

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
NOV 18 1980  
RECEIVED  
DATE ENTERED FEB 16 1982

**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

Pensacola Hospital

AND/OR COMMON

Old Sacred Heart Hospital

**LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

North Twelfth Avenue

N/A NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Pensacola

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1

STATE

Florida

CODE

12

COUNTY

Escambia

CODE

033

N/A VICINITY OF

**CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

**OWNERSHIP**

**STATUS**

**PRESENT USE**

DISTRICT

PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

AGRICULTURE

MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

COMMERCIAL

PARK

STRUCTURE

BOTH

WORK IN PROGRESS

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

SITE

**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**

**ACCESSIBLE**

ENTERTAINMENT

RELIGIOUS

OBJECT

IN PROCESS

YES: RESTRICTED

GOVERNMENT

SCIENTIFIC

BEING CONSIDERED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

INDUSTRIAL

TRANSPORTATION

N/A

NO

MILITARY

OTHER: conver-

to multifamily

residences

**OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Stephen F. Ritz, James F. Crawford, & B.N. Armstrong

STREET & NUMBER

3733 Deloach Street

CITY, TOWN

Pensacola

N/A VICINITY OF

STATE

Florida

**LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Escambia County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Government Street

CITY, TOWN

Pensacola

STATE

Florida

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

N/A

Property has not been determined eligible

DATE

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

N/A

CITY, TOWN

STATE

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Pensacola Hospital, a late Gothic Revival style building designed by A.O. Von Herbulis (Washington, D.C.), was constructed in 1915. The building is situated on an entire block located in the "East Hill" residential section of Pensacola, Florida, with its main (west) facade fronting along the eastern right-of-way of North Twelfth Avenue. The hospital complex consists of two buildings; the main building and a much smaller building immediately to the rear (east) of the main structure. Both buildings have the same architectural style.

Late Gothic Revival style buildings are generally more subdued in character than the earlier High Victorian Gothic style. Inspiration for Late Gothic Revival buildings is most often English. These buildings are usually of masonry construction. Great emphasis is placed on the verticality of the structure. The Late Gothic Revival style was especially suited for use in the design of multi-storied commercial buildings and functional buildings such as schools and hospitals. The design allowed for the repetitive floor plans necessary for institutional use.

The fortress-like main hospital building is T-shaped and consists of two main parts: a four-story section with flanking three-story wings; and a three-story wing perpendicular to and connected at the center of the rear facade of the four-story section. The entire building sets on a raised basement.

The entire structure has a brick and reinforced concrete structural system. The walls are random ashlar quarry-faced Alabama sandstone with detailing (quoins, lintels, belt courses) of dressed faced Indiana limestone. The building has a crenellated parapet which contributes to its overall fortress-like mass.

plus basement

The main (west) facade of the four-story building is symmetrical. As a result of its symmetrical design and in part due to its hospital function, window spacing is very ordered and regular.

The four-story main facade has a three-bay central section which protrudes slightly from the rest of the structure. The outer bays of this section are composed of pairs of 9/9 double hung wood sash windows on all four stories. The central bay contains the entrance which occupies the basement and first floors. The second through fourth stories each have a group of four 6/6 double hung sash windows. The bays in this section, as with bays of the other sections of the building, are delineated with exaggerated merlons in the battlement.

Flanking the three-bay central pavilion are three-bay extensions, which complete the four-story section of the hospital. Here, the outer bays have on all stories paired 6/6 double hung wood sash windows while the central bay has a 9/9 double hung sash window. This probably reflects a hall with flanking rooms in these sections.

Flanking the four-story central block are three-story, two-bay wings. The inner bay of each wing has two-window bays of 9/9 double hung wood sash on all floors. The outer-bay is composed on each floor of a tudor arched window with label hood mold which contains a band of four windows and glazing in the arch above the transom. Arched windows in this bay only extend from the second to fourth floors.

(See Continuation Sheet)

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

+1915

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

(See Continuation Sheet)

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Pensacola Hospital is significant because of its architectural style as well as for its role in the medical history of Pensacola. The construction of a hospital facility in a city the size of Pensacola at the time was a considerable undertaking. The style, scale, and materials of the completed structure reflect its importance to the community. The building was designated in a style known to contemporaries of the time of its construction as English Gothic, now referred to as the Late Gothic Revival style. The massive building, finished in random ashlar sandstone veneer, is distinguished by a crenellated parapet and tudor arched entranceway. This detailing affords a castle or fortresslike appearance. Strong emphasis is placed on the verticality of the structure, especially in the orderly alignment of the windows. The building remains a unique example of Late Gothic Revival style architecture in Florida.

Before its construction in 1915, smaller clinics, operated by private physicians, served the community. Most were in residences that were converted to hospitals or sanitariums. Until its construction, many patients were taken to other communities because they could not receive adequate care in Pensacola. This problem was remedied when a citizens' committee, organized as the Pensacola Hospital Association, which included Philip Keyes Yonge, Thomas W. Brent, Rabbi William Ackerman, Max L. Bear, the Reverend T. H. Kennedy, and Bishop Edward P. Allen, raised funds to build a modern facility. The committee invited the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul to become involved in the project.<sup>1</sup> The structure was designed by the architect Albert O. Von Herbulis of Washington D.C. and Birmingham, Alabama, who was under retainer to the Sisters of Charity.<sup>2</sup> During Von Herbulis' time in Birmingham, he also designed the West End Convent in that city, the church in Cullman, Alabama, the rectory of St. Augustine's in North Birmingham, and began work on Bernard College. Earlier, he had designed the Apostolic Delegation Building in Washington, D.C.<sup>3</sup>

The Sisters of Charity continued to operate the hospital on Twelfth Avenue, first under the name of the Pensacola Hospital, and from 1949 to 1965 as Sacred Heart Hospital. In 1965, the hospital moved to a new site on Ninth Avenue. At approximately the same time, the nursing school was phased out and Pensacola Junior College assumed sponsorship of the program.<sup>4</sup>

In 1969, the Pensacola Private School of Liberal Arts opened in the building, utilizing the basement and first floors. In 1979, the City of Pensacola condemned the building, forcing the school to move to an adjacent, more modern building. Efforts are currently being made to locate a new owner who would adaptively restore the structure.

(See Continuation Sheet)

Note: 2/10/82--Current owners intend to rehabilitate the building.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Escambia County (FL) Deed Books. 73, 643; or Book 591.

Pensacola Journal. 1915, 1949, 1965.

Vickers, Elizabeth D. and F. Norman Vickers. "Notations on Pensacola's Medical History, 1873-1923, "Journal of the Florida Medical Association 61, (January 1974), pp. 83-105.

**ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED**

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY about 2.75 acres

**UTM NOT VERIFIED**

QUADRANGLE NAME USGS Pensacola

QUADRANGLE SCALE 7.5 Min.

UTM REFERENCES

A 16 480520 3365840  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B           
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C         

D         

E         

F         

G         

H         

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

New City Tract Block No. 135

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Rolla L. Queen, Historic Sites Specialist

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management October 16, 1980

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

The Capitol

(904) 487-2333

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Tallahassee

Florida

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL   

STATE X

LOCAL   

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

10/28/80

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Delores Byrne  
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Entered in the  
National Register

DATE

2/16/82

ATTEST:

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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The north and south facades of these terminal wings have three bays, each bay with the same tudor arch window and glazing pattern. The main entrance door is recessed at the center of the first floor level of the west facade. Approach to this level is by stone steps with heavily molded limestone coping on flanking walls. The entrance-way has a limestone tudor arch with a molded enriched archivolt. The windows in main section have flat limestone lintels with quoined limestone jambs. Sandstone and limestone belt courses are located at the first floor level and on upper stories at the window sill level.

The east three-story wing has seven structural bays: each, with the exception of the easternmost bay has 6/6 double hung sash windows. The last bay has the recurring tudor arch window motif. The east facade of this wing has three bays, with the upper stories containing the tudor arch window.

In the interior of the hospital, the original terrazzo floors are evident (in some areas the terrazzo is covered with tile) : in the hospital wards the original oak floors are intact. The interior walls are plaster. Most rooms and hallways have about 14 foot ceilings and in most cases have not been lowered. The tudor arch detail is carried over to the interior design of the building. Many of the hallway arches are of this style as well as the windows on interior doorways to sun porches and hallways.

Immediately to the east of the east wing of the main building stands a three-story structure which is presently vacant. This building once housed the power plant as is evident by a large chimney towering above the eastern facade. The power plant was housed on the third floor, while the second floor was used for nurses' quarters and the third floor was used for nuns' "cells".

The building is rectangular, having three window bays in width and three structural bays in length. Windows are of 9/9 double hung sash and have limestone sills and heads. Limestone belt courses delineate the watertable and the roofline. A small one-story brick coal shed/boiler house, which predates the hospital is attached to the power plant on the east side. To the north of the power plant is a new brick structure which is used as a laundry facility.

Neither the hospital proper nor the power plant have been significantly altered. At some point a one-story masonry addition was constructed at the rear (east) facade of the east wing. A small portion of the loading dock on the south side of the main hospital was enclosed sometime in the 1950s. The owners of the building have not had enough money to maintain the building which has also prohibited any structural changes. The absence of such changes affords the hospital an architectural integrity that many buildings of this function and age have been unable to maintain.

FHR-8-300A  
(11/78)

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BUILDER - Evans Brothers (Birmingham, Alabama)

ARCHITECT - Von Herbulis, A. O. (Washington, D.C.; Birmingham, Alabama)

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FOOTNOTES:

<sup>1</sup>Elizabeth D. Vickers and F. Norman Vickers, "Notations on Pensacola's Medical History, 1873-1923," Journal of the Florida Medical Association 61 January 1974, p. 22-23; Pensacola Journal, July 25, 1915.

<sup>2</sup>A. O. Van Herbulis, Interview with Reverend E. P. Allen, August 29, 1913.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>Vickers, p. 23; Pensacola News-Journal, October 2, 1949, September 1, 1965.