

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

DEC 13 1988

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Louisiana Avenue and LaSalle Street N/A not for publication  
city, town New Orleans N/A vicinity  
state Louisiana code LA county Orleans code 071 zip code 70115

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>3</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Jonathan Fricker December 8, 1988  
Signature of certifying official Jonathan Fricker, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Dept of Culture, Recreation and Tourism Date  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

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

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Albert Beyer Entered in the National Register 1/13/89

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
HEALTH CARE/hospital

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
VACANT/not in use

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Moderne

foundation concrete

walls brick

roof tar

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Flint-Goodridge Hospital (1931) is a four story, brick and concrete Modernistic building located in New Orleans. Despite the loss of the original interior and a large rear wing addition, the building retains its National Register eligibility.

The hospital has an axial plan, with a central entrance lobby and a lateral corridor running to each end of the building. The facade has an overall width of fifteen bays with the windows separated by vertical brick ribs. The lower story has a pronounced water table and is articulated as a base or plinth. The three central bays are set slightly forward of the building mass so as to form an entrance pavilion. This pavilion is given additional emphasis and distinction by the fluted cement spandrel panels set above and below the windows. In addition, it reaches half a story above the rest of the facade. The pavilion also has an articulated entrance vestibule of limestone blocks.

Other parts of the building are ornamented with brick chevron panels set above and below the windows. In addition, various corners are emphasized by vertical flutes formed of protruding brick angles. Other exterior features include a strip over the first story windows, stylized volutes in the panels over the upper story windows, and various parapet level bas relief panels around the sides and rear of the building. Windows are two over two sash type.

The interior has been completely altered and is now in a very deteriorated condition. It does not retain any historic features. In 1959 a large rear wing was added to the center of the building, creating an overall "T" shaped configuration.

Assessment of Integrity:

Despite the aforementioned changes, the hospital still retains most of its character defining elements. Most of the visual elements which made the hospital recognizable and distinctive were on the exterior; so the loss of the interior, though regrettable, does not represent a significant loss of historic character. In addition, the 1959 wing is set squarely to the rear and thus is not visible from the front or a three-quarter view.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University, Orleans Parish

Section number 7 Page 1

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Contributing Elements:

To the rear of the hospital is a linear two story stucco-over-masonry nurses' residence which features hesitant Modernistic touches. It is listed as a contributing element because it is a contemporaneous support structure. (The building appears on a 1931 site plan and is shown in 1931 photos documenting construction.)

To the side of the hospital is a small one story brick laundry building also built in 1931, as documented in the previously mentioned site plan and photos. This building is also listed as a contributing element because it is a contemporaneous support structure. Since construction the building has received a porte-cochere addition and the windows have been boarded up. Comparing current photos and 1931 photos, however, reveals that this very functional support building still retains the bulk of its historic appearance.

In the eastern corner of the property is a small two story brick building of unknown age and unknown historic association with the hospital. Hence it is listed as a non-contributing element.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)  
Health/medicine

Period of Significance  
1931-1938

Significant Dates  
1931-1938

Cultural Affiliation  
N/A

Significant Person  
N/A

Architect/Builder  
Architect: Moise H. Goldstein

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Flint-Goodridge Hospital is of state and local significance in the area of health/medicine because of the roles it played in providing professional training for black physicians in Louisiana and health care for the black citizens of New Orleans.

The ascent of blacks from the status of second class citizens to full enjoyment of the benefits and opportunities of American life has many aspects to it, ranging from voting rights to education. A significant but often overlooked aspect is medicine, both treatment of the sick and the training of physicians. While the white population benefited from the medical advances of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, to a large extent the black population did not. For example, a 1930 report showed the death rate among blacks in New Orleans to be twice that of whites. Another example was infant mortality, a staggering 12% among the city's blacks. The 1930 report also pointed to the problem of training black physicians: "While there are, for instance, about 140 colored graduates annually from the medical schools of both the South and the North, there are only 40 internships available to them throughout the country. . ."

The Flint-Goodridge Hospital was actually founded in 1911, and the present building represents an overall effort to expand and improve its operations. It was conceived and built as the medical unit of the newly created Dillard University. During the 1930s Flint-Goodridge was the only institution in Louisiana offering medical internships for blacks. The staff consisted of nineteen white doctors (mostly teachers) and twenty-nine active staff doctors (all black). It was also the only place in the state where black nurses could receive professional training. From the first, the eighty-eight bed hospital was fully accredited. Except for Charity Hospital, which was for indigents, Flint-Goodridge was the only hospital in New Orleans that admitted blacks. A 1938 article in the Times-Picayune praising the hospital pointed particularly to contributions in the area of tuberculosis testing and treatment, infant and maternal care, and the treatment of syphilis.

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Research report prepared by Historic Restoration, Inc., based upon sources such as 1930 and 1931 issues of the Times-Picayune, interviews with individuals who had worked at the hospital in the 1930s, Dillard University catalogs, blueprints and site plans, photos showing the buildings under construction, etc. Report as well as full bibliography in National Register file, Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A  
 preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested  
 previously listed in the National Register  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:  
 State historic preservation office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property @1.5 acres

UTM References

A 

1	5	7	8	0	4	6	0	3	3	1	5	0	8	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

  
C 

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B 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

  
D 

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description Boundary lines encompass the city block on which the building and support structures stand, said block bounded by Louisiana, Freret, Toledano, and LaSalle. Please refer to enclosed sketch map.

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification**

Boundary lines follow property lines of the city block on which the building and support structures stand.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title National Register Staff  
organization Division of Historic Preservation date November 1988  
street & number P. O. Box 44247 telephone (504) 342-8160  
city or town Baton Rouge state Louisiana zip code 70804

# FLINT-GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL

ORLEANS PARISH,  
LA.

