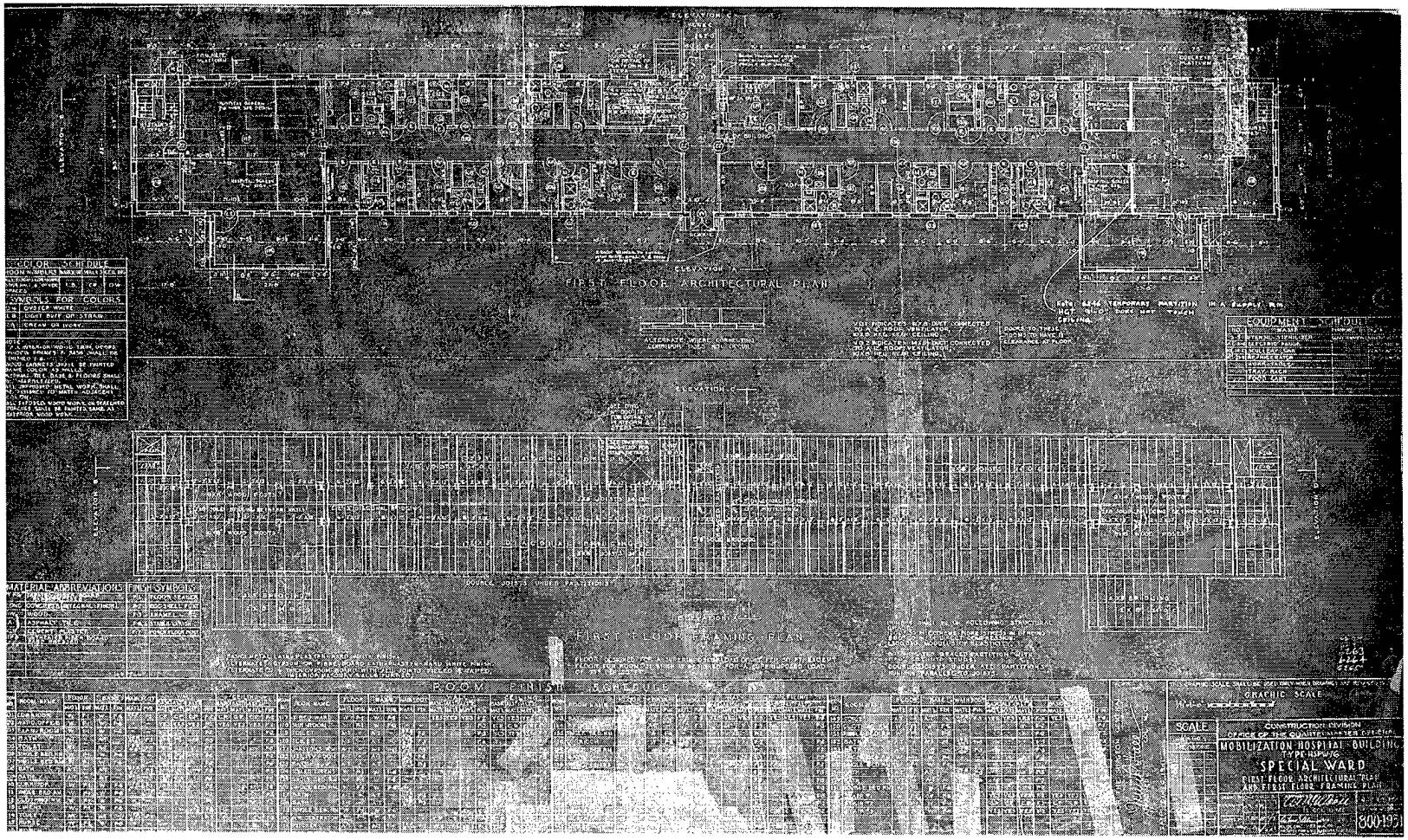


Figure V.91 5EP1778. First-floor architectural and framing plans for Building S6262, Special Ward, 800 Series, Type HSPW-76, Plan 800-1951.

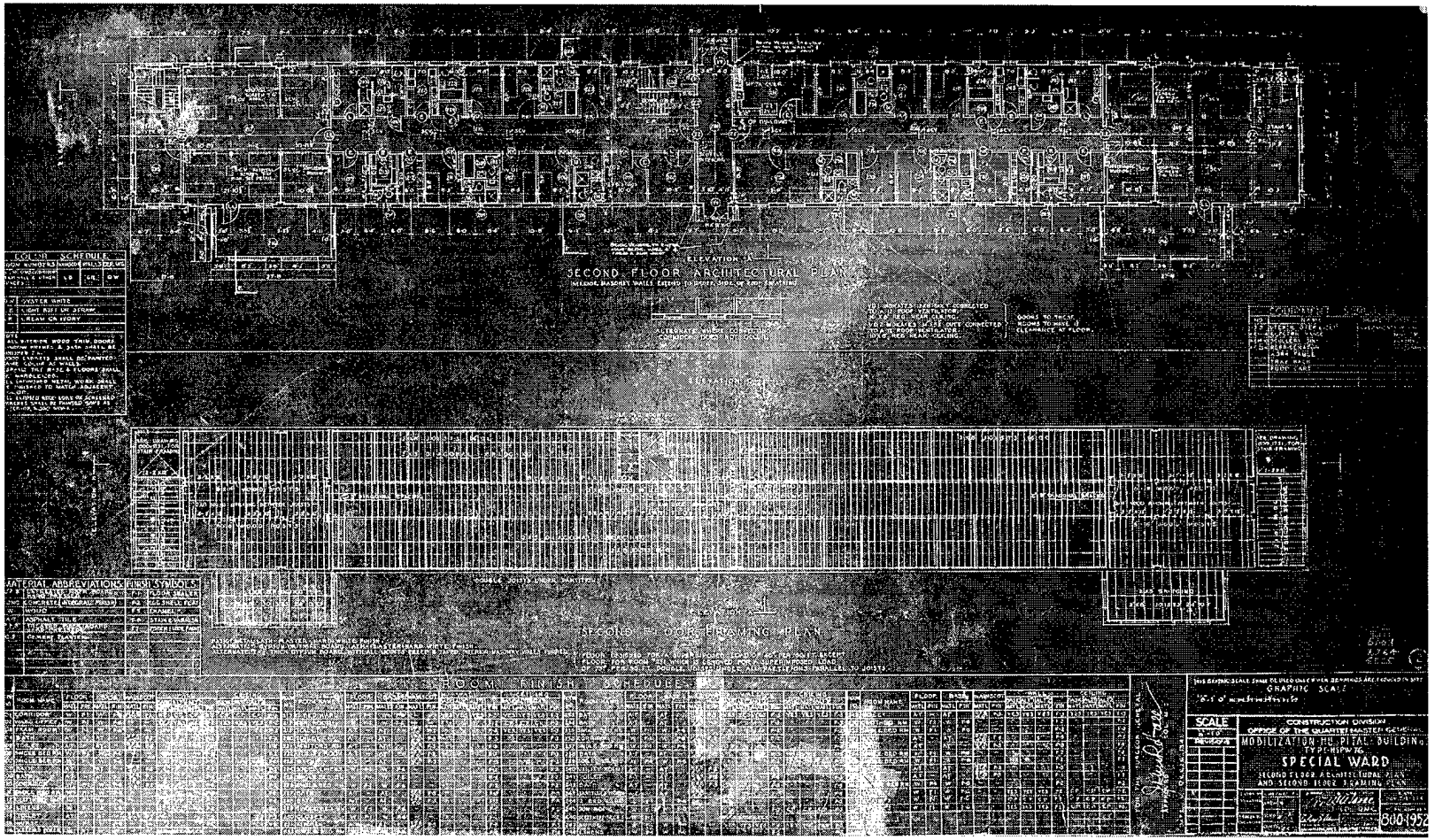


Figure V.92 5EP1778. Second-floor architectural and framing plans for Building S6262, Special Ward, 800 Series, Type HSPW-76, Plan 800-1952.

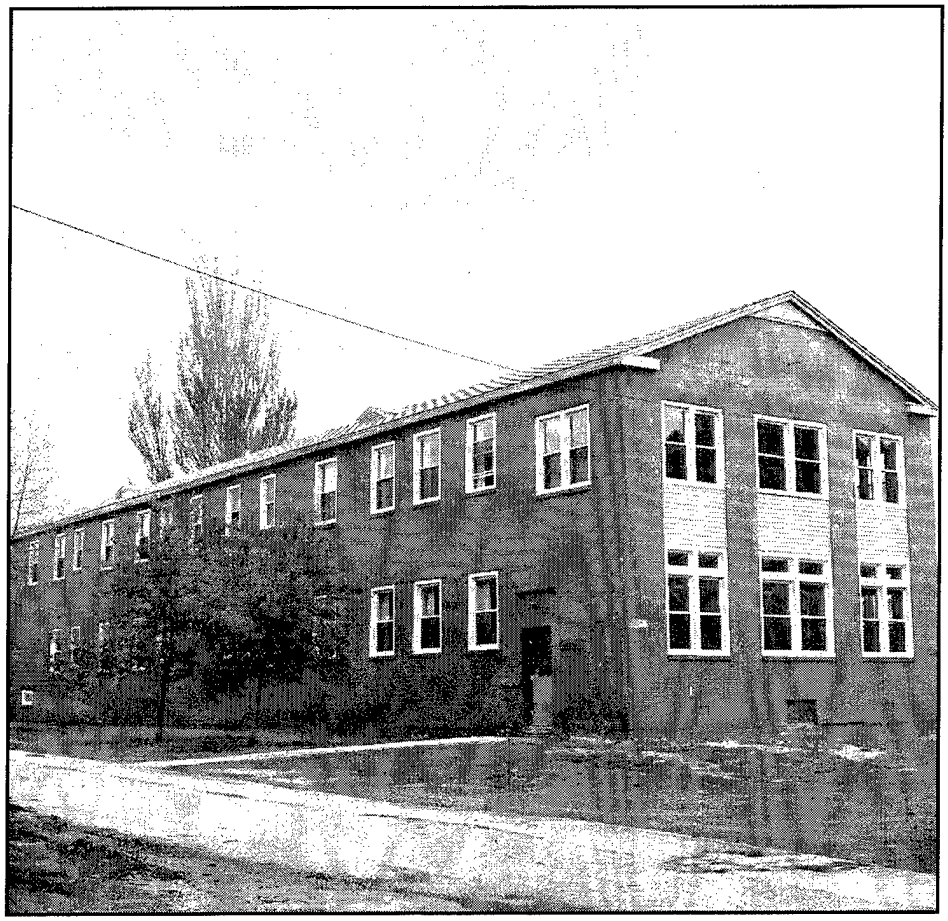


Figure V.93 5EP1778. Building S6262, Special Ward, 800 Series, Type HSPW-76. Three-quarter view of south and west faces of building's south side. Roll 10C, Exposure 12.



Figure V.94 5EP1778. Building S6262, Special Ward, 800 Series, Type HSPW-76. Three-quarter view of south face and most of east face of building's south side. Roll 10C, Exposure 3.

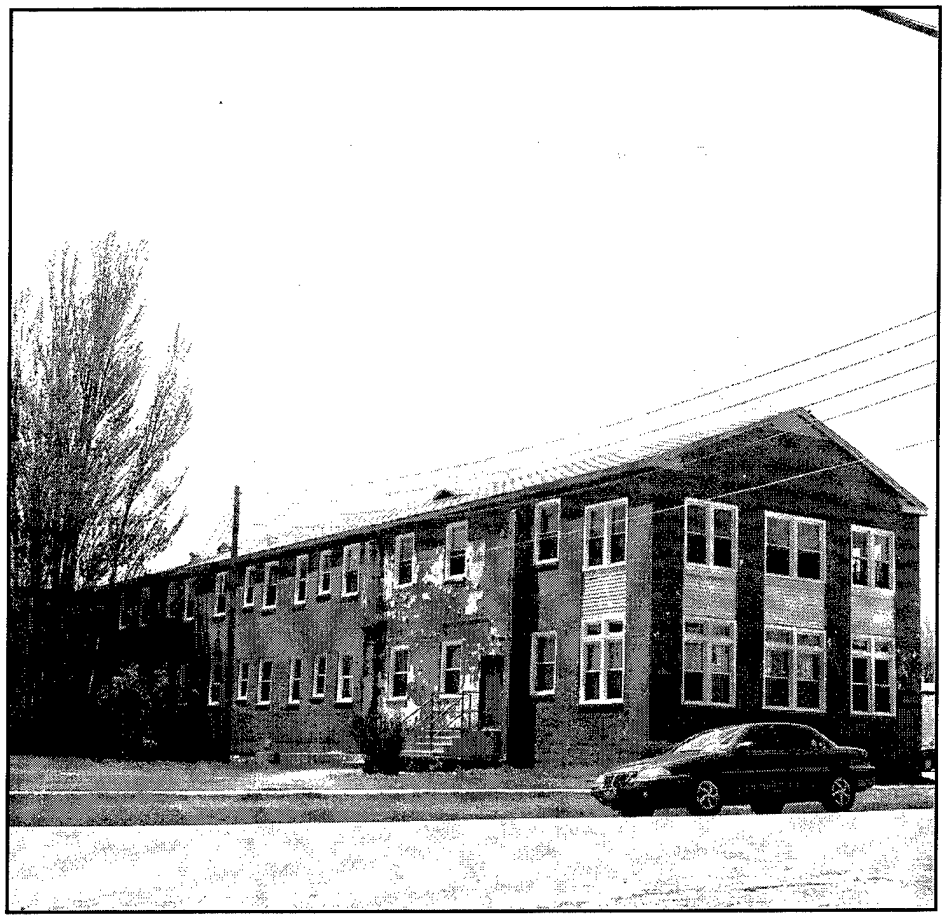


Figure V.95 5EP1778. Building S6262, Special Ward, 800 Series, Type HSPW-76. Three-quarter view of north and east faces of building's north side. Roll 3C, Exposure 7.

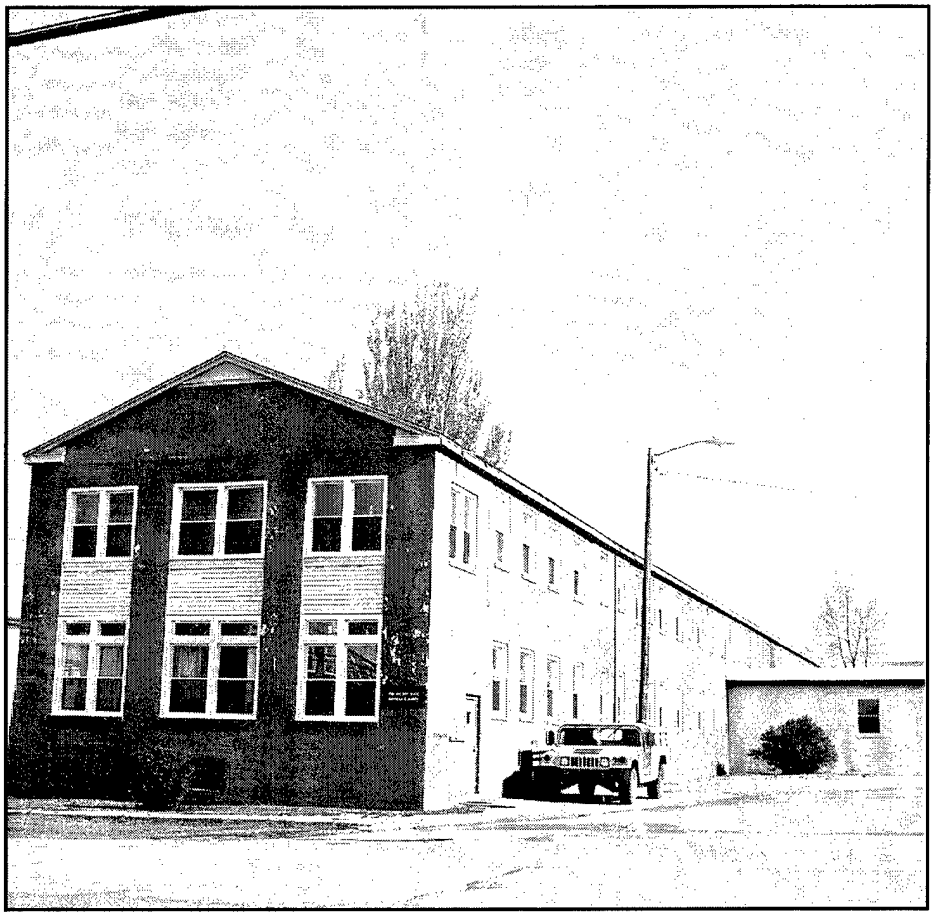


Figure V.96 5EP1778. Building S6262, Special Ward, 800 Series, Type HSPW-76. Three-quarter view of north and west faces of building's north side. Roll 14C, Exposure 5.



Figure V.97 5EP1778. Building S6262, Special Ward, 800 Series, Type HSPW-76. Interior view of second floor hallway, facing north. Roll 15C, Exposure 5.

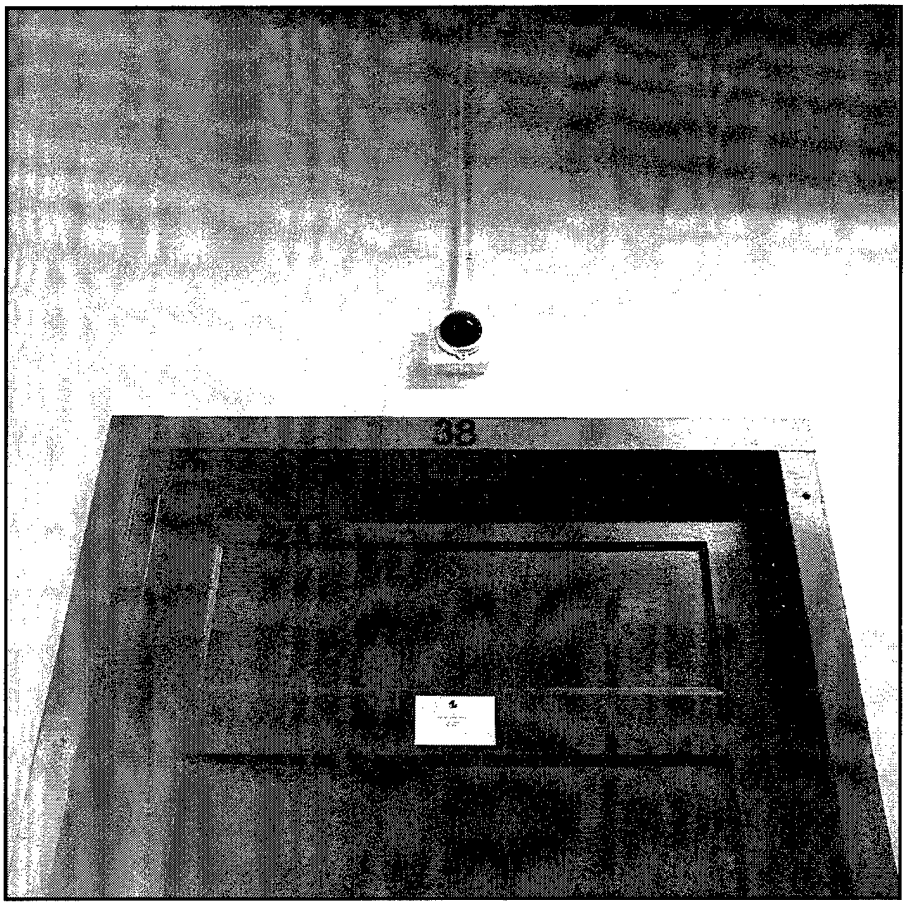


Figure V.98 5EP1778. Building S6262, Special Ward, 800 Series, Type HSPW-76. Interior shot of blue light above patient's door. Roll 15C, Exposure 2.



Figure V.99 5EP1778. Building S6262, Special Ward, 800 Series, Type HSPW-76. Interior shot of slotted wood divider in ward, from southwest corner of room. Roll 15C, Exposure 11.

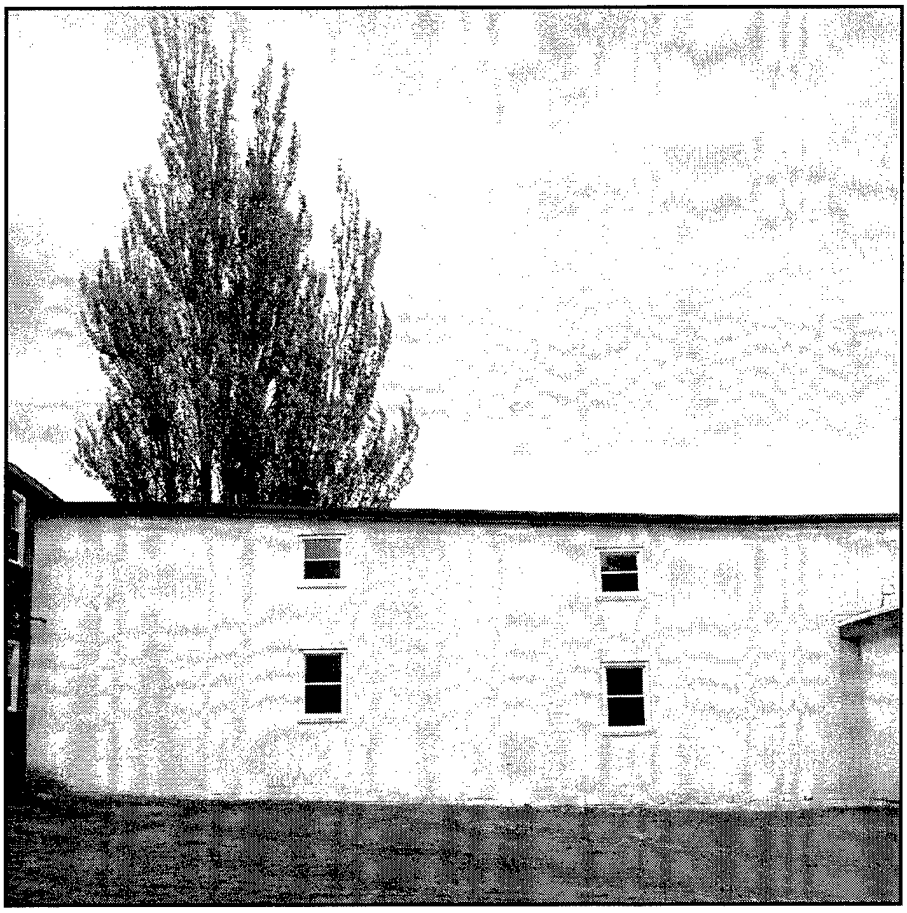


Figure V.100 5EP1778. South face of corridor east of Building S6262. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-C. Roll 10C, Exposure 8.

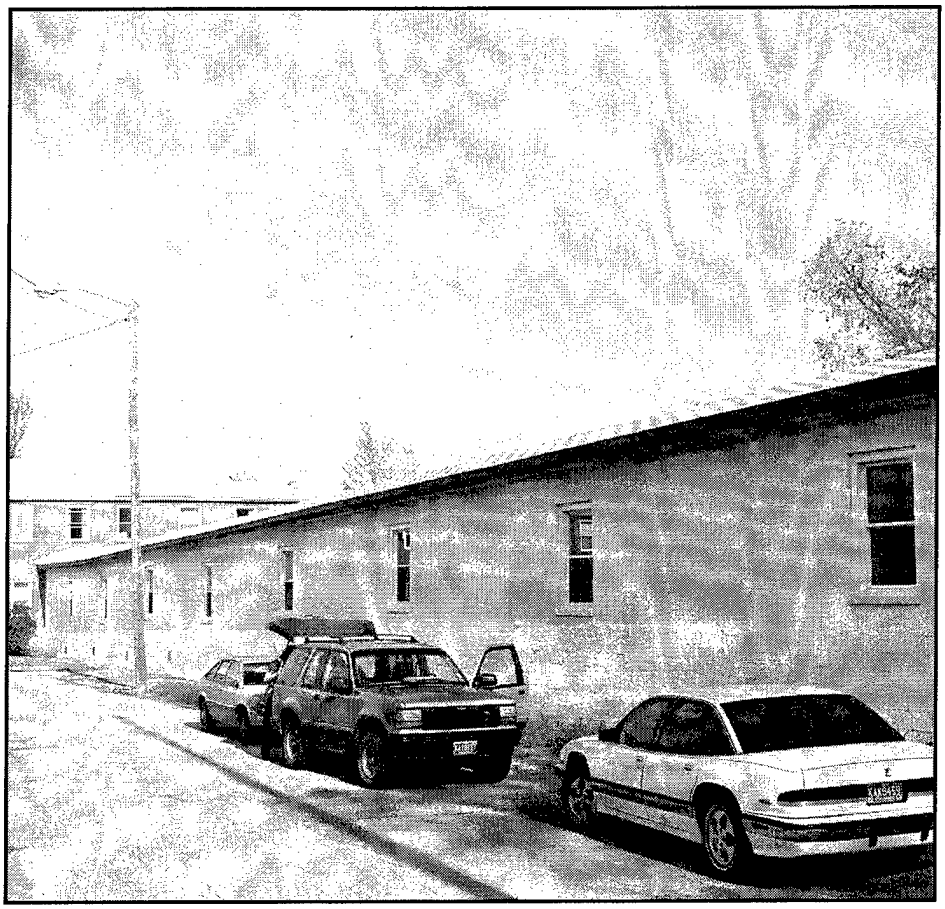


Figure V.101 5EP1778. North face of corridor connecting Building S6262 to an intersection of long corridors to the west. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-A. Shot facing southeast. Roll 14C, Exposure 10.



Figure V.102 5EP1778. East face of (ramp) north-south portion of the corridor between Buildings S6263 and S6262. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-D. Roll 3C, Exposure 6.

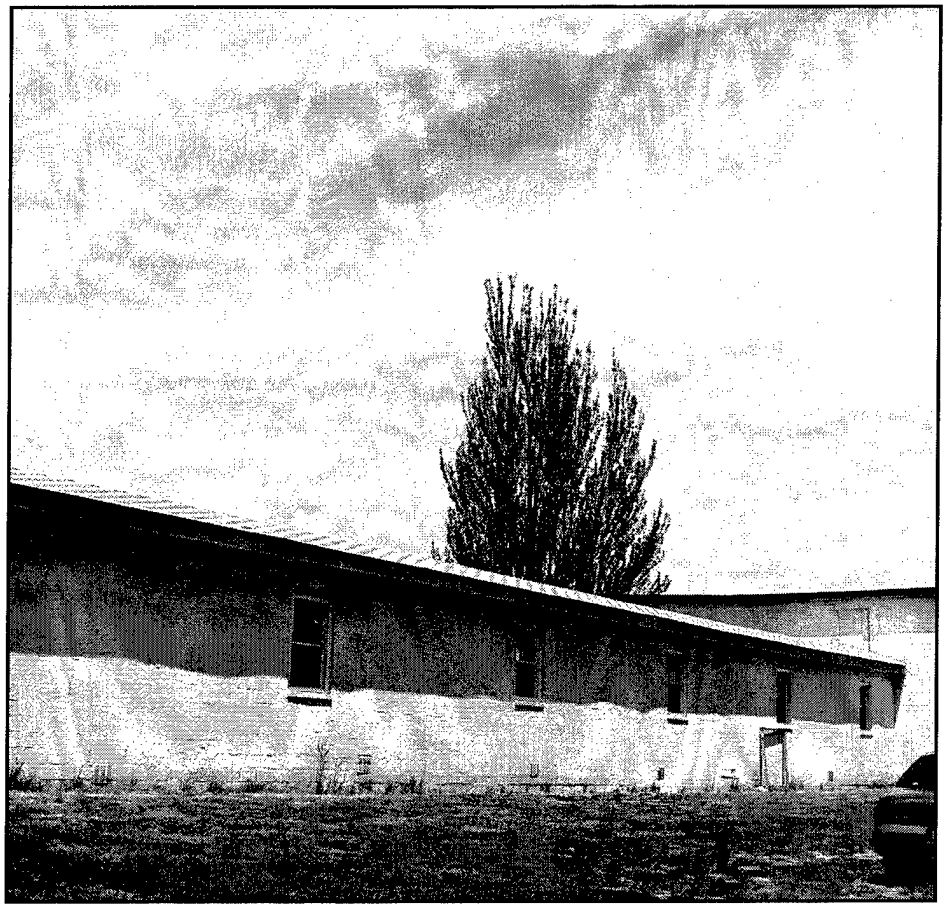


Figure V.103 5EP1778. East face of north side of corridor connecting Buildings S6262, S6263, etc. to Buildings S6280 and S6281. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-A. Roll 9C, Exposure 9.

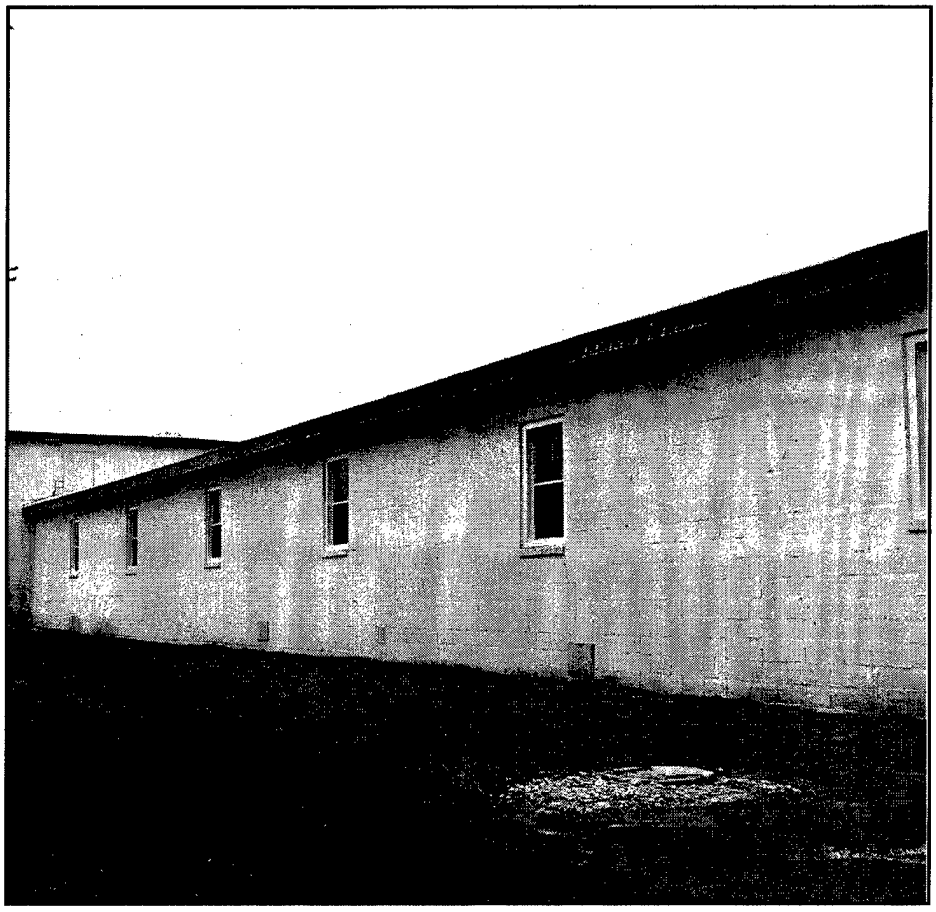


Figure V.104 5EP1778. West face of north side of corridor connecting Buildings S6262 and S6263 to Buildings S6280 and S6281. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-A. Shot facing northeast. Roll 11C, Exposure 3.

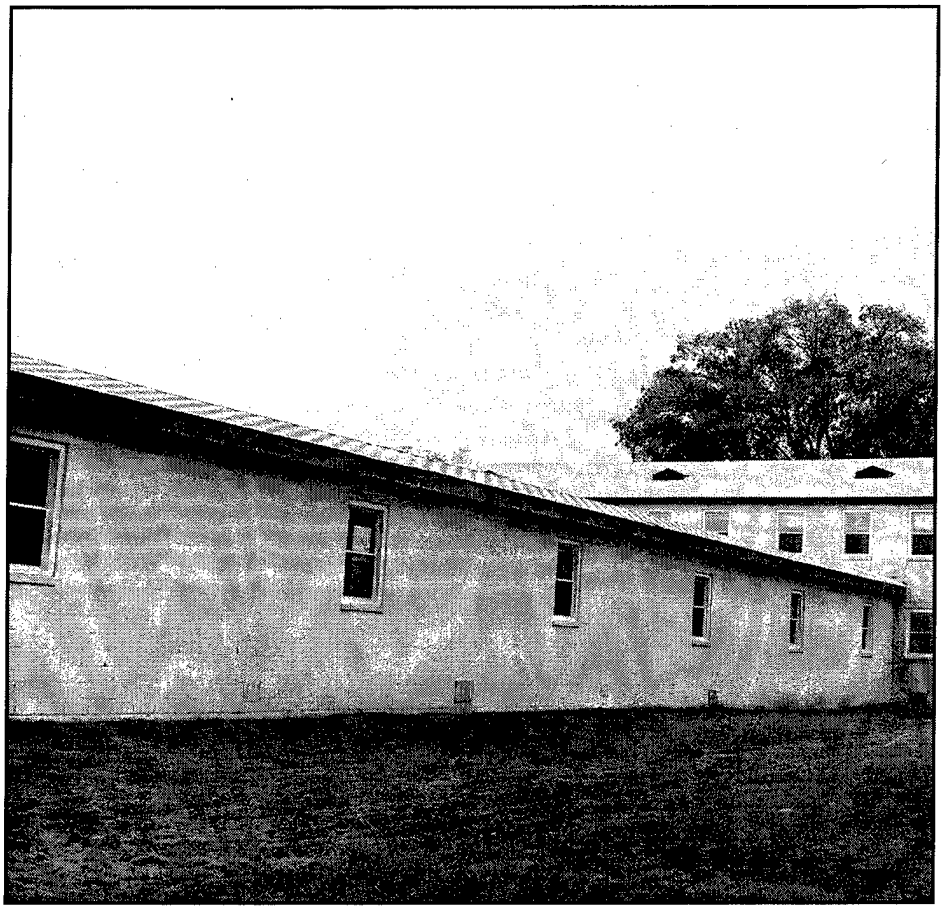


Figure V.105 5EP1778. West face of north side of corridor connecting Buildings S6262 and S6263 to Buildings S6280 and S6281. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-A. Shot facing southeast. Roll 11C, Exposure 5.

Standard Ward S6252

Thirteen buildings were constructed at the OHC based on plans for Type HSW-98. Of these 13, Standard Ward Building S6252 is the best remaining example of its type and is described below.

There was one known variation among these buildings as constructed. Nine of the thirteen buildings were bisected by corridors that linked the wards to the rest of the Hospital Complex. Buildings S6267, S6249, S6237 and S6255 sit at the ends of the two rows of ward buildings and have corridors linking to them on only one side. Consequently the outside eave wall of each of these buildings has windows where corridor doorways would typically have occurred. It is probable that in these buildings offices flanking the corridor hallways of bisected buildings were expanded to fill the void.

Both floors of these two-story buildings were for the most part identical. Each originally accommodated 5 patients in private rooms and up to 48 in open wards. All patients used common bathrooms and showers. Each floor had nurses' offices, clothing and linen closets, utility rooms, patient bathrooms, a kitchen, and an examination/treatment room. Common spaces occurred in offset screened porches and in sun rooms at the north and south ends of the building. Slight variations in the size of rooms was determined by the occurrence of either intersecting or bisecting corridors.

The building is a narrow, rectangular, basically symmetrical two-story structure. It has screened offsets on the east sides of its north and south wings. The building's main dimensions are 262′-0" x 32′-4". The offsets measure 39′-4" x 12′-4".

The building is bisected by a one-story corridor on its east side that links it to another similar north-south corridor and by a two-story corridor on its west side that also links to a north-south corridor.

The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls, and piers. The foundation walls are one foot thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. A crawlspace under the hall floor holds utilities. There is a small half-basement under the central stairwell that houses a hot potable water tank. This water tank is heated by the complex's central steam heating lines.

Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. Air vents occur at regular intervals along the first-floor line. These are covered with metal grates.

Building S6252's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature.

The structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls and piers. The end stairwells are fully enclosed by cinder block fire walls. Additional transverse cinder block fire walls separate the open wards from the building's core and the east-west corridor hallway that bisects the building core near the central stairwell.

The floor system is wood-joist construction. Joists bear on interior, built-up longitudinal beams. The second floor beams transfer loads to the foundation piers via solid wood pillars. Floor joists are covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. Interior partition walls are constructed of 2" x 4" wood studs. Floor joists are doubled under the interior walls. The roof is supported by wood-trussed rafters that bear on the interior wood beams and the perimeter walls.

There are five exterior entrances and three entrances from the corridors. (Doorways between building and screened offsets are not here considered exterior entrances.) Three exterior entrances face west. These are located at the ends of the building and near the center of its west side. The two west-facing exterior entrances at the building ends enter at or near grade. The northernmost entrance has a 4′-0" x 5′-0" concrete slab. The southernmost entrance has a single concrete stoop. The central exterior entrance enters at first-floor level. This has a 6′-0" x 5′-0" concrete stoop. All have metal pipe railings.

The two remaining exterior entrances are on the east side of S6252. They enter the screened offsets and are not original. The south offset contains a single door accessed from a 20′-0" x 12′-4" concrete loading dock with an east-facing set of stairs. These stairs have metal pipe railings. The dock itself has wood bumpers at its edge. The north offset contains a garage door, accessed by a similar loading dock and stairs.

The offsets retain the characteristics of their original function as screened porches and are therefore described below. These features are similar in size and construction to the windowed entrance offsets and common areas of the administrative buildings. Both offsets are three bays long. They have 10′-1" ceilings on both levels and flat roofs. They are constructed of cinder block and have large screened openings on the north, south, and east. The screened openings have simple 3′-high balustrades that consist of 2" x 4" rails and 2" x 2" square balusters. Above each balustrade is a paired set of window screens, divided by a simple 2" x 4" mullion.

Door and window placement is similar to that of other buildings with a billeting function. Building S6252, like many at the OHC, was not constructed with brick rowlocked arches above its paired windows and double doorways, though this was specified in the 800 Series designs. Original doorways instead have pre-cast concrete lintels and concrete sills.

Original west-facing secondary entrances at the ends of Building S6252 sit at grade level. They open onto the first landing of the stairwells. The west-facing secondary entrance at the center of the building enters at first-floor level. The west-facing entrances have single wood doors.

Neither east-facing exterior entrance is original. Both are cut into former window openings. Both enter at first-floor level. The entrance to the south offset has a single wood door set in a wood frame. The entrance in the north offset is a metal overhead garage door.

Corridor entrances to Building S6252 have double doors constructed of metal-clad wood. These interior double doorways, as well as the exterior paired window openings, were designed to have rowlocked brick arched lintels, but were instead constructed with simple concrete or cinder block lintels. All windows are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights except the transoms, which are fixed. Windows are set in simple punched openings with plain lintels of pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. Sills consist of a rowlock course of bricks.

All windows occur singly, except those on the gable walls and those at the ends of the eave walls. The paired windows on the gable walls correspond to the original sun rooms. The six windows on each floor in the north and south (gable) ends are paired. The first- and second-floor windows are separated by louvered panels. The paired windows on the first floor have fixed transom windows above. The center set of gable side windows are 18" wider than the 6′ wide sets flanking them. This construction is typical on ward buildings throughout the OHC.

The windows on the eave sides occur less frequently. They appear in a regular pattern, though spacing between windows is not uniform across the facades. The east (eave) wall intersperses wide and narrow windows, while the various widths of windows on the west (eave) wall are grouped. Here, banks of 3′-6"-wide windows occur near the ends; banks of 3′-0" windows occur towards the building core. With one exception, that of a west-facing window in the first-floor hot water tank room, the windows of the second floor mirror those of the first floor except where interrupted by a door.

The second floor's west side has 30 singly occurring windows plus two sets of paired windows at the ends. The paired windows are similar to the paired windows in the gable ends. There are 29 singly occurring windows on the first floor. The one anomaly between the first- and second-floor fenestration patterns is the 3′-6" x 1′-6" window to the first-floor hot water tank room.

The east side has 28 singly occurring windows each on the first floor. There are 29 singly occurring windows on the second floor. These numbers include those windows that open to the offsets.

Each floor also has a set of paired windows at each end of the facade. These are similar to the paired windows of the gable ends. The windows are, unless noted above, either 5′-0" or 5′-6" tall.

The crawlspace is accessed from the exterior through 3′-0"-wide x 2′-0"-high openings. One such opening sits centered at grade level on each of the north and south gable walls. These have concrete lintels and wood access doors.

The side gable roof is moderately pitched and supported by wood trusses. The original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles. Four louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents are symmetrically arranged on each roof slope. Additional louvered vents sit under both gable peaks. The boxed eave overhangs 6" on the east and west sides. The gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. The cornice consists of a single 1" x 12" board topped with a strip of crown molding.

Building S6252's function has changed since it was constructed, but much of its layout and many of its original finishes and materials are still visible. The current layout of interior spaces still reflects the functionality of the building's original purpose. Each floor retains its 10′-1"-high ceilings. A wide, doubly loaded central hall runs the length of both levels. This 7′-6"-wide hall terminates at both ends with a single doorway that opens onto large rooms. These large rooms were once the open wards. They are interrupted by two rows of wood columns spaced at 11′-2" intervals. Beyond the ward rooms at each end of S6252 are single doorways that open onto the sun rooms. The sun rooms and ward rooms are defined by cinder block fire walls penetrated only by the single doorways.

Adjacent to each ward on the east side of the building is a two-story screened porch, originally accessed only from the open ward rooms. These two-story porches and the sun rooms were intended as airy, sunny common spaces for patients to relax and recuperate.

U-shaped stairwells sit at the northwest and southwest corners of the building in the sun rooms. A third scissor stairwell sits near the center of the building adjacent to the east-west corridor that bisects S6252. Original exterior building entrances were placed at the stairwell landings. Railings are the original 2" x 4" milled lumber.

Rooms flanking the hallways are approximately 12′ wide and vary in length. Patient rooms were located along the east side of the hallway, while service spaces like the bathrooms, utility rooms, kitchen, and linen rooms were on the west.

The corridor that bisects the building is accessible from both levels on the building's west side. The single-story corridor to the east is accessible only from S6252's first floor. Both corridors have ceiling heights of 10′-1" and 7′-6"-wide halls. Both have regularly spaced, one-over-one light double-hung aluminum sash windows. Interiors are finished with original linoleum flooring and painted ceilings. The walls have been stripped to their sub-sheathing. The two-story corridor has a flat roof. The single-story corridor has a wood-frame gable roof, added in 1986.

Building S6252's original asphalt tile and wood flooring is largely intact. The stairs retain their original painted wood risers and treads. The wall and ceiling finishes are cement plaster, except in the screened porches where the cinder block and wood-joist structure remains in its original exposed state. Building walls had a wainscot of pressed fiber board. Ceilings and walls appear to retain their original flat and glossy enamel-based off-white paints.

Original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4" wood sills. Most of these casings and sills remain, though some doors and all the windows have been replaced. Scuttles that give access to the attic and crawlspace are located in the hallways. The original trim work probably consisted of the door and window casings and wood base molding. The base molding typically has one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line. Much of this molding remains intact.

Heat is supplied through metal steam grills (radiators) supplied by the OHC's central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and corridor. The building's original fire sprinkler system is visible beneath the ceiling.

According to Real Property Records, Building S6252 has served as a Hospital Ward until 1992 when it was converted to an Administration General Purpose facility. However, the building has served other functions. After World War II, members of the Detachment Medical Department were housed here. By 1951, the building also housed a psychiatric ward for Inpatient and Outpatient clinics. In 1953 one set of stairs on S6252's west side was replaced with a concrete stoop. In 1969 a concrete loading dock was constructed adjacent to the south offset porch. In 1977 the building's attic was insulated. The next year its lighting fixtures were changed from incandescent to fluorescent. In 1978 Building S6252's original one-zone heating system was converted to a four-zone system. All original, multi-light wood windows were replaced with aluminum windows in 1987-1988. The building suffered its greatest loss of integrity during the 1992 installation of a garage door on the north side of the building's north screened offset porch.

Undocumented alterations include the replacement of original roofing material. The roof is now covered with three-tab asphalt shingles. In addition, several screened windows in the offset porches have been covered with plywood. Recently the Fort's copy machine supplier has occupied the first floor of the north wing.

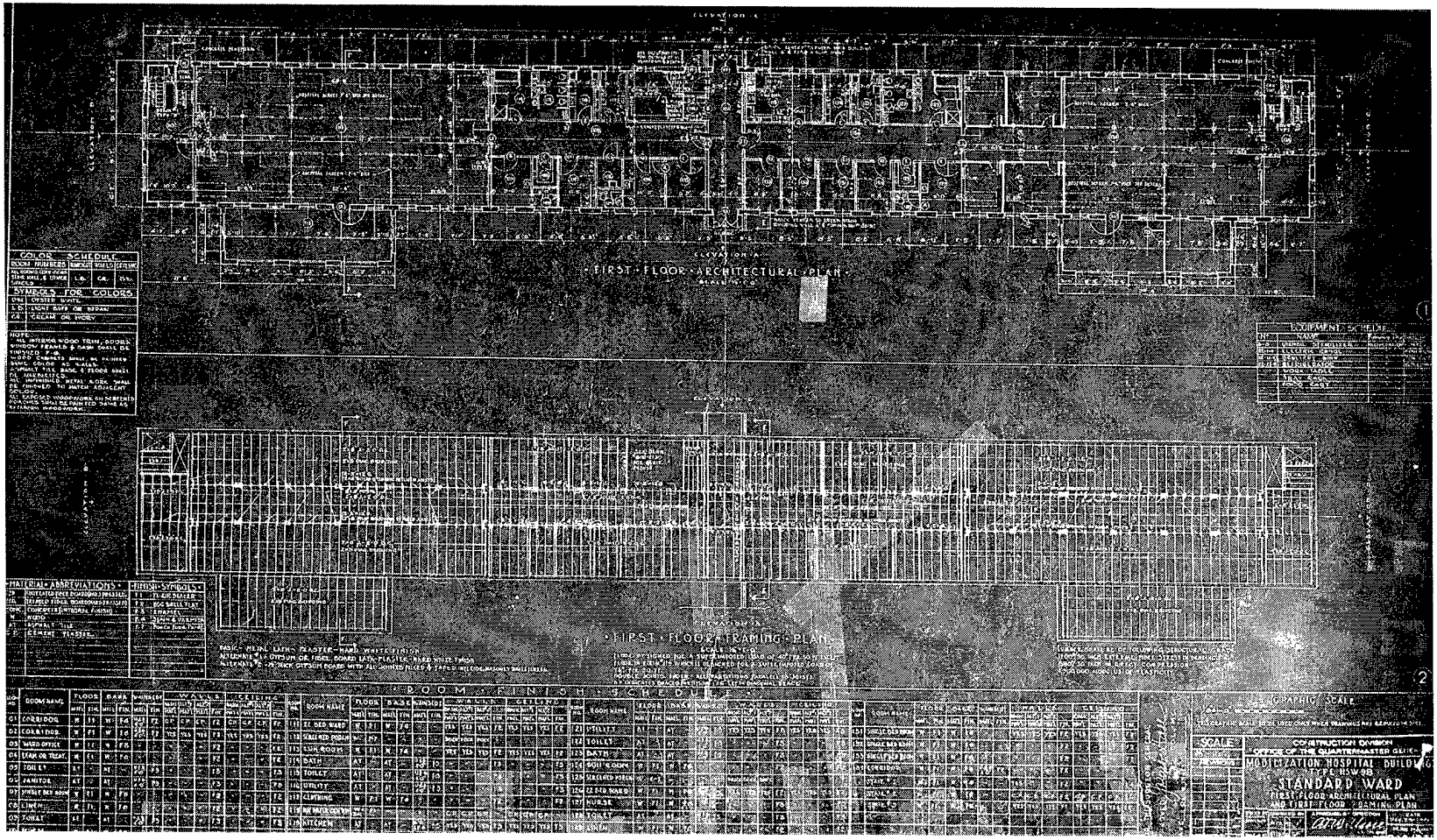


Figure V.106 5EP1778. First-floor architectural and framing plans for Building S6252, Standard Ward, 800 Series, Type HSW-98, Plan 800-1935.

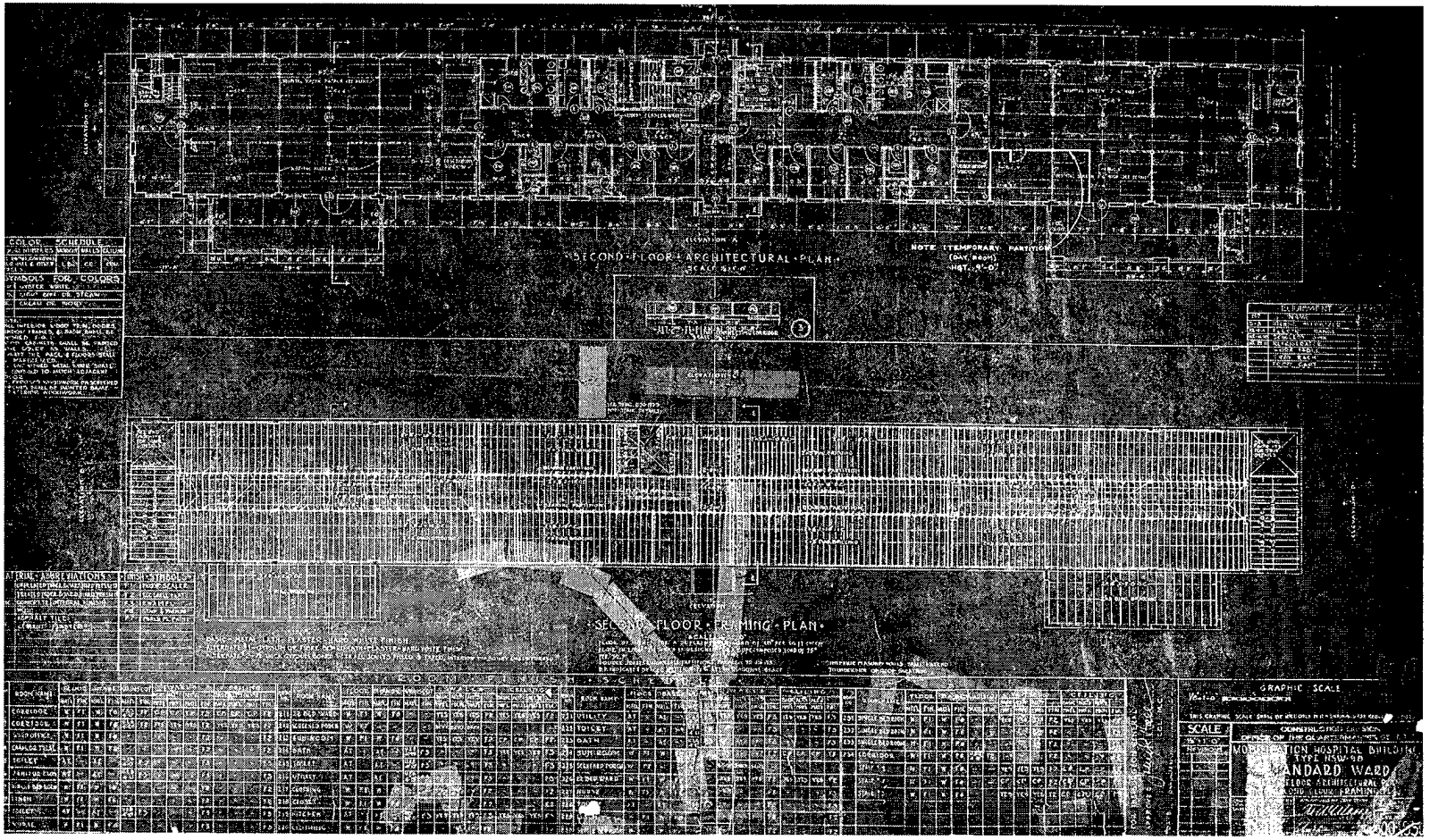


Figure V.107 5EP1778. Second-floor architectural and framing plans for Building S6252, Standard Ward, 800 Series, Type HSW-98, Plan 800-1936.

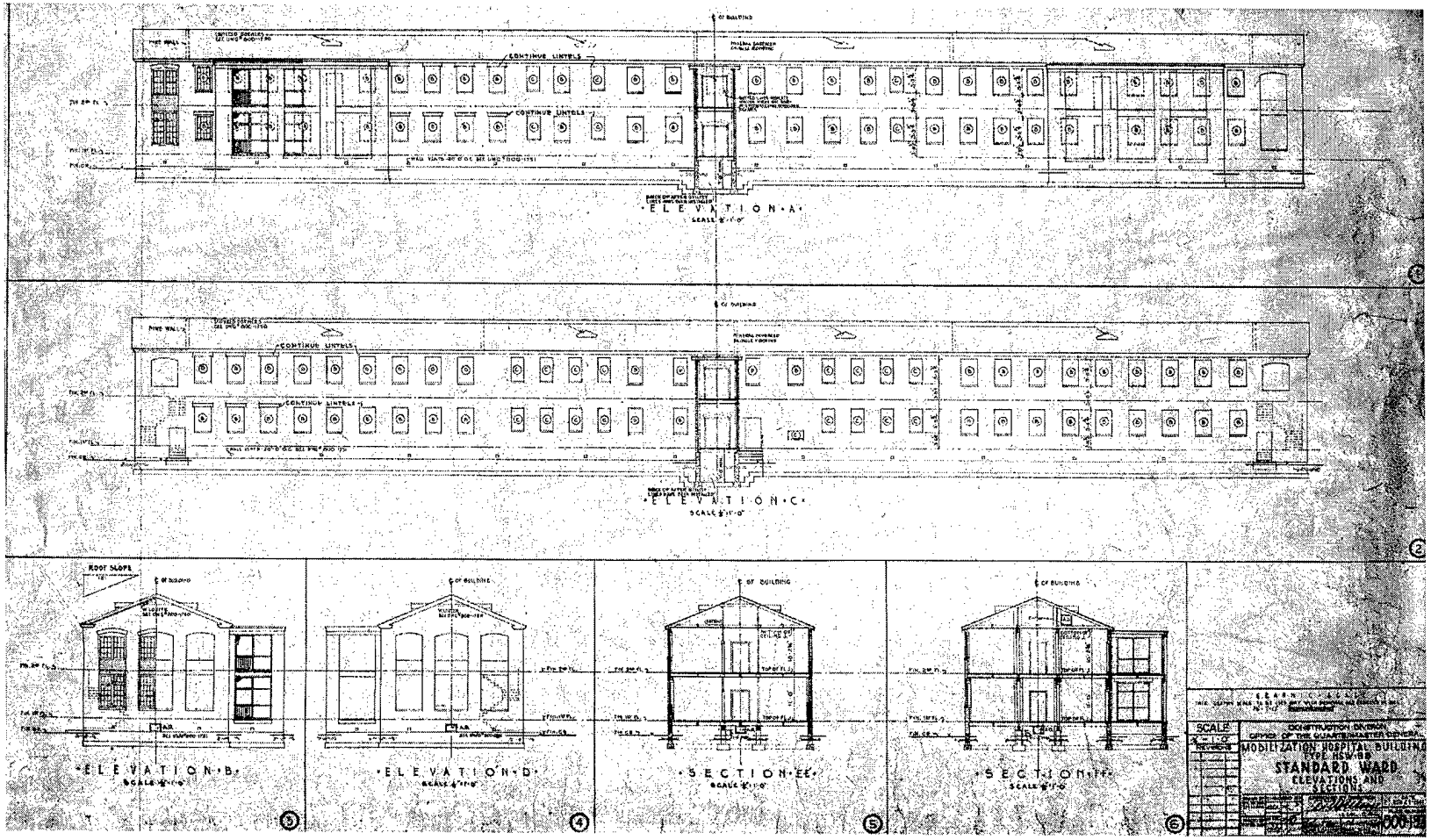


Figure V.108 5EP1778. Elevation and section plans for Building S6252, Standard Ward, 800 Series, Type HSW-98, Plan 800-1937.

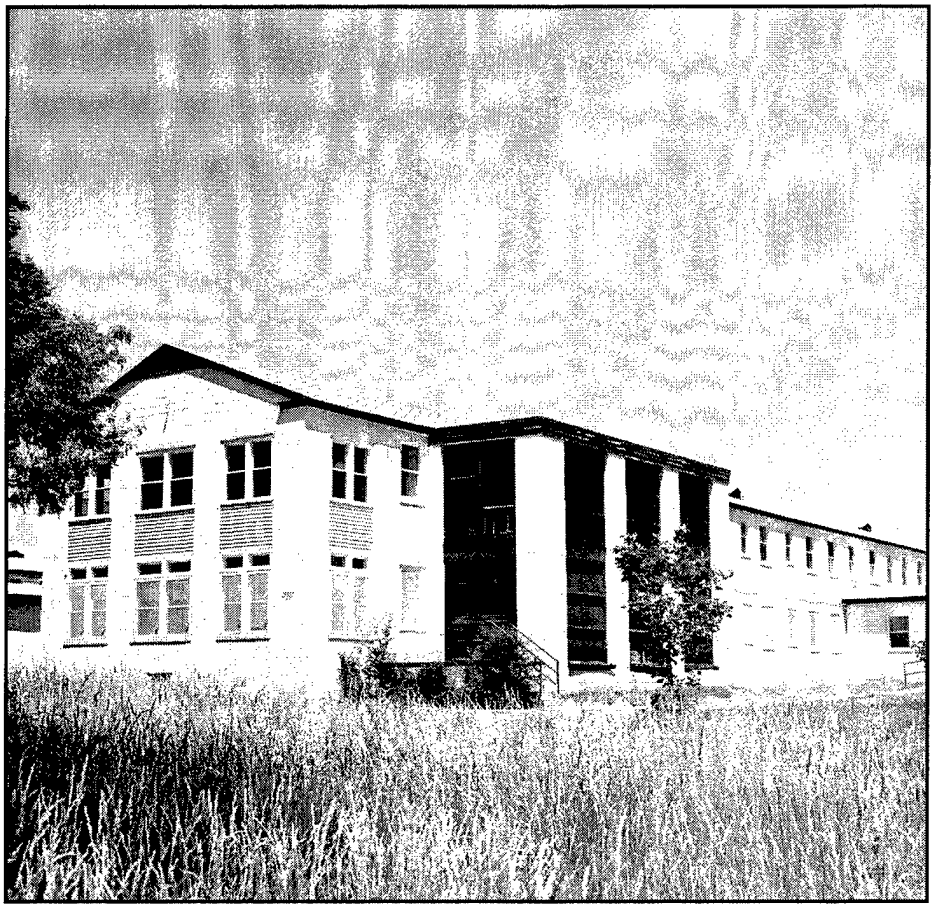


Figure V.109 5EP1778. Building S6252, Standard Ward, 800 Series. Type HSW-98. Three-quarter view of south and east facades. Roll 16, Exposure 7.



Figure V.110 5EP1778. Building S6252, Standard Ward, 800 Series, Type HSW-98. Three-quarter view of north and east facades. Roll 17, Exposure 2.

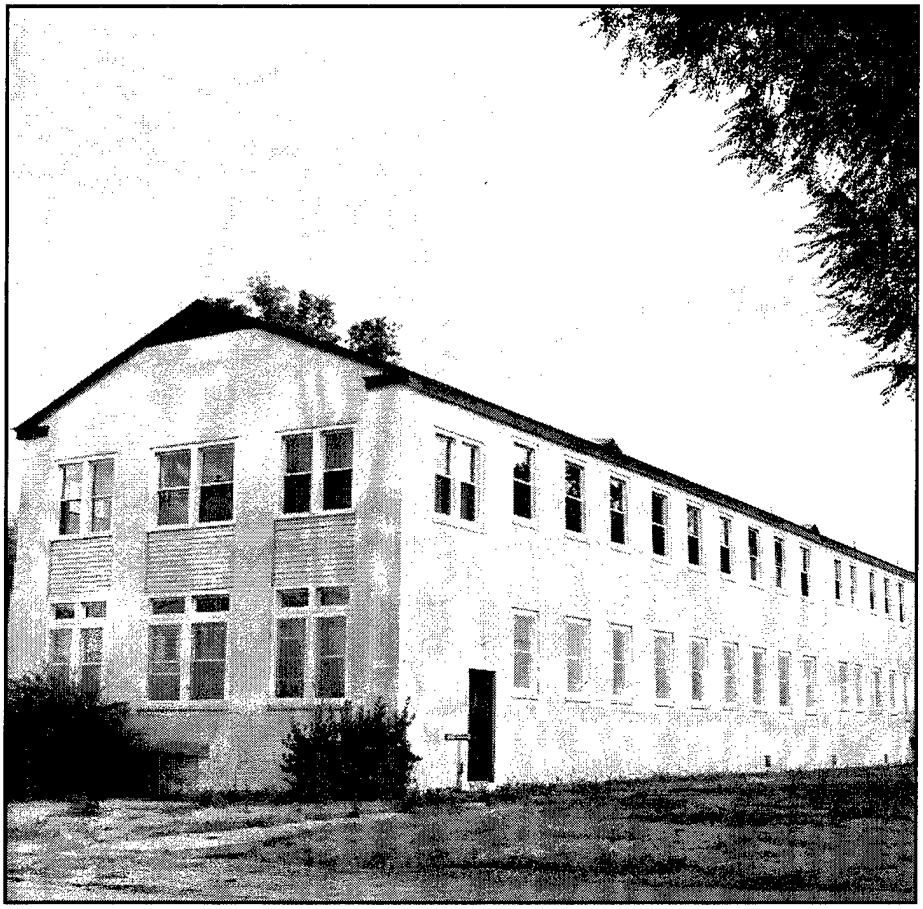


Figure V.111 5EP1778. Building S6252, Standard Ward, 800 Series, Type HSW-98. Three-quarter view of north and west facades. Roll 15, Exposure 5.

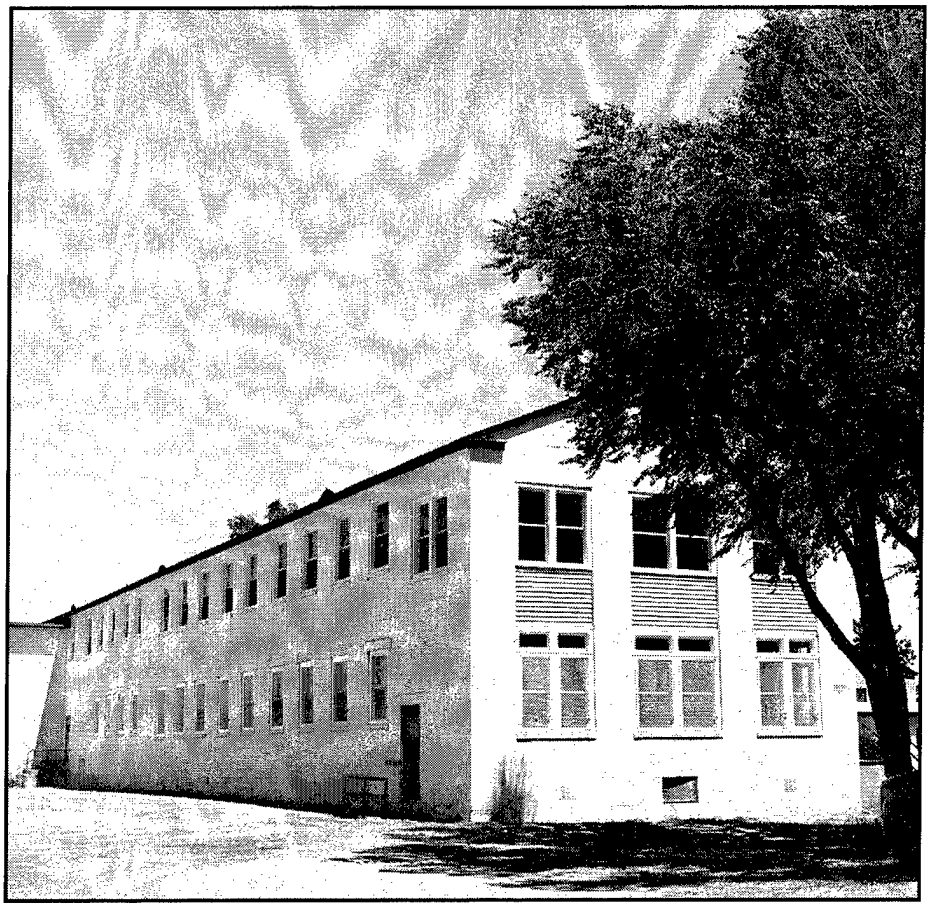


Figure V.112 5EP1778. Building S6252, Standard Ward, 800 Series, Type HSW-98. Three-quarter view of south and west face of south wing. Roll 23, Exposure 5.

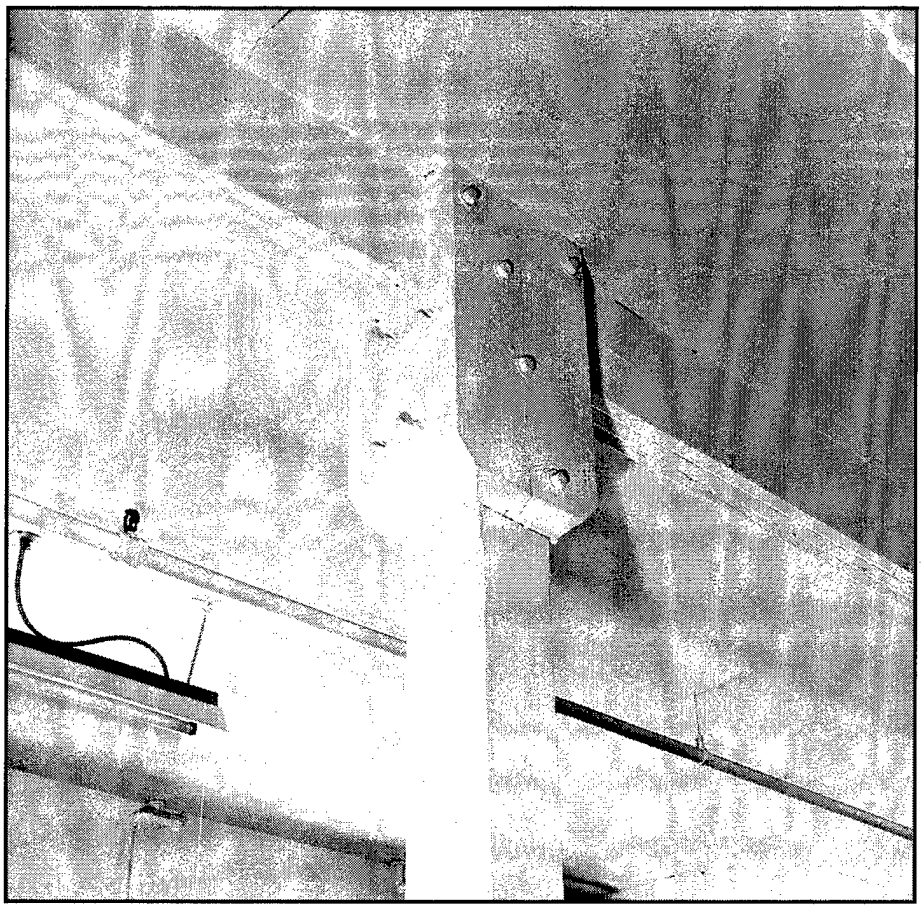


Figure V.113 5EP1778. Building S6252, Standard Ward, 800 Series, Type HSW-98. Interior detail of wood joist and column. Roll 2, Exposure 2.

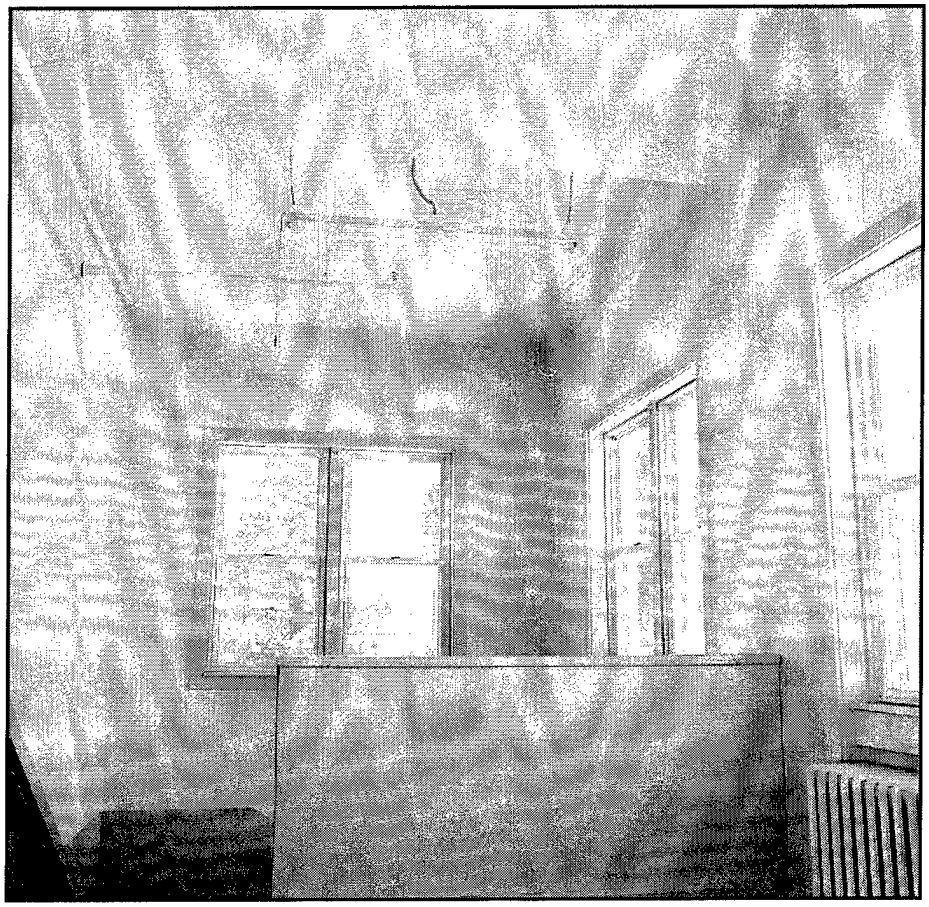


Figure V.114 5EP1778. Building S6252, Standard Ward, 800 Series, Type HSW-98. Interior view of stairwell and joist connection to wall. Roll 2, Exposure 8.

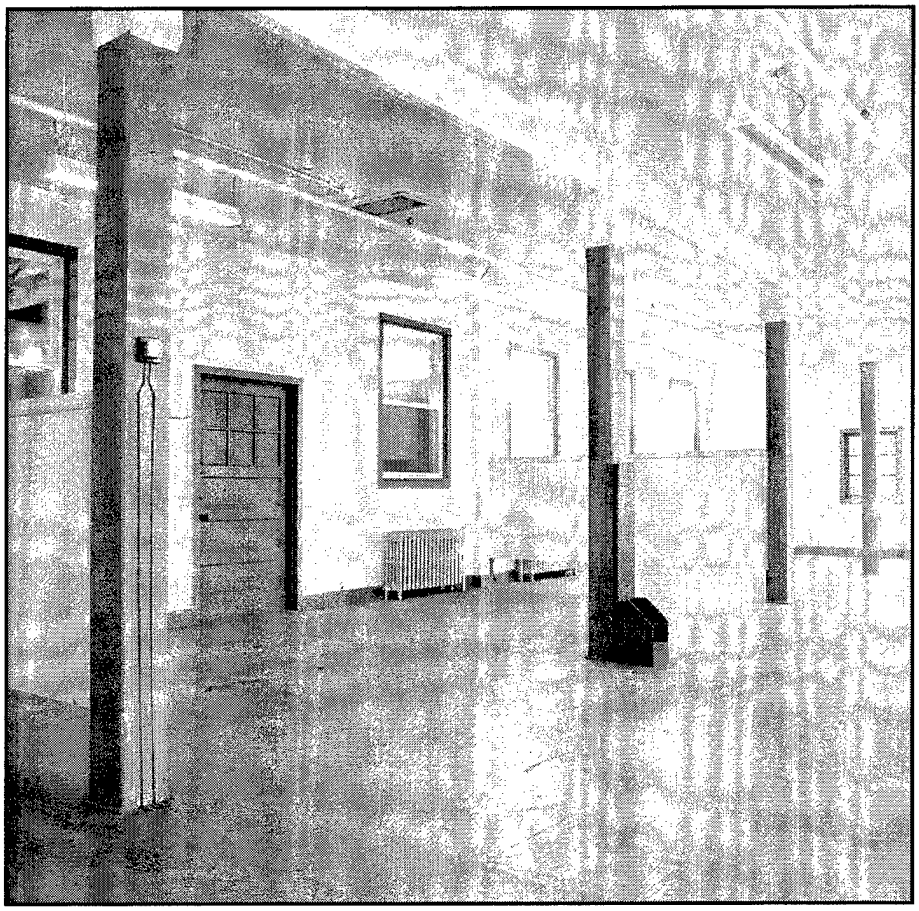


Figure V.115 5EP1778. Building S6252, Standard Ward, 800 Series, Type HSW-98. Interior view of ward. Roll 3, Exposure 8.

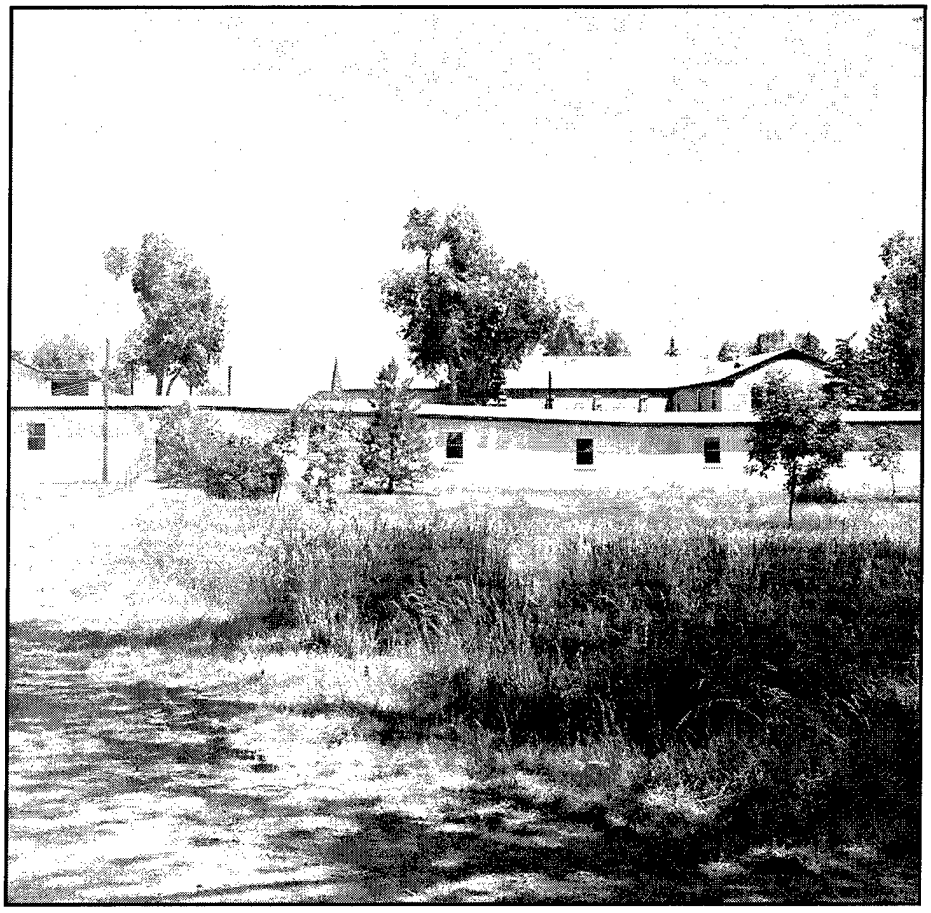


Figure V.116 5EP1778. South face of corridor connecting Building S6252 with north-south corridor between S6250 and S6251. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-A. Roll 16, Exposure 9.



Figure V.117 5EP1778. West half of north face of corridor connecting Building S6252 to north-south corridor to the east. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-A. Roll 21, Exposure 10.

Living Quarters

Living quarters are those that housed officers, nurses and other medical personnel. It is unknown if doctors were also housed in these buildings. Twelve OHC buildings represent five types of living quarters. There are two types of Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters. One building is based upon Type HNQ-63 or HOQ-63, two are based upon Types HOQM-63, HNQMS-63, HOQM-74, HNQM-74, HNQS-74, HOQ-85, and HNQ-85. Six buildings are based upon Type HMDB-133 (Medical Detachment Barracks), two on Type HNQ-31 or HOQ-31 (Nurses or Officers Quarters), and one is based on plan CSA-362 (Nurses Quarters). See Table V.1 for a list of OHC functional categories, building numbers, and their corresponding plan construction codes.

The living quarters are clustered at the northeast and northwest corners of the OHC. While linked to each other by corridors, the clusters are not linked to the remainder of the complex. This may be for reasons of privacy or security.

All types of living quarters had similar construction of concrete, cinder block,and wood. The only known variation occurs at the window sills of Building S6220, which were constructed of atypical red clay bricks. All other living quarters buildings have cinder brick sills. All had layouts and circulatory systems that consisted primarily of doubly loaded corridors. All had one or more common living areas, known variously as sun rooms, living rooms, or porches.

The exteriors of the Nurses or Officers Quarters, Nurses Quarters, and both versions of the Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters (Types HNQ-31, HOQ-31 and HOQM-63, HNQMS-63, HOQM-74, HNQM-74, HNQS-74, HOQ-85, and HNQ-85) differ principally in the size of the buildings forms and their heights. Nurses or Officers Quarters have just one story. All other living quarter types have two stories. Nurses or Officers Quarters, Nurses Quarters, and Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters (Type HNQ-31 or HOQ-31) have simple rectangular shapes with a single offset. The Nurses or Officers Quarters (Types HOQM-63, HNQMS-63, HOQM-74, HNQM-74, HNQS-74, HOQ-85, and HNQ-85) have large wings that give these buildings a T-shaped form.

This Type has variations within itself. Plans were drawn up for both one- and two-story wings. One of each was constructed at the OHC. Building S6228's upright portion of its T shape had one story, S6224's had two. The interiors were varied also. The interiors of the Medical Detachment Barracks had open bunk rooms or semi-private rooms and common toilet and shower rooms. The other living quarters types had private bedrooms and semi-private baths.

Today, each of the five buildings that best represent the different types of living quarters constructed at the OHC has been remodeled at least once, resulting in the loss of almost all original interior finish materials. All now house administrative offices. Many of the remaining living-quarters buildings have similarly lost the integrity of their interior layouts and finishes.

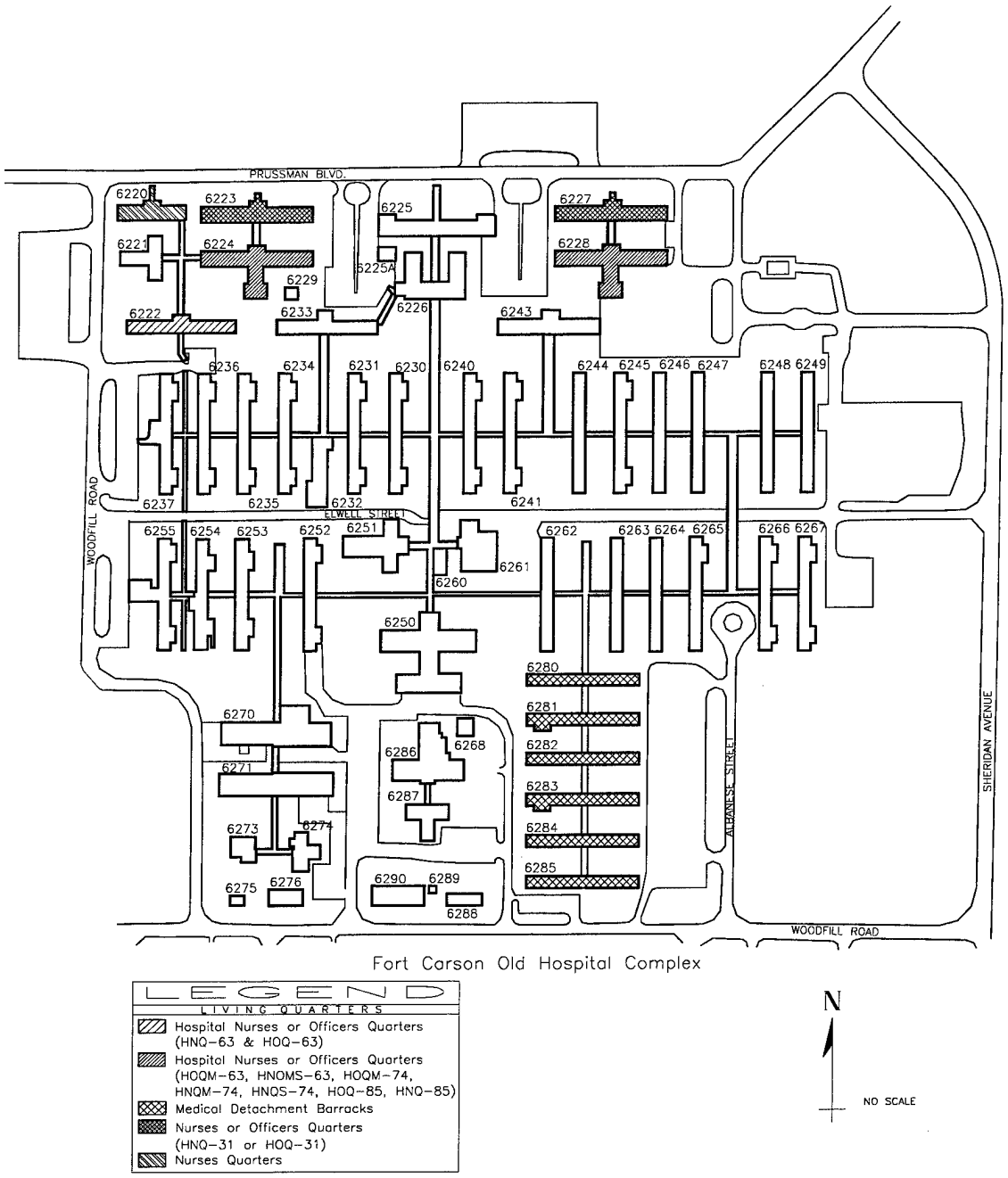


Figure V.118 Location of living quarters within the complex.

Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters (Types HNQ-63 and HOQ-63) S6222

Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters Building S6222 is the only example of its Type (HNQ-63, HOQ-63) built at the OHC. The building was constructed with 63 private bedrooms. Each bedroom had a small closet. Bathrooms were semi-private, and contained a toilet, sink, and bath tub. Common living spaces occurred in a large open space at the north entrance and in sun rooms at the building's east and west ends. An office room sat adjacent to the central common living space.

Building S6222 is a narrow, rectangular, basically symmetrical two-story structure. It has an offset at its center on its north (eave) side. The building's main dimensions are 263'-4" x 32'-4". The offset measures 39'-4" x 12'-4". A one-story corridor links the building at the center of its north face to S6220 and to a second similar corridor connecting S6221 with S6224. Another corridor opposite this one links S6222 with the former patient wards to the south.

The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls, and piers. The foundation walls are one foot thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1' above grade. A crawlspace under the hall floor holds utilities. There is a small half-basement under the central stairwell. This space typically holds a hot potable water tank. This water is heated by the complex's central steam heating lines.

Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. Air vents occur at regular intervals along the first-floor line. These are covered with metal grates.

Building S6222's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature.

The structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, and piers. The end sun rooms are fully enclosed by cinder block walls. An additional transverse cinder block fire wall near the central stairwell effectively divides the length of the building into two smaller sections.

The floor systems are wood joist and set on 1'-0" or 2'-0" centers. These bear on interior, built-up longitudinal beams. The beams of the second floor transfer loads to the foundation piers via solid wood pillars. Floor joists are covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring.

The roof is supported by wood-trussed rafters that bear on the interior longitudinal beams and the perimeter walls. Interior partition walls are constructed of 2" x 4" wood studs on 2'- 0" centers. Floor joists are doubled under interior partition walls.

Building S6222 has three exterior entrances and two from corridors. One entrance is on the north and four are on the south. The north entrance and one of the south entrances sit at the building's center and are primary entrances. The remaining three entrances are secondary and occur along the length of the building.

The central north and south entrances are at first-floor level, which is several feet above grade. These entrances are accessed by ramps. The north offset contains the north entrance, which is enclosed within a corridor. This entrance consists of a single set of double doors that open onto a short north-south hallway that connects with the main east-west hallway. Three sets of double doors with side lights originally sat between what is now the north-south hallway (formerly the sun room) and the main building. These doors have been removed.

The offset is similar in size and construction to the screened sun porches of the patient wards, though windows have taken the place of screens on S6222. The offset's east and west sides contain one set of paired one-over-one light double-hung windows on the first and second floors. The north side contains three sets of paired one-over-one light double-hung windows on the second floor. The first floor has two sets of paired one-over-one light double-hung windows that flank the corridor and north entry.

The central south entrance originally opened to the outside, but has since been enclosed by a corridor linking S6222 to the patient ward complex. Two additional south-facing entrances have small shed-roofed canopy porches above their lintels and 4′-6" x 5′-0" concrete stoops.

Door and window placement is similar to that of other buildings with a billeting function. The secondary, south-facing entrances, two at the ends of the building and one near its center, all sit at grade level. They open onto the first landing of the stairwells. These have single doors, plain, reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels, and concrete sills.

The primary, central north and south entrances have double doors. These have rowlocked brick arched lintels. All exterior doors are outswinging and of metal construction. Building S6222, like many at the OHC, was not constructed with brick rowlocked arches above its paired windows, though this was specified in the 800 Series designs. Cinder block or pre-cast reinforced-concrete lintels were substituted.

All windows are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights. They are 5′-6" tall and set in simple punched openings. Plain lintels are pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. Sills consist of a rowlock course of cinder bricks. The windows in the gable ends and offset are paired and their first- and second-story windows are separated by louvered panels. The first-floor windows have fixed transom windows. This construction is typical on ward and barracks buildings throughout the OHC. The windows on the eave sides occur singly and in a regular pattern. The predominant pattern is two large windows separated by a smaller window.

The north side has 26 windows on both the first and second floors, not counting the windows in the offset. Ten of these are 4′-0" wide and 16 are 2′-6" wide. The south side has

30 windows on the second floor, 20 of which are 4′-0" wide and 10 of which are 2′-6" wide. This side also has 26 windows on the first floor, 16 of which are 4′-0" wide and 10 of which are 2′-6" wide. The east and west (gable) sides each have six paired windows on each floor. The center set of gable side windows are 18" wider than the 6′-wide sets flanking them.

The crawlspace is accessed from the exterior through 3′-0" x 2′-0" openings. One such opening sits centered at grade level on each of the east and west gable walls. These have concrete lintels and wood access doors.

The side gable roof is moderately pitched and supported by wood-trussed rafters. Five louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents are symmetrically arranged on each roof slope. Additional louvered vents sit under both gable peaks. The boxed eave overhangs 6" on the north and south sides. The gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. The cornice consists of a single 1" x 12" board topped with a strip of crown molding. The original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles.

Building S6222 has been remodeled several times and none of the original finishes or materials are visible. Its current finishes include carpeting, gypsum board wall paneling, and a suspended ceiling with fluorescent light fixtures. The stairs have been covered with rubber runners and the electrical wiring has been upgraded.

The current layout of the interior space still reflects the functionality of the building's original purpose. Each floor originally had 10′-1"-high ceilings that have since been lowered to approximately 8′. A doubly loaded central hall runs the length of both floors. This 6′-wide hall terminates at both ends with single doors that open onto large conference rooms that were once sun rooms. These sun rooms originally occupied the full 32′-4" width of the buildings.

U-shaped stairwells sit at the south corner of each former sun room. Building exits from these are placed at the first landing. A third scissor stairwell sits opposite the offset and central entry. This stairwell also has an exterior entrance at its landing. Stairwell railings are constructed of 2" x 4" milled lumber. The remaining rooms flanking the hallways are approximately 12′ wide and vary in length.

The corridor leading to S6221, S6220 and S6224 is accessed from the north entrance door. This corridor has a ceiling height of 10′-1" and is 8′ wide. The corridor leading to S6237 and S6236 is approximately 7′-5" wide.

Original flooring materials were asphalt tile and wood. The floor has since been fully carpeted. The stairs now have rubber runners covering the original painted wood risers and treads. Original wall finish was painted metal lath and cement plaster and gypsum sheathing. Walls had a wainscot of enameled pressed fiber board. These surfaces have been removed or covered with modern gypsum board and wood paneling. Ceilings originally had painted gypsum sheathing. Ceilings and walls were finished with both flat and enamel-based off-white paints.

Original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled wood casings and 1 1/4"-thick wood sills. Many of these casings and sills remain, though most of the doors have been replaced and all woodwork has been repainted. Scuttles that give access to the attic and crawlspace are located in the hallways and utility rooms.

The original trim work probably consisted of the door and window casings and wood base molding. The base molding typically has one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line. Much of this molding is intact, though it has been repainted several times.

Heat is supplied through metal steam grills (radiators) supplied by the OHC's central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and corridor. Air conditioning systems were installed in S6222 in 1979 and 1987. Sprinkler heads from the original fire sprinkler system are visible within the dropped-ceiling tiles.

According to Real Property Records, Building S6222 has been used as a Surgical and Lab facility, and for Administrative office space. Barnes (1992:50) identifies subsequent uses as a hospital and a hospital clinic. These uses may correspond to the era when the building was in use as a Surgical and Lab facility.

In 1953 one set of original wood stairs at the center of the building's south side was replaced with a concrete stoop. A 1950s-era PEA Series drawing identifies S6222 (then called T6222) as one of a series of buildings slated for conversion to field and company grade officers' quarters. Sixteen individual living units and one double occupancy unit were installed in 1959.

For the conversion, several common bedroom walls were removed, thus enlarging many of the former bedrooms for living space. Alternating bathrooms were removed and kitchenettes installed. The rear walls of several closets were removed to create passageways between rooms. No new walls were constructed. The common living room and sun rooms remained as public space.

In 1964 the building was evidently being used as nurses' quarters, though its listed official capacity (due to the 1959 modifications) was downgraded to just 17 nurses.

In 1973 the building was converted to a Surgical and Lab facility. New walls were constructed to accommodate offices or examination rooms. Former kitchens and bathrooms and their walls were removed. Waiting rooms and reception desks were installed near the common living areas of both stories. Built-in furnishings and medical equipment were installed throughout the building.

A corridor linking the central south entrance and the east-west corridor of the patient wards was constructed at about this time. This single-bay CSA Series corridor bends to align with the center axis of the 800 Series corridor between buildings S6236 and S6237 into which the CSA Series corridor intersects. The corridor breaks at Elwell Street to allow vehicular traffic to the OHC's interior.

The corridor has a poured-concrete foundation beneath its wood frame walls. Exterior siding is vinyl or aluminum-clad plywood with vertical aluminum battens covering the joints. These joints occur every 4′-0". The corridor has a moderate-pitch gable roof. The roof is covered with three-tab asphalt shingles. Windows occur regularly along both sides of the corridor walls. These are 2′-0" x 4′-0" aluminum fixed windows. The corridor encloses the original central south-facing exterior entrance to S6222. During construction, this entrance's concrete stair was removed and replaced with a concrete ramp that descends to grade level. Pedestrians pass through double doors at both sides of the corridor's Elwell Street break. These entrances are protected by 4′-0" entryways which are really just short extensions of the corridor's walls and roof. The corridor's hallway has the gabled appearance of 800 Series corridors. It has painted gypsum wallboard walls and ceilings, vinyl asbestos tile, and rubber base molding.

In 1977 S6222's attic was insulated. After 1977 the building's category code was changed to a Hospital and Clinic. It is unknown what physical changes this entailed. In 1979 four air coolers were installed. All original, multi-light wood windows were replaced with aluminum windows in 1987-1988.

In 1987 the building was converted to office space. The reception desk was removed from the second-floor reception area, which was enclosed for office and conference rooms. As part of the remodeling, five evaporative coolers were installed in window openings.

In 1991 the building became an Administration General Purpose facility. The building was remodeled again in 1992. This involved principally the reduction in size of the first-floor reception waiting area for use as conference and mail/office storage rooms, and the removal of several partition walls on the second floor to create larger offices.

The building was most recently remodeled in 1993 and 1994. The electrical system was upgraded, fluorescent fixtures replaced the original incandescent fixtures, and a suspended paneled ceiling was installed, as was carpet, wall paneling, gypsum board, and rubber runners on the stairs. When evaluated, the building was in use as offices for the Director of Contracting.

Undocumented changes include the replacement of original interior and exterior doors and roofing material. The building now has three-tab asphalt shingles. Two windows drawn in the south face's second floor on the 800 Series plans were not observed, and may have been removed after the building was constructed.

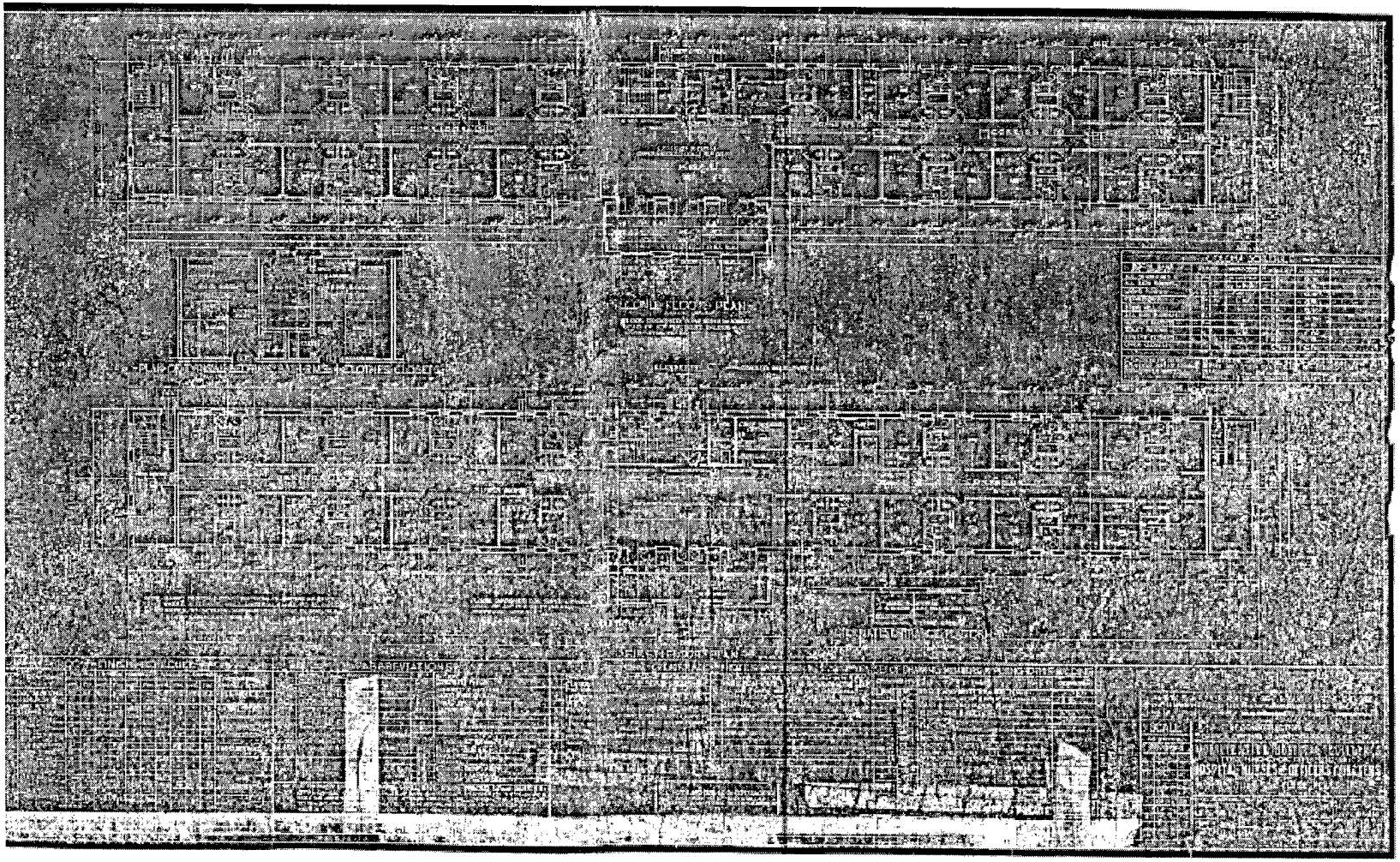


Figure V.119 5EP1778. First- and second-floor plans for Building S6222, Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Type HNQ-63 or HOQ-63, Plan 800-1836.

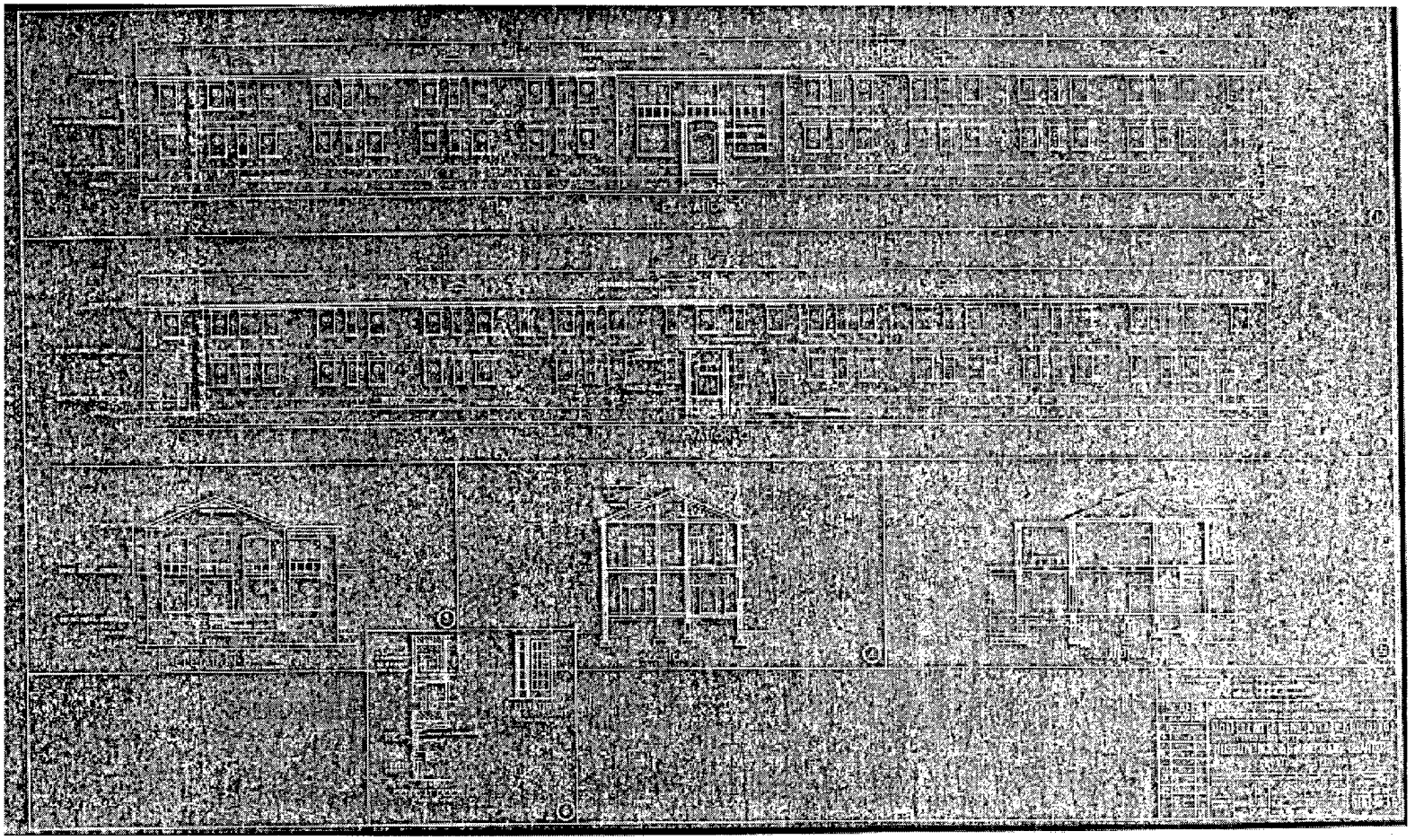
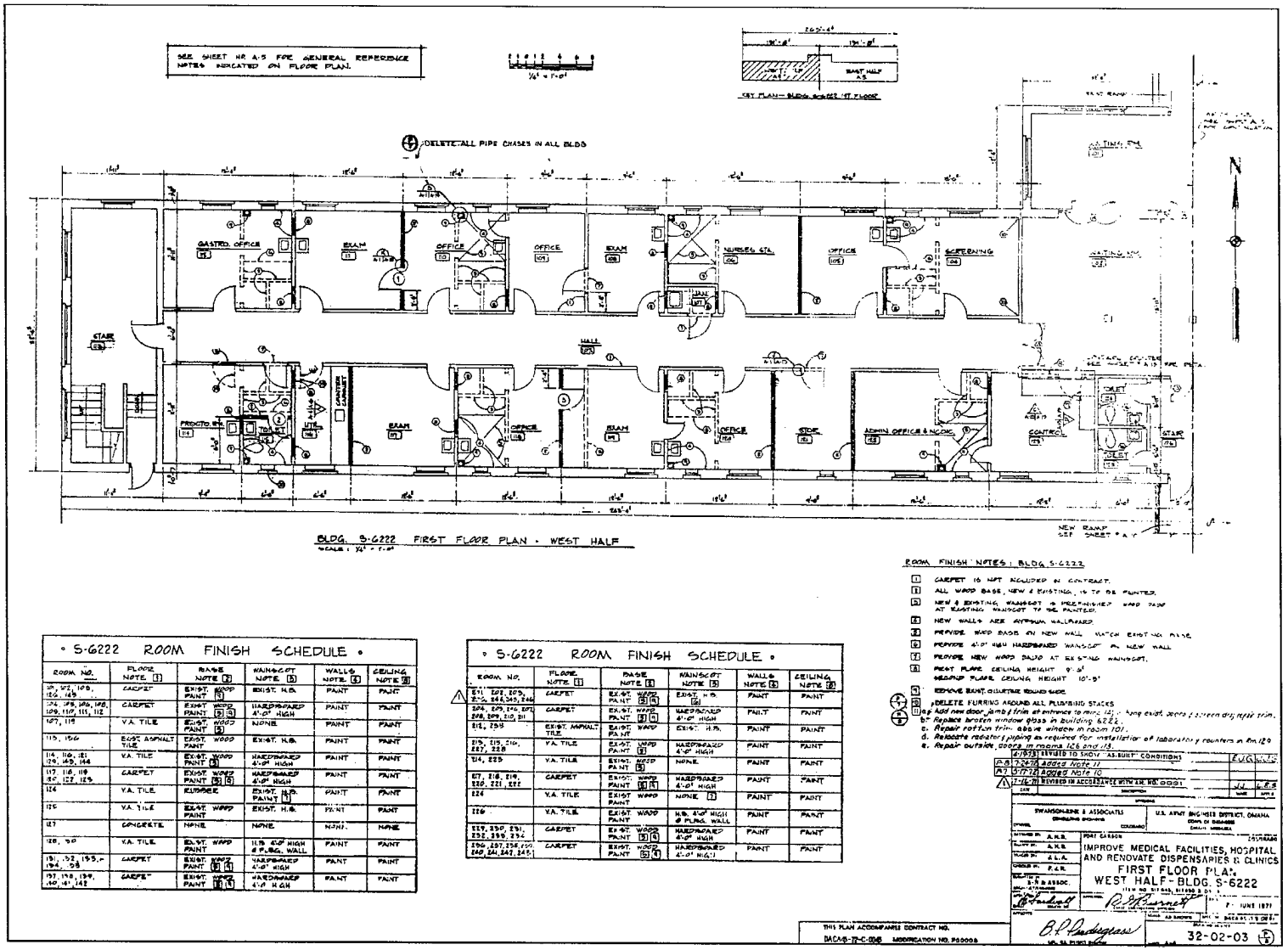


Figure V.120 5EP1778. Elevations and sections for Building S6222, Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Type HNQ-63 or HOQ-63, Plan 800-1837.



• S-6222 ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE •

ROOM NO.	FLOOR NOTE 1	BASE NOTE 2	WAINSCOT NOTE 3	WALLS NOTE 4	CEILING NOTE 2
101, 102, 103, 104, 105	CARPET	EXIST. WOOD PAINT 2	EXIST. H.B.	PAINT	PAINT
104, 106, 106, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112	CARPET	EXIST. WOOD PAINT 2 6	HARDBOARD 4'-0" HIGH	PAINT	PAINT
107, 118	V.A. TILE	EXIST. WOOD PAINT 2	NONE	PAINT	PAINT
115, 116	EXIST. ASPHALT TILE	EXIST. WOOD PAINT	EXIST. H.B.	PAINT	PAINT
114, 116, 121, 129, 130, 134	V.A. TILE	EXIST. WOOD PAINT 2	HARDBOARD 4'-0" HIGH	PAINT	PAINT
117, 118, 119 120, 127, 128	CARPET	EXIST. WOOD PAINT 2 6	HARDBOARD 4'-0" HIGH	PAINT	PAINT
124	V.A. TILE	RUBBER	EXIST. H.B. PAINT 4	PAINT	PAINT
125	V.A. TILE	EXIST. WOOD PAINT	EXIST. H.B.	PAINT	PAINT
127	CONCRETE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
128, 130	V.A. TILE	EXIST. WOOD PAINT	H.B. 4'-0" HIGH @ PLMG. WALL	PAINT	PAINT
131, 132, 133, 134, 138	CARPET	EXIST. WOOD PAINT 2 6	HARDBOARD 4'-0" HIGH	PAINT	PAINT
137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142	CARPET	EXIST. WOOD PAINT 2 6	HARDBOARD 4'-0" HIGH	PAINT	PAINT

• S-6222 ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE •

ROOM NO.	FLOOR NOTE 1	BASE NOTE 2	WAINSCOT NOTE 3	WALLS NOTE 4	CEILING NOTE 2
201, 202, 203, 204, 244, 245, 246	CARPET	EXIST. WOOD PAINT 2 6	EXIST. H.B.	PAINT	PAINT
204, 209, 210, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211	CARPET	EXIST. WOOD PAINT 2 6	HARDBOARD 4'-0" HIGH	PAINT	PAINT
212, 223	EXIST. ASPHALT TILE	EXIST. WOOD PAINT 2	EXIST. H.B.	PAINT	PAINT
215, 219, 216, 217, 218	V.A. TILE	EXIST. WOOD PAINT 2	HARDBOARD 4'-0" HIGH	PAINT	PAINT
214, 225	V.A. TILE	EXIST. WOOD PAINT 2	NONE	PAINT	PAINT
67, 218, 219, 220, 221, 227	CARPET	EXIST. WOOD PAINT 2 6	HARDBOARD 4'-0" HIGH	PAINT	PAINT
224	V.A. TILE	EXIST WOOD PAINT	NONE 1	PAINT	PAINT
226	V.A. TILE	EXIST WOOD PAINT	H.B. 4'-0" HIGH @ PLMG. WALL	PAINT	PAINT
229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234	CARPET	EXIST WOOD PAINT 2 6	HARDBOARD 4'-0" HIGH	PAINT	PAINT
236, 237, 238 239, 241, 242, 243	CARPET	EXIST. WOOD PAINT 2 6	HARDBOARD 4'-0" HIGH	PAINT	PAINT

Figure V.121 5EP1778. West half of first-floor plan for Building S6222, Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, Type HNQ-63 or HOQ-63, CSA Series Plan 32-02-03, Sheet A-4.

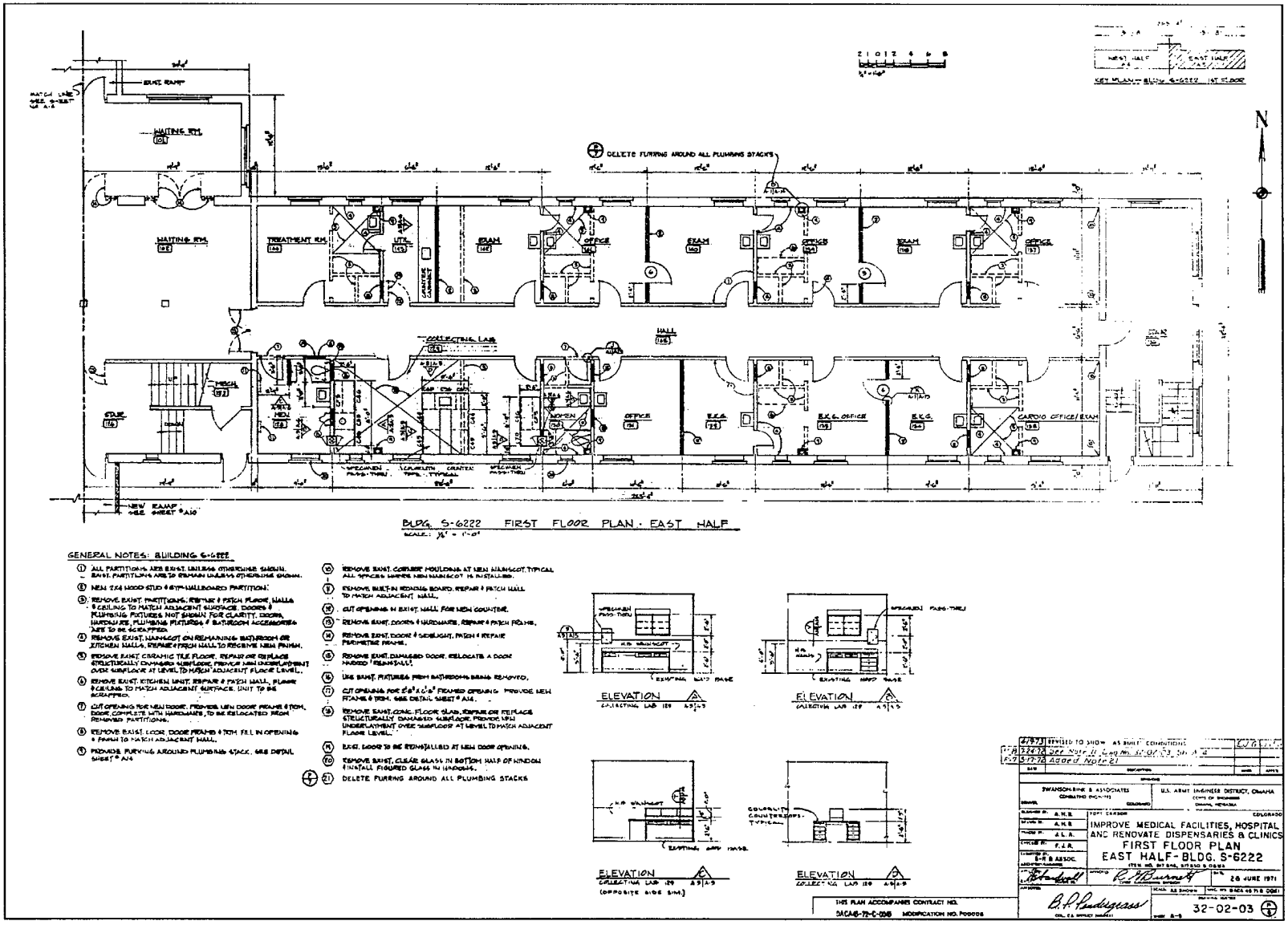


Figure V.122 5EP1778. East half of first-floor plan for Building S6222, Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, Type HNQ-63 or HOQ-63, CSA Series Plan 32-02-03, Sheet A-5.

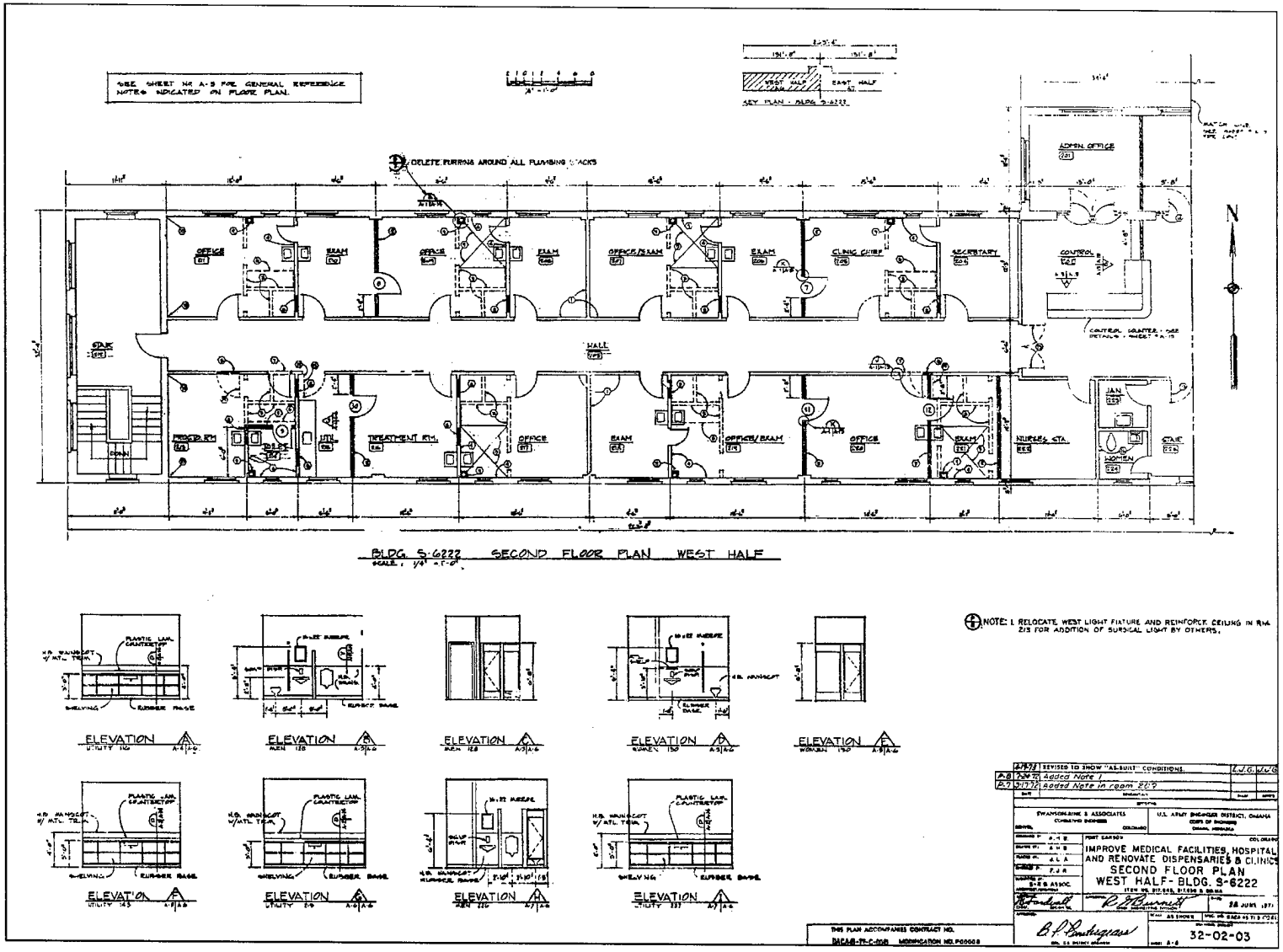


Figure V.123 5EP1778. West half of second-floor plan for Building S6222, Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, Type HNQ-63 or HOQ-63, CSA Series Plan 32-02-03, Sheet A-6.

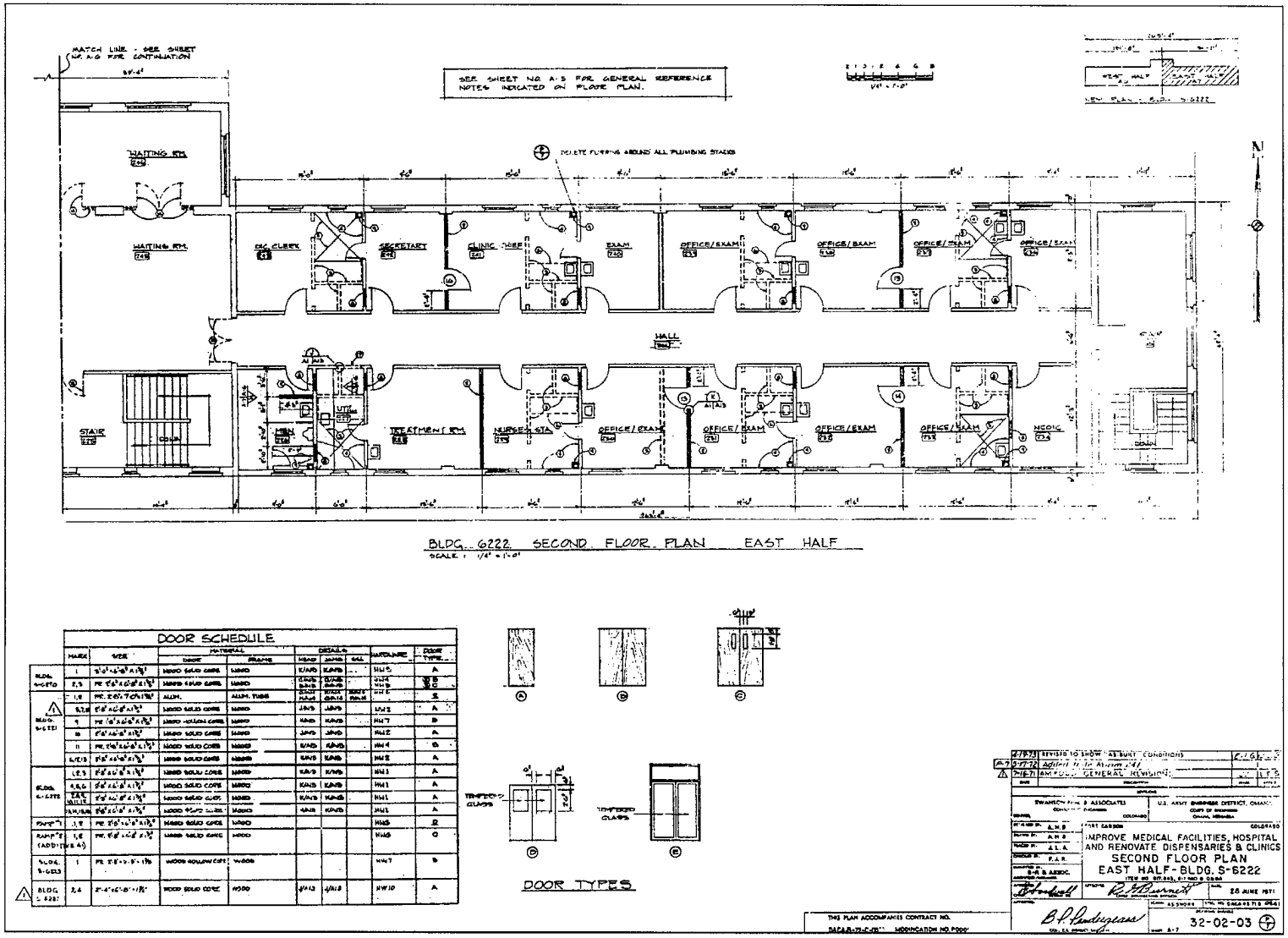


Figure V.124 5EP1778. East half of second-floor plan for Building S6222, Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Type HNQ-63 or HOQ-63, Plan 32-02-03, Sheet A-7.

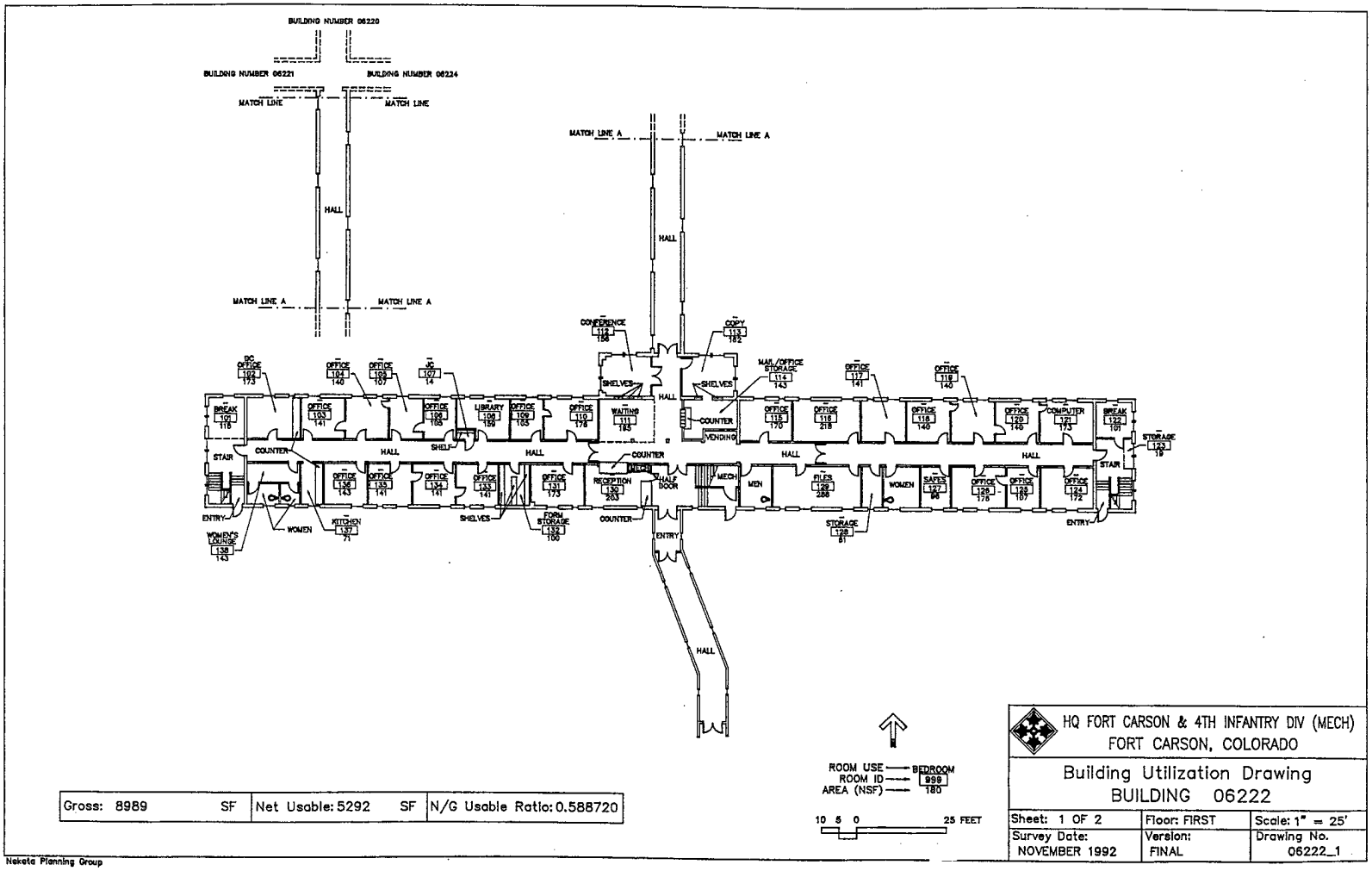


Figure V.125 5EP1778. First-floor plan for Building S6222, Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, BUD Series, dated 1992.

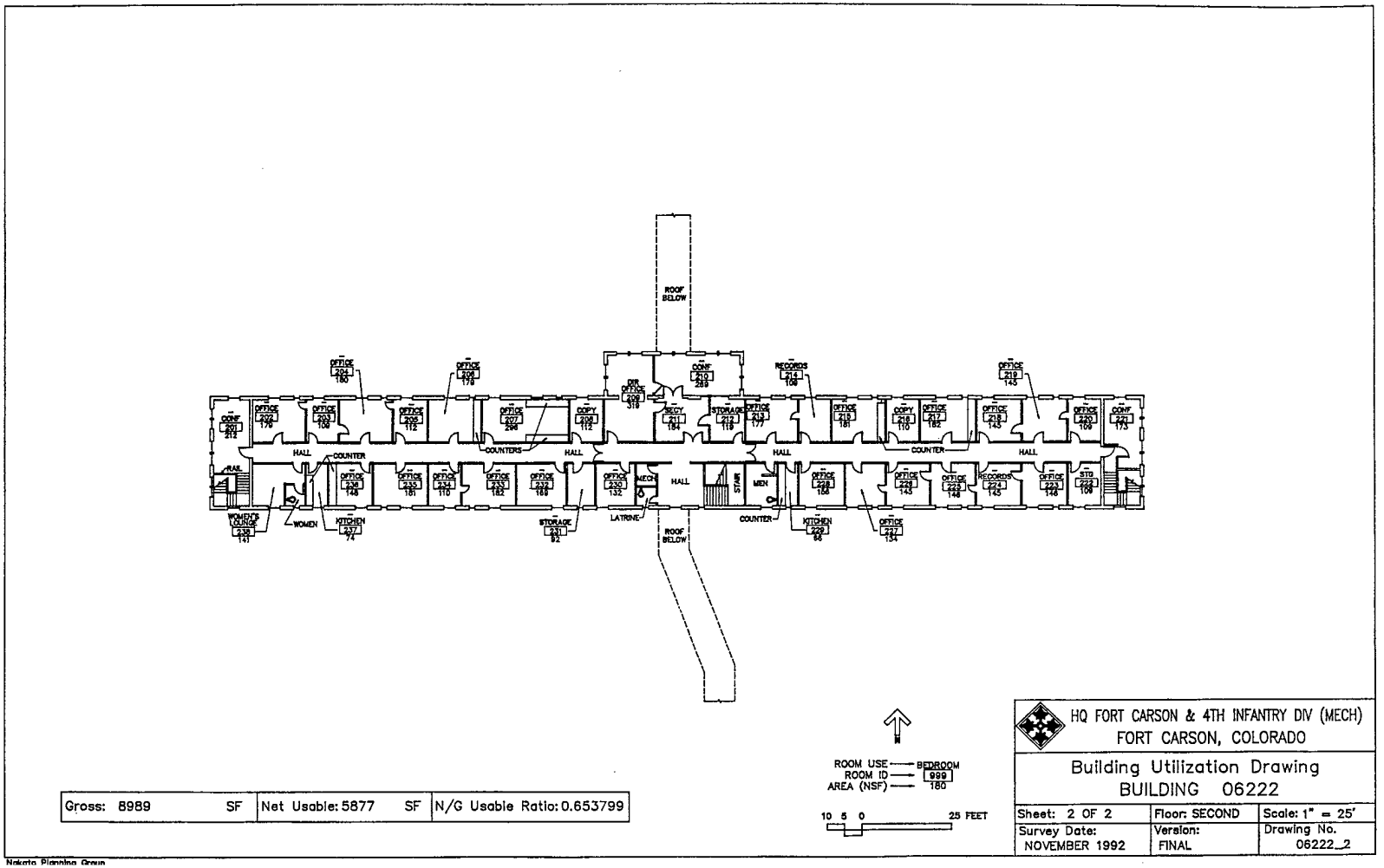


Figure V.126 5EP1778. Second-floor plan for Building S6222, Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, BUD Series, dated 1992.



Figure V.127 5EP1778. Building S6222, Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Type HNQ-63 or HOQ-63. Three-quarter view of north and west facades. Roll 8A, Exposure 8.



Figure V.128 5EP1778. Building S6222, Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Type HNQ-63 or HOQ-63. Three-quarter view of north and east facades. Roll 9A, Exposure 10.

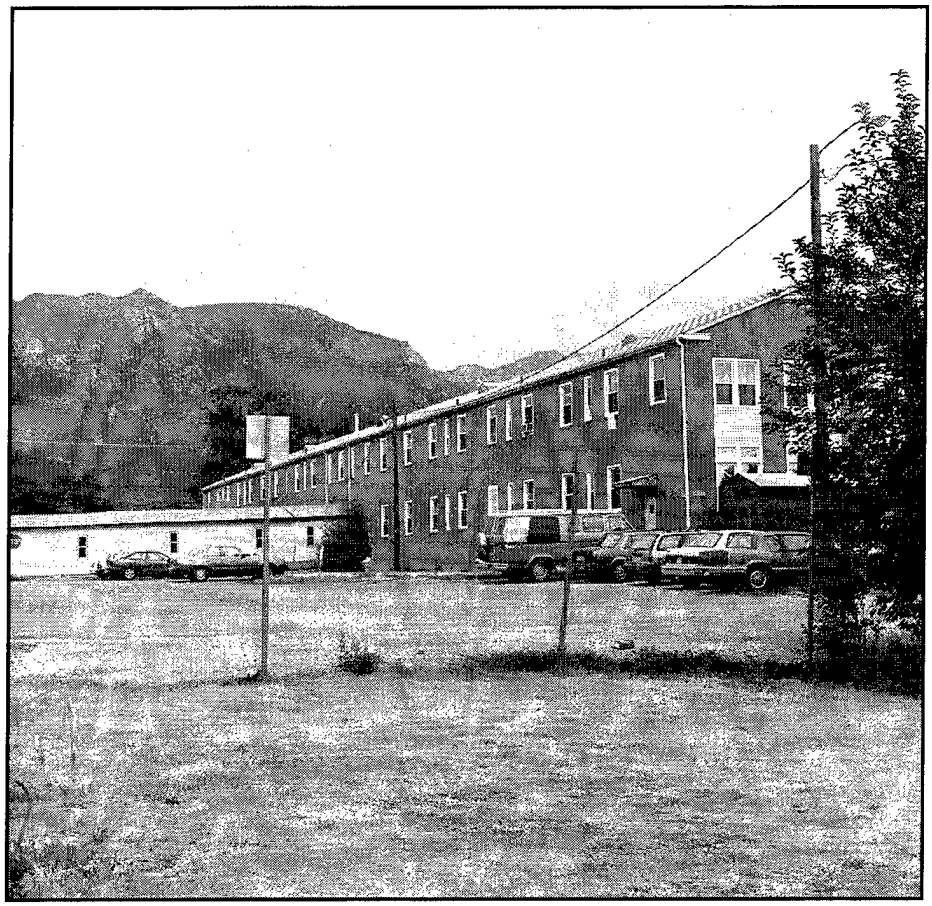


Figure V.129 5EP1778. Building S6222, Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Type HNQ-63 or HOQ-63. Three-quarter view of south and east facades. Roll 9A, Exposure 9.



Figure V.130 5EP1778. Interior shot of corridor on south side of Building S6222, viewed facing south. CSA Series Walk, Wood Construction. Roll 3A, Exposure 2.

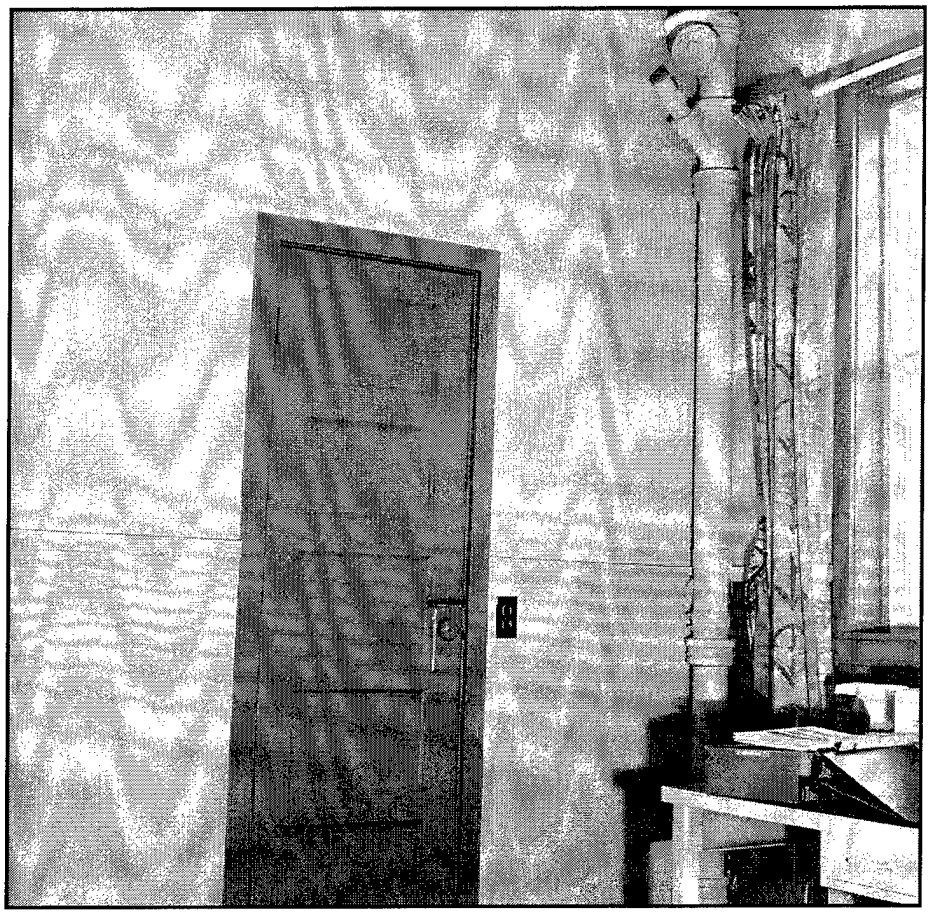


Figure V.131 5EP1778. Building S6222, Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Type HNQ-63 or HOQ-63. Interior view showing door, wall, and radiator pipe. Roll 2A, Exposure 10.

Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters (Types HOQM-63, HNQM-63, HNQMS-63, HOQM-74, HNQM-74, HNQS-74, HOQ-85, and HNQ-85) S6228

This building Type is represented by buildings S6224 and S6228. Plans included designs for both one- and two-story wings and at the OHC, and one of each was constructed. Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters Building S6224 was constructed with a two-story wing and S6228 was constructed with a one-story wing. The second story of the wing at S6224 contained the same layout of bedrooms as did the floor below it. Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters Building S6228 is the more intact of the two buildings and is described below.

Building S6228 originally contained only bedrooms, bathrooms, common spaces, a small linen closet, and a utility room. It contained 43 bedrooms on its first floor and 32 on its second floor. There were 42 semi-private bathrooms, one public bathroom, and one private bathroom. The private and semi-private bathrooms contained a toilet, sink, and bath tub. Common living spaces occurred at an open space at the north entrance, in the east and west sun rooms (located on both floors), and in an additional one-story sun room at the building's southeast corner.

Building S6228 is roughly in the shape of an I, although the upright portion of the I extends slightly beyond the horizontal upper crossbar. The horizontal upper crossbar (the main east-west portion of S6228) is two stories, and a two-story offset sits centered on its north facade. The upright portion of the I and the bottom crossbar are one story. The bottom crossbar is just wider than the width of the upright portion of the I. The upper crossbar's dimensions are 263′-4" x 32′-4". Its offset measures 39′-4" x 12′-4". The upright portion measures 41′-0" x 32′-4". The lower crossbar's dimensions are 54′-4" x 32′-4". A one-story corridor links the building at the center of its north face to S6227.

The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls, and piers. The foundation walls are one foot thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. A crawlspace under the floor holds utilities. There is a small half-basement, called a pump room, under the lower crossbar.

Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. Air vents occur at regular intervals along the first-floor line. These are covered with metal grates.

The building's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows. These appear in almost perfect lateral symmetry. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature.

Building S6228's structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, and piers. The end stairwells are fully enclosed by cinder block walls. The floor system is wood-joist construction. The joists bear on interior, built-up longitudinal beams. The second-floor beams transfer loads to the foundation piers via solid wood pillars.

Floor joists are covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. The roof is supported by wood-trussed rafters that bear on two interior wood beams and the perimeter walls. Interior partition walls have 2" x 4" frame construction. Floor joists are doubled under interior partition walls.

There are has six exterior entrances; three face south and one each faces north, east, and west. The north entrance sits at the building's center. It is a primary entrance with double doors. The remaining five entrances are secondary, containing single doors.

The north offset contains the north entrance, which is enclosed within the corridor. This entrance consists of a single set of metal double doors that open onto a short north-south hallway that connects with the main east-west hallway. The offset is similar in size and construction to the screened sun porches of the patient wards, though windows took the place of screens on S6228. The offset's east and west sides contain one set of paired one-over-one light double-hung windows on the first and second floors. Its north side contains three sets of paired one-over-one light double-hung windows on the second floor. The first floor has two sets of paired one-over-one light double-hung windows that flank the corridor and north entry. Those windows on the first floor have fixed transom windows above.

The three south-facing entrances all enter onto the two-story upper crossbar. These occur one at each end and one near the junction of the upper crossbar and the upright portion of the "I" shaped building on its east side. They have metal doors.

A west-facing entrance opens to the upright portion of the building. This has a metal door that is accessed by a 5′-0" x 4′-0" concrete stoop. An east-facing entrance opens to the lower crossbar. This has a single glass door surrounded by side lights. It has a 20-0" x 6′-0" concrete loading dock.

Door and window placement is similar to that of other buildings with a billeting function. The secondary south-facing entrances, two at the ends of the building and one near its center, sit at grade level. They open onto the first landing of the stairwells. These have single doors, plain, pre-cast reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels, and concrete sills. The secondary east- and west-facing entrances open onto the first-floor level. All exterior doors are metal construction, set in metal frames and outswinging.

Most windows are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights. Five windows, however, are fixed and two have been boarded over. All are set in simple punched openings. Plain lintels are pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. Sills consist of a rowlock course of cinder bricks. The windows in the gable ends and offset are paired. The first- and second-floor windows are separated by louvered panels. The first-floor windows have fixed transom windows above. This construction is typical throughout the OHC. The windows on the eave sides occur singly in a regular and fairly symmetrical pattern. The predominant pattern is two large windows separated by a smaller window. The window openings are 2′-6", 3′-0" and 4′-0" wide. All except two that are truncated by the roof of the one-story wing are 5′-6" high.

The two-story crossbar has 26 one-over-one light double-hung windows on both the first and second levels, not counting the windows in the offset. The south side has 29 one-over-one light double-hung windows on the second floor and 23 one-over-one light double-hung windows on the first floor. The east and west (gable) sides each have six paired one-over-one light double-hung windows on each floor, separated by louvered spandrels. The center set of gable side windows are 18" wider than the 6′ wide sets flanking them. The offset on the north side has one single window on each floor of its east and west sides. The north side has three single windows on the second floor and two single windows on the first floor.

The upright portion of the I-shaped building has four single windows on the west side and five single windows on the east. The lower crossbar portion of the building has two single windows on its north side, three on its west, and seven on its east, five of which are fixed. The south side has six window openings. Four contain typical windows and two are boarded. The crawlspace is accessed from the exterior through 3′-0" x 2′-0" openings. One such opening sits at grade level on each of the east, south, and west sides. These have concrete lintels and wood access doors.

The building's side gable roof is moderately pitched and supported by wood trusses. The original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles. Five louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents are symmetrically arranged on the north and south roof slopes of the upper crossbar. Two additional dormers sit on the south-facing roof slope of the lower crossbar, and the upright portion of the building joining the two crossbars has one dormer on each slope. Additional louvered vents sit under both gable peaks. The boxed eave overhangs 6" on the north and south sides. The gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. The cornice consists of a single 1" x 12" board topped with a strip of crown molding.

The interior of Building S6228 has been remodeled several times and none of the original finishes or materials are visible. Its current finishes include carpeting, gypsum board wall paneling and a suspended ceiling with fluorescent light fixtures.

The circulatory layout of the building still reflects the functionality of its original purpose. Each floor originally had 10′-1"-high ceilings that have since been lowered to approximately 8′. A doubly loaded central hall runs the length of both levels. This 6′-wide hall terminates at both ends near the stairwells. These U-shaped stairwells sit at the south side of what were once common area sun rooms. Building entrances to these are placed at the first landing. A third scissor stairwell sits opposite the offset and central entry. This stairwell also has an exterior entrance at its landing. Railings are constructed of 2" x 4" milled lumber. The rooms flanking the hallways are approximately 12′ wide and vary in length.

The corridor leading to S6227 is accessed from the north entrance door. This corridor probably has a typical ceiling height of 10′-1" and an 8′ width. It has a flat roof.

Original flooring materials were probably asphalt tile and wood. The floor has since been fully carpeted. The original wall finish was most likely painted metal lath and cement plaster and

gypsum sheathing. OHC building walls had a wainscot of pressed fiber board. At S6228 these surfaces have been removed or covered with modern gypsum board and wood paneling. Ceilings probably originally had painted gypsum sheathing. Ceilings and walls were typically finished with both flat and glossy enamel-based off-white paints.

Original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4" wood sills. Many of these casings and sills remain, though most of the doors have been replaced and all woodwork has been repainted.

Original trim work probably consisted of the door and window casings and wood base molding. The base molding typically has one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line. Much of this molding has been removed.

Heat is supplied through metal steam grills (radiators) supplied by the OHC's central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and corridor. Sprinkler heads from the building's original fire sprinkler system protrude through the dropped ceiling.

According to Real Property Records, Building S6228 has been used as a Guest House, an Unaccompanied Officers Quarters, Transient and Enlisted Unaccompanied Personnel Quarters, and an Administration General Purpose facility. After World War II, the building served for several decades as an Unaccompanied Officers Quarters and Mess, and contained a Guest House.

In 1953 two sets of original wood stairs were replaced with concrete stoops. This occurred at the northwest corner of the upright portion of the building, and at the east end of its lower crossbar. The building interior changed little until 1965, when it was converted to a Guest House. This new use would have required few, if any, structural changes. The building served as a Guest House and Unaccompanied Officers Quarters until 1979.

Real Property Records indicate the addition of 1,325 square feet to the total area of S6228 in late 1969. This substantial addition does not appear in the building's form.

In 1977 the attic was insulated. The building was remodeled in 1979. From then until 1991 it was used as Transient Officers Quarters and was part of the Ivy Inn, which was the base hotel. Since 1991 the building has evidently been occupied by Chaplains offices and by enlisted men of the Tenth Special Forces Group, though the building's Category Code was not changed to reflect these uses until 1994 (Spevak 1995: vol 1). No known construction plans document the changes to the building. In many OHC conversions of housing to office space, however, individual bathrooms and non-load-bearing walls were removed to create long, narrow offices. Reception desks were typically installed near common living areas.

All original, multi-light wood windows were replaced with aluminum windows in 1987-1988. Since its construction, much of the building's character and interior materials and finishes have been lost. Fluorescent light fixtures replaced original incandescent fixtures, and a

suspended paneled ceiling was installed, as was carpet, wall paneling, gypsum board and rubber runners on the stairs. Most doors have been replaced, as has much of the original wood window and door surrounds and the baseboard trim. Undocumented changes include the replacement of original mineral-surfaced roofing material with three-tab asphalt shingles. The concrete loading dock was also constructed at an unknown date, but may date to the 1953 construction of concrete docks and stoops throughout the OHC.

Both buildings have been remodeled several times. Today neither building retains its original layout or interior finishes. Both are now used, at least in part, as office space. Portions of S6228 are still used as barracks.

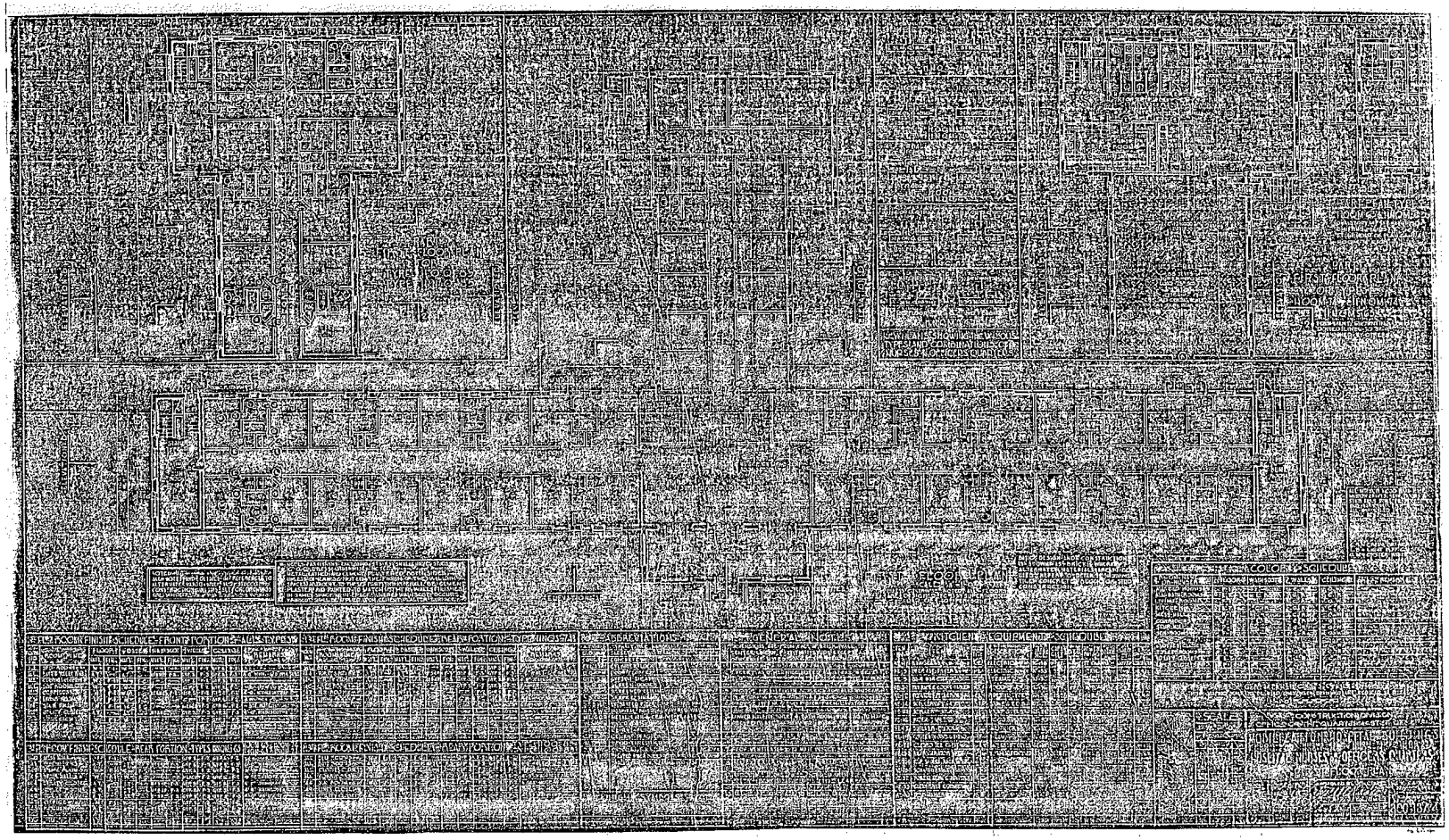


Figure V.132 5EP1778. First-floor plan for Buildings S6224 and S6228, Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Types HOQM-63, HNQM-63, HNQMS-63, HOQM-74, HNQM-74, HNQS-74, HOQ-85, and HNQ-85, Plan 800-1844.

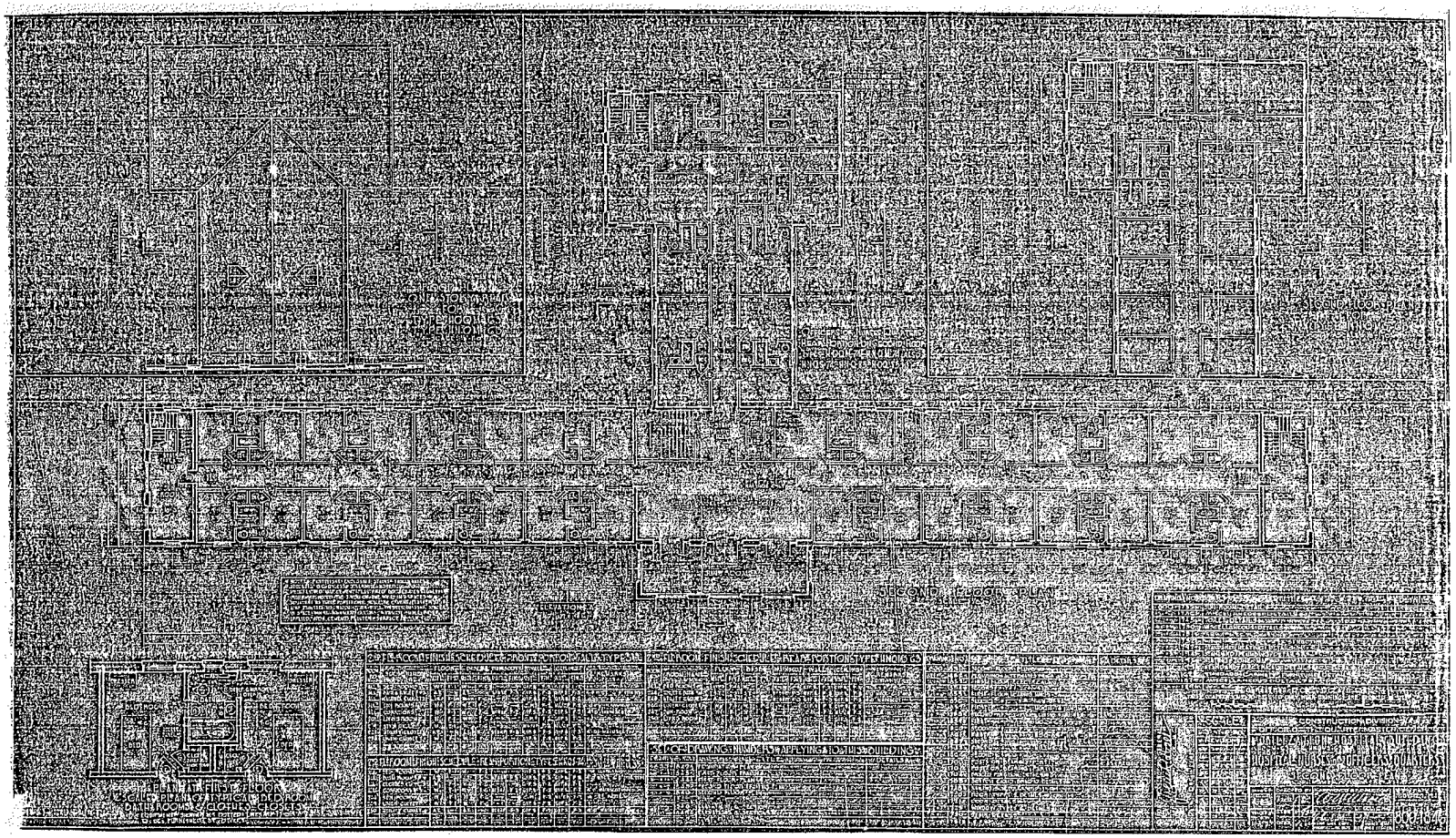


Figure V.133 5EP1778. Second-floor plan for Buildings S6224 and S6228, Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, Types HOQM-63, HNQM-63, HNQMS-63, HOQM-74, HNQM-74, HNQS-74, HOQ-85, and HNQ-85, 800 Series, Plan 800-1846.

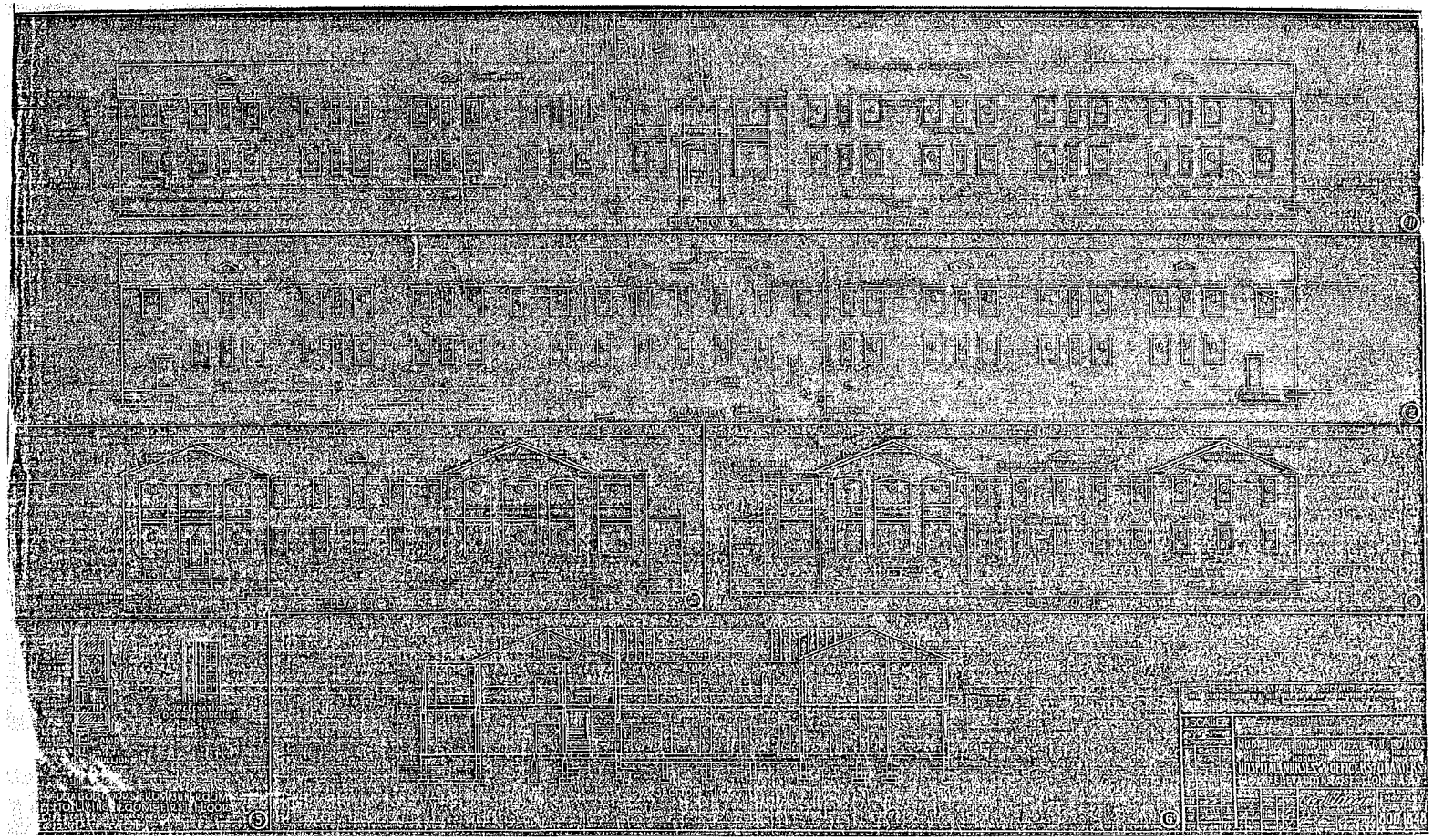


Figure V.134 5EP1778. Elevations and section for Buildings S6224 and S6228, Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Types HOQM-63, HNQM-63, HNQMS-63, HOQM-74, HNQM-74, HNQS-74, HOQ-85, and HNQ-85, Plan 800-1848.

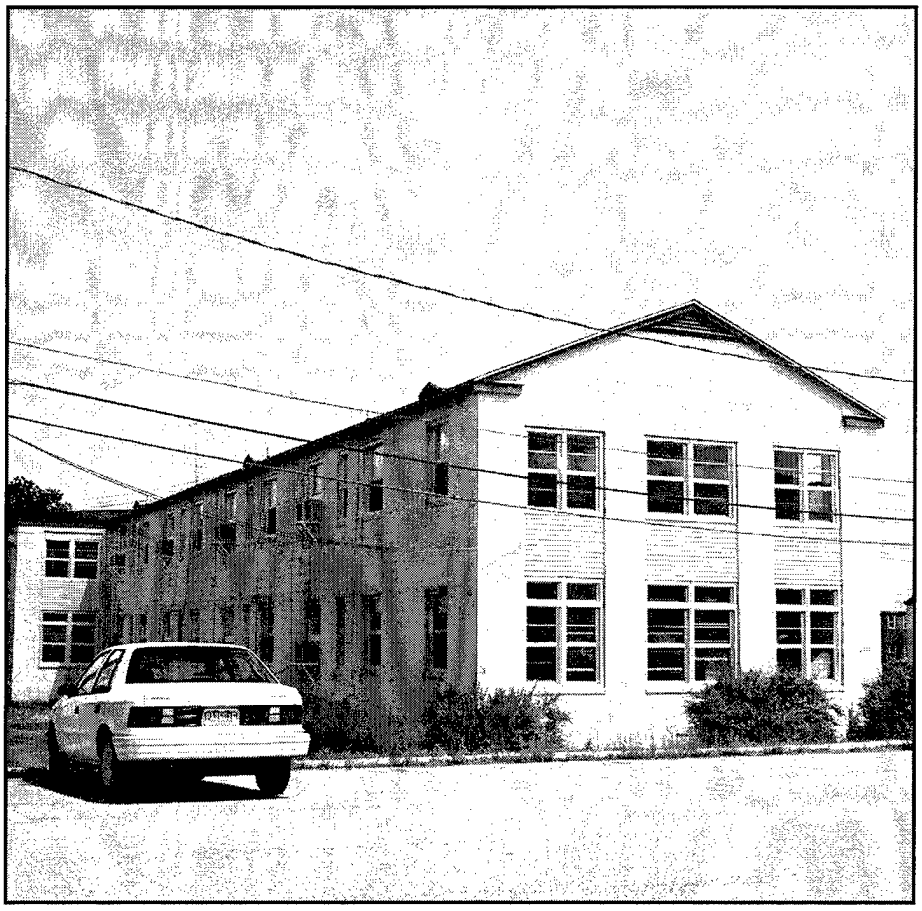


Figure V.135 5EP1778. Building S6228, Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Types HOQM-63, HNQM-63, HNQMS-63, HOQM-74, HNQM-74, HNQS-74, HOQ-85, and HNQ-85. Three-quarter view of north and west facades. Roll 12A, Exposure 11.

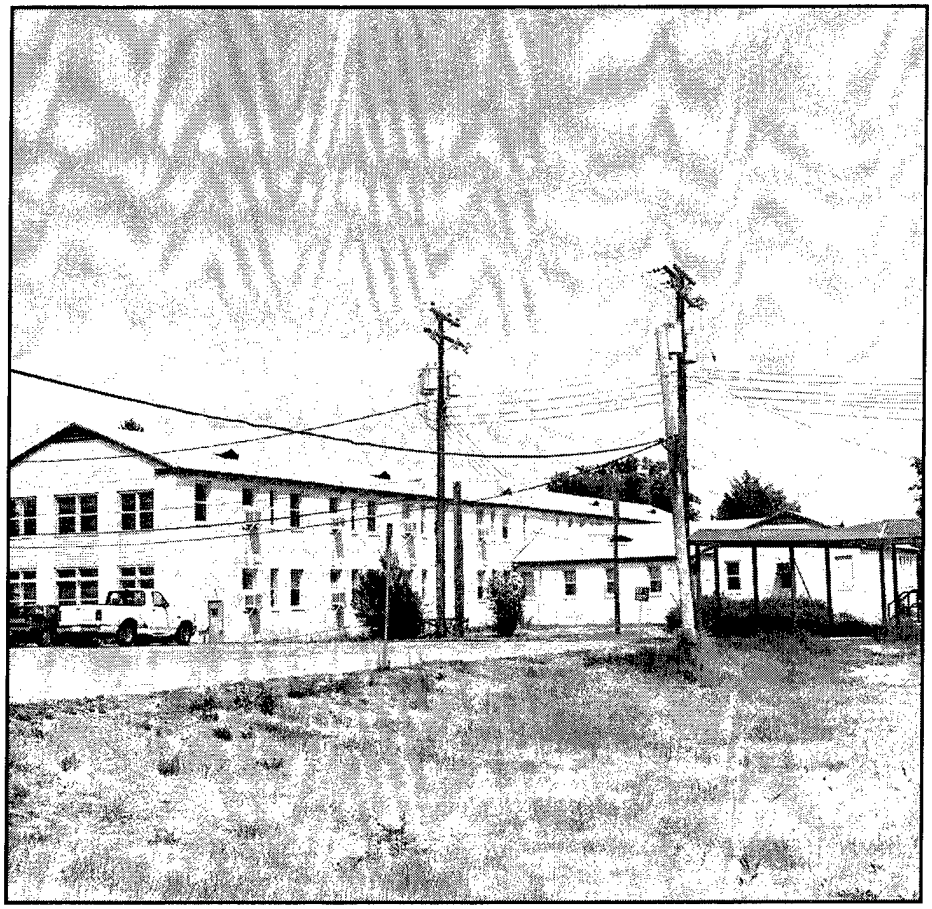


Figure V.136 5EP1778. Building S6228, Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Types HOQM-63, HNQM-63, HNQMS-63, HOQM-74, HNQM-74, HNQS-74, HOQ-85, and HNQ-85. Three-quarter view of south and west facades. Roll 12A, Exposure 4.

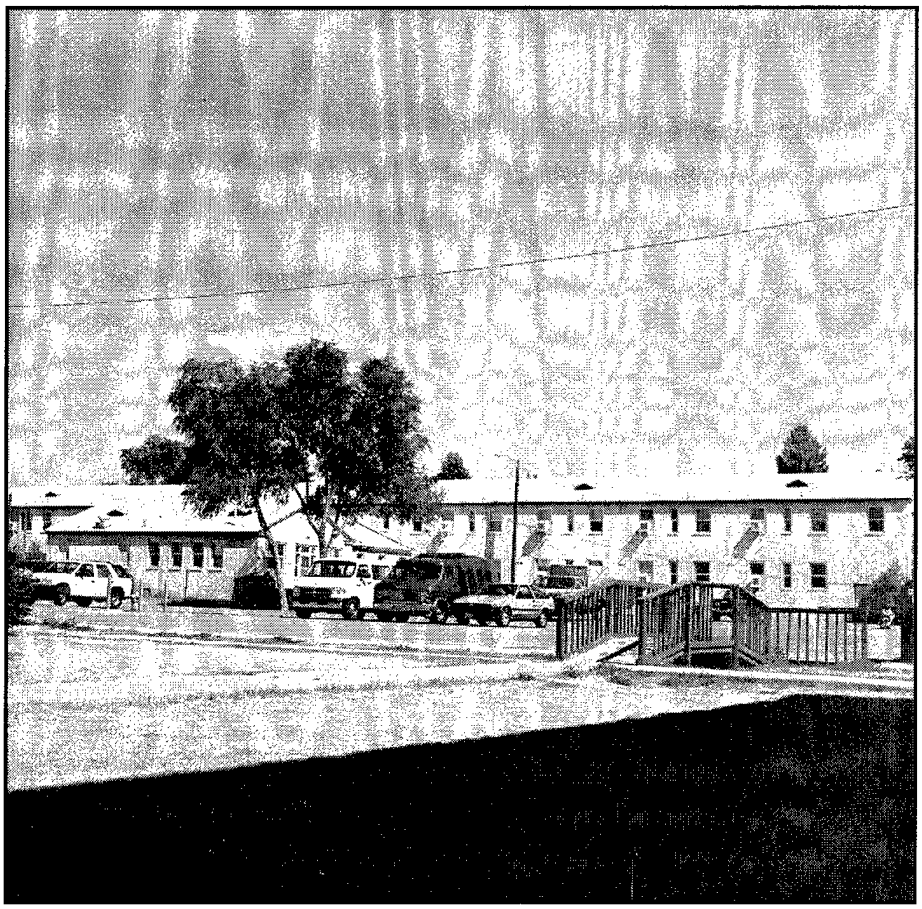


Figure V.137 5EP1778. Building S6228, Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Types HOQM-63, HNQM-63, HNQMS-63, HOQM-74, HNQM-74, HNQS-74, HOQ-85, and HNQ-85. South elevation. Roll 15A, Exposure 11.

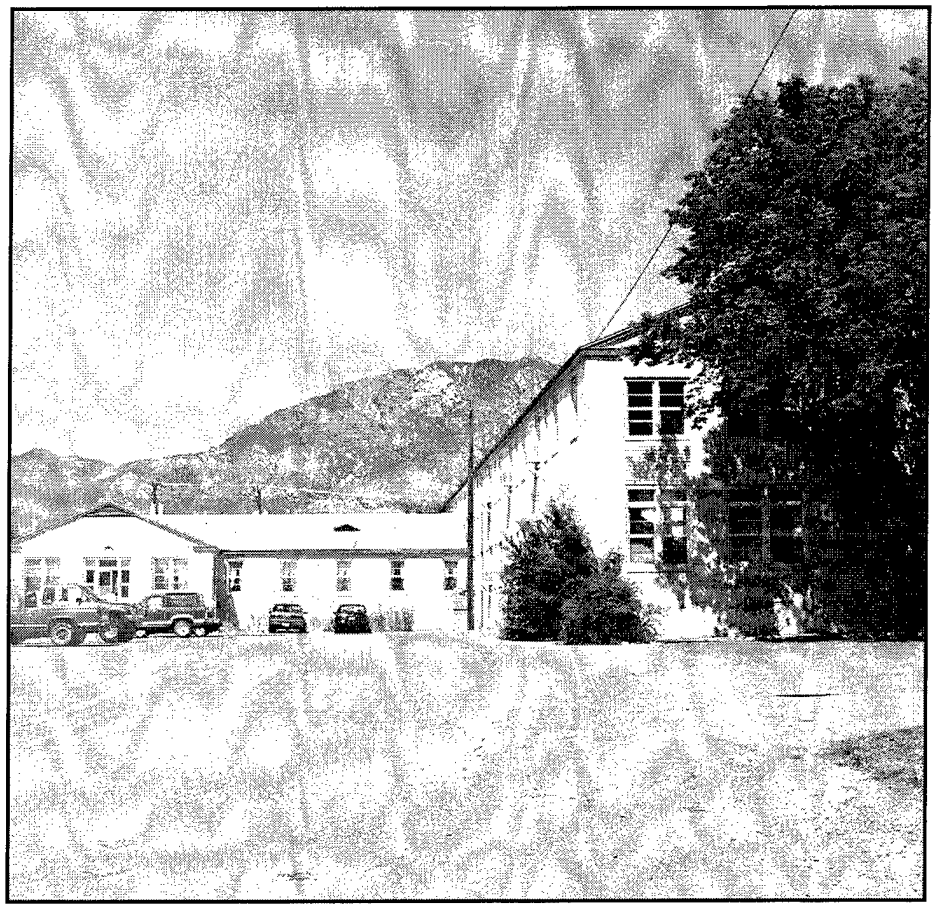


Figure V.138 5EP1778. Building S6228, Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Types HOQM-63, HNQM-63, HNQMS-63, HOQM-74, HNQM-74, HNQS-74, HOQ-85, and HNQ-85. East elevation. Roll 16A, Exposure 2.

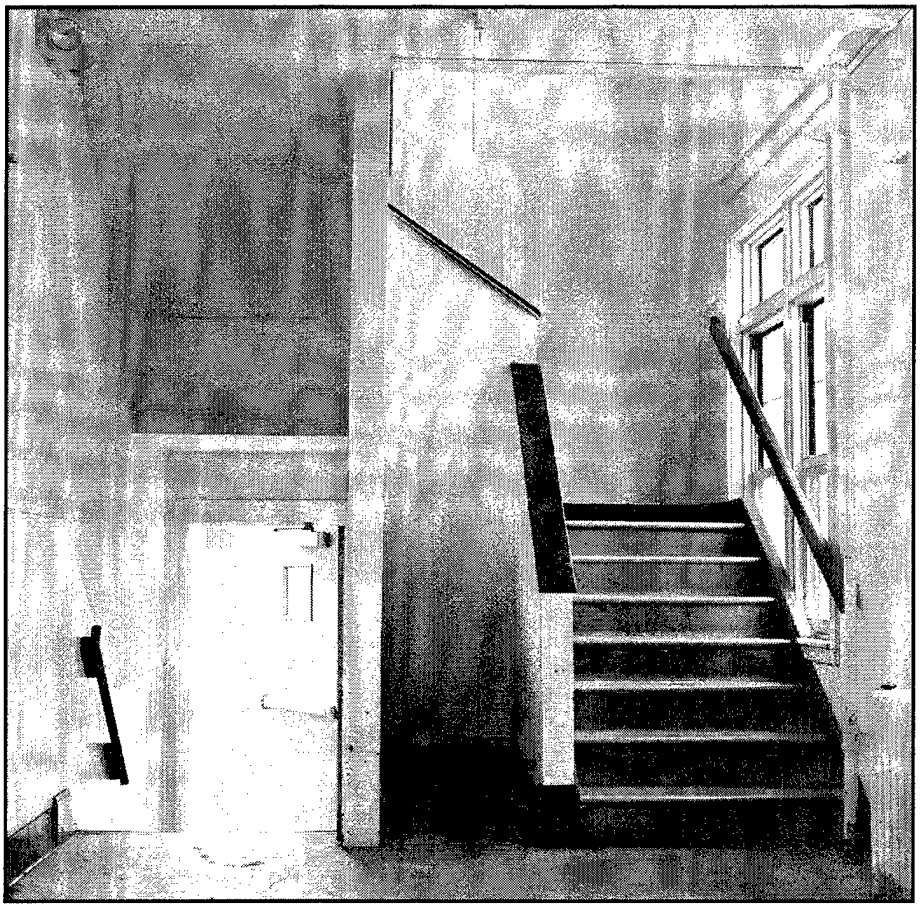


Figure V.139 5EP1778. Building S6228, Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Types HOQM-63, HNQM-63, HNQMS-63, HOQM-74, HNQM-74, HNQS-74, HOQ-85, and HNQ-85. View of stairwell in the west wing, first level. Roll 3A, Exposure 7.

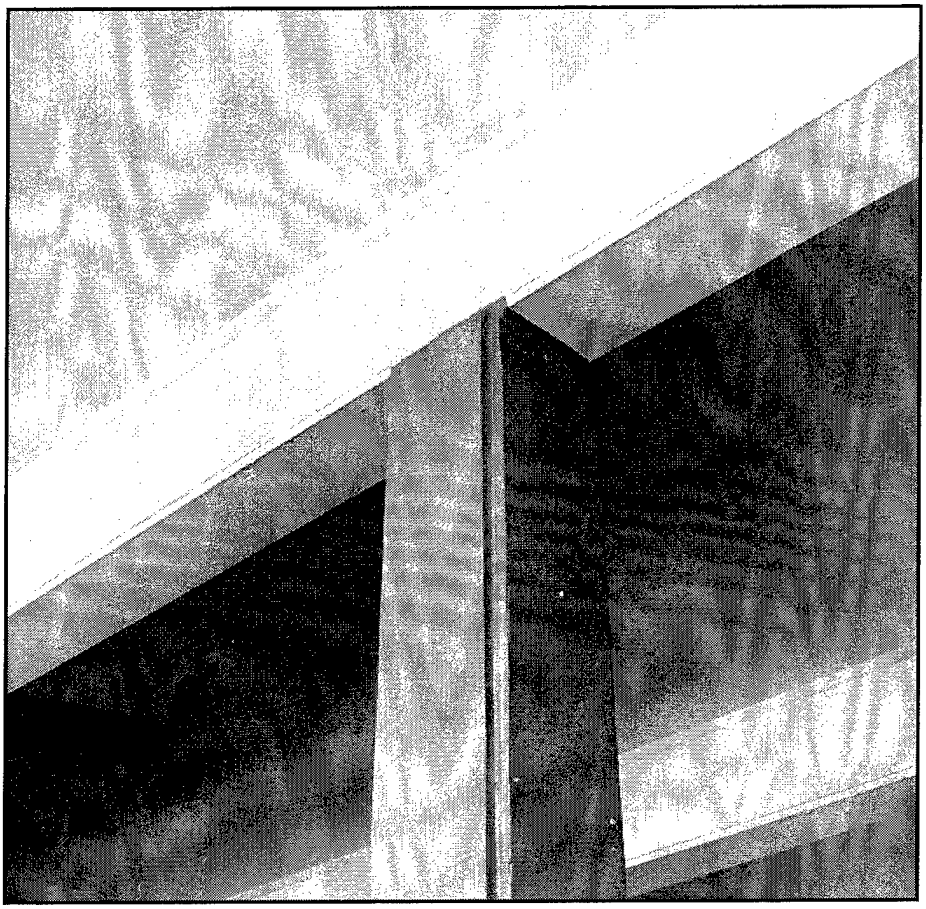


Figure V.140 5EP1778. Building S6228, Hospital Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Types HOQM-63, HNQM-63, HNQMS-63, HOQM-74, HNQM-74, HNQS-74, HOQ-85, and HNQ-85. Interior detail of wood column and joist. Roll 3A, Exposure 6.

Medical Detachment Barracks S6281

Six buildings were constructed at the OHC based on plans for Type HMDB-133. The six are buildings S6280, S6281, S6282, S6283, S6284 and S6285. Of these, Building S6281 is the best remaining example of its type. It is described below.

There was one known variation between these buildings as constructed. Five of the buildings were bisected by corridors that linked each to the rest of the Hospital Complex. Building S6285 sits at the end of the column of barracks and has a corridor only on its north side. Consequently the south eave wall has a window where a corridor doorway would typically have occurred. It is probable that in this building's layout semi-private bedrooms that flanked the corridor hallway of bisected building layouts were expanded to fill the void.

Both floors of the two-story Medical Detachment Barracks S6281 were originally virtually identical in layout. Only the presence of a corridor hallway on the first floor differentiated them. Each floor originally accommodated 48 enlisted men in two open "Squad Rooms." The first floor accommodated 17 non-commissioned officers in private and semi-private rooms. The second floor accommodated up to 21 of the same. All residents shared common bathrooms and shower areas. The first floor also contained two offices. Common spaces, or "Day Rooms," occurred in offset screened porches and in sun rooms at the east and west ends of the building. These two-story porches and sun rooms were intended as airy, sunny common spaces for residents to relax.

The building is a narrow, rectangular, and basically symmetrical two-story structure. It has an offset on the south wall of its east wing. The building's main dimensions are 262′-0" x 32′-4". The offset measures 39′-4" x 12′-4". It is bisected by a one-story corridor that links it to S6280 to the north and S6282 to the south.

The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls, and piers. The foundation walls are one foot thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. A crawlspace under the hall floor holds utilities. There is a small half-basement under the central stairwell that houses a hot potable water tank. This water tank is heated by the complex's central steam heating lines.

Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. Air vents occur at regular intervals along the top of the foundation wall. These are covered with metal grates.

Building S6281's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature.

The structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, and piers. The end stairwells and sun rooms are fully enclosed by cinder block fire walls. Additional transverse cinder block fire walls separate the open-squad rooms from the building's core, which is itself subdivided by a fire wall that traverses the building near the central corridor hallway.

The floor system of the Medical Detachment Barracks is wood-joist construction and is set on 1′-0", 1′-4", and 2′-0" centers. These bear on interior, built-up longitudinal beams. The second-floor beams transfer loads to the foundation piers via solid wood pillars. Floor joists are covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. The roof is supported by wood-trussed rafters that bear on the pillars and the perimeter walls. Interior partition walls are constructed of 2" x 4" wood studs. Floor joists are doubled under the interior walls.

Building S6281 has five exterior entrances and two entrances from the corridors. One exterior entrance each faces east and west. Three face south. The corridor entrances are centered on the north and south walls. There are two south-facing exterior entrances on the first floor and one (the fire escape) on the second.

The east (gable) wall entrance is accessed from a 5′-0" x 4′-0" concrete slab on grade. A sidewalk leads to the building's west (gable) entrance. The first floor's central entrance sits immediately east of the corridor/building connection. This entrance has a 5′-0" x 4′-0" concrete stoop with metal pipe railings. The remaining first-floor entrance once led to the east offset. With the offset removed, this doorway became an exterior entrance. It is accessed by a 6′-0" x 5′-0" pre-cast concrete stoop with metal pipe railings. The second-floor fire escape entrance has a small wood awning above it. This leads to a walkway with metal railings. The walkway jogs at the corridor's midpoint and continues down a flight of metal stairs. The stairs are positioned adjacent to the corridor's west face.

The building's remaining offset retains some characteristics of its original function as a screened porch and is therefore described below. This feature is similar in size and construction to the windowed entrance offsets and common areas of the administrative buildings and identical to the screened offsets of the patient ward buildings. The offset is constructed of cinder block. It is one structural bay deep and three bays wide. It has a flat roof. Large openings on the south, east, and west walls once held simple 3′-high balustrades that consisted of 2" x 4" rails and 2" x 2" square balusters. Above these rested a paired set of window screens, divided by a simple 2" x 4" mullion. These have been covered with wood. Remains of a concrete sill, door frame, and gravel driveway indicate that the south central bay may once have served as a loading dock.

Door and window placement on Building S6281 is similar to that of other buildings with a billeting function. Primary building entrances are contained within the corridors. These have double doors. Secondary building entrances have single doors and enter from the outside.

The original secondary entrances at the east and west ends of the building sit at grade level. They open onto the first landing of the stairwells. The original south-facing secondary

entrance at the center of the building enters at first-floor level. The remaining two south-facing entrances are not original. However, one was formerly an interior doorway and the other was cut from an original window opening. Because of this they have the same construction as original entrances, which have plain reinforced pre-cast concrete or cinder block lintels. All exterior doorways have concrete sills. Doors are set in replacement metal frames.

The primary corridor entrances were designed to have rowlocked brick arched lintels, but instead were likely constructed with simple concrete lintels. The paired window openings were designed to have similar arches but were also likely constructed with simple concrete lintels.

All windows are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights except the transoms, which are fixed. Windows are set in simple punched openings with plain lintels of pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. Sills consist of a rowlock course of bricks.

The east and west (gable) walls have identical fenestration patterns. Centered on each of these walls on each floor is a paired set of windows. The first- and second-story window openings are separated by louvered panels. The paired windows on the first floor have transom windows above. To the north of these windows are an additional set of paired windows on each floor. These are identical to those described above. To the south of the centered gable wall windows is the gable entrance door on the first floor, and a single window on the second floor. This window sits directly above the first-floor entrance door.

Paired windows separated by louvered panels similar to those on the east and west (gable) walls are also present at the ends of the north (eave) wall. All other windows on the eave walls occur singly. Both north and south (eave) wall windows occur in a regular pattern, though spacing between windows is not uniform across the facades. The windows of the second floor mirror those of the first floor except where interrupted by a door.

The north (eave) wall has 22 singly occurring windows on the first floor and a set of paired windows at each end. The second floor has 26 singly occurring windows and a set of paired windows at each end. The paired windows are similar to those found on the gable walls. Four window openings on the north wall have evaporative air coolers installed in them.

The first floor of the south (eave) wall has 23 windows. The second floor has 24. These numbers include the four windows per floor that are covered by the remaining screened offset.

The side gable roof is moderately pitched and supported by wood-trussed rafters. Nine louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents are symmetrically arranged on each roof slope. Additional louvered vents sit under both gable peaks. The boxed eave overhangs 6" on the east and west walls. The gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. The cornice consists of a single 1" x 12" board topped with a strip of crown molding. The original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles.

Building S6281's function has changed since it was constructed. Some of its original layout is intact, but many of its original finishes and materials are no longer visible. The current layout of the interior space still reflects the functionality of the building's original purpose. Each floor retains its 10′-1"-high ceilings. A wide, doubly loaded central hall runs the length of both levels. This 7′-6"-wide hall terminates at both ends with a single doorway that opens onto what were once large rooms. These large rooms were originally the open-squad rooms, interrupted only by two rows of wood columns spaced at 10′-0" intervals. These have since been subdivided. Beyond the squad rooms at each end of S6281 are single doorways that open onto the former sun rooms. The former sun rooms and former squad rooms are enclosed by cinder block fire walls penetrated only by the single doorways.

U-shaped stairwells sit at the southeast and southwest corners of the building in the sun rooms. A third scissor stairwell sits near the center of the building adjacent to the north-south corridor that bisects S6281. Original exterior building entrances were placed at the stairwell landings. Railings are the original 2" x 4" milled lumber.

The rooms flanking the hallways are approximately 12′ wide and vary in length. Generally, utility rooms were located near the building's center on its north side.

The one-story corridor that bisects the building is only accessible from the first floor. This corridor has a ceiling height of 10′-1" and is 9′-7" wide. It has flat ceilings and one-over-one light double-hung aluminum sash windows. The floor is finished with original linoleum flooring. The walls are spackled and painted.

The original asphalt tile and wood flooring is largely intact. The stairs retain their original painted wood risers and treads. The original common shower room floor is concrete.

The original wall finishes were painted gypsum sheathing and gypsum sheathing covered with painted Portland cement plaster. Utility room walls originally had a wainscot of enameled pressed fiber board. The wainscot has been removed. Ceilings are painted gypsum sheathing and Portland cement plaster (in the stairwells). Ceilings and walls appear to retain their original flat and glossy enamel-based off-white paints.

The original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4" wood sills. Most of these casings and sills remain, though most doors and all the windows have been replaced. The original trim work consisted of the simple door and window casings and wood base molding. The base molding originally had one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line. Much of this molding is intact, though its original stain and varnish finish has been repainted.

Heat is supplied by the OHC's central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and corridor. Heat radiates through metal steam grills (radiators).

According to Real Property Records, Building S6281 served as an Enlisted Barracks Without Dining Room until 1991. However, the enlisted Medical Detachment was housed in other buildings for some time prior to 1951, when the building was remodeled and actually housed Medical Detachment personnel. In 1991 the building was used briefly as a Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) academy. Several months later the building became an Applied Instruction Building. In 1992 the building became an Administration General Purpose building.

In 1945, second-floor fire escapes were cut into the south faces of all medical detachment barracks including S6281. These escapes consisted of a single doorway cut from an existing window opening. They exited onto the flat roof of a north-south connecting corridor that connected all medical detachment barracks buildings. The sill of the new doorway sat several inches above the second floor. Consequently, a concrete ramp was constructed to bridge the different elevations. The exit required construction of a short hall that ran between the building's central east-west hall and the exit door. The new hall was carved from one of the semi-private non-commissioned officer's rooms.

In 1953 one set of original wood stairs on S6281's north wall was replaced with a concrete stoop. In 1977 and 1978 the building's attic was insulated and its lighting system was changed from incandescent to fluorescent fixtures. In 1978 its original one-zone heating system was converted to a four-zone system.

The building suffered its greatest loss of integrity during a 1985 demolition of the east offset screened porch. The first-floor doorway to this porch was retained as an exterior entrance. A concrete stair ramp was constructed at this entrance. The porch entrance from the second floor was blocked closed with masonry. The porch's foundation and a single course of cinder block wall remain, as do vertical courses of block work at the original offset/building connection. These remains hint at the size and volume of the demolished porch.

By 1987 the building had been extensively modified. The first floor's east squad room contained a raised stage at its east end. The west squad room was subdivided into four rooms and a service counter area. The west sun room was subdivided into two storage rooms, and the second floor's sun rooms were similarly modified. In addition, each of the second-floor squad rooms was subdivided into two large classrooms. All original, multi-light wood windows were replaced with aluminum windows in 1987-1988.

When evaluated, the screened openings of the remaining (west) offset porch were covered with wood. The interior was undergoing yet another renovation. Other undocumented alterations include the replacement of bathroom fixtures with modern equivalents and the installation of four evaporative air coolers in window openings.

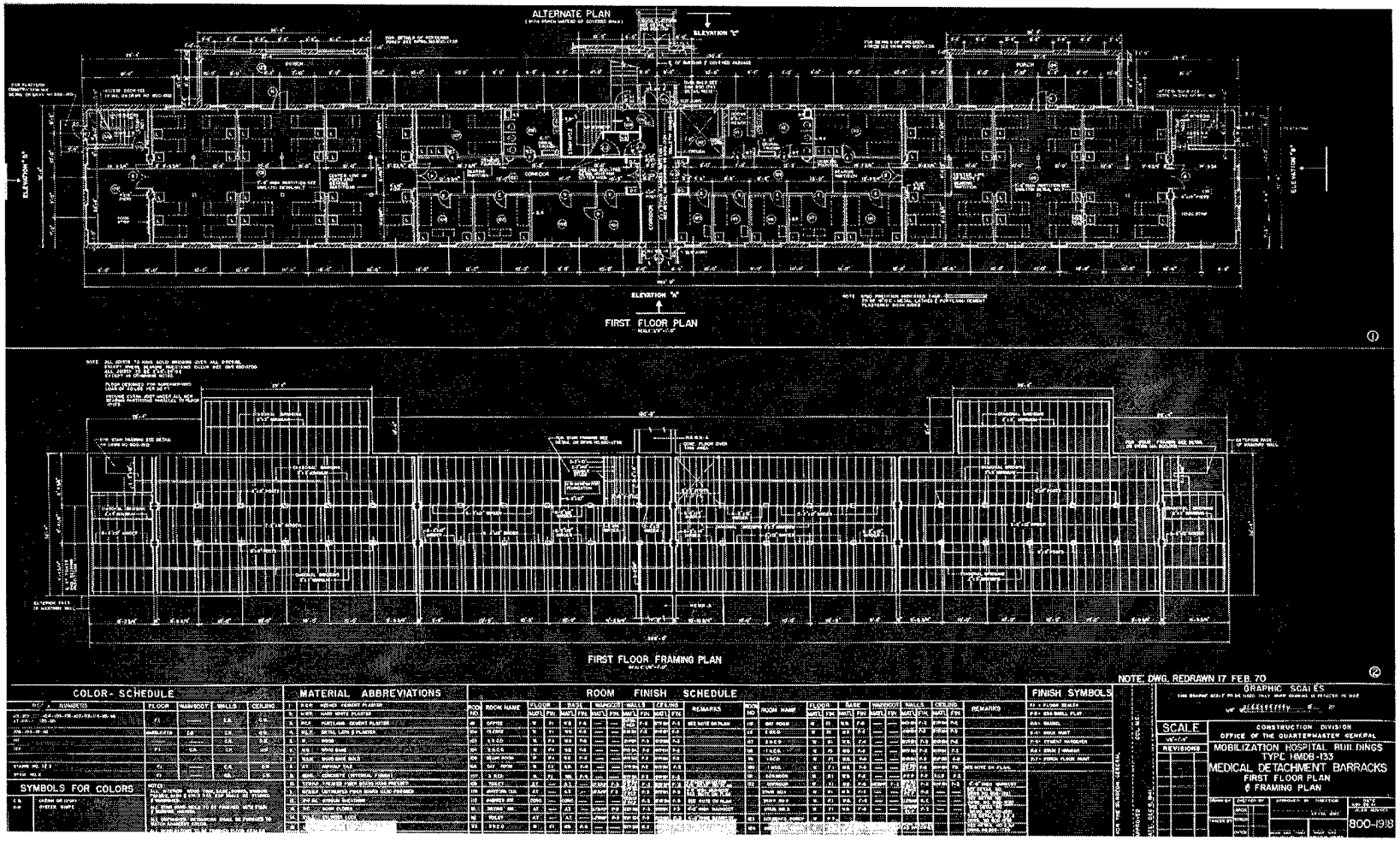


Figure V.141 5EP1778. First-floor plan and framing plan for Building S6281, Medical Detachment Barracks, 800 Series, Type HMDB-133, Plan 800-1918.

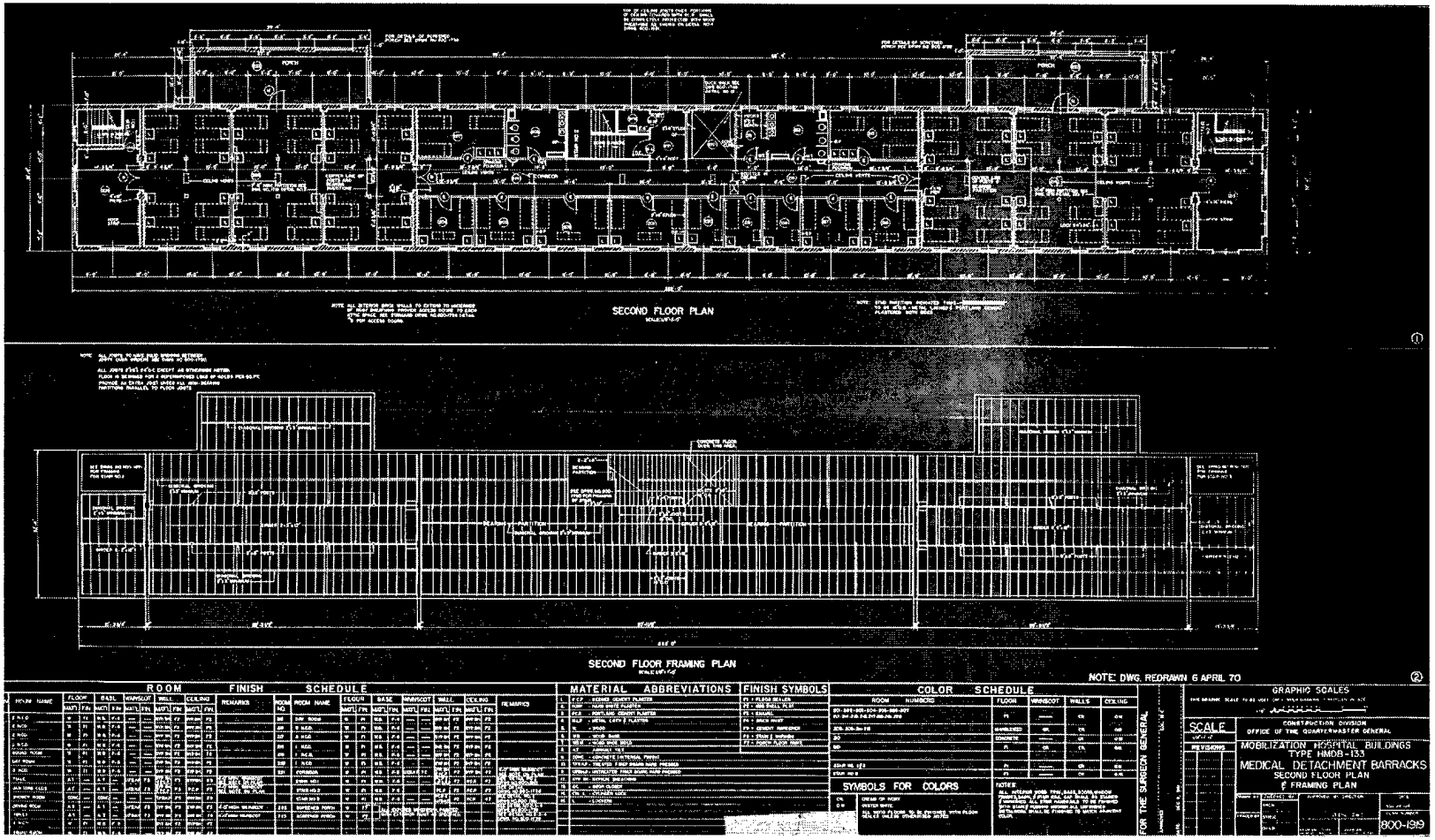


Figure V.142 5EP1778. Second-floor plan and framing plan for Building S6281, Medical Detachment Barracks, 800 Series, Type HMDB-133, Plan 800-1919.

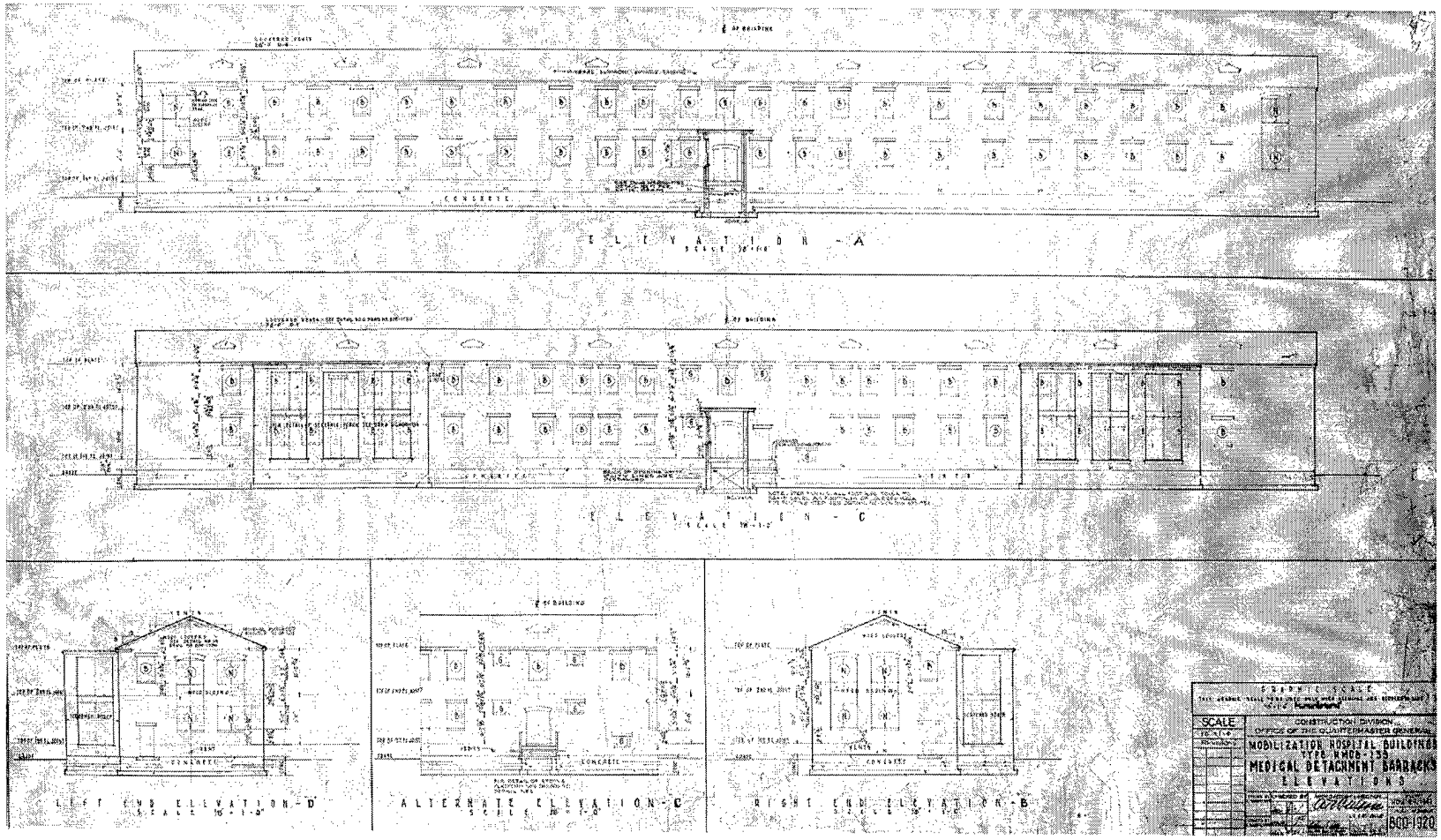


Figure V.143 5EP1778. Elevations for Building S6281, Medical Detachment Barracks, 800 Series, Type HMDB-133, Plan 800-1920.

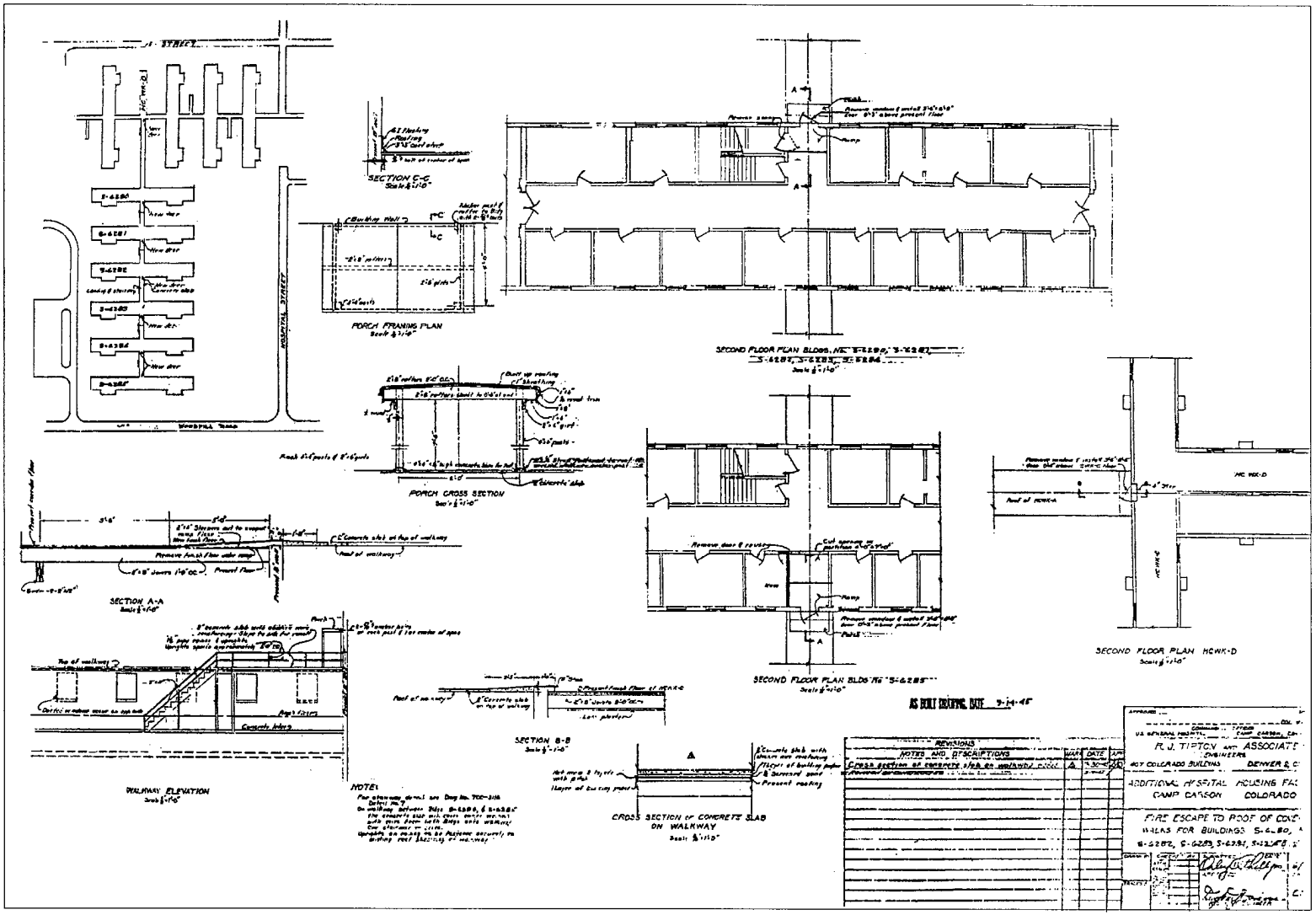


Figure V.144 5EP1778. Fire escape plan for Building S6281, Medical Detachment Barracks, CCH Series, Sheet (illegible).

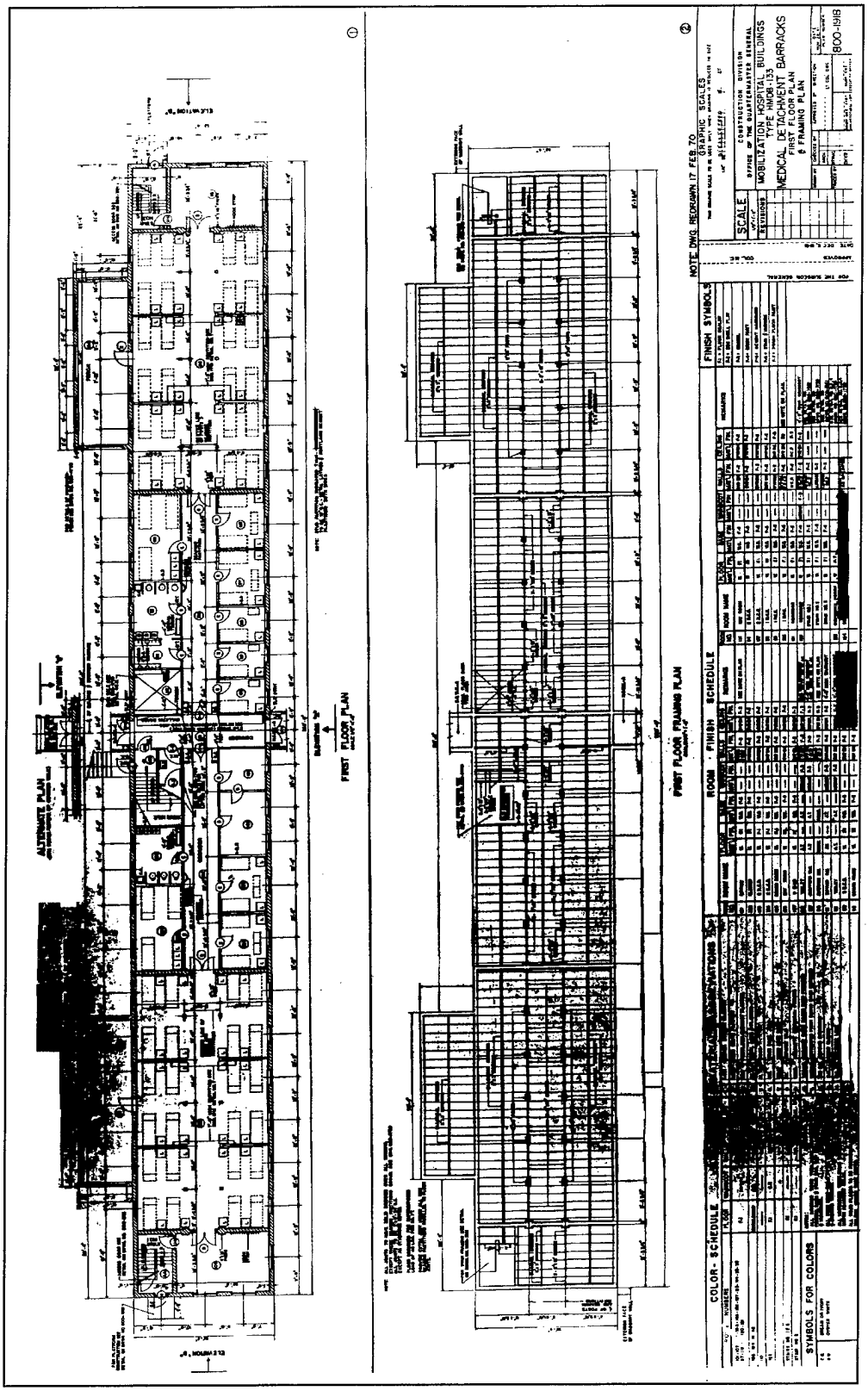


Figure V.145 5EP1778. First-floor plan for Building S6281, Medical Detachment Barracks, BUD Series.

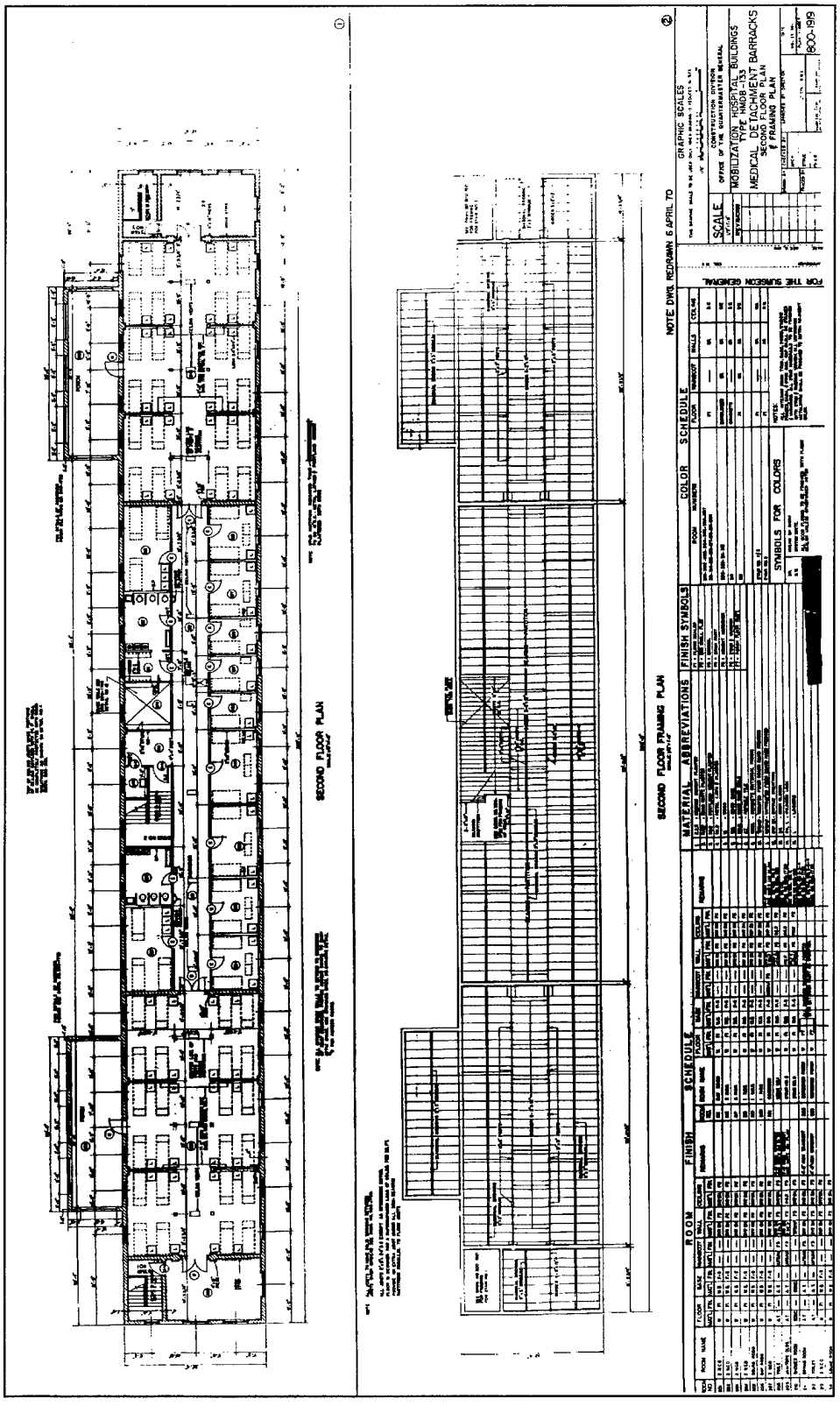


Figure V.146 5EP1778. Second-floor plan for Building S6281, Medical Detachment Barracks, BUD Series.



Figure V.147 5EP1778. Building S6281, Medical Detachment Barracks, 800 Series, Type HMDB-133. Three-quarter view of north and west faces of west wing. Roll 11D2, Exposure 8.

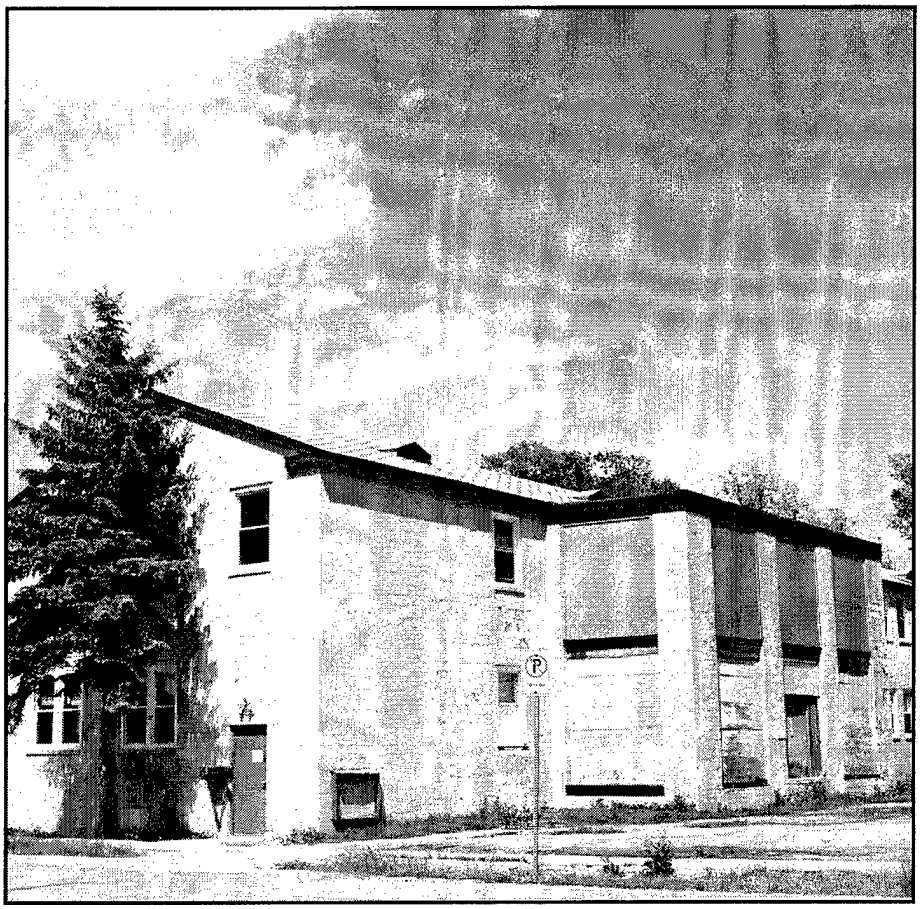


Figure V.148 5EP1778. Building S6281, Medical Detachment Barracks, 800 Series, Type HMDB-133. Three-quarter view of west and south faces of west wing. Roll 6D, Exposure 5.



Figure V.149 5EP1778. Building S6281, Medical Detachment Barracks, 800 Series, Type HMDB-133. Three-quarter view of east and south faces of east wing. Roll 2D, Exposure 3.



Figure V.150 5EP1778. Building S6281, Medical Detachment Barracks, 800 Series, Type HMDB-133. Interior shot of second floor from west end. Roll 9D2, Exposure 2.



Figure V.151 5EP1778. West face of corridor connecting Building S6281 to Building S6282. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-A. Roll 6D, Exposure 7.

Nurses or Officers Quarters S6223

Nurses or Officers Quarters Buildings S6223 and S6227 are the two examples of their Type (HNQ-31/HOQ-31) at the OHC. The best remaining example of the two is Building S6223, which is described below.

There were no known variations between S6223 and S6227 as constructed. Each originally contained 31 private bedrooms. Each bedroom had a small closet. Bathrooms were semi-private and contained a toilet, sink, and bath tub. Common living spaces occurred at the central entrance and in the sun rooms at the building's ends. Each building contained an office room located near the central common living space at the north entrances.

Building S6223 is a narrow, rectangular, and basically symmetrical three-story structure. It has an offset at its center on its north (eave) side. It has a side gable roof with five louvered triangular eyebrow dormers on each roof slope. A one-story corridor links the building at the center of its south face to S6224. The building's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature. The building's main dimensions are 262'-6" x 32'4". The offset measures 39'-4" x 12'-4".

The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls, and piers. The foundation walls are one foot thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1' above grade. A crawlspace under the hall floor holds utility lines.

Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. Air vents occur at regular intervals along the first-floor line. These are covered with metal grates.

The structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, and piers. The former sun rooms at the building ends are fully enclosed by cinder block walls. The floor system is wood-joist construction, covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. The joists bear on interior longitudinal beams that in turn bear directly on the foundation piers. The roof is supported by wood-trussed rafters that bear on the perimeter walls.

There are three exterior entrances and one entrance from a corridor. Primary entrances are at the central north and south sides. These sit at first-floor level, which is several feet above grade. The flat-roofed north offset, which was once a screened porch, contains the north entrance. This has a wood-frame enclosure over it. The sidewalk leading to this entrance has a concrete ramp with metal rails. This is covered by a wood awning with a pitched roof, supported by 3" metal poles. The ramp and awning extend north to Prussman Boulevard.

The formerly screened porch has been enclosed with windows and converted to offices. The north entrance has a single set of double doors that open onto a short north-south entrance

hallway that connects with a reception area and the main east-west hallway. When still a screened porch, three sets of double doors originally sat between the porch and the main building. These doors have been removed.

The offset is similar in size and construction to the screened sun porches of the patient wards, though windows have taken the place of screens on S6223, and the added wood-frame entrance porch has obscured its front face. The offset's east and west sides contain one set of paired one-over-one light double-hung windows. The north side contains four single one-over-one light double-hung windows, two of which are obscured by the wood enclosure. The wood enclosure has one fixed window on the west and east sides. Its north side has two fixed windows that flank the large entrance opening. The enclosure has a shallow-pitched roof surfaced with asphalt shingles. This windbreak measures 28′-0" x 15′-3".

The central south entrance leads to the corridor linking S6223 with S6224. Two additional secondary south-facing entrances appear at the ends of the building at ground level. These have 4′-6" x 5′-0" concrete stoops.

Door and window placement is similar to that of other buildings with a billeting function. The central primary north and south entrances have double doors. These have rowlocked brick arched lintels. The two secondary south-facing entrances at the ends of the building have single doors and plain, pre-cast reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels. All exterior doors are metal construction and outswinging. All doorways have concrete sills.

All windows are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights. They are set in simple punched openings. Plain lintels are pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. Sills consist of a rowlock course of cinder bricks. The windows in the gable ends are paired. Original plans indicate that these were to receive arched brick lintels, but they were apparently constructed with typical plain concrete or cinder block lintels. The windows on the eave sides occur singly, in a regular pattern. The predominant pattern is two large windows separated by a smaller window.

The north side has 18 4′-0"-wide and eight 2′-6"-wide one-over-one light double-hung windows, not counting the offset. The south side has 19 4′-0"-wide and eight 2′-6"-wide one-over-one light double-hung windows. The east and west (gable) sides each have six paired one-over-one light double-hung windows. The center set of gable side windows are 18" wider than the flanking 6′-wide sets.

The crawlspace is accessed from the exterior through 3′-0" x 2′-0" openings. Two such openings sit on the building's south side. These grade-level openings have concrete lintels and wood access doors.

The side gable roof is moderately pitched and supported by wood-trussed rafters. Five louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents are symmetrically arranged on each roof slope. Additional louvered vents sit under both gable peaks. The boxed eave overhangs 6" on the north

and south sides. The gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. The cornice consists of a single 1" x 12" board topped with a strip of crown molding. The original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles.

The interior of S6223 has been remodeled several times, and none of the original finishes or materials are visible. Its current finishes include carpeting, gypsum board wall paneling, and a suspended ceiling with fluorescent light fixtures.

The current layout of the interior spaces still reflects the functionality of the building's original purpose. Each floor originally had 10'-1"-high ceilings that have since been lowered to approximately 8'. A doubly loaded central hall runs the length of the building. This 6'-wide hall terminates at both ends with single doors that open onto the former sun rooms. These sun rooms once occupied the full 32'-4" width of the building. Each has a short flight of stairs that leads to a south-facing entrance. The remaining rooms flanking the hallways are approximately 12' wide and vary in length. The corridor leading to S6224 is accessed from the south entrance door. This corridor has a ceiling height of 10'-1" and is 8' wide.

Original flooring materials were asphalt tile, concrete, and wood. The floor has since been fully carpeted. The original wall finish was painted gypsum sheathing with a wainscot of enameled pressed fiber board. These surfaces have been removed or covered with modern gypsum board and wood paneling. Ceilings originally had painted gypsum sheathing. Ceilings and walls were finished with both flat and glossy enamel-based off-white paints.

Original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4" wood sills. Many of these casings and sills remain, though most of the doors have been replaced and all woodwork has been repainted. Scuttles appear in the central hallway. Original trim work probably consisted of the door and window casings and wood base molding. The base molding typically had one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line. Much of this remains, but has been repainted.

Heat is supplied through central steam grills (radiators) supplied by the OHC's own central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and corridor.

The 1991 installation of air conditioners in each of the end stairwells included the establishment of one residential-scale condenser unit adjacent to both the east and west gable walls. These units sit on grade-level concrete pads approximately 5' x 3' in dimension. Sprinkler heads from the original fire sprinkler system are visible in the ceiling tiles.

According to Real Property Records, Building S6223 has been used as an OB/GYN Clinic and an Administration General Purpose building. Barnes (1992:50) identifies subsequent uses as a Hospital and a Hospital Clinic. These uses may correspond to the era when the building was in use as an OB/GYN clinic. It is likely, though not mentioned, that the building initially housed medical personnel.

In 1953 the original wood stairs at the building's north entrance were replaced with concrete stairs. The building was remodeled in 1959. PEA Series plans dating from the late 1950s indicate that the building was remodeled into quarters for nine field and company grade officers. The officers' quarters were large, but long and narrow. Bedroom walls were removed to enlarge living spaces. Alternating bathrooms were removed and small kitchenettes installed.

By 1964 the building may have been housing nurses, as its official Real Property record description was changed to "9 nurses capacity." In 1969 a concrete ramp, wood awning, and wood enclosure were added to the north side of the building.

From 1973 to 1977 the building served as a Surgical and Lab facility. It was renovated to accommodate this change in 1973. Bathrooms, kitchens, and closets were removed, thereby enlarging many of the former bedrooms to accommodate offices or examination rooms. Waiting rooms and reception desks were installed near the north entrance, in the former common living space. The former sun rooms were converted to office space. Built-in furnishings and medical equipment were installed throughout the building.

In 1977 the building was again converted for use as a Hospital Clinic. At this time the attic was insulated. The building served as a Clinic until 1991. By 1987 minor interior changes had added some interior room partitions, thereby reducing the size of a clinic-era classroom. Several bathrooms had been reduced in size or converted to shower rooms. The building was at this time utilized as office space. The original sun rooms at the wing ends were used as storage and conference rooms. All original, multi-light wood windows were replaced with aluminum windows in 1987-1988.

The building was again remodeled in 1991 to serve as an Administration General Purpose facility. This resulted in a minor remodeling effort that saw one room converted from a computer room to a storage room, and mechanical air conditioning units installed in the end stairwells. The building was upgraded in 1993, though the extent of this upgrade is unknown.

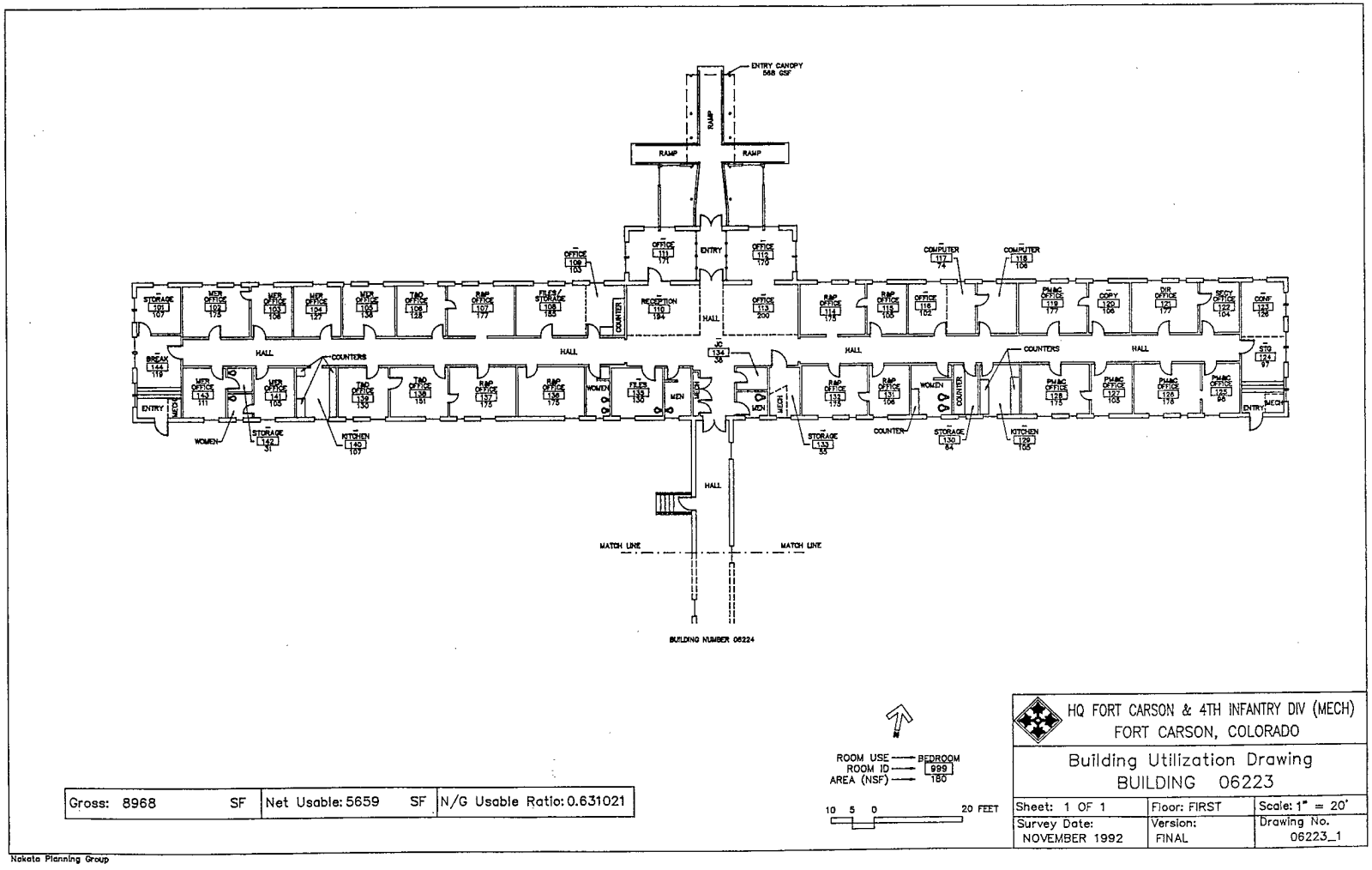


Figure V.152 5EP1778. First-floor plan for Building S6223, Nurses or Officers Quarters, BUD Series.

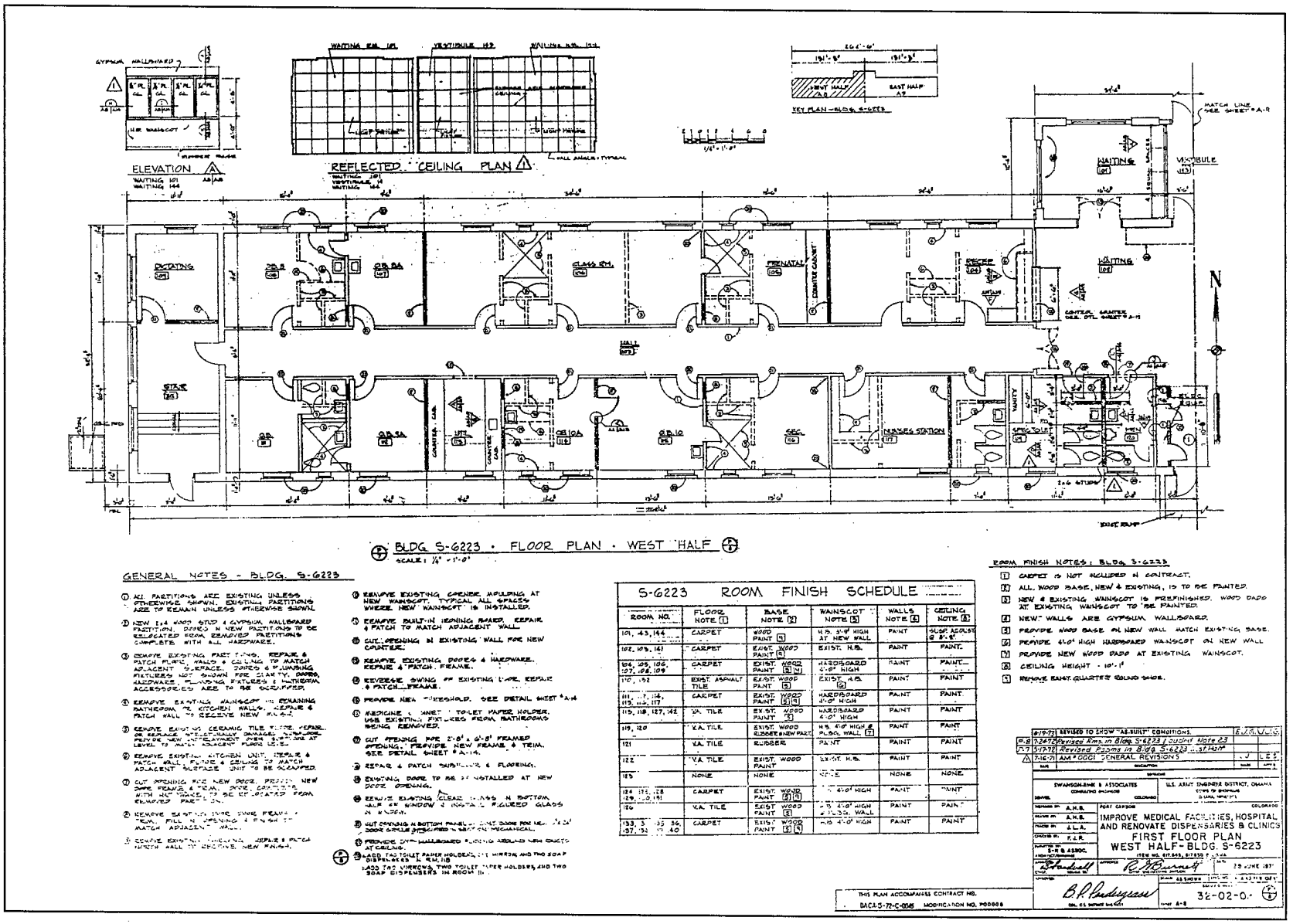


Figure V.153 5EP1778. First-floor plan for the west half of Building S6223, Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Type HNQ-31 or HOQ-31.

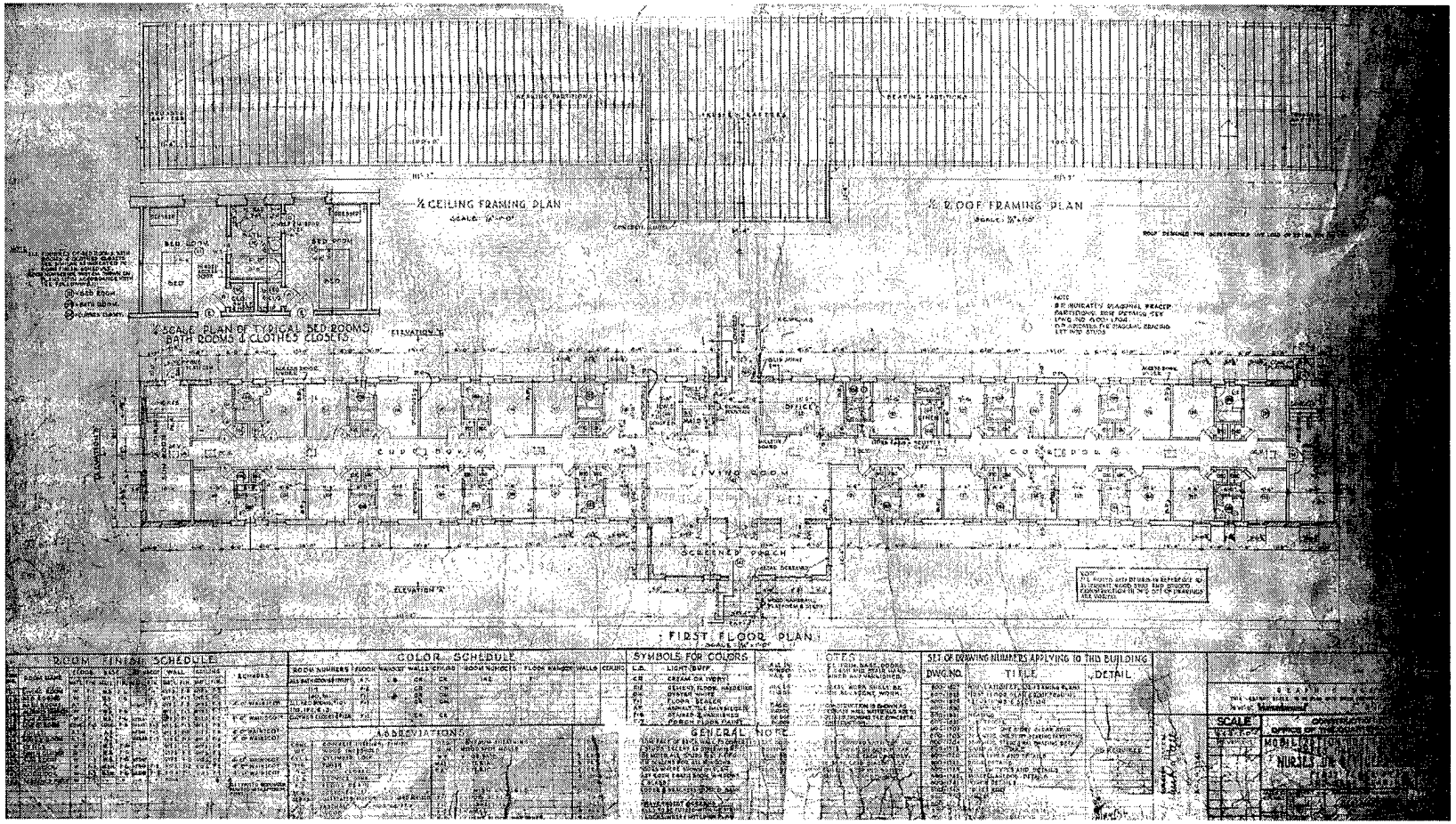


Figure V.154 5EP1778. First-floor plan for Building S6223, Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Type HNQ-31 or HOQ-31, Plan 800-1828.

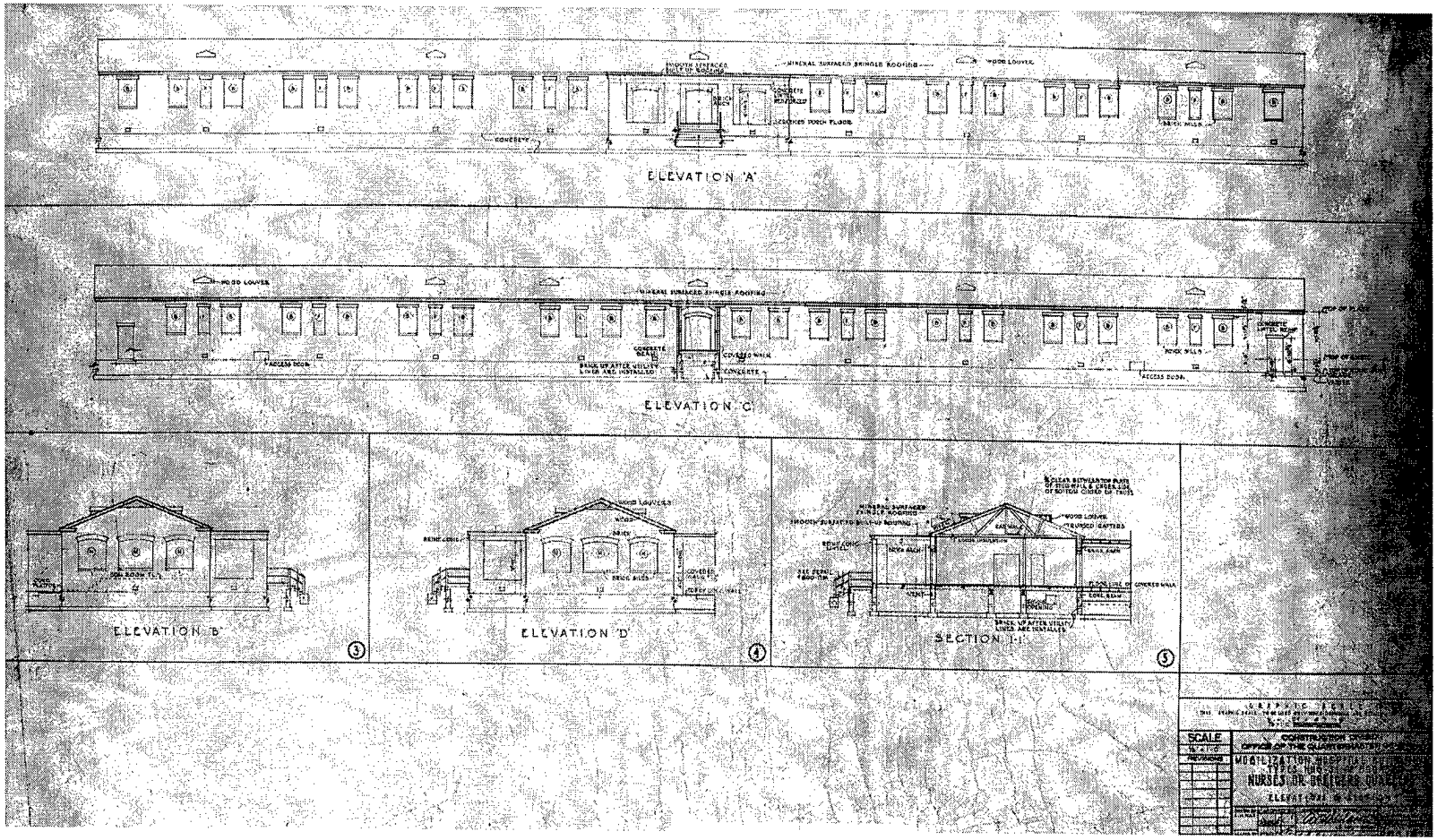


Figure V.155 5EP1778. Elevations and sections for Building S6223, Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Type HNQ-31 or HOQ-31, Plan 800-1829.

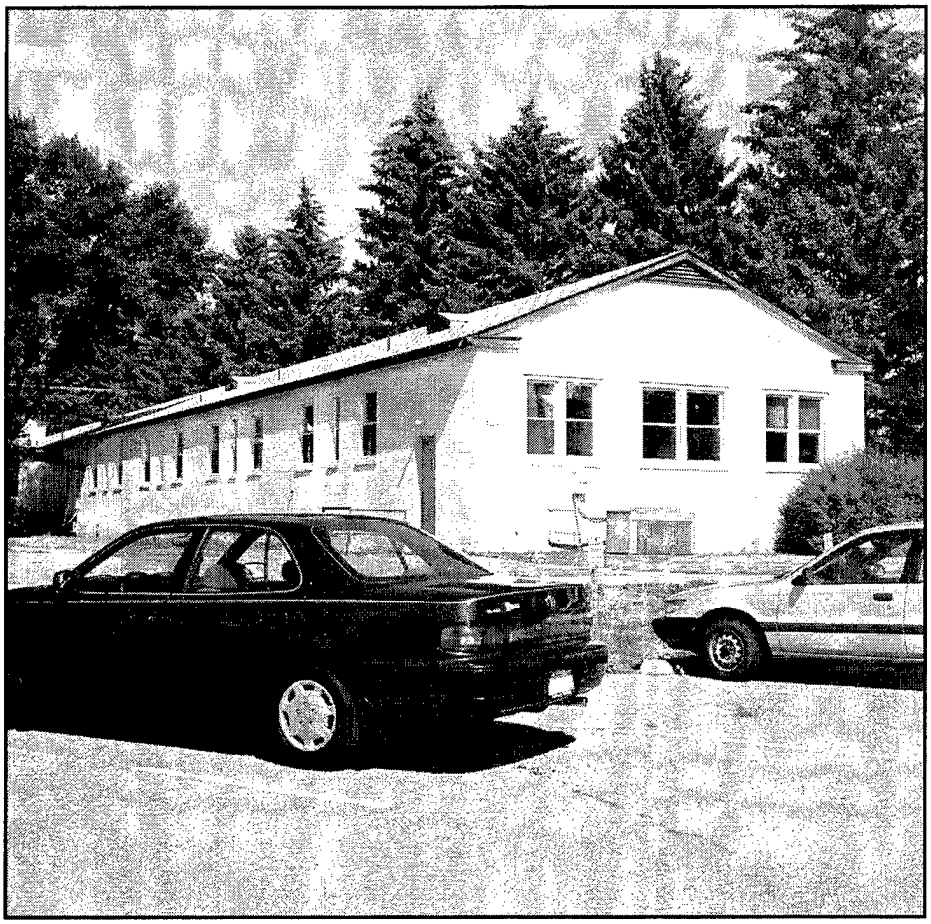


Figure V.156 5EP1778. Building S6223, Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Type HNQ-31 or HOQ-31. Three-quarter view of south and east facades. Roll 2A, Exposure 7.

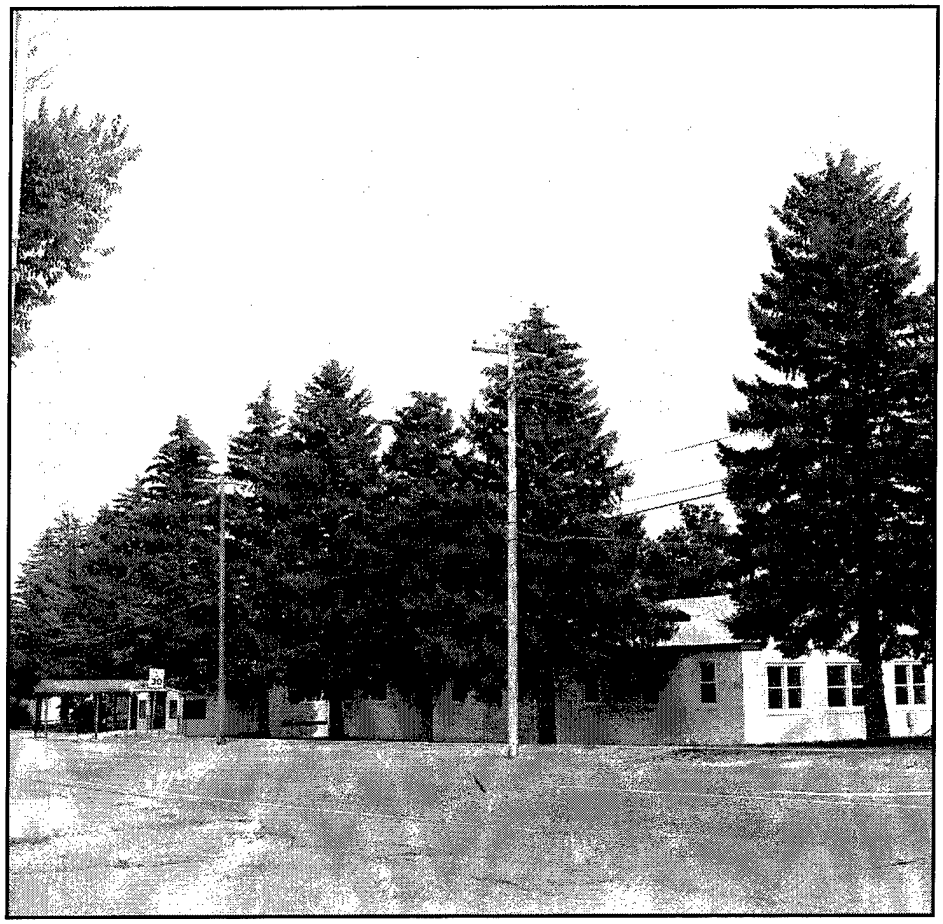


Figure V.157 5EP1778. Building S6223, Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Type HNQ-31 or HOQ-31. Three-quarter view of north and west facades. Roll 10A, Exposure 10.

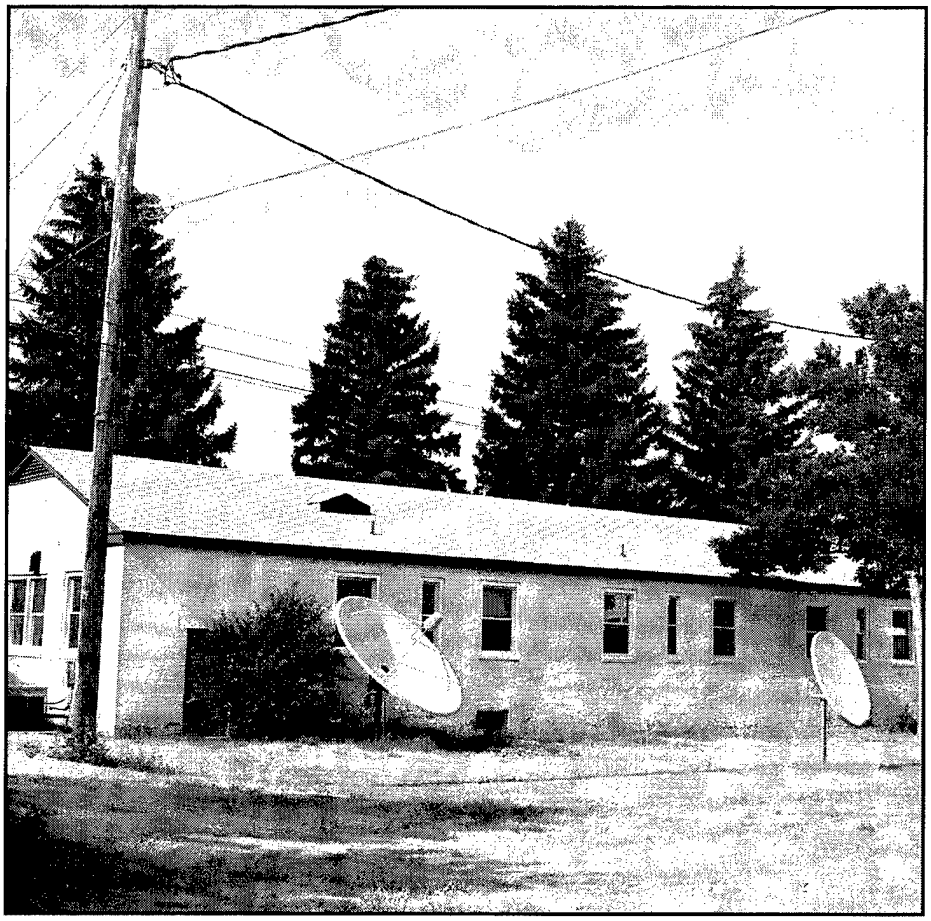


Figure V.158 5EP1778. Building S6223, Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Type HNQ-31 or HOQ-31. Three-quarter view of south and west facades. Roll 10A, Exposure 8.



Figure V.159 5EP1778. Building S6223, Nurses or Officers Quarters, 800 Series, Type HNQ-31 or HOQ-31. North elevation. Roll 11A, Exposure 1.

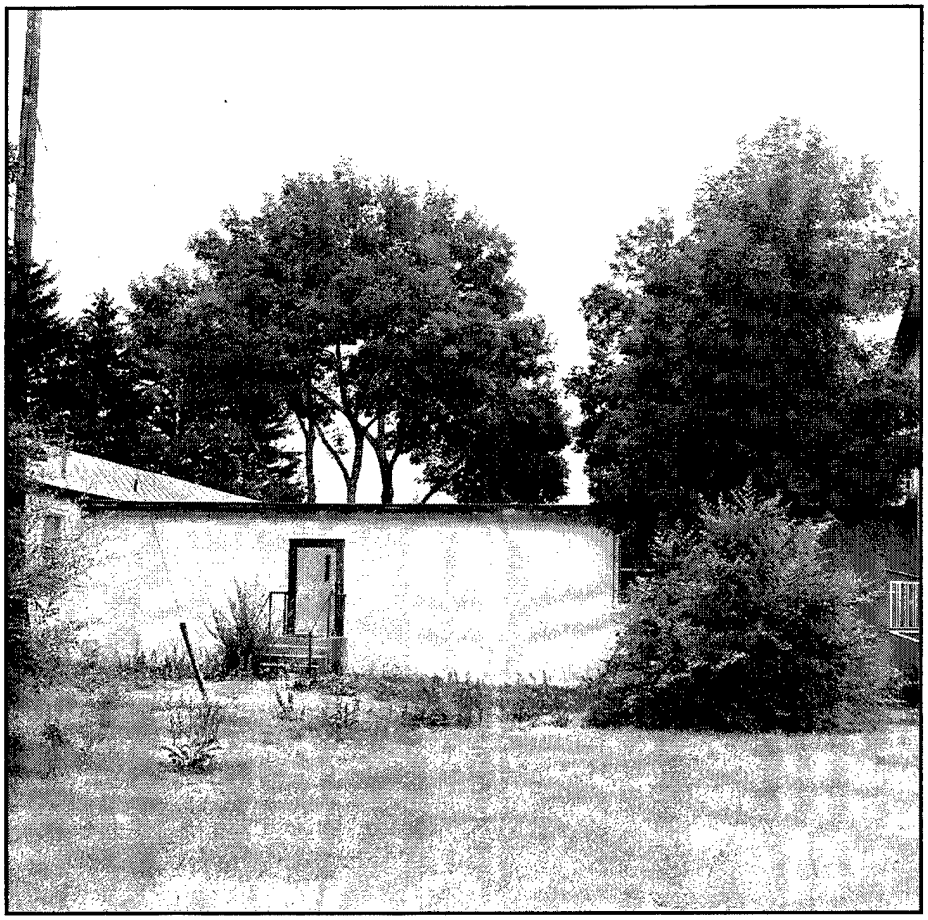


Figure V.160 5EP1778. Corridor connecting Buildings S6223 and S6224. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-A3. Roll 5A, Exposure 7.

Nurses Quarters S6220

Nurses Quarters Building S6220 is the only example of its Type (CSA-362) at the OHC. As constructed from modified 800 Series plans, Building S6220 contained 16 private bedrooms. Each bedroom had a small closet. Bathrooms were semi-private and included a toilet, sink, and bath tub. Common sun rooms occurred in the building's offset and in wide rooms located at the building ends. A large open space between the offset and central stairwell was used as a common living room.

The building is a narrow, rectangular, and basically symmetrical two-story structure. It has an offset at its center on its north (eave) side. It has a side gable roof with three louvered triangular dormers on each roof slope. A one-story corridor links it at its southwest corner to S6222 and to a second, one-story corridor connecting S6221 with S6224.

The building's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature. The building's main dimensions are 163′-4" x 32′-4". The offset measures 39′-4" x 12′-4".

The foundation consists of concrete piers. The foundation walls are one foot thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. A half-basement under the central stairwell holds a hot potable water tank. This water is heated by the complex's central steam heating lines.

Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. Air vents occur at regular intervals along the first-floor line. These are covered with metal grates.

The structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, and piers. Stairwells are fully enclosed by cinder block walls. Several additional full-height cinder block fire walls effectively divide the length of the building into smaller sections. The floor system is wood-joist construction, covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. The roof is supported by wood trusses that bear on two interior wood beams and the perimeter walls. Interior walls are constructed of 2" x 4" joists. Floor joists are doubled under interior walls.

The building has an offset on its north side. This offset contains the main entrance, which opens into the reception area. The offset's east and west sides contain one set of paired one-over-one light double-hung windows on the first and second floors. The north side contains three sets of paired one-over-one light double-hung windows on the second floor. The first floor has two sets of paired one-over-one light double-hung windows that flank one set of double doors. A concrete ramp and wood-frame canopy extend north from the offset towards the east-west sidewalk.

The building's only other porches are at its two south-facing exterior entrances. Each of these has a 5′ x 4′-6" concrete slab.

Door and window placement is similar to that of other buildings with a billeting function. The building has four exterior entrances. Three south-facing entrances occur at the building ends and at its center, near the corridor/building intersection. These open at grade onto stairwell landings. They have single doors. All exterior doors are metal construction, outswinging, and are set in simple punched openings. Plain lintels are pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. Sills are concrete. The easternmost of these is enclosed by the corridor. The westernmost and central south-facing entrances exit to the outside. The main (north) entrance has double doors. This entrance sits at first-floor level, several feet above grade.

All windows are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights. They are set in simple punched openings. Plain lintels are pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. Sills consist of a rowlock course of red bricks. The windows in the gable ends and offset are paired and their first- and second-story windows are separated by louvered panels. The first-floor windows have fixed transom windows above. This construction is typical on ward buildings throughout the OHC. The windows on the eave sides occur singly, in a regular pattern. The predominant pattern is two large windows separated by a smaller window.

The north side has 14 one-over-one light double-hung windows on both the first and second floors, not counting the windows in the offset. The south side has 17 one-over-one light double-hung windows on the second floor and 14 one-over-one light double-hung windows on the first floor. The east and west (gable) sides each have six paired one-over-one light double-hung windows on each level. The center set of gable side windows are wider than the flanking sets. The three first-floor windows in the west (gable) end of the building have been filled with CMU blocks.

The side gable roof is moderately pitched and supported by wood trusses that bear on the perimeter walls. Three louvered triangular dormer vents are symmetrically arranged on each roof slope. Additional louvered vents sit under both gable peaks. The boxed eave overhangs 6" on the north and south sides. The gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. The cornice consists of a single 1" x 12" board topped with a strip of crown molding. The original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles.

The interior of Building S6220 has been remodeled several times, and none of the original finishes or materials are visible. Its current finishes include carpeting, gypsum board wall paneling, and a suspended ceiling with fluorescent light fixtures. The stairs have been covered with rubber runners and the electrical wiring has been upgraded.

Though no original 800 Series plans were located, the current layout of the interior spaces still reflects the functionality of the building's original purpose. Each floor originally had 10′-1"-high ceilings that have since been lowered to approximately 8′. A doubly loaded central hall runs the length of both levels. This 6′-wide hall terminates at both ends with single doors

that open onto sun rooms. These sun rooms originally occupied the full 32′-4" width of the buildings. U-shaped stairwells sat at the north side of each sun room. Building entrances are placed at the landings. A third scissor stairwell sits opposite the offset and central entry. Railings are constructed of 2" x 4" milled lumber. Rooms off the hallway are approximately 12′ wide and vary in length. The corridor leading to 6221 and 6224 is accessed from the southeast entrance door. This corridor has a ceiling height of 10′-1" and is 8′ wide.

Original flooring was probably rolled asphalt. The floor has since been fully carpeted. The stairs now have rubber runners covering the original painted wood risers and treads.

The original wall finish was typically either painted metal lath and plaster or gypsum board with a wainscot of untreated pressed fiber board. These have been removed or covered with modern gypsum board and wood paneling. The ceilings were typically either painted metal lath and plaster or gypsum board. Typically, ceilings and walls were finished with a flat or enamel-based off-white paint.

Original punched openings typically had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood window and door casings and 1 1/4"-thick wood sills similar to the other OHC buildings. Many of these casings remain, though most of the doors have been replaced.

The original trim work typically consisted of the door and window casings and wood base molding. The base molding typically had one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line.

Heat is supplied through metal steam grills (radiators) supplied by the OHC's own central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and corridor. Air conditioning was installed in S6220 in 1979. Heads for the fire sprinkler system are visible in the dropped ceilings.

According to Real Property Records, Building S6220 has been used as a Hospital, Hospital Clinic, and doctors' apartments. The building's original construction plans were modified by the War Department. In 1942 an 800 Series (HNQM-47) set of plans were modified to fit an HNQ-34 building Type. This modification effectively removed a mess hall and kitchen facility that was a part of the HNQM-47, leaving only the living areas. In 1953 one set of original wood stairs at the building's north entrance was replaced with a concrete stoop.

The building was occupied by nurses until at least 1950. A 1959 drawing outlines plans to use S6220 for officers' quarters. The building was apparently remodeled at that time to contain seven suites for officers and one for transient officers, plus laundry and storage rooms. Walls were removed between adjacent bedrooms to create a large living space. Some bathrooms were converted to kitchens and studies.

By 1964 the building was housing nurses, though with the modifications the building's official capacity was downgraded in Real Property Records to eight nurses.

In 1973 the building was again converted, this time to a General Use facility containing eye exam rooms on the first floor and doctors' offices on the second floor. This conversion resulted in the further enlargement of rooms. Most of the original closet and bathroom walls were removed for the creation of large open examining rooms and offices. The former living room became a reception area and the offset sun room became a waiting area.

Building 6220's attic was insulated in 1977, the same year the building became a Hospital Clinic. Air coolers were installed on the first floor in 1979. In August 1987 air conditioning and evaporative coolers were added. In 1987-1988 new aluminum windows were installed throughout the OHC, including at S6220.

From 1991 to the present the building has served as an Administration General Purpose facility. During this time it has housed doctor's apartments, and Division and staff chaplain's offices. The building was recently remodeled for administrative use by the Directorate of Resource Management. Much of the second floor was vacant when evaluated in 1995.

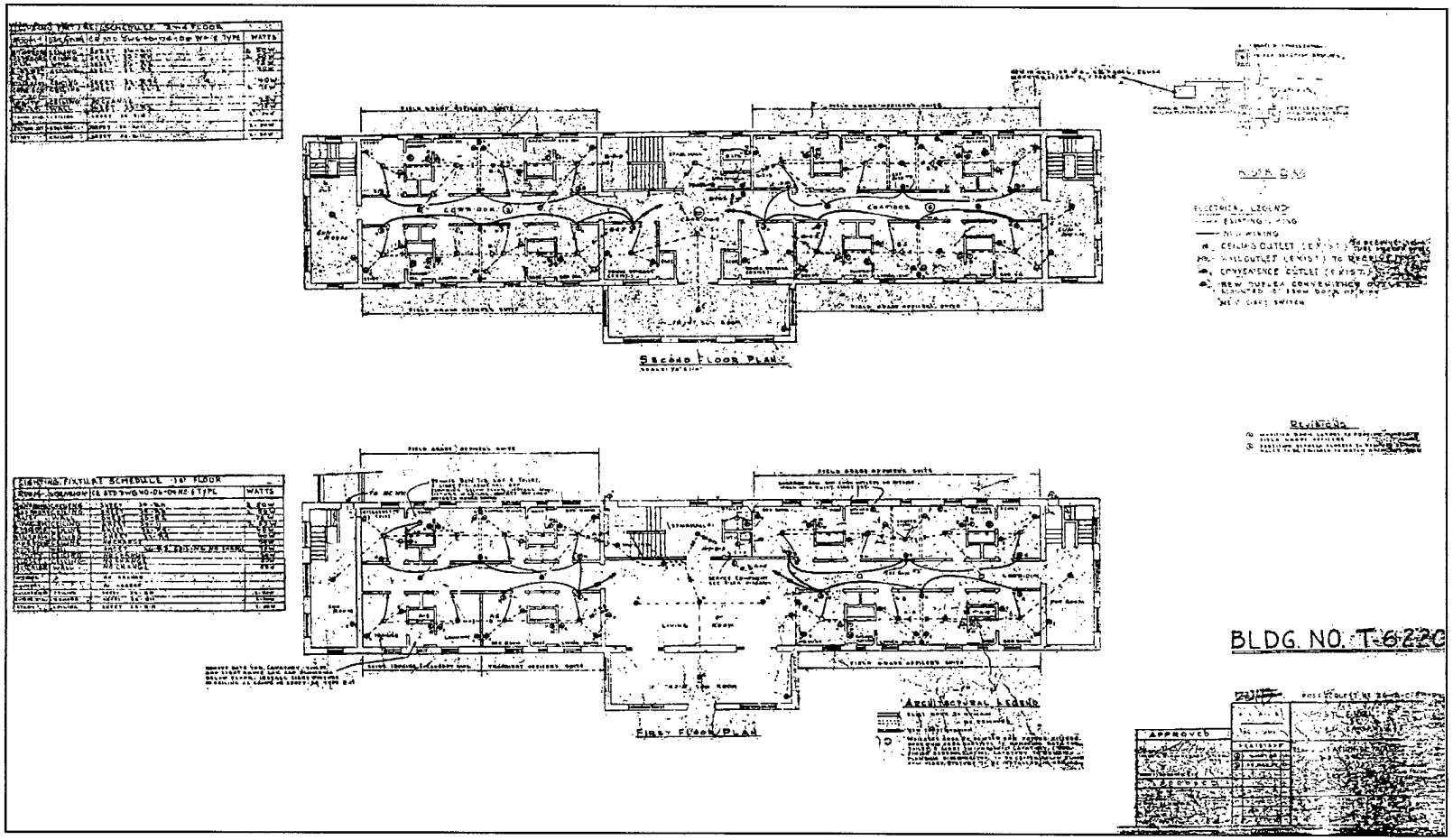


Figure V.161 5EP1778. Renovation plan for Building S6220, Hospital Nurses Quarters, CSA-362, PEA Series Plan (illegible).

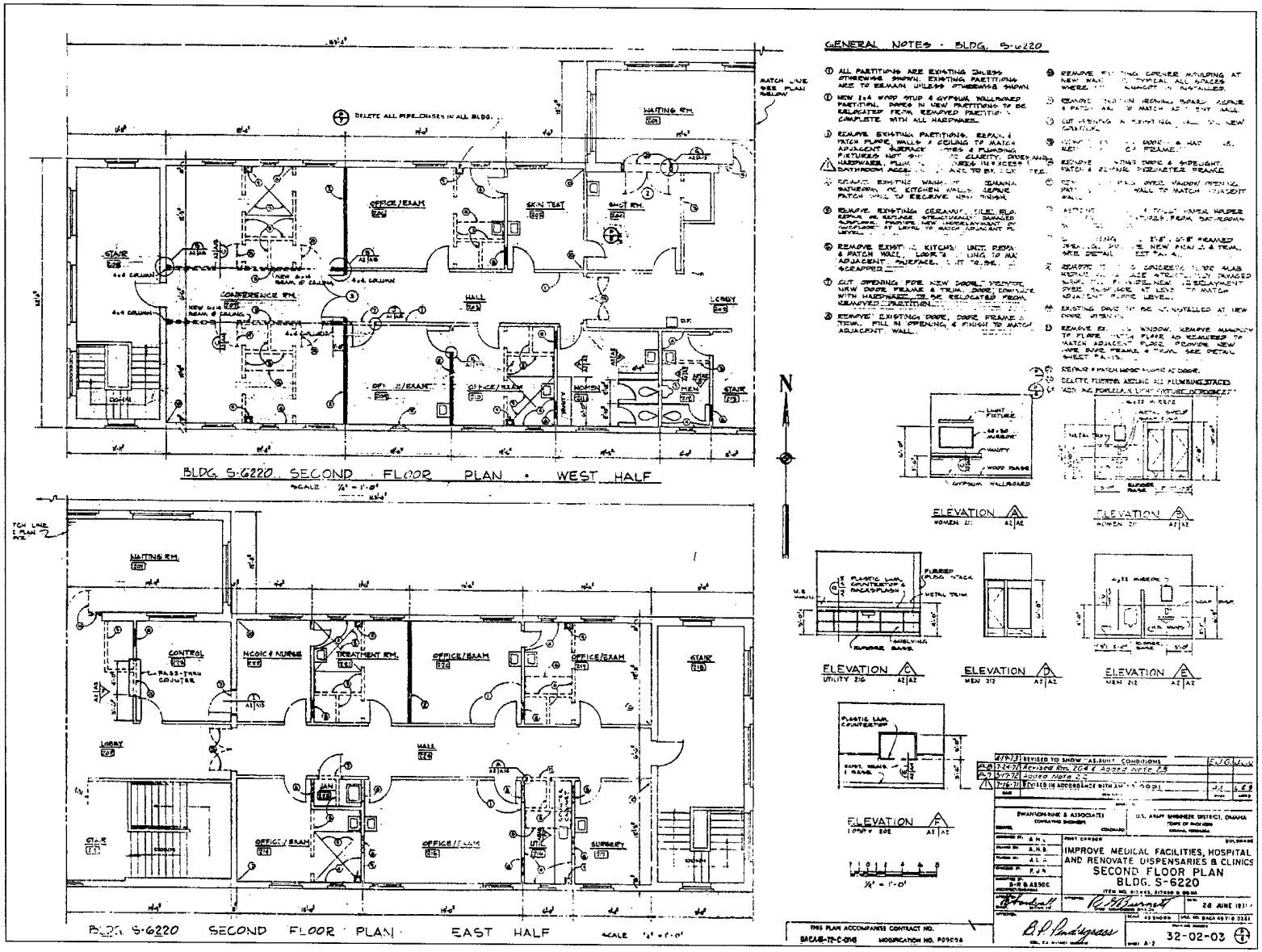


Figure V.162 5EP1778. Renovation plan for Building S6220, Hospital Nurses Quarters, CSA-362, CSA Series Plan 32-02-03, Sheet A-2.

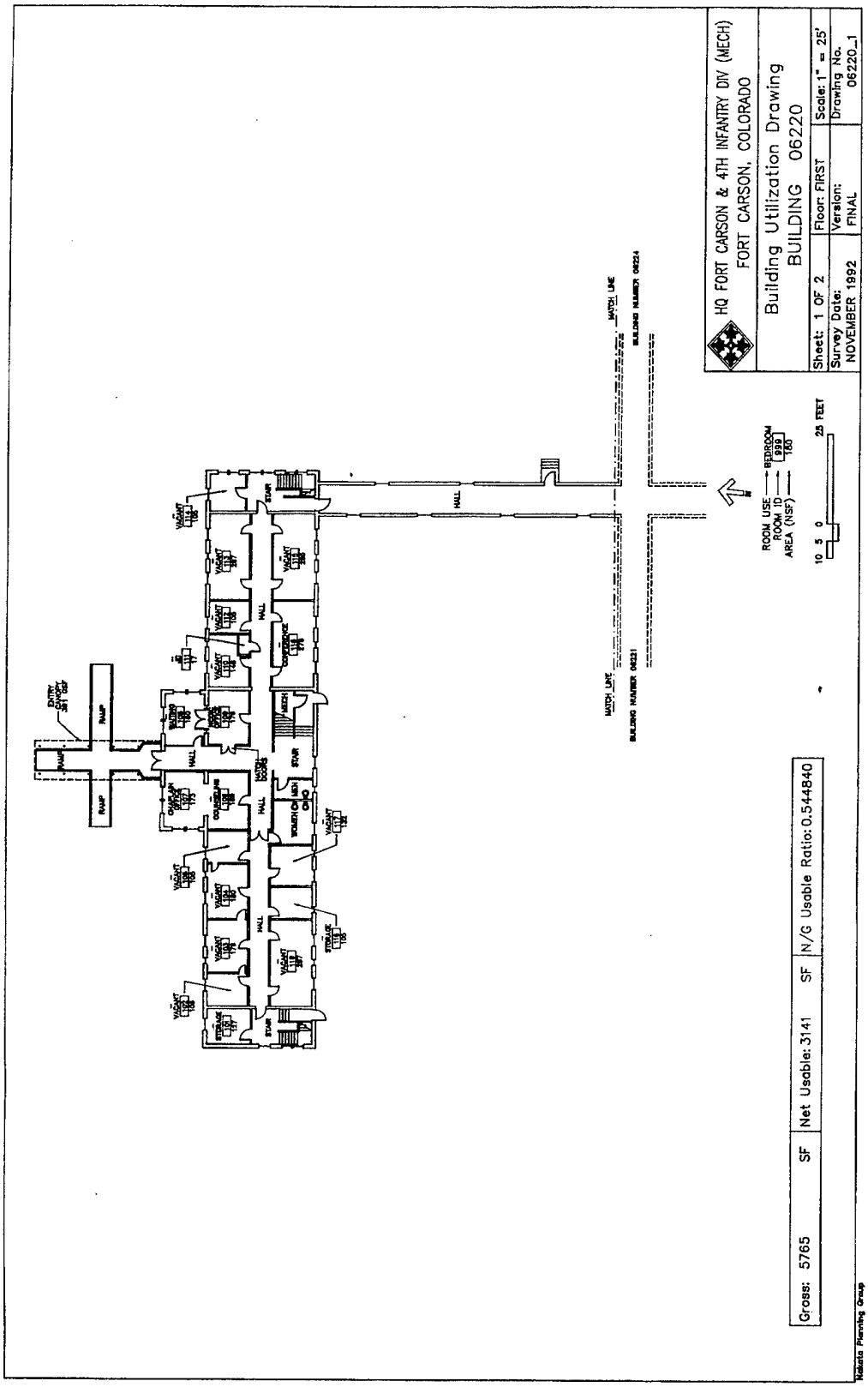


Figure V.163 5EP1778. First-floor plan for Building S6220, Hospital Nurses Quarters, CSA-362, BUD Series.

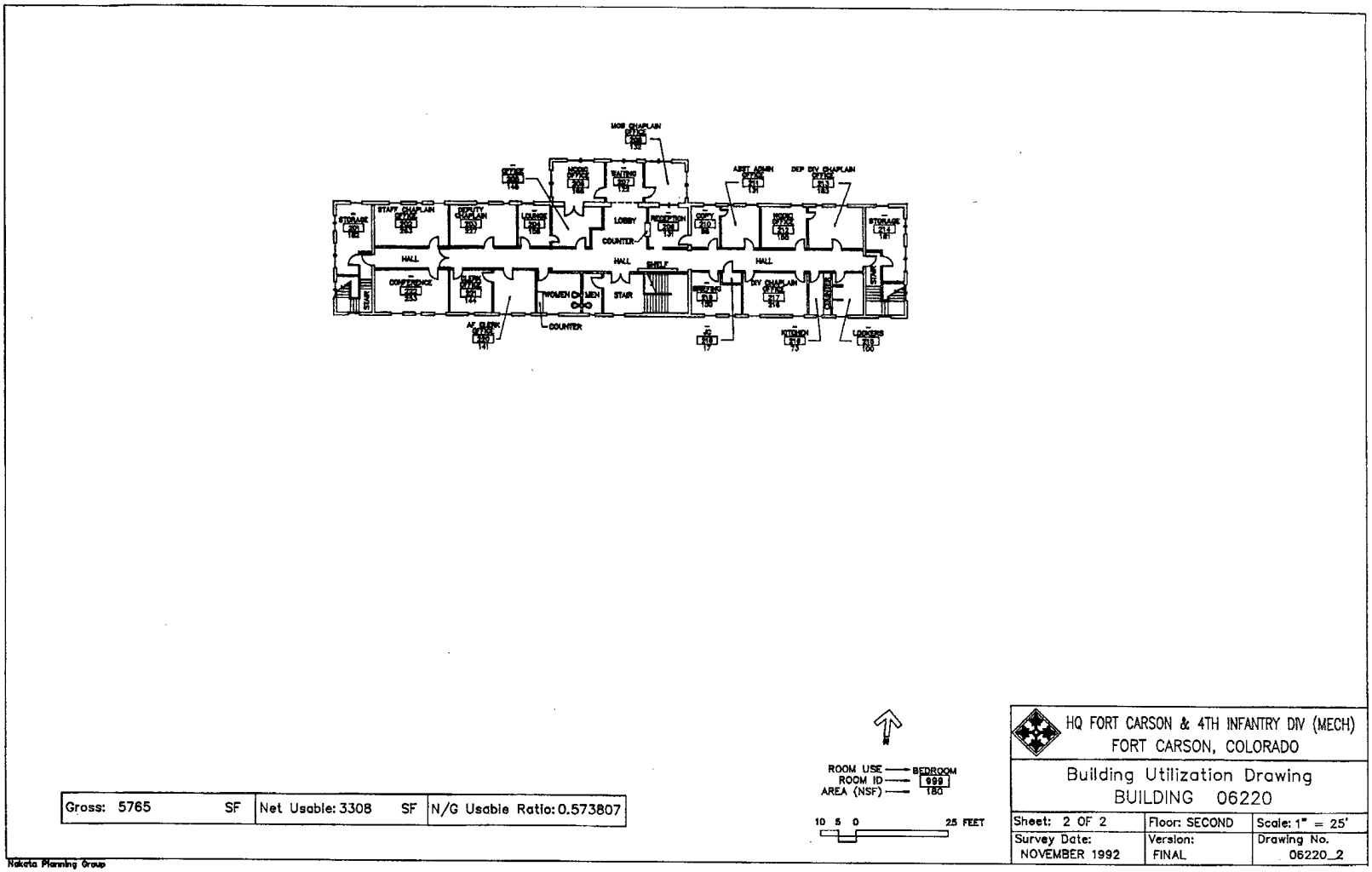


Figure V.164 5EP1778. Second-floor plan for Building S6220, Hospital Nurses Quarters, CSA-362, BUD Series.



Figure V.165 5EP1778. Building S6220, Hospital Nurses Quarters, CSA-362, east elevation. Roll 1A, Exposure 2.



Figure V.166 5EP1778. Building S6220, Hospital Nurses Quarters, CSA-362. Three-quarter view of south and west facades. Roll 7A, Exposure 5.



Figure V.167 5EP1778. Building S6220, Hospital Nurses Quarters, CSA-362. North elevation. Roll 8A, Exposure 2.

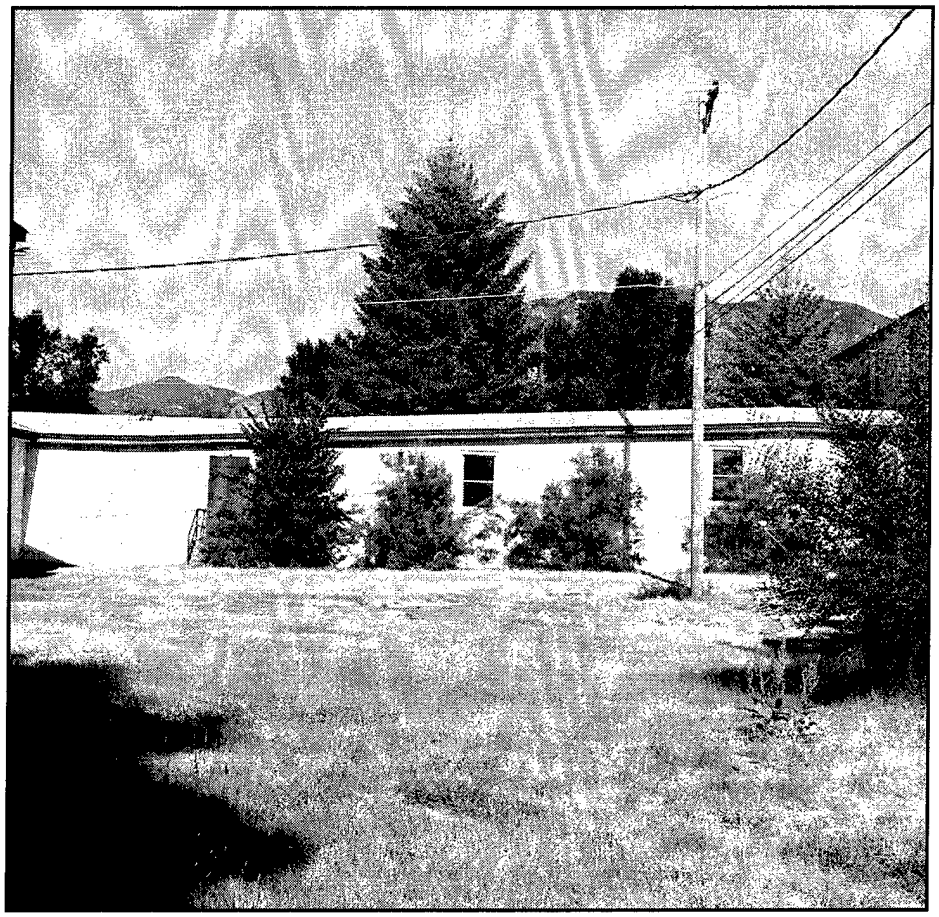


Figure V.168 5EP1778. East face of corridor connecting Buildings S6220 and S6221. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-A3. Roll 1A, Exposure 4.



Figure V.169 5EP1778. Interior shot of corridor connecting Buildings S6220 and S6221, facing south. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-A3. Roll 4A, Exposure 10.

Mess Halls

Mess halls are those that originally contained facilities for the storage, preparation, serving and consumption of meals. There are three mess halls at the OHC. One building each is based upon Types HMDM-460 (Medical Detachment Mess and Kitchen), HNM-220 (Nurses Mess and Kitchen) and HPM-600 (Patients Mess and Kitchen). See Table V.1 for a list of OHC functional categories, building numbers, and their corresponding plan construction codes.

Medical Detachment Mess and Kitchen S6286 originally served detachment personnel. Nurses Mess and Kitchen S6221 served the regular Hospital Complex medical staff. Patients Mess and Kitchen S6250, the largest of the three buildings, served complex patients. Buildings S6250 and S6286 sat near the complex center between the detachment barracks and the patient wards. Building S6221 was part of the cluster of living quarters at the complex's northwest corner.

All three buildings originally had cruciform plans that organized kitchen and dining rooms perpendicular to each other. All incorporated offices for the kitchen staff. The principle difference between the three was the size of the dining rooms, kitchen, and food storage areas, and the number of offices.

Today all three mess halls have seen moderate to extensive alteration. None retain their original equipment and none serve as mess areas today. All retain some original interior characteristics, materials and finishes, but each has been remodeled at least once. Building S6250 is perhaps the best-preserved of the three.

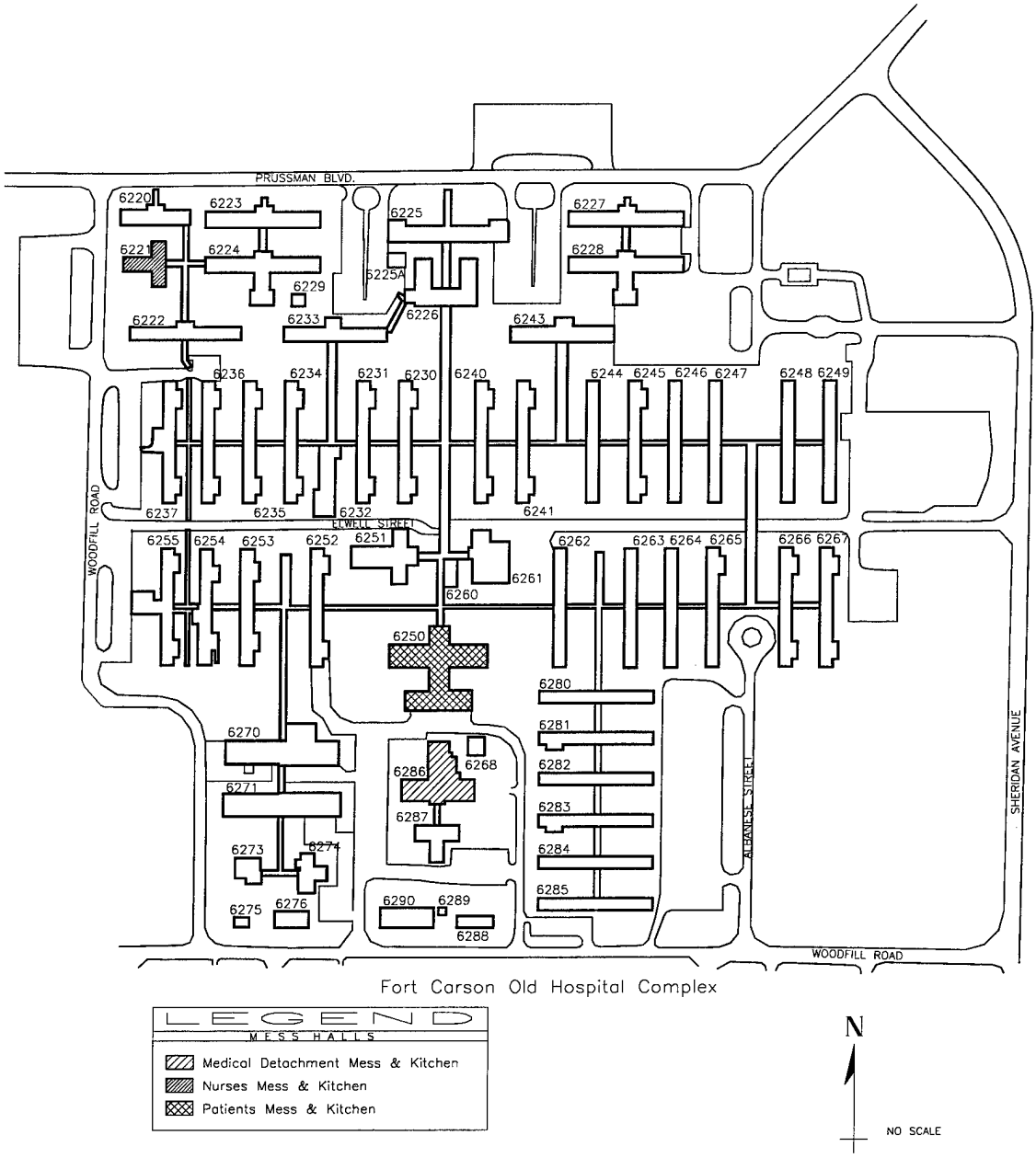


Figure V.170 Location of mess halls within the complex.

Medical Detachment Mess and Kitchen S6286

Medical Detachment Mess and Kitchen Building S6286 is the only one of its Type (HMDM-460) at the OHC. As constructed, this building contained a kitchen and two large mess halls. It also contained dishwashing areas and rooms for the storage of food and supplies, as well as offices for the Supply Sergeant, Mess Officer, and their assistants.

The building originally had a T shape. Later additions have made it irregular. The horizontal crossbar portion of the original T shape constitutes the building's largest volume, and is considered the main portion of the building. The upright portion of the T extends through the horizontal crossbar. The portion of the upright member that extends through the horizontal crossbar is considered the building's offset. This feature has a gable roof and serves as a small entrance vestibule for a one-story corridor that links S6286 to S6287. The largest portion of the upright member extends north from the crossbar. This is considered the building's north wing. The 1200-square-foot addition identified above is the first addition. The smaller 100-square-foot addition is the second addition.

The 46′-2" width of the principle building mass is much wider than the 32′-4" width of most 800 Series buildings. The building's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows and vertical pilasters. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature.

The building's overall dimensions are 134′-0" x 170′-0". The main building's dimensions are 170′-0" x 46′-2". The wing measures 87′-10" x 46′-2". The original offset measures 28′-0" x 9′-0". The first addition measures 52′-10" x 23′-0". The second addition measures 12′-0" x 8′-8". The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls, and piers. The foundation walls are one foot thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. A 7′-deep trench bisects the crawlspace under the building from north to south. This trench holds utility lines. Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. Air vents occur at regular intervals at the lip of the foundation. These are covered with metal grates.

The structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, and piers. The walls contain cinder block structural pilasters on their exterior sides. These help support the walls and bear the weight of the roof trusses (described below).

Some portions of the roof are supported by free-span wood trusses that bear only on the perimeter wall pilasters. These trusses are constructed of built-up, standard dimension lumber. They are braced with iron tie rods. Other portions of the roof are supported by rafters or trussed rafters that bear on both the exterior walls and on longitudinal beams. The beams transfer their load to the foundation piers via solid wood pillars. Cinder block fire walls surround the kitchen and dish rooms. The floor systems are wood joists on 1′-0", 1′-4", or 2′-0" centers. These bear

on interior, built-up longitudinal beams which in turn bear directly on the foundation piers. Floor joists are covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. Interior partitions are constructed of 2" x 4" wood studs on 2'- 0" centers. Floor joists are doubled under interior walls.

There are six exterior entrances and one entrance from the corridor. Four exterior entrances and the corridor entrance are part of the building's original construction. The remaining two exterior entrances are additions. One entrance is designed for deliveries. This occurs at the north gable wall of the north wing. The remaining original entrances are for pedestrian access. The entrances to the additions are for service only. All entrances except one on the second addition occur at first-floor level.

The corridor entrance faces south. It enters from the corridor onto the vestibule offset. This entrance is enclosed by the single-story cinder block corridor. The main (crossbar) portion of the building has three exterior entrances, one on each gable wall and one on the north wall. A fourth entrance, also on the north wall, was enclosed by the first addition. The north wing has only the service entrance described above.

The main building's west entrance has a 6'-0" x 5'-0" pre-cast concrete stoop with metal pipe railings. Five-foot-tall cinder block walls flank the stoop. These walls extend four feet from the building wall. The main building's east entrance has a 7'-0" x 5'-0" concrete stoop with metal pipe railings. The main building's north entrance sits immediately west of where the upright north wing intersects it on the underside of the crossbar. This entrance has a small metal awning over the doorway and a typical pre-cast concrete stoop with metal pipe railings.

The delivery entrance on the upright north wing is centered on its north gable wall. This entrance is accessed from a 16'-0" x 6'-0" poured-in-place concrete dock. A short flight of concrete steps sits parallel to the building wall at the dock's west side.

Each addition has a single east-facing entrance. The entrance to the first addition has a two-step concrete stoop with metal pipe railings. The entrance to the second addition is at grade and has no stoop.

Building S6286 contains an unusually large number of entrances. Its fenestration occurs frequently and with great regularity, due in part to the ordering presence of the pilasters. All original exterior entrances are at floor level and have plain reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels. All exterior doors are replacements, constructed of wood or metal. The doors sit in replacement metal frames and are glazed with a single square light. The three exterior entrances to the main crossbar portion of the building are single doorways, as is the door to the second addition. The entrance from the corridor, the north (delivery) entrance, and the entrance from the first addition are all double doorways.

There are three types and sizes of windows. Windows occur as fixed, glass block, or double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights. Most are 5'-6" tall and occur in 2' and 4'

widths. The building's window pattern and rhythm is determined largely by the spacing of the pilasters. Window patterns between pilasters occur in combinations of one, two, or three. All windows are set in simple punched openings with plain lintels of pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. All have sills constructed of a rowlock course of cinder bricks. Double-hung and fixed windows have an expanded metal mesh covering them.

The building's north wall has 11 double-hung and two fixed windows. The west wall has seven double-hung and six glass block windows. The south wall has 22 double-hung windows. The east wall has (not including those windows covered by the additions) seven double hung and one fixed window. Building S6286 originally had two 4′-0" x 4′-0" windows on the north wing's east face. These were removed during construction of the first addition.

The crawlspace is accessed from the exterior through 3′-0"-wide by 2′-0"-high openings. One such opening sits off-centered at grade level on the building's north, east, and west gable walls. These have concrete lintels and metal access doors. The metal doors replaced original wood doors in 1962.

The building's gable roofs are moderately pitched and supported by both wood trusses and common rafters. The raftered roofs have catwalks, accessed by ceiling scuttles in the building's hallways. The north wing originally had two louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents symmetrically arranged on each roof slope. One on the east-facing slope was removed in 1962 to accommodate the shed roof of the first addition. The crossbar portion of the building has one similar dormer on either side of the intersecting gables, on both roof slopes. Additional triangular louvered wood vents sit under the gable peaks. Four large flat metal ventilators straddle the ridge of the crossbar's roof. At least three smaller round metal ventilators also pierce the roof.

A boxed eave overhangs 6" on the north and south walls. The gable walls have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. The cornice consists of a single 1" x 12" board topped with a strip of crown molding. The original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles.

The original uninterrupted volumes within S6286 were some of the largest at the OHC. The building's current layout no longer reflects the building's original function, as its open spaces have been heavily modified and are now subdivided. Few original finishes and materials remain intact.

The building is roughly symmetrical about the north-south axis. The formerly open rooms of the main building are now cordoned into smaller rooms, which are accessed by a central double-loaded corridor. The walls of the north wing's many storage rooms have been removed so that the wing now has several large spaces. There are no stairwells in the building. The corridor joining S6286 to S6287 is accessed from the south entrance door. This corridor has a ceiling height of 10′-1" and is about 8′-6" wide. It has a flat roof.

The original flooring material in the kitchen area was finished concrete. "Wet" rooms like bathrooms and janitor's closets had asphalt tile. The remaining spaces were finished with stained and varnished wood flooring. Most of the wood and concrete flooring has since been covered with carpet. The entry, kitchen, dishwashing, and food preparation areas were originally finished with exposed cinder block walls. Remaining walls and all ceilings were finished with gypsum sheathing. Walls that were finished with gypsum sheathing also had a wainscot of enameled pressed fiber board. Ceilings and wall finishes were covered with both flat and glossy enamel-based off-white paints. The original ceilings have been hidden by the addition of a suspended tile ceiling. The walls were paneled and repainted in 1994. The original wainscot has been removed.

Original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4"-thick wood sills. Many of these casings and sills remain, though most of the doors have been replaced and several windows were converted to doorways in the 1960s. Scuttles that give access to the attic and crawlspace are located in the hallways and vestibule. Original trim work consisted of the door and window casings and wood base molding. The base molding has one 6" piece of base molding with a 1" bullnose strip at the floor line. Much of this molding is intact, though its original stain and varnish finish has been painted over.

The building's heat is supplied by the OHC's own central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and corridor. Heat radiates through suspended metal steam grills (radiators) and ceiling-mounted "Unit Heaters." Central air conditioning was installed in S6286 in 1964.

According to Real Property Records, Building S6286 was utilized as a Mess Hall until 1962. From 1962 until 1977 the building was used as the Defense Area Communications Control Center. Since 1977 the building has been classified as an Administration General Purpose Facility.

Building S6286 has been extensively altered. In 1953 three original wood stairs were replaced with concrete stairs. Two of these replaced stairs flank the north wing. These face north. The third replaced stair is on the west gable wall.

In 1962 the building was remodeled to house the Defense Area Communications Control Center. More than $135,000 of initial alterations nearly tripled the building's estimated dollar value. Exterior changes included the addition of new concrete stoops and the construction of cinder block wing walls flanking the building's west entrance stoop. Additional alterations, including more remodeling and the installation of a mechanical ventilation system in 1963 and air conditioning in 1964 boosted the building's value by an additional $75,000.

Part of the 1962 project involved the construction of the first of two building additions eventually constructed at S6286. The first addition was a 1200-square-foot shed-roofed addition to the east side of S6286's north wing. The addition has a concrete foundation, cinder block walls and a 10'-0" ceiling height. Its shed roof is supported by common wood rafters. Its

construction at the intersection of the main building and the north wing resulted in the removal of several windows and the installation of two new doorways through the former exterior walls of the original construction. At this time several original single-pane double-hung wood windows were replaced with 6" opaque glass block. Forced air exchangers were installed around the building's foundation.

A second, 100-square-foot shed-roofed addition was constructed in 1964 on the first addition's east wall. This second addition has similar construction as the first addition. It was constructed to house the mechanical unit for the building's new central air conditioning system.

Additional unspecified "Alterations" occurred in 1966. In 1987 bursar's counters were constructed in the building's north wing. Many of the building's remaining original wood-frame windows were replaced in 1987-1988 with aluminum one-over-one light double-hung windows.

The building was "upgraded" in 1994. This upgrade cost $41,000 and consisted of the replacement of outdated or broken plumbing fixtures, electrical wiring, interior doors, and floor tiles. The interior was refinished with new gypsum board, carpeting, and wood wall paneling. The bursar's counters were moved to the building's interior and set on a raised wood platform. A suspended paneled ceiling was installed below the original ceiling.

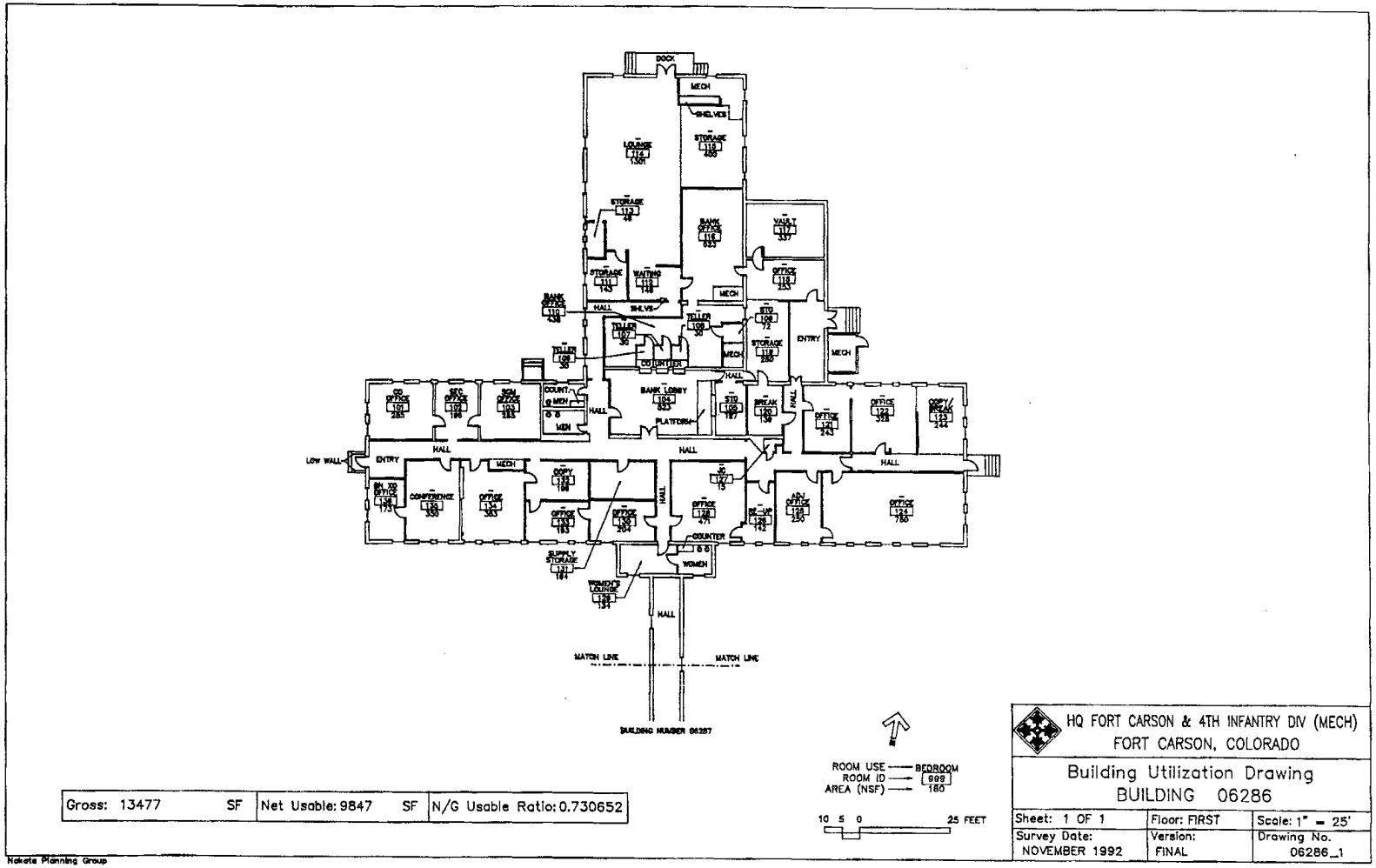


Figure V.171 5EP1778. Floor plan for Building S6286, Medical Detachment Mess and Kitchen, BUD Series, dated 1992.

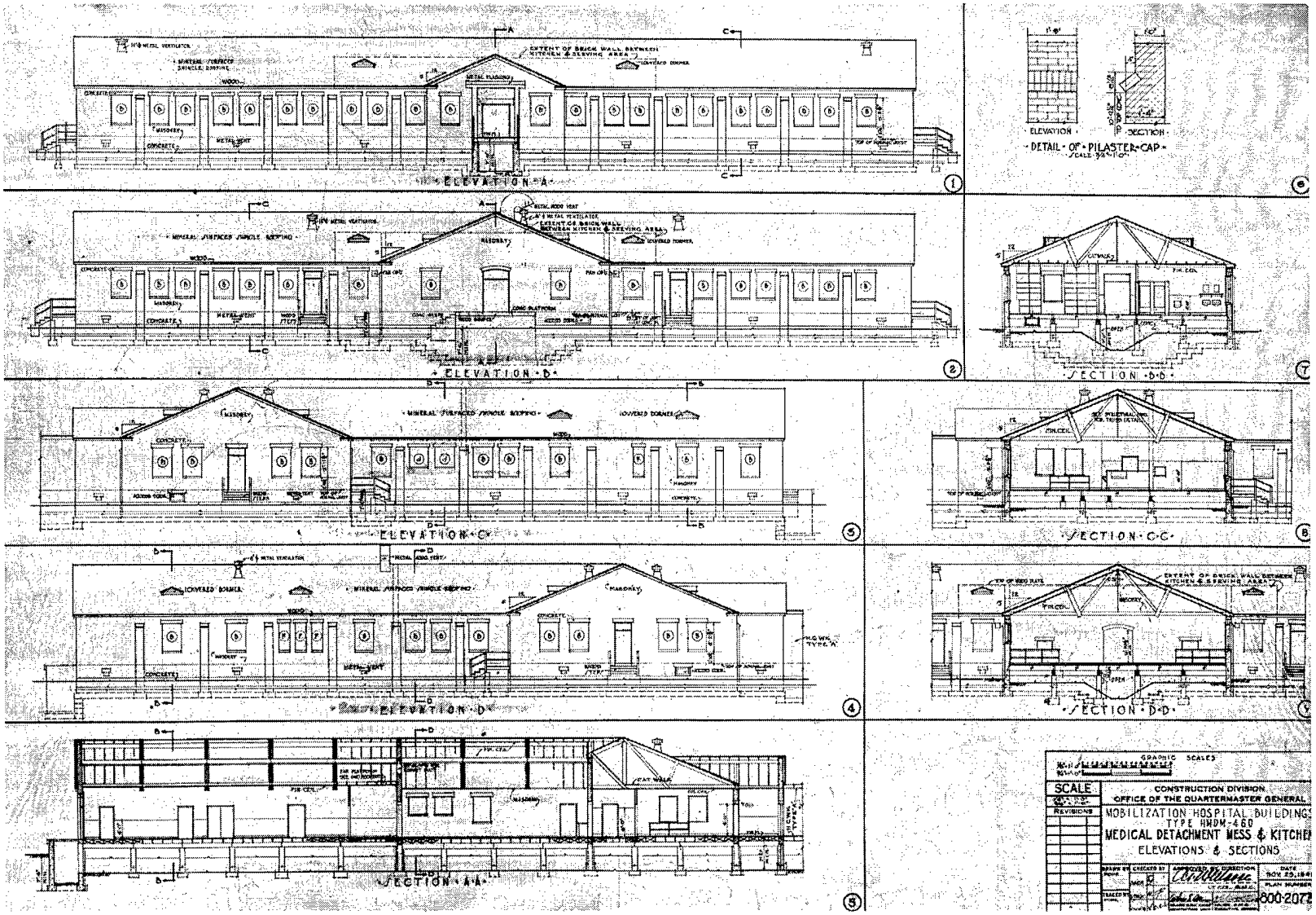


Figure V.172 5EP1778. Elevations and details for Building S6286, Medical Detachment Mess and Kitchen, 800 Series, Type HMDM-460. Plan 800-2073.

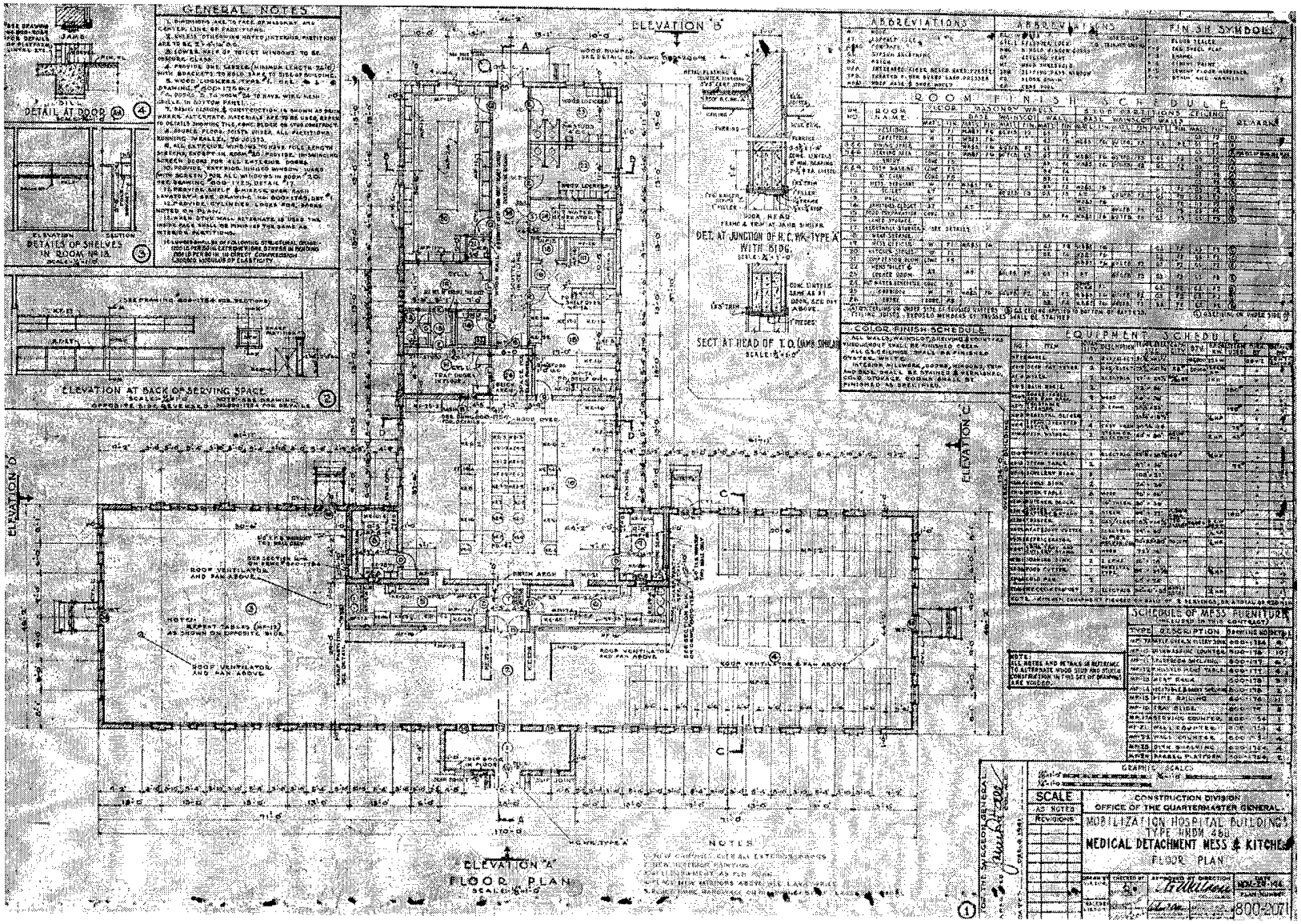


Figure V.173 5EP1778. Section and details for Building S6288, Medical Detachment Mess and Kitchen, 800 Series, Type HMDM-460. Plan 800-2071.

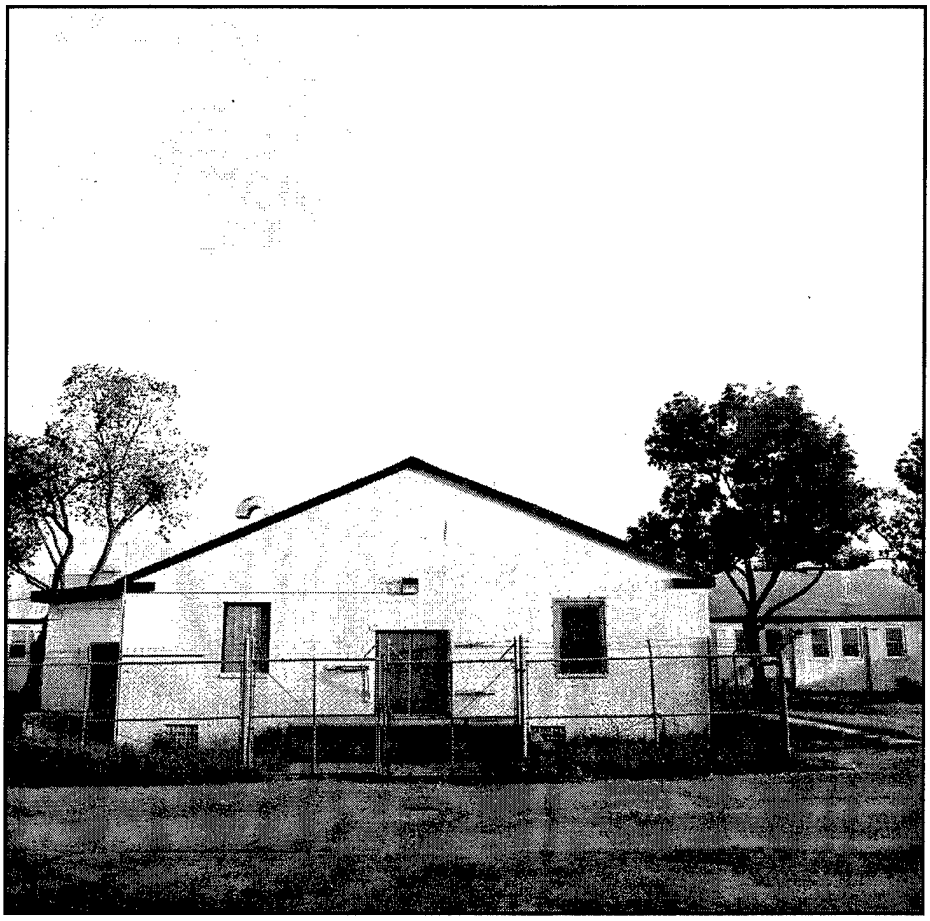


Figure V.174 5EP1778. Building S6286. Medical Detachment Mess and Kitchen, 800 Series, Type HMDM-460. North face. Roll 9H, Exposure 11.

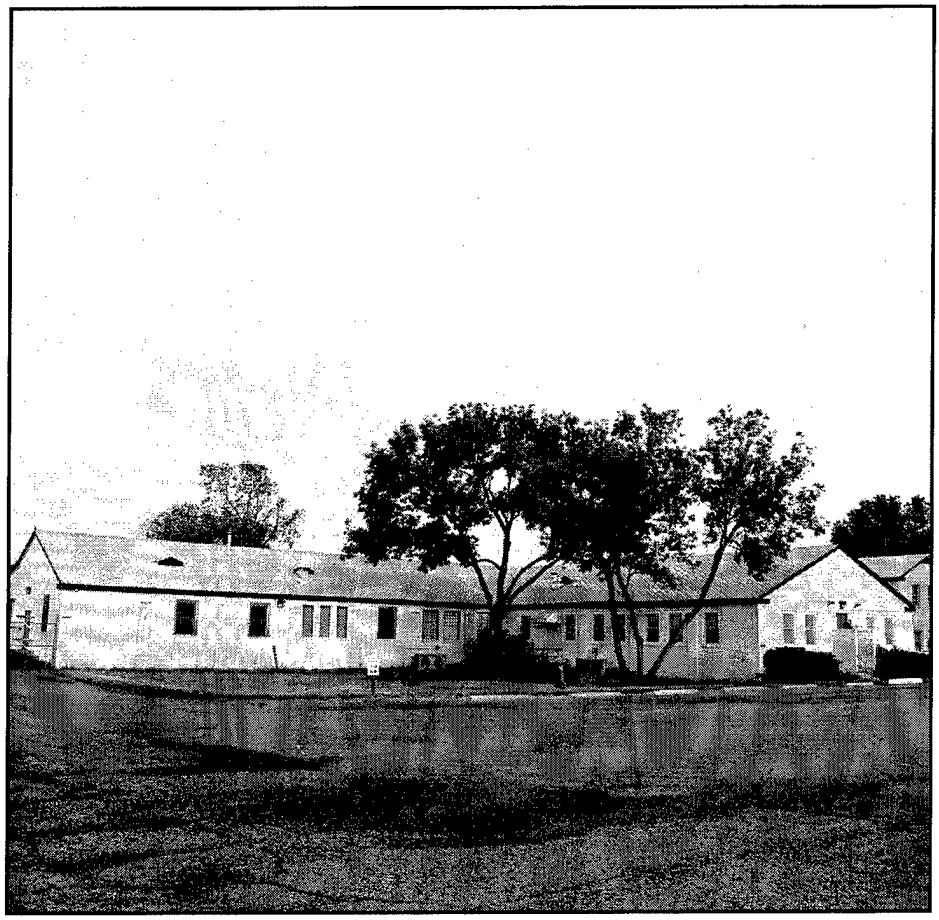


Figure V.175 5EP1778. Building S6286, Medical Detachment Mess and Kitchen, 800 Series, Type HMDM-460. Three-quarter view of north and west faces. Roll 9H, Exposure 8.

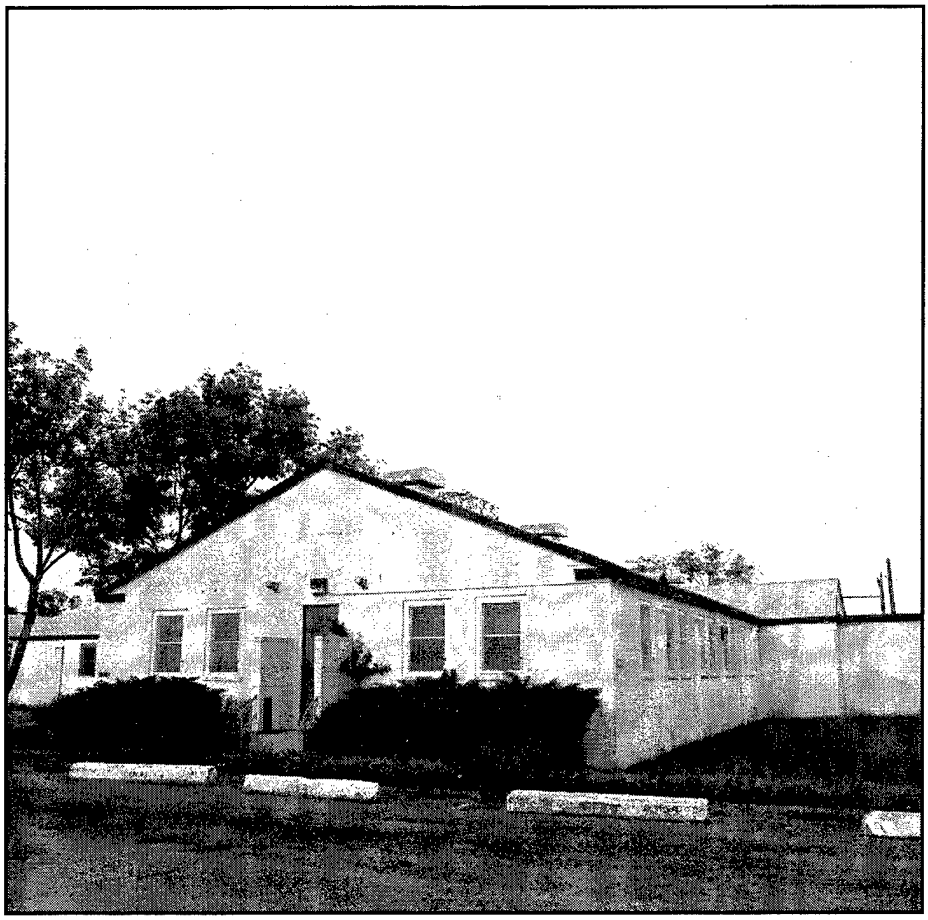


Figure V.176 5EP1778. Building S6286, Medical Detachment Mess and Kitchen, 800 Series, Type HMDM-460. Three-quarter view of south and west faces. Roll 9H, Exposure 3.

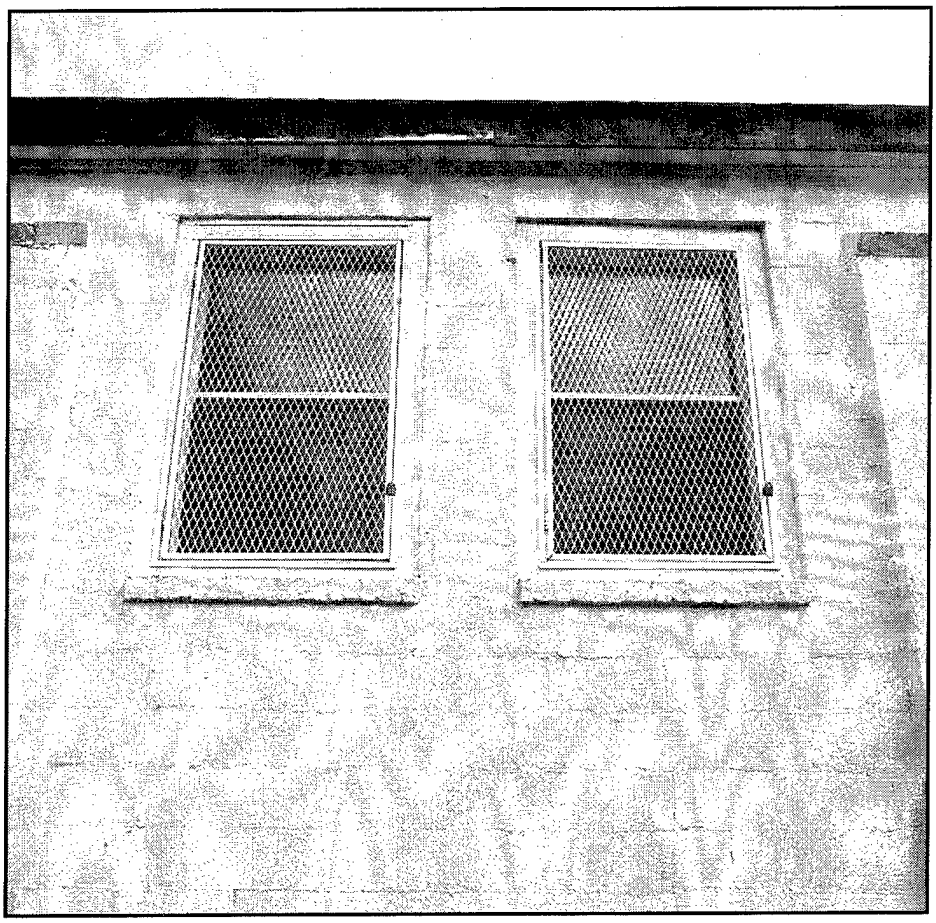


Figure V.177 5EP1778. Building S6286, Medical Detachment Mess and Kitchen, 800 Series, Type HMDM-460. Exterior detail showing window grate. Roll 1H, Exposure 11.

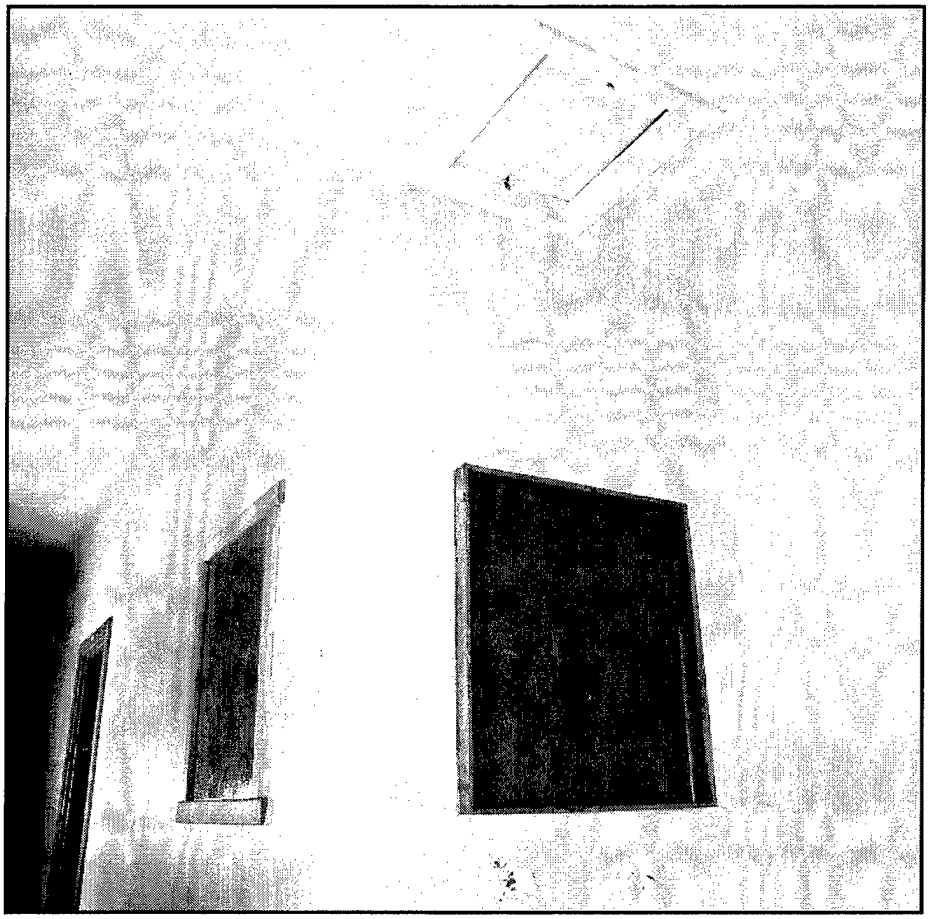


Figure V.178 5EP1778. Building S6286, Medical Detachment Mess and Kitchen, 800 Series, Type HMDM-460. Interior shot of corner with attic at south side, west end of building. Roll 1H, Exposure 2.

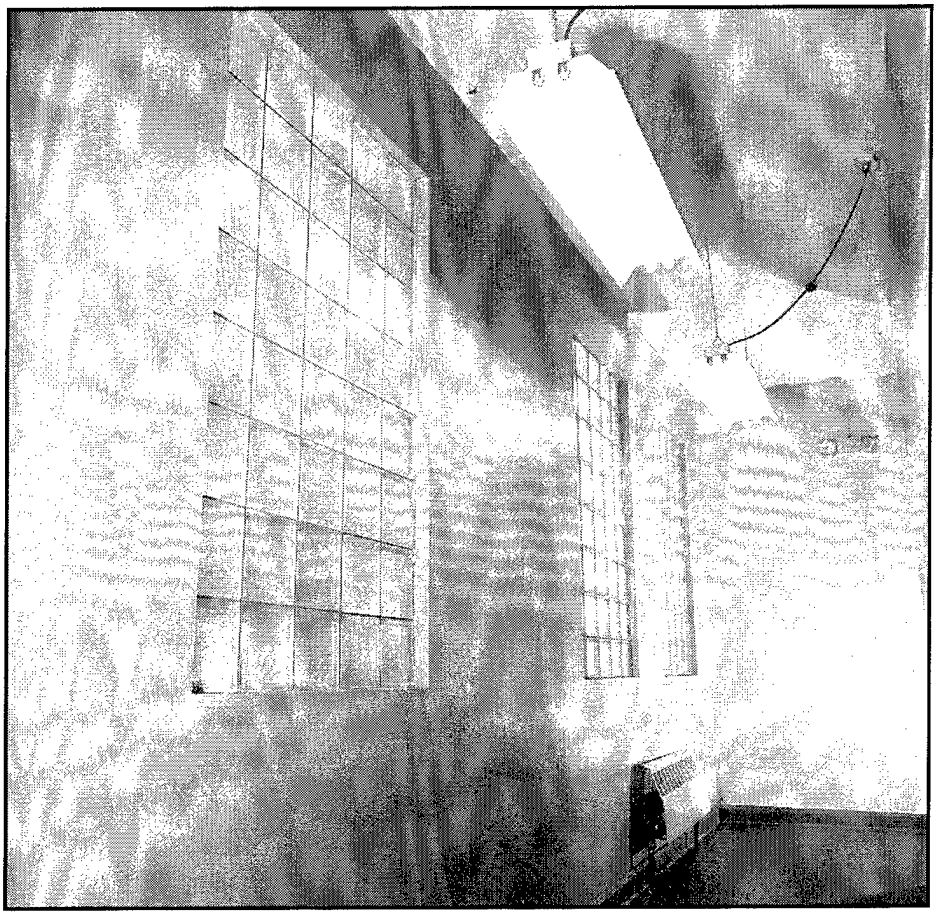


Figure V.179 5EP1778. Building S6286, Medical Detachment Mess and Kitchen, 800 Series, Type HMDM-460. Interior shot of glass block windows on northwest side of building. Roll 1H, Exposure 9.

Nurses Mess and Kitchen S6221

Nurses Mess and Kitchen S6221 is the only one of its Type (HNM-220) at the OHC. The building originally contained a kitchen and dining room, dishwashing areas, rooms for the storage of food and supplies, bathrooms, and an office.

The building has a T-shaped, almost symmetrical one-story structure. It has a moderate-pitch cross-gable roof with dormers. Its painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized door and window openings that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature. A one-story corridor at the center of the building's east side links it to a second similar corridor that extends between S6220 with S6222, and with S6224 to the east.

The building's overall dimensions are 100'-0" x 98'-4". The main building area measures 100'-0" x 32'-4" and the wing measures 66'-0" x 32'-4". The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete exterior walls, and piers. The foundation walls are one foot thick and rise from the footings to approximately 6" above grade. The piers help support the floor. A basement room under the west wing has an exterior entrance and holds mechanical equipment. Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with light-colored lead-based paint, which has been re-coated with successive paint jobs. Air vents occur at regular intervals along the first-floor line. These are covered with metal grates.

The structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls. The west wall of the main (former dining area) space does not break at the wing, but continues uninterrupted. This effectively divides the building into two structural volumes. The floor system is wood-joist construction, covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. The roof is supported by free-span wood trusses that bear on the perimeter walls.

The building originally had four exterior entrances and one entrance from the corridor. All but one of the entrances were at first-floor level, which is several feet above original grade. The grade has since been altered. One entrance opened to the basement. The single doorway on the north end of the crossbar of the T has been blocked shut. A long wood awning set on 3"-diameter metal posts extends from the west (main) entrance to the sidewalk that parallels Woodfill Road. Both the sealed north entrance and the intact south entrance have pre-cast concrete stairs with iron railings. The basement entrance sits on the north side of the wing and has a small landing at the bottom of 13 concrete steps.

The east (corridor) entrance has a set of metal doors. The south entrance has a single metal door. The west (main) entrance at the base of the T has a set of glass doors and opens at grade to a vestibule. The remaining four entrances have metal frames and non-original metal doors. All have simple punched openings with plain pre-cast reinforced-concrete lintels or cinder block, and concrete sills. The doors are outswinging.

Windows consist of double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights. These are similar in size, appear in almost symmetrical configurations, and are regularly spaced around all sides of the building. They are set in simple punched openings. Plain lintels are reinforced pre-cast concrete or cinder block. Sills consist of a rowlock course of cinder bricks.

The north side of the building has eight windows, six on the eave wall and two on the gable wall. The west side has six, three on each eave wall flanking the vertical member of the T. The south side has seven on the eave wall and two on the gable end. The east side has four windows on each side of the corridor. Two windows that once flanked the west entry have been blocked shut. Many remaining windows have metal expanded-mesh security screens covering them.

The crawlspace is accessed from the exterior through 3′-0" x 2′-0" openings. These sit off-center at grade level on each of the north and south gable walls. They have concrete lintels and wood access doors.

The cross-gable roof is moderately pitched and supported by wood-trussed rafters. Two louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents are symmetrically arranged on each roof slope. Additional louvered triangular vents sit under the three gable peaks. Boxed eaves overhang 6" on the eave sides. A simple cornice consists of a single 1" x 12" board topped with a strip of crown molding. The gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. The original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles.

Building S6221 has been remodeled several times, and none of the original interior finishes or materials are visible. Its current finishes include carpeting, gypsum board wall paneling, paint, and acoustical ceiling tile. The originally open dining areas in the wings have been partially enclosed on the north and fully enclosed on the south. These enclosures form a wide east-west hallway from the west wing entrance to the east corridor entrance. The former kitchen and food preparation room walls have been removed and are now part of an open office that extends from two storage rooms near the men's restroom to the partially enclosed storage area in the north wing. Cinder block walls that originally formed the east and west kitchen walls have been partially or fully removed. Both original bathrooms have been enlarged. Two service windows in the former dishwashing room have been bricked shut. The room is now used for storage. The building's original 10′-1"-high ceilings have been lowered to 8′-9".

The only stairwells on S6221 are those that lead to the basement entrance. A hatch access to the crawlspace is located at grade level on the south gable wall. The corridor leading to the north-south corridor between S6220 and S6222 is accessed from the east entrance. This corridor has a ceiling height of 10′-1" and is 9′-8" wide.

Original flooring materials were smoothed concrete, asphalt tile, and stained and varnished wood. The floor was carpeted and tiled during the 1973 conversion. The original wall and ceiling finishes consisted of painted cinder block and painted gypsum board. Interiors were

finished in flat or glossy enamel-based off-white colors. These surfaces have since been repainted.

Original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4" wood sills. Many of these casings and sills remain, though most of the doors and all of the windows have been replaced with modern aluminum windows. All of the casings have been repainted. Scuttles to the attic and crawlspace are located in the hallway and utility rooms. The original trim work consisted of the door and window casings and wood base molding. The base molding has one typical 6" piece of base molding covered with a 1" bullnose strip at the floor line. This was typically originally stained and varnished, or painted.

The building's heat is supplied through metal steam grills (radiators) supplied by the OHC's own central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and corridor. Window air conditioners were installed in S6221 in 1979. Evaporative coolers were installed in 1987. Sprinkler heads from the building's original fire sprinkler system are visible in the ceiling tile.

According to Real Property Records, Building S6221 served as a Nurses Mess for at least two decades. It has also been used as a Nurses Mess Hall, Records Center, and Pharmacy. In 1953 one wood stair at each of the north and south entrances was replaced with a concrete stoop. In 1973 the building was converted to a Records Office and Pharmacy. Kitchen equipment, including a stove chimney vent, was removed. Walls defining the kitchen and serving area were demolished. Parts of the dining space were partitioned, creating two large rooms on either side of an open central corridor. With the conversion, the former west-facing service entry became the primary entrance. Soil infill raised the level of an original driveway adjacent to the loading dock to floor level. Two bathroom windows that formerly flanked the west entry were removed, and metal security screens were attached to the remaining windows.

From 1977 until the present, the building has been used as a Medical Supply Warehouse, storing and dispensing medical materials. Air coolers were installed on the first floor in 1979. In August 1987 air conditioning and additional evaporative coolers were added. The building's windows were replaced in 1987-1988.

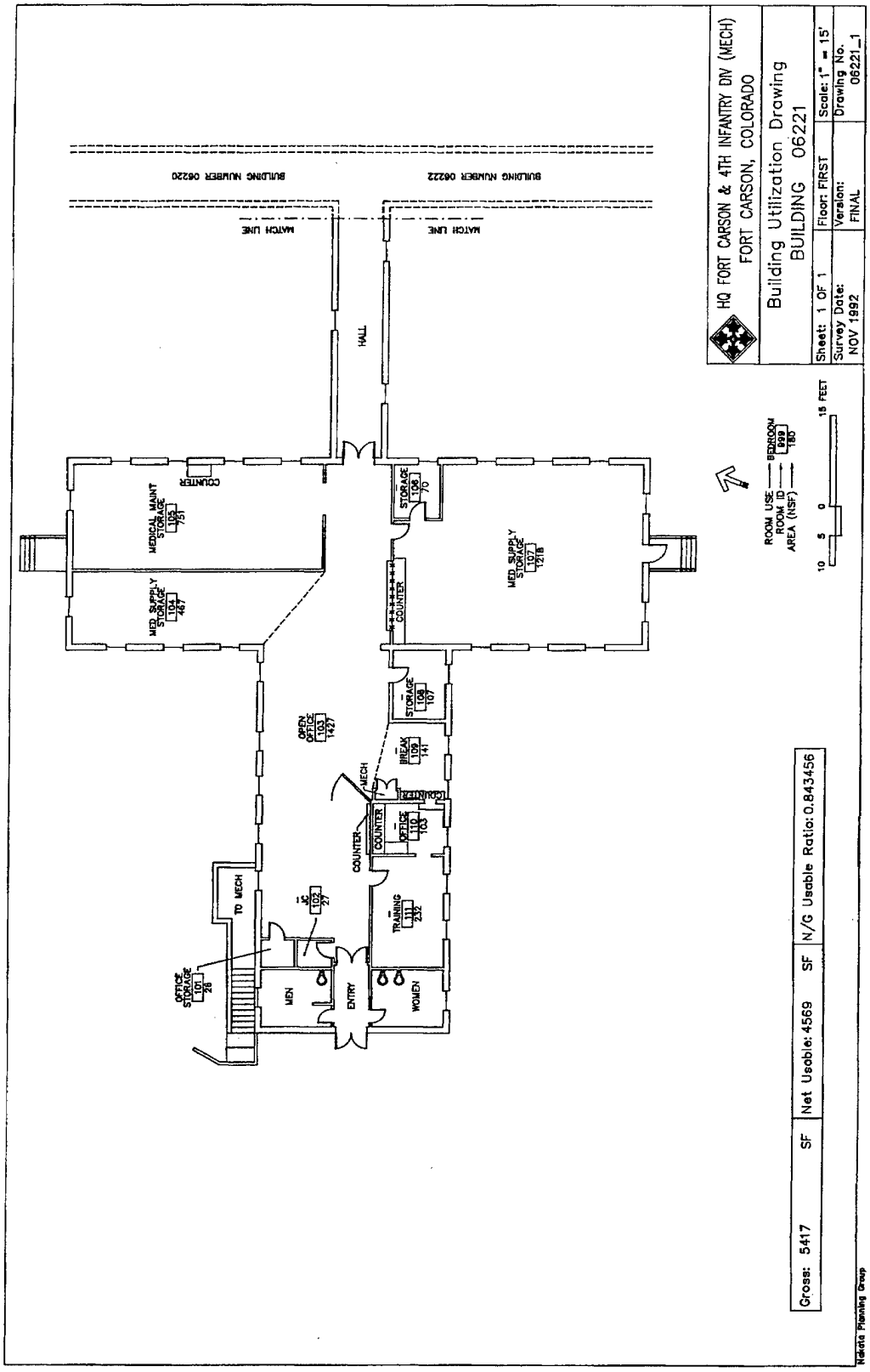


Figure V.180 5EP1778. Floor plan for Building S6221, Nurses Mess and Kitchen, BUD Series, 1992.

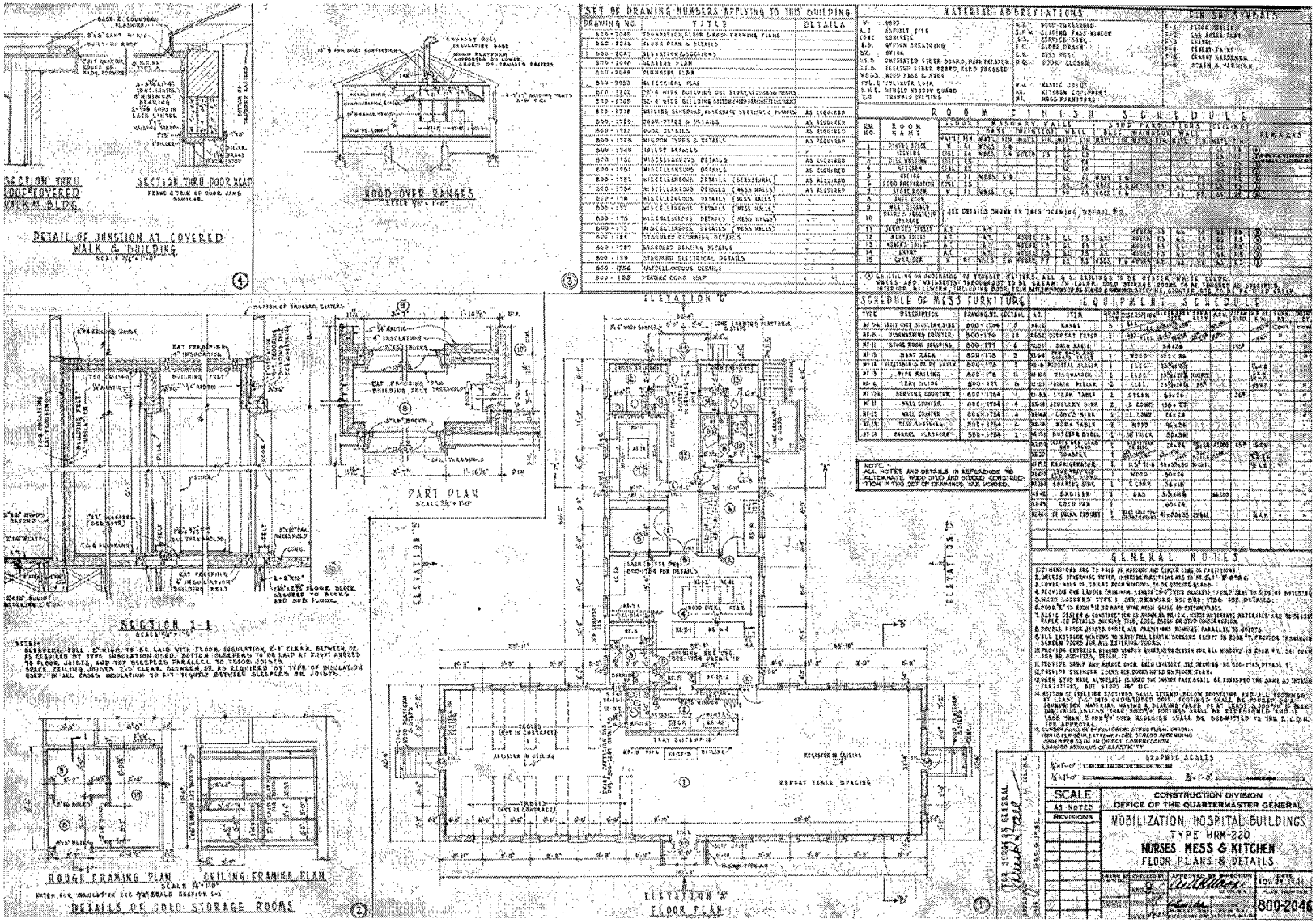


Figure V.181 5EP1778. Floor plans and details for Building S6221, Nurses Mess and Kitchen, 800 Series, Type HNM-220, Plan 800-2046.

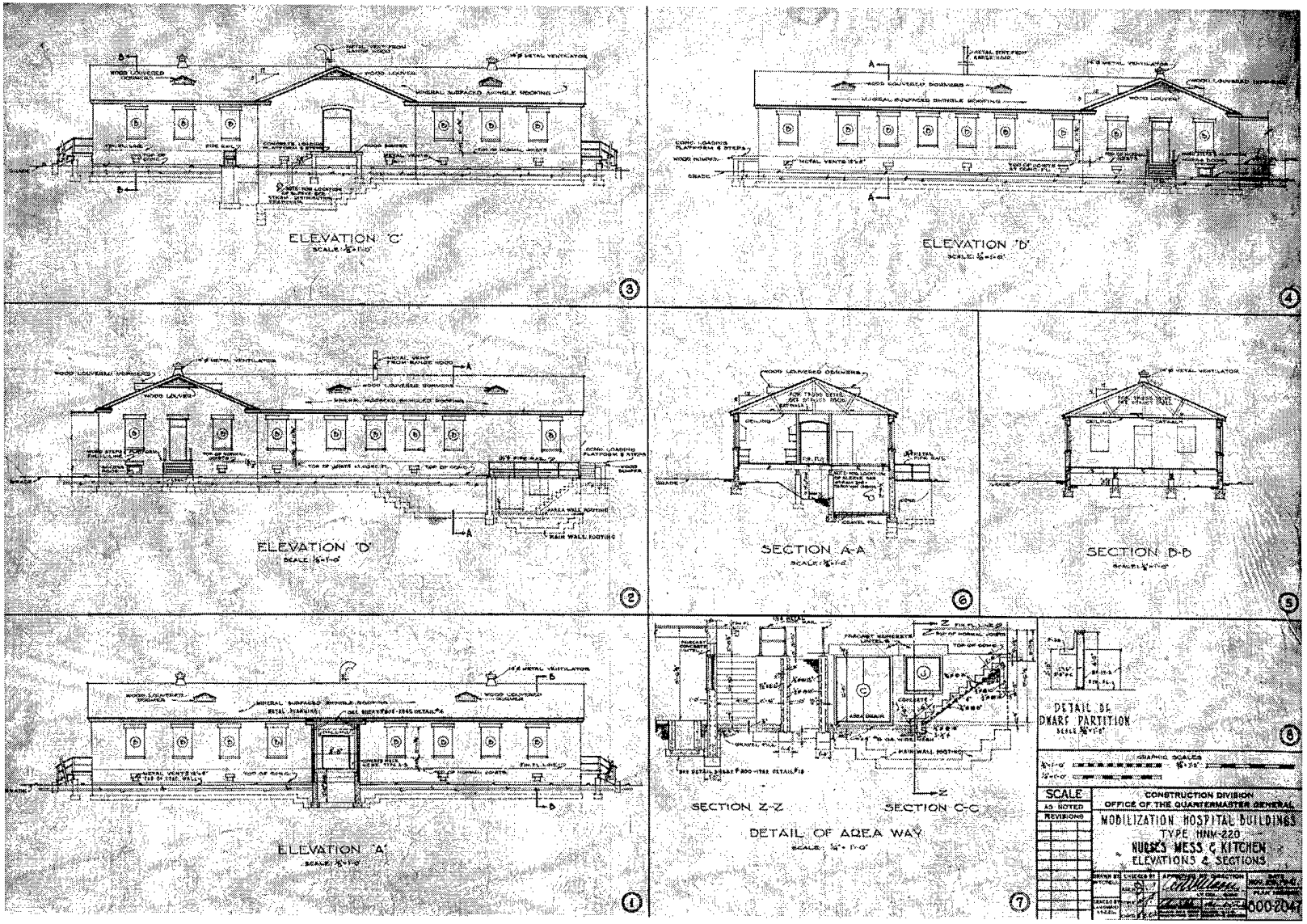


Figure V.182 5EP1778. Elevations and sections for Building S6221, Nurses Mess and Kitchen, 800 Series, Type HNM-220, Plan 800-2047.

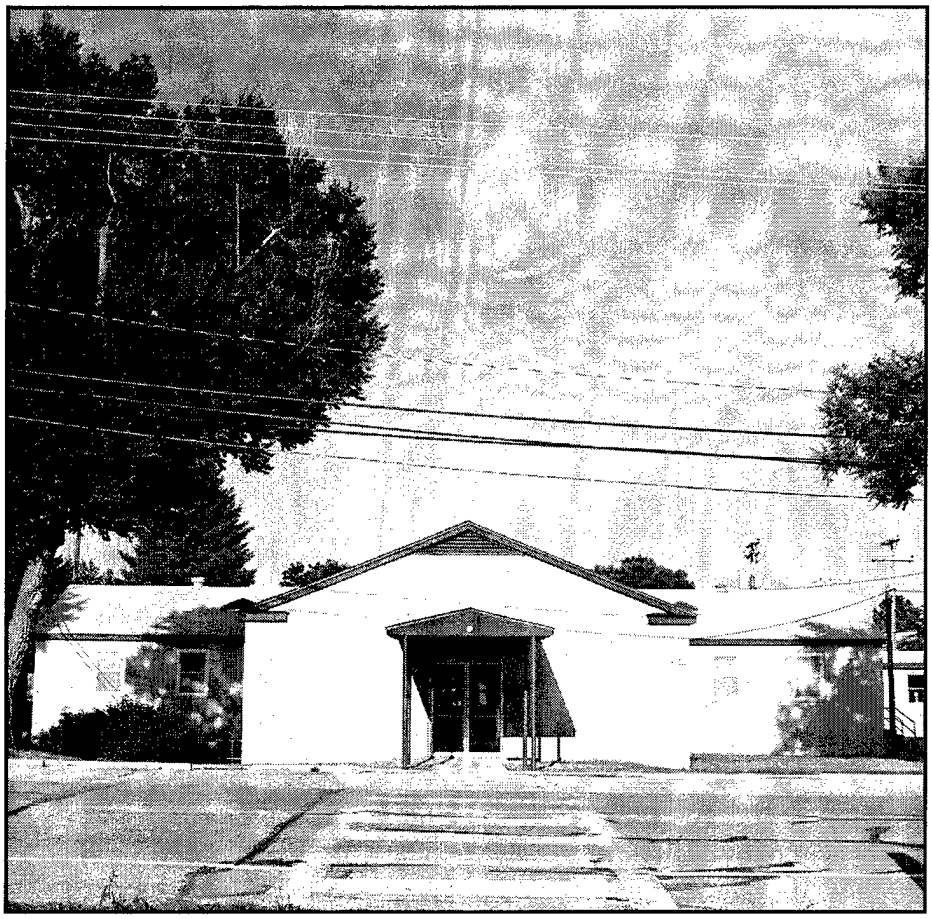


Figure V.183 5EP1778. Building S6221, Nurses Mess and Kitchen, 800 series, Type HNM-220. West face. Roll 111, Exposure 3.

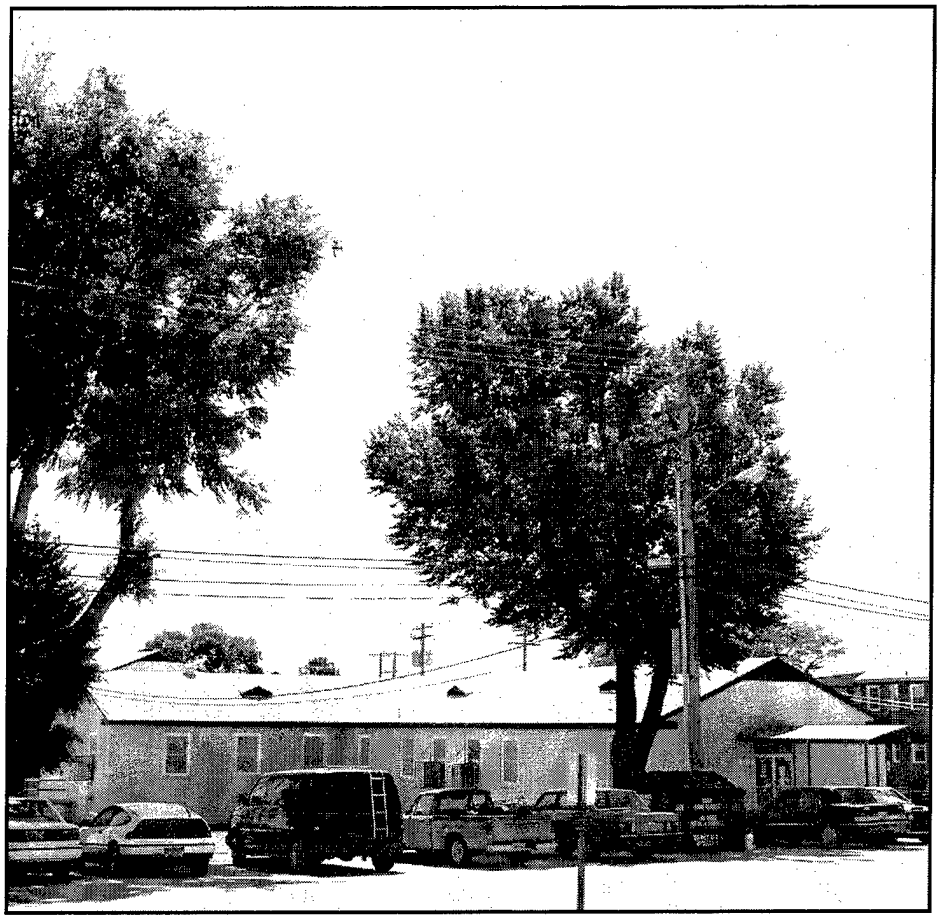


Figure V.184 5EP1778. Building S6221, Nurses Mess and Kitchen, 800 series, Type HNM-220. Three-quarter view of north and west faces. Roll 11, Exposure 10.

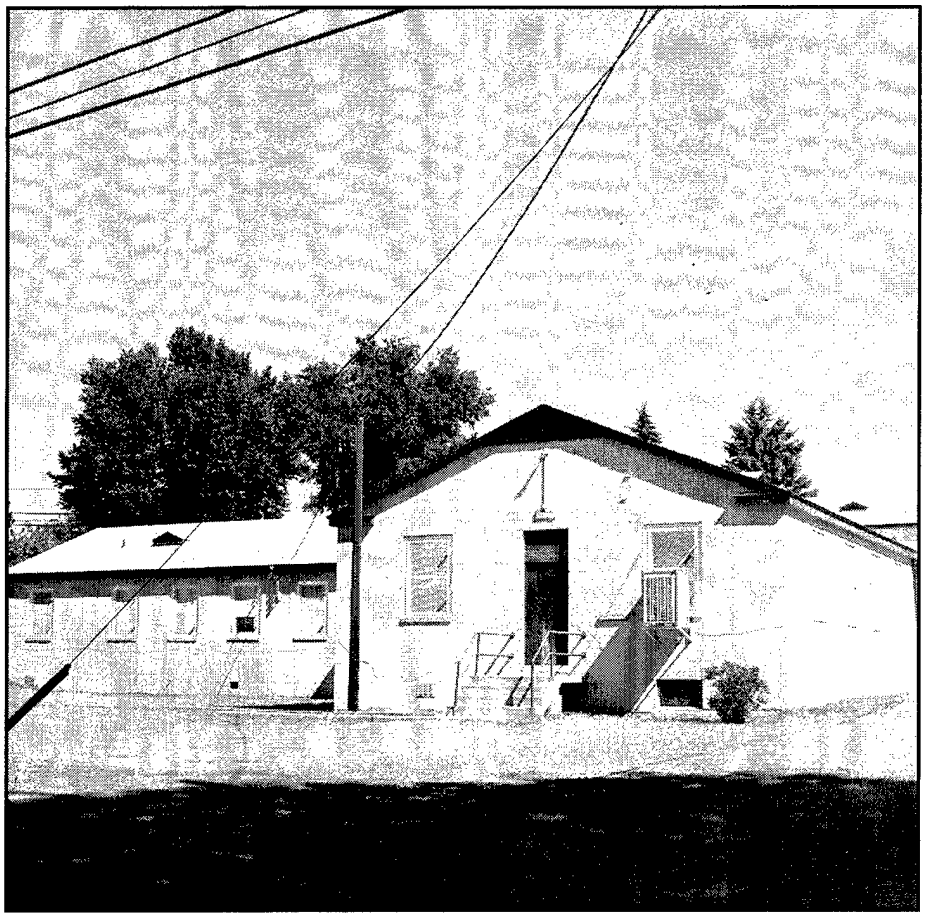


Figure V.185 5EP1778. Building S6221, Nurses Mess and Kitchen, 800 Series, Type HNM-220. Three-quarter view of south and east faces. Roll 1I, Exposure 3.

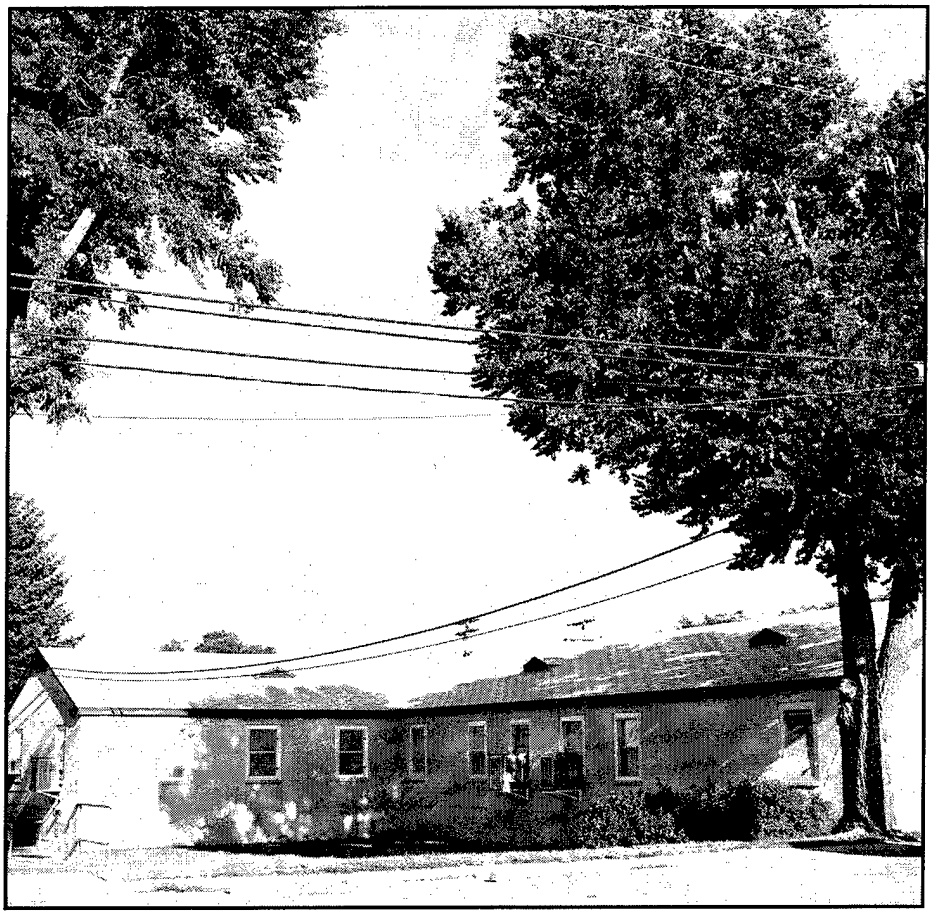


Figure V.186 5EP1778. Building S6221, Nurses Mess and Kitchen, 800 Series, Type HNM-220. North and west face of north wing. Roll 10I, Exposure 11.

Patients Mess and Kitchen S6250

Patients Mess and Kitchen S6250 is the only example of its Type (HPM-600) at the OHC. This building originally contained a kitchen, two dining rooms, dishwashing areas, rooms for the storage of food and supplies, and offices for the Supply Sergeant, Mess Officer, and their assistants.

The building has the most complex form at the OHC. Its form is roughly that of an I, though the upright portion of the I extends beyond the horizontal upper crossbar. The horizontal upper crossbar constitutes the building's largest volume, and is considered the main building. The upright portion of the I that extends above this horizontal crossbar is considered the offset. The lower horizontal crossbar and the upright portion of the I that joins the upper and lower crossbars are considered wings. The building is single story. It has moderate-pitch gable roofs with louvered triangular eyebrow dormers. A one-story corridor links the building at the center of its north offset to a second, similar corridor connecting S6252 with S6262. Beyond this intersection sit buildings S6260 and S6226.

The 46′-2" width of the principal building masses is wider than that of typical 800 Series buildings. The building's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows and the vertical pilasters set on the building's eave walls. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature.

The building's overall dimensions are 226′-2" x 186′-9". The main building's dimensions are 226′-2" x 46′-2". The offset measures 40′-0" x 46′-2". The lower horizontal crossbar wing measures 150′-3" x 46′-2". The upright portion between crossbars measures 54′-6" x 46′-2". The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls, and piers. The foundation walls are one foot thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. A 7′-deep trench bisects the crawlspace under the building from east to west. This trench provides access to utilities. Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. Air vents occur at regular intervals along the first-floor line. These are covered with metal grates.

The structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, and piers. Eave walls contain cinder block pilasters on their exterior sides. These provide additional support and visual relief. Cinder block fire walls divide the building's interior into a series of smaller spaces. These fire walls occur at the junctions of the building's principal masses, enclosing the kitchen and south offset vestibule. The floor systems are wood joist, set on 1′-4" or 2′-0" centers. These bear on interior, built-up longitudinal beams. The beams in turn bear on the foundation piers. Floor joists are covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. Some portions of the roof are supported by free-span wood-trussed rafters that bear only on the free-span perimeter wall pilasters. Other portions of the roof are supported by rafters that bear on both the exterior walls and on longitudinal beams. The beams transfer loads to foundation

piers via solid wood pillars. Interior partitions are constructed of 2" x 4" wood studs on 2'-0" centers. Floor joists are doubled under these partitions.

There are at least ten exterior entrances and one entrance from the corridor. A possible eleventh exterior entrance faces west on the south wing. Three entrances (including the corridor entrance) enter the building's north offset. Four enter the main building portion of S6250. The remainder enter the south, food storage wing. Three of the building's entrances are primarily for deliveries, seven are primarily pedestrian entrances. All occur at first-floor level.

In 1969 wood vestibules were added to the building's two north-facing exterior entrances. Both vestibules are small, simple, shed-roofed enclosures that sit atop the flat stoop portion of the concrete stairs. Each has painted horizontal clapboard siding. A metal awning over the east-facing entrance and stoop was also constructed at that time. Each of the stoops at these entrances has metal pipe railings. The third north-facing entrance is enclosed by the corridor, which is constructed of cinder block.

The main portion of the building has four entrances. One is centered on each of the east and west gable walls. Additional entrances flank the upright portion of the building, one on each side. Each has a concrete or wood stoop and metal pipe railings.

The south wing (lower horizontal crossbar) has three entrances. Two docks sit against this wing's south wall. These are constructed of poured concrete. One measures 12'-8" x 5'-8". The other measures 73'-6" x 10'-0". Both have wood bumpers. The smaller dock is at the western edge of the south side of the south wing. It has a set of west-facing poured-concrete stairs. It has a pipe railing. The larger dock is at the easternmost edge of the south wing. This dock has pre-cast concrete stairs at its east and west ends. It also has a steel overhead rail, once used to transfer foodstuffs from truck to door.

Building S6250 contains an unusual number of entrances. Its fenestration occurs frequently and with great regularity, due in part to the limiting presence of the pilasters. All openings are set in simple, punched openings with plain, reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels.

All entrances are at floor level. Door openings have concrete sills. Interior doorways designed to have rowlocked brick arched lintels instead have horizontal lintels. All doors are replacements, constructed of wood or metal. Some have metal screen doors. The doors sit in replacement metal frames.

Those entrances on the north offset have double doorways (though they are now approached through the non-original wood vestibules, which have single exterior doorways). The four entrances to the main building portion of S6250 have single doorways. These have transom openings above the door openings, though most of the transom glass has been removed or covered. The three entrances to the south wing have double doorways.

The possible eleventh entrance consists of a door-size opening that has been bricked shut. This opening occurs on the west face of the south wing. It corresponds roughly to an exterior entrance seen on the original 800 Series floor plan (see drawing 800-2061), though it occurs in a slightly different location and appears in actuality less than half the width of the plan entrance.

All windows are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights. Window sills consist of a rowlock course of cinder bricks. They are 5′-6" tall. They occur in 2′, 3′, and 4′ widths. The window pattern is determined by the presence and spacing of the pilasters. There are two windows between each set of pilasters, and one window on each end. This pattern is continued even on walls without pilasters.

The lower crossbar has nine south-facing windows and six north-facing windows. The upper crossbar has 23 south-facing windows and 26 north-facing windows. The south side of the upper crossbar has an additional boarded window space. The total number of west-facing windows is 19. One additional window opening is closed with concrete masonry units. The total number of east-facing windows is 14. There are also two louvered metal vents. The two wood entrance vestibules of the north offset hide what the building plans indicate are single east- and west-facing windows.

The crawlspace is accessed from the exterior through 3′-0" wide by 2′-0" high openings. One such opening sits centered at grade level on each of the east and west gable walls of the main building. These have concrete lintels and wood access doors.

The gable roofs are moderately pitched and supported by wood trusses and rafters. The raftered roofs have catwalks, accessed by ceiling scuttles in the building's hallways. The 4/12 slope of the north offset's roof peaks lower than the 5/12 slope of the remaining portions of the roofs. A 5/12 slope is typical of most 800 Series roofs at the OHC. Louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents are symmetrically arranged on the roof slopes of the main building, the south horizontal crossbar wing, and the north offset. Additional louvered wood vents sit under the gable peaks. The boxed eave overhangs 6" on the north and south sides. The gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. The cornice consists of a single 1" x 12" board topped with a strip of crown molding. At least six round metal roof ventilators remain. Three metal exhaust ducts that once sat over the upright crossbar portion of the building have been removed. The original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles.

The current layout of the interior spaces still reflects the functionality of the building's original purpose. The wide and uninterrupted spaces within S6250 are some of the largest at the OHC. The building has been partially carpeted, and lowered ceilings have been installed. Many original building wall finishes remain intact. Original freezer doors and kitchen equipment are still present. The original finishes within the corridor have been replaced with wood paneled wainscot, wallpaper, and white linoleum.

The building is roughly symmetrical about the north-south axis. The main building consists of two large rooms that function as mess halls. These rooms are separated by serving and dishwashing areas. The offset north of this room contains offices and a central double-loaded hall that leads to the corridor. The upright portion of the building's I plan contains the kitchen. The south wing, or lower crossbar portion of the building contains food storage rooms. There are no stairwells in the building.

The corridor is accessed from the north entrance door. This corridor has a ceiling height of 10'-1" and is 9'-7" wide. It has a gable roof over its original flat roof.

The original flooring material in the kitchen area was finished concrete. "Wet" rooms like bathrooms and janitor's closets had asphalt tile. The remainder of the spaces were finished with wood. Some of the flooring has since been carpeted. The entry, kitchen, dishwashing, and food preparation areas were finished with brick. The remainder of the building's walls and all ceilings were covered with gypsum sheathing. Walls with gypsum sheathing also had a wainscot of pressed fiber board. Ceilings and walls were finished with both flat and glossy enamel-based off-white paints. Some ceilings have been covered with the addition of suspended ceiling tile. The roof trusses above the kitchen area were painted and left exposed.

Original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4"-thick wood sills. Many of these casings and sills remain, though most of the doors have been replaced, and one window has been bricked closed. Scuttles that give access to the attic and crawlspace are located in the hallways. Original trim work consisted of the door and window casings and wood base molding. The base molding typically has one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line. Much of this molding is intact. The exposed trusses, though utilitarian in appearance and function, are unique among the OHC 800 Series buildings evaluated for this report.

The building's heat is supplied by the OHC's own central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and corridor. Heat radiates through metal steam grills (radiators) and ceiling-mounted "Unit Heaters." Air coolers were installed in S6250 in 1979.

According to Real Property Records and Spevak (1995:vol. 2) Building S6250 has served as a Patient Mess and Kitchen, a Classroom, and an Enlisted Persons Mess. In 1953 six original wood stairs were replaced with concrete stairs. These replacement stairs sit on both sides of the north offset, on the east gable walls of both horizontal crossbars, and on both eave sides of the upright member. Two loading docks constructed of both poured and pre-cast concrete sit at the building's south side. These may also have been constructed in 1953.

The exterior of S6250 has otherwise seen moderate change since 1942. The roof has been resurfaced with three-tab asphalt shingles. Several roof ventilators and exhaust ducts have also been removed. A pitched roof was constructed over the original flat roof of the corridor, possibly in 1986 when several other corridors were similarly modified.

The building's interior is also relatively unchanged. Its spaces have been used at times as classrooms, but this evidently did not impact the original character of the building. In 1978 the building's incandescent lighting fixtures were changed to fluorescent. Some rooms in the building received a suspended, paneled ceiling at this time. In 1979 ten air coolers were installed in windows throughout the building.

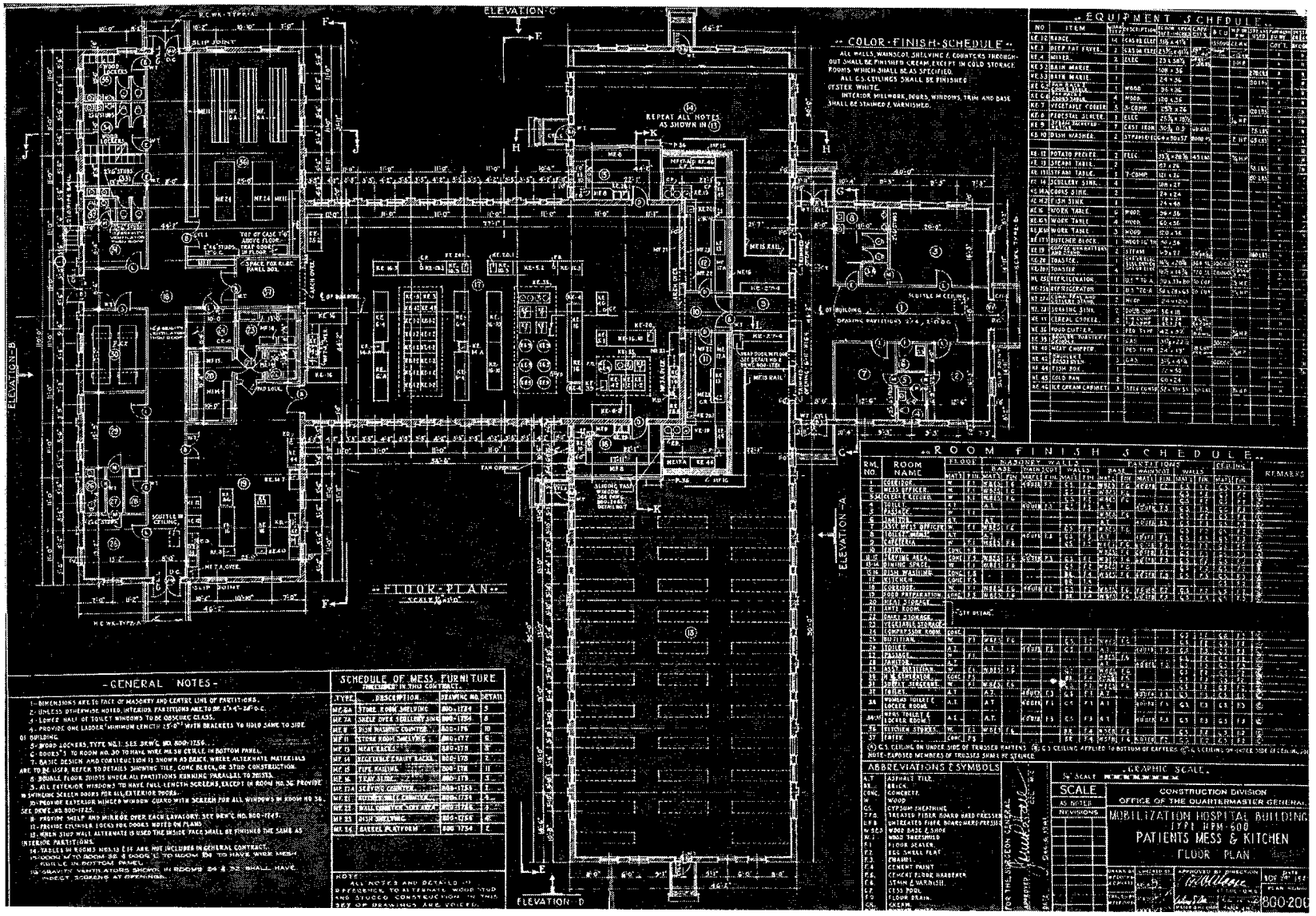


Figure V.187 5EP1778. Floor plan for Building S6250, Patients Mess and Kitchen, 800 Series, Type HPM-600, Plan 800-2061.

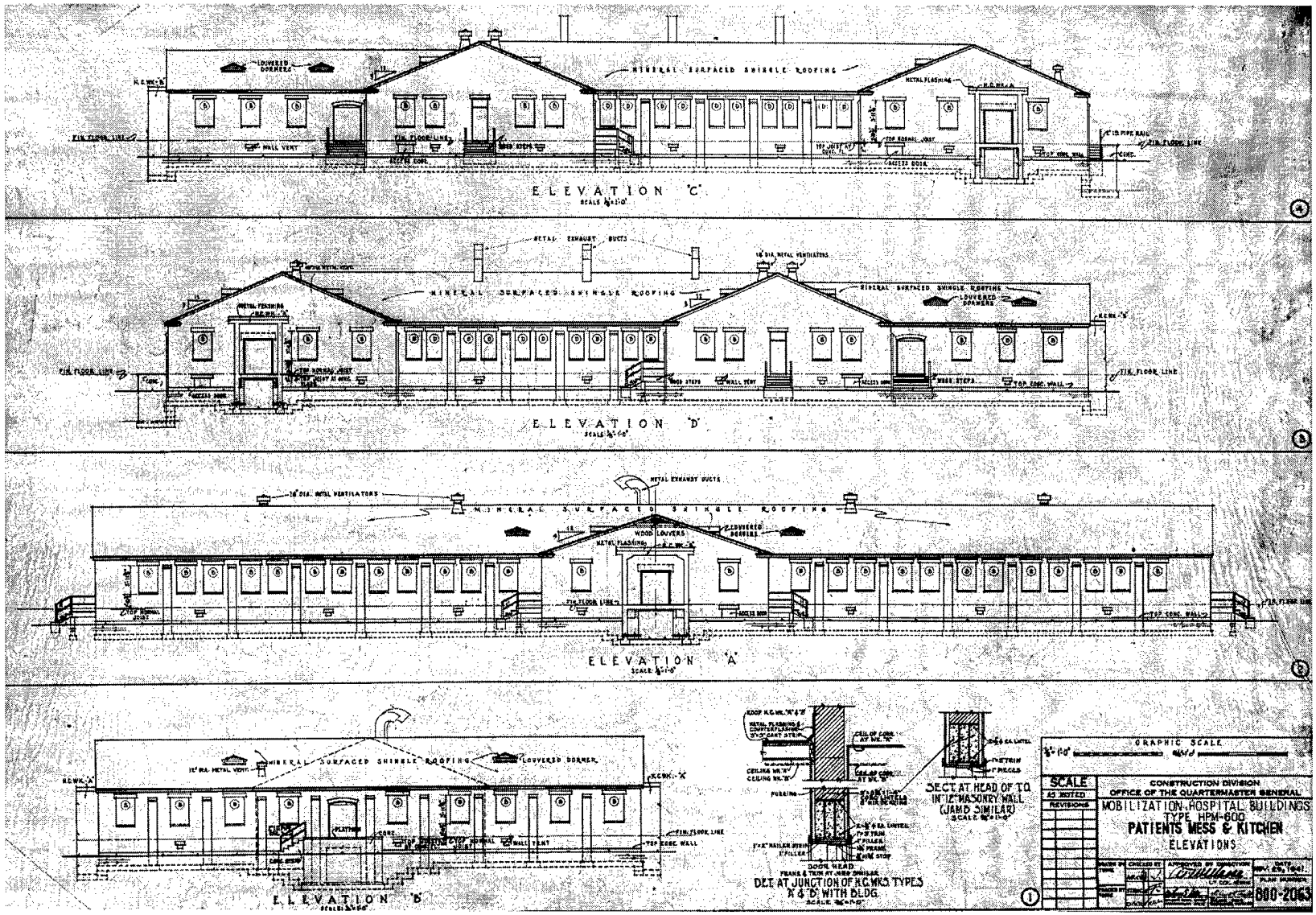


Figure V.188 5EP1778. Elevations for Building S6250, Patients Mess and Kitchen, 800 Series, Type HPM-600, Plan 800-2063.

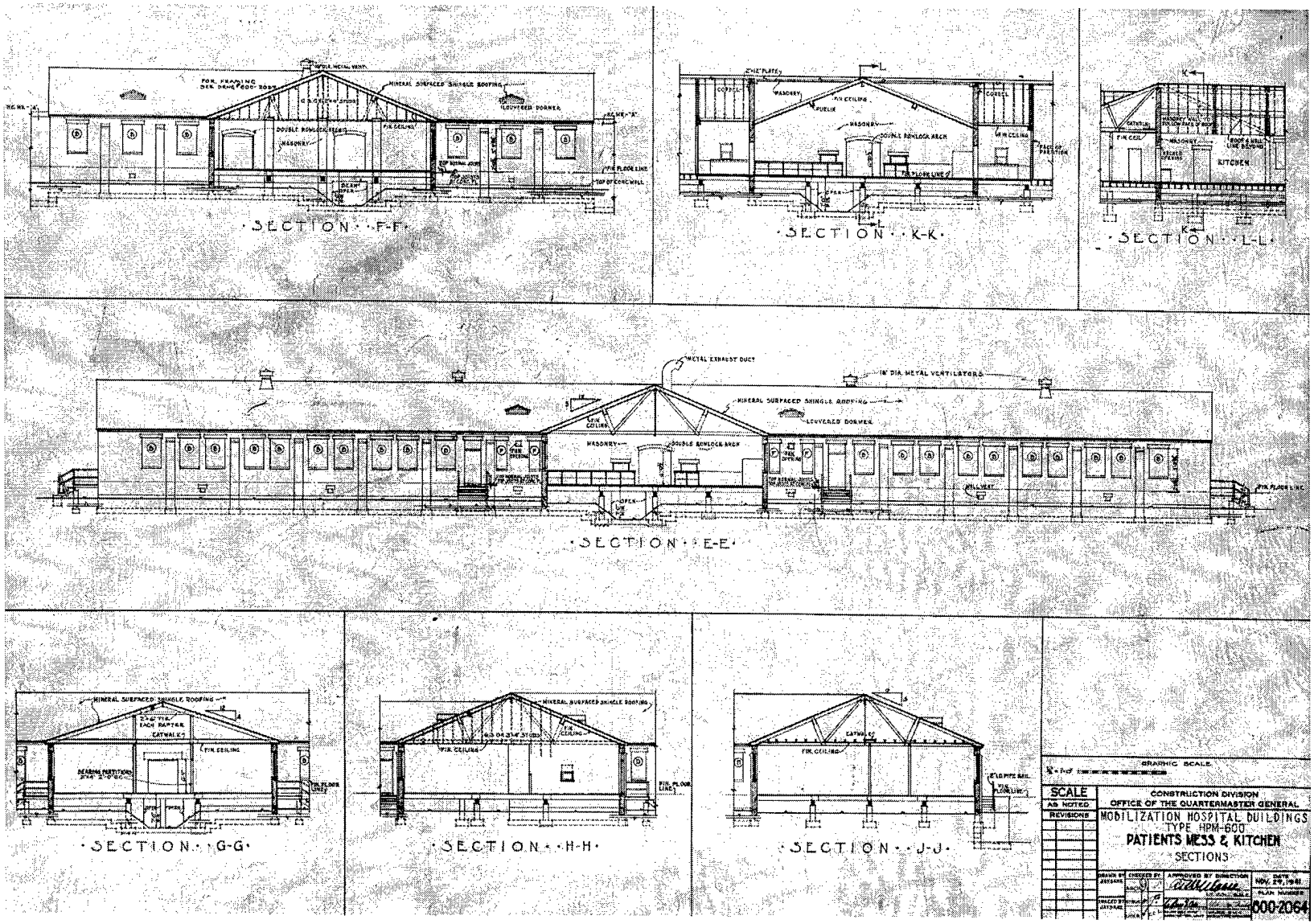


Figure V.189 5EP1778. Section plans for Building S6250, Patients Mess and Kitchen, 800 Series, Type HPM-600, Plan 800-2064.



Figure V.190 5EP1778. Building S6250, Patients Mess and Kitchens, 800 Series, Type HPM-600. Three-quarter view of north and east faces. Roll 1J, Exposure 1.

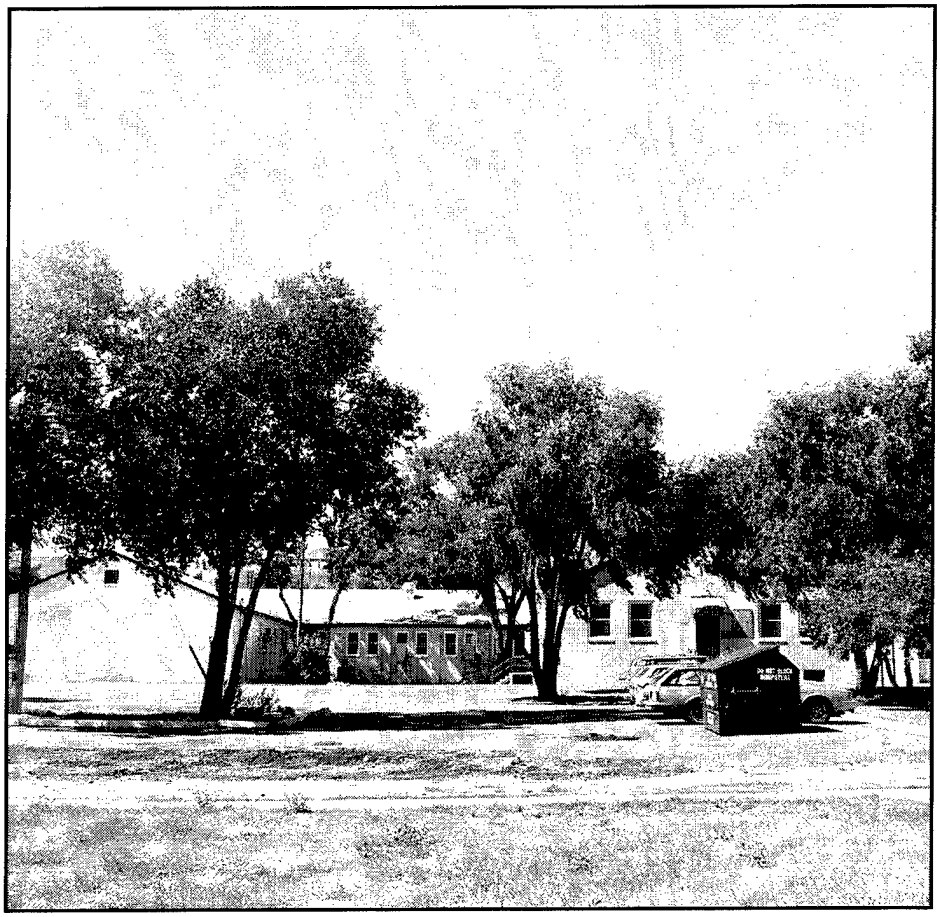


Figure V.191 5EP1778. Building S6250, Patients Mess and Kitchen, 800 Series, Type HPM-600. East face. Roll 1J, Exposure 5.

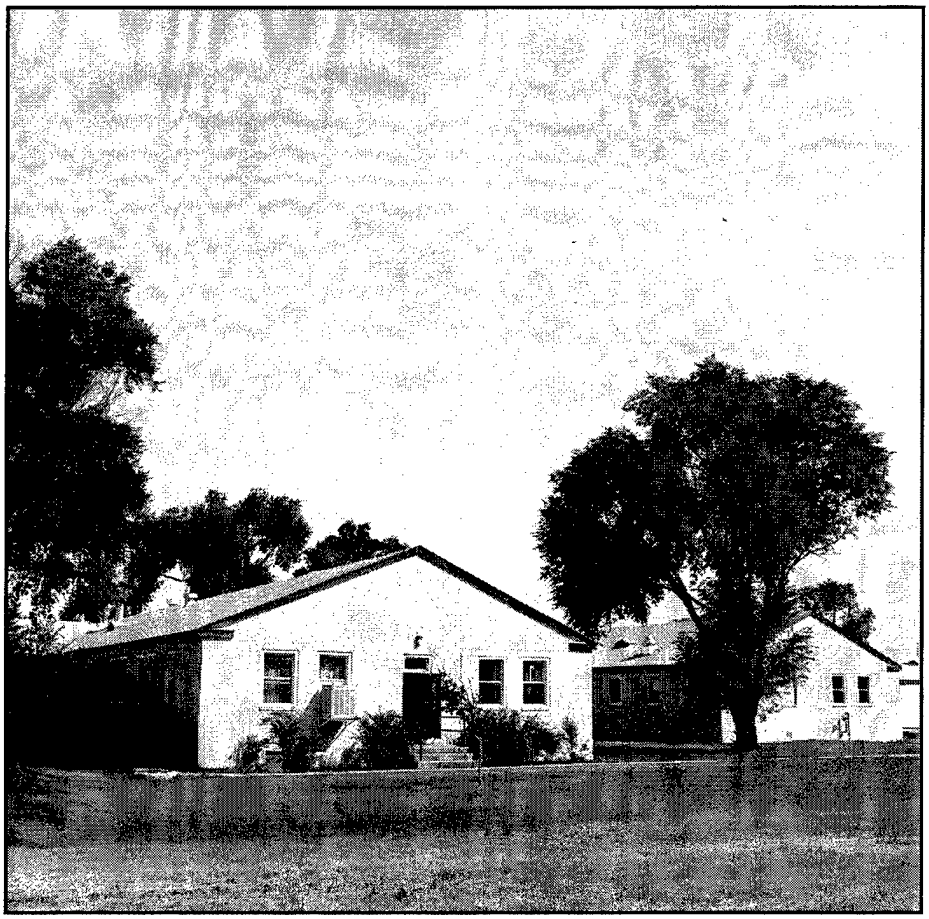


Figure V.192 5EP1778. Building S6250, Patients Mess and Kitchen, 800 Series, Type HPM-600. Three-quarter view of north and west faces (excludes northernmost west face). Roll 2J, Exposure 11.

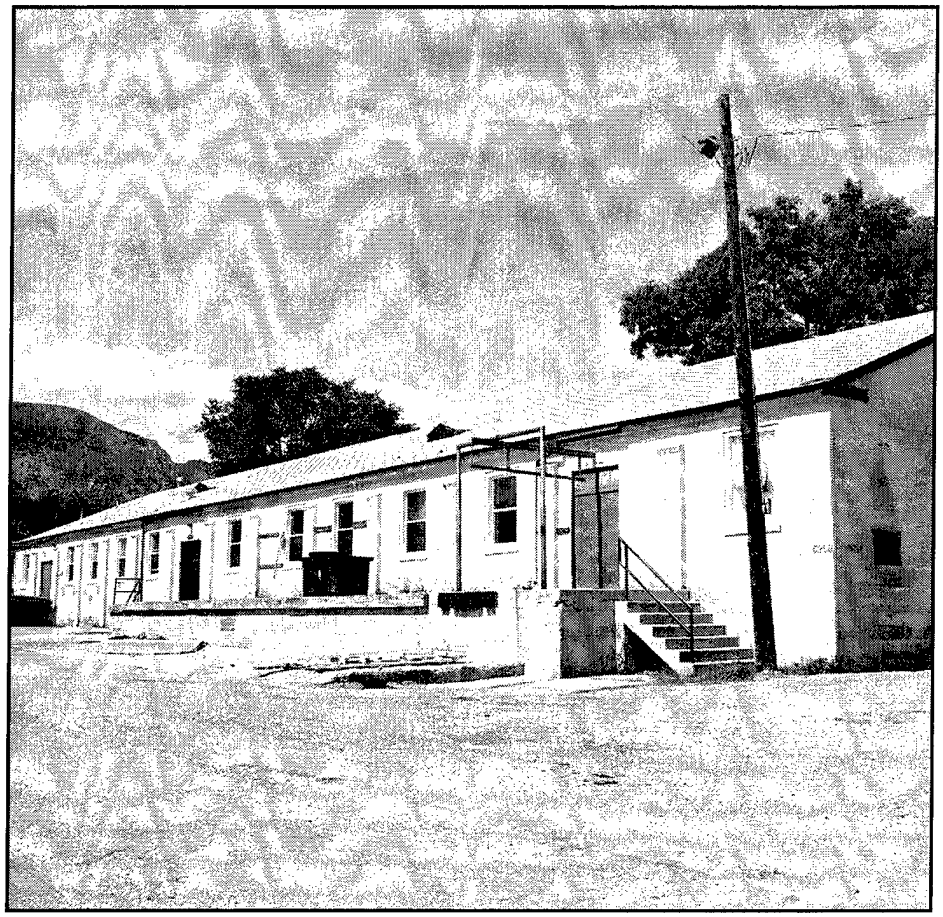


Figure V.193 5EP1778. Building S6250, Patients Mess and Kitchen, 800 Series, Type HPM-600. South face. Roll 2J, Exposure 3.

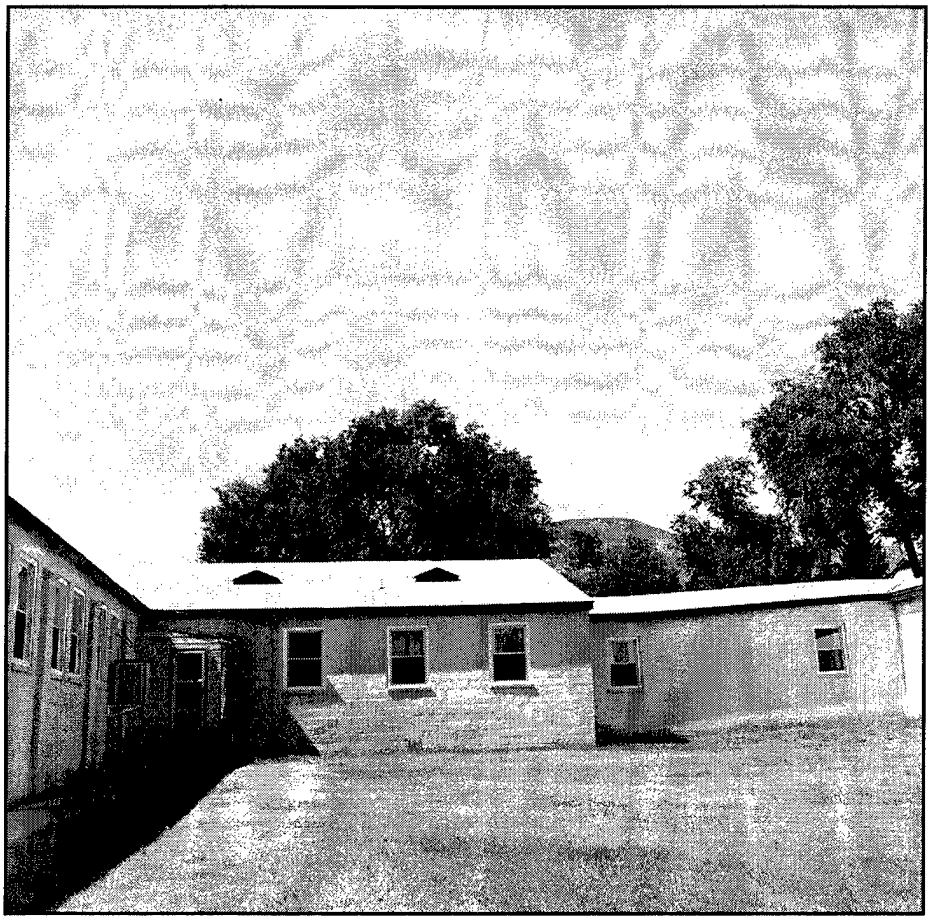


Figure V.194 5EP1778. Corridor connecting to northernmost wing of Building S6250, 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-B. Roll 1J, Exposure 10.

Recreation

Recreation buildings are those that contained hobby rooms, workshops, a theater, and other rehabilitation and relaxation programs for both patients and hospital staff. Two recreation buildings represent Types HMDR-1 (Hospital Medical Detachment Recreation) and HPRB-1 (Hospital Patients Recreation Building). See Table V.1 for a list of OHC functional categories, building numbers, and their corresponding plan construction codes.

The Hospital Post Exchange Building S6261 originally housed some recreational functions including libraries and a lunch room. These, however, were secondary to this building's function as a post exchange. As such, S6261 is defined as a Support Services building and described under this heading.

Buildings S6287 and S6251 are located near the center of the Hospital Complex. Though each building served a different recreational function, both were constructed as two-story buildings and both housed offices and facilities for recreational staff. Both were constructed using typical OHC 800 Series methods and materials, though S6251 has a theater space with a roof supported by free-span built-up wood trusses.

Today the two examples of recreation buildings at the Hospital Complex stand in stark contrast. Building S6287 serves as an administrative building. It contains modern offices and courtrooms and retains on its interior very little of its original stark character. Portions of S6251, however, still serve basically the building's original capacity. This building has changed little over time. Original interior spaces, materials, and finishes are intact.

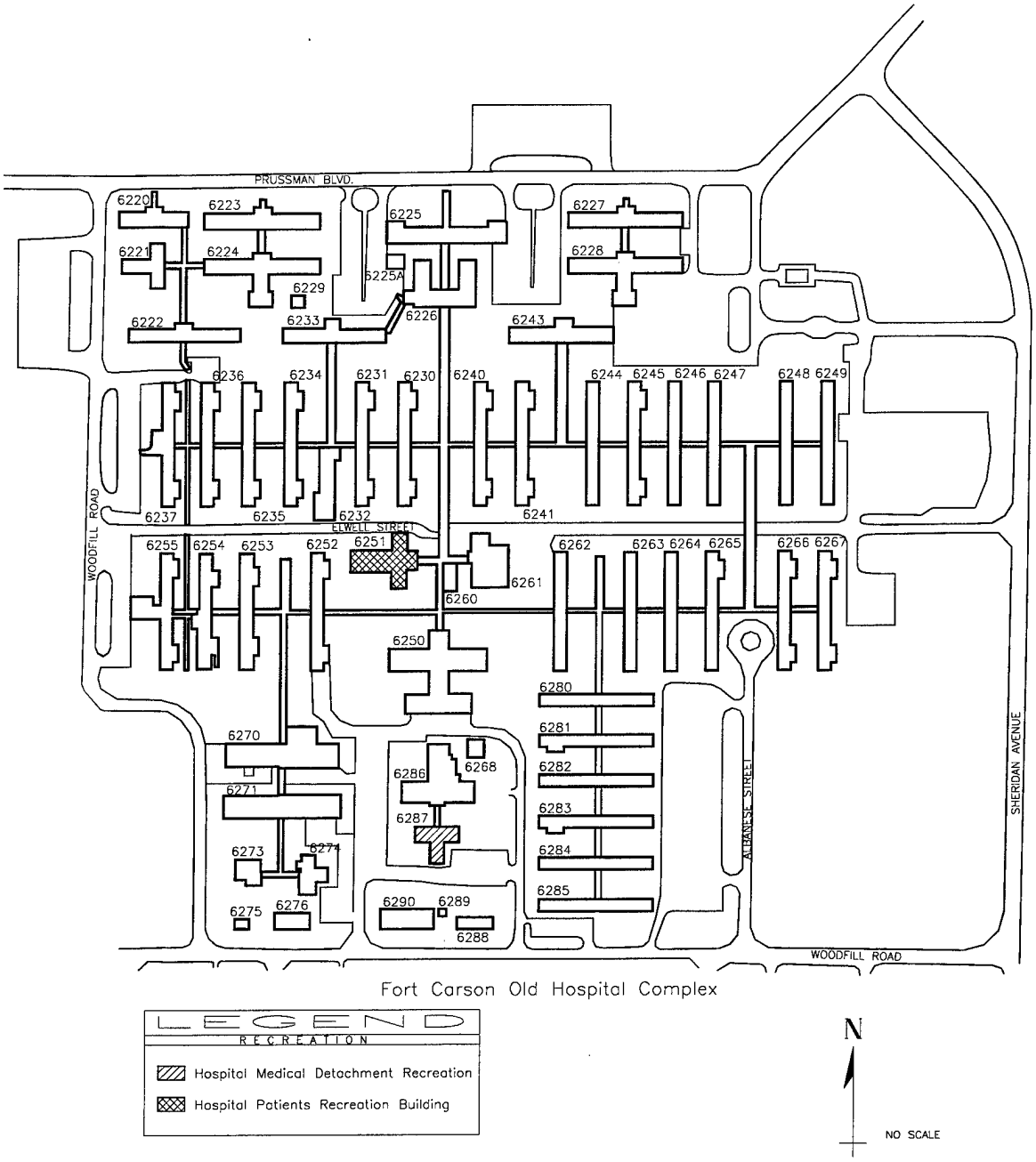


Figure V.195 Location of recreation buildings within the complex.

Hospital Medical Detachment Recreation S6287

Hospital Medical Detachment Recreation Building S6287 is the only one of its Type (HMDR-1) at the OHC, though its original plan and function were similar to that of the Post Exchange S6261 (Type HPE-1). Building S6261 incorporated a lunch room, PX (sales room), and various shops and storage rooms on its first floor. Building S6287 probably had a similar first-floor layout, though incomplete building plans make verification impossible. Both buildings had libraries and recreation (or Assembly) rooms on their second floors. Building S6287 also had a Billiard Room on this level.

S6287 is a T-shaped building. The principal mass is the horizontal crossbar of the T. The upright portion of the building's T shape is identified as the south wing. The building has a typical 800 Series appearance, which includes symmetrical two-story volumes with regularly spaced windows and a moderate-pitch gable roof with dormers. A one-story corridor links the building at the center of its north face to building S6286. The building's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and mesh-covered windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature.

The building's overall dimensions are 100′-4" x 80′-4". The main building measures 100′-4" x 32′-4". The south wing measures 48′-0" x 32′-4". The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls, and piers. The foundation walls are one foot thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. A crawlspace under the floor holds utilities. Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. Air vents occur at regular intervals at the lip of the foundation. These are covered with metal grates.

The structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, and piers. The floor systems are wood joist. These bear on interior, built-up longitudinal beams. The beams of the second floor transfer their loads to the foundation piers via solid wood pillars. Floor joists are covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. The roof is supported by wood-trussed rafters that bear on the perimeter walls. Interior wall partitions are constructed of 2" x 4" wood studs. Floor joists are doubled under the internal walls.

The building has three exterior entrances on the first floor, and one entrance from the corridor. Additional exterior entrances are located on the second floor and in the basement. In 1953 the wood stairs at the building's east gable wall were replaced with a concrete stoop. The wood stairs at two other entrances were replaced at an unknown date.

There is one south entrance centered in the south gable wall of the south wing. It has a 6′-0" x 5′-0" pre-cast concrete stoop with metal pipe railings. The single east entrance is centered on the main building's east gable wall. This has a similar stoop. There are two west entrances. One is centered on the main building's west gable wall. The topography at this entrance has been built up from normal grade to the level of the entrance sill. A concrete ramp leads to a 13′-8"

x 8'-0" concrete pad at the threshold. The second west entrance is at the bottom of a sub-grade flight of stairs that runs parallel and adjacent to the south wing's west wall. This entrance allows exterior access to S6287's basement pump room. The stairs are constructed of concrete and have a low pipe railing at their edge. The corridor entrance is centered on the building's north wall. This entrance is enclosed by the one-story cinder block corridor. The corridor itself has an east-facing entrance. This entrance has a concrete stoop. A reported corridor link between this and Building S6283 no longer exists.

The building's second-floor entrance is at the south end of the south wing's east wall. This entrance is accessed by climbing a metal ladder attached to the building wall. The ladder terminates at a small metal landing which is attached to the building wall. The metal ladder replaces an original wood ladder.

Window and door openings are typical. The regular and almost perfectly symmetrical placement of windows and doors reflects a simple interior layout. All entrances are at basement, first-, or second-floor level. None are at grade. The corridor and west entrances have double doors. The south and east first-floor entrances and the basement and second floor entrances all have single doors. All of the building's doors are metal replacements, set in replacement metal frames. All doors have plain, reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels and concrete sills. Original doors and frames were wood. All first-floor doors originally had transoms. These have been removed or covered with wood panels.

All windows are combination aluminum sash with three horizontal lights. Apparently the center light is an operable hopper, and the upper and lower lights are fixed. This window type is unique within the OHC. The 4'-0" x 5'-6" windows are set in the original simple punched openings with plain lintels of pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. Sills consist of a rowlock course of cinder bricks. First-floor windows have an expanded metal mesh covering them. The windows occur singly and in a fairly symmetrical pattern. The fenestration patterns between floors are similar, though not identical.

The building's north wall has nine windows on the second floor and eight on the first floor. The west wall has eight windows on the second floor, seven on the first floor. The south wall has nine windows on each floor. One window opening on the second floor has been filled with CMU block. One 4'-0" x 2'-0" basement window sits west of the south entrance. The east wall has seven windows on the second floor, six on the first floor. One window opening on the first floor has been filled with CMU block. All original, multi-light wood windows were replaced with aluminum windows in 1987-1988.

Building S6287 has a moderate-pitch gable roof supported by wood-trussed rafters. There are four louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents symmetrically arranged on the north slope. There are two similar dormers on each of the east, west and south slopes. Additional louvered vents sit under the gable peaks.

Boxed eaves overhang 6". Gable walls have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. The cornice consists of a single 1" x 12" board topped with a strip of crown molding. All original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing on the gable roofs has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles.

The building's interior has seen extensive change. The current layout of the interior space no longer reflects the building's original purpose. Much of the building was remodeled in 1952, and most original finishes and materials were removed or covered. The building's core where the wing intersects the main building holds the bathrooms, vertical circulation, closets, and utility rooms. A doubly loaded 7'-wide corridor bisects each wing of the building. Courtrooms now occupy the first and second floors of the building's east end and the first floor of its south wing. The stairwell's original 2" x 4" wood railings have been replaced with rounded wood railings, and its stair treads have been covered with rubber.

The corridor is accessed from the building's north entrance door. This corridor has a vaulted ceiling with a height of 10'-1". It is 9'-7" wide. Its interior has not been maintained and much of the original finish has been removed. The space is now used for storage.

The 17'-4" x 10'-11" basement pump room retains its unfinished concrete floor and walls. The room had no access from S6287's interior. A small hatch in the room's east wall provides access to the crawlspace.

Original flooring materials were asphalt tile and wood. These have been covered with carpet. Most walls had an original finish of gypsum sheathing. Utility rooms and halls had a wainscot of treated and untreated pressed fiber board. Most ceilings originally had painted gypsum sheathing. The stairwell walls and ceilings were finished with cement plaster. Ceilings, walls, and wainscot were painted with both flat and glossy enamel-based off-white paints. The wainscot has been replaced and the wall and ceiling surfaces have been repainted. The original 10'-1"-high ceilings have been lowered with suspended ceiling tile.

Original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4"-thick wood sills. Many window casings and sills remain, though most of the doors and their trim work have been removed or replaced. Original trim work consisted of the door and window casings and wood base molding. Utility rooms had an asphalt tile base. Wood base molding has one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line. This is intact, though its original stain and varnish finish has been covered with paint.

The building's heat was supplied by the OHC's own central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and corridor. Heat radiates through metal steam grills (radiators) within the building. Window air conditioners were installed on some second-story windows in 1975. Central air conditioning was installed in 1982. Sprinkler heads from the building's original fire sprinkler system protrude through the lowered ceilings.

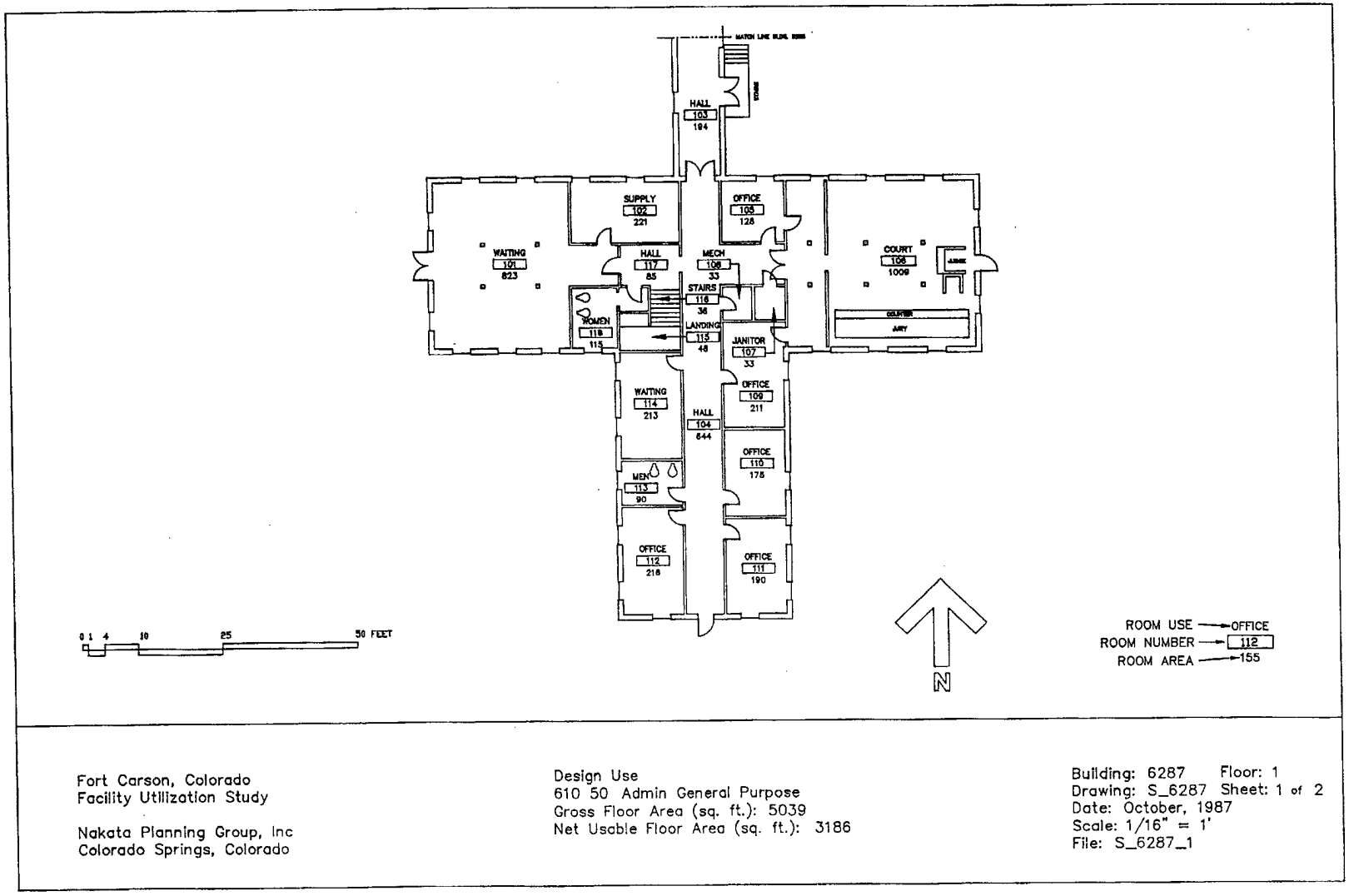
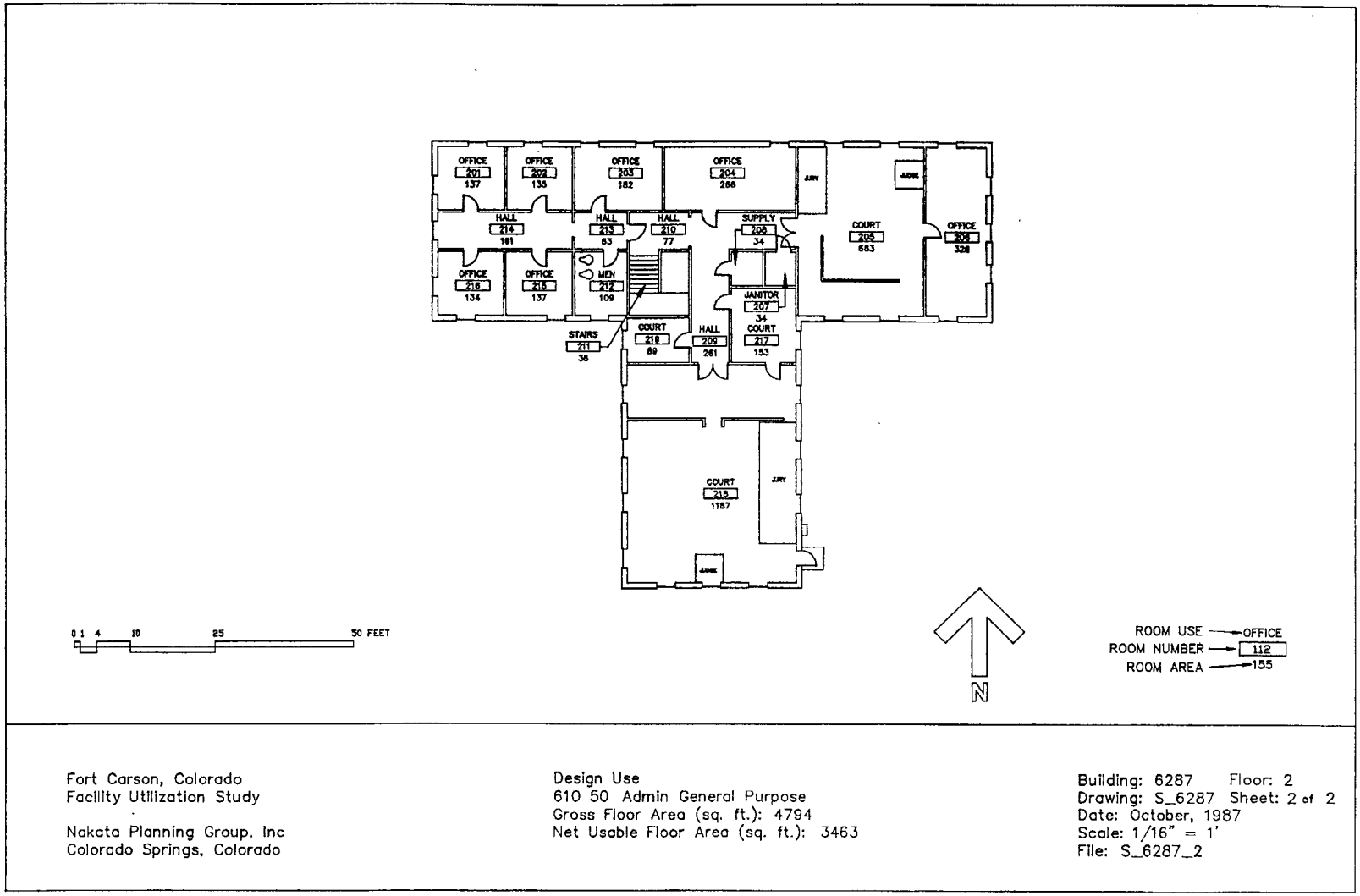


Figure V.196 5EP1778. First-floor plan for Building S6287, Hospital Medical Detachment Recreation, BUD Series.



Fort Carson, Colorado
Facility Utilization Study

Nakata Planning Group, Inc
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Design Use
610 50 Admin General Purpose
Gross Floor Area (sq. ft.): 4794
Net Usable Floor Area (sq. ft.): 3463

Building: 6287 Floor: 2
Drawing: S_6287 Sheet: 2 of 2
Date: October, 1987
Scale: 1/16" = 1'
File: S_6287_2

Figure V.197 5EP1778. Second-floor plan for Building S6287, Hospital Medical Detachment Recreation, BUD Series.

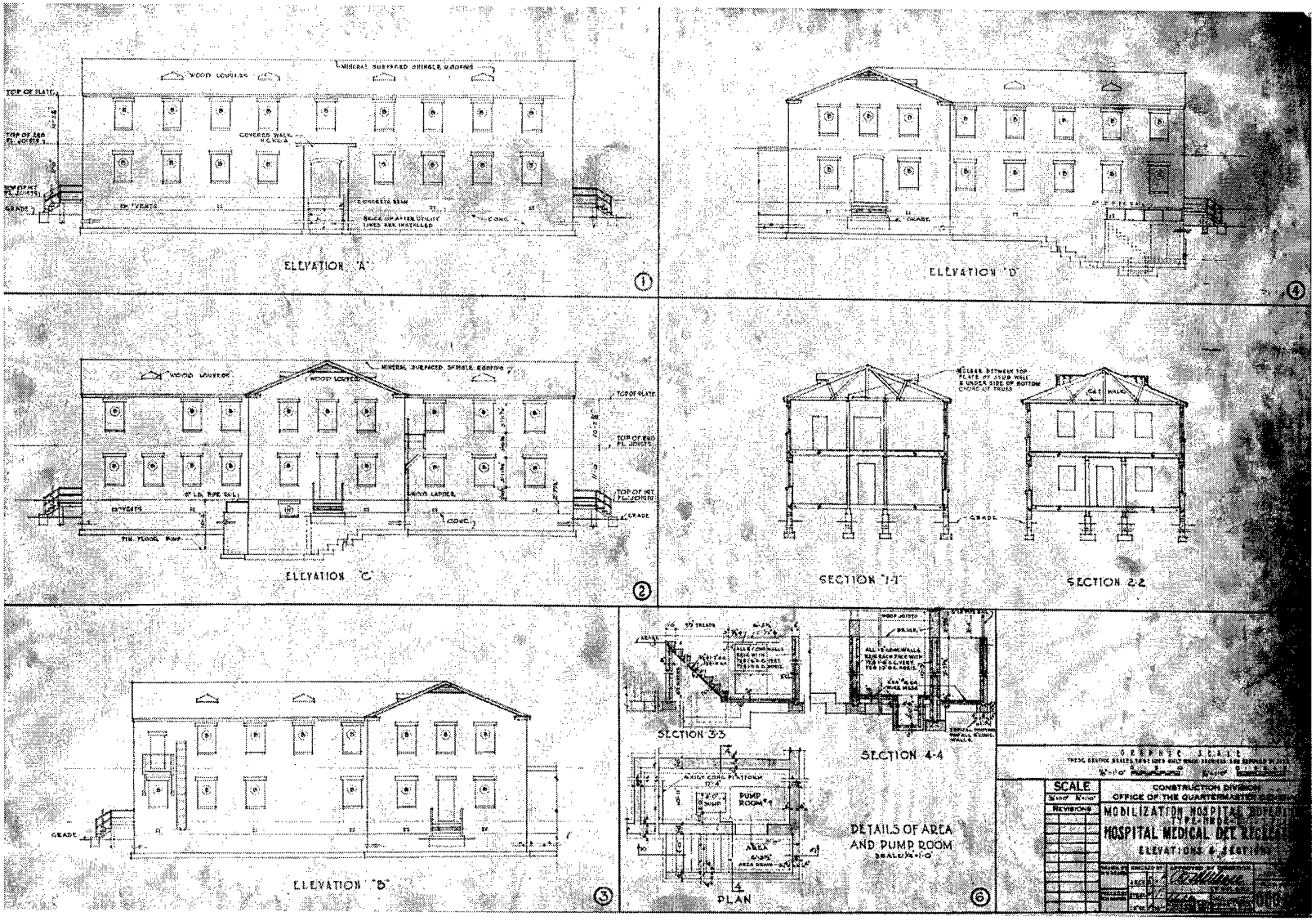


Figure V.198 5EP1778. Elevations and sections for Building S6287, Hospital Medical Detachment Recreation, 800 Series, Type HMDR-1, Plan 800-1812.



Figure V.199 5EP1778. Building S6287, Hospital Medical Detachment Recreation, 800 Series, Type HMDR-1. Three-quarter view of west side's west and north faces. Roll 8H, Exposure 10.

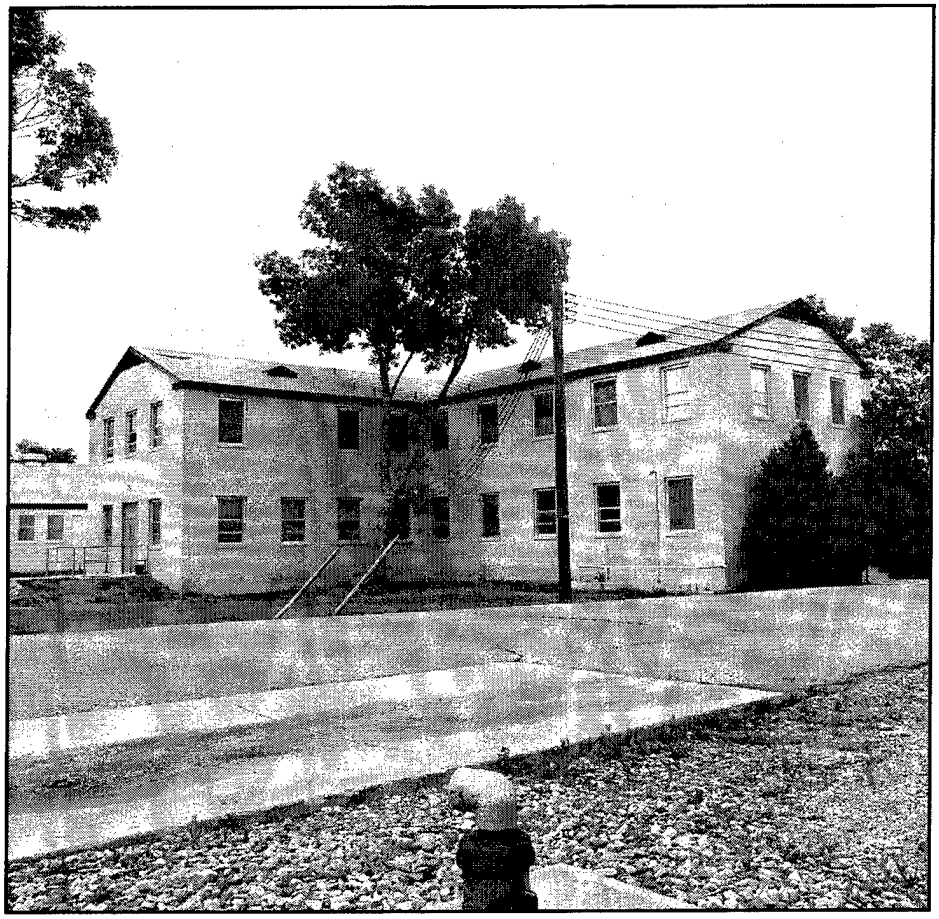


Figure V.200 5EP1778. Building S6287, Hospital Medical Detachment Recreation, 800 Series, Type HMDR-1. Three-quarter side showing south and west faces. Roll 8H, Exposure 2.

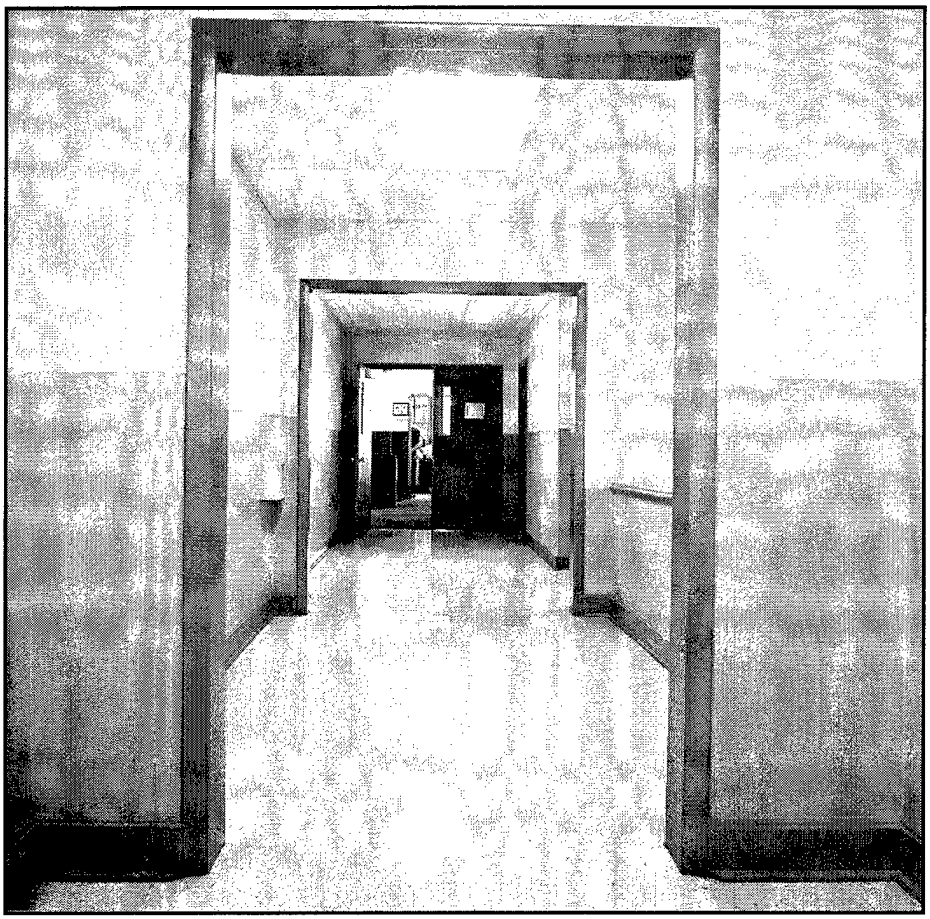


Figure V.201 5EP1778. Building S6287, Hospital Medical Detachment Recreation, 800 Series, Type HMDR-1. Interior shot of second floor hallway, facing east. Roll 2H, Exposure 10.

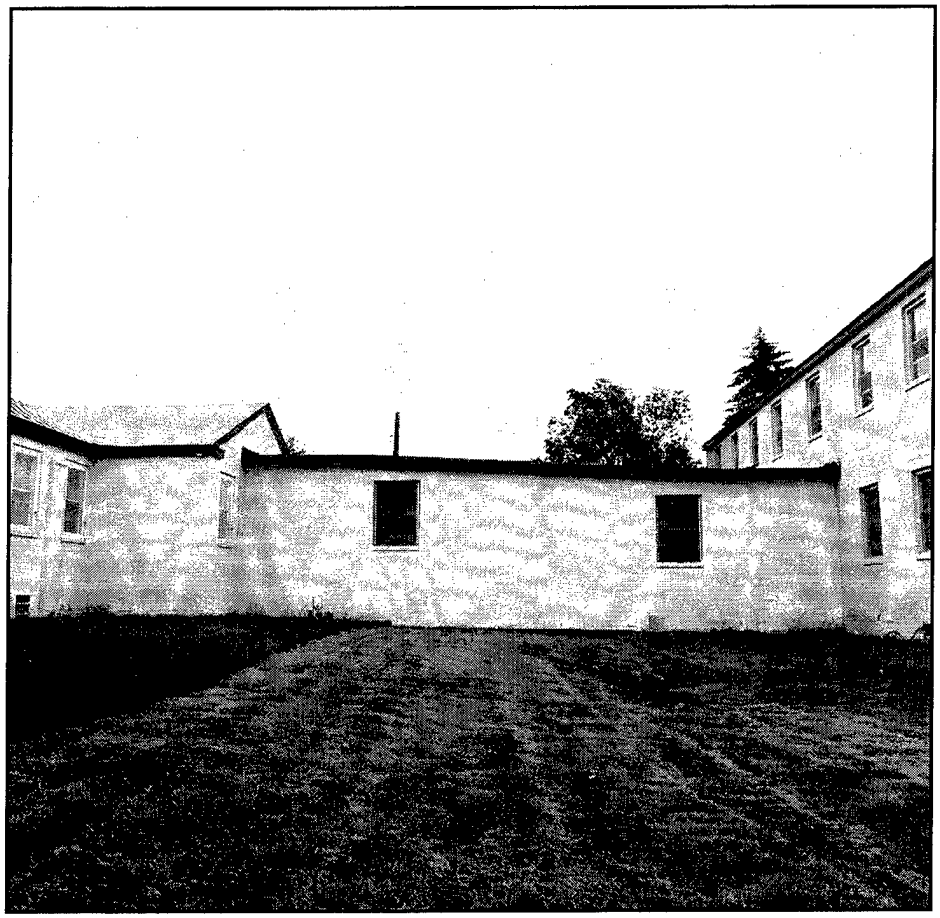


Figure V.202 5EP1778. West face of corridor connecting Buildings S6287 to S6286. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-A. Roll 8H, Exposure 11.

Hospital Patients Recreation Building S6251

Hospital Patients Recreation Building S6251 is the only one of its Type (HPRB-1) at the OHC. It originally incorporated a 500-seat theater that accommodated both film and live performance, a reading room, a stenographic room, recreation staff offices, and quarters for up to 14 personnel. The building also housed Red Cross offices and quarters, and was known as the ARC in reference to the American Red Cross acronym.

The building is a cruciform-shaped two-story structure. Its interior and exterior are roughly symmetrical about the east-west axis except for the placement of some entrances. For descriptive purposes the building is described as having north, south, east, and west wings. The largest part of the building is the auditorium, housed in the west wing. At the west end of the west wing is a single-story extension. The east, north, and south wings have typical 800 Series symmetrical two-story volumes with regularly spaced windows. The building has moderate-pitch gable roofs with louvered triangular eyebrow dormers. A one-story corridor links the building at the center of its east face to S6260 and to a second, similar corridor connecting S6250 with S6226. The building's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its pilasters and frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature.

Its overall dimensions are 118′-10" x 145′-1". The combined dimension of the east and west wings is 145′-1" x 38′-10". The combined dimension of the north and south wings is 118′-10" x 34′-6". The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls, and piers. The foundation walls are one foot thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. A crawlspace under the floor holds utilities. Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof line. The west wing has cinder block pilasters on its exterior walls. These occur every 12′-0". Each pilaster terminates with a sloped concrete cap about 1′ from the eave line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. Air vents occur at regular intervals along the first-floor line. These are covered with metal grates.

The structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, and piers. The floor systems are wood joist, set on 1′-4" or 2′-0" centers. These bear on interior, built-up longitudinal beams. The beams of the second floor transfer their loads to the foundation piers via solid wood pillars. Floor joists are covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. Interior wall partitions are constructed of 2" x 4" wood studs on 2′-0" centers. The roofs of the north, south, and east wings and the west extension are supported by wood rafters that bear on the interior longitudinal beams and the perimeter walls. The roof of the west wing is supported by free-span bolted wood trusses that bear only on the wall pilasters. These are braced with wood struts and 3/4"-diameter iron tie rods. The original roofing material has been replaced with modern three-tab asphalt shingles.

There are ten exterior entrances; eight are on the first floor, two are on the second floor. One entrance is approached from the enclosed corridor. The remaining nine enter from the outside. These are described in a clockwise manner, beginning at the east-facing corridor entrance.

This entrance is the only one in the east wing. It is enclosed by a one-story cinder block corridor. The corridor has a gable roof. There are four entrances on the building's south side. Two are centered on the south wing's gable wall, one per floor. The first-floor entrance has a 5′-0" x 5′-0" pre-cast concrete stoop and metal pipe railing. The second-floor entrance is accessed by a flight of wood stairs, supported by wood 4" x 4" columns. These stairs approach a small wood landing from the west. The south wall of the west wing has two entrances. Both have poured-in-place concrete ramps with metal pipe railings. Their ramps each measure 19′-0" x 6′-4".

The building's north side has one entrance to the west extension, two to the west wing, and two more to the north wing. The north-facing entrance to the west extension has a 5′-0" x 5′-0" pre-cast concrete stoop. The westernmost entrance of the west wing itself is at grade, and has only a concrete slab. The other west wing entrance has a 17′-3" x 6′-0" poured-in-place concrete ramp with metal pipe railings. The remaining two exterior north-facing entrances are on the north wing's gable wall, and are identical to those of the south wing.

Due to its original function S6251 has less fenestration and more entrances than most buildings at the OHC. All windows and doors are set in simple punched openings. All original openings have plain, reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels. Doors have concrete sills. Windows sills are rowlock courses of cinder block.

Only one entrance is at grade. The rest are at first- or second-floor level. Double doors are present at the corridor entrance and each of the easternmost north and south entrances to the auditorium (west wing). All other doors are single. The corridor entrance doors have windows. The remaining doors are unglazed. All are metal replacement doors that swing out. All are set in replacement metal frames.

All windows are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights. They vary in height and width. The windows occur singly, and in a regular, symmetrical pattern. Windows in the north, south, and east wings are 4′-0" wide x 5′-6" tall. This is typical for most OHC building windows. The north wing's first story has four windows on its west (eave) face, two on the north (gable) and four on the east (eave) side. The north wing's second story has three windows on the west, two on the north, four on the east. The south wing has the same configuration. The east wing has two windows per floor on its north and south (eave) sides. Its east (gable) wall has two windows on the first floor, four on the second.

Most of the west wing's windows are 4′-0" wide and 8′-0" tall. The wing has three of these on each of its north and south (eave) sides. In addition, a smaller window sits above the easternmost north entrance. S6251's west side (considered to be the west wall of the one-story

extension), contains eight windows. Four measure 2'-6" wide by 5'-6" tall, and four measure 4'-0" wide by 3'-0" tall.

The crawlspace is accessed from the exterior through 3'-0"-wide by 2'-0"-high openings. One such opening sits centered at grade level on each gable wall of the north and south wings, and on the west wall of the west extension. These openings have concrete lintels and wood access doors. All original, multi-light wood windows were replaced with aluminum windows in 1987-1988.

The building's roof is the most complex of any at the OHC. It has three intersecting gables, each a different height, though all of the same moderate pitch. The highest roof line appears over the west wing's auditorium space. This roof is supported by wood trusses. The roof above the east wing is of moderate height. It is supported by wood rafters. The roofs above the north and south wings have the lowest ridge line. They are also supported by wood rafters. These roofs have four louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents symmetrically arranged on the west slopes, and two on their east slopes. Additional louvered vents sit under the north, south, and east gable peaks. The east slopes also contain two metal ventilators. The single-story west extension has a shed roof of the same construction and pitch as the north and south wings. This shed roof has two rectangular upside-down J-shaped ducts protruding from it. These serve as fresh air intakes for the building's forced air heating system. Boxed eaves overhang 6". Gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. The cornice consists of a single 1" x 12" board topped with a strip of crown molding. All original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles.

Building S6251 retains its fundamental function of recreation. Many of its original finishes and materials are visible, though some have been covered with carpet, wallpaper, and paint. The former auditorium is the only space presently in use. The current layout of the interior spaces still reflects the functionality of the building's original purpose. The west wing is a large, open space, originally used for theater seating or recreation, and currently for a boxing ring. The west extension houses a stage and dressing rooms.

The first floor of the east wing contains the wide auditorium entrance lobby, which is flanked by bathrooms. Terminating the entrance lobby is a ticket counter. From here, hallways lead to the north and south wings. The doubly loaded first-floor hallways lead in the north wing to a reading room and adjacent book room, and in the south wing to offices for recreational staff and a kitchen.

The lobby also contains two sets of right-angle stairs that lead to the second floor. The second floor of the north and south wings contain men's and women's (respectively) guest rooms. The east wing's second story has quarters for two hostesses. Hostess quarters include private bedrooms and bathrooms and a shared living room and entrance. Guest rooms had no closet space or private bathrooms.

A projection room sits off the second-floor hallway squarely between the north and south wings. This room is fully fireproofed with asbestos wall board, a metal-encased door, and automatic-closing metal shutters over its projection window openings. The projection room overlooks a narrow balcony, which in turn overlooks the auditorium to the west. The balcony has a simple wood railing.

Each floor has 10′-1"-high ceilings. The hallways are a narrow 5′-6" wide, and terminate at floor-level building entrances. Two interior stairwells flank the building's corridor entrance. These have railings constructed of 2" x 4" milled lumber.

The corridor is accessed from the east entrance door. This corridor has a ceiling height of 10′-1" and is about 8′ wide.

Original flooring materials were asphalt tile, concrete, and wood. The projection room has a cement asbestos floor. Much of the building's floor has since been carpeted or covered with mat cushions. The original wall finish was painted metal lath and cement plaster and gypsum sheathing. The projection room had a cement asbestos lining. Walls had a wainscot of enameled pressed fiber board. Ceilings originally had painted gypsum sheathing. Ceilings and walls were finished with both flat and enamel-based off-white paints. Many of these surfaces have been repainted and some materials have been replaced.

Original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4"-thick wood sills. Many of these casings and sills remain, though most of the doors have been replaced. Scuttles that give access to the attic and crawlspace are located in the hallways. Original trim work consisted of the door and window casings and wood base molding. The base molding has one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line. Much of this molding is intact, though it has been repainted.

In 1975 twenty-one incandescent light fixtures on the building's second floor were replaced with fluorescent lights. In 1978 several additional fixtures were similarly replaced.

The building's heat is supplied by the OHC's own central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and corridor. Heat radiates through metal steam grills (radiators) within the building. The west wing was originally ventilated by a forced-air mechanical system that provided fresh air through ducts mounted within the open trusses of the west wing roof. A hot potable water tank heated by the complex's central steam heating lines sits under the southernmost interior stairwell.

According to Real Property Records, Building S6251 was initially used as a Theater. From 1967 to 1991 it was officially classified a Recreation Center. From 1991 to 1992 it was used as an Applied Instruction Building. Since 1992 the building has served as a Recreation Center and an Administration General Purpose facility.

The building's most substantial alterations occurred at this time with the installation of a boxing ring and training facility in the auditorium, or theater seating space. Portions of the building were carpeted, wallpapered, or painted during the conversion.

Wood ladders were originally attached to the gable walls of the north and south wings. These were later replaced with wood-frame stairs. This may have occurred when the first-floor wood stairs were replaced in 1953. The auditorium space contains an entrance at its northwest corner. This entrance is not called for in the 800 Series plans and may have been a late addition.

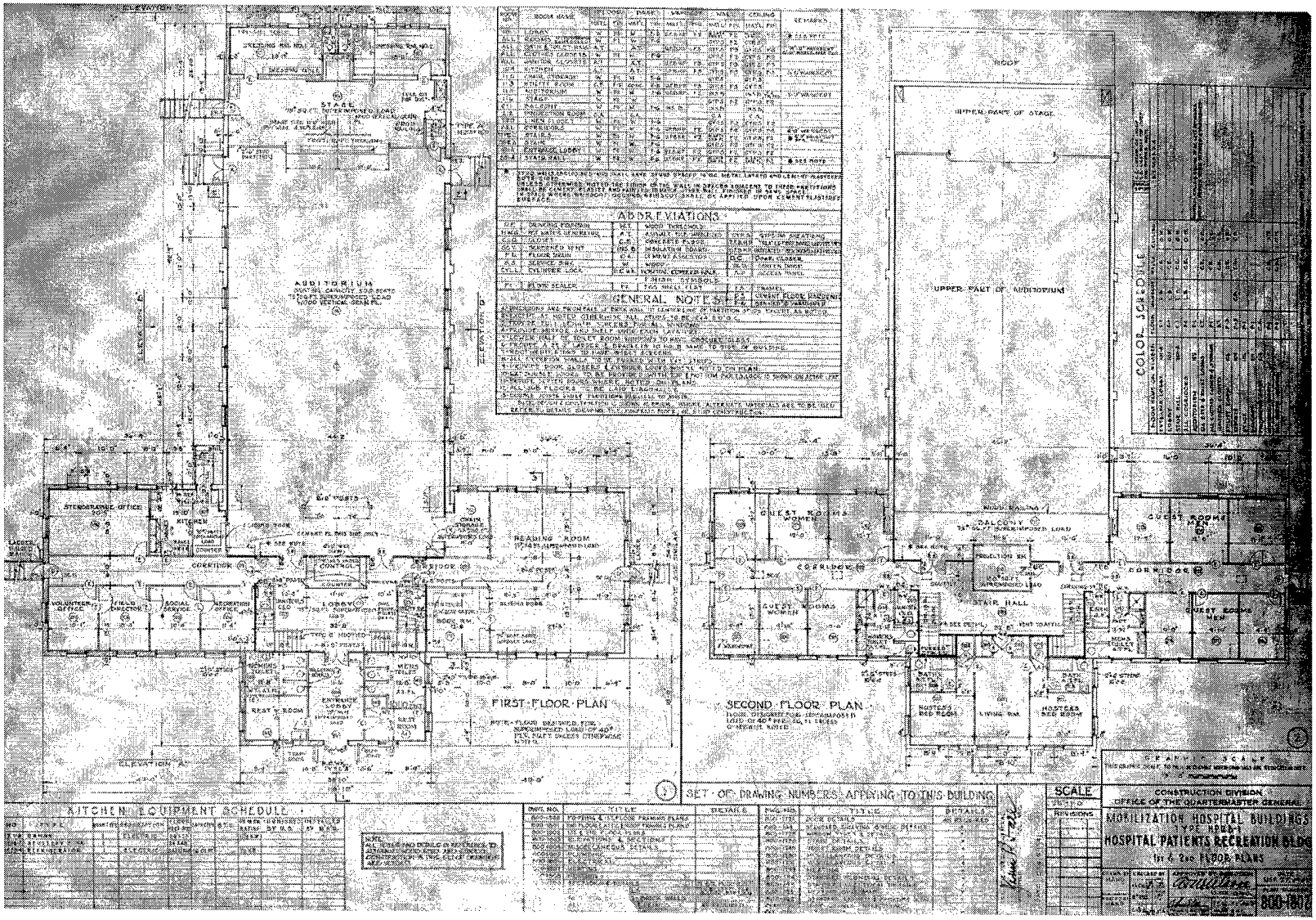


Figure V.203 5EP1778. First- and second-floor plans for Building S6251, Hospital Patients Recreation, 800 Series, Type HPRB-1, Plan 800-1802.

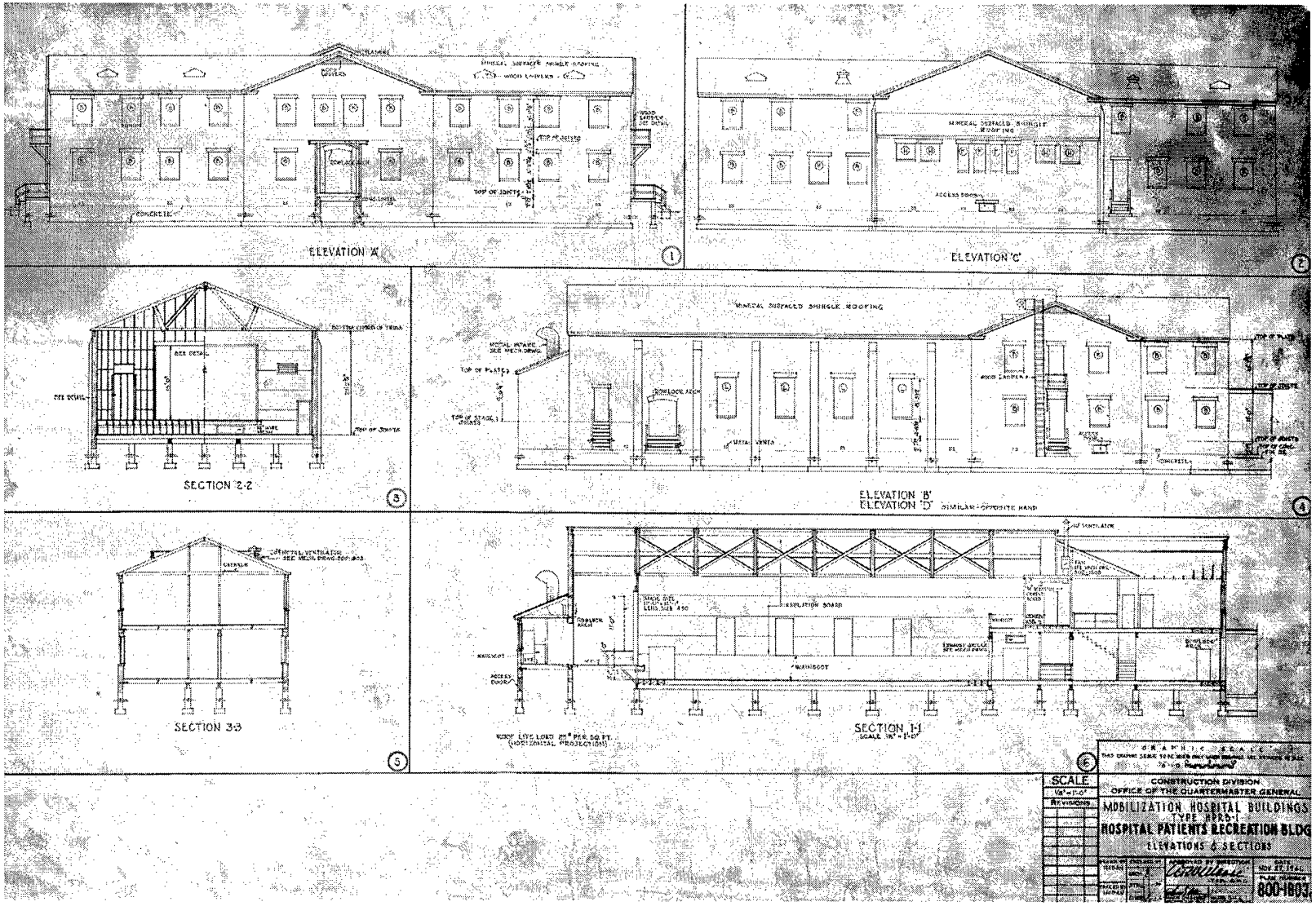


Figure V.204 5EP1778. Elevations and sections for Building S6251, Hospital Patients Recreation, 800 Series, Type HPRB-1, Plan 800-1803.

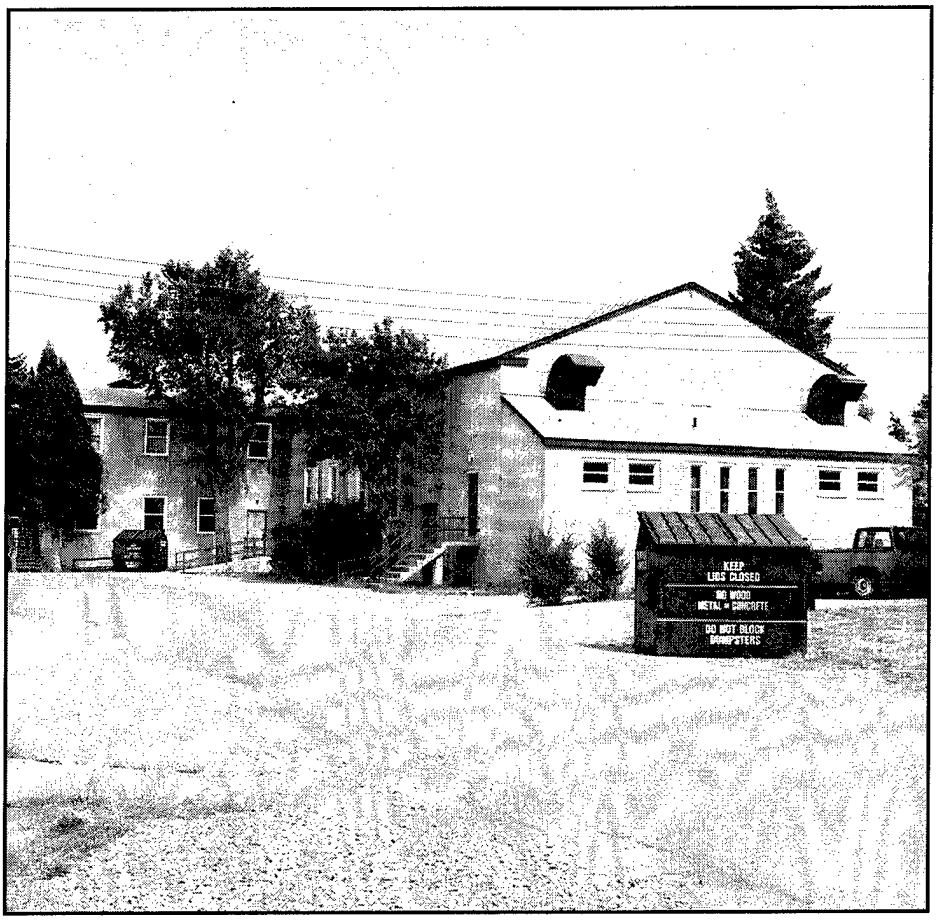


Figure V.205 5EP1778. Building S6251, Hospital Patients Recreation Building, 800 Series, Type HPRB-1. Three-quarter view of north and west facades. Roll 20, Exposure 11.

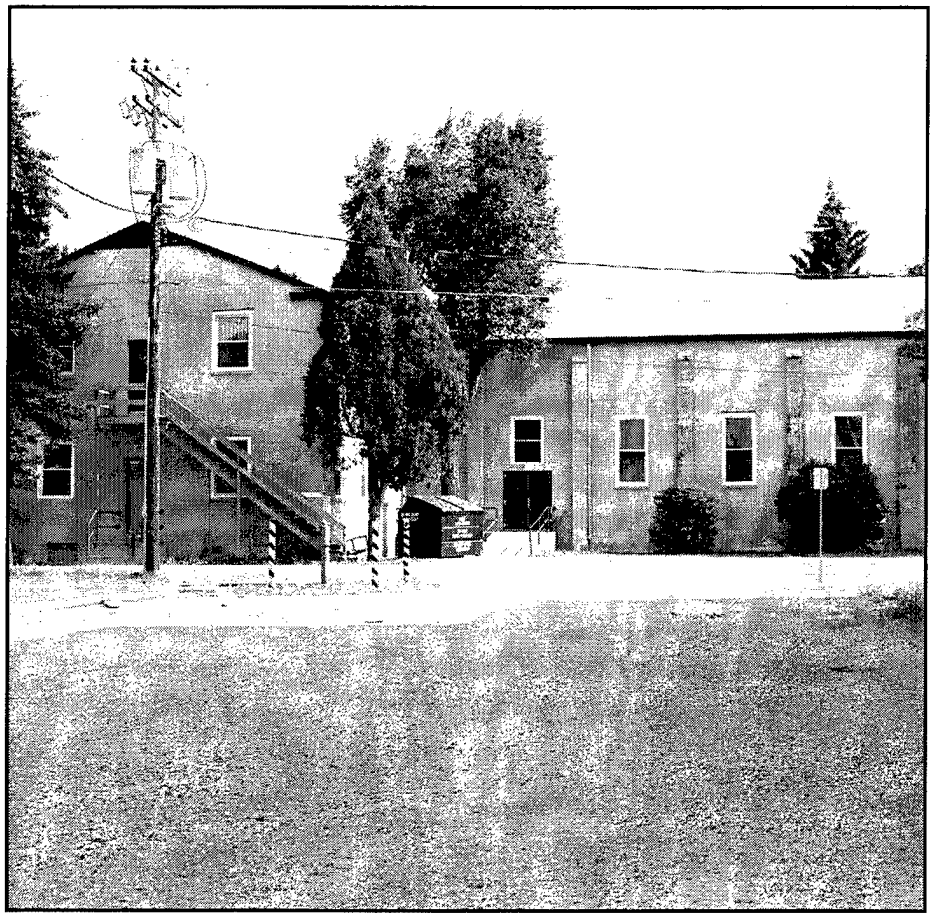


Figure V.206 5EP1778. Building S6251. Hospital Patients Recreation Building, 800 Series, Type HPRB-1. North elevation, less the west quarter. Roll 21, Exposure 3.



Figure V.207 5EP1778. Building S6251, Hospital Patients Recreation Building, 800 Series, Type HPRB-1. Three-quarter view of south wing's south and east facades. Roll 17, Exposure 11.



Figure V.208 5EP1778. Building S6251, Hospital Patients Recreation Building, 800 Series, Type HPRB-1. View of south wing's south and west facades. Roll 18, Exposure 6.

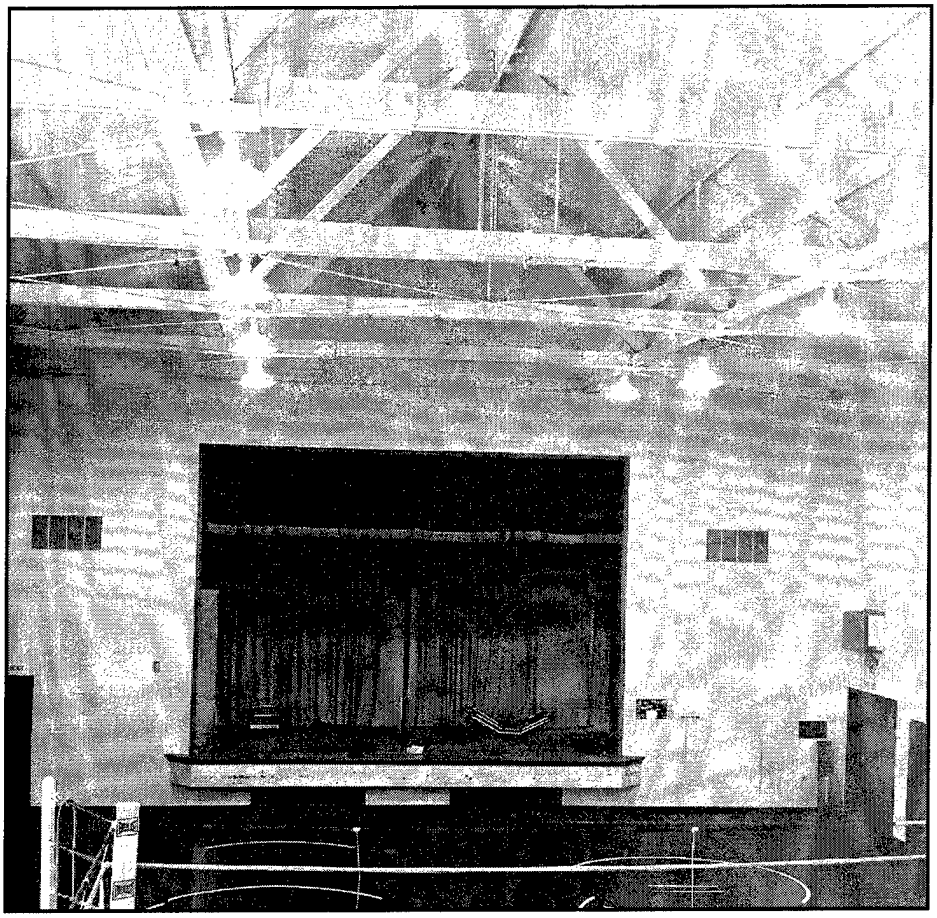


Figure V.209 5EP1778. Building S6251, Hospital Patients Recreation Building, 800 Series, Type HPRB-1. Interior shot of stage and trussing, facing west. Roll 24, Exposure 7.

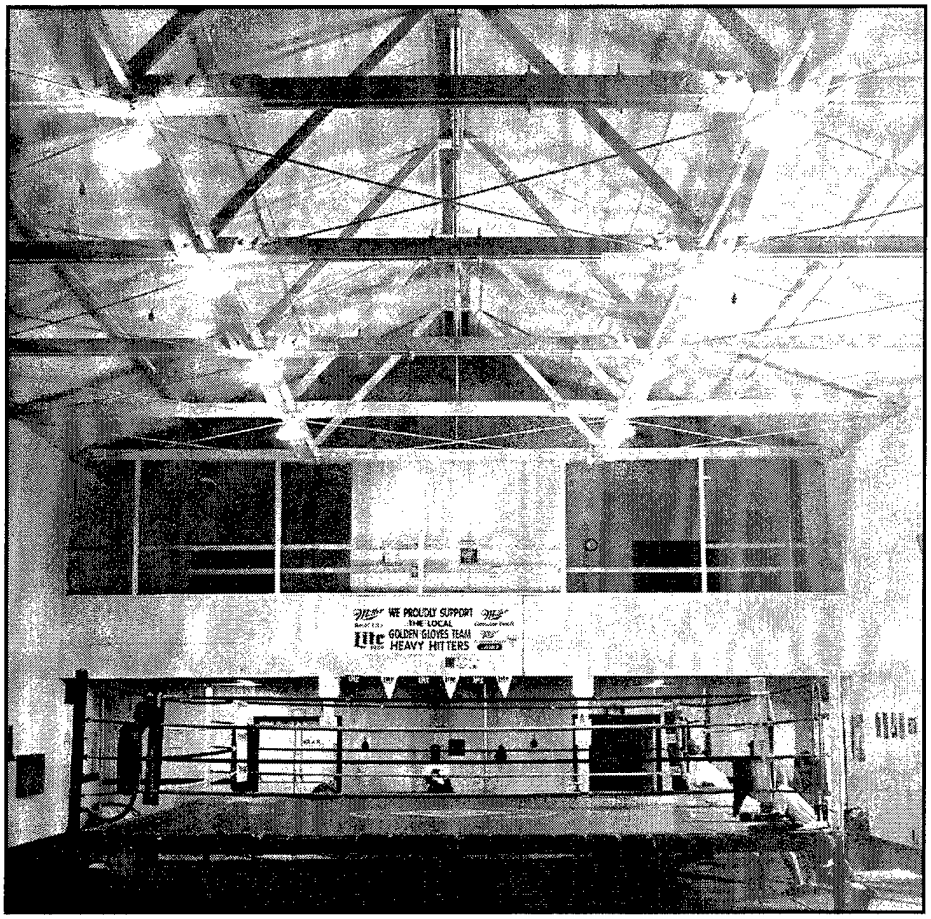


Figure V.210 5EP1778. Building S6251, Hospital Patients Recreation Building, 800 Series, Type HPRB-1. Interior shot of mezzanine and trussing, facing east. Roll 24, Exposure 3.

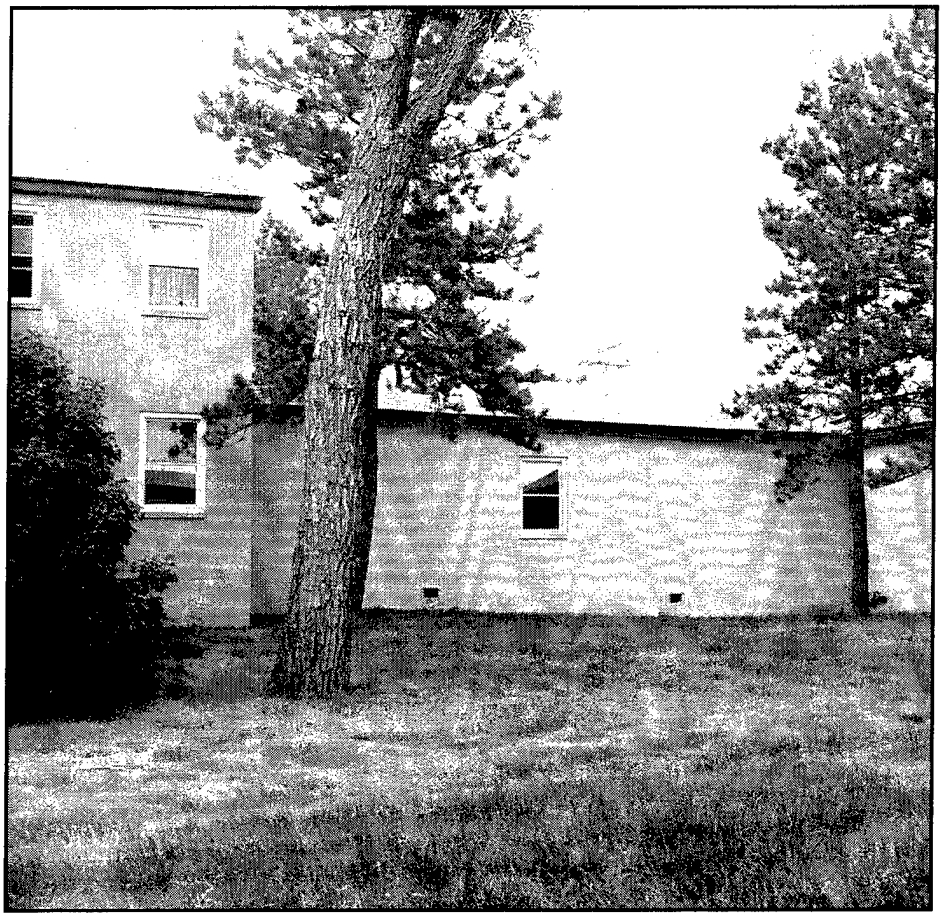


Figure V.211 5EP1778. South face of corridor connecting Building S6251 to a long north-south corridor to the east. 800 Series. Type H.C.WK.-A. Roll 21, Exposure 9.



Figure V.212 5EP1778. Interior shot of ramp system and double corridor connecting Building S6251 to hospital complex. View to the north. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-A. Roll 2, Exposure 10.

Support Services

Support Services buildings are those types that housed the Hospital Complex's vehicles, supplies, deceased bodies, communications equipment, and maintenance shops. Each of ten different support services buildings represents the only one of its Type at the OHC. The ten are S6288, S6261, S6273, S6275, S6260, S6274, S6270, S6271, S6276, and P6225A. See Table V.1 for a list of OHC functional categories, building numbers, and construction codes.

Buildings S6260 and S6261 are located at the center of the Hospital Complex. Building P6225A is located near S6225. Building S6288 is located between S6290 and S6285 on the complex's south side. The remaining six service buildings are clustered at the complex's south corner.

The support service buildings originally served a diverse group of functions. All buildings are more austere in appearance even than most other 800 Series buildings. Buildings S6270, S6271, S6273 and S6274 are linked to each other and to the rest of the complex. Buildings S6260 and S6261 are similarly linked. Buildings S6275, S6276, S6288 and S6225A stand isolated. These buildings, and those within the Utility functional category, have the least refined interior finishes of all categorical types.

With the above noted exceptions, the support services buildings are very different. All semi-permanent 800 Series buildings constructed in 1942 or 1943 have cinder block walls. Building P6225A, constructed in 1982, has CMU block walls. All except S6260 and P6225A were part of the complex's original functional organization and physical layout. Building S6260 is almost unrecognizable as an independent building. This building is really just an enclosure of space already partially defined by two intersecting corridors. Though listed in Real Property Records as having been completed in June 1942, the building was a late addition to the complex's layout.

The layouts, building form, and method of construction of the support services building types are widely varied, as each originally served a unique purpose. Buildings S6260 and S6261 have crawlspaces formed by their continuous concrete foundation walls. Buildings S6270 and S6271 have grade beam foundations. These two buildings are almost identical in construction, varying principally in their arrangement of interior spaces. Building S6260 is the only one of the group that does not have a moderately pitched gable roof. It has a flat roof. Buildings S6273, S6274, S6275, S6276 and S6288 have concrete slab on grade floors. All except P6225A have typical 800 Series wood-frame windows. No windows are visible at Building P6225A.

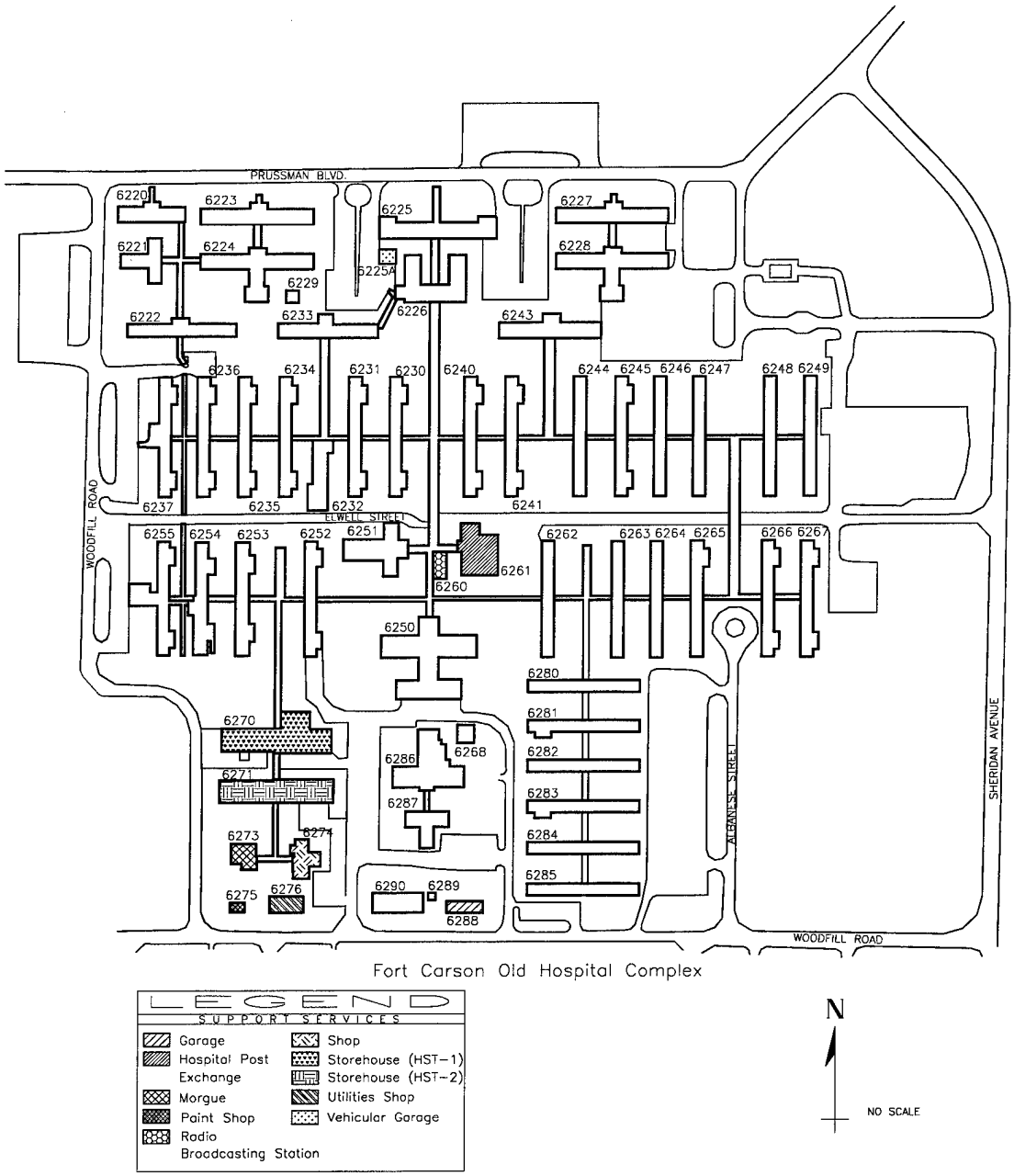


Figure V.213 Location of support service buildings within the complex.

Garage S6288

Garage S6288 is one of two vehicular garages at the OHC but the only example of its particular building Type (HG-8). This building was constructed as an eight-stall vehicular garage. It is a narrow rectangular one-story structure with a concrete pad on its west side used as a vehicle wash area. The building itself is symmetrical. It has a moderate-pitch gable roof which does not contain the typical 800 Series louvered triangular eyebrow dormers. Its painted cinder block construction gives the building a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature. The building's overall dimensions are 82′-6" x 25′-0".

The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls. These walls are 1′ thick. They rise from the footings to approximately 6" above grade. The floor is a poured-concrete slab on grade. Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. The structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls. The floor is concrete. The roof is supported by wood-trussed rafters that bear on the perimeter walls.

The building's only entrances are through the garage doors. These have a simple concrete pad that runs along the building's entire south side. The lintels of these doorways are immediately below the top course of blocks. The doorways are separated by narrow cinder block support columns. The easternmost six garage bays have five-by-three panel wood overhead doors. The center row of panels on each door have fixed, one-light windows. The westernmost two bays have double, outswinging wood doors. The doors to the building's westernmost entrance have one small window cut into each of the two doors. These windows sit near the doors' inside edges where the doorknob would traditionally be. Their purpose is unknown. All doorways have plain reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels and concrete slab sills.

The building's north (eave) side has eight windows. The east and west (gable) sides each have one centered window. There are no windows on the south side. All windows are double-hung wood sash with eight-over-eight lights. They are covered with fixed aluminum screens. All windows are set in simple punched openings with plain lintels of pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. Sills consist of a rowlock course of cinder bricks. All windows occur singly, in a regular and symmetrical pattern. They are 4′-0" x 5′-6" in dimension.

The building has a moderately pitched gable roof supported by wood-trussed rafters. There are triangular louvered vents under both gable peaks. A round metal chimney extends from the south slope, from above the westernmost vehicle bay. Boxed eaves overhang 6" on the eave sides. Gable walls have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. Cornice bands consist of single 1" x 12" boards topped with a strip of crown molding. The building's original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles.

The interior was not evaluated, but has probably changed little, as the building is still used as a garage. The building was constructed with a 9′-8"-high ceiling. The building's plan was open. The flooring material is probably the original concrete. The wall finish is probably the original exposed cinder block. Ceilings were finished with unpainted gypsum sheathing. The original window openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4"-thick wood sills. The door openings had no casings but did have a concrete sill. The window casings and sills remain. Six door casings have been modified to accommodate the overhead garage doors. Original trim work consisted only of the window casings. These were typically stained and varnished.

This garage is heated using steam supplied by the OHC's own central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and through a 4′-0" x 4′-0" pipe pit that sits at the building's northwest corner. This pit, with a concrete cover and a metal man-hole, provides access to the building's utility pipes. Inside, piping runs through trenches beneath the building's concrete floor. Heat radiates through metal grills (radiators).

According to Real Property Records, Building S6288 was used in its original capacity as a Family Housing Detached Garage until 1977. Since then it has served as a Vehicle Maintenance Shop. In 1961 an emergency generator was installed in the building. This generator was removed sometime before 1994. The six overhead garage doors do not appear to be original, as the 800 Series plans specify double swinging doors constructed of diagonally braced boards. Two swinging garage doors at the west edge of the south wall may be original, but have since been covered with wood siding. Additional undocumented alterations include the replacement of original roofing material with modern three-tab asphalt shingles. All original wood-frame windows were replaced with wood sash double-hung single-light windows in 1987-1988.

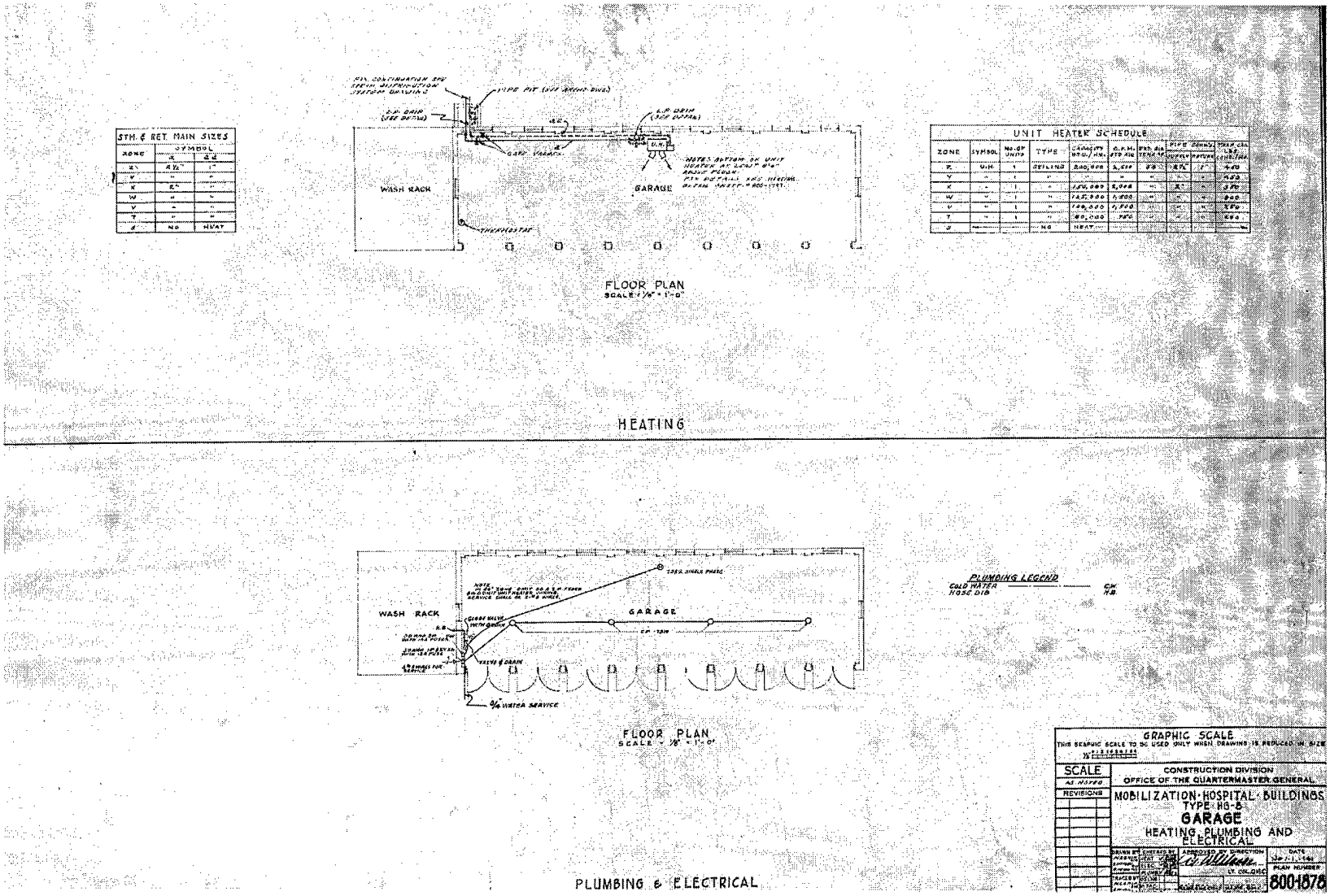


Figure V.214 5EP1778. Electrical (floor) plan for Building S6288, Garage, 800 Series, Type HG-8, Plan 800-1878.

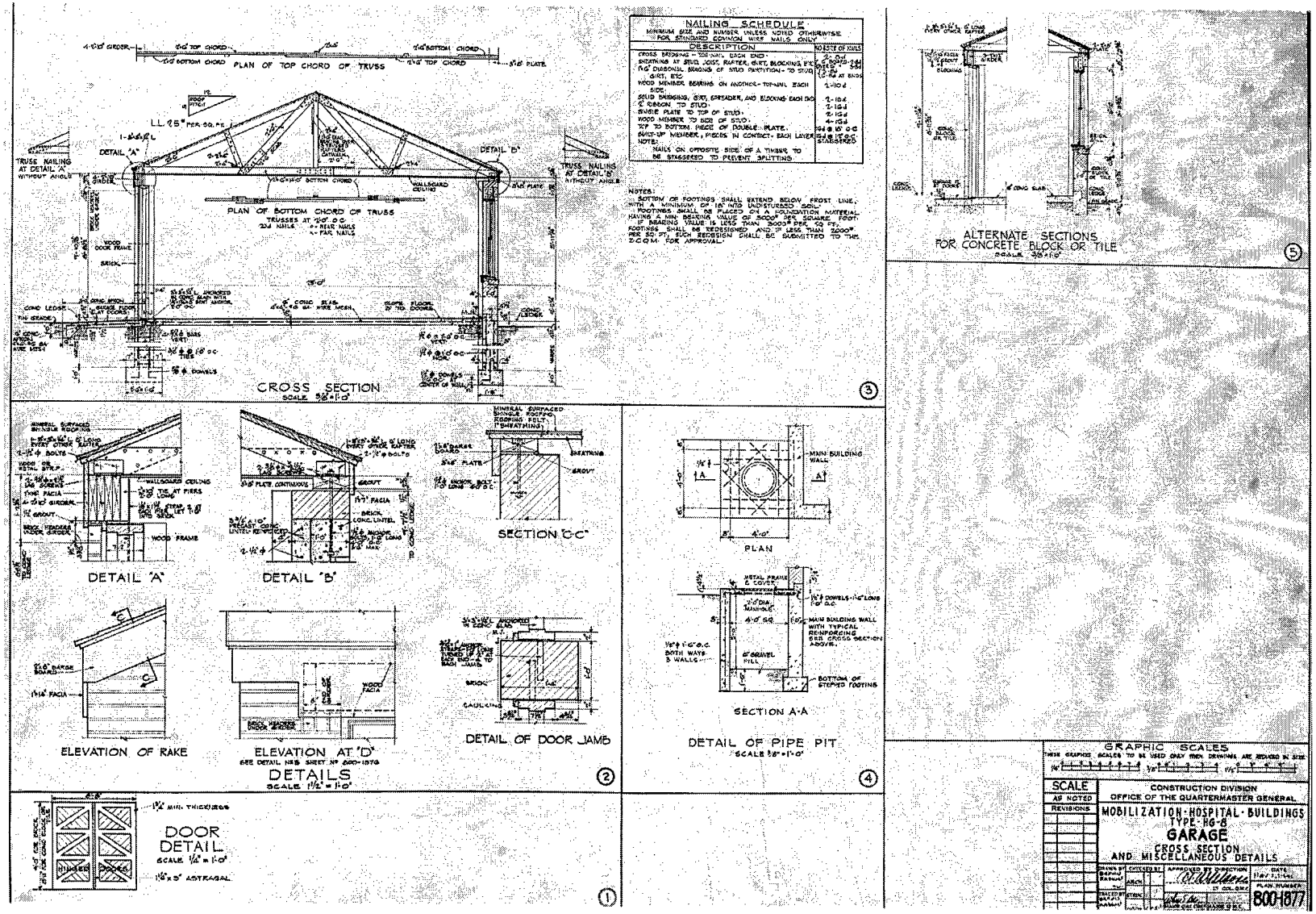


Figure V.215 5EP1778. Cross section and miscellaneous details for Building S6288, Garage, 800 Series, Type HG-8, Plan 800-1877.

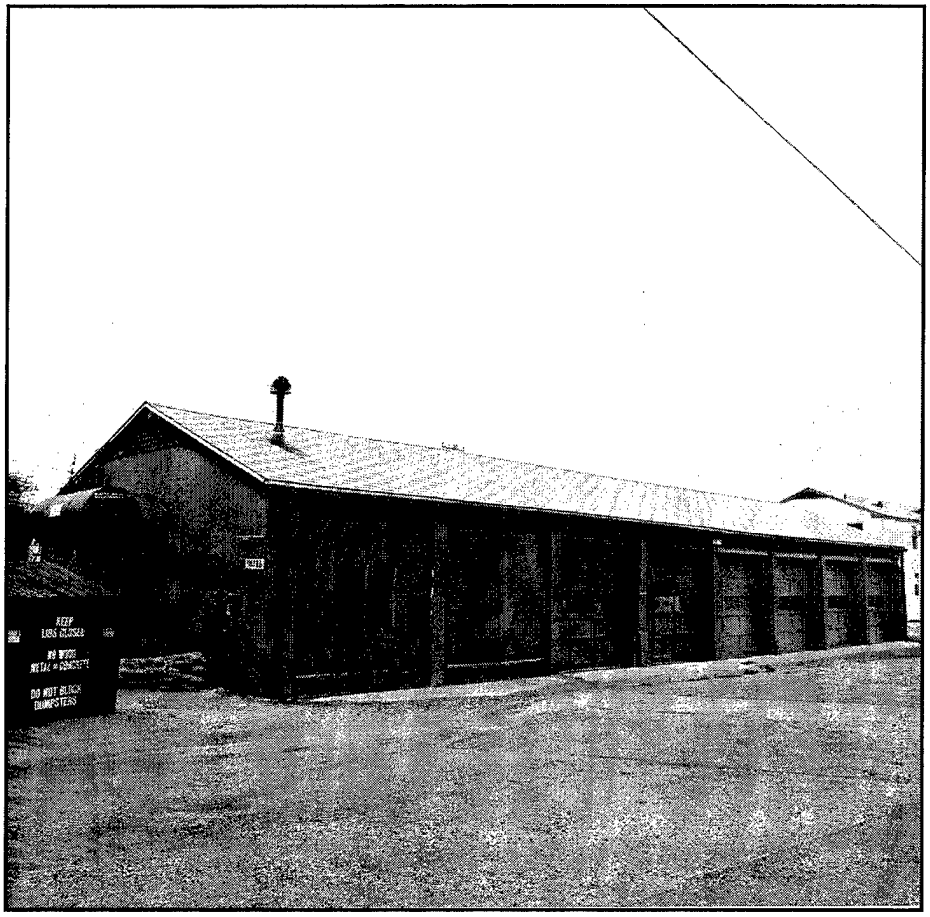


Figure V.216 5EP1778. Building S6288, Garage, 800 Series, Type HG-8. Three-quarter view of south and west faces. Roll 7H, Exposure 11.



Figure V.217 5EP1778. Building S6288, Garage, 800 Series, Type HG-8. Three-quarter view of east and north faces. Roll 7H, Exposure 3.

Hospital Post Exchange S6261

Hospital Post Exchange S6261 is the only one of its Type (HPE-1) at the OHC. This two-story building originally incorporated a lunch room, a PX (sales room), tailor, shoe and barber shops, and a large storage room on its first floor. The second floor housed general and medical reading rooms, library stacks, and a large assembly hall.

Building S6261 is now an irregular shaped structure consisting of an original two-story T-shaped portion and later flanking single-story wings attached to the upright portion of the T. For descriptive purposes the building is described as having north and south wings. The original, two-story portion of the building has a typical 800 Series appearance, which includes symmetrical two-story volumes with regularly spaced windows. The later additions vary from this standard. The elevator shaft is constructed of brick. The two one-story wing additions have high clerestory windows. The original building has moderate-pitch gable roofs with louvered triangular eyebrow dormers. The additions have flat or gently sloped roofs.

A one-story corridor links the building at the center of its west facade to building S6260 and to a second, larger corridor that connects S6250 with S6226. Building S6260's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature.

The building's overall dimensions are 120′-4" x 88′-4". The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls, and piers. The foundation walls are one foot thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. A crawlspace under the floor holds utilities. Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. Air vents occur at regular intervals along the first-floor line. These are covered with metal vents.

The structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, and piers. The floor systems are wood joist, set on 1′-4" or 2′-0" centers. These bear on interior, built-up longitudinal beams. The beams of the second floor transfer their loads to the foundation piers via solid wood pillars. Floor joists are covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. Interior wall partitions are constructed of 2" x 4" wood studs. The roofs of the 1942 portions of the building are supported by wood-trussed rafters that bear on the perimeter walls.

There are nine exterior entrances and one from the corridor. Eight entrances are on the first floor, two are on the second floor. The entrances are described in a clockwise manner, beginning at the west-facing corridor entrance. This entrance is enclosed by a one-story cinder block corridor. The corridor has a gable roof. The elevator shaft sits immediately north of the corridor/building intersection. The shaft has a single entrance at the second-floor level that is accessed by a straight flight of metal stairs. The staircase faces north, parallel to the building's north wing. Building S6261's north side has two entrances. Both have 6′-0" x 5′-0" concrete

stoops with metal pipe railings. The building's east side has two first-floor entrances and one second-floor entrance. The second-floor entrance has a flight of wood stairs similar to the metal ones on the elevator shaft entrance. It sits roughly above the northernmost east-facing first-floor entrance, which has a 16'-0" x 6'-0" concrete dock. A short flight of concrete stairs sits at the south end of the dock. This dock was present by 1945, according to CCH Series plans, and may have been part of the building's original construction.

The southernmost east-facing first-floor entrance also has a concrete dock. This dock was constructed with the new wings in 1945. It measures 14'-9" x 9'-0" and also has a south-facing concrete stair at its south side. The south side of Building S6261 has two first-floor entrances. The easternmost of these has a typical concrete stoop similar to those on the north. The westernmost has a 16'-0" x 6'-0" concrete dock with stairs leading from its south and east sides.

The last entrance described is also on the building's west side. This sits south of the corridor entrance. This entrance has a 23'-4" x 6'-0" concrete ramp. The ramp sits perpendicular to the building face.

The Hospital Post Exchange has less fenestration and more entrances than most buildings at the OHC. No entrances are at grade. All are at first- or second-floor level. Double doors are present at the corridor entrance and the westernmost south entrances to the south wing. All other entrances have single doors. The double corridor doors have windows, as do the single doors of both north entrances. The northernmost east-facing entrance has a fixed glass transom. The southernmost east-facing entrance has a glazed door. The south-facing entrances have unglazed doors. The southernmost west-facing entrance also has a fixed glass transom. All original doors have plain reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels and concrete sills.

All windows are either double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights or single-light awning aluminum sash. They vary in height and width. Windows in the original, two-story portion of the building are 4'-0" wide x 5'-6" tall. This is typical for all OHC building windows. The one-story additions at the building's northeast and southeast corners have narrow awning windows set just beneath the eave line.

The building's north side has nine double-hung windows on the second floor and four of the same on the first floor. There are also four awning windows on the first floor. The east side has ten double-hung windows on the second floor, six on the first floor. There are also four awning windows on the first floor. The south side has nine double-hung windows on the second floor and two on the first floor. There are also five awning windows on the first floor. The west side has ten double-hung windows on the second floor, eight on the first.

All windows are set in simple punched openings with plain lintels of pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. Sills consist of a rowlock course of cinder bricks. The windows occur singly and in a regular, symmetrical pattern. A crawlspace opening that originally sat on the south wall was covered with the 1945 wing addition.

Building S6261 has gable, flat, and shed roofs. The gable roofs are supported by wood-trussed rafters. These sit above the original, two-story portions of the building. They have two louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents symmetrically arranged on each slope except the west-facing one, which has four. Additional louvered vents sit under the gable peaks. The shed roofs sit above the two 1945 additions. These shallow roofs have common rafter construction. The elevator shaft has a flat roof.

Boxed eaves overhang 6". Gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. The cornice consists of a single 1" x 12" board topped with a strip of crown molding. All original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing on the gable roofs has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles. The original three-ply built-up roofing of the shed wings has also been replaced.

Building S6261 has been extensively altered on both its interior and exterior. While original finishes and materials on the first floor are visible, much of the second floor has been remodeled and its surfaces covered with carpet and new paint. The former assembly room is the only space presently occupied by military personnel.

The building's current layout remains much the same as it was in 1945. The building's core, where the three two-story wings intersect, holds the bathrooms, vertical circulation, closets, and utility rooms. The building's east wing originally housed a storage room and barber, tailor, and shoe repair shops. These were organized on both sides of a doubly loaded hall on the first floor. The second floor held a large assembly hall. The north wing accommodated a PX on the first floor, and a reading room above. The south wing held a lunch room on the first floor, with a doctor's reading room above. The 1945 new construction resulted in expansion of the PX into the new south wing. The new north wing became a beauty shop and office. Part of the first floor of the original two-story east wing was converted to a much larger barber shop. The remainder became part of the PX. The lunch room was converted to a store room. Today, the former assembly room is still used for planning purposes. The remainder of the building serves as storage. Each floor retains its original 10′-1"-high ceilings, 7′-6"-wide hallways, and 2" x 4" milled-lumber stairwell railings.

The corridor leading to the building is accessed from the building's west entrance door. This corridor has a ceiling height of 10′-1" and is about 8′ wide. Its original green linoleum flooring is intact.

Original flooring materials were asphalt tile and wood. The janitor's closet had a concrete floor. Much of the building's second-story flooring has been carpeted. The remainder is intact. Original wall finish was gypsum sheathing. Walls had wainscots of both treated and untreated pressed fiber board. Ceilings originally had painted gypsum sheathing. The stairwell walls and ceilings, however, were finished with metal lath and cement plaster. Ceilings, walls, and wainscot were painted with both flat and enamel-based off-white paints. Many of these surfaces have been repainted.

Original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4"-thick wood sills. Many of these casings and sills remain, though most of the doors have been replaced. The original trim work consisted of the door and window casings and wood base molding. Some rooms had an asphalt tile base. Wood base molding has one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line. This was originally stained and varnished. Much of the molding in S6261 is intact, though it has been painted.

Heat is supplied by the OHC's own central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and corridor. Heat radiates through metal steam grills (radiators) within the building. The building's original fire sprinkler system is still evident near the ceiling.

The assembly hall originally had an emergency escape that consisted of a wood ladder attached to the north wall of the east wing. This may have never been constructed, as a 1945 CCH building drawing identifies a set of wood stairs at the exit. In 1945 single-story wings were built beneath the vertical crossbar of the building's T shape. Also, a three-story-tall shaft containing an elevator and stairwell was constructed on the building's west side. The shaft is constructed of brick with raked coursing. An exterior metal door allows access from the shaft to the roof of the adjacent corridor. To accommodate construction of the wings, the emergency exit was relocated from the assembly room's north wall to its east wall. In 1953 six original exterior wood stairs were replaced with concrete stoops. The emergency stairs were not replaced.

From 1978 until 1993 the building served as an Administration General Purpose Facility. In 1978 the building's interior was remodeled. This included updating the second floor's restrooms, and resurfacing its stairs with rubber runners. Portions of the second floor were carpeted and fluorescent lighting installed. For a short time following the remodeling the building served as a Medical Administration facility and then as an Applied Instruction building. All original, multi-light wood windows were replaced with aluminum windows in 1987-1988. Undocumented changes include the replacement of original exterior doors and roofing material. Despite these changes, the building and its materials and finishes remains virtually intact.

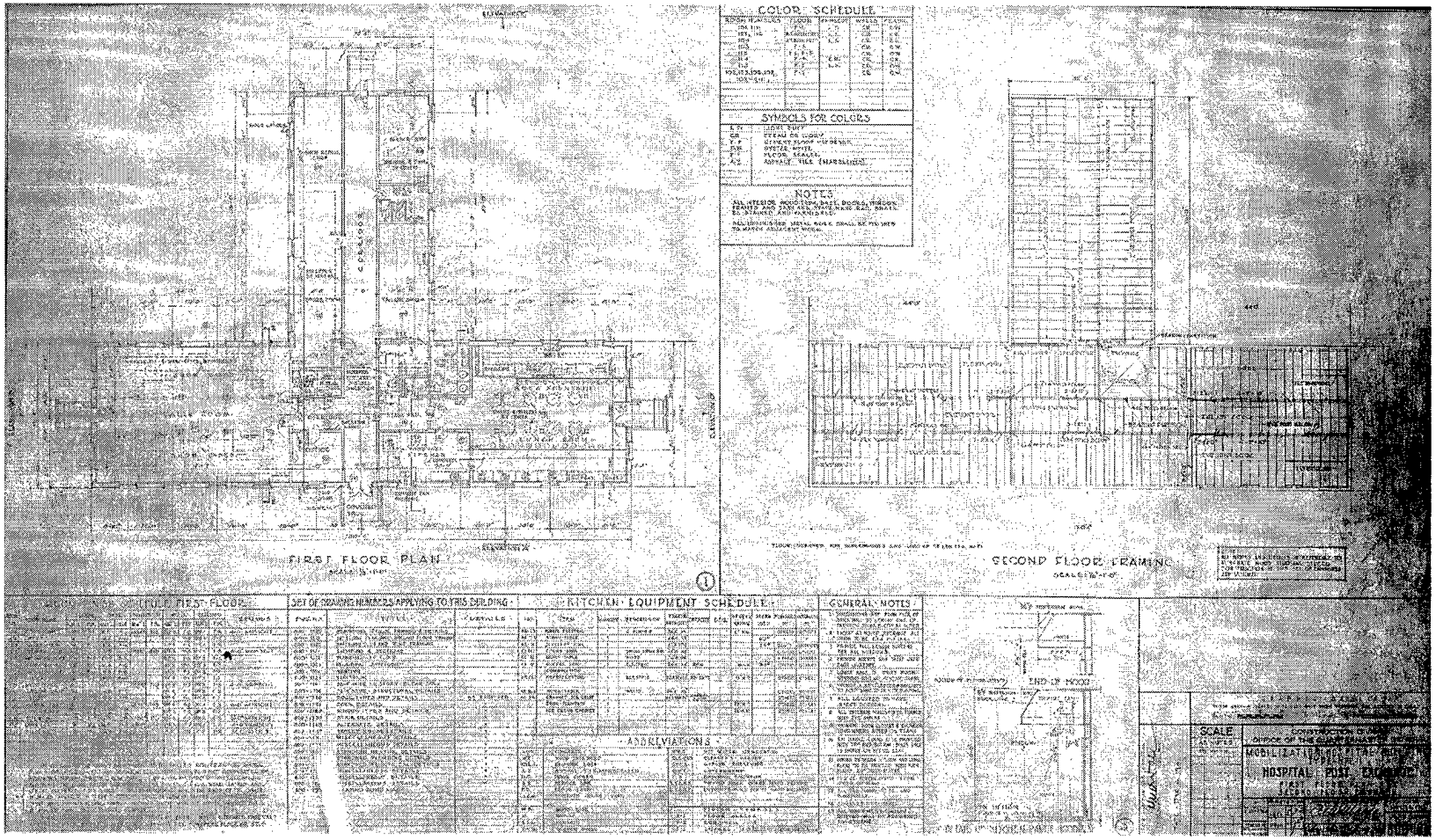


Figure V.218 5EP1778. First-floor plan and second-floor framing plan for Building S6261, Hospital Post Exchange, 800 Series, Type HPE-1, Plan 800-1819.

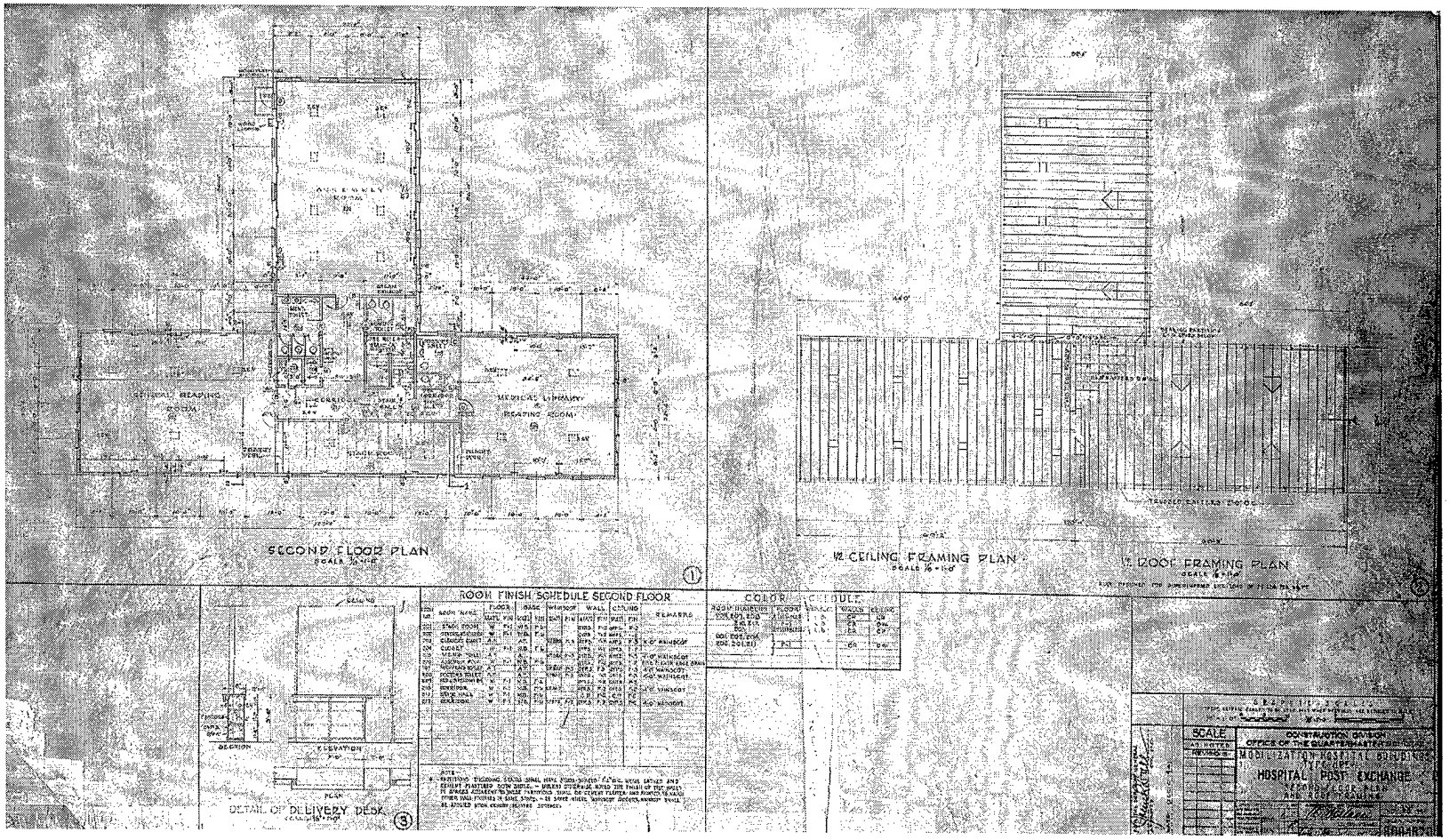


Figure V.219 5EP1778. Second-floor plan and roof framing plan for Building S6261, Hospital Post Exchange, 800 Series, Type HPE-1, Plan 800-1820.

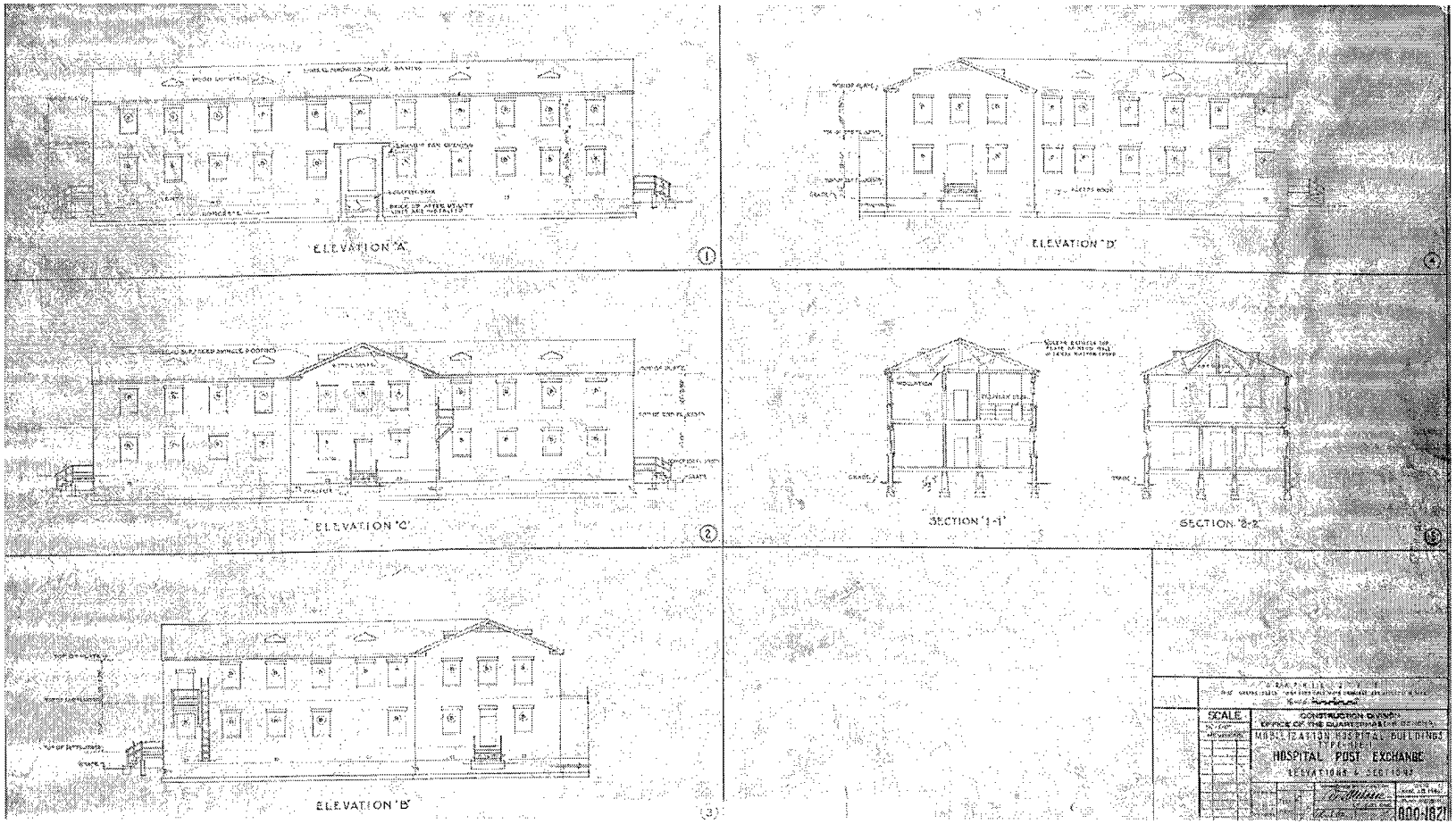


Figure V.220 5EP1778. Elevations and sections for Building S6261, Hospital Post Exchange, 800 Series, Type HPE-1, Plan 800-1821.

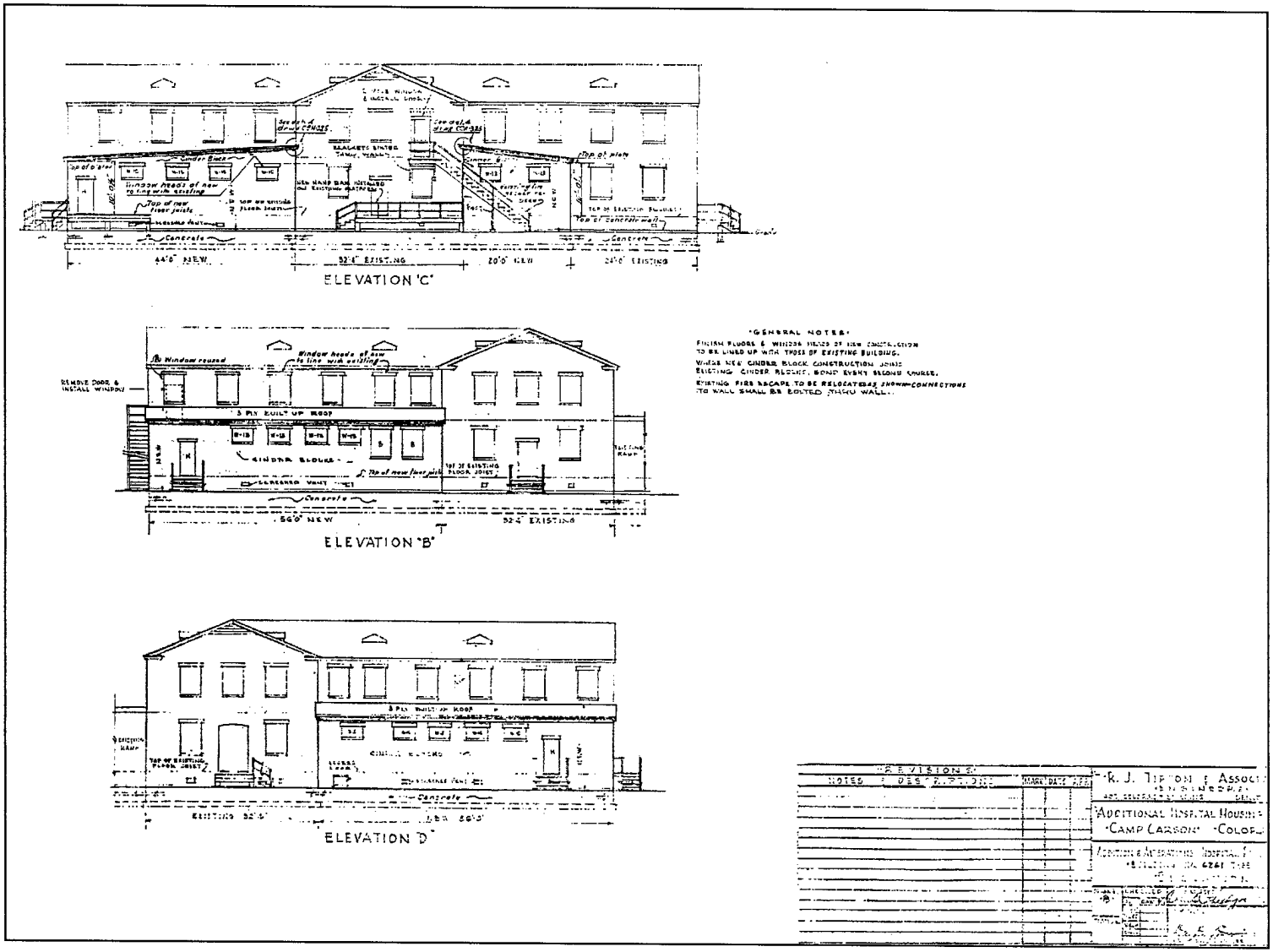


Figure V.221 5EP1778. Elevations and sections for Building S6261, Hospital Post Exchange, CCH Series, Sheet (illegible).

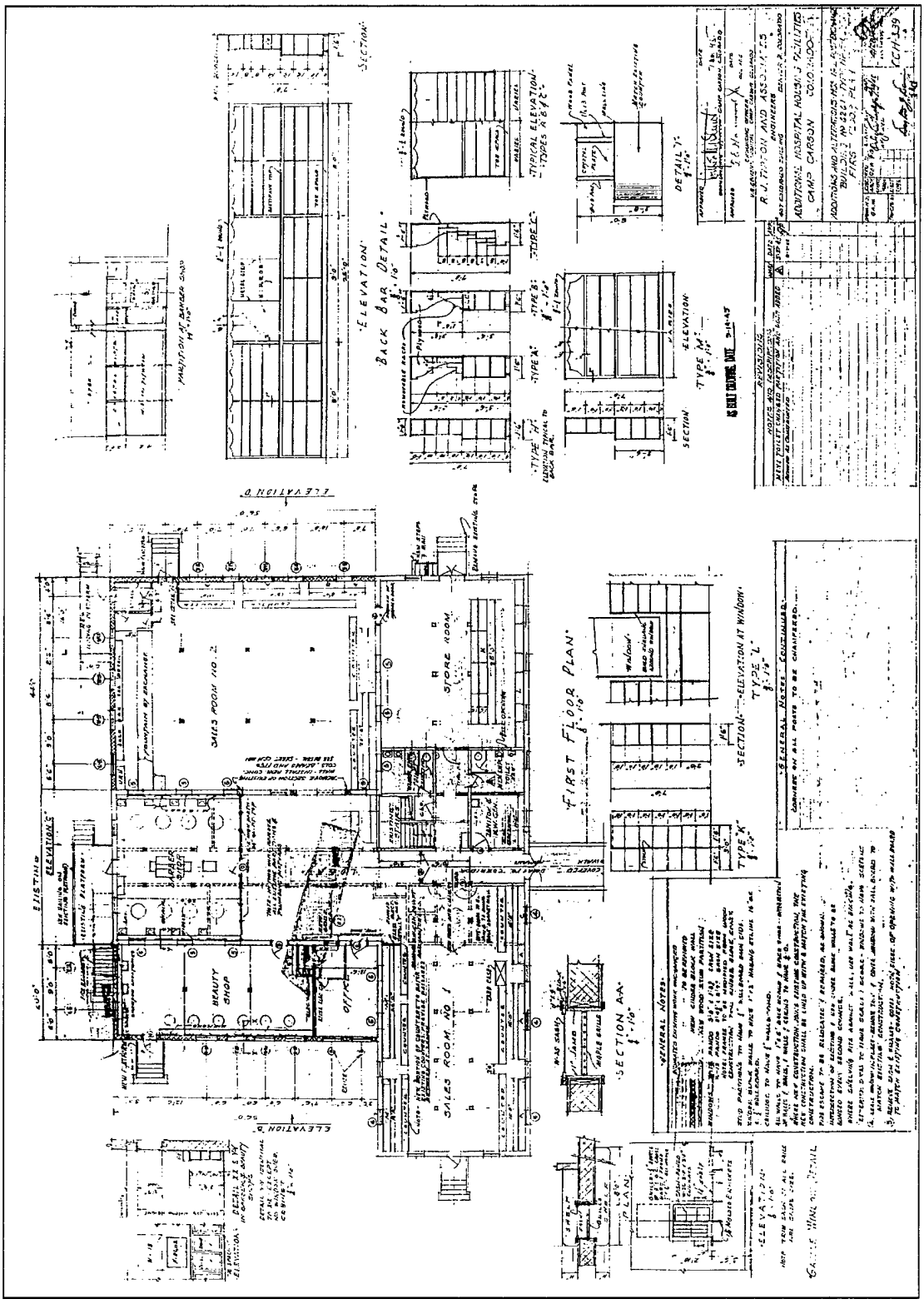


Figure V.222 5EP1778. Additions and alterations plans for the first floor of Building S6261, Hospital Post Exchange, CCH Series, Sheet 3.39.

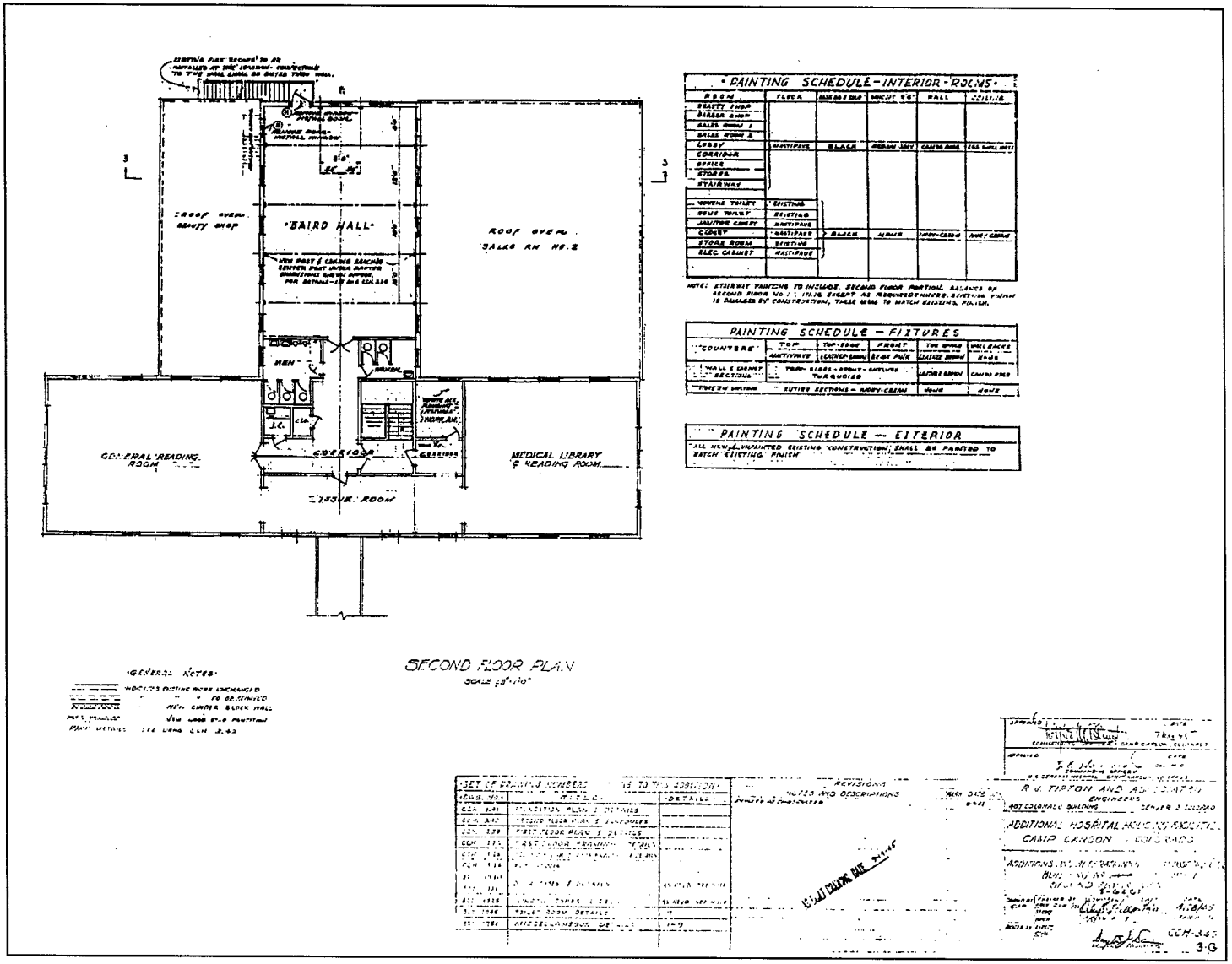


Figure V.223 5EP1778. Additions and alterations plan for the second floor of Building S6261, Hospital Post Exchange, CCH Series, Sheet 3.40.



Figure V.224 5EP1778. Building S6261, Hospital Post Exchange, 800 Series, Type HPE-1. Three-quarter view of north and east face. Roll 6H, Exposure 3.



Figure V.225 5EP1778. Building S6261, Hospital Post Exchange, 800 Series, Type HPE-1. Three-quarter view of north side's north and west faces. Roll 6H, Exposure 8.



Figure V.226 5EP1778. Building S6261, Hospital Post Exchange, 800 Series, Type HPE-1. Three-quarter view of south side's south and west faces. Roll 5H, Exposure 7.

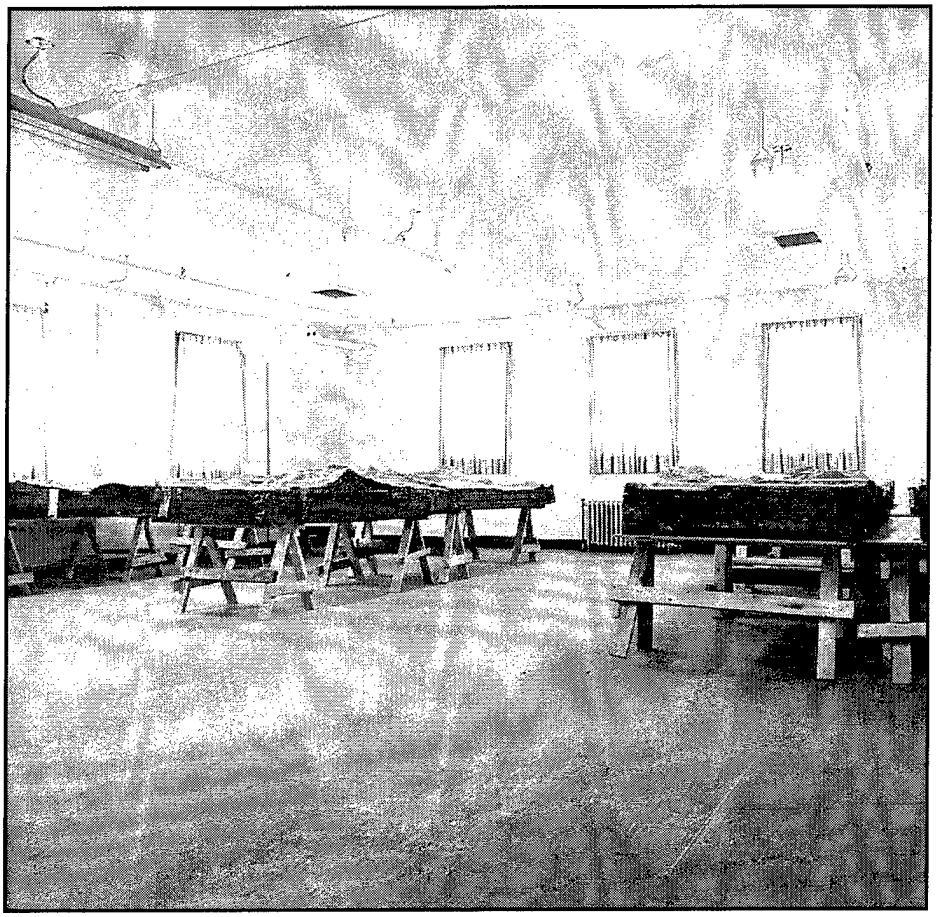


Figure V.227 5EP1778. Building S6261, Hospital Post Exchange, 800 Series, Type HPE-1. Interior shot of large room, second floor south side, facing southeast, Roll 3H, Exposure 4.

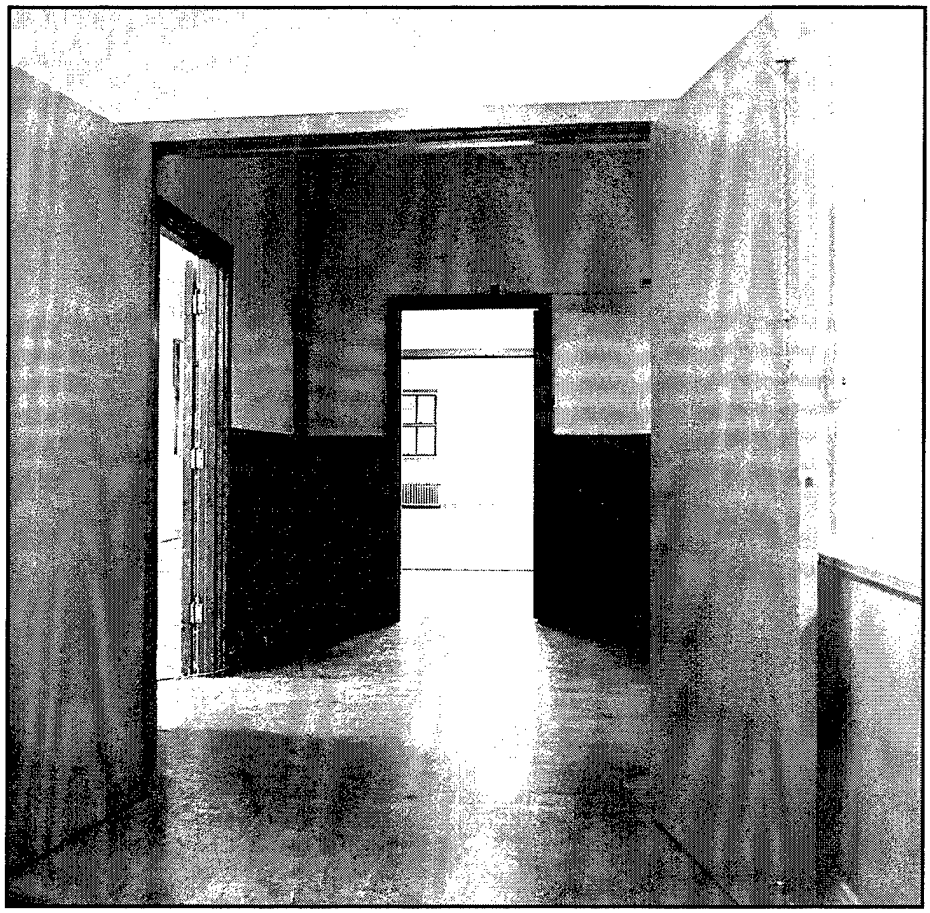


Figure V.228 5EP1778. Building S6261, Hospital Post Exchange, 800 Series, Type HPE-1. Interior shot of second floor, with view of top of stairs to the north. Roll 3H, Exposure 7.



Figure V.229 5EP1778. South face of corridor connecting Buildings S6260 and S6261. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-A. Roll 5H, Exposure 4.

Morgue S6273

Morgue Building S6273 is the only one of its Type (HMO-1) at the OHC. The one-story building contained autopsy, viewing, preparation and mortuary rooms, as well as a small janitor's closet and one-stall bathroom.

The building has a moderate-pitch cross-gable roof with louvered triangular eyebrow dormers. This small one-story building as first constructed had a T-shaped form. A 1969 addition (described below) has a flat, built-up roof. A one-story corridor intersects the building at the center of its east side. The corridor leads to S6274 and to a second similar corridor connecting these buildings with S6271. The building's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its infrequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and mesh-covered windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature.

The building's overall dimensions are 57′-10" by 60′-0". The dimension of the main building (the horizontal crossbar of the original T) measures 60′-0" x 32′-4". The lower upright portion of the original T measures 32′-4" x 25′-6". The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls, and piers. The foundation walls are 1′ thick. They rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. The foundation breaks near the exterior entrance to allow utility lines to enter the building. Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted.

The structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, and pillars. The floor is a poured-concrete slab on grade. The roof has wood rafters that bear on the exterior walls and on a built-up wood beam that transfers its load to foundation piers through solid 8" x 8" wood pillars. Interior wall partitions are constructed of 2" x 4" wood studs on 2′-0" centers. These walls sit on concrete curbs.

There is one exterior entrance and one entrance from the corridor. The exterior entrance faces west from the southern portion of the main building mass. This entrance's door sill is about 1′ above grade. There is a thick concrete slab that is sloped at its edge to form a sort of ramp from grade to sill. The corridor entrance occurs at the center of the building's west side. This entrance is described below.

The Morgue has a smaller-than-average number of doors, due to its function and size. The simple fenestration pattern reflects the building's interior simplicity and relative symmetry. All openings have plain, reinforced pre-cast concrete or cinder block lintels. The doors have concrete sills. The exterior doorway is at floor level. It is set in a replacement metal frame. The 4′-0" wide door is unglazed, and constructed of metal. The corridor entrance has either a single or double replacement metal door(s). The original corridor door(s) had wire-glass fenestration with hard-board covers on both sides.

All windows are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights. All are 4′-0" x 5′-6" in dimension. The windows occur singly, and in regular and symmetrical patterns, though the spacing between windows varies between building faces. They are set in simple punched openings and are covered with expanded metal mesh. Sills consist of a rowlock course of cinder bricks. There are four east-facing windows, two on either side of the corridor. There are four south-facing windows. Three occur on the gable wall of the main portion of the building, and one is on the crossbar's south wall. There are three west-facing windows. Two of these occur in the west gable wall of the upright portion of the original T. The other occurs in the crossbar's exposed west wall. There are three remaining north-facing windows.

The building's cross-gable roof is moderately pitched and supported by wood rafters. Two louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents are symmetrically arranged on the east roof slope. The north- and south-facing roof slopes each have one similar dormer vent. Additional triangular louvered vents sit under the gable peaks. The original roofing material has been replaced with asphalt three-tab shingles. Boxed eaves overhang 6" on the eave sides. Gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. Cornice bands consist of single 1" x 12" boards topped with a strip of crown molding.

The original building spaces are basically divided symmetrically on an east-west axis. This axis is defined by a hallway which, from the corridor, is flanked first by the autopsy and viewing rooms, then by the mortuary and preparation room. The hallway is 7′-6" wide. The building has no stairwells. The building's original interior is virtually intact. The current layout of the interior spaces still reflects the functionality of the building's original purpose. Most original finishes and materials are visible. The building retains its original 10′-1"-high ceiling.

The one-story corridor that joins to S6274 has a vaulted ceiling with a height of 10′-1". The corridor is 9′-7" wide. It retains its original green linoleum in most places.

The Morgue's flooring material is original hardened concrete. The wall and ceiling finishes are original gypsum sheathing. All rooms except the utility spaces and viewing room originally had a wainscot of untreated hard pressed fiber board. The current wainscot may be replacement material. Walls, ceilings, and wainscot were originally finished with "Light Buff," "Cream," and "Oyster White" flat and glossy enamel-based paint. These appear to be intact. Original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4"-thick wood sills. Many of these casings and sills remain, though the doors and windows have been replaced. The original trim work in the storage rooms consisted of the door and window casings. There was no cornice or baseboard. The wood-frame interior walls sit on a low concrete curb.

The building's heat is supplied by the OHC's own central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground, through utility holes in the building's foundation, and into pipe trenches within the building's concrete floor. Heat radiates through metal steam grills (radiators). Pipes for the building's automatic fire sprinkler system are visible near the ceilings.

According to Real Property Records, Building S6271 was used as a Morgue until 1992. Annual reports state that the building also served as an "Animal House," possibly serving the base's pack mules and canine corps (United States Army 1951:28). Since that time the building has been used as a General Purpose Storage facility. In 1969 a 440-square-foot addition was constructed at the building's northwest corner. The addition essentially filled the area between the vertical and horizontal members of the original building's T-shaped plan. At least one original window opening was enlarged to create the doorway into the addition. Two north-facing windows on the upright portion of the T were concealed by the addition, which is itself windowless. It has similar construction and materials as the original building except for its flat roof. The addition originally housed storage and coolers.

In 1978 the building's incandescent lighting was replaced with fluorescent. In 1986 a wood-frame gable roof was constructed over the original flat roof of the corridor that links S6273 with S6274 and the remainder of the OHC. In 1987-1988 most original windows at the OHC, including those of this building, were replaced with aluminum clad one-over-one light double-hung windows. The 1992 functional re-designation to a storehouse was accomplished without building alteration.

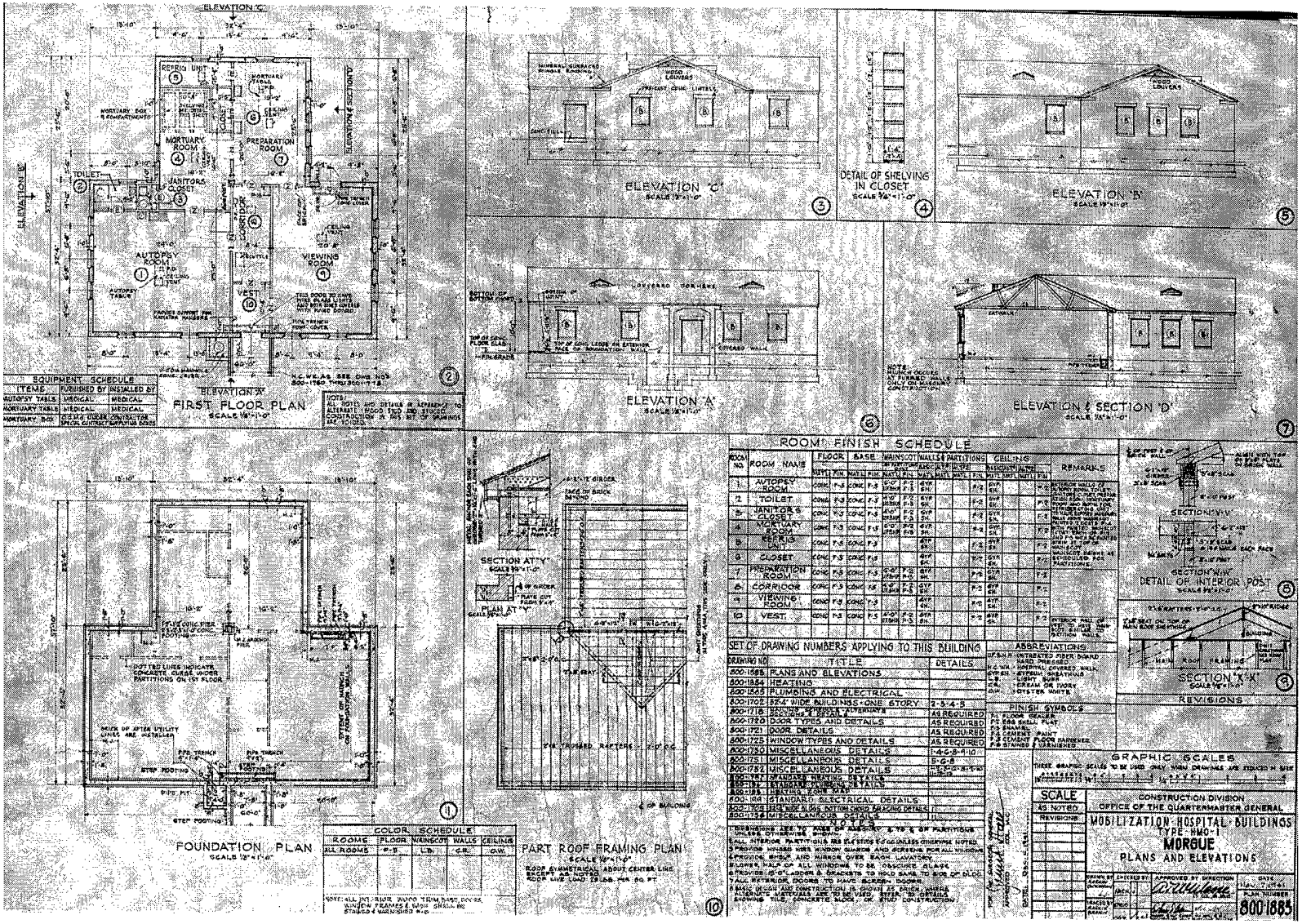


Figure V.230 5EP1778. Plans and elevations for Building S6273, Morgue, 800 Series, Type HMO-1, Plan 800-1883.

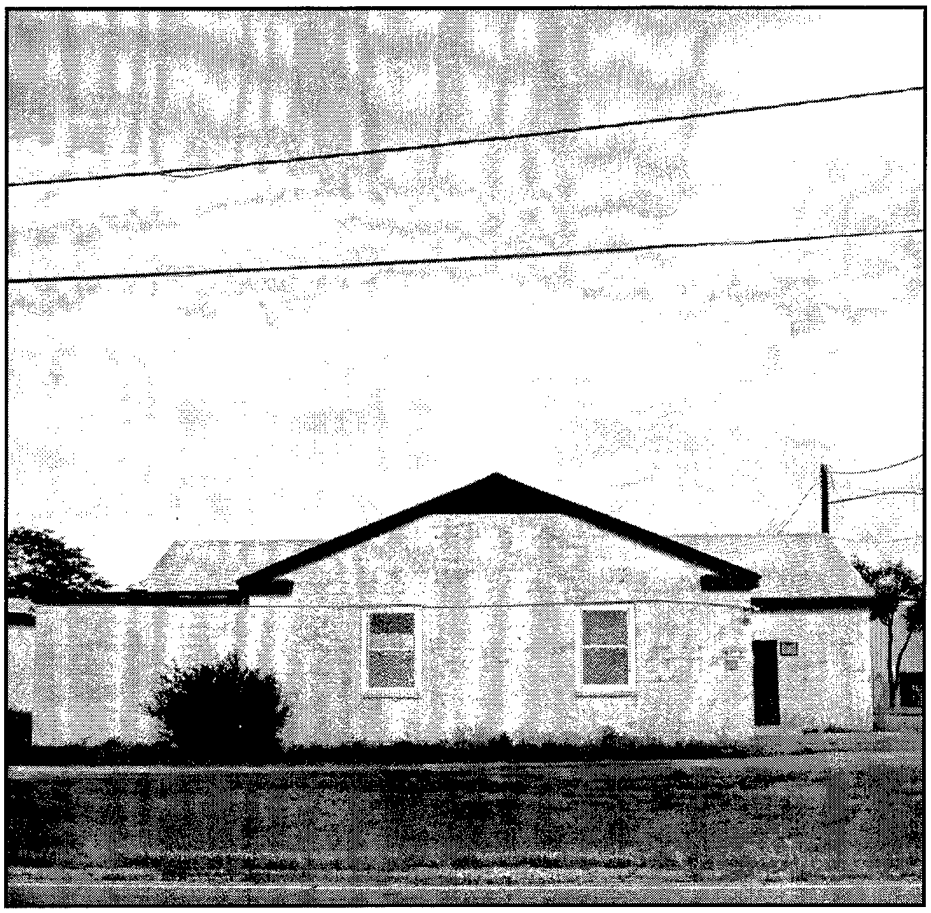


Figure V.231 5EP1778. Building S6273, Morgue, 800 Series, Type HMO-1. West face. Roll 14F, Exposure 3.

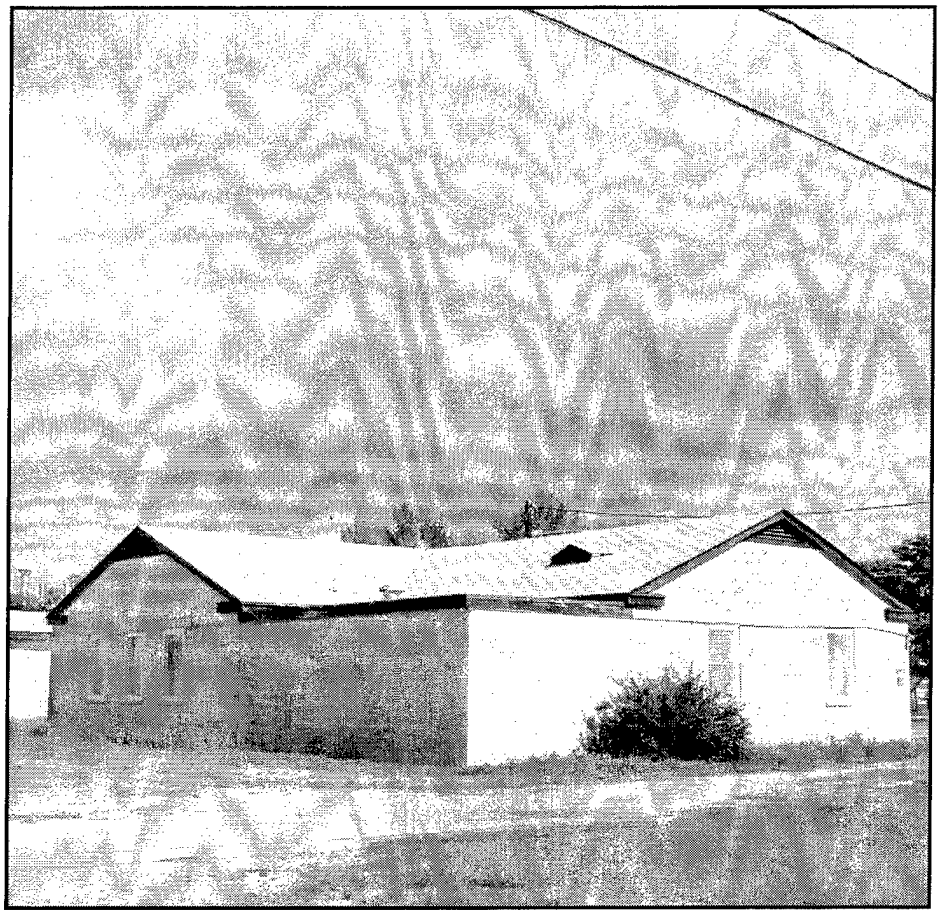


Figure V.232 5EP1778. Building S6273, Morgue, 800 Series, Type HMO-1. Three-quarter view of north and west faces. Roll 14F, Exposure 5.

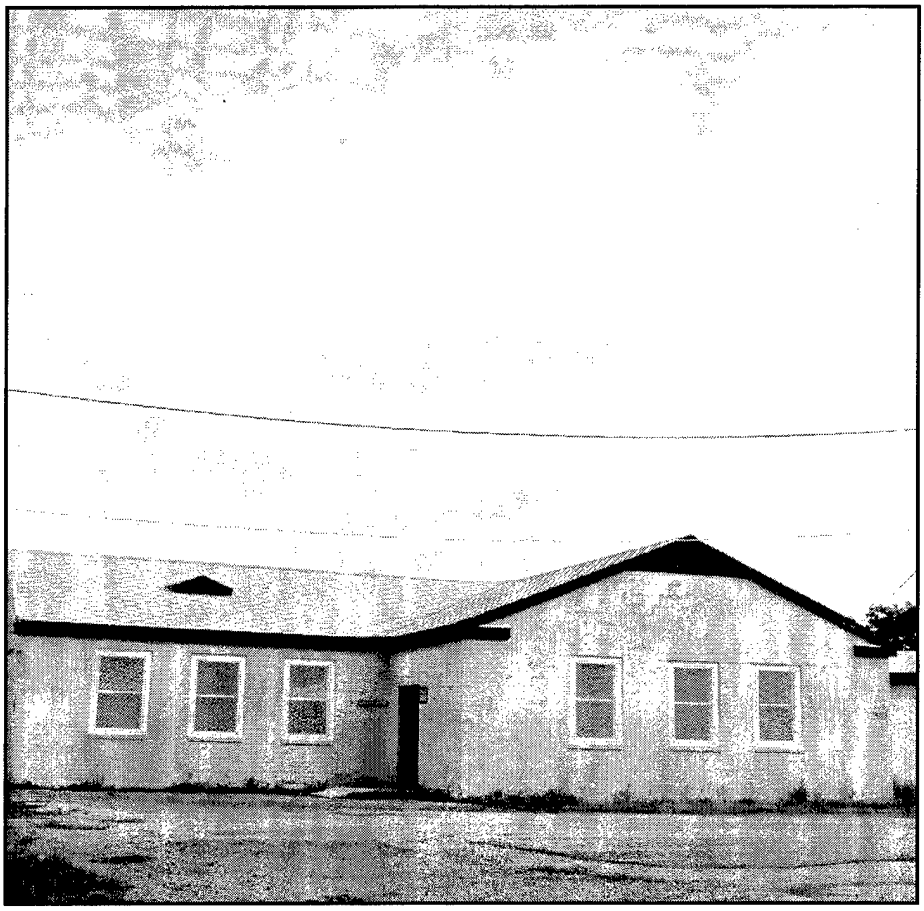


Figure V.233 5EP1778. Building S6273, Morgue, 800 Series, Type HMO-1. Three-quarter view of south and west faces. Roll 10F, Exposure 10.

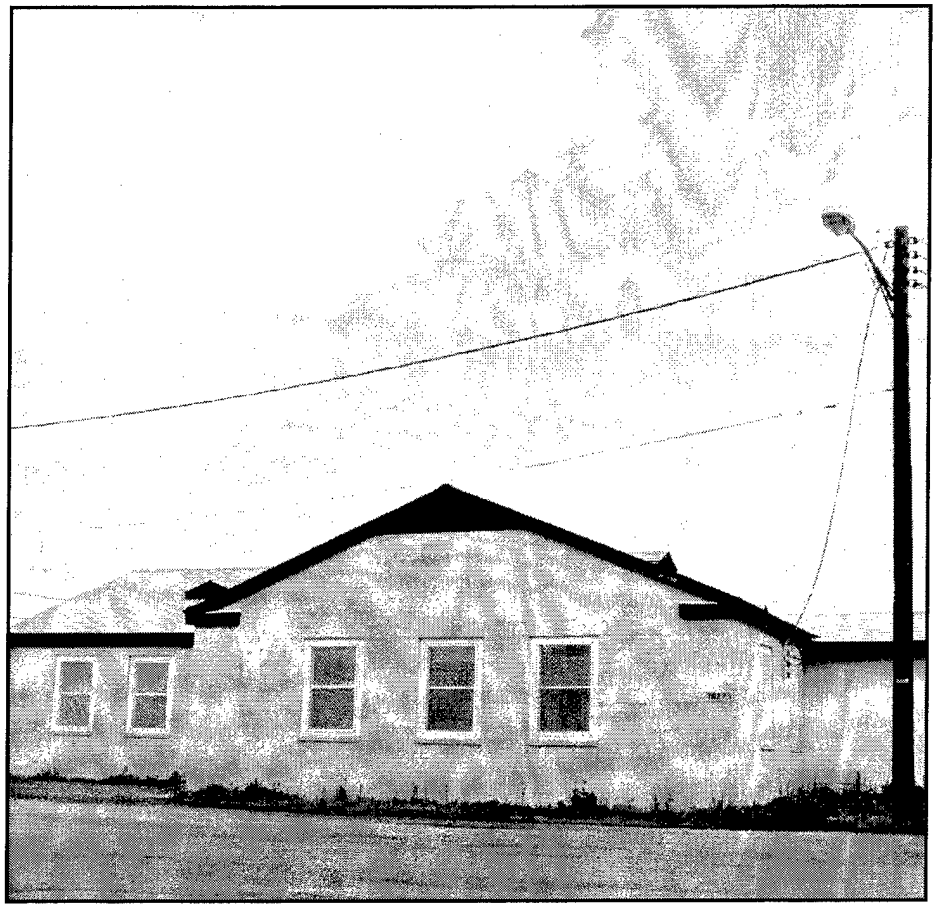


Figure V.234 5EP1778. South face, including corridor connecting Buildings S6273 and S6274. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-A2. Roll 10F, Exposure 4.

Paint Shop S6275

Paint Shop S6275 is the only example of its Type (HPS-1) at the OHC. The building is a simple, rectangular one-story building originally constructed with an open one-room plan. It has a moderate-pitch side-gable roof. The building's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its windows and doors. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and mesh-covered windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature. Its overall dimensions are 32′-4" x 21′-0".

The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls. The foundation walls are 1′ thick. These rise from footings to approximately 1′ above grade. The floor is a poured-concrete slab on grade. Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. The structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls. The roof is supported by wood-trussed rafters that bear on the perimeter walls. The only interior wall partition is a non-original CMU block constructed wall.

There are two exterior entrances. Both are at first-floor level and occur on the building's north (eave) wall. The westernmost door has a concrete slab, approximately 5′ x 5′ in size. The easternmost door has no porch or stoop. The building was constructed with only a single 3′-0"-wide entrance. This entrance was later expanded to its present double-wide configuration. Its lintel is not original, and appears to be a steel reinforcing beam. Its doors are unglazed metal, set in a non-original metal frame. The building's second entrance was constructed from an existing window opening to the immediate east of the first entrance. This 4′-0"-wide metal door is also unglazed. A portion of the window opening was blocked closed to accommodate the lower door frame. Consequently this entrance's lintel is also non-original to the building. Both entrances have non-original sills that appear to be the concrete lip of the foundation.

All remaining window openings evidently contain the original wood sash eight-over-eight light windows. All are 4′-0" x 5′-6" in dimension. All windows occur singly in a regular and symmetrical pattern except where late modifications have altered the original appearance. All windows are set in simple punched openings with plain lintels of pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. Sills consist of a rowlock course of cinder bricks.

The north side has one fixed window. The east side has one double-hung window. The south has two double-hung windows. A third window opening has been blocked closed with CMU blocks. The west side has one window opening that has been similarly blocked. The remaining windows are covered with expanded metal mesh. The building's east side has one wood louvered vent. The vent measures about 2′ square. It sits at the window lintel height. This was originally a fresh air intake. The west side has one similar wood louvered vent which has been covered with a galvanized sheet-metal duct. This vent sits at window sill height. It was originally a forced-air exhaust.

The building's gable roof is moderately pitched and supported by wood-trussed rafters. Triangular-shaped louvered vents sit under both gable peaks. Boxed eaves overhang 6" on the eave sides. Gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. Cornice bands consist of single 1" x 12" boards topped with a strip of crown molding. The original mineral-surfaced shingles have been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles.

Building S6275 was constructed as a utility building. Its interior has few traditional finishes. The original one-room plan was later subdivided into two separate rooms, each with its own exterior entrance. The building has no stairwells. The flooring material is original poured concrete. The wall finish is original exposed cinder block. The ceiling was finished with painted gypsum sheathing. The ceiling's original finish was a flat enamel-based off-white color. It is unknown if this is intact.

Original window openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4"-thick wood sills. Many of these casings and sills remain, though two windows have been removed. The original door had simple wood casings but no sill. Its original frame is gone. The two non-original frames are metal. Original trim work in the storage rooms consisted only of the door and window casings. These were originally stained and varnished. It is unknown if the finish is intact.

The building was heated by a forced-air furnace that utilized steam supplied by the OHC's own central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and through a pipe pit near the building's northeast corner. The building's original fire sprinkler system is visible near the ceiling.

According to Real Property Records, Building S6275 was categorized until 1977 as a Skill Development Center, which may have been a formal name for a paint shop. Since 1977 the building has been categorized as a General Purpose Storage facility.

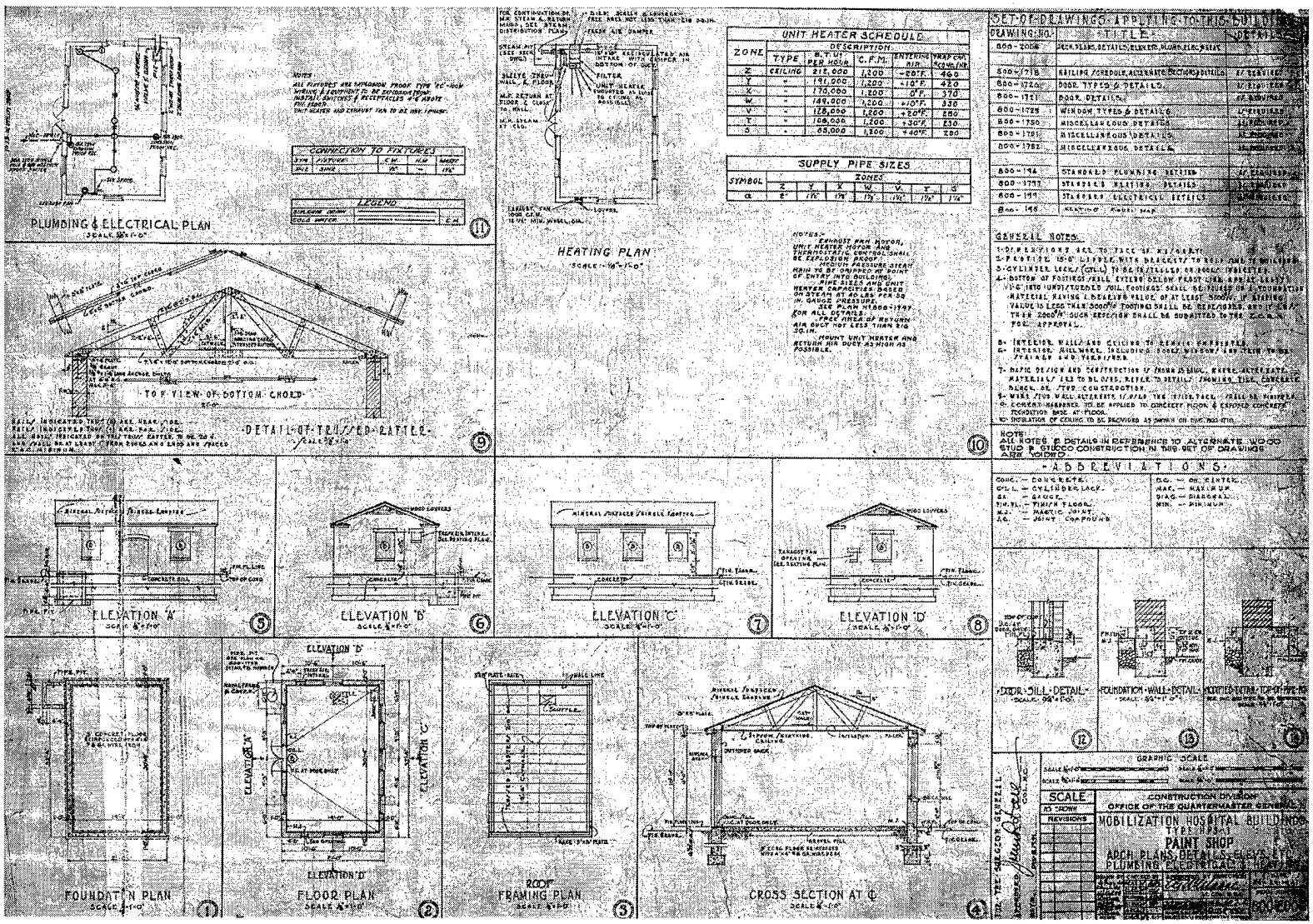


Figure V.235 5EP1778. Architectural plans, details, and elevations for Building S6275, Paint Shop, 800 Series, Type HPS-1, Plan 800-2006.

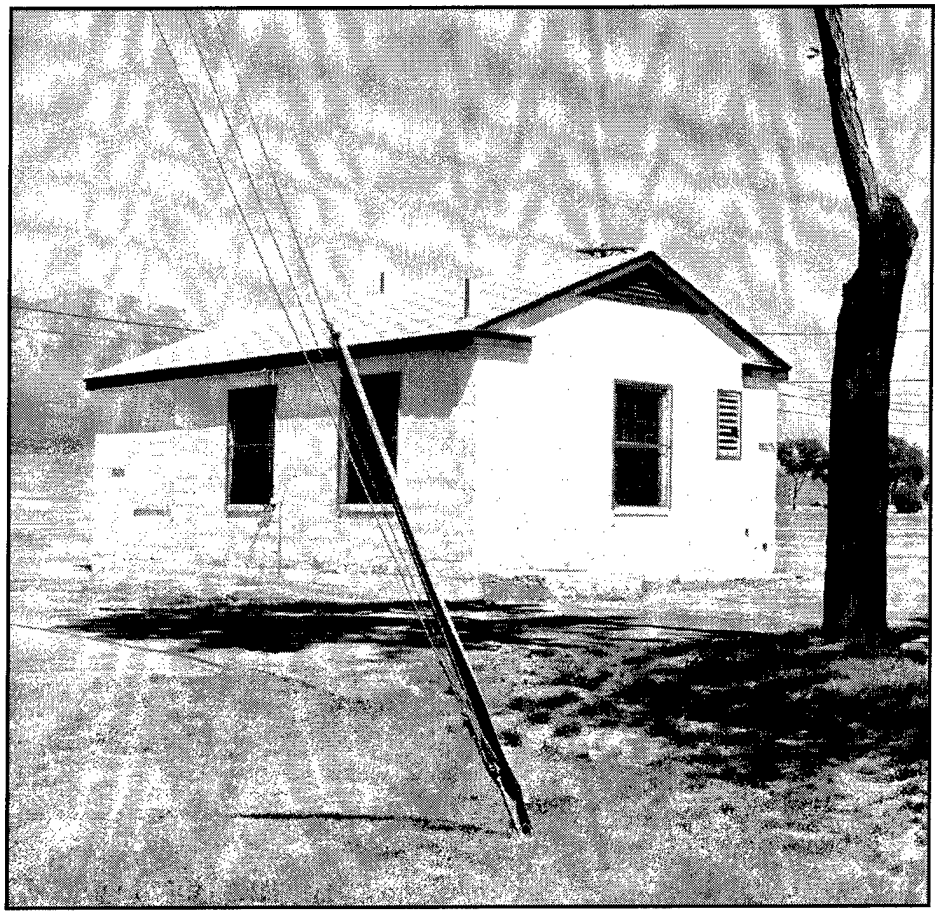


Figure V.236 5EP1778. Building S6275, Paint Shop, 800 Series, Type HPS-1. Three-quarter view of south and east facades. Roll 7, Exposure 2.

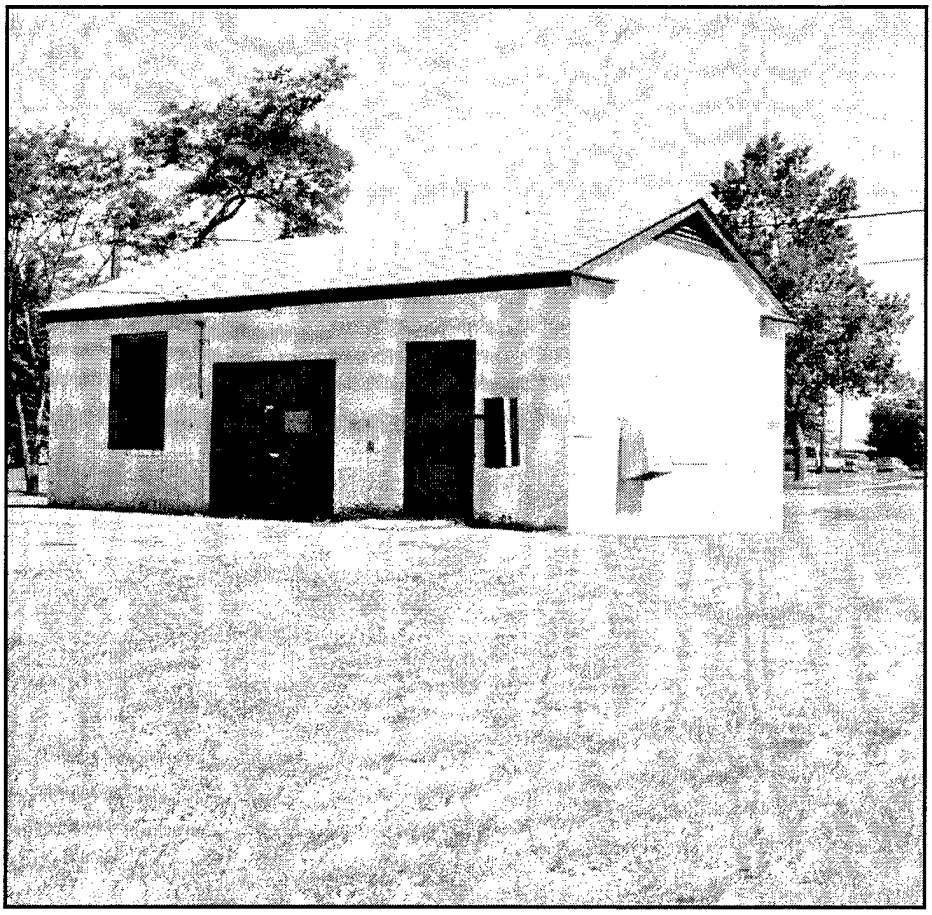


Figure V.237 5EP1778. Building S6275, Paint Shop, 800 Series, Type HPS-1. Three-quarter view of north and west facades. Roll 11, Exposure 4.

Radio Broadcast Station S6260

Radio Broadcast Station Building S6260 is the only example of its Type (PEA 386/392) at the OHC. The one-story building was initially constructed as a telephone exchange and likely housed the complex's phone circuit boards and mechanical equipment in its small rectangular shell.

Building S6260 sits at the southeast corner of the intersection of the complex's principle corridor and a smaller secondary corridor. The north-south principle corridor links buildings S6226 and S6250. The east-west secondary corridor links buildings S6251 and S6261. These corridors essentially form the north and west walls of Building S6260. The building's south and east walls are typical OHC cinder block walls, set atop a poured-concrete foundation. The building has a flat roof, though Real Property Records identify its roof as gabled.

The building's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows. The simple pattern of standardized doors and windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature. Its overall dimensions are 64′-0" x 30′-4".

The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls, and piers. The foundation walls are one foot thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. Air vents occur at regular intervals along the first-floor line. These are covered with metal grates. The structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, and piers. The floor systems apparently bear on interior, built-up longitudinal beams. The beams transfer loads to the foundation piers via solid wood pillars. The flat roof is supported by beams that bear on the interior longitudinal beams and the perimeter walls. Interior partitions are constructed of 2" x 4" wood studs on 1′-4" centers.

There is one exterior entrance. This occurs on the south wall. This entrance has a 5′-0" x 4′-0" concrete stoop with metal rails. Window placement and spacing is similar to that of 800 Series buildings at the OHC. The secondary, south-facing entrance sits at first-floor level. It has a single, glazed metal door under a plain, reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintel. The building has three additional entrances that enter from the adjacent corridors. One entrance from the north corridor has a set of metal doors. Two entrances from the west corridor each have a single wood door.

All windows are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights. They are set in simple punched openings with plain lintels of pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. Sills consist of a rowlock course of cinder bricks. There are two windows in the south wall, and seven in the east wall. These are regularly spaced throughout. All appear to be standard 4′-0" x 5′-6" windows.

A crawlspace is accessed from the exterior through a small grade-level opening on the building's east wall. This has a concrete lintel and a metal access door.

The flat roof is supported by beams. A boxed eave overhangs 6" on the south and east sides. A cornice consists of a single 1" x 12" board topped with a strip of crown molding.

Building S6260's interior has been remodeled or modified at least twice. However, many original finishes and materials are visible. Floor surfaces include carpet and marbleized asphalt floor tile. Walls have a V-groove, horizontal tongue-in-groove siding to about 4′ from the floor. Ceilings are covered with perforated ceiling tiles. The current layout of the interior spaces still reflects the functionality of the building's original purpose. Its original configuration, based upon a PEM IEO drawing (date and drawing number are illegible) evidently included three rooms, two of which were tucked neatly into the northeast corner of the much larger third room. A 1952 modification subdivided one of the smaller rooms into two still smaller rooms. When the building was converted for Radio around 1953, the volume of the large room was diminished with the creation of two smaller rooms at its southern end. These became the program and control rooms. In 1954 the easternmost portion of the remaining original large room was subdivided for an office. The building now contains what is left of the original large room, surrounded by six smaller rooms. Each floor has its original 10′-2" high ceilings. All building entrances are at first-floor level.

The east-west corridor (between S6251 and S6260) is accessed from the north entrance door. This one-story corridor has a pitched roof over its original flat roof. It is about 9′-7" wide. The north-south corridor (between S6226 and S6250) is accessed from the west entrance doors. This corridor is similarly constructed.

The original flooring material appears to have been asphalt tile, some of which has since been carpeted. The original wall finish was 1/2" gypsum sheathing. Walls had a wainscot of horizontal wood siding. The ceiling probably also was covered with painted gypsum sheathing. Ceilings and walls were finished with both flat and enamel-based off-white paints. Original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4"-thick wood sills. Many, if not all, of these casings and sills remain. Original trim work probably consisted of the door and window casings and wood base molding. The base molding typically has one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line. Much of this molding is intact, though it has been repainted several times.

The building's heat is supplied by the OHC's own central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and adjacent corridors. Heat radiates through metal steam grills (radiators). Air conditioning systems were installed in S6260 in 1987.

According to Real Property Records, Building S6268 was used as an Information Systems Facility until 1968. In 1952 three wood-stud walls were constructed at the building's south end. This divided the formerly open space into two smaller rooms. In 1953 an additional room was created at the building's north end. That same year, most original exterior wood stairs at the

building's south side were removed and replaced with pre-cast concrete stairs. In 1968 the building's Category Code was changed to a Communications Center. It is unknown what, if any, physical changes occurred during this change. In 1987 a pickup air conditioner was installed. All original, multi-light wood windows were replaced with aluminum windows in 1987-1988. Since 1991 the building has been classified as a CIDC Field Operations Building. A radio station operated from the building during its tenure as an Information Systems Facility. A U.S. West Telephone Systems Building and furniture repair shop now occupy the building.

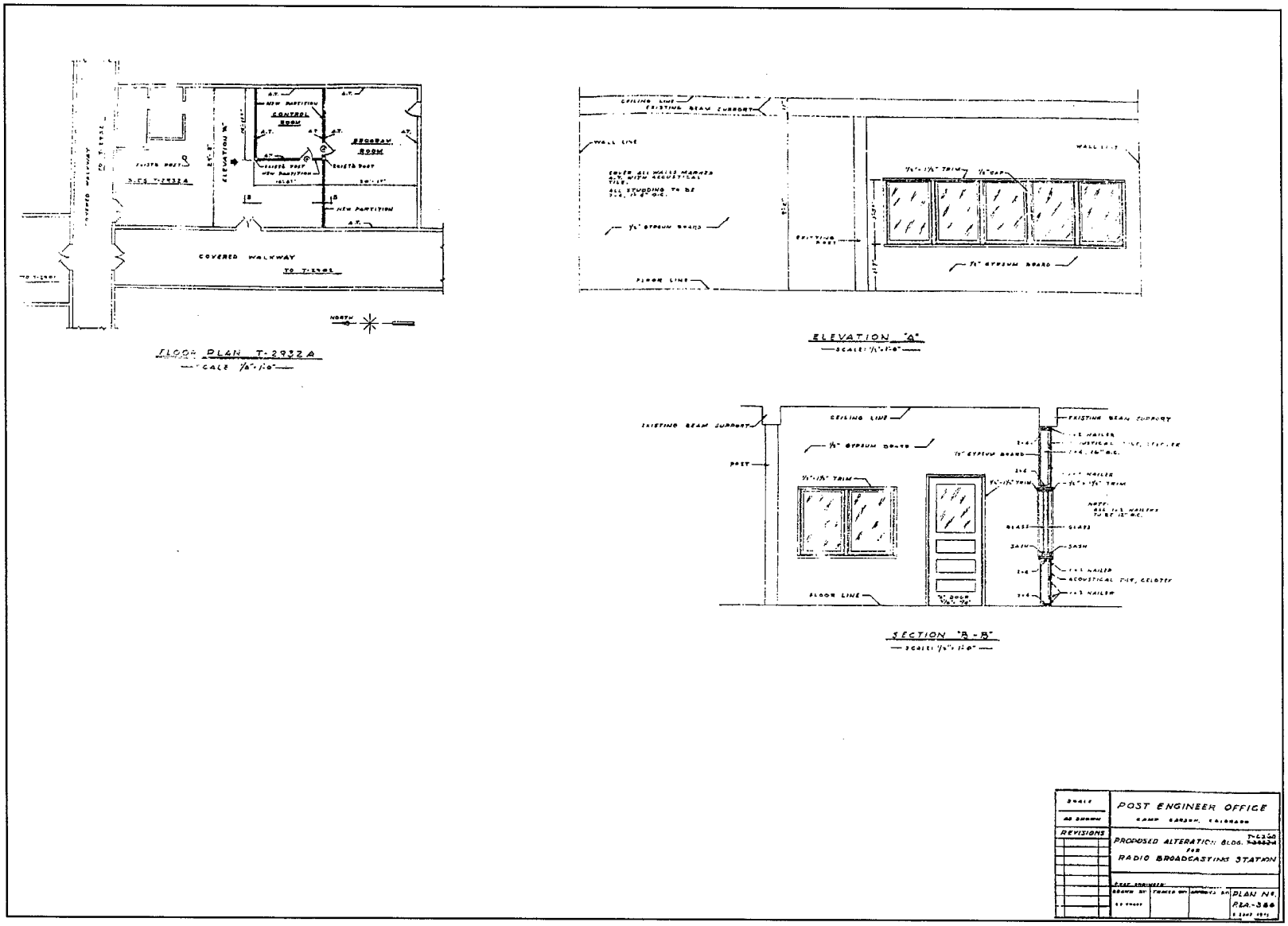


Figure V.238 5EP1778. Proposed alterations for Building S6260, Radio Broadcasting Station, PEA Series, Sheet 386.



Figure V.239 5EP1778. Building S6260, Radio Broadcasting Station. Three-quarter view of south and east faces. Roll 4H, Exposure 11.

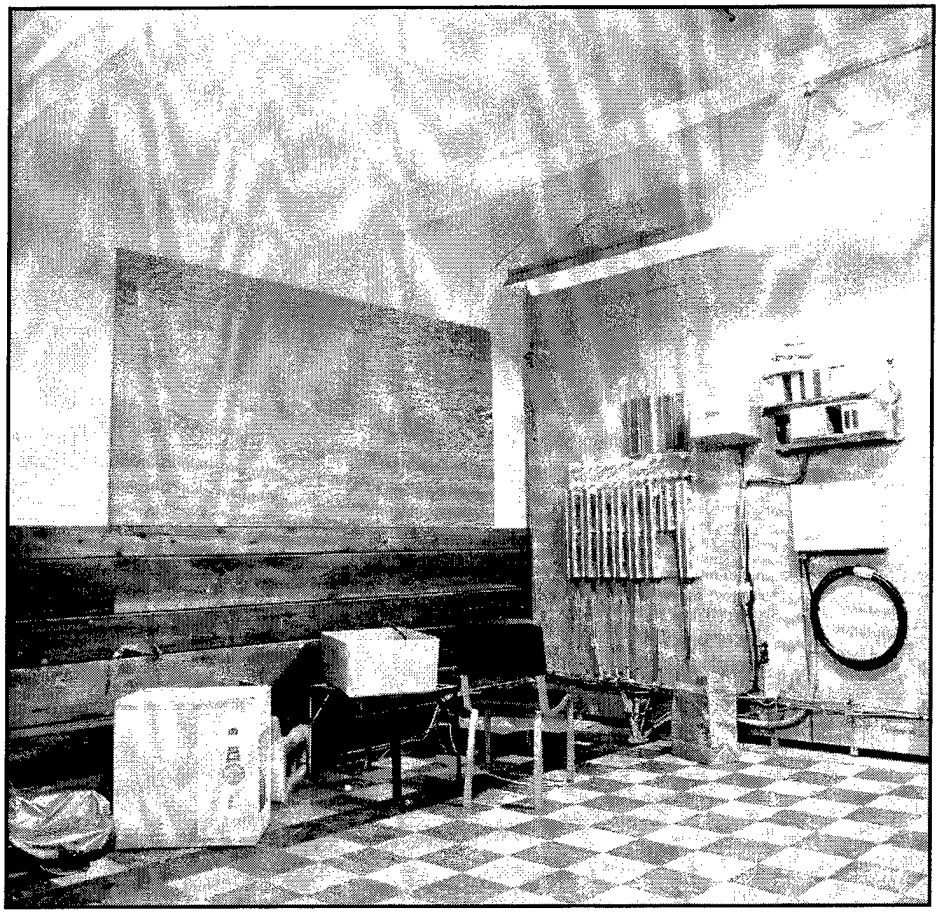


Figure V.240 5EP1778. Building S6260, Radio Broadcasting Station. Interior shot of wall and ceiling tiles. View from southeast. Roll 4H, Exposure 4.



Figure V.241 5EP1778. East face of corridor connecting Buildings S6260 and S6250. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-B. Roll 5H, Exposure 3.

Shop S6274

Shop S6274 is the only example of its Type (HSH-1) at the OHC. The building originally contained bedding repair, furniture repair, paint, blacksmith, orthopedic,and carpenter shops and a seamstress room, as well as a small janitor's closet and bathrooms.

This small one-story building was constructed with a T shape. The building has a moderate-pitch cross-gable roof with louvered triangular eyebrow dormers. A one-story corridor intersects the building at the center of its west face. The corridor leads to S6273 and to a second similar corridor connecting these buildings with S6271. The building's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its infrequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and mesh-covered windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature. Its overall dimensions are 88′-0" by 62′-0". Its main dimension (the crossbar portion of the original T) measures 88′-0" x 32′-4". The lower upright portion of the original T measures 32′-4" x 29′-8".

The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls, and piers. The foundation walls are 1′ thick. They rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. The structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, and pillars. The floor is a poured-concrete slab on grade. The roof has wood rafters that bear on the exterior walls and on a built-up wood beam that transfers its load to foundation piers through solid 8" x 8" wood pillars. Interior wall partitions are constructed of 2" x 4" wood studs on 1′-6" or 2′- 0" centers. These walls sit on concrete curbs.

There are four exterior entrances and one entrance from the corridor. The exterior entrances have concrete or blacktop pads. The corridor entrance at the center of the building's west side is described below. The building has a greater-than-average number of doors for its size, due to its function. Its simple fenestration pattern reflects the building's interior simplicity and relative symmetry. All entrances are at grade level. The exterior doorways have plain, reinforced pre-cast concrete or cinder block lintels and concrete sills. They are set in replacement metal frames. All exterior doors are unglazed, and constructed of metal. The corridor entrance has similar construction and a set of replacement metal doors.

All windows are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights. All are 3′-0" or 4′-0" wide and 5′-6" high. The windows occur singly. The spacing between windows varies widely. Windows are set in simple punched openings with plain lintels of pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. Sills consist of a rowlock course of cinder bricks. All windows are covered with expanded metal mesh.

There are a total of 22 windows. There are five north-facing windows, two on the north-facing gable wall and three on the north-facing eave wall of the upright portion of the building's T shape. There are six south-facing windows, three on each of the building's

south-facing eave and gable walls. There are five west-facing windows, three on the north side of the corridor and two on the south. There are six east-facing windows, two on each of the building's east-facing gable and eave walls. The northernmost window of the building's east-facing gable wall has been partially removed and replaced with a window exhaust fan.

The cross-gable roof is moderately pitched and supported by wood rafters. Two louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents are symmetrically arranged on the west roof slope. Additional triangular louvered vents sit under the building's gable peaks. Boxed eaves overhang 6" on the eave sides. Gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. Cornice bands consist of single 1" x 12" boards topped with a strip of crown molding. The building's original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing was replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles at an unknown date.

The building's interior has recently been gutted and renovated. Most original finishes and materials are not visible, except in the original shop room. However, the current layout of the interior spaces still reflects the functionality of the building's original purpose. Its layout is almost symmetrical about its east-west axis. This axis is defined by a 6'-6"-wide hallway that, from the corridor, is flanked by the original bedding repair and paint shops on the north and the orthopedic shop, paint shop, and seamstress room on the south. The hallway terminates at the original furniture repair shop. The original disinfection rooms sat north of the bedding repair area. When evaluated, the wall layouts remained basically intact. The building retains its original 10'-0"-high ceiling. The building has no stairwells.

The one-story corridor that joins to S6273 has a vaulted ceiling with a height of 10'-1". The corridor is 9'-7" wide. It retains its original green linoleum in most places. The building's flooring materials are original hardened concrete. The shop room retains its original wall and ceiling finish of gypsum sheathing. The other rooms are now finished with Sheetrock. Some shop rooms originally had a wainscot of asbestos-bearing, untreated, hard pressed fiber board. Though undocumented, much of this wainscot has been replaced at the OHC with similar non-asbestos-bearing material. Walls, ceilings, and wainscot were originally finished with "Egg Shell" flat paint. Some of this paint appears to be intact.

Original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4"-thick wood sills. Many of these casings and sills remain, though some doors have been replaced. Original trim work in the storage rooms consisted of the door and window casings. Original design documents do not call for baseboard. The wood-frame interior walls sit on a low concrete curb.

The building's heat is supplied by the OHC's own central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground, through a utility hole in the building's foundation and in pipe trenches within the building's floor. Heat radiates through metal steam grills (radiators). Pipes for the building's automatic fire sprinkler system are visible near the ceilings.

Building S6274, like many at the OHC, was not constructed with brick rowlocked arches above its double exterior doorways though this was specified in the 800 Series designs. Cinder

block or pre-cast reinforced concrete lintels were substituted. Other variations from plan during construction included the replacement of a south-facing single door with a window, and the installation of double north-facing doors on the building's north gable wall and its southernmost east-facing eave wall. Both of these locations were specified to receive only windows. Finally, only two of the three windows specified for the northernmost east-facing eave wall were built. Both non-specified double doors are distinct in their unusually low lintels, which occur several block courses below those of the original specified doors.

According to Real Property Records, Building S6274 served initially as a General Shop facility, then as a Skills Development Center from 1977 to 1991, and then as a non-TOE Support Maintenance Shop from 1991 to 1992. Since 1992 the building has been a Machine Shop and General Storehouse. In 1969 the building's electrical system was upgraded. In 1986 a wood-frame gable roof was constructed over the original flat roof of the corridor that links S6274 with S6273 and the remainder of the OHC. All original, multi-light wood windows in the building and corridor were replaced with aluminum windows in 1987-1988. When evaluated in July 1995, the building's interior, except for the carpenter shop, was undergoing a complete renovation. Walls and ceilings were covered with new Sheetrock. At an unknown date, a metal chain link fence was constructed immediately north of the building. The fence is topped with five strands of barbed wire. It has east-facing pedestrian and vehicular gates. It runs from the northeast edge of S6274's east wing northward for about 75′. The fence then turns westward until it joins the east wall of the north-south corridor that links S6273 and S6274 with S6271.

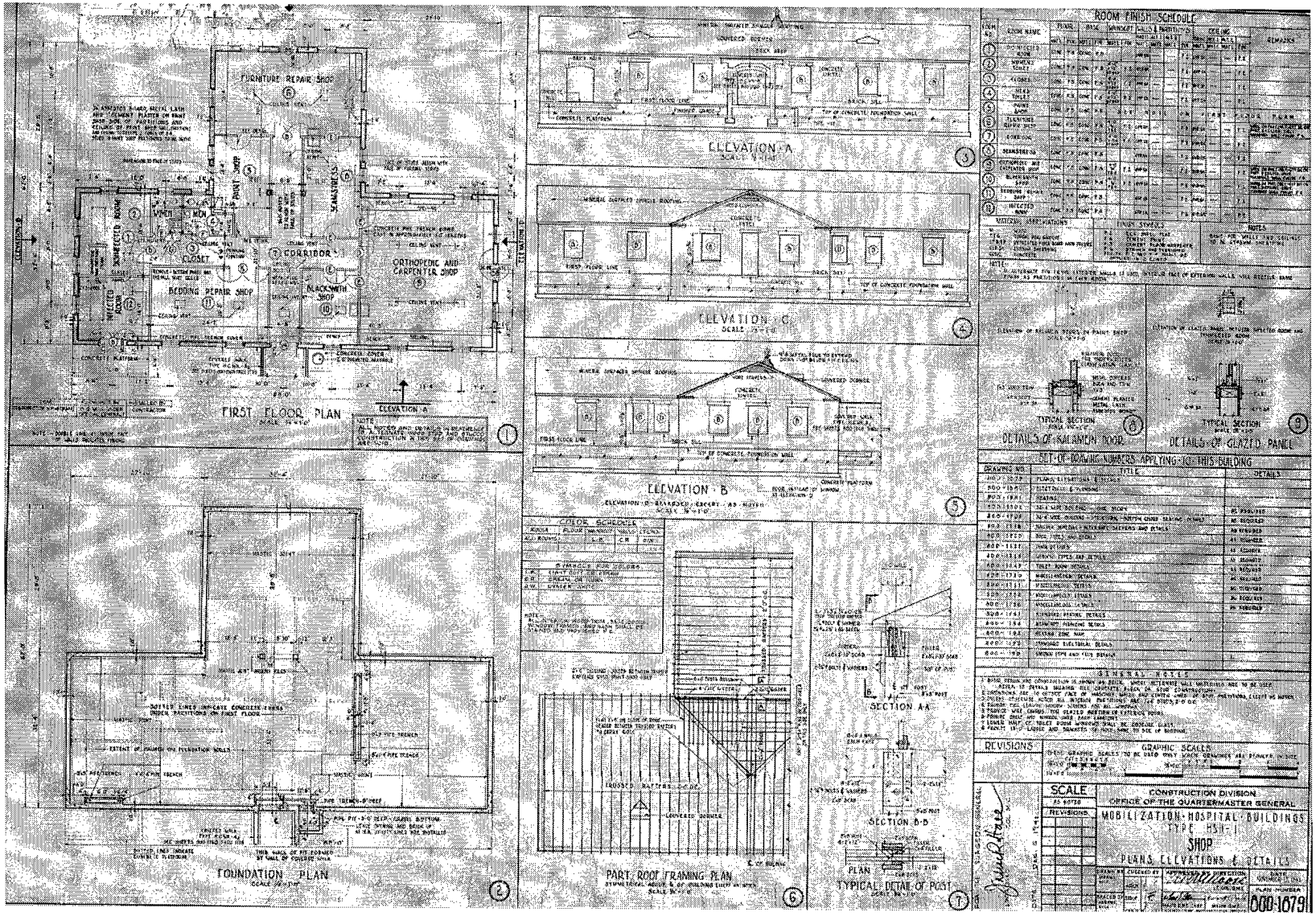


Figure V.242 5EP1778. Plans, elevations, and details for Building S6274, Shop, 800 Series, Type HSH-1, Plan 800-1879.

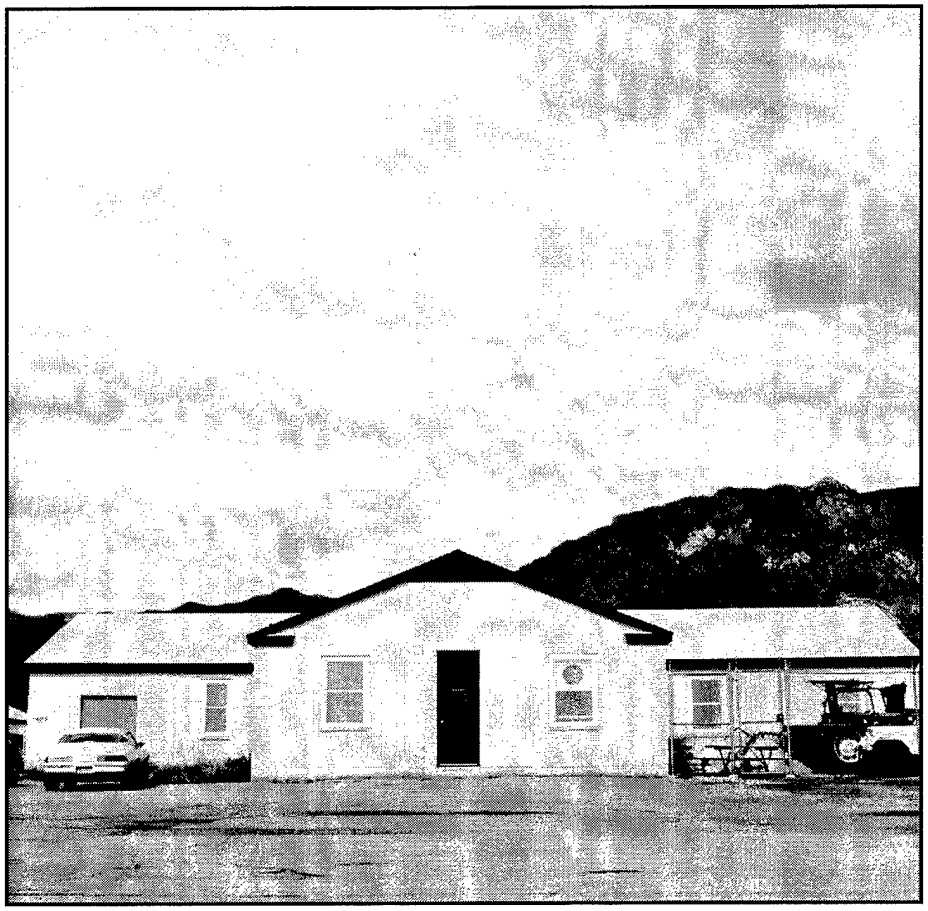


Figure V.243 5EP1778. Building S6274, Shop, 800 Series, Type HSH-1. East face. Roll 9F, Exposure 2.

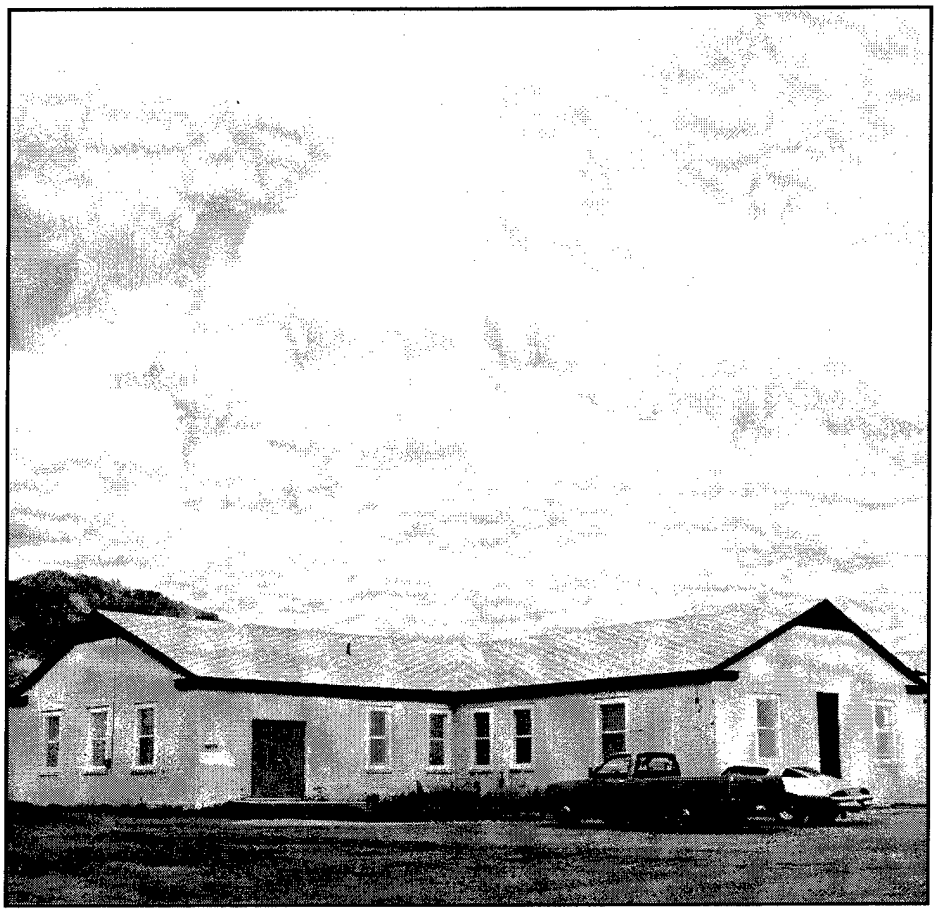


Figure V.244 5EP1778. Building S6274, Shop, 800 Series, Type HSH-1. Three-quarter view of east and south faces. Roll 9F, Exposure 6.

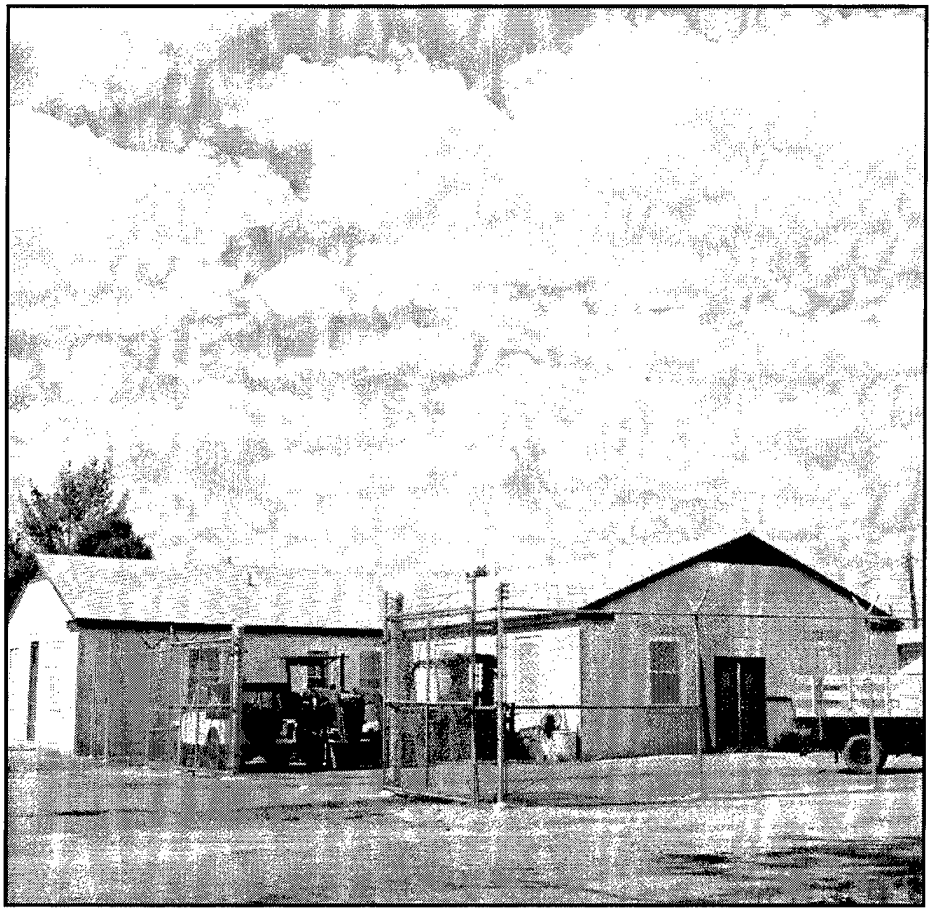


Figure V.245 5EP1778. Building S6274, Shop, 800 Series, Type HSH-1. Three-quarter view of north and east faces. Roll 8F, Exposure 11.

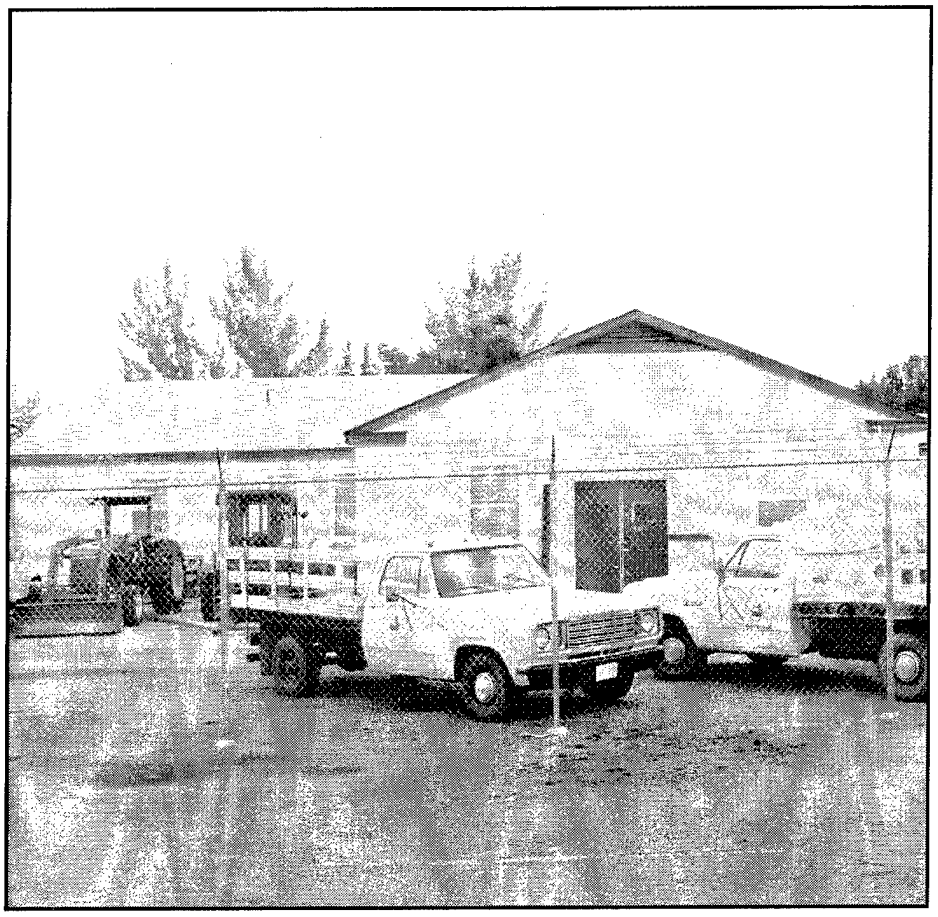


Figure V.246 5EP1778. Building S6274, Shop, 800 Series, Type HSH-1. North face. Roll 13F, Exposure 9.



Figure V.247 5EP1778. Building S6274, Shop, 800 Series, Type HSH-1. Interior shot of workshop, viewed from north entrance of building, facing southwest. Roll 2F, Exposure 10.

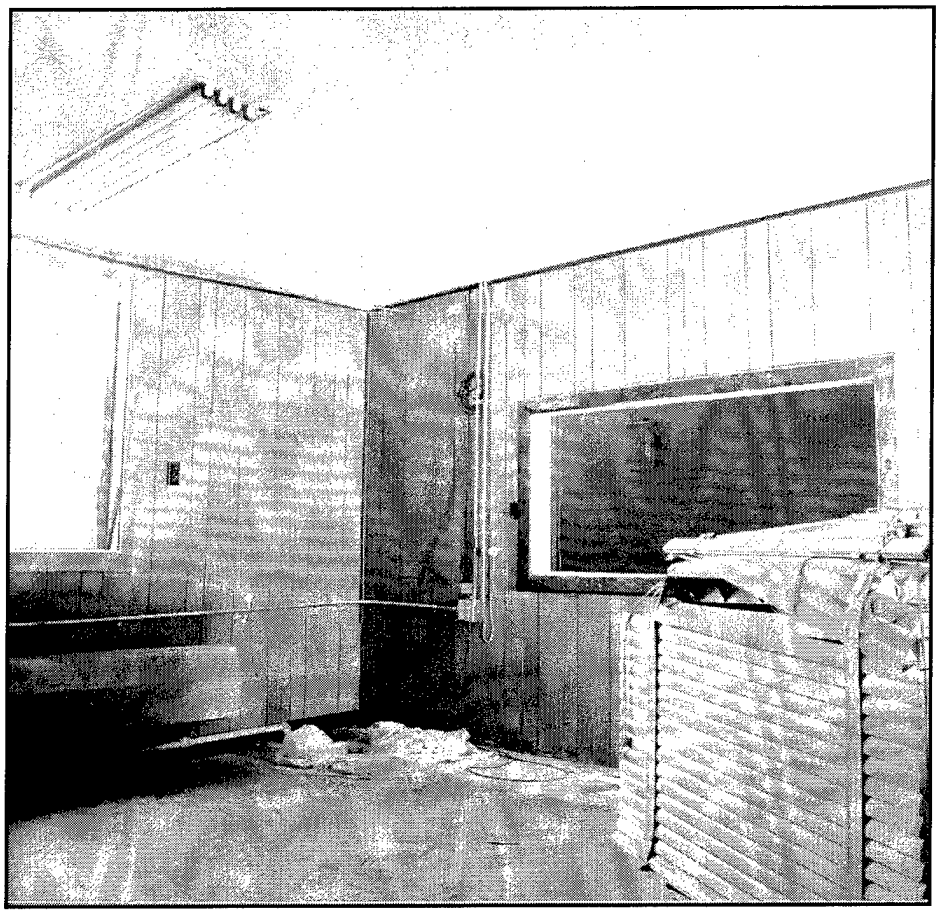


Figure V.248 5EP1778. Building S6274, Shop, 800 Series, Type HSH-1. Interior shot of west side office with reception window, viewed from southeast corner. Roll 3F, Exposure 8.

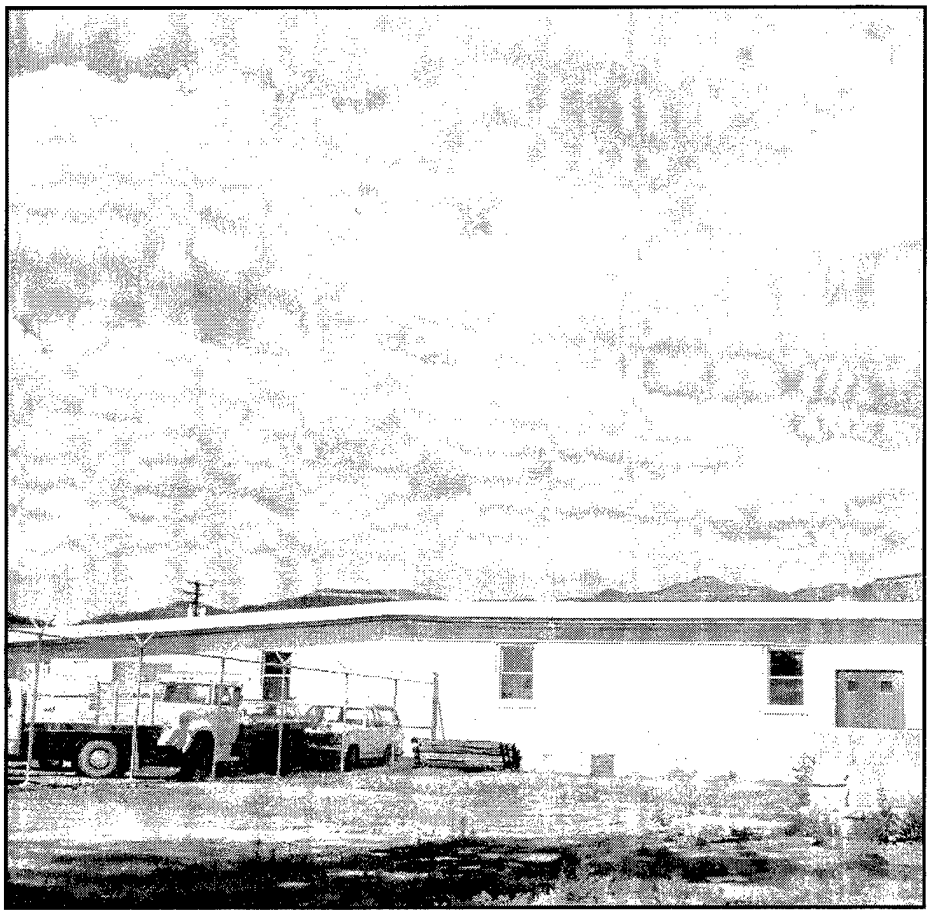


Figure V.249 5EP1778. East face of corridor connecting Buildings S6274 and S6273 to Building S6271. 800 Series. Type H.C.WK.-Al. Roll 8F, Exposure 8.

Storehouse (Medical Supply Warehouse, Type HST-1) S6270

Though storehouses S6270 (Type HST-1) and S6271 (Type HST-2) were constructed from different plan types, their exteriors are identical. Plan Types HST-1 and HST-2 differ from each other only in the layout of interior spaces. As constructed, S6270 contained one large storage room on its first floor and two more in the attic. The first floor also contained several smaller storage rooms, bathrooms, three offices, soiled and clean linen rooms, two vaults (one for drug storage), and drug and linen dispensaries. Building S6271 incorporated none of the interior rooms or vaults of S6270. Its spaces were devoted to open storage areas (plus a one-stall bathroom), and its attic floor did extend to the interior wall edges.

The main building is basically divided in two halves by a bisecting corridor hall. The building's west half is a large open storage room interrupted only by structural wood pillars. The building's east half contains a series of smaller rooms, including two walk-in cinder block vaults. A 7′-6"-wide doubly loaded central hall runs the length of the east wing between the main building's east entrance and the bisecting corridor hall. An elevator sits near the building's center, adjacent to the bisecting corridor hall. It has a 5′-0" x 5′-0" cab. The rooms flanking the hall are approximately 20′ wide and vary in length. The attic is a large open room.

Building S6270 is a narrow, rectangular, and basically symmetrical structure. Its 51′-0" width distinguishes it from narrower 32′-4" clinics, wards, utility, living, and administrative functional buildings. The main portion of the building has a moderate-pitch gable roof with louvered triangular eyebrow dormers. A 1945 offset addition, described below, has a low-pitched roof. A one-story corridor bisects the main building. The corridor leads to S6271 on the south and on the north to a second, similar corridor connecting S6252 with S6253. The building and addition have painted cinder block construction that gives them a solid, massive appearance relieved only by their frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and mesh-covered windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature.

The dimensions of the building's main portion are 261′-6" x 51′-0". The offset measures 72′-0" x 40′-1". The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls, grade beams and piers. The foundation walls are 1′ thick. The grade beams are 8" thick. Both rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. A crawlspace under the hall floor holds utilities. Air vents occur at regular intervals at the top of the foundation. These are covered with metal grates. Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. The structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, concrete grade beams, and pillars. A transverse cinder block fire wall near the intersecting corridor effectively divides the building into two smaller sections. The first floor has 2" x 10" wood joists, set on 1′-0" or 1′-6" centers. These bear on the interior concrete grade beams. The attic floor has 2" x 12" wood joists set on 1′-0" centers. These bear on built-up wood beams which transfer loads to foundation piers via solid 8" x 8" wood pillars. Floor joists are covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. The roof is supported by wood rafters that bear on the interior

pillars and the perimeter walls. Interior wall partitions, except for the vaults and elevator shaft, are constructed of 2" x 4" wood studs on 2'- 0" centers. The vaults and elevator shaft are constructed of cinder block.

The original main building had two corridor entrances and six exterior entrances. Two east- and west-facing (gable) wall exterior entrances were accessed from wood stairs and typical 8' wood stoops. The four remaining north- and south-facing (eave) wall exterior entrances were accessed from 34'- or 42'-long wood loading docks. The wood stoops at the gable ends were replaced with the present concrete stairs and docks in 1953. The wood docks on the building's eave walls were replaced with concrete docks at an unknown date. Currently, the building has nine exterior entrances and two entrances from the corridors. All are at first-floor level.

There is one entrance centered on each of the original main building's east and west (gable) ends. Both have 5'-0" x 4'-0" pre-cast concrete stoops that have steps set perpendicular to the building face. This orientation allows the stoop at the building's west end, which has no railings, to be used as a loading dock. The stoop on the building's east side has metal pipe railings. The main building has one exterior north entrance. This entrance has a 7'-5" x 5'-0" pre-cast concrete stoop with metal pipe railings. A second north entrance is part of the 1945 addition. A possible entrance on the addition's east wall could not be verified from photographs. This (These) is (are) accessed from a wrap-around concrete loading dock. The dock is protected by an extended roof, which bears on square pillars. Truck bumpers line the dock's edge.

The main building's south side has three entrances. Two are for personnel, one is large enough to accommodate vehicles. One personnel entrance and the vehicular entrance sit on the west side of the building's south face. Both are accessed from the same concrete loading dock. This dock has an area of approximately 1000 square feet. Its floor is at the building's first-floor level. Wood truck bumpers line its edges. The dock is accessed from a short flight of steps that sit adjacent to the building on the dock's east side. A piece of machinery, possibly a box crusher or incinerator, sits at the dock's southeast corner. The machinery is protected by a flat-roofed canopy.

The remaining personnel entrance is on the south face's east side. It has a typical pre-cast concrete stoop, though this stoop's steps are covered by a 13'-4" x 5'-0" wood ramp that faces east. This stoop has metal pipe railings. The ramp has wood railings. The two corridor entrances occur at the center of the main building's north and south sides. They are described below.

Building S6270 has a larger-than-average number of doors and windows. Some entrances are large, due to the building's function as a warehouse. Original doorways have plain, reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels and concrete sills.

The main building's north-facing personnel entrance and its two south-facing personnel entrances have single, metal, unglazed doors. These entrances have fixed glass transoms above their door lintels. The vehicular entrance on the building's south side is not original. It was cut

into the wall at an unknown date. This entrance has an overhead metal garage door. The north entrance to the 1945 addition has metal doors within its double doorway.

The main building's east and west entrances also have double doorways. The east entrance has a set of typical double doors. The west entrance doors have been replaced with a metal overhead garage door. Both corridor entrances have metal-clad wood doors. All exterior doors have metal construction and are set in replacement metal frames.

All windows are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights. All windows occur singly, in a regular and symmetrical pattern. All windows are set in simple punched openings with plain lintels of pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. Sills consist of a rowlock course of cinder bricks. All except five are 4′-0" x 5′-6" in dimension. The exceptions occur in the gable ends and on the north wall of the north dock's enclosure. The gable ends have four windows that measure 4′-0" x 4′-0". The dock's enclosure has a smaller 2′ x 2′ window. Windows on the eave sides occur at 4′ intervals. Those on the gable ends occur at 5′ intervals on the first-floor level and 3′-6" intervals on the attic level.

The main building's south (eave) side has 26 windows. Of the 26 original windows of the main building's north (eave) side, seven were covered with the 1945 addition. The main building's east and west (gable) sides have four windows on the first floor and three on the attic level. The two gable windows that measure 4′-0" x 4′-0" flank a typical 4′-0" x 5′-0" window centered on the gable wall. All first-floor windows are covered with metal expanded mesh. An original window in the north face of the elevator shaft has been removed. Its opening has been patched with CMU block.

The crawlspace is accessed from the exterior through 3′-0"-wide by 2′-0"-high openings. One such opening sits off-center at grade level on each of the east and west gable walls. These have concrete lintels and access doors.

The building's gable roof is moderately pitched and supported by wood rafters. Four louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents are symmetrically arranged on each roof slope. Additional louvered vents sit under both gable peaks. The elevator shaft protrudes through the north eave slope. This shaft is capped by a gable roof that has the same slope, materials, and construction as the main roof. A metal ventilator extends from this small roof. Boxed eaves overhang 6" on the eave sides. Gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. Cornice bands consist of single 1" x 12" boards topped with a strip of crown molding. The building's original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles.

The building's original finishes and materials have been little altered since its construction. The current layout of its interior space still reflects the functionality of its original purpose. The first floor retains its original 10′-1"-high ceiling. Four original, open scissor stairwells are located at regular intervals along the main building's length. These free-standing stairwells are situated near the building's east-west center line. Each has original railings constructed of 2" x 6" milled lumber.

The voluminous attic space above the main building is interrupted by structural pillars and subdivided by the full-height transverse fire wall. A double doorway allows access through this wall. The attic floor extends the full width of the building on the east side, but stops several feet short of the building's north and south walls on the west half. Original wood railings define the floor edge.

The one-story corridor that bisects S6270 has a vaulted ceiling with a height of 10'-1". The corridor is 9'-7" wide. It retains its original green linoleum in most places. Its walls have been repainted.

The building's flooring materials are original asphalt tile and wood. The vaults have their original exposed block finish. Wood floors were originally stained and varnished. The wall finish is original gypsum sheathing or exposed cinder block. Hall and corridor walls have a wainscot of vertical butt-jointed boards. Bathrooms have a wainscot of untreated hard pressed fiber board. Ceilings have original painted gypsum sheathing. Ceilings and walls were finished with both flat and glossy enamel-based off-white paints. These appear to be intact.

Original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4"-thick wood sills. Many of these casings and sills remain, though some doors and windows have been modified. During the 1945 addition, several window openings were enlarged and converted to doorways. Original trim work in the storage rooms consisted of the door and window casings and a wood shoe molding at the base of the structural pillars. Non-storage rooms were finished with one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line. This trim work is largely intact, though the original stain and varnish finish has been painted over.

The building's heat is supplied by the OHC's own central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and corridor. Heat radiates through metal steam grills (radiators) hung from the joists and rafters. Pipes for the building's automatic fire sprinkler system are visible near the ceilings.

The building's interior has been moderately altered since construction. According to Real Property Records, Building S6270 has been used as a Storage General Purpose Warehouse and a Medical Supply Warehouse. In 1945 a 2,880-square-foot addition was constructed on the building's north side. The simple I-shaped plan of the original main building was made irregular by this addition, which originally housed an expanded linen storage room. The offset has a wrap-around covered concrete dock on its north and east sides. Its construction is similar to that of the main building. The addition and its dock are covered with a low shed roof.

In 1953 the wood stairs at S6270's east and west (gable) ends were replaced with pre-cast or poured-in-place concrete stoops. In 1974 Building S6270's wiring was updated. In 1978 its attic was insulated. That same year the building was weatherstripped and several fluorescent fixtures were installed. In 1986 a wood-frame pitched roof was constructed over the original flat roof of the north-south corridor that bisects S6270. All original, multi-light wood windows were

replaced with aluminum windows in 1987-1988. The building's Category Code was changed to a Medical Supply Warehouse in 1991. This probably did not result in any physical changes within the building.

Undocumented alterations include the enclosure of a portion of the 1945 addition's wrap-around dock. Approximately 25′ of the dock at its westernmost end is now enclosed by what appears to be a wood-frame wall.

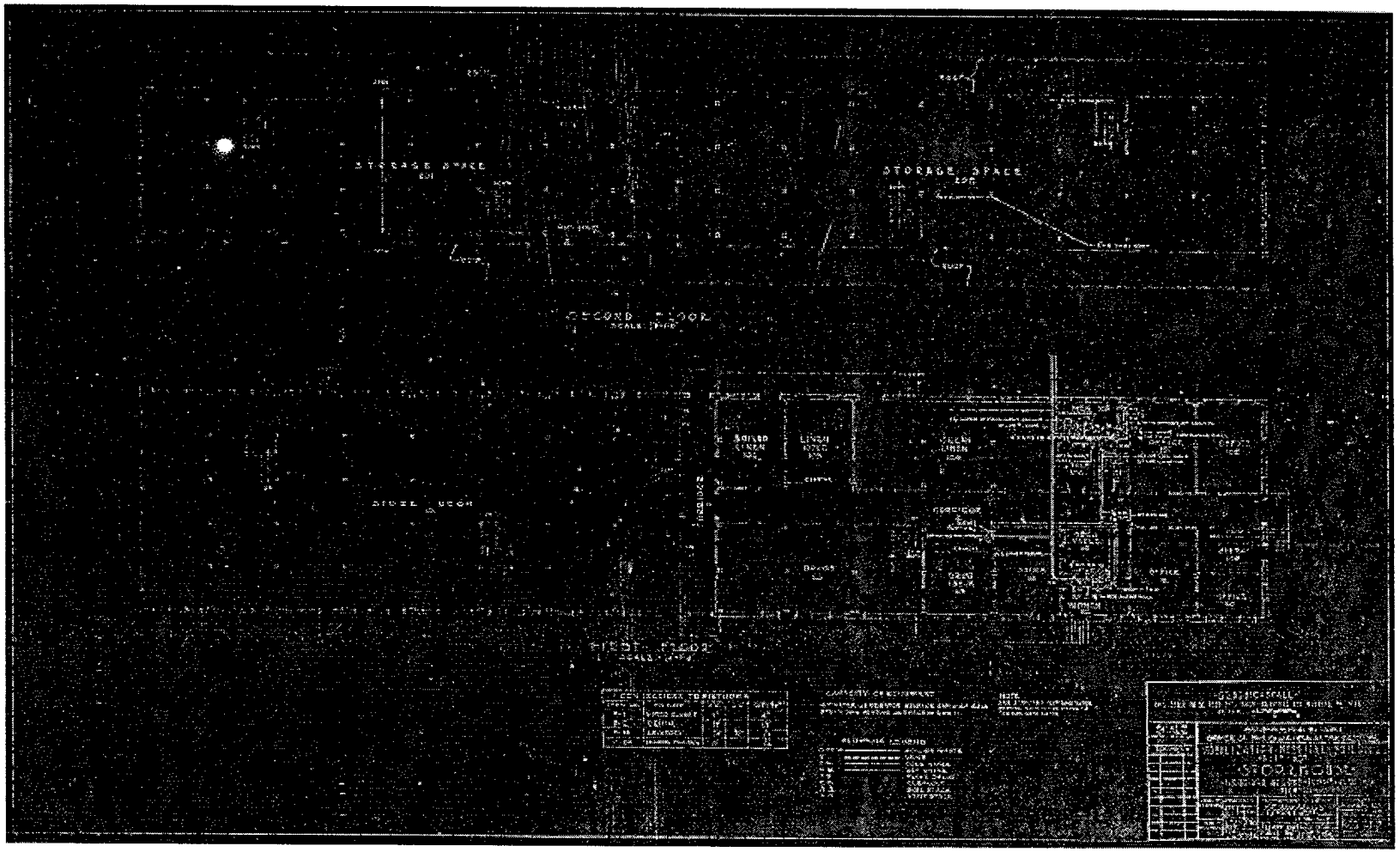


Figure V.250 5EP1778. First- and second-floor plumbing plans for Building S6270, Storehouse, 800 Series, Type HST-1, Plan 800-1892.

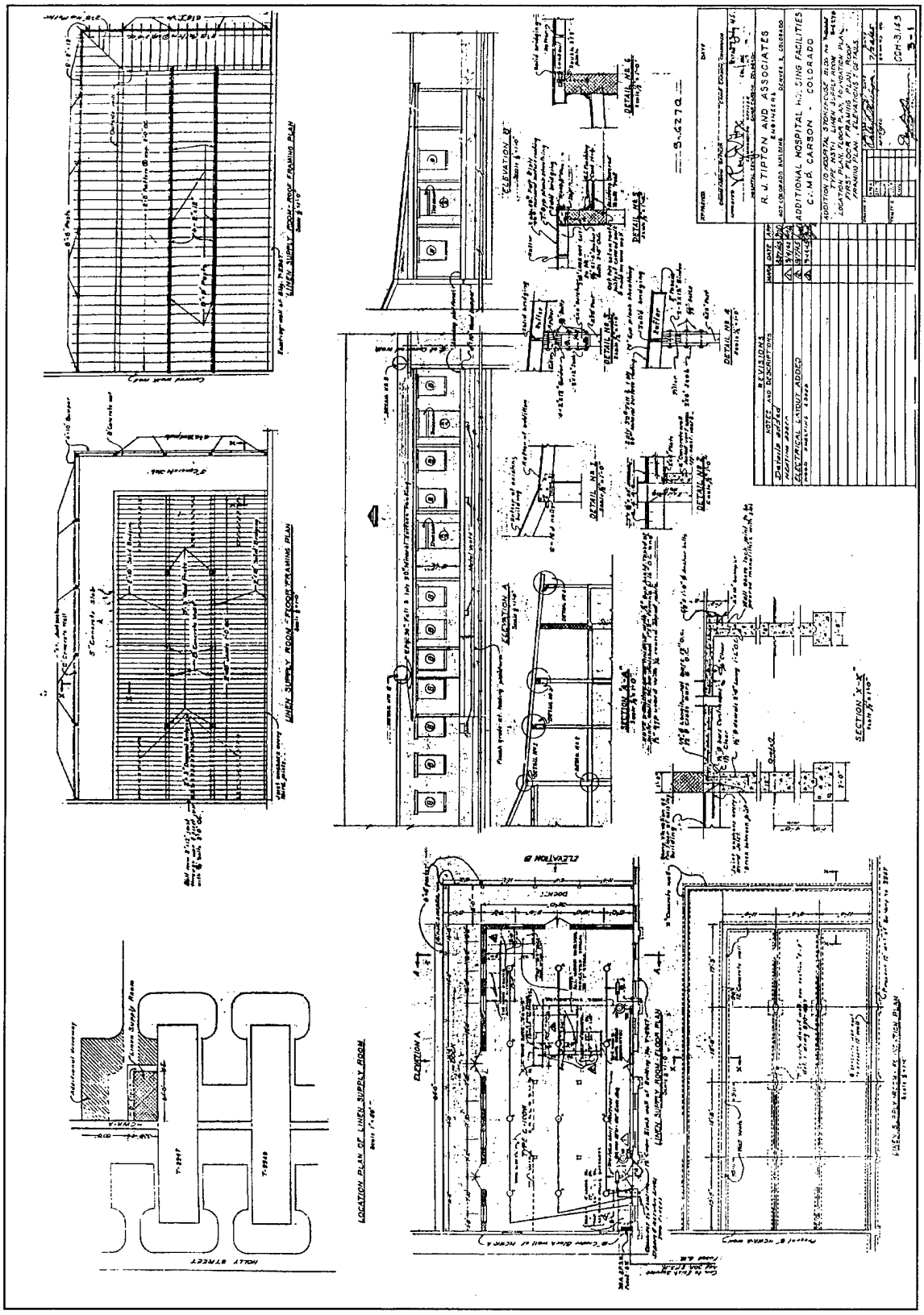


Figure V.251 5EP1778. Addition to Building S6270, Type HST-1, Linen Supply Room, CSA Series, Plan 3.143.

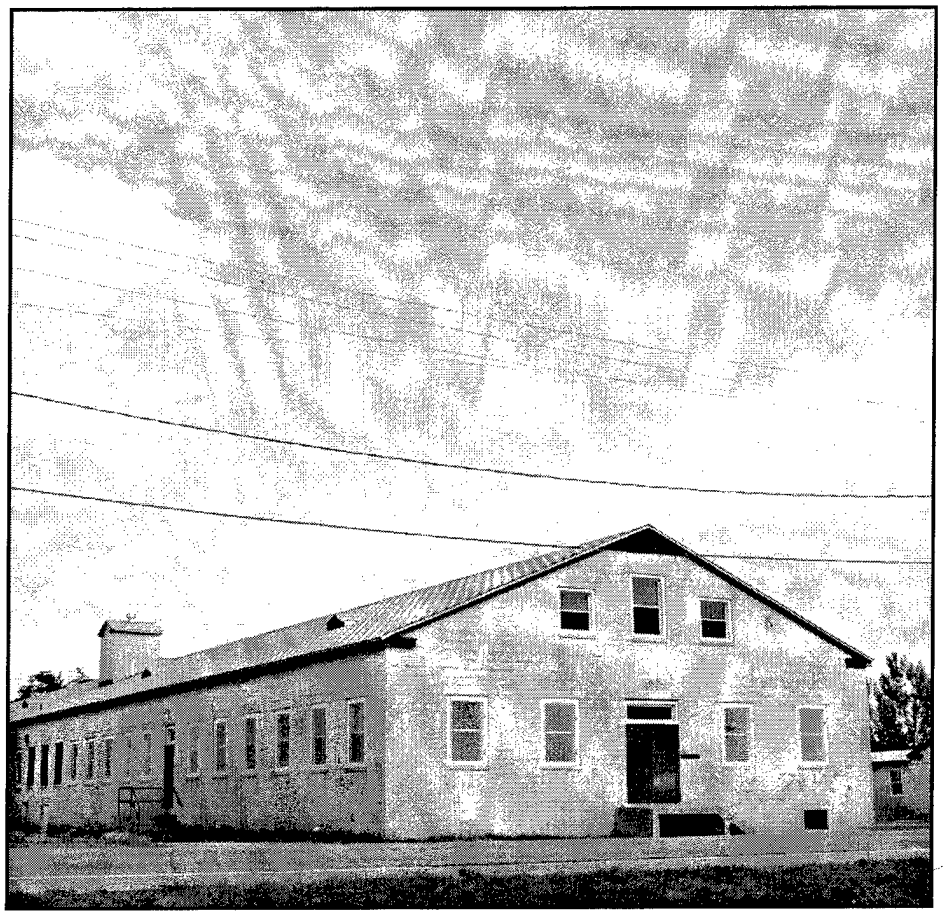


Figure V.252 5EP1778. Building S6270, Storehouse, 800 Series, Type HST-1. Three-quarter view of west wing's west and north face. Roll 15F, Exposure 10.

16

Photo
16F, Exp 10 matches description + photo is virtually identical

This #'s should have been
16F, 10 if description is to be believed
16F 5,10

16F:5 shows west + south faces of 6270

What could have happened is - Domenic, in the choice 6270, Caption V.252, decided to specified a photo from 6270 (15F, exp 10). They should have agreed 16F exp 10.



Figure V.253 5EP1778. Building S6270, Storehouse, 800 Series, Type HST-1. Three-quarter view of east wing's east and south face. Roll 15E, Exposure 4.

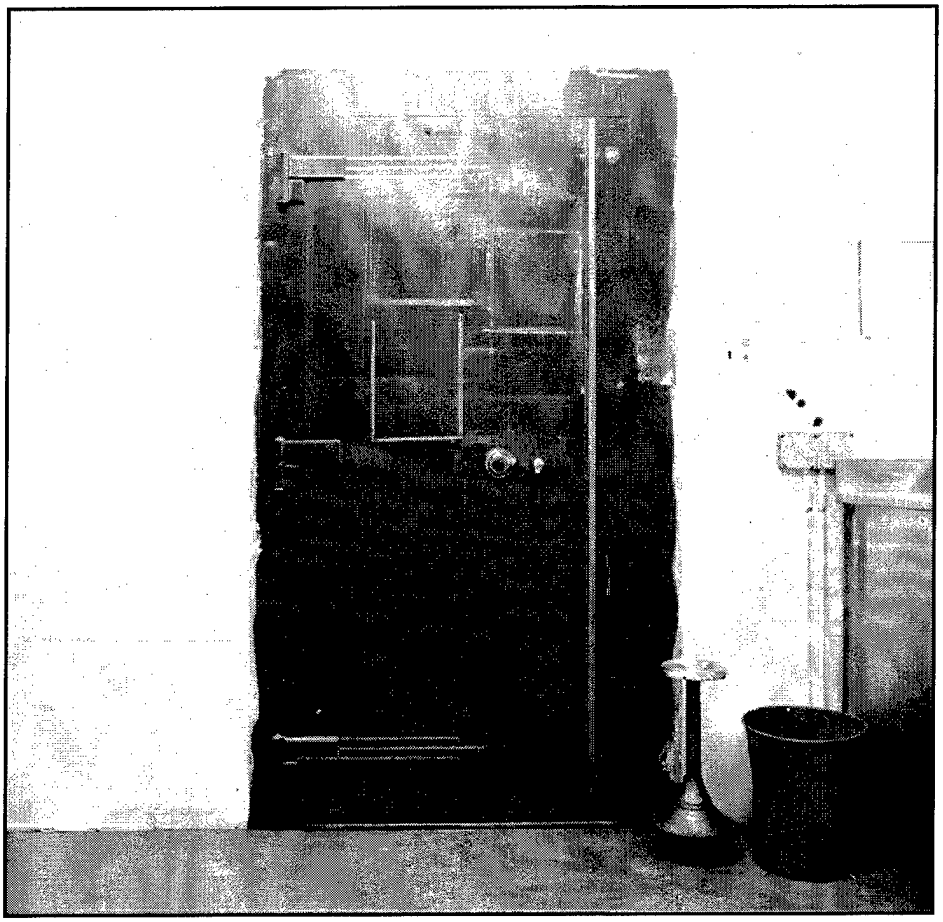


Figure V.254 5EP1778. Building S6270, Storehouse, 800 Series, Type HST-1. Interior shot of safe in Room 5, east side, ground floor. Roll 1F, Exposure 2.



Figure V.255 5EP1778. Building S6270, Storehouse, 800 Series, Type HST-1. Interior shot of elevator, looking inside. Roll 1F, Exposure 8.



Figure V.256 5EP1778. Building S6270, Storehouse, 800 Series, Type HST-1. Interior shot of east side of hallway, with offices and enclosed staircases. Roll 1F, Exposure 6.

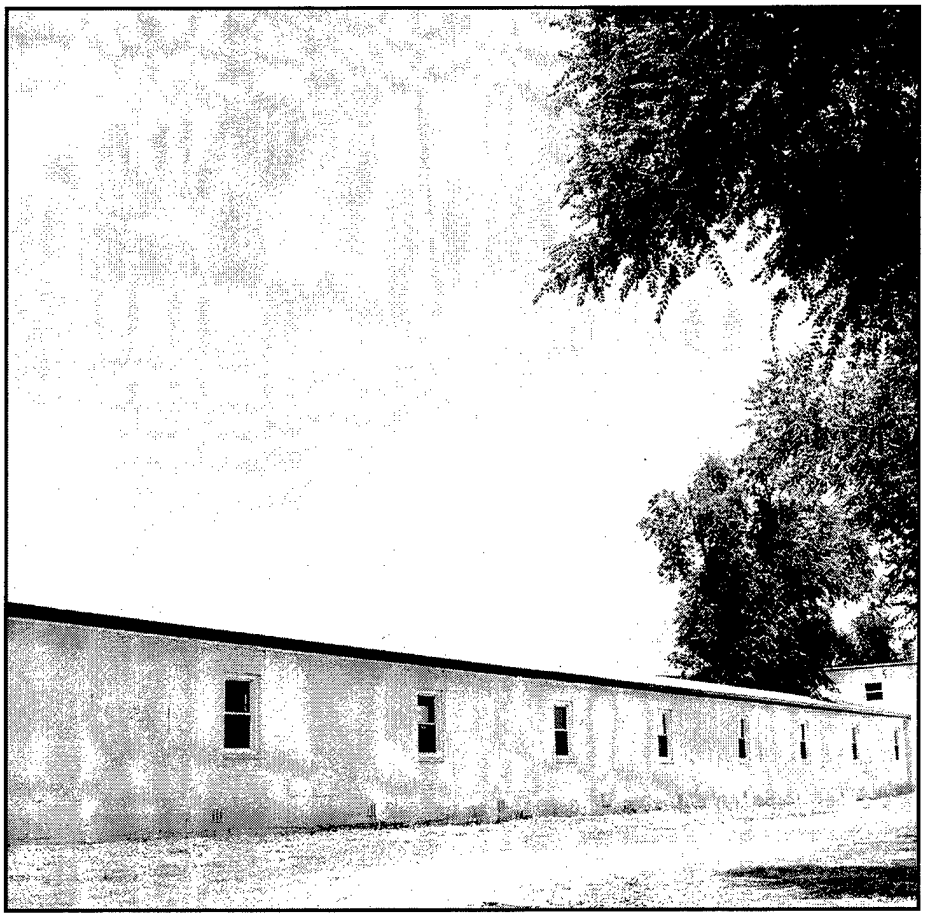


Figure V.257 5EP1778. East face of corridor connecting Building S6270 to east-west corridor between Buildings S6253 and S6252. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-A. Roll 15E, Exposure 7.

Storehouse (Medical Supply Warehouse, Type HST-2) S6271

Though storehouses S6270 (Type HST-1) and S6271 (Type HST-2) were constructed from different plan types their exteriors are identical. Plan Types HST-1 and HST-2 differ from each other only in the layout of interior spaces. As constructed, S6270 contained one large storage room on its first floor and two more in the attic. The first floor also contained several smaller storage rooms, bathrooms, three offices, soiled and clean linen rooms, two vaults (one for drug storage), and drug and linen dispensaries. Building S6271 incorporated none of the interior rooms or vaults of S6270. Its spaces were devoted to open storage areas (plus a one-stall bathroom) and its attic floor did extend to the interior wall edges.

Building S6271 is a narrow, rectangular, and basically symmetrical structure. Its 51′-0" width distinguishes it from narrower 32′-4" clinics, wards, utility, living, and administrative functional buildings. The building has a simple I-shaped form. It has a moderate-pitch gable roof with louvered triangular eyebrow dormers. A one-story corridor bisects the building. The corridor leads to S6270 to the north and on the south to a second, similar corridor connecting S6273 with S6274. The building's painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and mesh-covered windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature. The building's overall dimensions are 261′-6" x 51′-0".

The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls, grade beams and piers. The foundation walls are 1′ thick. The grade beams are 8" thick. Both rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. A crawlspace under the hall floor holds utilities. Air vents occur at regular intervals at the top of the foundation. These are covered with metal grates. Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted.

The structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls, concrete grade beams, and pillars. A transverse cinder block fire wall forms one wall of an intersecting corridor hallway that effectively divides the building into two smaller sections. The first floor has 2" x 10" wood joists, set on 1′-0" or 1′-6" centers. These bear on the interior concrete grade beams. The attic floor has 2" x 12" wood joists set on 1′-0" centers. These bear on built-up wood beams which transfer loads to foundation piers via solid 8" x 8" wood pillars. Floor joists are covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. The roof is supported by wood rafters that bear on the interior pillars and the perimeter walls. Interior wall partitions, except for the elevator shaft, are constructed of 2" x 4" wood studs on 2′- 0" centers. The elevator shaft is constructed of cinder block.

There are six exterior entrances and two entrances from the corridors. All are at first-floor level. There is one entrance centered on each of the building's east and west (gable) ends. Both have pre-cast concrete stoops and a short flight of steps that are set perpendicular to the building face. Their orientation allows the stoop at the building's west end, which has no railings, to be used as a loading dock. The stoop on the building's east side has metal pipe

railings. Both stoops appear to be a typical 5′ x 6′ size. There are two exterior north entrances, each centered on a wing. These have 6′-0" x 5′-0" poured-in-place concrete stoops with metal pipe railings. There are two entrances on the south side, each centered on a wing. Each has a poured-in-place concrete dock, accessed by a short flight of stairs, set parallel to the building face. The docks measure 32′-8" x 5′-0" and 37′-8" x 4′-8". The entrance on the building's east wing has no railings. The entrance on the building's west wing has metal pipe railings at its stairs. The two corridor entrances occur at the center of the building's north and south sides. They are described below.

The building has a larger-than-average number of doors, due to its function as a warehouse. The absolutely rigid and uninterrupted fenestration pattern reflects the building's interior simplicity. Exterior doorways have plain, reinforced pre-cast concrete or cinder block lintels and concrete sills. Exterior doors have metal, unglazed construction. These are set in replacement metal frames. The building's north- and south-facing entrances have single doors. These entrances have fixed glass transoms above their door lintels. East- and west-facing entrances have double doors. Both corridor entrances have metal-clad wood doors.

All windows are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights. All except four are 4′-0" x 5′-6" in dimension. The exceptions occur in the gable ends, each of which have two windows that measure 4′-0" x 4′-0". All windows occur singly, in a regular and symmetrical pattern. Windows on the eave sides occur at 4′ intervals. Those on the gable ends occur at 5′ intervals on the first-floor level and 3′-6" intervals on the attic level. All windows are set in simple punched openings with plain lintels of pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. Sills consist of a rowlock course of cinder bricks. All first-floor windows are covered with metal expanded mesh.

The north and south (eave) sides each have 28 windows, 14 on each wing. The east and west (gable) sides have four windows on the first floor, three on the attic level. The two gable windows that measure 4′-0" x 4′-0" flank a typical size window that is centered on the gable wall. One window on the elevator shaft's north face has been removed. The opening has been blocked closed with CMU blocks.

The crawlspace is accessed from the exterior through 3′-0"-wide by 2′-0"-high openings. One such opening sits off-center at grade level on each of the east and west gable walls. These have concrete lintels and access doors.

The gable roof is moderately pitched and supported by wood rafters. Four louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vents are symmetrically arranged on each roof slope. Additional louvered vents sit under both gable peaks. The elevator shaft protrudes through the north eave slope. This shaft is capped by a gable roof that has the same slope, materials, and construction as the main roof. A metal ventilator extends from the slope of this small roof. Boxed eaves overhang 6" on the eave sides. Gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. Cornice bands consist of single 1" x 12" boards topped with a strip of crown molding. The building's original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles.

The building's interior has been little altered since its construction. Most original finishes and materials are visible. The current layout of the interior spaces still reflects the functionality of the building's original purpose. The first floor retains its original 10'-1"-high ceiling. The main building is basically divided in two by the bisecting corridor hall. Each wing contains a large open storage room interrupted only by structural wood pillars. The building's only enclosed interior volumes are the elevator shaft and bathroom. These sit adjacent to the corridor hallway's west wall. Double doors allow access from the corridor hallway to the building's first-floor areas.

Four open scissor stairwells are located at regular intervals along the main building's length. These free-standing stairwells are situated near the building's east-west center line. Each has original railings constructed of 2" x 6" milled lumber. The elevator has a 5'-0" x 5'-0" cab.

The voluminous attic space is interrupted by the structural pillars and subdivided by the full-height transverse fire wall. One double doorway allows access through this wall. The attic floor extends the full width of the building for only part of its length. The remainder of the attic stops several feet short of the building edge. Additional wood railings line the floor edge. The one-story corridor that bisects S6270 has a vaulted ceiling with a height of 10'-1". The corridor is 9'-7" wide. It retains its original green linoleum in most places. Its walls have been repainted.

The building's present flooring materials are the original asphalt tile and wood. Wood floors were stained and varnished. They have since been painted. Metal sheets have been laid in the pathway between the structural pillars at the center of each first-floor storage room. The wall finish is original gypsum sheathing or exposed cinder block. Hall and corridor walls have gypsum sheathing and a wainscot of vertical butt-jointed boards. Bathrooms have gypsum sheathing and a wainscot of untreated hard pressed fiber board. Storeroom walls are unfinished. Corridor and bathroom ceilings have original painted gypsum sheathing. Ceilings and finished walls were painted with both flat and enamel-based off-white paints. These appear to be intact.

Original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4"-thick wood sills. Many of these casings and sills remain, though one window has been removed. The original trim work in the storage rooms consisted of the door and window casings. Wood shoe moldings were specified for the base of the structural pillars. These are not present today. The bathroom and hall were to be finished with one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line. It is unknown if this trim work is intact. The original stain and varnish finish of the existing woodwork has been hidden by paint.

The building's heat is supplied by the OHC's own central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the building and corridor. Heat radiates through metal steam grills (radiators) hung from the joists and rafters. Pipes for the building's automatic fire sprinkler system are visible near the ceilings.

In addition to those alterations noted above are modifications to the building's exterior. According to Real Property Records, Building S6271 was used as a General Purpose Storehouse

until 1991, when its Catalogue Code was changed to Medical Supply Storehouse. In 1953 concrete combination stoops and loading docks at the gable ends of Building S6271 were constructed to replace original wood stoops and loading docks. The remaining eave wall docks were replaced with poured-in-place concrete at an unknown date.

In 1956 a 44′-8" x 16′-0" greenhouse was constructed on the building's south side, east of the corridor. The greenhouse was used by a retired major who raised flowers for patients hospital rooms and as centerpieces for their dining room tables. This greenhouse was destroyed in a 1974 hail storm. Linen control, which for several years prior had been housed in S6254, was returned to S6270 in 1959. In 1978 the building was weatherstripped. In 1979 its attic was insulated. In 1986 a wood-frame pitched roof was constructed over the original flat roof of the north-south corridor that bisects S6271. All original, multi-light wood windows were replaced with aluminum windows in 1987-1988.

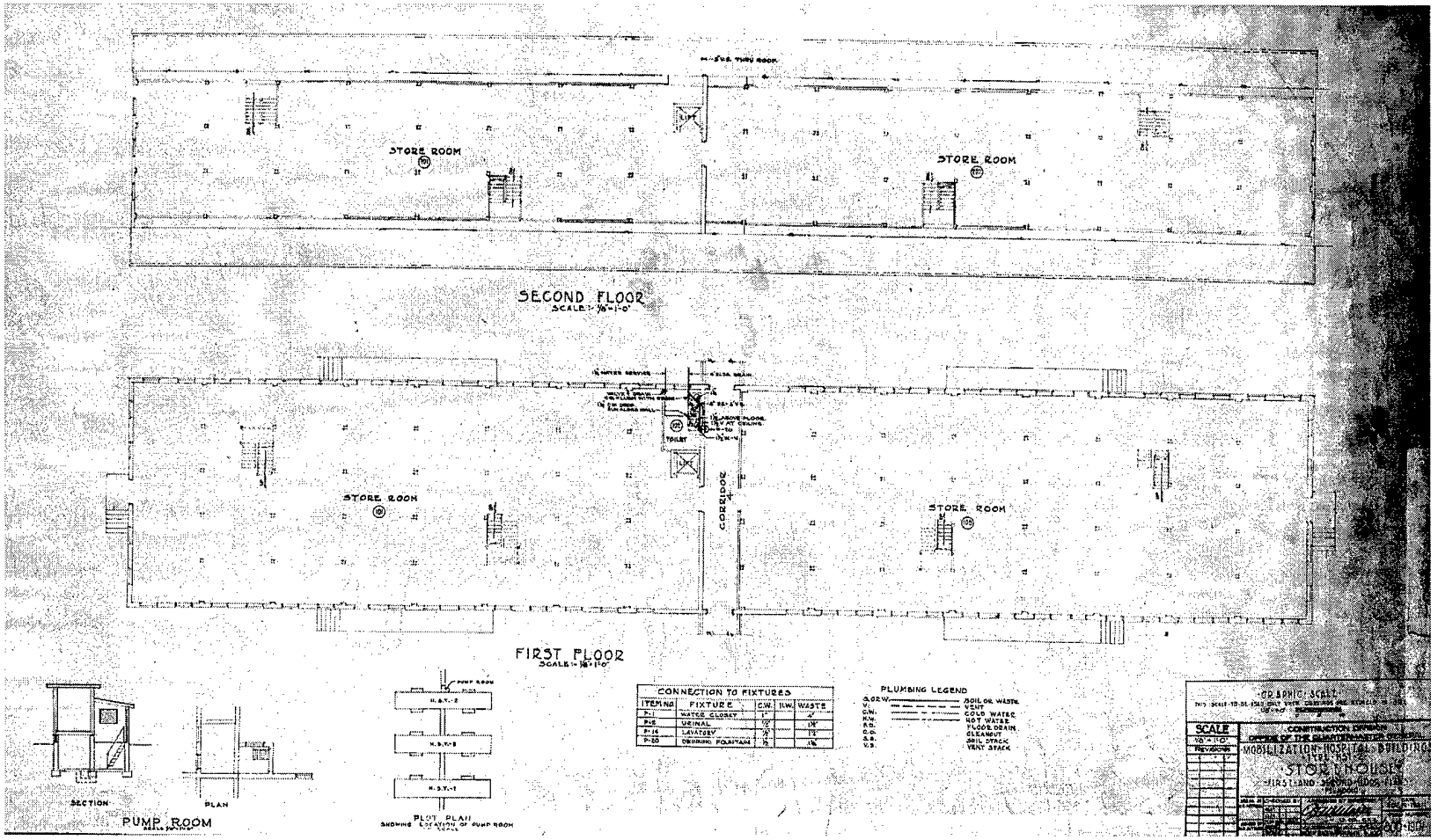


Figure V.258 5EP1778. First- and second-floor plumbing plans for Building S6271, Storehouse, 800 Series, Type HST-2, Plan 800-1901.

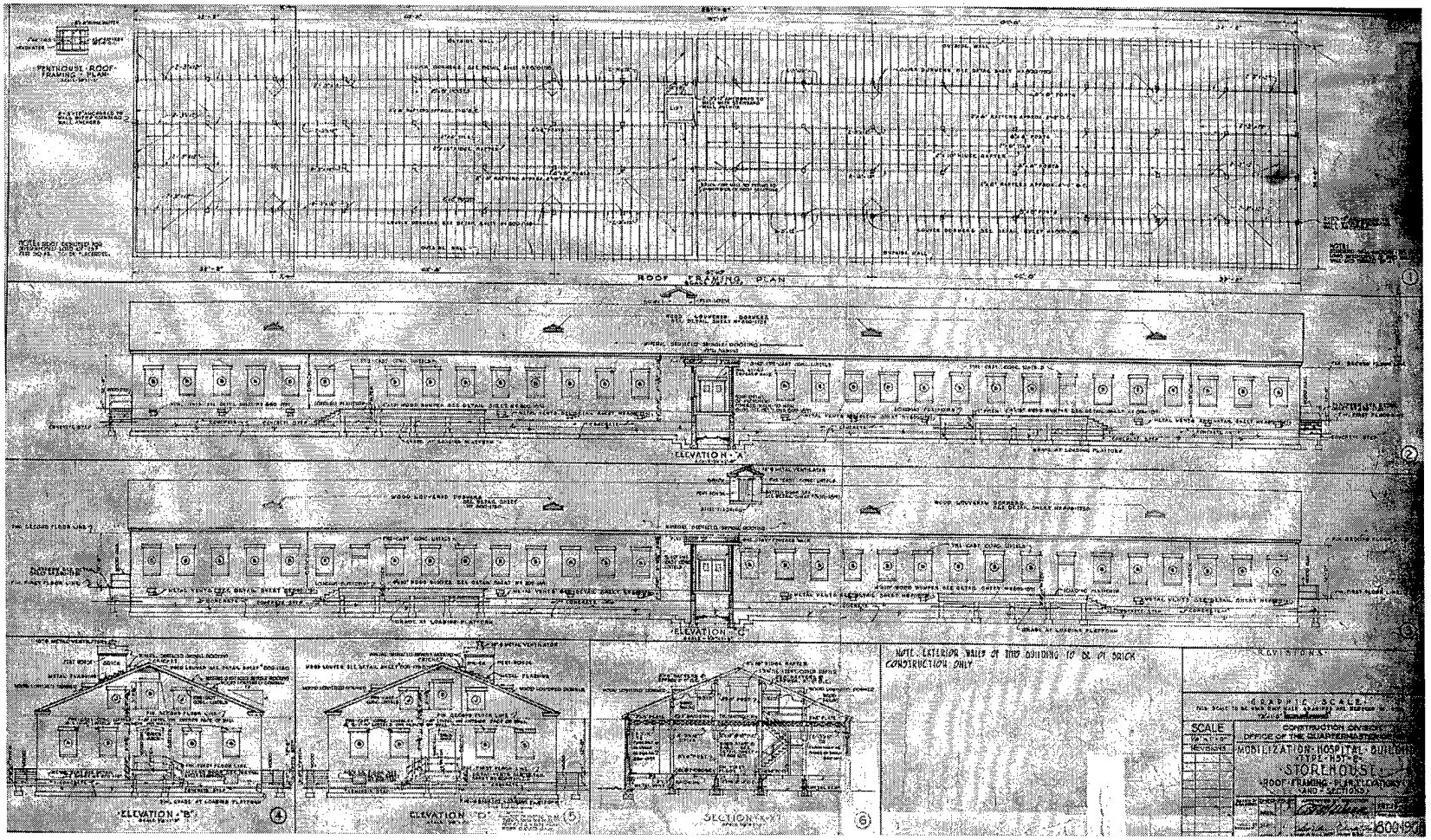


Figure V.259 5EP1778. Roof framing plans, elevations and sections for Building S6271, Storehouse, 800 Series, Type HST-2, Plan 800-1900.

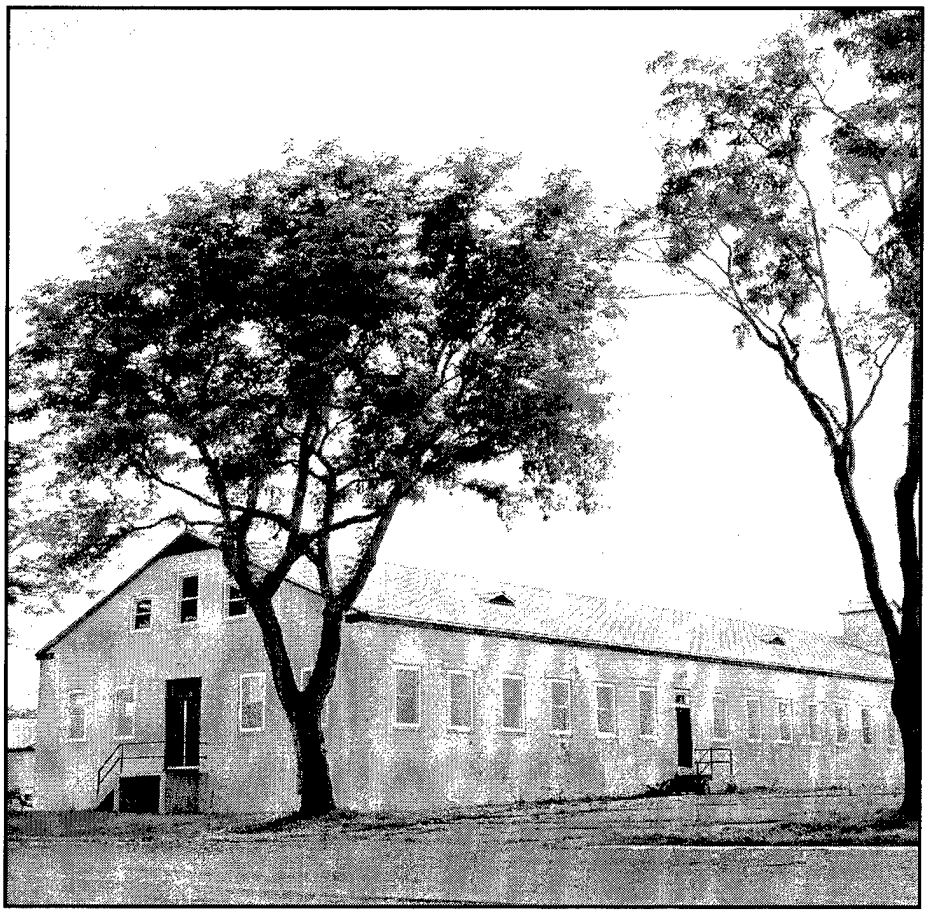


Figure V.260 5EP1778. Building S6271, Storehouse, 800 Series, Type HST-2. Three-quarter view of east wing's east and north face. Roll 16F, Exposure 1.

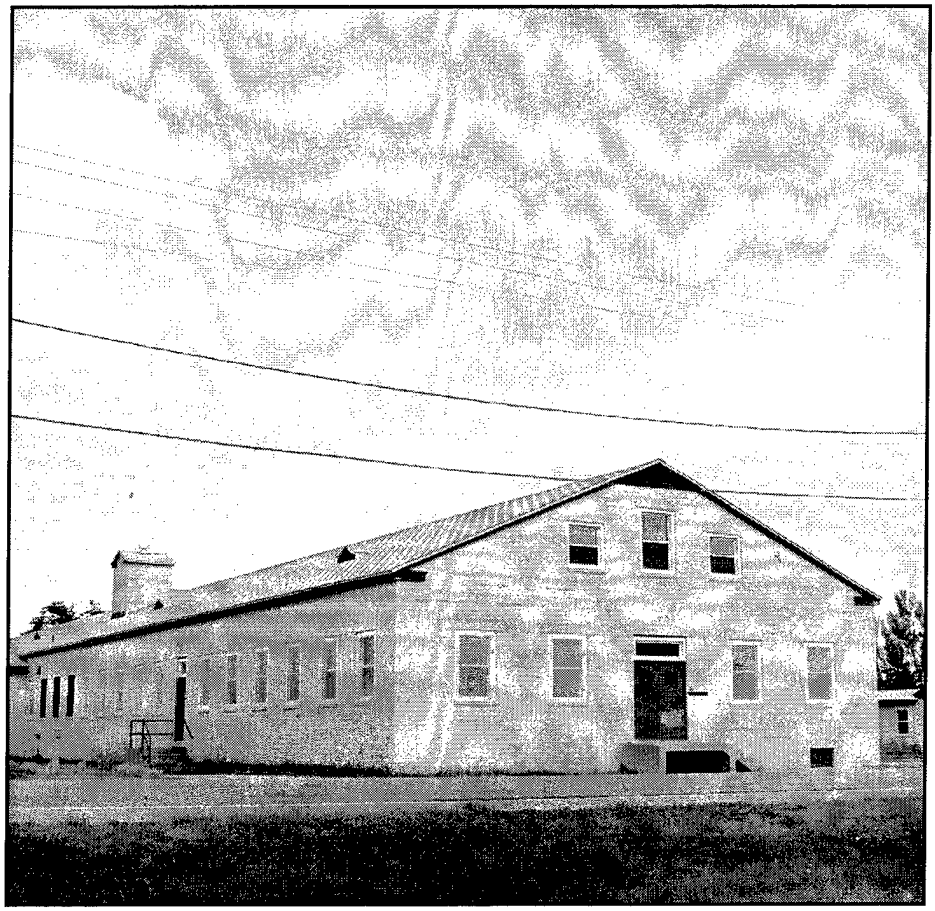


Figure V.261 5EP1778. Building S6271, Storehouse, 800 Series, Type HST-2. Three-quarter view of west wing's west and north face. Roll 15F, Exposure 9.

All correct
This truly is
6271
description, exp#
bldg # all
correct

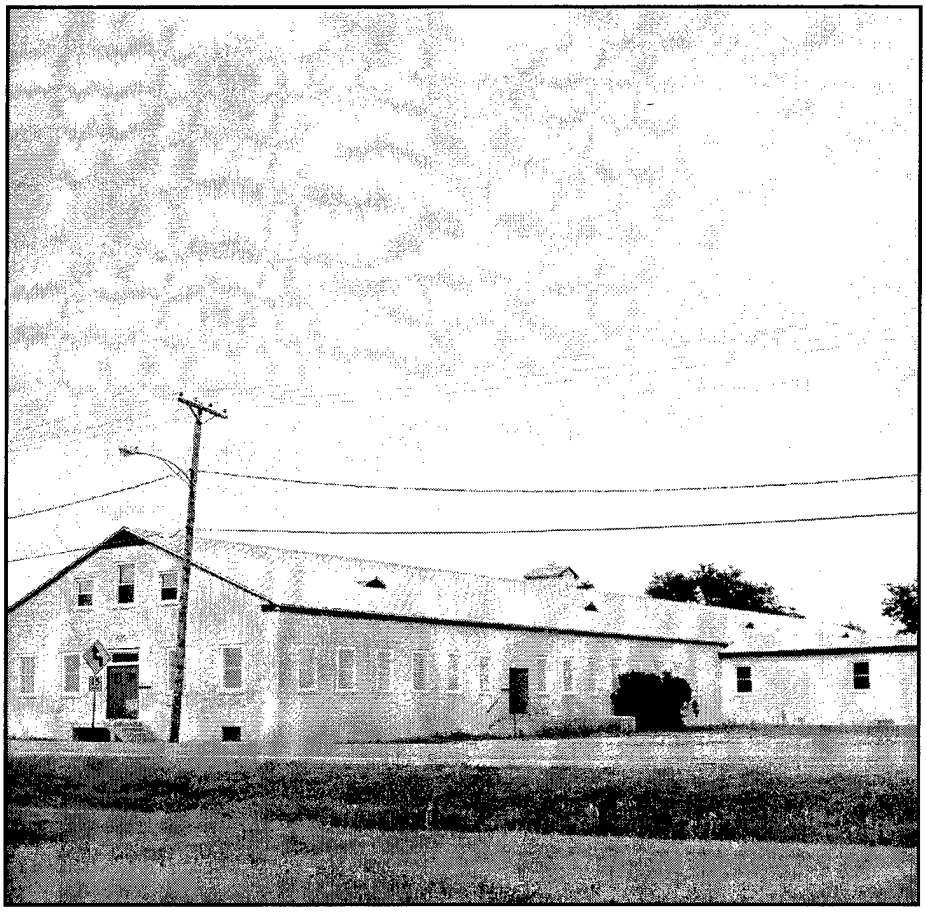


Figure V.262 5EP1778. Building S6271, Storehouse, 800 Series, Type HST-2. Three-quarter view of west wing's west and south faces. Also includes west face of north side of corridor connecting to Buildings S6273 and S6274. Roll 15F, Exposure 3.

All correct

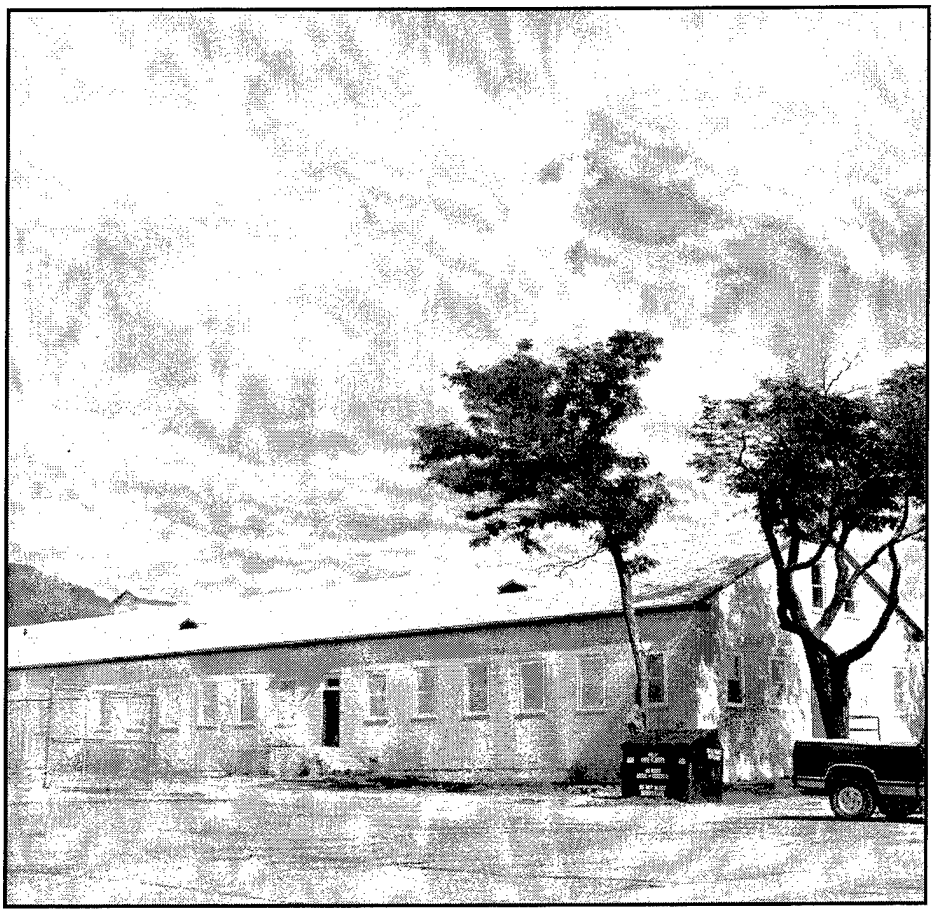


Figure V.263 5EP1778. Building S6271, Storehouse, 800 Series, Type HST-2. Three-quarter view of east side's east and south faces. Roll 8F, Exposure 5.

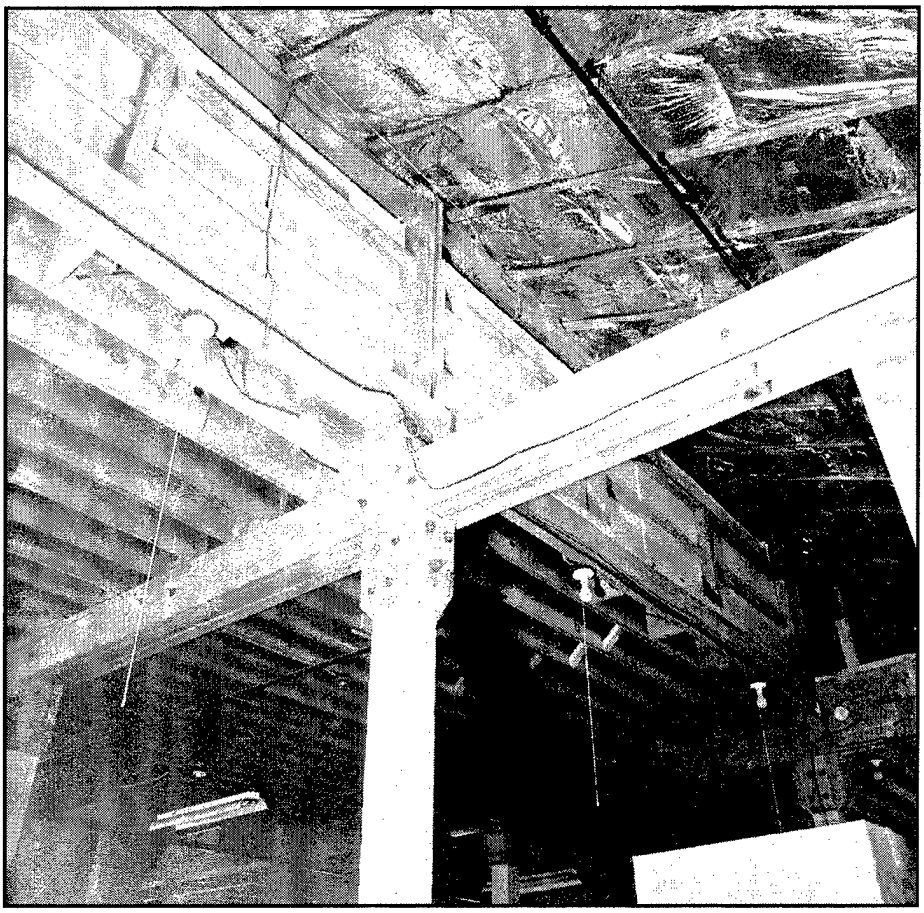


Figure V.264 5EP1778. Building S6271, Storehouse, 800 Series, Type HST-2. Interior shot, attic space, of an open area to the attic. Roll 2F, Exposure 5.



Figure V.265 5EP1778. Building S6271, Storehouse, 800 Series, Type HST-2. Interior shot of wood staircase. Roll 2F, Exposure 3.

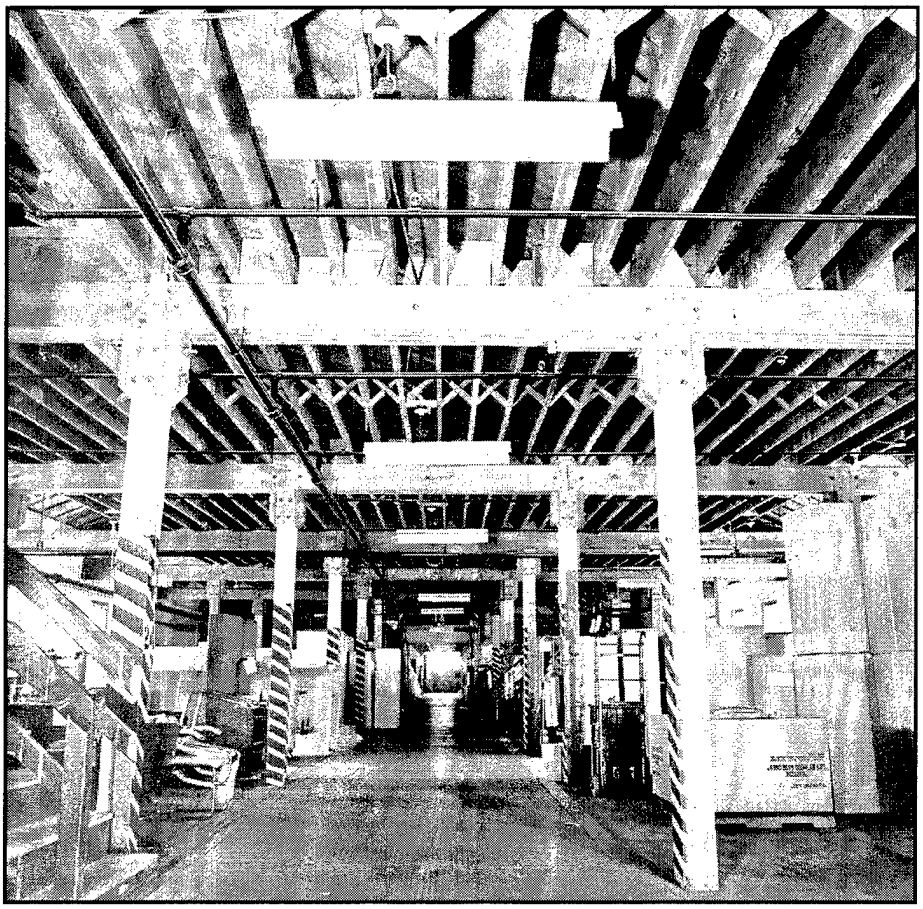


Figure V.266 5EP1778. Building S6271, Storehouse, 800 Series, Type HST-2. Interior shot of lower level with wood rafter ceiling, viewed from west end, looking east. Roll 1F, Exposure 10.

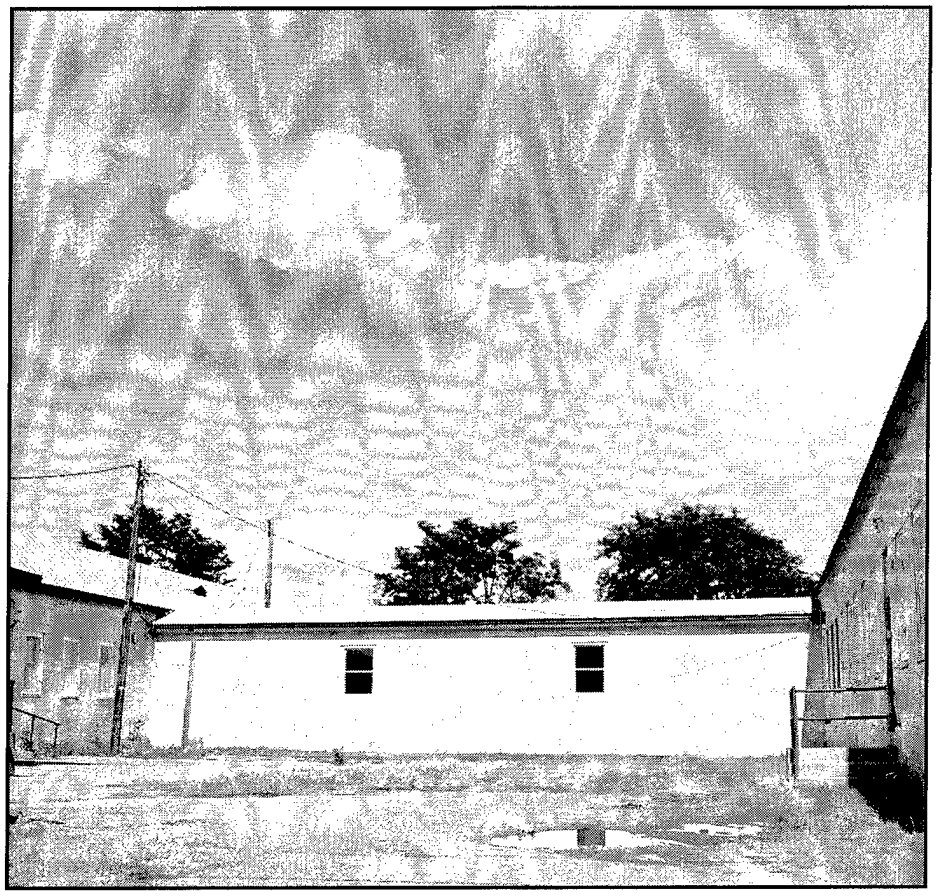


Figure V.267 5EP1778. West face of corridor connecting Buildings S6271 and S6270. 800 Series, Type H.C.WK.-A. Roll 15F, Exposure 11.

Utility Shop S6276

Utility Shop S6276 is the only example of its Type (HUS-1) at the OHC. This one-story building as first constructed contained three shop rooms, a storage room, bathroom, office, and clerk's room. The shop rooms held work areas for carpenters, steam fitters, electricians, plumbers, gardeners, and tinsmiths.

The building is a narrow, rectangular, one-story structure. The almost perfect symmetry of its design is broken only by the presence of two different sizes of windows and by the later addition of a north eave wall entrance. The building has a moderate-pitch gable roof with louvered triangular eyebrow dormers. Its painted cinder block construction gives it a solid, massive appearance relieved only by its frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized doors and mesh-covered windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the building's impassive nature. The building's overall dimensions are 78′-0" x 32′-4". Its foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls. These walls are 1′ thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. The floor is a poured-concrete slab on grade. Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. The structural system consists of load-bearing cinder block exterior walls. The floor is concrete. The roof is supported by wood-trussed rafters that bear on the perimeter walls. Interior wall partitions are constructed of 2" x 4" wood studs on 2′- 0" centers.

There are three exterior entrances, all at first-floor level. Each entrance has a grade-level, 6′-0" x 5′-0" concrete pad. The east entrance also has a short metal pipe railing that accommodates the single step up to the entrance sill. The entrances are unusually large, due probably to its function as a utility shop. All doorways have plain reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels and concrete sills.

The building has one entrance centered on each of its north, east, and west sides. The east and west (gable wall) entrances are original. They have double doorways, set beneath simple metal porch lights and a square sign containing the building's number. The west entrance doors are unglazed. The east entrance doors each have a single square window. The building's north (eave wall) entrance is not original. It was cut from an original window opening. This entrance has a single, 4′-0"-wide door with a single square window. The door is secured with a swinging metal crossbar and a second, cage-type door constructed of metal bars. The crossbar and cage-type door are anchored with metal plates into the surrounding cinder block walls. This is the only entrance on S6276 that has a transom. The gable entrances, designed to have brick arches, were instead constructed with simple squared concrete lintels.

All windows appear to be original double-hung wood sashes with eight-over-eight lights. These are covered with fixed aluminum storm windows and metal expanded mesh. Windows are set in simple punched openings with plain lintels of pre-cast steel-reinforced concrete or cinder block. Sills consist of a rowlock course of cinder bricks. All windows occur singly, in a regular and symmetrical pattern. All windows except two are 4′-0" x 5′-6" in dimension. The exceptions

occur in the south eave wall, and correspond to the building's two bathrooms. Most windows occur on 7'-3" intervals.

The building's south (eave) side has nine windows, including the two smaller ones. The building's east and west sides each have two windows. These flank the gable wall entrances. The building's north side has eight windows. The westernmost of these is partially removed. This window has a metal louvered exhaust fan where the window's upper sash originally sat.

The building's gable roof is moderately pitched and supported by wood-trussed rafters. One louvered triangular eyebrow dormer vent is centered on each roof slope. Additional louvered vents sit under both gable peaks. A metal ventilator extends from the south slope. Boxed eaves overhang 6" on the eave sides. Gable ends have subtle cornice returns at the eave line. Cornice bands consist of single 1" x 12" boards topped with a strip of crown molding. The original mineral-surfaced shingle roofing has been replaced with three-tab asphalt shingles.

The building's interior has been little altered since its construction. Most original finishes and materials are visible. The current layout of the interior spaces still reflects the functionality of the building's original purpose. The building's plan is basically divided in two. The west half contains the large open shop rooms. These occupy the full 32'-4" width of the building. The east half contains a series of smaller rooms, divided by a 6'-0"-wide, doubly loaded central hall. The building retains its original 9'-10"-high ceiling. Original incandescent lighting has been replaced with fluorescent fixtures. There are no stairwells.

The building's flooring material is the original concrete. The wall finish is original gypsum sheathing or exposed cinder block. Walls have wainscots of both vertical butt-jointed boards and untreated hard pressed fiber board. Ceilings have original painted gypsum sheathing. The originally unfinished ceilings, walls, and wainscot were later painted.

Original window and door openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4"-thick wood sills. Many of these casings and sills remain, though some doors and one window have been modified. The original trim work in the storage rooms consists only of the window casings and the 1" x 6" interior door casings. This was originally stained and varnished. Interior walls are set on low concrete curbs. The trim work is largely intact.

Heat is supplied by the OHC's own central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and through a 5'-4" x 4'-8" pipe pit that sits at the building's southeast corner. This pit has a concrete cover and a metal man-hole. Piping runs through trenches beneath the building's concrete floor. Heat radiates through metal steam grills (radiators) hung from the joists and rafters. Pipes for the building's automatic fire sprinkler system are visible near the ceilings.

According to Real Property Records, Building S6276 was classified as a Skills Development Center from its completion until 1977. In 1977 the building's classification was changed to an Engineering Maintenance Shop. The interior wood-stud wall, north-facing

entrance, fluorescent lighting and modern roofing materials may have occurred at this time. The building now serves as the hospital's utility shop and plumbing shop.

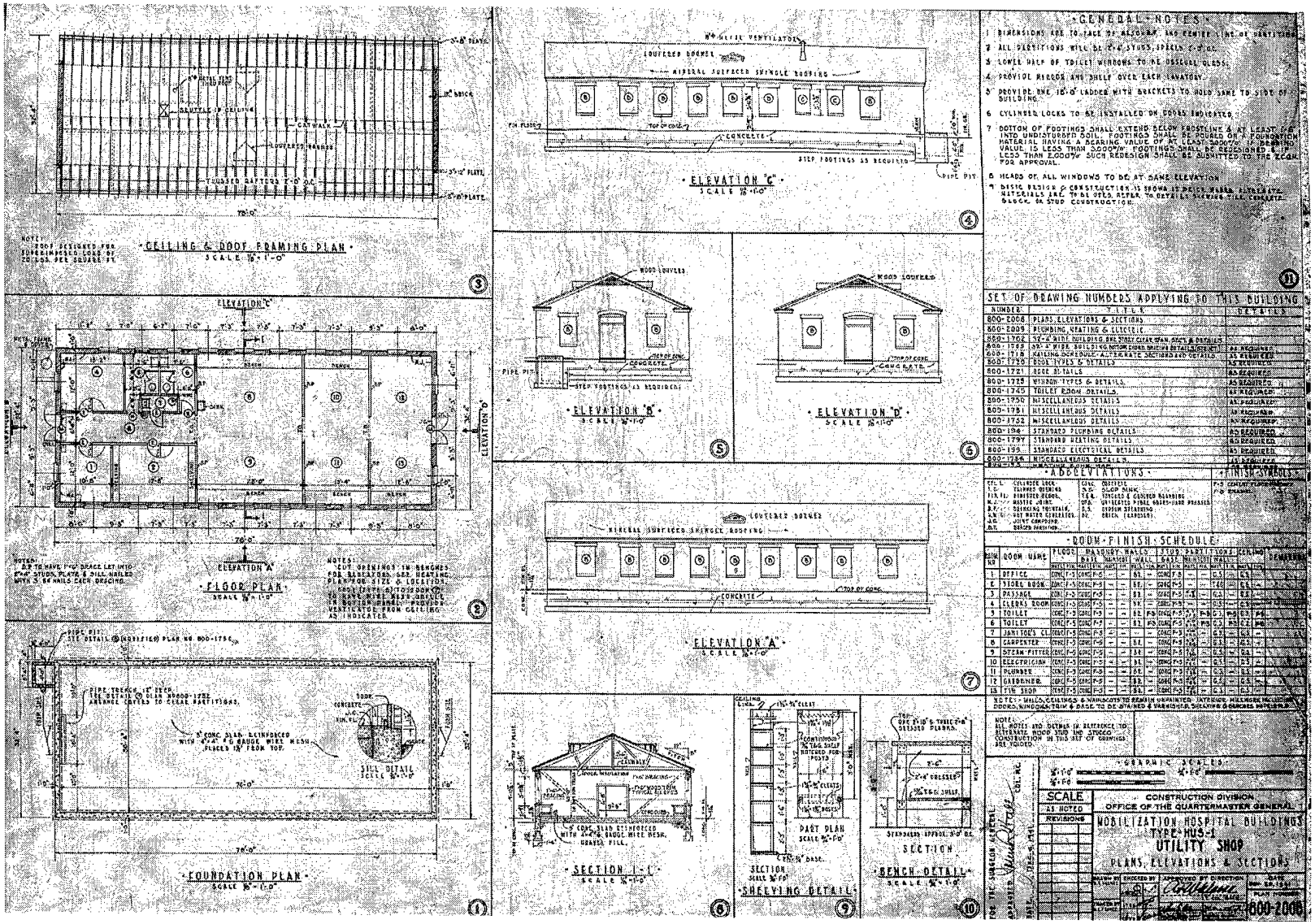


Figure V.268 5EP1778. Plans, elevations, and sections for Building S6276, Utility Shop, 800 Series, Type HUS-1, Plan 800-2008.

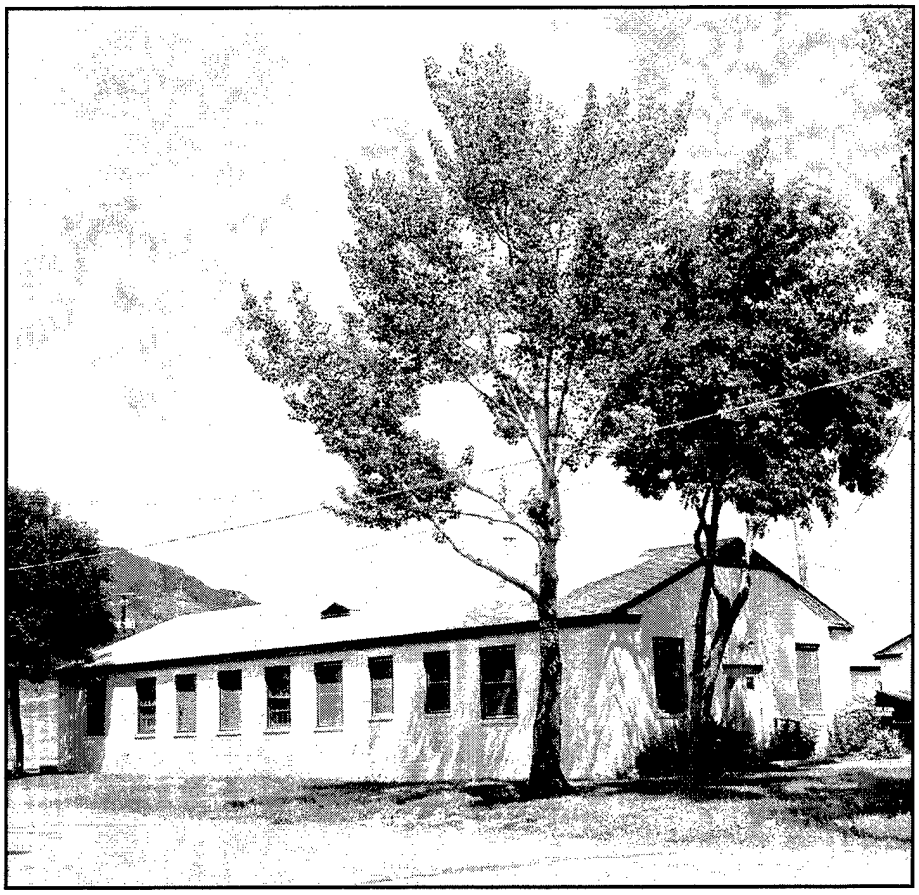


Figure V.269 5EP1778. Building S6276, Utility Shop, 800 Series, Type HUS-1. Three-quarter view of east and south faces. Roll 11F, Exposure 4.

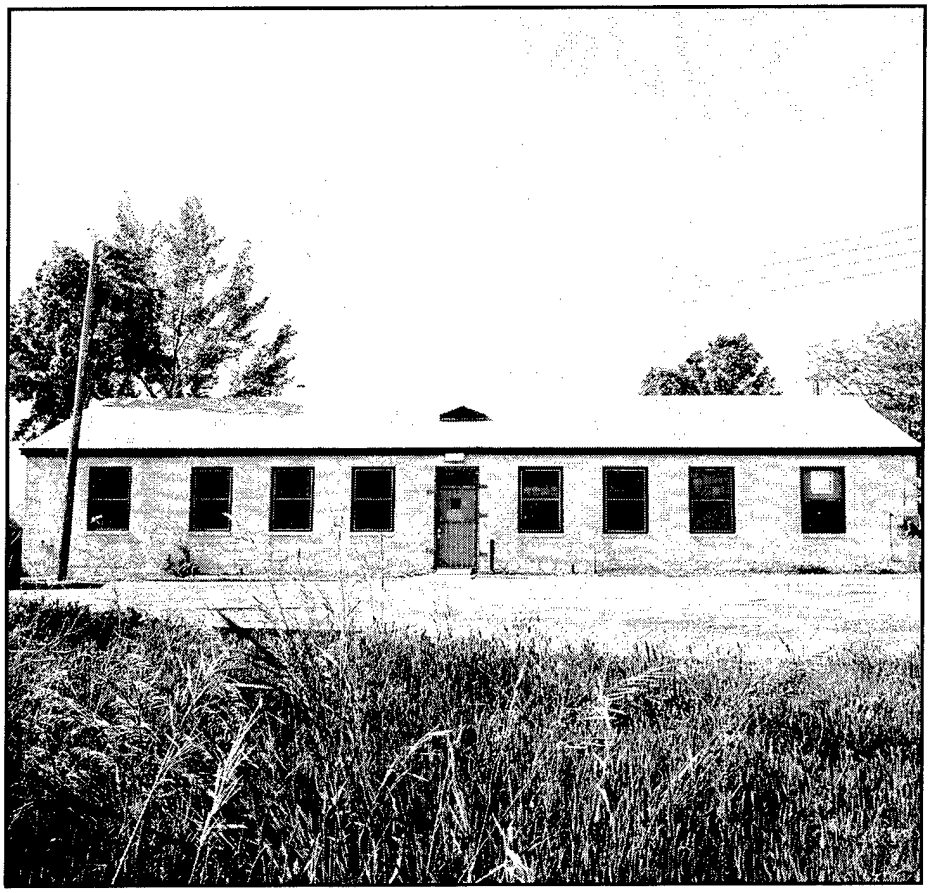


Figure V.270 5EP1778. Building S6276, Utility Shop, 800 Series, Type HUS-1. North face. Roll 6F, Exposure 11.



Figure V.271 5EP1778. Building S6276, Utility Shop, 800 Series, Type HUS-1. Interior shot from building's east side. Roll 6F, Exposure 2.

Vehicular Garage S6225A

Vehicular Garage S6225A is one of two vehicular garages at the OHC but the only example of its particular building Type. Building S6225A was constructed in 1982. It is a rectangular two-vehicle building with a moderately pitched gable roof. Its dimensions are 40′-0" x 26′-0". The building's foundation probably consists of poured-concrete foundation walls. Its floor is a poured-concrete slab on grade. CMU block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof. The walls are painted white. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks have concave mortar joints. The gable roof has wood rafters, and is covered with three-tab asphalt shingles. The building's two overhead garage doors are on the south wall.

Utilities

Utility buildings are those that originally housed the Hospital Complex's heating, backup electrical power plants, and oil. Each of four different utility buildings represent the only one of its Type at the OHC. Building P6229 was built based upon plan CCH 32-01-01. Building P6268 was constructed from plan CCH 16-06-36.

Buildings T6289 and S6290 were based upon Types OSH-1 (Oil Storage House) and HSP-8 (Steam Plant), respectively.

Buildings S6290 and T6289 are located at the south-central side of the OHC. Building P6268 sits near the complex's center, adjacent to S6286. Building P6229 sits near the complex's north edge between S6224 and S6233.

The four utility buildings are the most diverse of the functional categories in terms of their methods and materials of construction, and they were constructed at different times. Only S6290 appears to have been part of the original OHC layout. It was completed in 1942. Building T6289 was constructed in 1948, P6268 in 1962, and P6229 in 1974.

The buildings are similar in that they, like the support service buildings, are more austere even than most other 800 Series buildings. None are linked by corridors. Therefore, they are unlike the other buildings which fit into the complex's rigid functional organization and physical layout. All are grade-level buildings with concrete slab floors. Interiors have little or no finish material.

With these noted exceptions, the buildings are very different. Building S6290 has typical 800 Series cinder block construction and wood-frame windows. Building T6289 was constructed as a wood-frame building as specified in its 800 Series plans. It has one wood-frame window that is atypically large for the Hospital Complex. Building P6268 has a similar structural system despite its permanent designation in Real Property Records and on-site plans. It has no windows. Building P6229 has CMU block construction and is located far from the other utility buildings. It has no windows.

All modifications to OHC utility buildings have been minor, the most intrusive being the removal or replacement of windows in S6290. Other modifications involve principally replacement of equipment housed within the buildings. All still serve a utilitarian function.

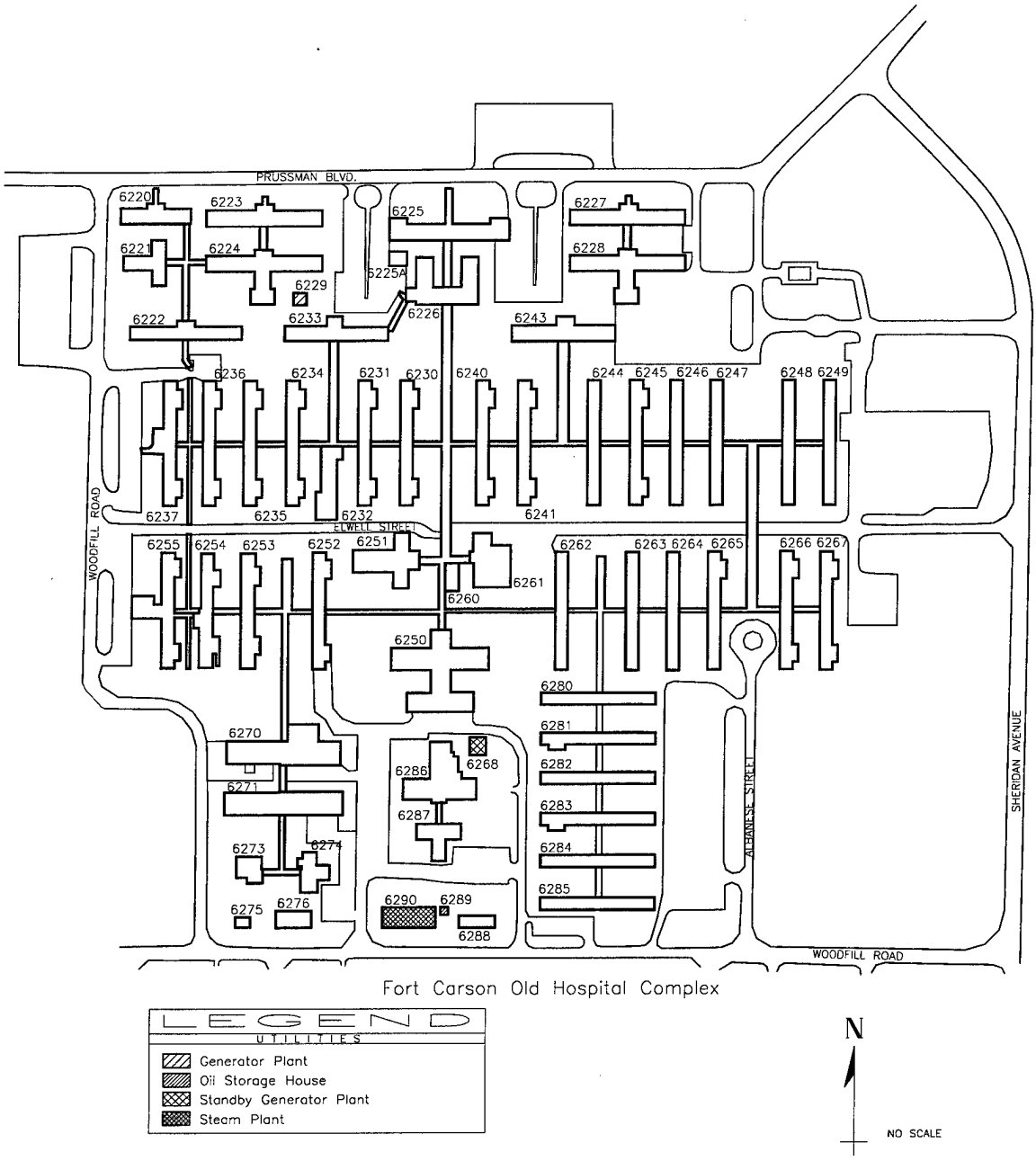


Figure V.272 Location of utility buildings within the complex.

Generator Plant P6229

Generator Plant P6229 is the only example of its Type (plan CSA 32-01-01, A1; 32-01-01, A2) at the OHC. The building was constructed in 1974. It is a small rectangular structure with a gently sloping roof. Its dimensions are 24′-0" x 20′-0". The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls. These walls are 8" thick and rise from the concrete footings to about 6" above grade. The floor is a poured-concrete slab on grade. CMU block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof. The walls are painted white. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks have concave mortar joints.

The structural system consists of load-bearing CMU block walls. The roof is supported by open-web steel joists that bear on the north and south exterior walls. There are no interior partition walls.

There are two exterior entrances. One entrance sits off-center on the building's west wall. This grade-level entrance has a 6′-8" x 4′-0" grade-level concrete slab. It has two outswinging metal doors set in a metal frame. The lintel consists of concrete-filled steel-reinforced U block. The sill consists of the metal-covered edge of the concrete floor. A second entrance on the building's north wall has a single outswinging door set in a metal frame. The building has no windows but does have a rectangular air vent on the north side of the doorway. The vent opening is protected by a sheet-metal shroud. The roof has several vents, one of which is protected by a large rectangular sheet-metal shroud. An engine exhaust stack also protrudes from the roof.

The gently sloped roof drains to the south. This almost flat roof has a built-up roofing system and a gutter on its south side. The roof is flush with the building walls.

Building P6229 probably retains its original interior finishes. The simple one-room plan was open to the bottom of the roof. Roof heights varied from 10′-8" on the south wall to 11′-9" on the north wall. The flooring was exposed concrete. The wall finish was painted gypsum wallboard. The trim was probably a simple 4" wood base molding. Today the building contains only a generator and engine. The generator is used as a backup source of electrical power for the complex. The building is not heated.

The building exterior has been slightly modified. As designed for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the building had just one entry. The building's original construction plans were modified to include a second, single entrance on the north wall. This is the only known modification to the building itself. A small fenced enclosure to the building's north and east side holds a cooling tower for the generator's engine. This enclosure is accessed from the building's north door.

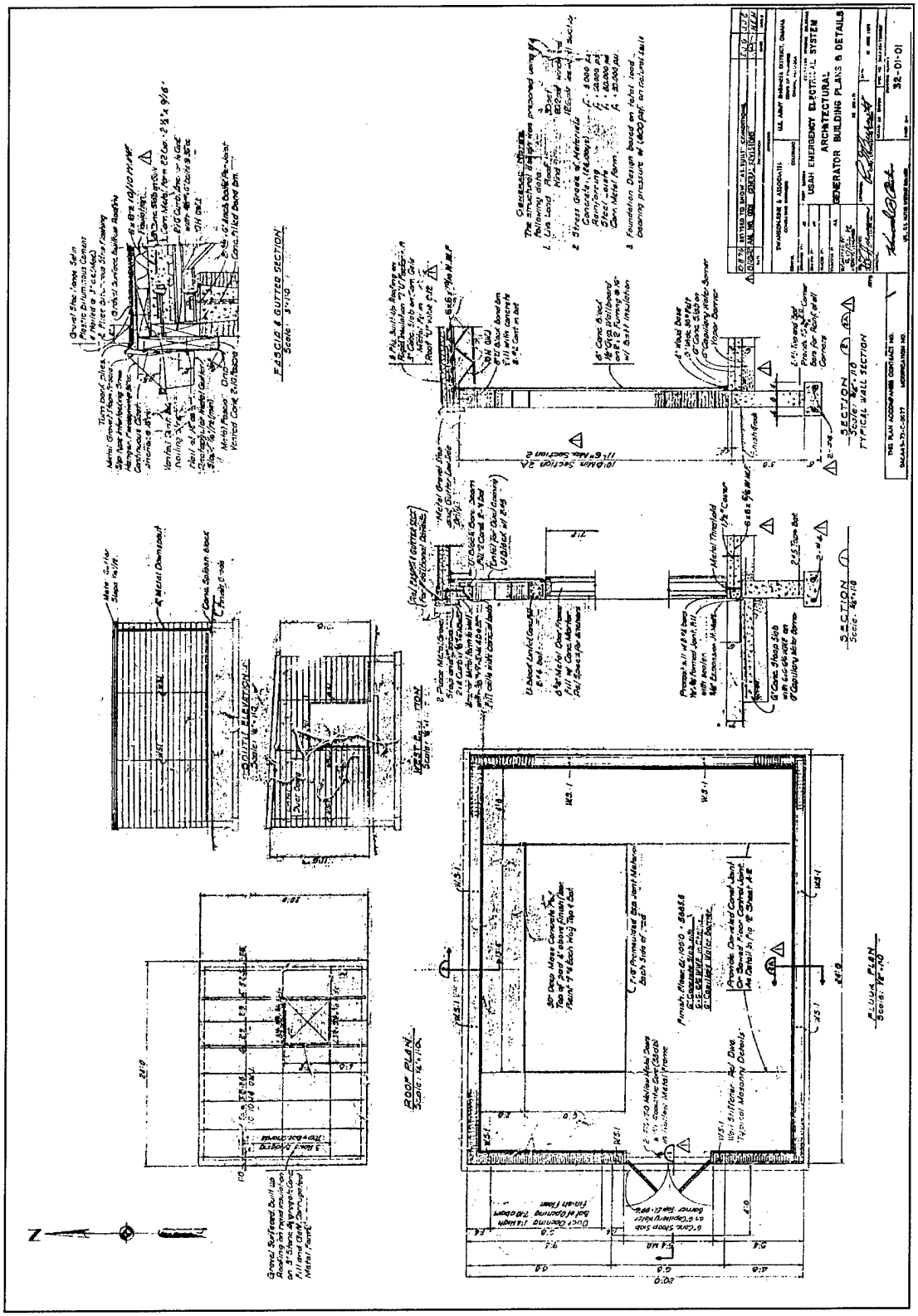


Figure V.273 5EP1778. Generator Building plan and details for Building P6229, USAH Emergency Electrical System. CSA Series, Plan 32-01-01, Sheet A-1.

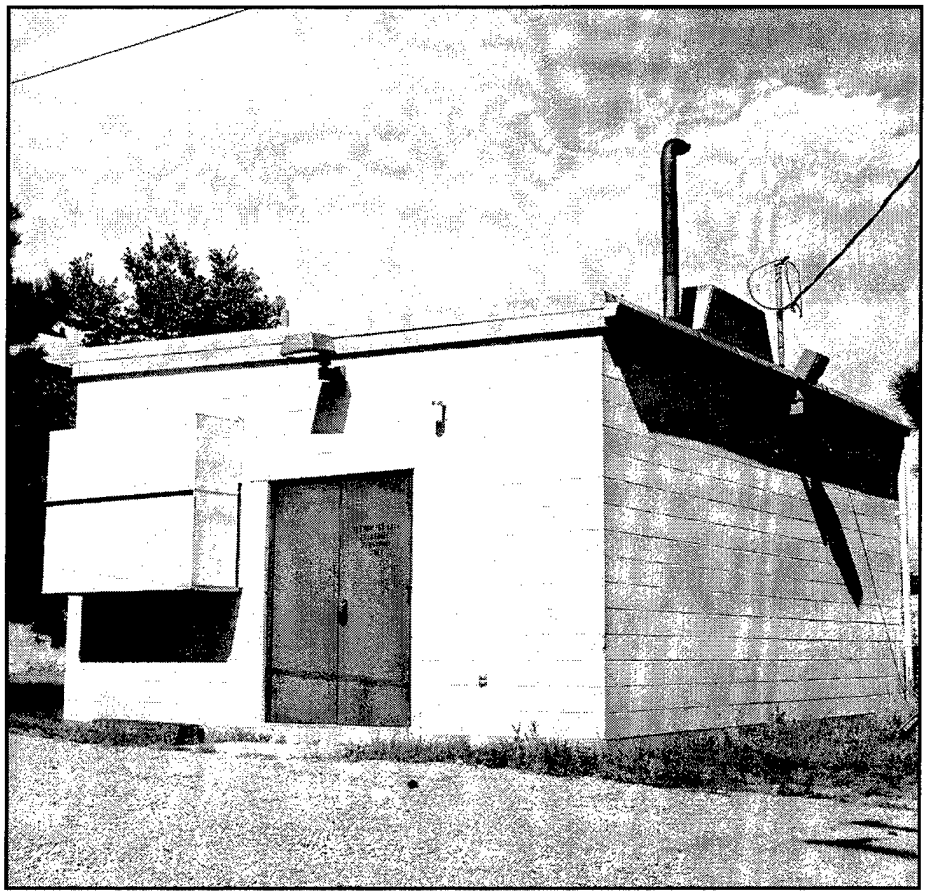


Figure V.274 5EP1778. Building P6229, Generator Plant. Three-quarter view of south and west faces. Roll 8I, Exposure 5.

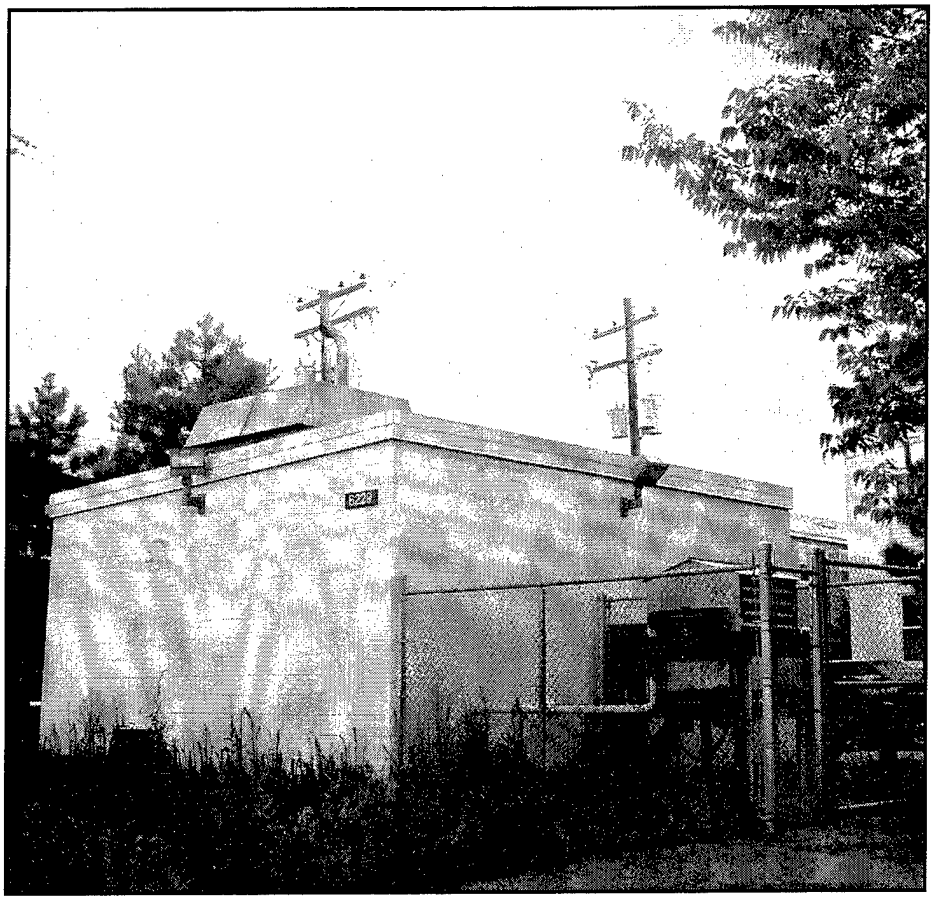


Figure V.275 5EP1778. Building P6229, Generator Plant. Three-quarter view of north and east faces. Roll 1A, Exposure 8.

Oil Storage House T6289

Oil Storage House T6289 is the only example of its Type (OSH-1) at the OHC. The building was constructed in 1948 to house oil drums. The drums may have been 55-gallon drums filled with motor oil for the complex's vehicles.

It is a small rectangular structure with a moderate-pitch gable roof. Its dimensions are 16'-0" x 14'-0". The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls. These walls are 8" thick and rise from concrete footings to about 6" above grade. The floor is a poured-concrete slab on grade. Dimensional 2" x 4" wood studs on 2'-0" centers carry the walls from foundation to roof. This is sided with corrugated galvanized-steel sheets. The sheets are placed with their corrugation vertical. The corrugated sheet-metal roofing is also supported by standard dimension lumber.

There is one exterior entrance. This sits on the south wall. It has a single metal outswinging door in a wood frame. The building has one four-over-four light double-hung wood-frame window centered on the north (gable) wall.

No as-built plans are available and the full extent of alterations is unknown. Copies of the original 800 Series plans indicate an eave side entrance for the building, though the present entrance is on the south gable side. This entrance may have been moved later. The interior was probably not finished. Available 800 Series plans indicate that the walls and ceilings were not enclosed. Real Property Records indicate that the floor was constructed of wood. The 800 Series plans reflect the concrete floor actually present. This floor may have been added later, though the Real Property Record is not thought to be completely accurate. The building has never been heated.

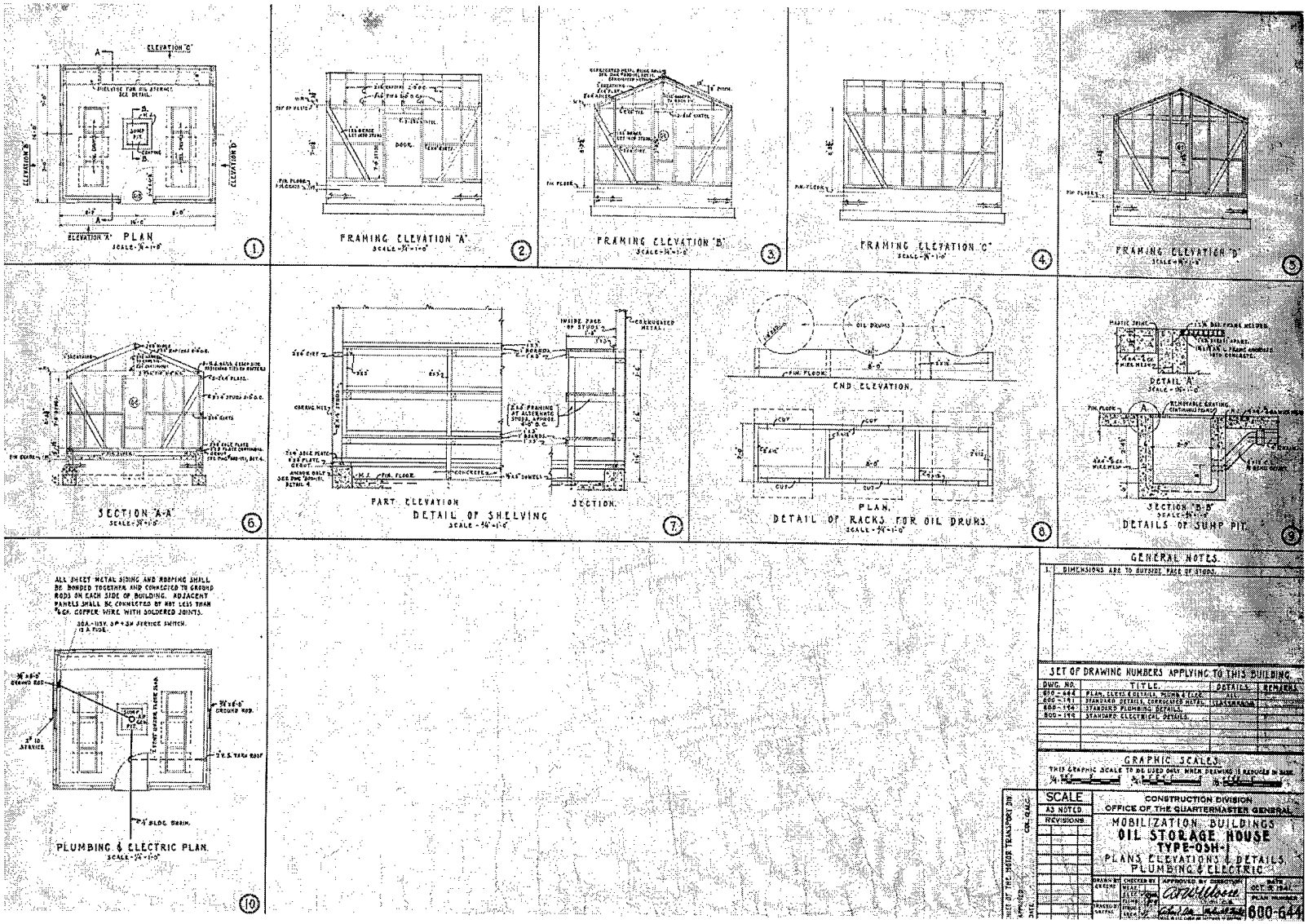


Figure V.276 5EP1778. Plans, elevations, and details for Building T6289, Oil Storage House, 800 Series, Type OSH-1. Plan 800-644.

Standby Generator Plant P6268

Standby Generator Plant P6268, also known as a General Storehouse, is the only example of its Type (plan CSA 16-06-36; SH1 38-04-01; SH3 10 & 13) at the OHC. (Building P6268's General Storehouse designation is not to be confused with buildings S6270 and S6271, which were designed and constructed as Medical Supply Warehouses and Storehouses for the general hospital.)

Building P6268 was constructed in 1962. It is a small structure with a moderate-pitch gable roof. Its dimensions are 30'-0" x 28'-0". An 8'-0" x 3'-0" vestibule near the building's north side makes the otherwise rectangular form slightly irregular. The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls. These walls are 8" thick and rise from concrete footings to about 6" above grade. The floor is a poured-concrete slab on grade. Dimensional 2" x 4" wood studs on 2'-0" centers carry the walls from foundation to roof. This is sided with corrugated galvanized-steel sheets. The sheets are placed with their corrugation vertical. The roof is supported by standard dimension lumber.

There are three exterior entrances. Two entrances on the building's west side have single doors. The northernmost of these opens into the vestibule. The third entrance sits on the building's north wall. This has double doors. All doors are outswinging and set in wood frames.

The building has two louvered metal rectangular vents on its south wall. The roof has ribbed metal sheet roofing that ends flush with the building walls. Two large circular metal ventilators protrude from the south face of the gable roof.

The interior of Building P6268 was probably not finished. The building was constructed to house two 150-kilovolt diesel-powered electrical generators for backup power. Available 800 Series plans for the similarly constructed T6289 indicate that the walls and ceilings of that frame utility building were not enclosed. It is possible, however, that a layer of fire-resistant gypsum wallboard was originally applied to the interior faces of P6268. The building has never been heated.

No original plans are available; therefore, the full extent of alterations is unknown. It is unlikely, given the buildings small size and simple interior layout, that it originally contained all three of its present entrances. The double north-facing entrance was probably an original feature that allowed the building's large generators to be serviced or replaced. The single doors on the west were probably added after the building's 1969 conversion to a storage building. The vestibule is not present on 1991 B.U.D. Series plans and was likely constructed after that time. It is unlikely that the building's present ribbed roof is original. The ribbed roofing probably replaces original corrugated metal sheets. Building P6268's function as the complex's emergency generator building was apparently replaced with the construction of Building P6229 in 1974. It is not known if the complex had an emergency generator prior to the construction of P6268 in 1962.

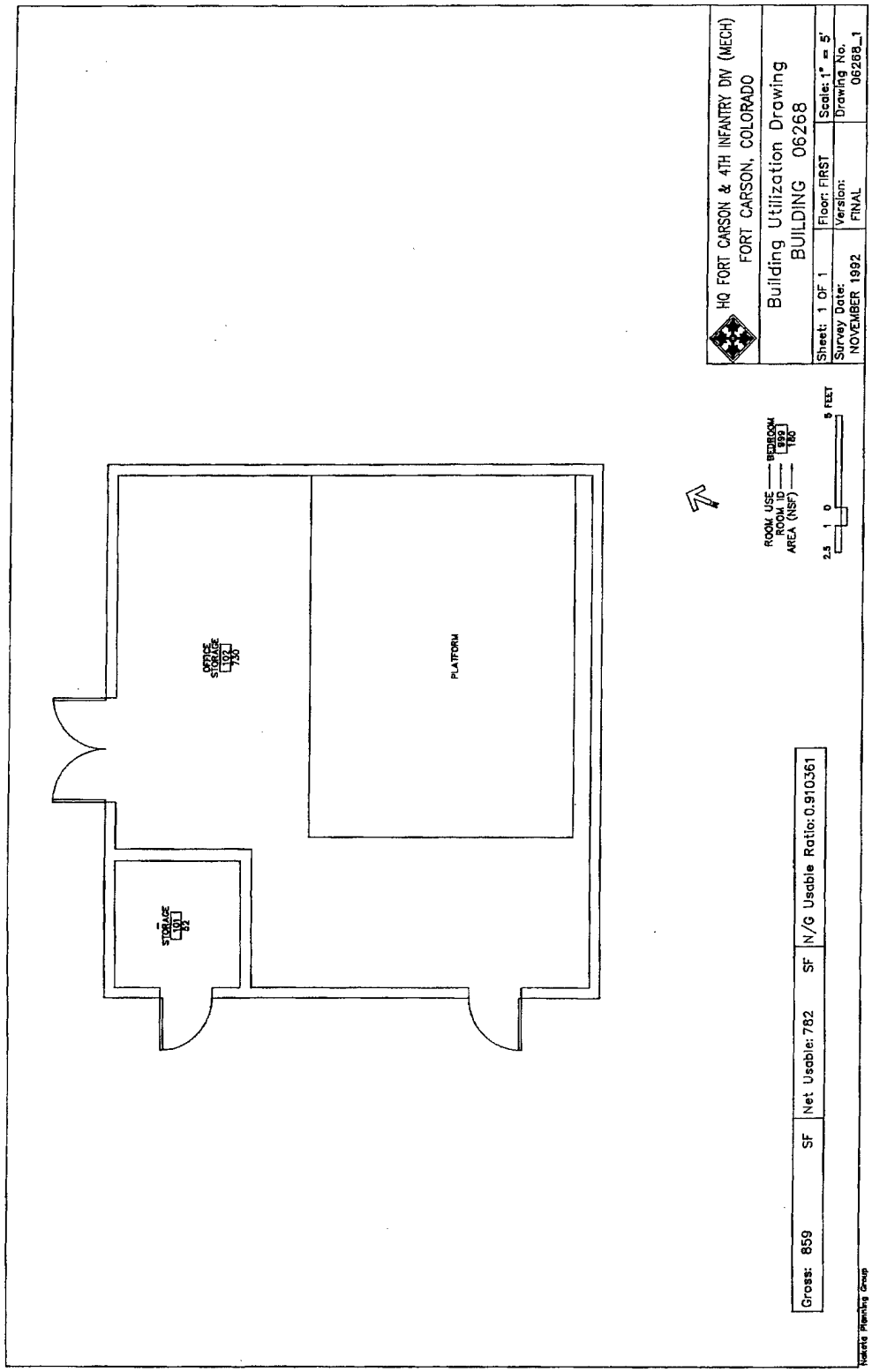


Figure V.277 5EP1778. Floor plan for Building P6268, Standby Generator Plant. BUD Series, dated 1992.

Steam Plant S6290

Steam Plant S6290 is the only example of its Type (HSP-8,9,10,11) at the OHC. This building originally housed the coal-fired boilers that provided the Hospital Complex's steam heat. The building is a large rectangular one-story structure. It is symmetrical about the north-south axis. It has a flat roof. The solid appearance of the building's painted cinder block construction is offset by its massive windows. Its overall dimensions are 126′-0" x 48′-9".

The foundation consists of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls. These walls are 1′ thick. They rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. The floor is a poured-concrete slab on grade. Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted.

The structural system consists of load-bearing concrete structural members. These members consist of two pillars and a ceiling joist as one continuous structural element from ridge line to foundation. These have cinder block infill walls. The floor is concrete. The roof is supported by wood joists that bear on the concrete structural members.

There are three exterior entrances, one on each of the north, east, and west walls. Because of a grade change on the site the north and east entrances are at grade (also floor level), while grade level at the west entrance is several feet above floor level. A concrete stairway with treads that span the width of the doorway lead from the door sill of the west entrance to floor level. The east and west entrances have concrete or blacktop driveways leading to them.

The building has large windows and doors. Windows and doorways have plain, reinforced-concrete or cinder block lintels. Doors have concrete sills. The building's north entrance is centered on the north wall. This pedestrian entrance originally had a set of wood doors with three-over-three glazing. These have been replaced with a set of outswinging metal doors, each with a small square window. The east and west entrances are set off-center on their respective walls. Both are primarily vehicle/equipment entrances. The west entrance has a six-panel wood overhead garage door, constructed of braced boards. The door has centered within it a smaller pedestrian door. The pedestrian door is constructed of hinged panels that allow it to roll open as with the larger door. The east entrance has a metal overhead garage door.

The building as constructed had two kinds of windows. Around the base were massive 7′-6" x 12′-6" windows. Below the eave line were smaller 7′-6" x 4′-9" clerestory windows. Windows occurred in regular, symmetrical patterns interrupted only by the presence of a door. They were spaced at 17′ intervals. Windows were set in simple punched openings with plain lintels of pre-cast reinforced concrete or cinder block. Sills consisted of a rowlock course of cinder bricks.

Each larger window was really a combination of paired eight-over-six light double-hung wood frame windows under paired eight-over-three light fixed windows. Each clerestory window

consisted of paired four-over-three light "Pivoted" windows. These were operated from floor-level attached ropes or chains. The building's north and south walls originally had six large windows and seven clerestory windows. The east and west walls had two large windows and three clerestory windows.

All original double-hung windows have since been replaced with fixed three-light windows. All original fixed windows above the double-hung windows remain, but have been covered on the exterior with wood panels. No original clerestory windows remain. Some were replaced with fixed two-light windows, but most were replaced with louvered vents.

Three large windows and one clerestory window on the building's south wall have been blocked shut with cinder block. The remaining six clerestory windows now have louvered vents. This leaves three large windows and no clerestory windows on the south wall. The north wall has six large windows. Only one of the seven clerestory windows remains glazed. The remainder are boarded over or have louvered vents. The east and west walls each retain two large windows. The three clerestory windows on each of these walls have been replaced with louvered windows.

The flat roof has built up membrane roofing. Two conical stacks protrude from the east side. Two smaller round metal exhaust stacks protrude from the west side. Many smaller vents, intakes, and exhaust stacks protrude from the roof. Boxed eaves overhang 6" on the walls. A cornice band consists of a single 2" x 12" board topped with a 2" x 4" rain drip.

The equipment housed within S6290 has changed, but the industrial character of this room remains intact. The original minimal finishes and materials are still visible. The building's open one-room plan has been interrupted by the installation, at an unknown date, of a small wood-frame office on the building's south wall. The remaining space is open to the ceiling more than 32′ above the floor. A metal catwalk along the north wall creates a small mezzanine. This is used to service the pipes and heaters. A deep concrete utility line trench runs under the building's north wall and continues as a tunnel outside the building. In 1952 a crematorium was constructed on the south side of S6290. This feature was used to incinerate contaminated materials. It is no longer extant.

The present flooring material is the original concrete. The wall finish is original exposed cinder block. The wood sub-roofing and roof joists are exposed from beneath. The original window openings had simple 1" x 3" milled-wood casings and 1 1/4"-thick wood sills. Many of these casings and sills remain, though some windows have been modified or removed. Original concrete sills of the doorways remain. Original trim work consists only of the window casings and the 1" x 6" interior door casings. This was originally stained and varnished, and is largely intact. Radiant heat from the boilers and pipes heats the building.

Other modifications to the building have been more severe. Though the building has always been used as a Heat Plant, many physical alterations, largely the result of changes in fuel sources, have occurred. In 1981 the OHC's original coal-fueled boilers were converted to a

combination of natural gas and fuel oil. This prompted the demolition of three silos on the north side of the building. The silos evidently held coal. An unspecified "Capital Improvement" in 1986 likely marks the installation of 2 high-temperature gas-fired water generators that now serve the new Evans Hospital.

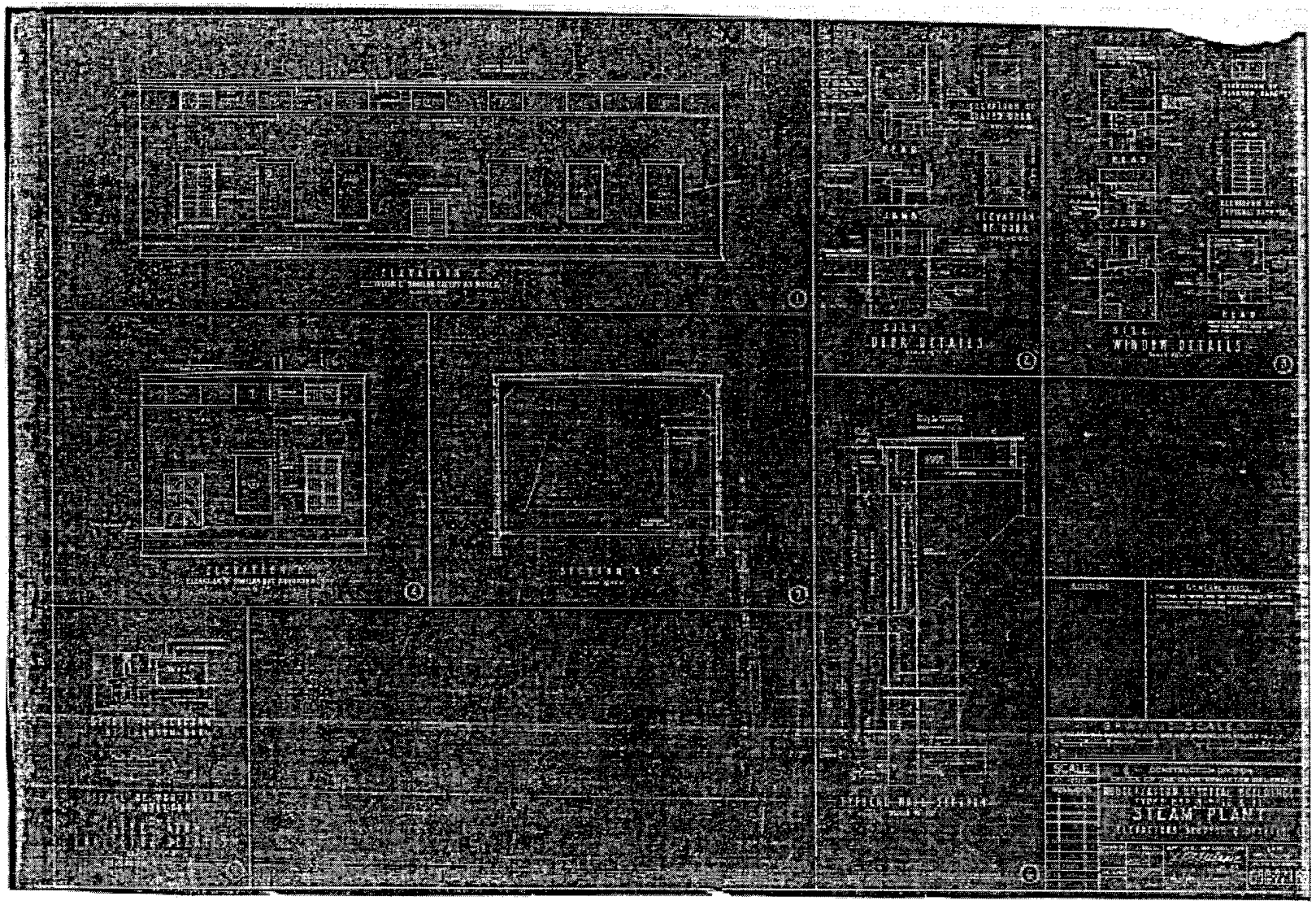


Figure V.278 5EP1778. Elevations, sections and details for Building S6290, Steam Plant, 800 Series, Type HSP-8, -9, -10, and -11, Plan 800-2216.

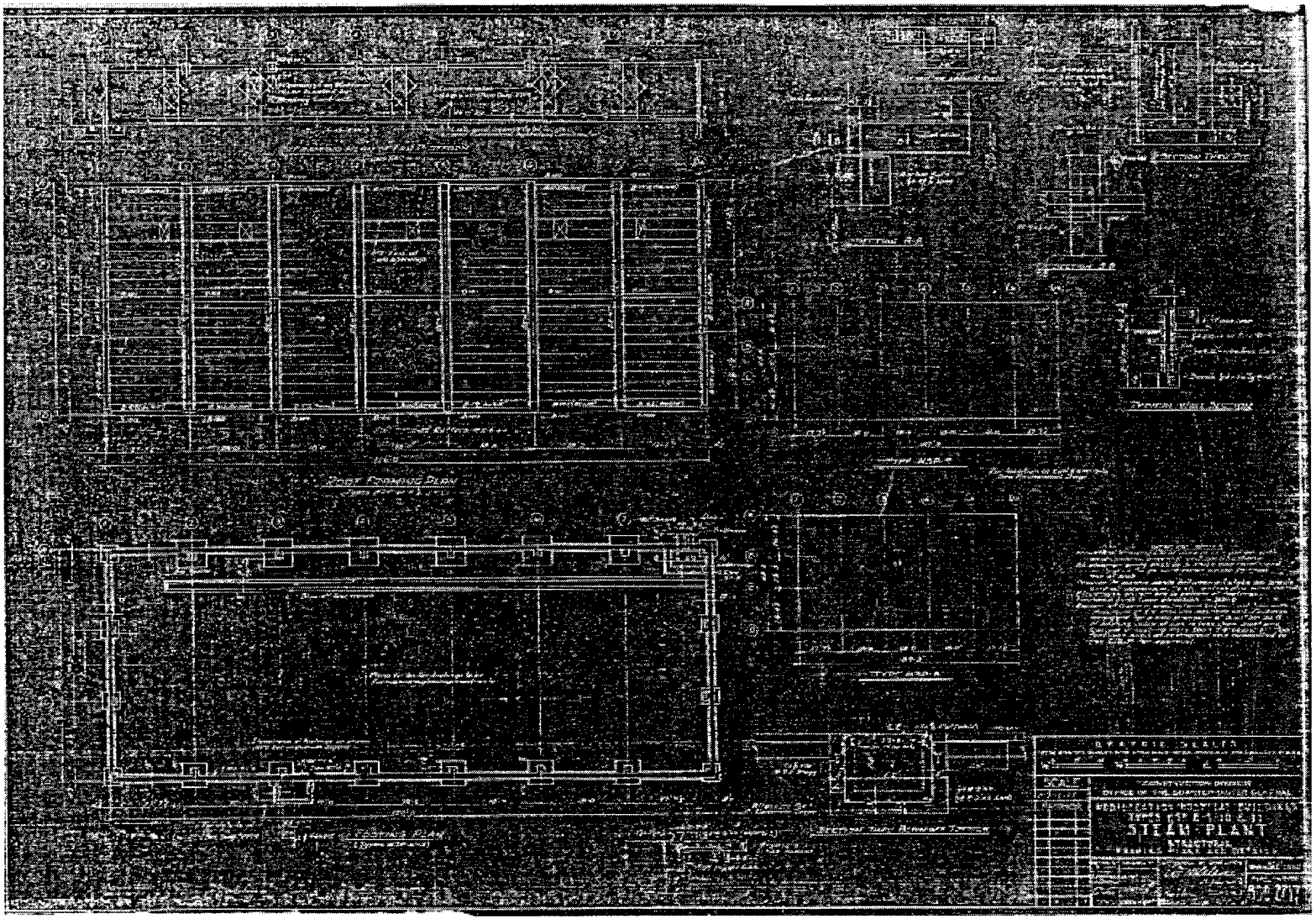


Figure V.279 5EP1778. Structural framing plans and details for Building S6290, Steam Plant, 800 Series, Type HSP-8, -9, -10, and -11, Plan 800-2217.

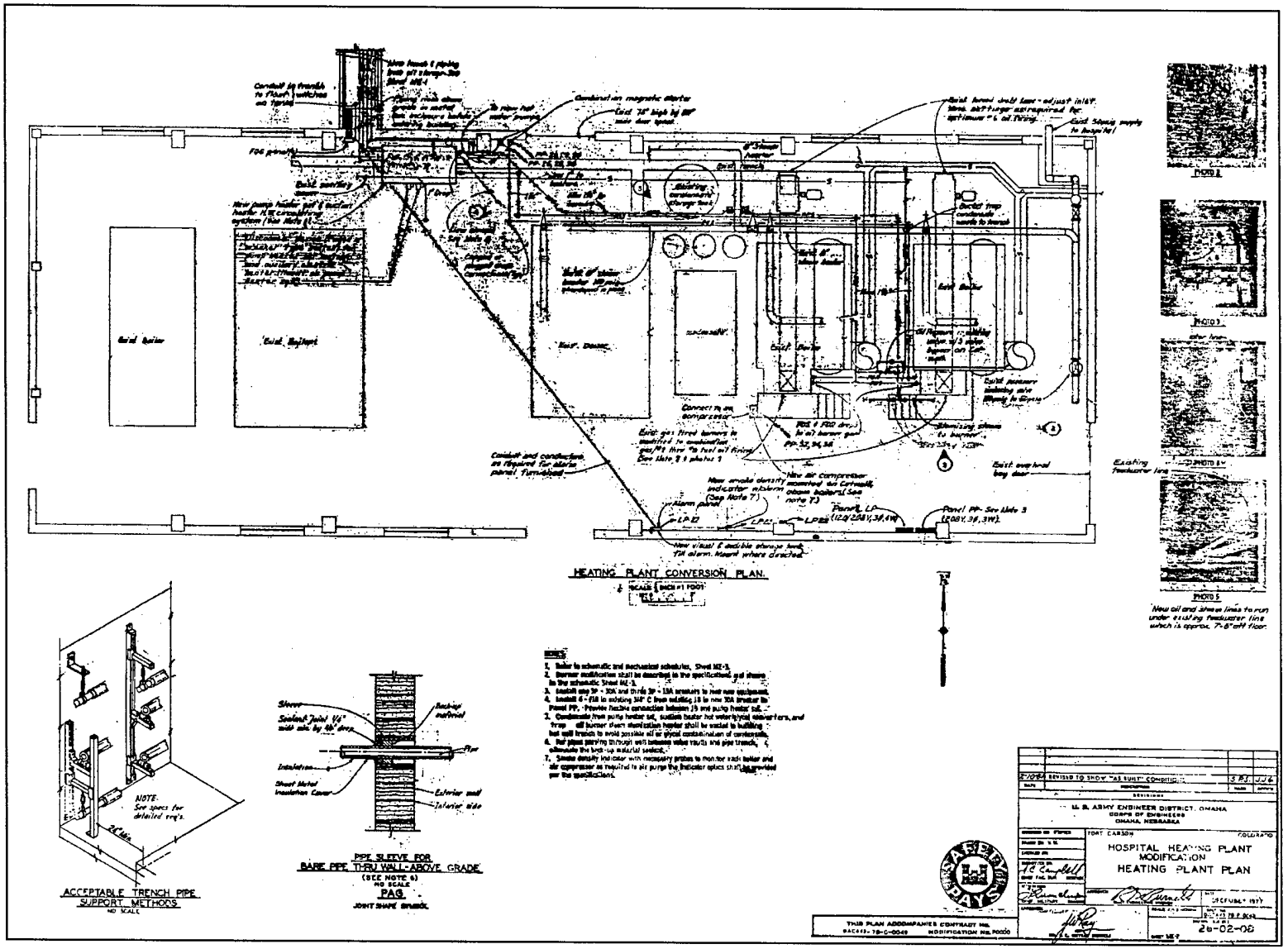


Figure V.280 5EP1778. Modification plan for Building S6290, Steam Plant, Types HSP-8, -9, -10 and -11. CSA Series Plan 26-02-08, Sheet ME-2.



Figure V.281 5EP1778. Building S6290, Steam Plant, 800 Series, Types HSP-8, -9, -10, and -11. Three-quarter view of north and east faces. Roll 13F, Exposure 6.

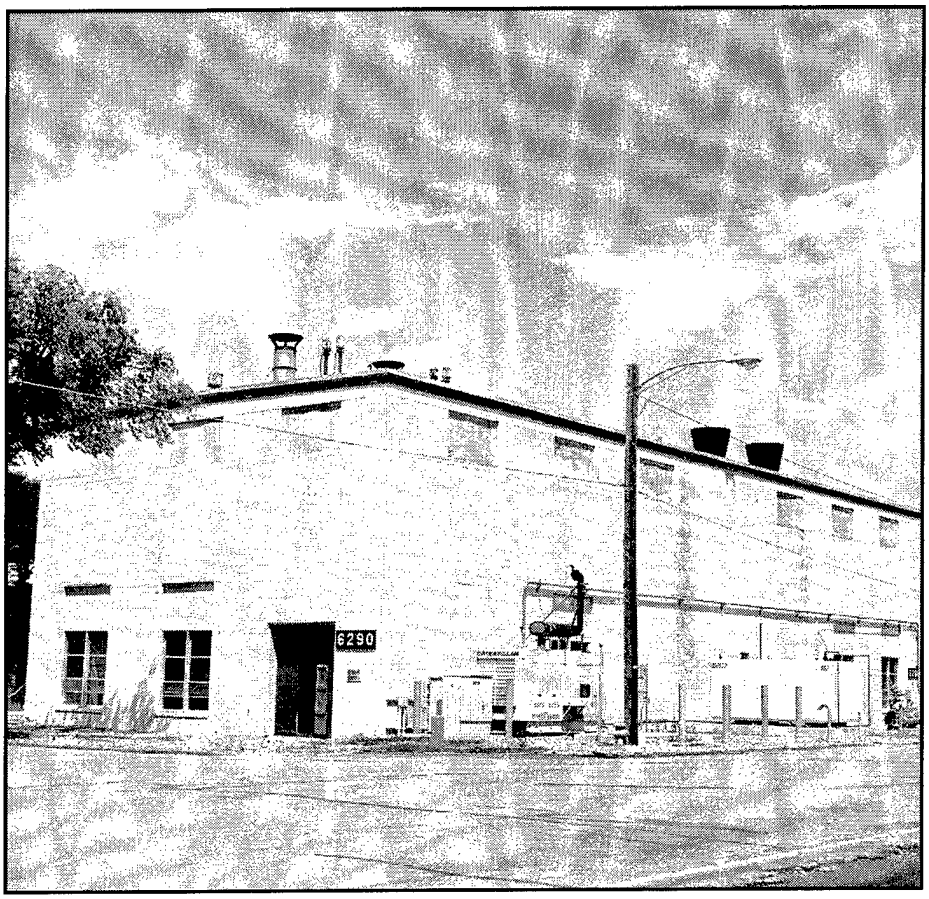


Figure V.282 5EP1778. Building S6290, Steam Plant, 800 Series, Types HSP-8, -9, -10, and -11. Three-quarter view of south and west faces. Roll 12F, Exposure 5.



Figure V.283 5EP1778. Building S6290, Steam Plant, 800 Series, Types HSP-8, -9, -10, and -11. Interior shot, east side of garage door with small door inset. Roll 5F, Exposure 6.

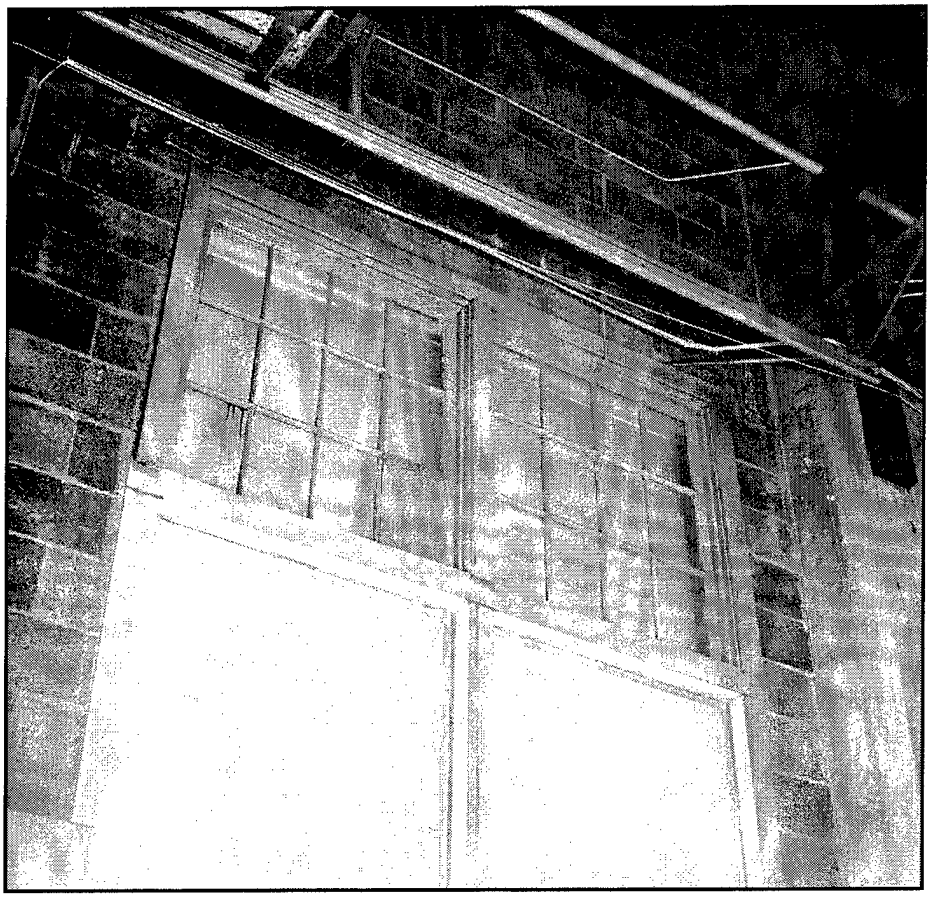


Figure V.284 5EP1778. Building S6290, Steam Plant, 800 Series, Types HSP-8, -9, -10, and -11. Interior shot of window fenestration detail. Roll 5F, Exposure 3.

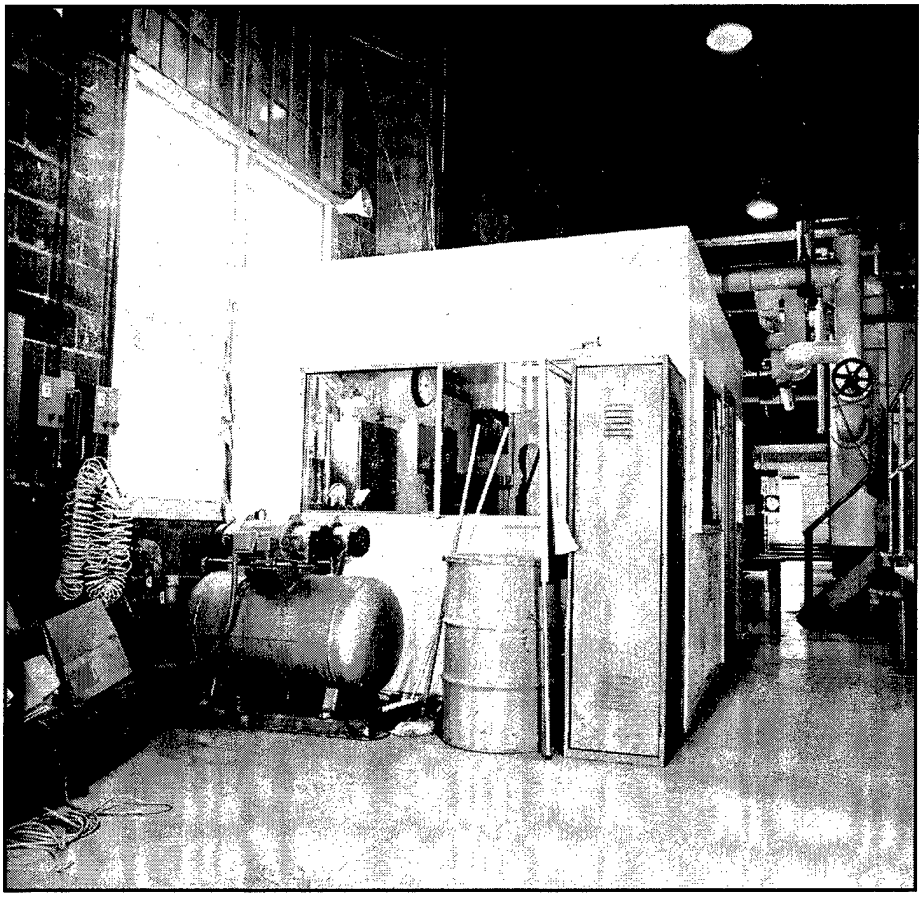


Figure V.285 5EP1778. Building S6290, Steam Plant, 800 Series, Types HSP-8, -9, -10, and -11. Interior shot of small office on building's south side, viewed facing west. Roll 4F, Exposure 9

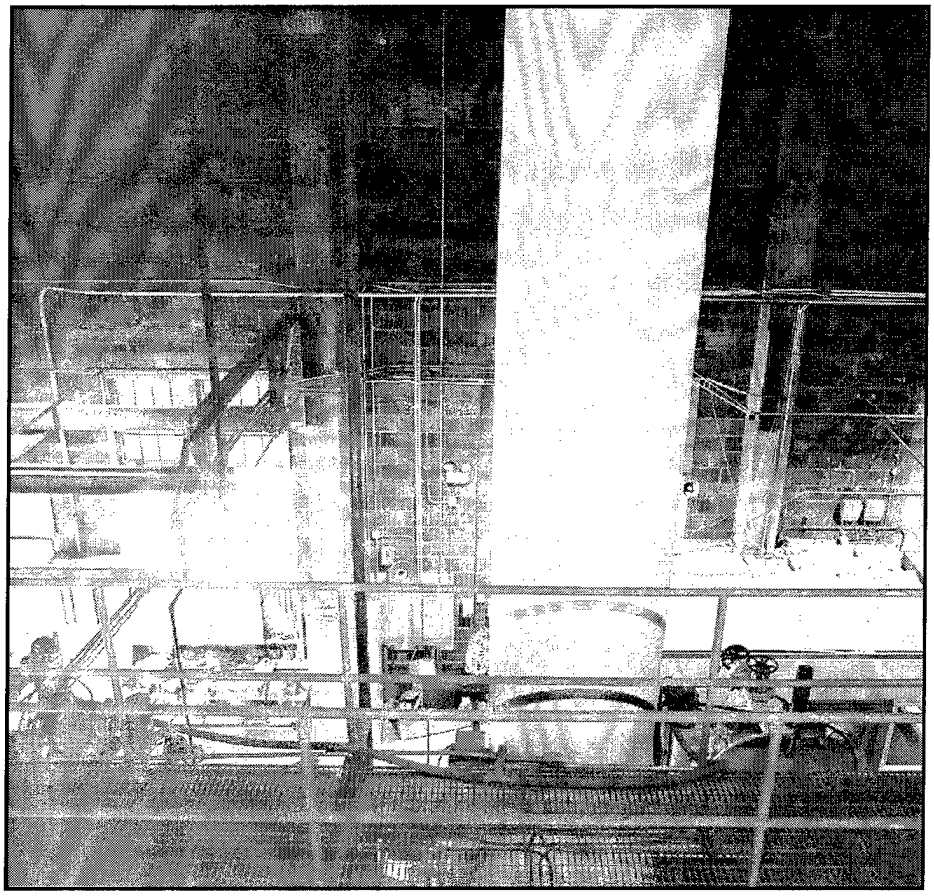


Figure V.286 5EP1778. Building S6290, Steam Plant, 800 Series, Types HSP-8, -9, -10, and -11. Interior shot of machinery and catwalk, viewed from above. Roll 4F, Exposure 2.

Photographs of examples of each corridor type appear with the building associated with it. See Figure V.287 for a diagram of corridor locations and types.

The Hospital's system of covered walkways, also known as corridors, provided sheltered passage between virtually all buildings. The corridors incorporated ramps that allowed vertical, as well as horizontal, circulation. Several types of 800 Series corridors were constructed at the OHC. The corridors are named and numbered according to their size. All corridors are formally referred to as Hospital Covered Walk(way)s (H.C.WK.)'s on building plans. Specific types are identified by alphabetic and numeric extensions. Types H.C.WK.-A, H.C.WK.-A1, H.C.WK.-A2, H.C.WK.-A3, H.C.WK.-B, H.C.WK.-C, H.C.WK.-D, H.C.WK.-E, H.C.WK.-E1, H.C.WK.-F, H.C.WK.-U, H.C.WK.-V, H.C.WK.-W and H.C.WK.-Y were constructed at the OHC. One CSA Series corridor was constructed at the OHC in 1970. Another was constructed at the OHC's west edge at about that time. Corridor Type H.C.WK.-C is the most common corridor type within the complex.

The 800 Series corridors are constructed of cinder block. All originally had flat roofs with boxed 1'-3" overhangs. The corridors are heavily fenestrated. Windows occur at regular intervals, and follow the slope of interior ramps. The corridors' painted cinder block construction gives them a solid, massive appearance relieved only by their frequently occurring windows. The simple and rhythmic pattern of standardized windows that are devoid of extraneous detail adds to the corridors' impassive nature.

Corridor Type H.C.WK.-A is a single-story one-bay-wide corridor. This is the basic 800 Series corridor configuration. H.C.WK.-B is a single-story one-bay-wide corridor similar to H.C.WK.-A and is evidently differentiated by the presence of original exterior entrances. Type H.C.WK.-C is a two-story one-bay-wide corridor similar to Type H.C.WK.-A. It has original exterior entrances. Type H.C.WK.-D corridors are two bays wide. These enclose simple scissor-shaped ramps between first and second floors. H.C.WK.-E corridors are two-story three-bay-wide corridors that allow straight floor to floor access in one bay and ramped access between floors in the other two bays. Type H.C.WK.-E1 is a Type H.C.WK.-E with a sub-grade pump room. Type H.C.WK.-F is one story high on one end and two stories on the other. It is three bays wide, with a first floor to first floor hallway flanked on both sides by ramps for access between floors. Type H.C.WK.-U is a one-bay-wide single-story corridor similar to Type H.C.WK.-A but with no boxed roof overhang. Types H.C.WK.-V and H.C.WK.-W are two-story one-bay wide corridors similar to Type H.C.WK.-C but with exterior pilasters. Type H.C.WK.-Y is a two-story three-bay-wide corridor similar to Type H.C.WK.-E but with pilasters. Corridor H.C.WK.-Y is bisected by a drive-through tunnel where it crosses Elwell Street.

Corridor types A, B, C, U, V, and W have one bay. These corridors are 9'-7" wide, with interior hall widths of approximately 7'-9". Type H.C.WK.-D has two bays. Its two corridors are 18'-9" wide, with interior hall widths of about 7'-6" and 8'-0". Types E, F, and Y have three

bays. Their three corridors are 19′-3" wide, with hallway widths of 4′-0" and 7′-6". Corridor lengths vary between buildings.

Foundations consist of continuous poured-concrete foundation walls. The foundation walls are 1′-0" thick and rise from the footings to approximately 1′ above grade. Crawlspaces under the corridor floors hold utility lines. Cinder block construction carries the walls from foundation to roof line. The 8" x 8" x 16" blocks were originally painted with lead-based paint and have since been repainted. Air vents occur at regular intervals along the first-floor line. These are covered with metal grates. The structural systems consist of load-bearing cinder block walls. The floor system is wood-joist construction, covered by diagonally laid, tongue-in-groove subflooring, and finish flooring. The joists bear on the exterior walls. On the two- and three-bay-wide corridors, the joists also rest on interior wood-frame walls.

Exterior corridor entrances were apparently designed for corridor types B, C, and possibly U. These were usually centered on the corridor wall between buildings. Later entrances now occur in several locations throughout the complex. Both original and non-original entrances are at floor level and are accessed by concrete or wood stoops or ramps. The construction of these features matches that seen on the slabs, stoops, and ramps at building entrances. Door openings usually occur at the center or ends of corridor walls. Few if any doors are original. Most are metal construction, outswinging, and are set in metal frames. Doors are set in simple punched openings that have plain pre-cast concrete or cinder block lintels and concrete sills. This construction is identical to that of the buildings.

Window openings are invariably regular in spacing. All windows are double-hung aluminum sash with one-over-one lights. They are set in simple punched openings. Plain lintels are pre-cast concrete or cinder block. Sills consist of rowlock courses of bricks. This construction is identical to that of the buildings. Windows occur in many sizes. One-story corridors typically have 4′-0" x 5′-0" windows. Two-story corridors have 4′-0" wide windows that range in height from 4′-0" to 5′-6". The number of windows on both sides of types C, U, V, and W and on one side of types E, E1, and Y are the same on the first and second floors. In other words, each window of the first floor has a window directly above it on the second floor. Typically these corridors have a uniform window size across each floor, though the size of windows between floors on a given corridor varies between types. For both sides of types D and F and for one side of types E, E1 and Y the fenestration pattern varies along the wall as the windows echo the sloped floor line of the corridor ramps.

Original roofs were flat. They were constructed of built-up roofing surface over wood sub-roofing. This was supported by joists that bore on the exterior corridor walls. The overhung boxed eaves have simple wood fascia boards covered by a narrow drip board. Gable roofs were constructed over the original flat roof of corridor Type H.C.WK.-B at an unknown date, and over Type H.C.WK.-A in 1986. These roofs are moderately pitched and supported by wood rafters. They are covered with three-tab asphalt shingles.

Most corridors have been remodeled several times, but some original finishes and materials remain visible. Most corridors still provide pedestrian access between buildings. Their basic linear layouts have not changed. First-floor hallways have original 10'-1"-high ceilings. Second-floor hallway ceilings are roughly 8'-0" high. Stairwells are present only in the H.C.WK.-E series, which had a sub-grade pump room accessed by a short flight of stairs. These stairs occurred beneath the second-floor ramp. The original flooring was green, rolled-asphalt linoleum. Much of this remains, though steel sheets, wood panels, and other materials are occasionally seen bolted to the floor. These patches cover holes in the floor or worn spots in the linoleum. The wall/ceiling connections in straight, flat corridor halls are hidden by angled fiber board or gypsum wall board covers. These give the corridor halls a gabled appearance in section. The joint covers do not occur above ramped portions of halls. The original wall finish was probably gypsum board with a wainscot of untreated pressed fiber board. Much of the asbestos-bearing fiber board has been removed. This has been replaced in some areas with non-asbestos-bearing fiber board and in other areas with horizontal butt-jointed boards. Ceilings were also probably originally painted gypsum board. These appear to be intact. Typically, ceilings and walls were finished with a flat or glossy enamel-based off-white paint. Many corridors have been repainted.

The original punched door and window openings probably had simple 1" x 3" milled casings. The doors probably had 1 1/4"-thick wood sills similar to the other OHC buildings. Many of the casings and sills remain, though most of the original wood panel doors and all the windows have been replaced. The original trim work probably consisted of the door and window casings and wood base molding. The base molding typically had one 6" piece of base molding with a second 1" bullnose strip at the floor line.

Heat is supplied by the OHC's own central heating plant. Steam pipes run underground and in the crawlspaces of the corridors. Heat radiates through metal steam grills (radiators) suspended from the ceiling. These are supplied through exposed pipes that tap the pipes in the corridors. Mechanical equipment was occasionally hidden behind the gable cover. This practice is not thought to be common, however. Vertical pipe runs are exposed. Corridor H.C.WK.-E1 has a sump pump in its sub-grade utility room.

In all but one instance the corridors bisect the OHC buildings. Only S6220 is linked by an off-center corridor connection. All original corridors sit on axis, perpendicular to the buildings. The CSA Series corridors between S6233 and S6226, and S6222 and S6236/S6237 are the only corridors at the OHC that were built on a skewed axis.

All 800 Series corridors except for Type U, which runs between S6236/S6237 and S6254/S6255, were constructed during 1942 and 1943. The Type U corridor was not constructed until 1952. Until 1967 each corridor was considered its own building. In 1967 this system was abandoned. The record for each corridor was administratively added to the building record of the nearest building with this one-line description "Adj(ustment) for...Ramp Added." Corridor maintenance records preceding 1967 have not been found. Building records rarely document the various alterations made to the corridors since their inclusion.

Probably the most radical corridor modification at the OHC occurred in 1945 at Type H.C.WK.-W. Designed as a two-story corridor, only one story was constructed between Buildings S6225 and S6226 in 1942. Three years later the second story was added. In 1945 at least one section of Type H.C.WK.-A corridor received new exterior exits. Additional new entrances, if constructed, are not documented on current Real Property Records. In 1953 many original exterior wood stairs at the OHC were removed and replaced with pre-cast or poured-in-place concrete stairs. At least two corridor entrance stairs were replaced. These occurred on corridor Type H.C.WK.-F near its intersection with Type H.C.WK.-A. In 1985 the flat roofs of the H.C.WK.-A series corridors were covered with wood-frame gable roofs. A similar roof was constructed over Type H.C.WK.-B at an unknown date.

In 1987-1988 virtually all corridor windows were replaced with aluminum clad sashes, though some windows were simply covered with aluminum screens. In 1989 the unfinished dirt floors of the corridor crawlspaces were sealed with Gunite. Gunite is concrete applied in liquid form with a high pressure spray gun. This action was taken to seal the asbestos-laden dirt.

One corridor that apparently ran between Building S6283 and corridor Type H.C.WK.-A between S6287 and S6286 is no longer extant. Few corridor interiors retain all of their original materials and finishes. These modifications, described below, are not reflected in Real Property Records.

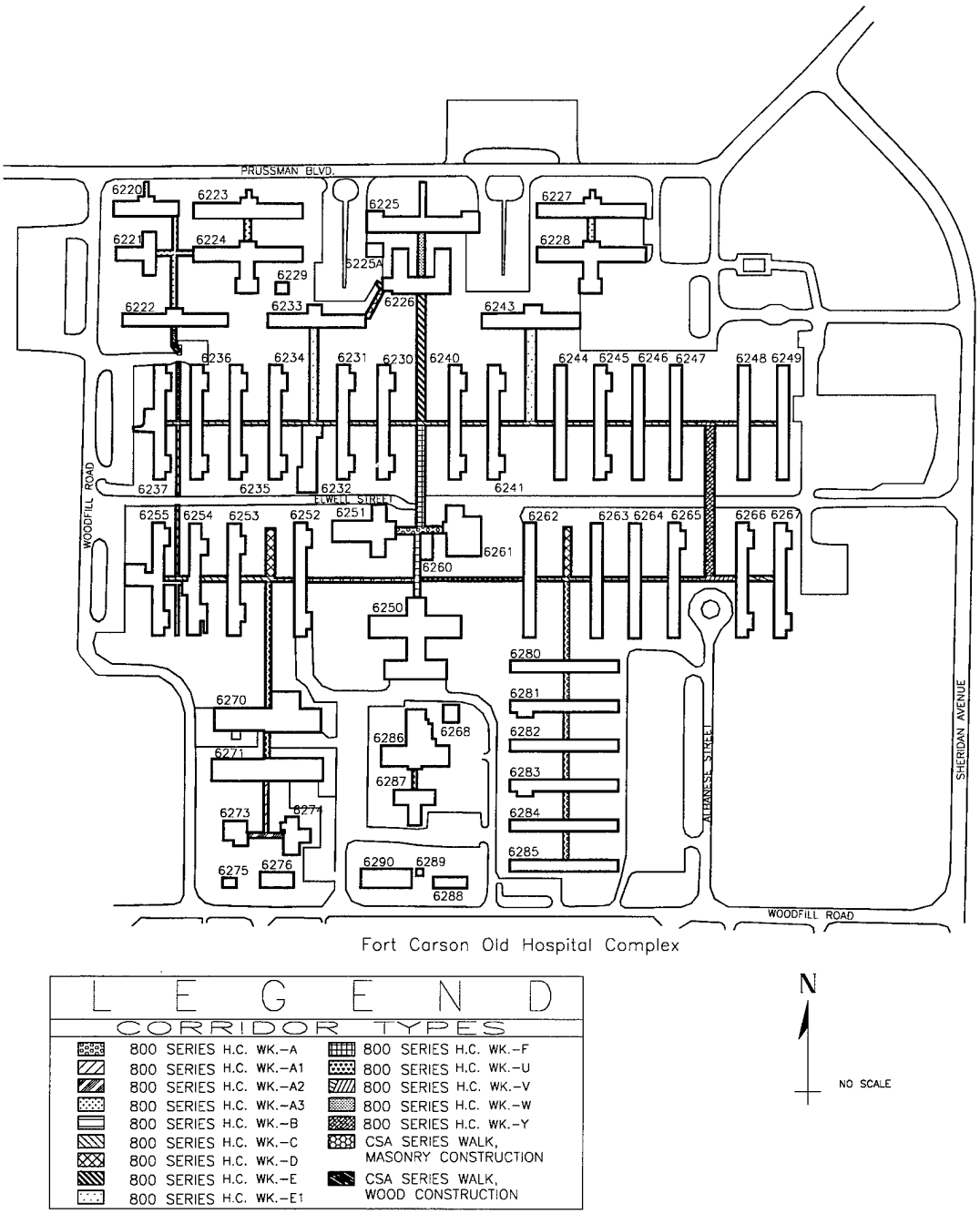


Figure V.287 Location and types of corridors.

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