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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Charity Hospital

and or common N/A

0 . ---

street & number	644 West 36th S	treet	<u>N</u> N	<u>/A</u> not for publication
city, town	Savannah	$\underline{N/A}$ vicinity of		
state Georg	zia coo	le 013 county	Chatham	code 051
3. Clas	sification	·		
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public _X private both Public Acquisition x in process being considered	Status occupied _X unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other: Unoccup:
4. Own	er of Prope	rty		
name Cuyl	er Community Impro	vement Association; o	c/o Ms. Dot Owens	
street & number	812 West 36th S	treet		
sity, town	nah	N/A vicinity of	state	eorgia 31401
5. Loca	ation of Leg	al Descriptio	n	
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	Superior Court		
street & number	Chatham County	Courthouse		
city, town	Savannah		Ge state	eorgia
6. Repi	resentation	in Existing S	Surveys	
i tle None		has this prop	erty been determined eli	igible? yes no
date			federal stat	e county local
depository for su	irvey records			
city, town			state	

7. Description

Condition		Check one
excellent	deteriorated	unaltered
<u> </u>	ruins	\underline{x} altered
fair	unexposed	

Check one \underline{x} original site

____ moved date __

(1) (1) (2) ↓

6. S. G. S. S.

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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Charity Hospital is a brick, Georgian Revival style building. Its central portion contains a three-story pavilion facing West 36th Street. The main (south) facade of this pavilion contains a portico which supports a porch on each floor. East of the central pavilion is a projecting wing. Wood and concrete are used for decorative elements. The south entrance includes an elaborate entranceway with a fanlight transom and a six-paneled wooden door. The east wing, originally designed to be a clinic, served as patient rooms and features a central hall that is connected to the central pavilion. In the central pavilion were the intern rooms, administrative offices, pharmacy, and wards on the first floor; private rooms, kitchen, laboratory, and wards on the second floor; and the operating area on the third floor. All floors were accessible by stairways and elevators. The interior is plainly finished and shows evidence of remodeling. There are a few shade trees between the hospital and the street and no outbuildings. The hospital is surrounded by cottages and rowhouses dating from the 1880s to the 1920s, all within the Cuyler community. While changes to the building have been minimal, a 1932 fire destroyed the roof over the central pavilion, exposed the third floor, and damaged the second floor flooring. Some windows and doors have also been lost.

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8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settleme industry	I landscape architectur Iaw Iaw Iiterature Iiterature Iitary IIItary IIIItary	science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation
Specific dates	1931	Builder/Architect	Cletus W. Bergen, arch	nitect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Charity Hospital is significant in architecture and social-humanitarian history.

Charity Hospital is significant in <u>architecture</u> as a good example of the use of the Georgian Revival style for a hospital or public building. Elements of the style include the use of brick with contrasting trim, the main doorway, and the portico. Overall, the hospital reflects a functional building having been built to be a hospital. It is also significant as a 1926 design of trained architect Cletus W. Bergen of Levey, Clarke, and Bergen of Savannah. The hospital is significant in <u>social-humanitarian</u> history because it was established to care for the black citizens of Savannah. Opened in 1931, it reflects the segregation of Southern society, including health services. It represented a joint effort of black and white citizens to provide first-quality health care for the black community. It was the product of community fund-raising drives and the culmination of years of efforts to provide adequate health facilities for Savannah's black citizens. It also included a nurse training program. These areas of significance support property eligibility under National Register Criteria A, B, and C.

Historical Narrative

The history of Charity Hospital began in 1893. In that year, Cornelius and Alice McKanes, two West Indian physicians, established McKane School for Nurses in their home in Savannah. It was the first school for nurses in southeast Georgia. The McKane Hospital for Women and Children began in 1896 on land donated at the corner of 36th and Florence. Savannahian Anna Hutto donated an old house for the hospital and it was moved to the site and added onto during that year. This building would serve as a hospital until 1931. The McKanes left the hospital in the late 1890s. The black medical staff in 1897 contained some Georgia born doctors as well as the first Black City physician for Savannah. In 1901 the organization was recharted as the Charity Hospital and Training School for Nurses. At this time men were admitted to the hospital for the first time. The board of trustees from the 1890s-1920s included six black ministers, newspaper editors and Savannah State professors.

During this period, hospital facilities for blacks in Savannah were woefully inadequate. There were only two hospitals to serve the black community, since the rest of the hospitals in the community did not admit blacks. Charity Hospital was very overcrowded and was described as "literally a tinderbox with a fire risk for those who occupied it, it is appalling to consider."

(Continued)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Pott	1984. On file	at the Historic Pres anta, GA. This was b	ervation Secti	erty Information Form, March 30, on, Georgia Department of Natura motional brochure, news stories, (See Continuation Sheet)
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lega with	l boundaries of	the property. This	land approxima	roperty corresponds to the curre tes that which has been associat e enclosed Tax Map 66, Block 41,
List all	states and count	ies for properties overlap	ping state or cou	nty boundaries
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8. Significance

Historical Narrative

Because of these inadequacies, early in the 1920s Savannah Rabbi George Solomon led a campaign with the help of other Savannah religious and civic leaders to build a large, completely modern hospital to serve blacks in Savannah and the surrounding coastal areas. Architect Cletus W. Bergen was commissioned to design the hospital. By 1926, enough money had been raised to begin construction. In that year the cornerstone was laid amid much pomp and ceremony. The original estimated cost of the hospital building was \$150,000. The early construction was supervised by a black contractor, William McKelvy.

Cletus W. Bergen (1895-1971) was a Savannah native who after being educated at Georgia Tech (B.S. 1919), he returned home to practice architecture, forming a partnership with William B. Clarke and Morton H. Levy as Levy, Clarke and Bergen from 1922 -1927. It was during this association that he designed the Charity Hospital. The firm was noted for designing the modern school system in Savannah and a wing for Telfair Hospital. In 1927 he began practicing on his own and can be credited with the Henry Ford Mansion at Richmond Hill, Georgia; Savannah State College Library, a public housing project, schools, private homes and apartments.

By 1930, the walls and roof of the east wing and central pavilion of the structure had been completed, the west wing still had to be constructed and the building was unfinished. At this time the project ran out of money.

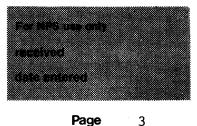
In order to complete the hospital, the largest fund raising drive in the hospital's history was organized. Two important supporters were used to help induce Savannahians to donate money for the hospital. The Ida Rosenwald Foundation (an organization interested in promoting black physicians) pledged \$50,000 to the project if an equal amount could be raised locally. Sarah Mills Hodge, a wealthy Savannahian who was noted for her philanthropy in the black community, pledged fifty cents for every dollar donated by Savannahians. With these benefactors, a city-wide campaign drive was organized with "Divisions" were organized among the black and white population military precision. Most of the participants and the target audience were white. Each of the community. division was headed by a "general" who had several "teams" under him. Each team was headed by a "captain" and two "lieutenants." The activities of these divisions were widely publicized. The strategy sessions and other activities of these divisions were lavish social occasions and the fund raisers were heralded throughout the community. Promotional literature was prepared for this campaign and there were many newspaper articles about it. Publicity played upon two emotions, sympathy and fear. The

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publicity campaign attempted to develop sympathy for the deplorable conditions at the then standing Charity Hospital. There was much discussion for the desperate need for a new hospital building. To a lesser extent, the campaign played upon the fears of the white population. They were told that a black population which did not receive proper hospital care could rapidly spread contagious diseases throughout the community. The fund raising drive was a tremendous success. Sixty-thousand, four hundred and thirty one dollars (\$60,431) was raised locally. Most of the money came from whites in Savannah, but over \$10,000 came from the black community. The Savannah Morning News described the fund raising drive as "a story of sacrifice and determination on the part of blacks and watchful care on the part of the whites."

Construction resumed on the building in September of 1930 under the direction of Olaf Otto, a new white contractor. The building opened on April 15, 1931, with 36 beds, but minus the west wing. The publicly owned hospital was considered to be a completely modern facility when constructed. It was run by a black superintendent had black doctors and black nurses. The hospital had a white consulting staff at this time and a white executive board that included attorneys, a Rabbi, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, the Clerk of the Superior Court and several businessmen, and handled the financial matters of the hospital. The day-to-day operations of the hospital were supervised by a black board of trustees who were businessmen, insurance executives, a realtor and librarian.

In 1937, the Nurse Training Program which had been in operation since 1893 closed. This was due to stricter standards established at this time for nurses training schools. In 1954, a Black American Legion Post provided money for the establishment of a Psychiatric Ward in the hospital. In 1957, a fire burned the roof off the central pavilion and seriously damaged the first floor. The roof was quickly repaired but put the hospital in financial difficulties. In 1960, the white executive board was abolished and complete control was placed with the board of trustees. The hospital continued to have difficulties. In 1964, it was sold to become a private nursing home and was operated as such under the name William A. Harris Memorial Hospital and Nursing Home into the 1970s until it closed. In 1982, a second fire devastated the roof. While the building has been vacant for a number of years, plans are underway by the owners, the Cuyler Community Improvement Association, to turn the hospital building into a community center. It will be used by the Cuyler Community which surrounds the hospital.

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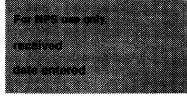
9. Major Bibliographical References

"Savannah Hospitals, 1940." The Journal of the Medical Association of Georgia XXIX (March, 1940): 162-169.

Bergen, Cletus W. File in "Architects and Builders in Georgia" files, Historic Preservation Section.

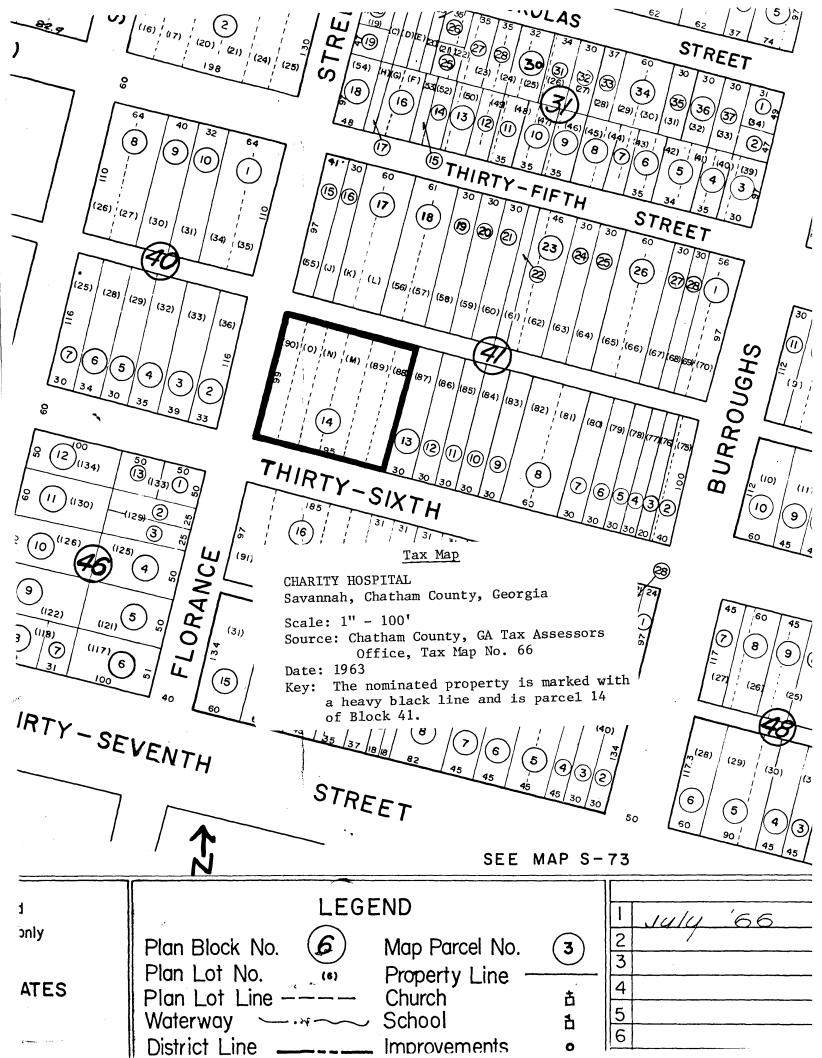
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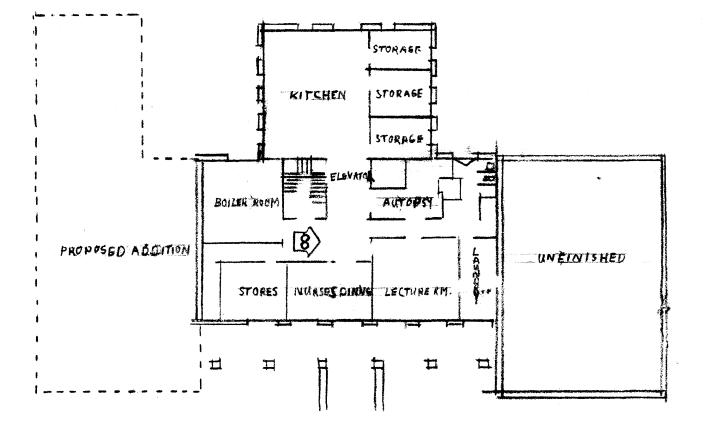
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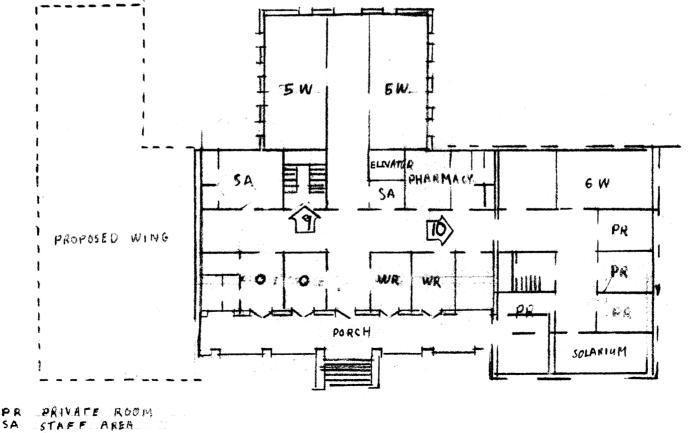
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CHARITY HOSPITAL Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia

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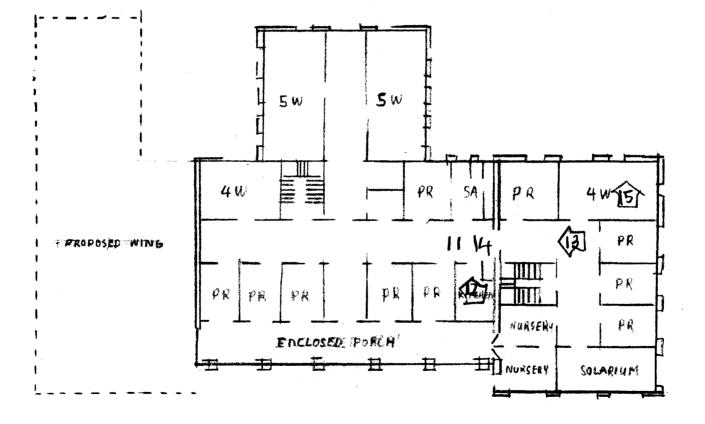


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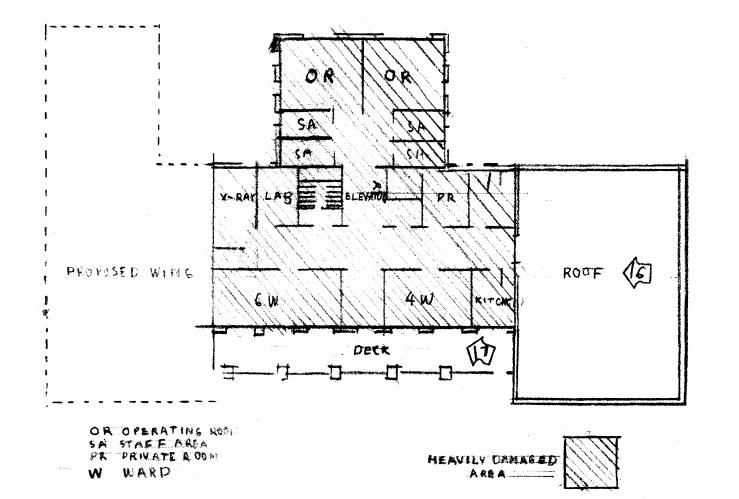


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CHARITY HOSPITAL Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia

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