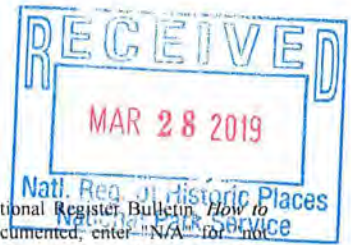


3905



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name U.S. Marine Hospital
Other names/site number _____
Name of related multiple property listing N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & Number: 360 Metal Museum Drive
City or town: Memphis State: TN County: Shelby 157
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A Zip: 38103

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Candice Stoy March 25, 2019
Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of Commenting Official: _____ Date

Title: _____ State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

[Handwritten Signature]
 Signature of the Keeper

5-13-2019

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	1	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE/hospital
DOMESTIC/institutional housing

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival/Georgian Revival
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne/Modernistic

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:

Walls: BRICK, STONE (Limestone)
Roofs: STONE (Slate), METAL, METAL (Copper)

Narrative Description

The U.S. Marine Hospital site is a healthcare campus consisting of three buildings constructed between 1884 and 1939 by the federal government in Memphis, Tennessee. The main U.S. Marine Hospital Building (Building 1) was constructed in two phases between 1934 and 1937. The Nurses' Quarters (Building 2-NR Listed July, 2 1980 as part Hospital Executive Building and Laundry-Kitchen) dates from the earliest development on the site in 1884, although it was moved to its present location in 1936. The final building constructed on the site, the Steam Laundry (Building 3), was completed in 1939. While the three contributing buildings on this site represent three distinct architectural styles, the predominant style of the property is defined by the three-story Colonial Revival U.S. Marine Hospital Building. An ornamental brick and metal fence along Metal Museum Drive provides additional Colonial Revival detailing and helps to define the site's primary, public, face. Despite a long period of limited use followed by years of vacancy, the three buildings on this site remain in stable condition. Although in need of repair, most of their character-defining features remain intact. Presently, these three buildings are slated for restoration and re-development as a multi-family residential development and are adjacent to the NR Listed 1884 Executive Building, located on a separate parcel.

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Located on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi River just south of Memphis' South Bluffs District, the site is bounded by W. Illinois Ave. to the north, Metal Museum Drive to the east and south, and the bluffs and riverfront to the west. A noncontributing chain-link fence separates the property from the National Ornamental Metal Museum to the west, which occupies additional buildings historically associated with the U.S. Marine Hospital. Chickasaw Heritage Park provides a buffer between the site and its neighboring residential and industrial developments to the east and south. A significant change in elevation exists along the northern boundary of the site, providing access to the basement levels of two of the buildings along Illinois Ave. A combination of fencing and retaining walls define the boundary of the site along this street. Although one building (Building 2) on the site dates to the original development of the property in 1884, the present site plan reflects the 1930s building campaign, when the original buildings were relocated to accommodate the main hospital structure. An asphalt drive accessed from gates facing Metal Museum Drive provides vehicular access to the interior of the site, with large paved areas around each of the secondary buildings.

Interior to the site, the Nurses Quarters/Laundry-Kitchen (Building 2) is included in an existing National Register Listing, under the name "U.S. Marine Hospital Executive Building and Laundry-Kitchen." Along with the Executive Building included in this earlier listing, the Nurses Quarters represents a remnant of an earlier building campaign. Completed in 1884 in the Italianate style, both buildings were relocated within the site and modified during its 1934-1937 redevelopment (which is during the period of significance of the property so Criterion Consideration B would not apply). Historic photographs provide evidence of efforts made during this time to neutralize some of these buildings' Italianate detailing and create a more cohesive campus surrounding the new hospital building. Following the closure of the hospital in 1965, the Executive Building was sold to the City of Memphis along with two buildings from the 1930s campaign, establishing two separate parcels within the outline of the original property.

Constructed in 1939, the Steam Laundry building (Building 3) abuts the northern property line. Set back from the east and south boundaries, it takes on a secondary presence within the property, befitting of its original utilitarian use. Although not highly expressive, it exhibits elements of the modernistic, streamlined detailing found in other government-funded construction of this period. See page 7 for reference maps.

Buildings Contributing to the Character of the Property:

1. U.S. Marine Hospital Building, 360 Metal Museum Drive (1934, 1937)

Constructed in two phases between 1934 and 1937, the y-shaped hospital building faces Metal Museum Drive. Its massing and orientation define it as the primary building of the historic Marine Hospital site. A partial daylight basement and attic adjoin its three full stories. This concrete and masonry structure is clad in red brick laid in a Flemish bond and topped with a slate-covered hipped roof. A highly ordered example of the Colonial Revival style, the primary façade (south) consists of a five-bay central block with full-height hyphens connecting it to angled wings at the east and west ends. The central block features a three-bay portico and copper-domed cupola. Limestone accents are utilized in the columns, portico, cornice, and water table. Recessed loggias with decorative iron railings provide relief to the central portions of the east and west wings. Historic photographs show the same railing design repeated along the ends of the east and west wing; these railings were removed at some point in the building's history.

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A single-story passage cuts through the ground floor at the connection to the northern (1934) wing of the building. A simple rhythm of multi-pane hung windows provides the primary architectural definition along this section of the building. Detailed brick work including quoining at protruding corners and jack arches at windows along with segmental-arched dormers and copper gutters complement its Colonial Revival design. Along the north boundary of the site, facing W. Illinois Ave, the building takes on a more utilitarian, somewhat industrial appearance, evidencing the placement of the building's interior support spaces.

On the interior, the building is arranged around a main lobby located at the center of the 1937 addition, with corridors extending to the north, east, and west. The ground floor lobby is arranged as an elongated octagon and features ornamental plasterwork and molding in the Colonial Revival style. While they are similar in size, the upper floor lobbies are simpler in their form and detailing. The spaces accessed from the corridors vary in size, with larger rooms typically concentrated at the ends of each wing. At least one interior renovation occurred in the 1960s, obscuring some of the original finishes.¹ In the years since the hospital's closing, much of the interior has become deteriorated due to exposure to the elements and vandalism.

2. Nurses Quarters/Laundry-Kitchen, 360 Metal Museum Drive (1884, 1937), Previously Listed

A simple rectangular mass, this six-bay wide, two-bay deep building stands two stories tall over a partial-daylight basement. A wrap-around porch with a hipped roof, bracketed cornice, and ornamental wood railing surround the building. Constructed in 1884 as part of the original hospital complex, this NR listed building was moved to its present location in 1936 to allow for construction of the new hospital. Reflecting its initial date of construction and original Italianate detailing, it features two-over-two double-hung windows set in segmentally-arched openings. Three doors along the west elevation provide access to the porch, with transoms located above each door. Period photographs show that this building's brick exterior was historically painted a light color. In 1939 it was stripped of its paint to better compliment the main building and newly constructed laundry. At the same time, an ornamental second-story balustrade was removed from the porch roof. Historic newspaper articles also document the occurrence of some interior renovations during this campaign, although the exact scope of this work is unknown. Over time, the building has been re-painted. Portions of the porch are deteriorated, although the majority remains intact.

A winding stair with Italianate detailing serves as the main circulation element in this building. Located in an enclosed hall, the stair is located to the north of the building's centerline. Doors from this hall lead to suites of rooms with little dedicated interior circulation. The first-floor porch provides additional access to some of the interior spaces. During one of the building's twentieth-century renovations, the stair connecting the first floor and basement was removed, making the exterior areaway the only access point for this level.

3. Steam Laundry, 360 Metal Museum Drive (1939)

¹ Clemens, Ida, "Financial Sickness Behind for Majestic Old Hospital." *The Commercial Appeal* (Memphis, Tenn.), November 12, 1964.

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Viewed from its primary (south) elevation, the Steam Laundry Building appears to be primarily a single-story building, with a double-height volume and smoke stack located to its rear. Along its north elevation, however, a full daylight basement story emerges due to the change in grade along W. Illinois Ave. A departure from the main hospital building's Colonial Revival style, this building exhibits elements of the Modern Movement. Two banks of nine windows in a horizontal two-over-two pattern form a ribbon window effect in the building's central block. Three pairs of entry doors frame the window openings. Paired garage door openings flank this portion of the building to the east and west. The use of red brick with precast concrete accents and stylized quoins around the main entry doors relate this building back to the Colonial Revival style found on the main hospital building and secondary buildings on the adjacent property. The remaining elevations are defined by a less ordered mix of large industrial steel windows and garage doors. Clerestory windows along the west and south elevations provide additional light to the double-height space at the rear of the building. Smaller interior spaces area gathered along the building's single-story front section, while the double height portion to the rear is divided into fewer spaces of a larger scale.

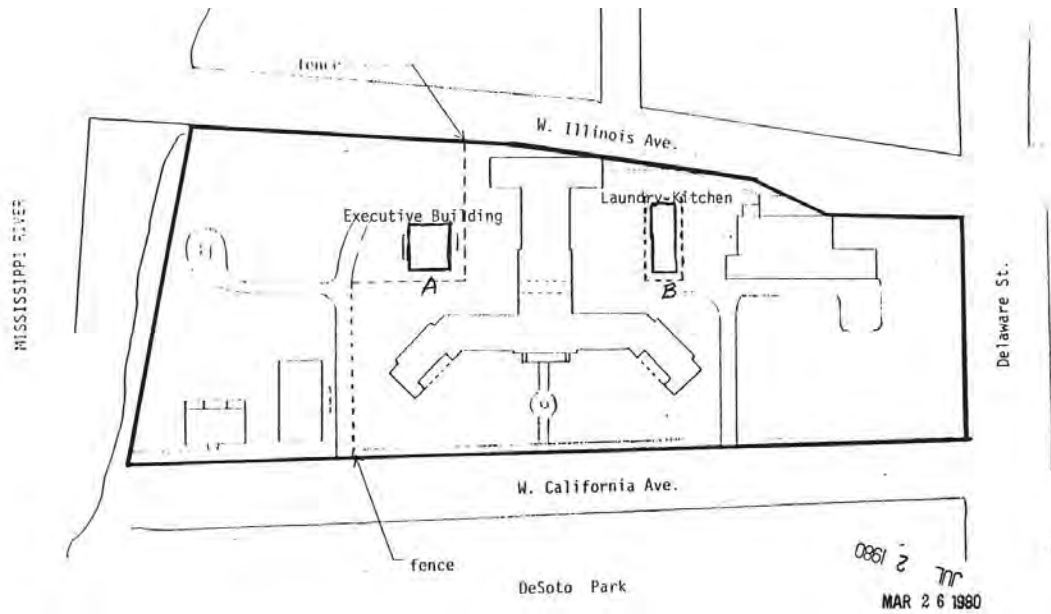
Structures Contributing to the Character of the Property:

S1. U.S. Marine Hospital Building, 360 Metal Museum Drive (1934, 1937)

An ornamental metal fence with a brick and stone base defines the south and east boundaries of the site. At its highest point, the fence stands approximately six feet tall, with corner and gate posts extending to ten feet. Along the north property line, the base of the fence transitions into a cast concrete retaining wall that engages with the steam laundry basement wall. From the west end of the Steam Laundry building, the retaining wall continues along W Illinois Ave without the decorative iron railing and engages with the 1934 USMH basement walls. Historic photos suggest that portions of the ornamental fence may date from the 1884 building campaign, although photos taken during construction of the main hospital building in 1936 show that elements, such as the gate posts and stone post caps were added during this later period of construction. Although damaged in some locations, most of the fence remains in good condition. A non-contributing chain-link fence, slated for removal in the proposed redevelopment of the site, runs behind the historic fence for most of its length.

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Reference Map-

Above Map from 1980 NR Nomination-Buildings A and B make up the listed discontinuous boundaries.

Below-Currently Proposed boundary with Buildings 1, 2, 3, the rock wall S-1, and previously listed Buildings A and B noted.

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8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations
 (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)
 Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Health/Medicine

Social History

Architecture

Period of Significance

1934-1965

Significant Dates

1934, 1937, 1939

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

See page 37

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The U.S. Marine Hospital in Memphis, TN and two of its supporting buildings are locally significant for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, in the area of Health/Medicine and Social History from 1934-1965. Two hospital buildings, the Executive Building and Kitchen, were listed in the National Register July 2, 1980 and represent the early history and significance of the hospital from 1884-1933.² The property's history is closely aligned with national trends in public health at a local level. The property also provides significant evidence of the work of the U.S. Office of the Supervising Architect and was constructed by the Works Progress Administration, contributing to its significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Like the NR listed U.S. Post Office-Front Street Station in Memphis (NR 06/30/1980), elements of the two major building campaigns executed on this site provide evidence of trends in American architecture being expressed in Memphis, as well as within the agency responsible for their construction. The Colonial Revival style hospital has been vacant since 2003, but continues to have integrity.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Marine Hospital represents an excellent physical record of the history of what is today known as the Commissioned Corps of the U.S. Public Health Service. Originally known as the Marine Hospital Service, the agency was created through an act signed by President John Adams in 1798, establishing the groundwork for a network of hospitals for the treatment of "Sick and Disabled Seamen."³ The Marine Hospital's initial construction, following closely on the heels of the Memphis' 1878 yellow fever epidemic, establishes a significant tie to social and public health histories as the first modern hospital in the city. When completed, the hospital was Memphis' first federally-funded public health facility and the only government hospital in the area.

Conversations about the desire for a Marine Hospital in Memphis began in the U.S. House of Representatives as early as 1829, although it took over fifty years for funding to be secured.⁴ While the original intent was that capital for the construction of the marine hospitals would come exclusively from vessel registration fees and payments made by seamen entering port cities, they were eventually funded through appropriations from the federal government.⁵ An 1836 Report to the United States by the Committee on Commerce acknowledged the need for the construction of marine hospitals along the "Western waters," but argued for more thorough enforcement of required contributions to the fund established in 1798 rather

² National Register of Historic Places, U.S. Marine Hospital Executive Building and Laundry-Kitchen, Listed July 2, 1980, on file at the Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, Tennessee.

³ "History." U.S. Public Health Service Home. accessed October 29, 2018.

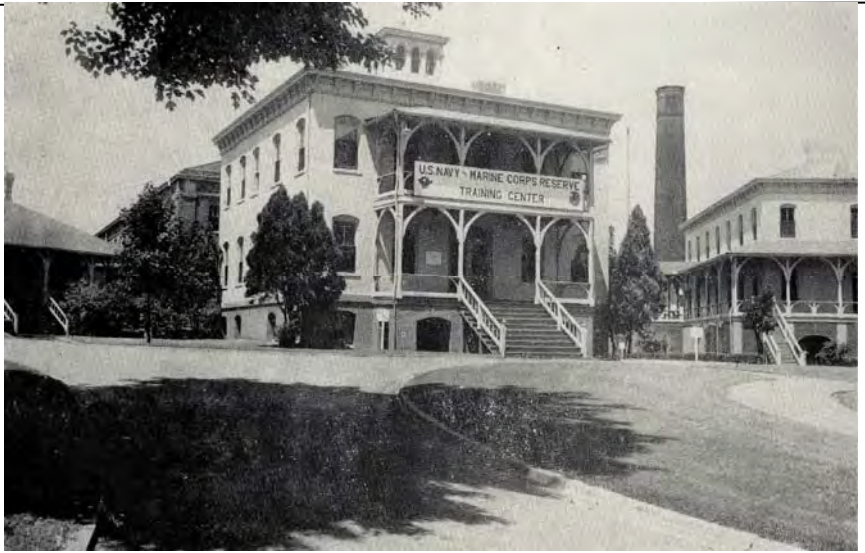
⁴ Cannon, N. *Memorial of the Legislature of Tennessee for the Erection of a Hospital for Sick and Disabled Seamen, at Memphis, in that State.* 24th Congress, 1st Session, March 14, 1836.

⁵ Coppock, Paul R. "Marine Hospital Pioneered Prepaid Health Plan." *The Commercial Appeal* (Memphis, Tenn.), January 14, 1973.

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than the use of federal appropriations.⁶ The momentum behind the 1836 interest came from an outbreak of cholera throughout the South in 1833.⁷ By 1855, marine hospitals had been constructed in Louisville, Kentucky (NHL 09/25/1997) and Paducah, Kentucky, Natchez, Mississippi, and Napoleon, Arkansas.⁸ The collapse of the Napoleon hospital in 1868 is generally credited as the reason for the construction of the new facility in Memphis in 1884.⁹



Period documents suggest that the city's 1878 yellow fever epidemic influenced the reemergence of the discussion about the need for Marine Hospital in Memphis.¹⁰ Further documentation shows that the greater scope of

Reconstruction and tension between the North and South in the post-Civil War-era may have contributed to the delayed appropriation of funding for the Memphis facility after the loss of the Napoleon hospital.¹¹ Ultimately, in 1883 work began on a complex of frame and masonry buildings, exhibiting elements of the

**US Marine Hospital at Evansville, Indiana similar to 1884
Memphis campus, also with 1930s buildings, ca. 1950.
Images from <http://historicevansville.com>,**

⁶ Davis, John. "Report with Senate Bill no. 232." 24th Congress, 1st Session, Senate of the United States, April 25, 1836.

⁷ Furman, Bess. A Profile of the United States Public Health Service, 1798-1948. Bethesda: Md, 1973., 66

⁸ Wood, Richard G. "The Marine Hospital at Napoleon." *The Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 14, no. 1 (1955), 38-42

⁹ Coppock, "Marine"

¹⁰ *Chicago Daily Tribune*. (Chicago, Ill.), "Memphis Hospital." 04 March 1880. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress.

¹¹ *Memphis Daily Appeal*. (Memphis, Tenn.), 19 March 1878. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress.

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then-popular Italianate style.¹² These buildings, completed by 1884, remained in use for approximately fifty years, when they were removed or relocated in phases for construction of the present facility.

By 1936, a total of 26 marine hospitals operated under the auspices of the United States Public Health Service.¹³ A June 1936 edition of *Public Health Reports* identified beneficiaries of the services offered in such facilities as the following:

1. *Merchant seamen*
2. *Officers and enlisted men, active and retired, of the United States Coast Guard*
3. *Officers and seamen on vessels of the United States Coast Guard and Geodetic Survey*
4. *Officers and crews of vessels, certain keepers and assistant keepers of the Lighthouse Service, active and retired*
5. *Officers and crews of vessels of the Bureau of Fisheries*
6. *Seamen (not enlisted in U.S. army) from vessels of the Army Engineer Corps, Army transports, and other vessels of the United States Army*
7. *Seamen on vessels of the Mississippi River Commission*
8. *Seamen (not entitled or commissioned in the Military or Naval Establishments) employed on vessels of the United States Government (other than those of the Panama Canal) of more than 5 tons' burden and on State school ships*
9. *Cadets on State school ships*
10. *Aliens detained in hospitals of the Public Health Service under the immigration laws and regulations act*
11. *Beneficiaries of the Employees' Compensation Commission*
12. *Lepers*
13. *Officers of the Public Health Service and those employees of the Public Health Service on field duty*
14. *Officers and employees of the Public Health Service at national quarantine stations, on board quarantine vessels, and at foreign ports*
15. *Persons eligible for treatment or confinement in a United States narcotic farm*
16. *Federal prisoners confined in public institutions under the control of the Department of Justice*
17. *Pay Patients:*
 - 1) *Foreign seamen*
 - 2) *Patients of the Veterans Administration*
 - 3) *Officers and enlisted men of the United States Army*
 - 4) *Officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy*
 - 5) *Enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps*
18. *Patients with diseases affecting the public health, subject to special study*

The same document also provided the dates of the acts that made each of these beneficiaries eligible for treatment at the marine hospitals. Only one of the 18 categories included in this list, merchant seamen, would have been included at the time of the 1884 building campaign. This information, paired with period accounts of overcrowding in the Memphis facility, helps to understand the need for the development of the 1930s campus.¹⁴

¹² *The Milan Exchange*. (Milan, Gibson County, Tenn.), 21 April 1883. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress.

¹³ Christian, S. L. "Marine Hospitals and Beneficiaries of the Public Health Service." *Public Health Reports (1896-1970)* 51, no. 25 (1936), 802.

¹⁴ *The Commercial Appeal* (Memphis, Tenn.), "Hospital Plans Complete." November 2, 1931.

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Design work for part of the current hospital building began in 1931, when the Memphis firm of Regan & Weller was hired by the federal government to design what was initially described as a three-story addition to the existing facility.¹⁵ By the end of that year, a rendering was released showing a new freestanding building. The published design closely matched what appears to have been



***The Commercial Appeal* (Memphis, Tenn.), “Marine Hospital Plans Complete.” November 2, 1931.**

constructed in 1934, although changes in planning altered its relationship to other buildings on the site. By the time of its completion, the new building was once again referred to as an addition and was connected to the 1884 Administration Building by a rudimentary covered walkway, but it would eventually become the northern rear wing of the main hospital building.¹⁶

In 1933, additional funds had been secured and plans were being drawn by the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, under the supervision of Louis A. Simon. With nearly three times the amount budgeted in 1931, the proposed new facility would include a new main hospital building that would incorporate the “addition” completed in 1934 as a rear wing and two smaller buildings for staff quarters.¹⁷ A newspaper article published in this year, only two months after he took office, cited President Roosevelt's personal interest in the project, referring to his concern over crowding in the existing building and calling the

¹⁵ *The Commercial Appeal* (Memphis, Tenn.), “Hospital Job Won by Memphis Architects.” August 14, 1931.

¹⁶ *The Commercial Appeal* (Memphis, Tenn.), “Blue Eagle Speeded Completion of Marine Hospital.” January 21, 1935.

¹⁷ The two smaller buildings, along with the relocated 1884 Executive Building, are part of the separate property that was established when the City of Memphis purchased the western portion of the original campus and established a long-term lease with the National Ornamental Metal Museum. The U.S. Marine Hospital Executive Building and Laundry-Kitchen were listed in National Register July 2, 1980 as a discontinuous complex. The NR listed Executive Building (Building A—on National Register boundary map, see page 20) is on a separate parcel from this resource, but remains in use and retains integrity.

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expansion part of his "new work relief program."¹⁸ The majority of work was completed by Works Progress Administration crews after 1935.

On June 12, 1937 the hospital was dedicated by Dr. M.S. Lombard who completed a tour of duty at the hospital. Assistant Surgeon General S.L. Christian, Congressman Walter Chandler and Mayor Watkins Overton were in attendance. Newspaper accounts noted that construction of the hospital "overlooking the Mississippi River on the Chickasaw Bluffs" was \$750,000.¹⁹

After the new hospital's construction, it met an important need for public health care in Memphis. Before the new hospital building was formally put into use, the Marine Hospital complex grounds became a place of refuge for some of the 8,000 refugees were hospitalized in Memphis after the devastating Flood of 1937.²⁰ Doctors and officials assisted refugees at the Marine Hospital and made visits to refugee camps. Obituaries and travel reports from the 1930s-1950s document that the hospital filled a need for those that could likely not afford treatment elsewhere. In just a few examples, doctors at the Memphis Marine Hospital treated a Civil Conservation Corps member of a camp in Oxford, Mississippi that needed emergency treatment, a sailor that received treatment for "inflamed hand," something routine as an appendectomy, and even a miracle cure for paralysis.²¹



View during construction in 1936, showing 1884 Executive Building in the process of being relocated. Note presence of completed 1934 building (Building 1) and relocated Nurses' Quarters (Building 2) beyond.

¹⁸ Butler, Hilton, "\$500,000 Addition Sought for Hospital." *The Commercial Appeal* (Memphis, Tenn.), May 6, 1933.

¹⁹ *The Jackson Sun*. "Dedicate \$750,000 Marine Hospital, June, 13, 1937.

²⁰ Carroll Van West, *Tennessee's New Deal Landscape* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2001), 94.

²¹ See "Charges Disallowed In \$115,000 Suit; Seaman Gets \$705" *The Delta Democrat-Times*, October 6, 1960. "Sun's Special News Service," *The Sun-Sentinel* (Charleston, Mississippi) April 2, 1936, "Miracle Occurs Marine Hospital," *Kingsport Times*, 13 April 1934, *The Missouri Herald* (Hayti, Missouri), August 12, 1938.

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After World War II, the Public Health Service began to make up an ever growing part of federal spending on health care. According to Ronald Hamowy in 1945, the budget of the Public Health Service made up “with the exception of medical care for veterans, almost the whole of the federal government’s expenditures on health care. In that year it was \$142 million. In 2006, the Department of Health and Human Services, the successor organization responsible for public health, spent that amount every two hours!”²² Along with building and improving hospitals, the New Deal brought new initiatives to the Public Health Service that focused on finding cures for diseases like cancer and polio.²³ Eventually with the passage of Medicare and Medicaid in 1965, there were efforts to streamline the Public Health Service by allowing some patients to go to private hospitals. Like many other Public Health Service hospitals nationwide, the U.S. Marine Hospital at Memphis closed in the mid-1960s.²⁴ An outpatient clinic remained in the hospital building until February of 1970, when the clinic was moved to a different location.²⁵ There was outcry from locals and politicians about the closure of the Memphis hospital and concerns about citizens’ abilities to find adequate treatment elsewhere.²⁶ Around this time, the property was split into two parcels and the western half was sold to the city of Memphis. The western parcel, containing the 1884 Executive Building and two 1930s staff quarters buildings, has been operated as the National Ornamental Metal Museum since 1979. In the following decades, the parcel containing the main hospital building and Nurses’ Quarters, and Steam Laundry served various functions for the federal government, including operating as a U.S. Army Reserve Center.²⁷ In 2003 the property was sold to its current owner, who is presently undertaking efforts to rehabilitate the site as a multifamily residential development in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards.

²² Ronald Hamowy, *Government and Public Health in America* (Northampton, Massachusetts: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2007), 85.

²³ Fitzhugh Mullan, *Plagues and Politics, The Story of the United States Public Health Service* (New York: Basic Books, 1989).

²⁴ *Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Public Health and Welfare of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce House of Representatives, Ninety-Second Congress First Session, on House Concurrent Resolutions Expressing the Sense of Congress in Opposition to the Closing of Public Health Service Hospitals and Clinics.* Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971.

²⁵ *Ibid*, 314.

²⁶ *Ibid*, 314.

²⁷ Bell, Andrew. "Riverfront Historic Site Eyed for Development." *The Daily News* (Memphis, Tenn.), March 23, 2004.

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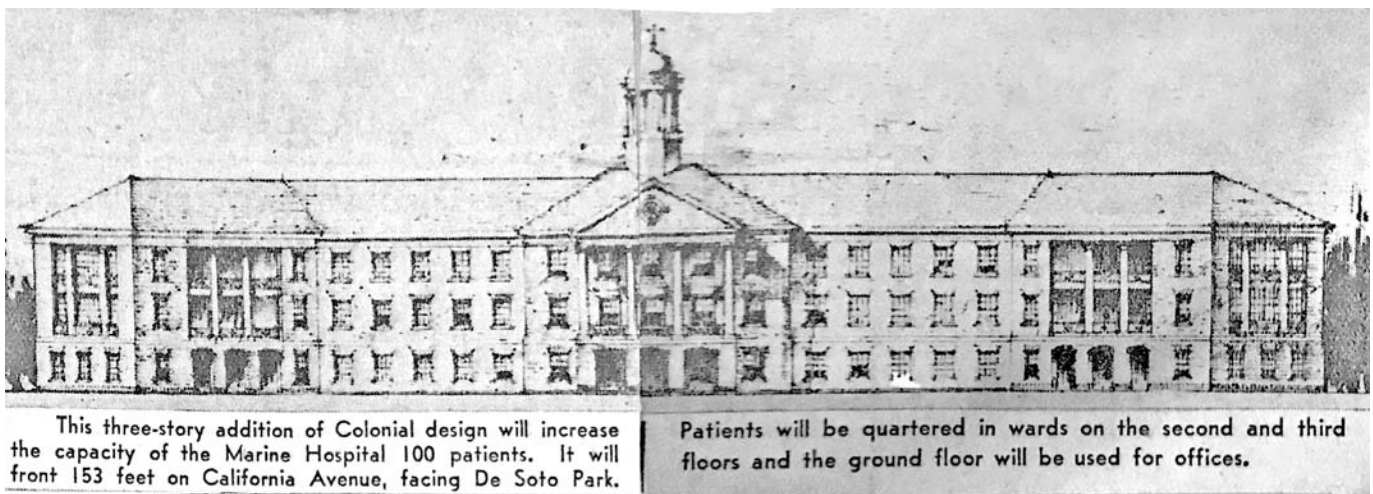
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Architectural Expression

Typical of the work associated with the Office of the Supervising Architect during Simon's tenure, the new hospital building exhibited a sense of monumentality in its massing and orientation. Its restrained Colonial Revival detailing further evidences the level of refinement often associated with work created under Simon's direction. In his AIA fellowship application, Simon's contemporaries described his work as "characterized by an effort toward simplicity and restraint and the attainment of pleasing results, by a studied consideration of mass and proportion, rather than by excess of elaboration or non-functional expression..."²⁸

The architectural expression of the Memphis facility appears to be typical of expansion projects undertaken by the Public Health Service in the 1930s. Most of the twenty-six facilities identified in the 1936 report referenced above began as nineteenth-century campuses that underwent major expansions during the 1930s. In most cases, the 1930s expansions made use of the Colonial Revival style. Interestingly, the Evansville, Indiana hospital, originally constructed ca. 1888, bore a strong resemblance to the buildings constructed in Memphis in 1884; its twentieth-century addition was smaller in scale, but still made use of the Colonial Revival style.²⁹

In addition to its federal associations, the hospital facility represents an important example of its type within a local context. Due to the demolition of the John Gaston Hospital, the Baptist Memorial Hospital, the Kennedy VA Hospital, and portions of the Methodist Hospital, the U S. Marine Hospital is one of Memphis' few remaining healthcare facilities constructed during the first half of the twentieth century. Each of these facilities exhibited elements of the Colonial Revival style, making this remaining facility an important record



“Architects’ Drawings.” March 15, 1936. *The Commercial Appeal* (Memphis, Tenn.),

²⁸ Lee, Antoinette J., *Architects to the Nation: The Rise and Decline of the Supervising Architect's Office*. Oxford University Press, 2014., 260

²⁹ Evansville Marine Hospital National Register Nomination,

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of the architecture associated with healthcare buildings in Memphis during this period.

The steam laundry, constructed in 1939, to serve the new hospital complex, provides additional information about the work being produced by the Office of the Supervising Architects during its transition into to the Public Works Administration. Its materiality and detailing reflect a desire to relate to the main hospital building it served,

while its overall style represents a departure from what was used throughout the rest of the facility. Of the accessory buildings constructed on the site during the 1930s, it is the only one to utilize elements of the modern style, often associated with other public works projects of this era. The two staff quarters buildings constructed in the 1930s make use of the same Colonial Revival detailing as the main hospital building. These buildings, along with the relocated 1884 Executive Building are part of the separate property that was established when



1940 aerial view of the U.S. Marine Hospital complex with the National Register boundary indicated

the City of Memphis purchased the western portion of the original campus and established a long-term lease with the National Ornamental Metal Museum.

Significance

Overall the Memphis Marine Hospital complex represents the federal government’s efforts to provide health care services to those that served the government and benefit public welfare by serving those who could not afford treatment elsewhere. Also significant for its Colonial Revival architecture, the hospital complex is an important example of the work of the U.S. Office of the Supervising Architect constructed by the Works Progress Administration. The complex retains integrity, representing the period of significance of 1933-1965 when the hospital closed.

U.S. Marine Hospital
Name of Property

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Photograph taken September 1, 1939, showing from left to right the U.S. Marine Hospital (Building 1- with the 1937 main building and 1934 rear wing visible), Nurses Quarters (Building 2), and Steam Laundry (Building 3)

U.S. Marine Hospital
Name of Property

Shelby County, TN
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9. Major Bibliographic References

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- The Commercial Appeal* (Memphis, Tenn.), "Blue Eagle Speeded Completion of Marine Hospital." January 21, 1935.
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- The Commercial Appeal* (Memphis, Tenn.), "Marine Nurses Home on New Foundation." June 5, 1936.
- The Commercial Appeal* (Memphis, Tenn.), "Uncle Sam's Hospital Preened for Dedication." June 11, 1937.
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U.S. Marine Hospital
Name of Property

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<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86053488/1883-04-21/ed-1/seq-2/>

National Register of Historic Places, U.S. Marine Hospital Executive Building and Laundry-Kitchen, Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee, National Register #80003872

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U.S. Marine Hospital
 Name of Property

Shelby County, TN
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Previous documentation on file (NPS):		Primary location of additional data:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)		State Historic Preservation Office
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	previously listed in the National Register, #80003872		Other State agency
	previously determined eligible by the National Register		Federal agency
	designated a National Historic Landmark		Local government
	recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #		University
	recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #		Other
	recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	Name of repository:	
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):			

U.S. Marine Hospital
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.21 **USGS Quadrangle** Southwest Memphis, TN-AR

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 35.123500 | Longitude: -90.073800 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the U.S. Marine Hospital is Boundary includes all of Shelby County Tax Assessor Parcel 012008 00012, shown as the blue line on the accompanying Shelby County Tax Assessor map on page 27.

Boundary Justification

Since 1979, the National Ornamental Metal Museum has occupied the western half of the historic U.S.M.H site, after obtaining a lease from the city of Memphis in 1976. The city acquired this portion of the property following the closure of the hospital facility. A fence separates the museum buildings from the remaining half of the site, which was retained by the federal government until it was sold to a private owner in 2003. Presently, these three buildings are slated for restoration and re-development as a multi-family residential development. With the previously listed Executive Building, the area bounded by Shelby County Tax Assessor Parcel 012008 00012.represents the historic use of the site as a hospital.

U.S. Marine Hospital
Name of Property

Shelby County, TN
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11. Form Prepared By

Name Greg Morrison

Organization LRK, Inc.

Street & Number 175 Toyota Plaza Date _____

City or Town Memphis Telephone (901)521-1440

E-mail gmorrison@lrk.com State TN Zip Code 38103

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Photographs** (refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register *Photo Policy* for submittal of digital images and prints)
- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. should be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps)

U.S. Marine Hospital
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USGS Topographic Map, Southwest Memphis, TN-AR 1:24,000

Note - U.S. Marine Hospital Site (USMH) is identified in red at northwest corner

U.S. Marine Hospital
Name of Property

Shelby County, TN
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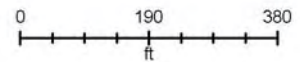
360 Metal Museum Drive Tax Map



CHEYENNE JOHNSON, ASSESSOR
SHELBY COUNTY, TENNESSEE

DISCLAIMER: THIS MAP IS FOR PROPERTY ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY. IT IS NOT CONCLUSIVE AS TO LOCATION OF PROPERTY OR LEGAL OWNERSHIP AND THEREFORE, SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON AS A REPRESENTATION OF ANY PROPERTY FOR ANY PURPOSE.

MAP DATE: August 14, 2018



National Register Boundary Map, Shelby County Tax Assessor
Boundary includes all of Shelby County Parcel 012008 00012.

U.S. Marine Hospital
Name of Property

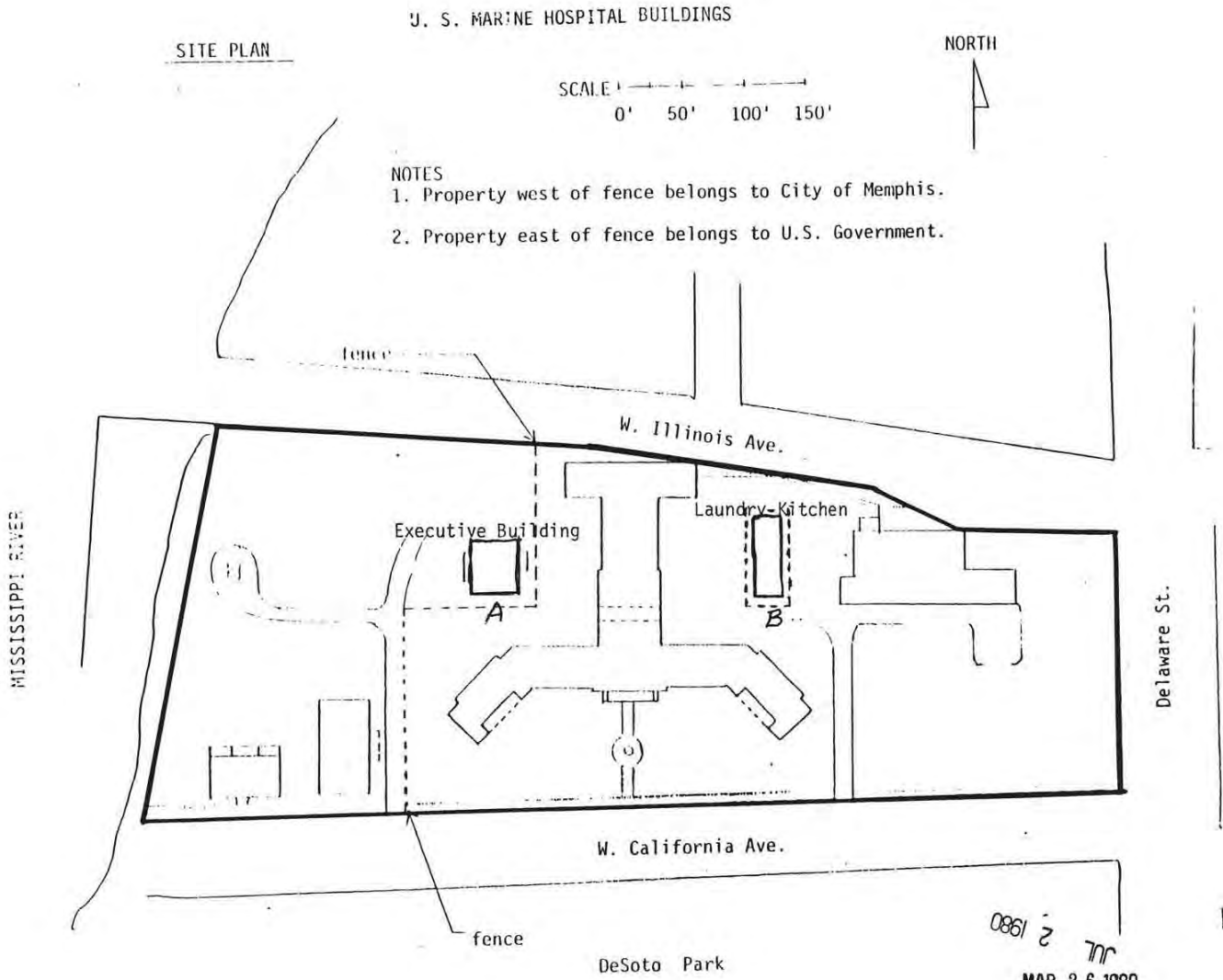
Shelby County, TN
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U.S. Marine Hospital Boundary Map
Note previously listed buildings A-B included in existing NR Listing #80003872
80003872-B is included in this nomination as Building 2

U.S. Marine Hospital
Name of Property

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Boundary Map, National Register of Historic Places, U.S. Marine Hospital Executive Building and Laundry-Kitchen, Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee, National Register #80003872 included for reference

U.S. Marine Hospital
Name of Property

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Photo Log

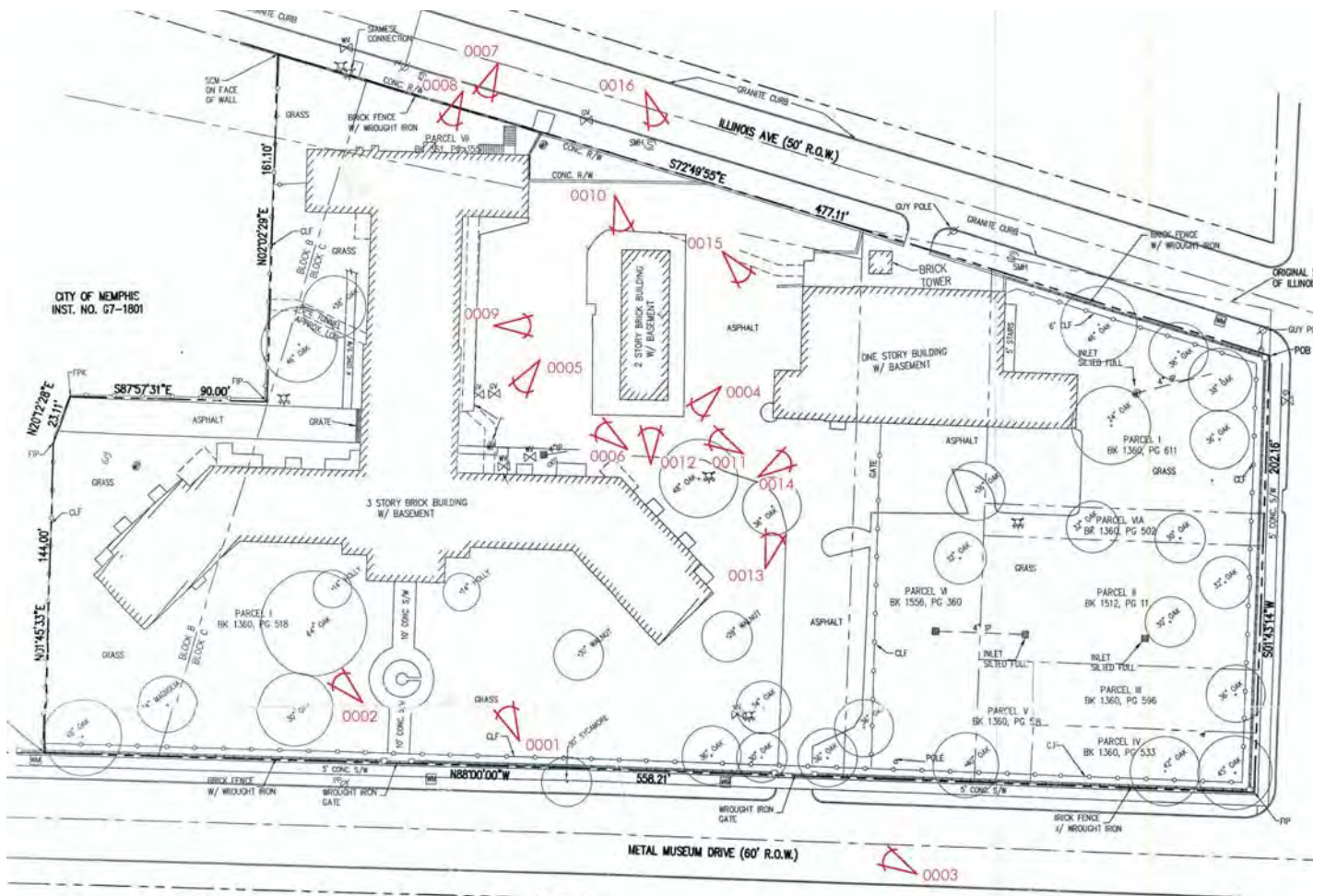
Name of Property: U.S. Marine Hospital
City or Vicinity: Memphis
County: Shelby County State: Tennessee
Photographer: Greg Morrison
Date Photographed: October 2017

- 1 of 34. 1937 Hospital Primary (South) Elevation
- 2 of 34. 1937 Hospital West Wing
- 3 of 34. 1937 Hospital from Southeast
- 4 of 34. 1937 Hospital East Wing
- 5 of 34. 1937 Hospital Connection to 1934 Hospital
- 6 of 34. 1934 Hospital East Elevation
- 7 of 34. 1934 Hospital North Elevation
- 8 of 34. 1934 Hospital Basement Access (North Elevation)
- 9 of 34. Nurses Quarters Primary (West) Elevation
- 10 of 34. Nurses Quarters North Elevation Detail
- 11 of 34. Nurses Quarters from Southeast
- 12 of 34. Nurses Quarters South Elevation
- 13 of 34. Steam Laundry Primary (South) Elevation
- 14 of 34. Steam Laundry from Southwest
- 15 of 34. Steam Laundry from Northwest
- 16 of 34. Steam Laundry and Nurses Quarters from Northwest
- 17 of 34. 1937 Hospital Lobby
- 18 of 34. 1937 Hospital Lobby Detail
- 19 of 34. 1934 Hospital Lobby
- 20 of 34. 1934 Hospital Stair
- 21 of 34. 1937 Hospital Monumental Stair
- 22 of 34. 1937 Hospital Typical Corridor, Second Floor
- 23 of 34. 1934 Hospital Typical Corridor, Second Floor
- 24 of 34. 1937 Hospital Typical Room, Third Floor
- 25 of 34. Nurses Quarters Main Stair
- 26 of 34. Nurses Quarters First Floor
- 27 of 34. Nurses Quarters First Floor
- 28 of 34. Nurses Quarters First Floor toward Porch
- 29 of 34. Nurses Quarters Stair Landing
- 30 of 34. Nurses Quarters Second Floor
- 31 of 34. Steam Laundry Single-Height Space
- 32 of 34. Steam Laundry Single-Height Space
- 33 of 34. Steam Laundry Double-Height Space
- 34 of 34. Steam Laundry Double-Height Space

U.S. Marine Hospital
Name of Property

Shelby County, TN
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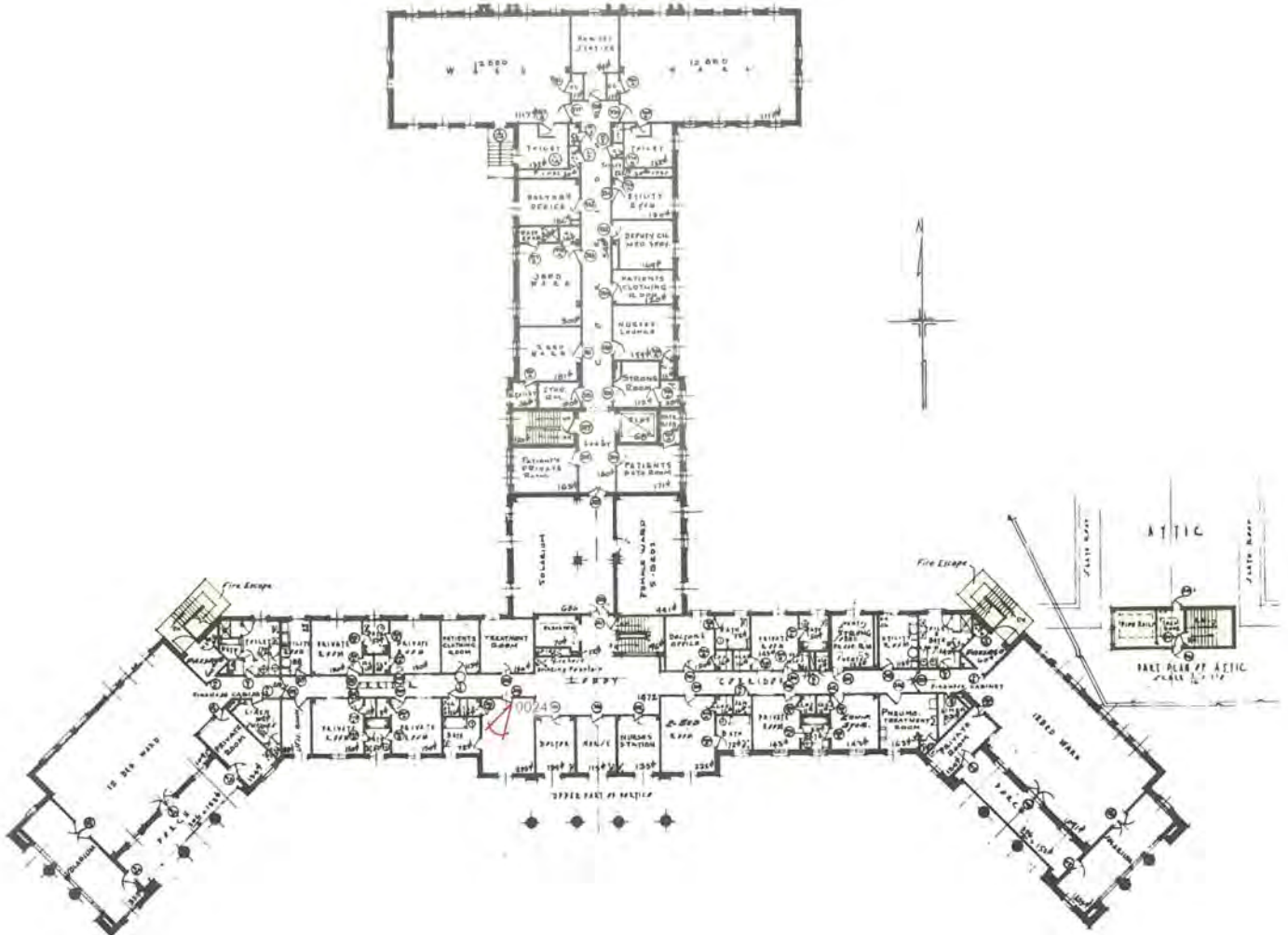
Site Plan (insert site plan with photo locations keyed to plan)



Site Plan

U.S. Marine Hospital
Name of Property

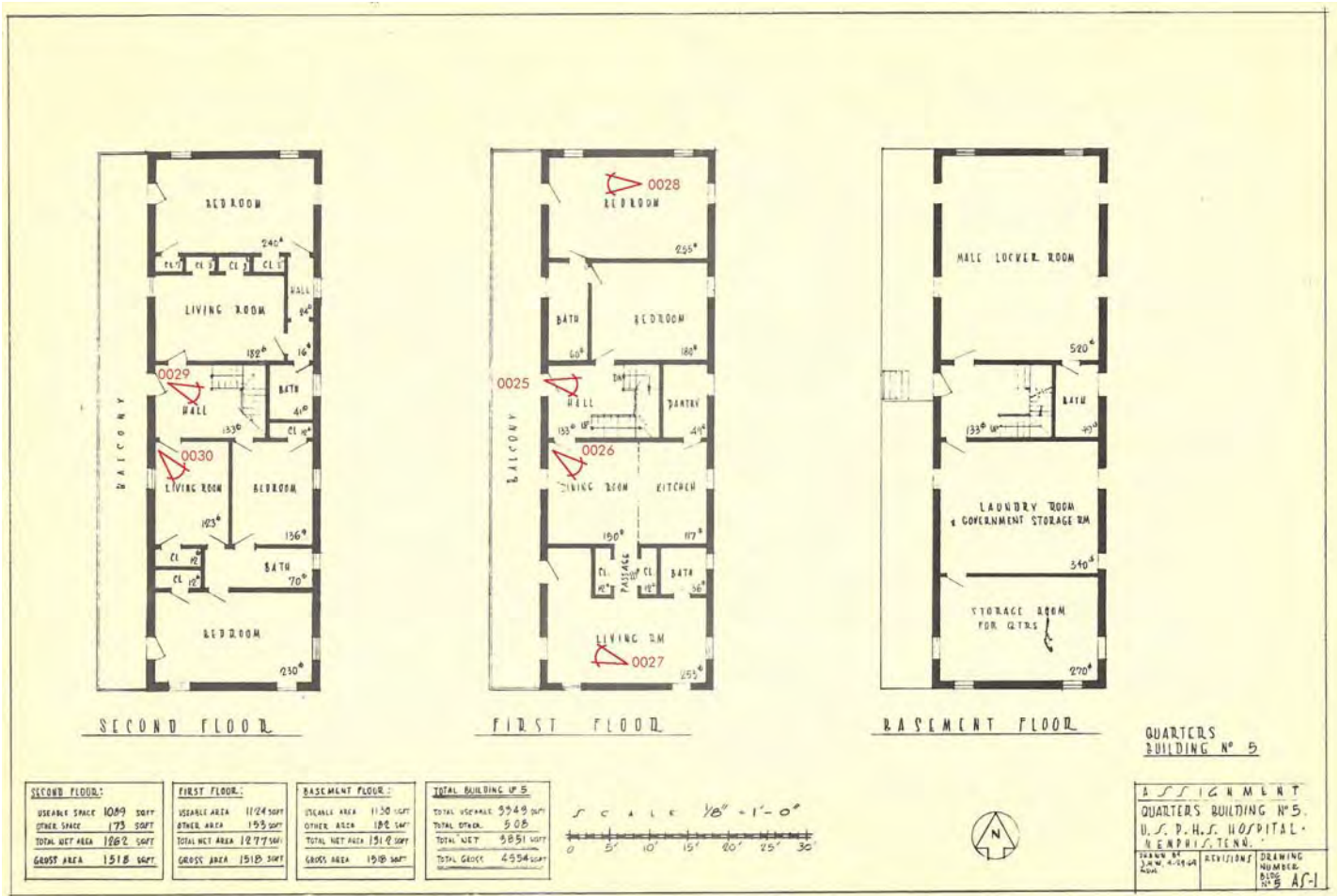
Shelby County, TN
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Hospital Building (Building 1) – Third Floor Plan

U.S. Marine Hospital
 Name of Property

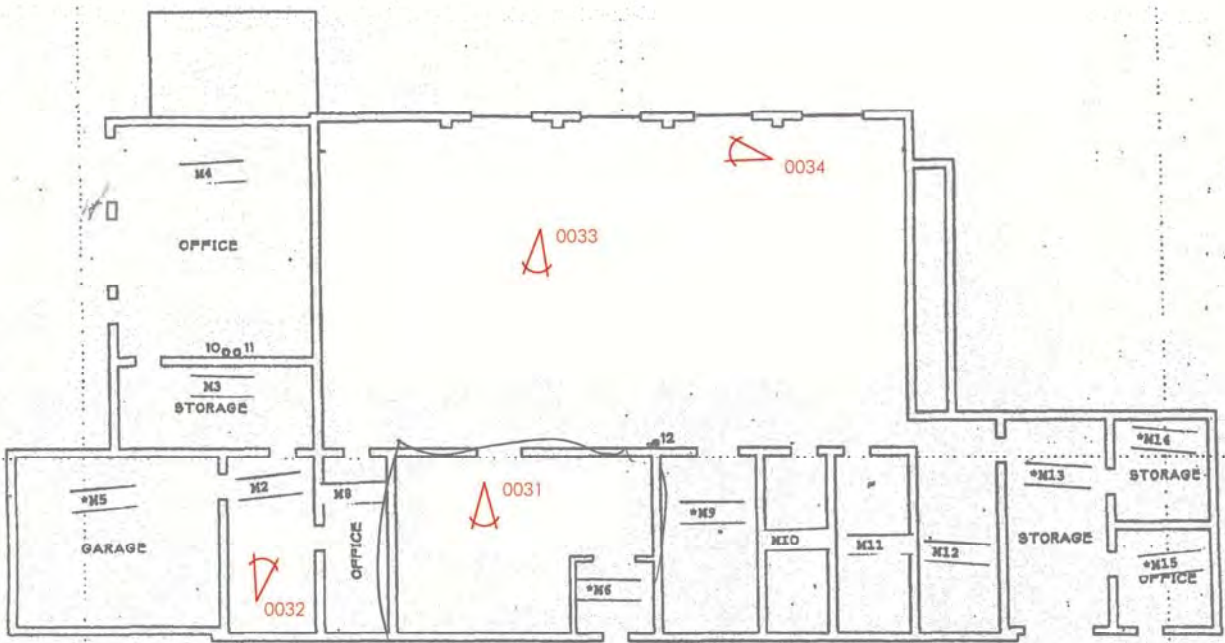
Shelby County, TN
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Nurses Quarters (Building 2) Floor Plans

U.S. Marine Hospital
Name of Property

Shelby County, TN
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Steam Laundry (Building 3) – Ground Floor Plan

U.S. Marine Hospital
Name of Property

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Building 1 (1934):

Regan and Weller Architects
Wetmore, James A., Acting Supervising Architect.
Owens Engineering

Building 1 (1937):

Simon, Louis A., Supervising Architect
Joseph A. Bass Construction Company
Edward W. Roberts, Construction Engineer

Building 2 (1884, 1937):

John Reid (Builder, 1884)
Joseph A. Bass Construction Company (1937)
Edward W. Roberts, Construction Engineer

Building 3 (1939):

Simon, Louis A., Supervising Architect
A-Farnell Blair, Contractor
R. W. Anderson, Construction Engineer

Property Owner:

(This information will not be submitted to the National Park Service, but will remain on file at the Tennessee Historical Commission)

Name	Desoto Pointe Partners		
Street & Number	2285 Lansingwood Drive	Telephone	901-309-1118
City or Town	Germantown	State/Zip	TN/38139

















NO ^{*KONG} TRESPASSING

























BHAM. ORN. D.











Come



















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: U.S. Marine Hospital

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: TENNESSEE, Shelby

Date Received: 3/28/2019 Date of Pending List: 4/22/2019 Date of 16th Day: 5/7/2019 Date of 45th Day: 5/13/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100003905

Nominator: Other Agency, SHPO

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 5/13/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Significant government hospital facility. Includes one previously-listed property. Tax credit driven nomination. Should have included a much larger area, incorporating the entirety of the physical plant (including another listed property). Ripe for a BI.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A & C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW

CLG: Memphis, TN
PROPERTY: U.S. Marine Hospital District
ADDRESS: 360 Metal Museum Drive

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION EVALUATION

NAME OF COMMISSION: Memphis Landmarks Commission
DATE OF MEETING: Thursday, January 24, 2019
HOW WAS THE PUBLIC NOTIFIED OF THE MEETING? Memphis Daily News Publication
 ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
 NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

REASONS FOR ELIGIBILITY OR NON-ELIGIBILITY:

The Memphis Landmarks Commission held its regularly scheduled meeting on Thursday, January 24, 2019 and reviewed the notification of individual listings for contributing structures located 360 Metal Museum Drive for nomination to be placed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Health, Medicine and Social History and defined by a predominant Colonial Revival style architecture under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The vote was unanimous for recommending the individual listings on the National Register due to the building's use, function and purpose at the local level and being associated with national trends in public health with additional significance as being the first federally-funded public health facility constructed in the City of Memphis. The U.S. Marine Hospital property also provides significant historical evidence of the work of the U.S. Office of the Supervising Architect, contributing to its historical significance in the area of architecture.

SIGNATURE:

TITLE: Brian S. Bacchus, Memphis CLG Coordinator

DATE: January 25, 2019

THC STAFF EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
 NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

REASONS FOR ELIGIBILITY OR NON-ELIGIBILITY:

The US Marine Hospital in Memphis, TN and two of its supporting buildings are locally significant for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, in the area of Health/Medicine and Social History from 1884-1965. The property's history is closely aligned with national trends in public health; at a local level, additional significance comes from being the first federally-funded public health facility constructed in the city. The property also provides significant evidence of the work of the U.S. Office of the Supervising Architect, contributing to its significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Like the NR listed U.S. Post Office-Front Street Station in Memphis, elements of the two major building campaigns executed on this site provide evidence of trends in American architecture being expressed in Memphis, as well as within the agency responsible for their construction. The complex has been vacant since 2003, but continues to have integrity.

SIGNATURE:

TITLE: Historic Preservation Supervisor

DATE: December 11, 2018

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM AND RETURN BEFORE: January 29, 2019

RETURN FORM

HOLLY BARNETT
TENNESSEE HISTORICAL
COMMISSION 2941 LEBANON PIKE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37214
HOLLY.M.BARNETT@TN.GOV



LEE HARRIS
MAYOR

Shelby County Government

December 18, 2018

E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer
State Historic Preservation Office
2941 Lebanon Pike
Nashville, TN 37243-0442

Mr. McIntyre, Jr.,

I am happy to hear the Tennessee Historical Commission is considering listing the U.S. Marine Hospital in Memphis on the National Register of Historic Places. From its history of caring for injured workers and Civil War veterans to researching a cure for yellow fever, this property carries deep significance in Shelby County. Please consider this my pledge of support to recognize the U.S. Marine Hospital in the National Register.

All the Best,

Lee Harris
Mayor

LH/ah

cc: Lauren T. Crews, Managing Partner, City South Ventures



TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
2941 LEBANON PIKE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37214
OFFICE: (615) 532-1550
E-mail: Claudette.Stager@tn.gov
(615) 770-1089



March 25, 2019

Ms. Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

National Register Nomination

- *U.S. Marine Hospital, Shelby County, Tennessee*

Dear Ms. Beasley:

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct nomination for listing of the *U.S. Marine Hospital* to the National Register of Historic Places. We received CLG comments in support of the *U.S. Marine Hospital* nomination as well as a letter of support from Shelby County Mayor Lee Harris.

If you have any questions or if more information is needed, please contact Holly Barnett at (615) 770-1098 or Holly.M.Barnett@tn.gov.

Sincerely,

Claudette Stager
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

CS:hb
Enclosures(2)