

PH0121703

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Massachusetts
COUNTY:	Suffolk
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	AUG 14 1973

1. NAME

COMMON:

Naval Hospital Boston

AND/OR HISTORIC:

Naval Hospital

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

1 Broadway

CITY OR TOWN:

Chelsea

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

1st Suffolk, 7th Congressional

STATE

Massachusetts

CODE

025

COUNTY:

Suffolk

CODE

025

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☒ District ☐ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☒ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
☐ Agricultural ☐ Commercial ☐ Educational ☐ Entertainment	☐ Government ☐ Industrial ☒ Military ☐ Museum	☐ Park ☐ Private Residence ☐ Religious ☒ Scientific (Medical)	☐ Transportation ☐ Other (Specify) _____ ☐ Comments _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

Department of the Navy

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

Washington

STATE:

District of Columbia

CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

Suffolk County Court House

STREET AND NUMBER:

Pemberton Square

CITY OR TOWN:

Boston

STATE

Massachusetts

CODE

025

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

General Development Map

DATE OF SURVEY:

4/3/69

☒ Federal☐ State☐ County

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

Naval Facilities Engineering Command

STREET AND NUMBER:

Philadelphia Naval Base

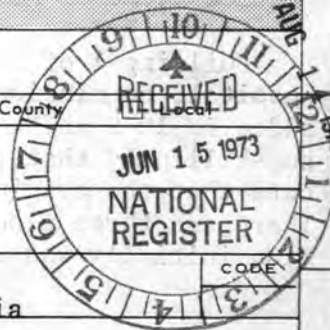
CITY OR TOWN:

Philadelphia

STATE:

Pennsylvania

CODE



ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☒ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Naval Hospital Boston Historic District is comprised of five buildings erected prior to 1858 and a number of other buildings erected prior to 1920. The original five and many of those built subsequently are still in use though not necessarily for the original purpose. Although the original site was 115 acres, according to Dr. Dexter's deed, the act of February 20, 1828 by the Massachusetts Legislature ceding jurisdiction to the United States over a tract of land purchased by them in Chelsea for the erection of a naval hospital thereon cited "74 acres of land, be the same more or less." The Naval Facilities Engineering Command General Development Map of April 3, 1969 shows Navy owned land of 87.85 acres. On December 1, 1972, the Public Works Department of the Naval Hospital cited 87.99 acres. The site "beginning at a point of low water mark on the north side of the northern channel of Mystic River, where it touches Chelsea Bridge, thence northeasterly along the north side of Salem Turnpike road 15 rods, thence northerly 8 rods and 3 links, from thence northeasterly 15 rods and 6 links, from thence southerly to the Salem Turnpike, from thence northeasterly to Island End River from thence by a line due westerly to Mill River, from thence southwesterly along low water line of said river to its junction with Mystic River, thence southeasterly along the northwesterly low water line of the north channel of Mystic River to the place of beginning."

Quarters A, occupied by the Commanding Officer of the Naval Hospital Boston, has sometimes been reputed to be the oldest building in the District. A map by S. P. Fuller of 1827 shows "house" at the specific site, but records in the Public Works files of the Hospital indicate that the house was actually built in 1856. Through the years numerous repairs have been effected; during a major renovation of 1917 a fire did considerable damage. As it stands today, it is a brick, two-story square building with mansard roof forming a third floor or attic. Two interior chimneys rise high from the slate roof which has one rounded dormer window on each side and a pair on front. A dentil molding enriches the cornice around the eaves. A two-story attachment with pitched roof is to the rear. This attachment apparently housed the utility areas, including kitchen and subsidiary living spaces on second floor. The same dentil treatment is continued around this attachment. Of the main portion of the building, a columned veranda encompasses the front and two sides, one of which has been enclosed by windows. There is one entry in the center of the front leading into a central hall; another entry is from the front veranda into the enclosed portion.

The chimney on the right side of the building originally served back-to-back fireplaces, one of which has been bricked up. The fireback is of cast iron, the mantel, possibly of marble, painted over.

See Attached Picture of Quarters A.

Building 1 of the Naval Hospital Boston encompasses the original Naval Hospital, commissioned and occupied on January 7, 1836; a westerly wing added in 1865 and an addition to the North end in 1903. The wing was added so skillfully that the dividing line is not readily apparent. Records indicate that the original building was 149' x 71' and made of Vermont granite. There are three floors, a cellar and an attic with pyramidal roof. Ventilation initially was by flues in partition walls which were continued 4' above

(cont.)

S E E I N S T R U C T I O N S



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Massachusetts	
COUNTY Suffolk	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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AUG 14 1973

Naval Hospital Boston

7 DESCRIPTION (cont.)

the roof. The roof is pyramidal with 5 dormers in front, apparently added after 1836, the center one being three narrow windows wide; the others being standard width windows. There is a skylight on the Eastern roof, reputed to be over the old surgical ward. There are ventilation flues on western end of main building, 2 closely spaced dormer windows on west end. The 1903 attachment to the north has a pitched roof with no dormer.

Facade: gable end on West

relatively flat facade with center double-window bay on three floors as shallow octagonal inset.

Windows: on Western half of main building, 2 bays across

Northern addition has pitched roof, interior chimney, 3 narrow bays wide, 4 bays deep

Coursing: granite

Fronts on river and is on southern exposure of the hill. Built to accommodate 100 patients.

Since 1915 has housed personnel assigned to the hospital; now serves officially as Bachelor Officer Quarters.

See Attached Picture

Buildings 2 and 3 of Naval Hospital Boston date back to about 1836; in 1835 a Naval Appropriation Act had transferred to the Bureau of Ordnance an area of land for a Magazine Site. Building 2 of huge granite, rough ashlar, was divided by two longitudinal brick walls and the original roof, still intact, is of brick, in long arches toward the center, except the central area which is of brick, but of the "dome" type, numerous small domes of about 1 foot in diameter. A slate roof of the 2-way slope supported by structural steel has evidently been added in comparatively recent times and the building is now so designed that explosion will be directed upward through the roof, rather than outward through the walls.

Building 3 was of same construction and was used during the period the Radio Station was used at this site; it was converted and used as quarters for Chief Radio Operator.

These were transferred back to the Naval Hospital in February 1931 and are now used as storerooms.

Building 59 of Naval Hospital Boston, now in use as Bachelor Enlisted Quarters and undergoing interior modernization, was completed in December 1857 as a Marine Hospital, for which Congress sold 10 acres of the Naval Hospital site to the Treasury Department for \$50,000. The brick building cost was \$393,452.48. There were originally three stories above a basement, but after 1866, a fourth story was added by the adoption of a "French" or mansard roof, allowing the use of the attic. In 1939, a severe hurricane tore the slate roof off and uprooted 69 trees. The dormers have subsequently been altered to shed-type.

The original design provided for a central building 80' long, 50' wide with wings on each end 100' long and 30' wide. On both the facade and the rear

(cont.)

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Naval Hospital Boston

7. DESCRIPTION (cont.)

elevation the first, second and third floors with 8 rounded arches in each had arcades extending between the two protruding wings. The facade arches are now glassed in. There appears to be a single exterior chimney extending through the roof on the left wing. Although much of the original iron work is still in evidence, around the entries, it was discovered at an early date that flaws in the windows and cast iron roof permitted seepage and a new roof was proposed. The storeroom and laundry to the rear are brick; the stable, isolation ward and gate house were frame. Subsequently, the stable and storeoom have been converted to other uses. The building even as it now stands reflects the 19th Century's experimentation with iron columns; and the arcades and curved dormer windows of the mansard roof reflected the French influence of that period.

In June 1940, the building was released to the Navy Department once more. There are a number of other buildings in the Naval Hospital Boston Historic District over 50 years of age but it is believed that the five discussed above are of primary historical importance. As a matter of general interest, however, some of the other buildings and their dates are:

The Red Cross Building	1918
The Enlisted Men's Club	1920
The Maintenance Garage	1900
The Paint Shop	1918
The Waves Quarters	1900
Quarters B & C	1907
Quarters O & P	1900
Quarters T & U	1900
Quarters H	1910
Quarters D & E	1927



8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☒ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| ☐ Aboriginal | ☐ Education | ☐ Political | ☐ Urban Planning |
| ☐ Prehistoric | ☐ Engineering | ☐ Religion/Philosophy | ☐ Other (Specify) <u>Medical</u> |
| ☐ Historic | ☐ Industry | ☐ Science | _____ |
| ☐ Agriculture | ☐ Invention | ☐ Sculpture | _____ |
| ☐ Architecture | ☐ Landscape | ☐ Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| ☐ Art | ☐ Architecture | ☐ Theater | _____ |
| ☐ Commerce | ☐ Literature | ☐ Transportation | _____ |
| ☐ Communications | ☒ Military | | |
| ☐ Conservation | ☐ Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Naval Hospital Boston is the oldest Naval Hospital in continuous active service in the United States. Historically, apparently referred to as "Naval Hospital at Charlestown (Chelsea site)," then as Naval Hospital, Chelsea, and currently as Naval Hospital Boston, Chelsea. The current designation was effected in order to indicate the proximity of the Naval Hospital facilities and training programs to the acknowledged outstanding medical environment of Boston and thus attract potential Navy doctors to the Chelsea duty station.

Currently, Naval Hospital Boston comprises numerous buildings. Building 1 is known to have been commissioned and opened January 7, 1836, one of the first three hospitals authorized specifically to accommodate Naval personnel, who until that time had been treated at Marine hospitals, supported in large part by personal taxes levied on Naval personnel (twenty cents a month from pay of every officer, seaman and marine in the naval service). Naval personnel were dissatisfied with what they considered meager facilities of the Marine Hospital and often deserted rather than use the facilities.

The acreage of the district is directly traceable to Samuel Maverick and was the site of the first permanent settlement in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in Boston Harbor; i.e., Samuel Maverick's Palisades House, which records show he fortified in 1625 against the Indian attacks. The hospital site was the terminus of the first county road in the Colony - the Salem Turnpike, now Broadway in Chelsea; also, it was the site of the landing of the first ferry between Winnisimmet (now Chelsea), Charlestown and Boston, May 8, 1631. The toll gate was at the entrance to the hospital grounds and records indicate some disagreement as to the right of way. It is believed that the site was occupied in 1775 by the left wing of Washington's army; likewise, the people of Chelsea are reputed to have gathered on the site to watch the Battle of Bunker Hill in progress across the Mystic River on June 17, 1775; many of the wounded were brought back to the hillside by boat.

In 1811, Congress authorized withdrawal of the Naval Portion of the tax monies collected from sea-going personnel (\$50,000) and transferred it to a Naval Hospital Fund. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury were directed to administer the fund as a Board of Commissioners. On July 10, 1832, Congress made the Secretary of the Navy the sole trustee and also provided for the construction of Naval Hospitals at Charlestown, Mass. (Chelsea site), Brooklyn, N.Y., and Pensacola, Florida.

On September 23, 1823, Dr. Aaron Dexter, a Boston physician, sold approximately 115 acres for \$18,000 to the Commissioners of Naval Hospitals; because of uncertainty as to the legality of the transaction, on 4

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

For the Relief of the Sick and Disabled, A History of the First U. S. Public Health Service Hospital, Richard H. Thurm, 1970

Official records, correspondence and documents on file at Naval Hospital Boston.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
NW	Degrees Minutes Seconds 42 ° 23 ' 38 "	Degrees Minutes Seconds 71 ° 02 ' 58 "		Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	
NE	42 ° 23 ' 25 "	71 ° 02 ' 31 "				
SE	42 ° 23 ' 04 "	71 ° 02 ' 48 "				
SW	42 ° 23 ' 17 "	71 ° 03 ' 16 "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **87.85 acres**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Captain James M. Sanders, Jr., MSC, USN, Administrative Officer

ORGANIZATION
Naval Hospital Boston

DATE
March 1, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER:
1 Broadway

CITY OR TOWN:
Chelsea, Massachusetts

STATE
Massachusetts

CODE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☒ State ☐ Local ☐

Name **John F. X. Davoren**
JOHN F. X. DAVOREN, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Chairman of the Massachusetts Historical Commission

Date **5/9/73**

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert H. Utley
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date **8/14/73**

ATTEST:

Wm. H. H. H. H.
Keeper of The National Register

Date **8 6 73**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

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(Number all entries)

Naval Hospital Boston

8. SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

December 1826, Dr. Dexter again deeded the same site to "The United States of America." The Massachusetts Legislature ceded to the United States jurisdiction over the site on 20 February 1828, reserving the right to serve its civil and criminal processes.

In 1832, \$26,000 was appropriated out of U. S. Treasury for construction at Charlestown, Mass. (Chelsea site) because in the War of 1812 money of the Naval Hospital Fund had been used for other purposes; and the Treasury appropriation was a form of retribution with no exact accounting. Other sums were appropriated in 1835 and 1836 and 1837, at which time \$2750 was included for the Magazine.

The physical features of Dr. Dexter's land were of great value in establishing the hospital there. It was high (112' above sea level) and accessible to good water transportation, being right on the Mystic River and one terminus of a ferry, and to good land transportation, being at the end of the Salem Turnpike. The site was ideal and in selection of the appropriate site for the Marine Hospital to be built, the Collector and Hospital Agent of the Marine Hospital wrote to the Secretary of Treasury in December 1854, "As regards accessibility, airiness, salubrity, and isolation, they (the grounds owned by Naval Hospital in Chelsea) are all that could be wished." Westerly breezes from the river and the hospital is protected by the hill from the NE storms which prevail for six months of the year. Water is supplied from the Mystic reservoir and is abundant in quantity and very good in quality. The atmosphere was thus considered clean and healthy, and the institution later proved to be the only naval hospital on the entire Atlantic coast absolutely free from malarial poison.

In 1836 ground was turned over to the Bureau of Ordnance for a Magazine. The Buildings 2 and 3 were built as magazines and also subsequently used in connection with a radio station established on the hospital site and subsequently discontinued and now used as storerooms. It is believed that the Constitution was loaded with ammunition directly from these magazines. The Bureau of Ordnance returned the property to hospital cognizance in 1911.

In the middle of the 19th Century, 10 acres were sold to the Treasury Department as the site of a new Marine Hospital Building (the forerunner of the Public Health Hospital) which was completed in December 1857. The building has had some alterations through the years, e.g., a fourth story added in 1866 and a new roof after the 1938 hurricane, but the basic design is reasonably intact. The building, which in time of need also served the overload from the Navy Hospital, was returned officially to the Navy Department and has since been used as Bachelor Enlisted Quarters.

Many other buildings (both temporary and permanent in structure) have been erected on the site; the current main hospital building - Building #22 - was completed in 1915, just in time to struggle with the very severe flu epidemic of 1917.

PROPERTY

Naval Hospital Boston STATE Mass

WORKING NUMBER

6.15.73.3125

TECH REVIEW

Photos

5

Maps

2

Suffolk

CONTROL REVIEW

CM
6-21-
73

OK

HISTORIAN

map & boundaries not carefully marked.
photos - most recent is 1964
who is nominating as HPO signed form
does Navy want credit?

Accept
And
return for 6/21/73
faults may needed
correcting

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Accept
CHC
7/17/73

ARCHEOLOGIST

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

this should be considered a
Navy nomination -

Accept
CAL
7-27-73

BRANCH CHIEF

Notify both DOD & HPO
Give Navy credit for the nom.

Accept
Rogers 9/3/73

KEEPER

Wm
S.F.

National Register write-up

Send-back

Federal Register entry

10-2-73

Re-submit

Entered

AUG 14 1973



Naval Hospital Boston

Bldg # 59

NPS Number 8/14/73

Title: Naval Hospital Boston

Loc. Suffolk, Mass.

Bldg 59 Rear

①

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



BLDG
3

NO
SMOKING

Naval Hospital Boston

Bldg #3

from South east

NPS Number 8/14/73

Title: Naval Hospital Boston

Loc. Suffolk, Mass.

Building #3

②

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Quarters A Naval Hospital Boston

NPS Number 8/14/73

Title: Naval Hospital Boston

Loc. suffolk, mass.

Quarters A. front exterior

③

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Naval Hospital BOSTON

Building # 2

from SW corner

NPS Number 8/14/73

Title: Naval Hospital Boston

Loc. Suffolk, Mass.

Blog. #2

(4)

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Naval Hospital Boston

Building 1

NPS Number 8/14/73

Title: NAVAL Hospital Boston

Loc. Suffolk, Mass.

Bldg 1

⑤

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

1. NAME

COMMON

Naval Hospital Boston

AND/OR HISTORIC

Naval Hospital

NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)

AUG 14 1973

2. LOCATION

STATE

Massachusetts

COUNTY

Suffolk

TOWN

Chelsea

STREET AND NUMBER

1 Broadway

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE

U.S. Geological Survey
Boston North N4222.5
W7100/7.5

DATE

1956

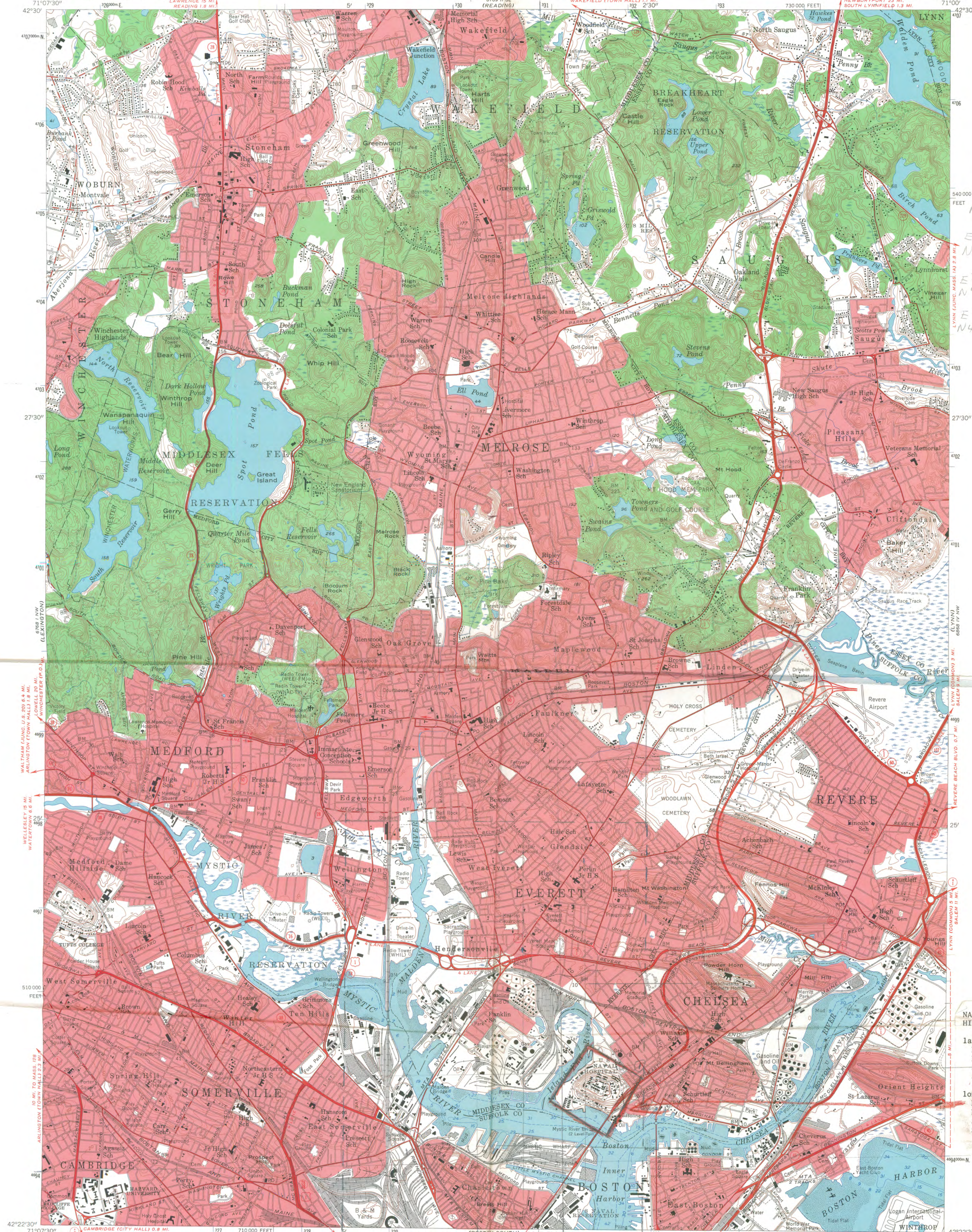
SCALE

1:24000

REQUIREMENTS: PROPERTY BOUNDARIES, WHERE REQUIRED, AND NORTH ARROW:

See Pertinent rectangle on map





Handwritten notes and coordinates:

- 413
- 219
- 540000 E 331 900
- FEET
- N 469 490
- E 331 500
- N 469 280
- E 332 800
- N 469 680
- E 331 300
- N 469 320

NAVAL HOSPITAL BOSTON
HISTORIC DISTRICT

lat	long
NW 42 23' 38"	71 02' 58"
NE 42 23' 25-1/2"	71 02' 31"
SE 42 23' 04-1/2"	71 02' 48"
SW 42 23' 17"	71 03' 16"

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USC&GS, USCE, Mass. Harbor & Land Commission, and
Mass. Geodetic Survey.

Topography by planetable surveys 1943. Culture revised by
photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1955
Field check 1956

Hydrography compiled from USC&GS charts 248 (1955) and 246 (1956)
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts (Mainland)
coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 19, shown in blue

Boundaries in tidalwater areas from information
supplied by Mass. Dept. of Public Works
Red tint indicates areas in which only
landmark buildings are shown

SCALE 1:24000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 9.5 FEET

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route	State Route

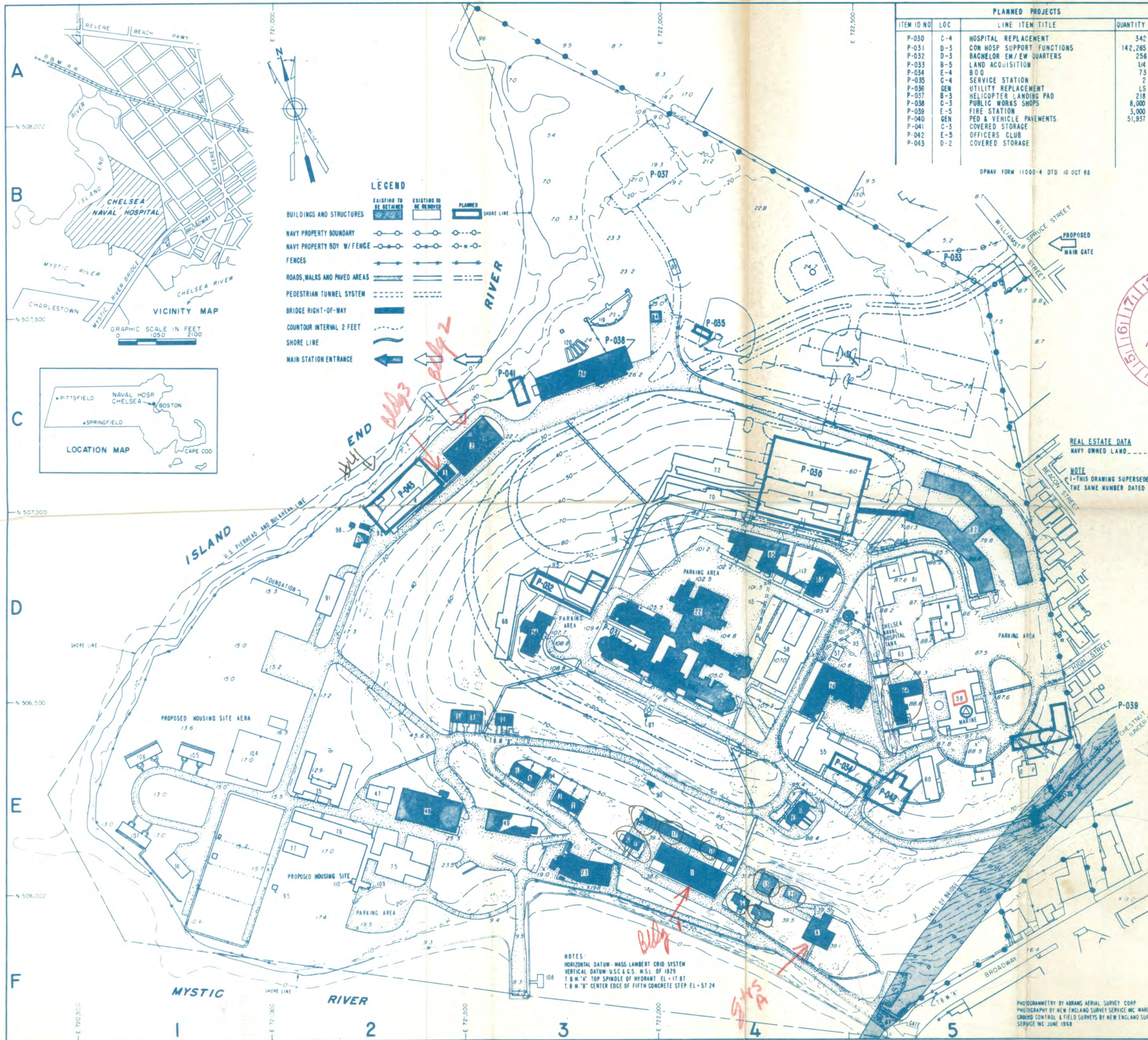
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

BOSTON NORTH, MASS.
N 4222.5—W 7100/7.5

1956

AMS 6768 I NE—SERIES V814

RECEIVED
JUN 15 1973
NATIONAL
REGISTER



PLANNED PROJECTS			
ITEM ID NO	LOC	LINE ITEM TITLE	QUANTITY UNIT
P-030	C-4	HOSPITAL REPLACEMENT	342 BD
P-031	D-3	CON HOSP SUPPORT FUNCTIONS	142,285 SF
P-032	D-3	BACHELOR EW/ EW QUARTERS	258 MN
P-033	B-5	LAND ACQUISITION	1/4 AC
P-034	E-4	B.O.D.	73 MN
P-035	C-4	SERVICE STATION	2 OL
P-036	GEN	UTILITY REPLACEMENT	LS
P-037	B-3	HELICOPTER LANDING PAD	218 SY
P-038	C-3	PUBLIC WORKS SHOPS	8,000 SF
P-039	E-5	FIRE STATION	3,000 SF
P-040	GEN	LED & VEHICLE PAVEMENTS	51,937 SY
P-041	C-3	COVERED STORAGE	
P-042	E-5	OFFICERS CLUB	
P-043	D-2	COVERED STORAGE	

INDEX OF STRUCTURES				
NO	LOC	CURRENT USE	QUANTITY	UNIT
A	F-4	PUBLIC QUARTERS (COMMANDING OFF)	1	FA
B	F-4	PUBLIC QUARTERS (MOQ)	1	FA
C	F-4	PUBLIC QUARTERS (MOQ)	1	FA
D/E	F-4	PUBLIC QUARTERS (MOQ)	2	FA
F/G	E-3	PUBLIC QUARTERS (MOQ)	1	FA
H	E-5	PUBLIC QUARTERS (EXEC OFF)	1	FA
I/J	E-3	PUBLIC QUARTERS (MOQ)	2	FA
K/L	E-3	PUBLIC QUARTERS (MOQ)	2	FA
M/N	D-5	PUBLIC QUARTERS (MOQ)	2	FA
O/P	E-5	PUBLIC QUARTERS (MOQ)	2	FA
Q	E-3	PUBLIC QUARTERS (MOQ)	1	FA
R/S	E-2	PUBLIC QUARTERS (MOQ)	2	FA
T/U	E-6	PUBLIC QUARTERS (MOQ)	2	FA
1	E-4	NURSES QUARTERS	110	MN
2	C-3	MAGAZINE	2,073	SF
3	C-2	STOREHOUSE	857	SF
4	C-2	SUBSISTENCE BLDG (OFFICERS)	5,024	SF
13	E-4	GARAGE	5	VE
15	E-4	PUBLIC WORKS SHOP	2,601	SF
16	E-4	STORAGE (MAINTENANCE)	840	SF
17	E-4	GARAGE	10	VE
18	E-3	STOREHOUSE (FIRE EQUIPMENT)	320	SF
20	D-2	PUBLIC QUARTERS	1	FA
21	F-4	GARAGE	2	VE
22	D-4	MAIN HOSPITAL	268	BD
23	E-3	CENTRAL HEATING PLANT	8,758	SF
35	E-2	SURGICAL RESEARCH LAB	5,560	SF
36	E-1	GARAGE	7	VE
41	E-1	PAINT SHOP	1,952	SF
46	E-2	LAUNDRY	12,084	SF
49	E-3	MAIN GARAGE	6,534	SF
55	E-4	RED CROSS HUT		SF
58	D-3	ENLISTED MEN'S CLUB	11,302	SF
59	D-4	GAS STATION	2	OL
60	D-4	ORTHOPEDIC WARD	13,712	SF
61	E-5	ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS	465	MN
62	E-5	WAVE BARRACKS	50	MN
63	D-5	GARAGE (MAINTENANCE)	3,000	SF
64	D-5	BLOOD PRESERVATION RESEARCH LAB	5,194	SF
67	E-5	BLOOD PRESERVATION RESEARCH LAB		SF
68	D-3	CONTAGION WARD	34	BD
70	C-4	WARD "K"	33	BD
71	D-4	WARD "I"	38	BD
72	C-4	STAND BY WARD	6,793	SF
73	C-4	STAND BY WARD	6,793	SF
74	D-4	RECREATION BUILDING	29,328	SF
75	E-2	MAINTENANCE SHOP	8,677	SF
76	E-2	MAINTENANCE (PUBLIC WORKS)	6,823	SF
77	E-2	GARAGE (MAINTENANCE)	1,652	SF
81	D-5	ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	15,928	SF
82	D-5	WOMEN & CHILDREN'S SECTION	12	BD
83	D-4	CHAPEL	8,208	SF
84	B-3	FLAMMABLES STOREHOUSE R.I.	900	SF
85	D-4	REHAB & OCCUP. THERAPY BLDG	15,860	SF
86	C-3	MEDICAL STOREHOUSE	15,740	SF
87	F-5	BROADWAY GATEHOUSE	84	SF
88	E-6	CHESTNUT STREET GATEHOUSE	105	SF
90	E-3	DIESEL GENERATOR BUILDING	180	SF
91	D-2	WAREHOUSE	4,100	SF
92	D-2	GARAGE	4	VE
94	E-3	GARAGE	4	VE
95	E-2	SEWAGE PUMP HOUSE NO. 1	300	GM
96	C-2	SEWAGE PUMP HOUSE NO. 2	400	GM
97	E-3	FLAGPOLE	1	EA
98	D-2	STORAGE SHED	120	SF
99	B-4	INCINERATOR	2	TN
101	D-4	ELEVATED WATER TOWER	100,000	GA
104	E-1	TENNIS COURTS	13,200	SF
105	E-1	PUBLIC QUARTERS (MEMO)	4	FA
106	E-1	PUBLIC QUARTERS (MEMO)	4	FA
107	E-1	PUBLIC QUARTERS (MEMO)	4	FA
108	F-3	SMALL CRAFT PIER	1,055	SF
109	E-2	TRANSFORMER VAULT	350	SF
110	E-2	PUMP HOUSE	182	SF
111	E-4	COVERED STAIRS	1,134	SF
112	D-4	COVERED WALK	880	SF
113	D-4	PEDESTRIAN TUNNEL	10,164	SF
114	D-3	PEDESTRIAN TUNNEL	2,064	SF
115	D-3	ENCLOSED RAMP	1,472	SF
116	D-3	ENCLOSED RAMP	6,872	SF
118	C-5	SOFTBALL FIELD	25,600	SF
119	B-3	SKEET SHOOT RANGE	1	EA
120	C-3	TRAP SHOOT RANGE	1	EA



REAL ESTATE DATA
NAVY OWNED LAND . . . 87.85 AC
NOTE
1-THIS DRAWING SUPERSEDES DRAWING OF THE SAME NUMBER DATED 20 DEC. 67

GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET
0 100 200 300 400 500

1	AND	P-044 DELETED	4/3/69	APPROVED
NO AND/OR COR		DESCRIPTION OF A MEMORANDUM OR CORRECTION	DATE	NEED APPROVAL
DRAWN BY		NEW ENGLAND SURVEY	NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND NORTHEAST DIVISION	
DIV DIR		AS. J. J. J.	NAVAL HOSPITAL CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS	
SUBMITTED BY		NEDFEC	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT MAP	
CONCUR CO		DATE 12/14/68	SCALE 1" = 100'	
APPROVED BY		NFEC HQ	FEC DWG NO SHEET 1 OF 1	
			572 783	

NOTES
HORIZONTAL DATUM: MASS LAMBERT GRID SYSTEM
VERTICAL DATUM: U.S.C.G.S. M.S.L. OF 1929
T.O.M. "A" TOP SPINDLE OF HYDRANT EL. 17.87
T.O.M. "B" CENTER EDGE OF FIFTH CONCRETE STEP EL. 57.24

PHOTOGRAMMETRY BY ABRAMS AERIAL SURVEY CORP.
PHOTOGRAPHY BY NEW ENGLAND SURVEY SERVICE INC. MARCH 1968
GROUND CONTROL & FIELD SURVEYS BY NEW ENGLAND SURVEY SERVICE INC. JUNE 1968



IR
INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

7 JUN 1973

Dr. Ernest Allan Connally
Director, Office of Archeology and
Historic Preservation
National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240



Dear Dr. Connally:

In compliance with the provisions of Executive Order 11593, May 10, 1971, we are pleased to forward for your consideration the nomination of the U. S. Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Massachusetts, as a National Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely yours,

Edward J. Sheridan
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Installations and Housing)

Enclosure

CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION
(Block 12)

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate the property at 1 Broadway, Chelsea, Massachusetts, (Naval Hospital, Chelsea) to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed the required time in which to evaluate its significance and affix his signature in Block No. 12 of Department of Interior Form 10-300 (since replaced). The recommended level of significance is NATIONAL.

Allan S. Kerr
Allan S. Kerr
Federal Representative Signature

June 7, 1973
Date

Director Base Requirements, OASD(I&L)
Title



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE ~~MASSACHUSETTS~~

Date Entered AUG 14 1973

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
South Mountain Concert Hall	Pittsfield Berkshire County
Sabbath Day House	Billerica Middlesex County
Naval Hospital Boston	Chelsea Suffolk County
Back Bay Historic District	Boston Suffolk County

Also Notified

Hon. Edward M. Kennedy
Hon. Edward W. Brooke
Hon. Silvio O. Conte
Hon. Paul W. Cronin
Hon. Norbert E. MacDonald
Hon. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
Hon. John J. Moakley
Mr. Allen S. Kerr, DOD
Director, Northeast Region

State Historic Preservation Officer
Hon. John F. X. Davoren
Secretary of the Commonwealth
Chairman, Massachusetts Historical
Commission
40 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

PHR MMott:jal

8/16/73

**Advisory
Council On
Historic
Preservation**

SUFFOLK CO. MASS.

1522 K Street NW.
Washington D.C.
20005

NOV 7 1978

Mr. L. F. Bretta
Regional Administrator
General Services Administration
Region I
John W. McCormack Post Office and Courthouse
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

Dear Mr. Bretta:

On October 4, 1978, the Council received your determination that disposition of the former U.S. Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Massachusetts to the City of Chelsea, would have no adverse effect on that National Register property. The basis for that determination is that:

1) The redevelopment will be inaccordance with the City of Chelsea's "Development Master Plan and Reasibility Analysis" as prepared by Anderson-Nichols and Company, INC., et. al.; and,

2) General Services Administration will make the sale and conveyance of the property subject to conditions that ensure the continued preservation and maintainence of buildings A, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 59. The specific terms are contained in page 2 of your letter of October 14, 1976, to Mr. John D. McDermott (attached).

Based on the above conditions the Executive Director will not object to your determination of no adverse effect if GSA makes the sale and conveyance of the property subject to the following additional condition:

The Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) will be offored an opportunity to review and comment on the final plans and specifications for rehabilitation or alteration projects effecting the buildings mentioned in Chapter 4 of the Master Plan. If, after review of the plans and specifications, the SHPO is of the opinion that the project as proposed will have an adverse effect on the historic properties, the purchaser will request the comments of the Council pursuant to Section 800.4(e) of the Councils Procedures.

cc:HCERS:NR

If you agree to this condition, please sign on the concurrence line below and return this letter to us. Upon receipt we will acknowledge that the Executive Director does not object to your determination of no adverse effect. This will satisfy your responsibility pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470F, as amended, 90 Stat. 1320) and the Council's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 C.F.R. Part 800).

As you know, compliance with the Councils Procedures is a separate process from obtaining "certified" rehabilitation status from the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of the Tax Reform Act of 1976. If the project developer wishes to determine if his project qualifies as a certified rehabilitation, the plans and specifications for the project must be submitted to the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service directly for review.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

Myra F. Harrison
Assistant Director
Office of Review and Compliance

I Concur
