



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Henry Ford Hospital

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2799 West Grand Boulevard not for publication

city or town Detroit vicinity

state Michigan code MI county Wayne code 163 zip code 48202

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X 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 X 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 X local

Signature of certifying official Brian D. Murray Date 6/17/13

MI SHPO Title _____ 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 or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

X 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Alexis Obermeyer Date of Action 9/4/2013

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 | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 7 | 5 | buildings |
| | | district |
| 1 | 0 | site |
| | | structure |
| | | object |
| 8 | 5 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- HEALTH CARE/hospital
- HEALTH CARE/clinic
- EDUCATION/research facility
- EDUCATION/school
- EDUCATION/education-related housing

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- HEALTH CARE/hospital
- HEALTH CARE/clinic
- HEALTH CARE/medical business/office
- EDUCATION/research facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Classical Revival
- Colonial Revival
- Tudor Revival
- Modern Movement

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: Limestone
- walls: Brick
- Limestone
- roof: Asphalt
- other: Concrete

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Henry Ford Hospital Campus is an approximately thirty-four acre campus containing a sprawling main hospital with four additions, a former nurse's home and education building, a powerhouse, two parking decks and an apartment building. The nearly square-shaped property is located in the New Center area, about four miles north of downtown Detroit, and is bounded by West Grand Boulevard to the south, Poe Street to the west, Pallister Street to the north, and the Lodge Freeway Service Drive to the east. Although the buildings on the campus were built over a number of years in a variety of architectural styles, they relate to each other as a campus as most of the buildings have red brick and stone or concrete trim in similar colors.

Narrative Description

The campus is primarily flat, although there is a slight rise between West Grand Boulevard and the front of the main hospital building. The main hospital building faces south, and the grassy lawn area in front of the building is interrupted by concrete walkways, asphalt paved driveways, parking lots and some trees. The additions to the hospital extend to the north and west and include the seventeen story clinic building, the seven-story Benson Ford Education and Research Center, and the six-story Eleanor Clay and West Pavilions.

The remaining campus buildings are to the north, behind the main hospital building. The Clinic Building, at seventeen stories, by far the tallest, stands directly north of the main entrance. The two-and-a-half-story "M" Unit sits to the north east of the Clinic Building and is connected at the ground floor. The Clara Ford Nurse's Home and Education Building sit northwest of the main hospital building. An original sunken garden is located between the Nurse's Home and Education Building. The garden is a flat grass lawn. The east edge of the campus is lined with the north and south parking garages. There is a large flat lawn with tennis courts and a helicopter landing pad between the parking garages and the Education Building. The twenty-story Apartment Building is located in the center of the north edge of campus.

"M" Unit – Original Patient Building – 1914 – William Stratton, Stratton & Baldwin, architect; Albert A. Albrecht, builder - Contributing - The "M" unit is located directly east of the Clinic Building and sits slightly below a driveway and sidewalk. A newer open canopy runs in front, along the south side of the building. The two-and-a-half story tall building with red brick walls, limestone trim and a red clay tile hip roof is reminiscent of a Georgian estate house with a central entrance mass and wings extending to the sides which are anchored by slightly projecting pavilions. The corners of the central mass and pavilions are marked by thin limestone bands suggesting quoins.

The nine-bay wide center section features a central entrance with a window on each side. The entire three bays are clad in coursed limestone at the foundation and first floor. At the second floor the windows are trimmed in limestone with flat arch lintels having a keystone in the center. A stone balconet with a wrought iron railing interrupts the stone eave line at the center window which is topped by a rounded parapet in stone. The three bays on both sides of the entrance section have one-over-one double-hung windows with transoms that are trimmed in limestone and have flat arch lintels of limestone with center keystones.

The wings and end pavilions are symmetrical on both sides, each being three bays wide with one-over-one double-hung windows and transoms at the first and second floors. The wings have three barrel roof dormers. The end pavilions each have a central pedimented dormer. The center bay of windows in each end pavilion is trimmed in limestone with a flat arch lintel with a center keystone.

The west end of the building is connected to the Clinic Building but the east end retains its two bays of windows with barrel roof dormers above. Two tall brick chimneys project from the center of the roof.

The north elevation has a one story porch with an attached covered arcade across the width of the building. A carved stone half-medallion parapet marks the entrance. The porch roof is flat, serving as a terrace for the second floor. A greenhouse enclosure sits on a portion of the terrace. A newer brick addition extends through the roof in the center of the building. The fenestration in the end pavilions matches the south facade.

Main Hospital Building - 1917, 1957 – Albert Wood, Ford Motor Company, architect, Albert A. Albrecht, builder (1917); Albert Kahn Associates, architect (1957) - Contributing - The large main hospital building faces south and sits on top of a slight rise from West Grand Boulevard. The width of the building fills an entire block and is six stories tall. The building is anchored by an octagonal central tower that has a central light well. Symmetrical wings extend from the east and west sides of the tower and each is anchored by large pavilions that extend perpendicularly to the front and rear giving the footprint a wide H-shape.

A newer canopy supported by brick and stone piers projects from the entrance located in the center of the octagonal tower. The corners of the tower are marked by massive, multi-faceted brick piers. The front wall of the tower is five bays wide, each bay containing a column of single sash aluminum frame windows at the third through sixth floors. A brick pilaster separates the bays and a cast stone panel with a raised medallion is placed beneath each window. The top floor's windows are trimmed in limestone, the rectangular raised stone design on the sides of the windows also creating capitals for the brick pilasters. The same design is repeated on top of the massive brick piers which create the edge of a stone pediment above the central wall. A dentil molding runs along the pediment and there is a single raised wheel medallion in the center of the pediment. The wheel medallion is repeated in the stone panels between the windows. The angled sides of the tower are each three bays wide and repeat the window and pilaster treatment of the front. The stone parapet at the top of the wall is straight and has a dentil molding running along the top.

The wings extending from both sides of the central tower are each divided into three bay wide sections by the same massive multi-faceted brick piers as on the corners of the tower. There are two sets of three sections separated by a three-bay wide stone clad porch. Within each section there are three columns of windows at the first through sixth floors that are separated horizontally by brick piers and vertically by cast stone panels. The fourth floor windows are trimmed in limestone in a manner matching the sixth floor treatment on the tower. The fifth and sixth floors were added in 1957 but match the original building. The massive brick piers and brick pilasters continue above the stone trim above the fourth floor windows, the fifth floor windows sit in the top of the stone trim, and the stone trim treatment repeats at the top of the sixth floor windows. A dentil molding runs across the top of the stone parapet between the piers. The stone-clad porches have three double-wide openings at each floor that have been filled in with aluminum frame windows.

The pavilions that anchor the end of each wing extend perpendicularly nine bays to the front and to the rear. The fenestration and wall treatments are identical to the walls of the wings. Stone clad porches with windows in the openings extend across the front and back ends of the pavilions. The rear of the hospital building matches the front except for at the center tower where a six-story plain red brick addition connects the tower to the Clinic building.

The interior of the building has been altered numerous times over the years. The main lobby retains its original footprint but none of the finishes remain. Double-loaded corridors run out each wing from the lobby.

Clinic Building – 1955 – Benjamin L. Smith, Vorhees, Walker, Foley and Smith, architect; Colin McClean, interior designer; Horgan & Alexander, contractor; George A. Fuller, builder - Contributing - The seventeen-story tall Clinic Building has a rectangular footprint with a wing and stair tower extending to the east. The main part of the building is eleven bays wide and seventeen bays deep. The red brick walls are devoid of detail and all four elevations have one-over-one double-hung windows spaced equally across the wall at every floor. The top floor of the building is clad in limestone with narrow windows across each elevation. A concrete elevator shaft protrudes from the center of the roof. A 1971 stair and elevator tower addition extends to the east. It is the same height as the main building and is clad in smooth metal panels with casement windows. The stair and elevator tower has plain red brick walls and has a single column of windows on the east and north elevations.

Except for the auditorium on the ground floor, the interior of the building has been altered numerous times. A central corridor runs the length of the building on each floor. Other than the central corridor each floor plan varies as it is divided into doctor's offices, waiting rooms, exam rooms, and procedure rooms. The first floor auditorium still has its original blond oak and gumwood wall paneling and metal auditorium seating which has been reupholstered.

Benson Ford Education and Research Center – 1974 – Rossetti Associates, architect; Barton-Malow Company, contractor - Non-contributing - The seven-story tall Benson Ford Education and Research Center is attached to the north side of the Clinic Building. The concrete exterior is reminiscent of the Brutalist style. The walls of the first two floors are recessed, with large concrete columns regularly spaced along the walls to support the upper stories. The corners of the building are concave, creating recesses and contrasting to the solid corners of the building above. The first two floors have large fixed windows with thin mullions that span the width of the north and west elevations. On the north elevation fixed glass windows that are nearly flush with the walls span the width at the third through sixth floors. The top floor is a solid concrete wall that extends above the roof. The upper floors of the west elevation have metal screens matching the concrete wall color in the same size masonry openings as the north elevation windows. The east elevation has concrete walls on the upper stories except for a single column of windows in the corner stair.

Eleanor Clay Ford Pavilion – 1978, 1982 – Rossetti Associates, architect; Barton-Malow Company (1978), Darin & Armstrong (1982), contractors - Non-contributing - The seven-story tall Eleanor Clay Ford Pavilion is connected to the main hospital building in several locations. At the front it is attached on the west end of the original main hospital building, in line with the front walls of the wings. At the rear a rectangular footprint runs from the northwest corner of the west pavilion section to the west side of the Clinic Building. Courtyards are created around the east and west walls of the rear half of the west pavilion section. The addition touches the rear hospital wall halfway between the center tower and west pavilion, with light wells created behind the rear hospital wall. The addition is clad in a variety of materials including white metal panels, green metal panels, and red brick. The front wall is curved in the center at the top four floors and is supported by columns below. Bands of fixed windows with thick muntins extend across the facade at each floor. The other elevations have a variety of window styles and placements depending on the function and location.

West Pavilion – 1997, 2009 - Harley Ellis Deveroux, architect; Barton-Malow Company (1997); Auch Construction (2009), contractors - Non-contributing – The West Pavilion is a six-story tall wing attached to the west end of the Eleanor Clay Ford Pavilion. It has a mostly square footprint with cutouts at the corners and recessed center bays on the south and west sides. The first four floors were constructed in 1997 and the matching top two floors were added in 2009. The design echoes the elements and style of the main hospital building with thinner versions of the multi-sided piers at the corners, red brick walls and limestone banding and trim. The south facing main entrance is located at the center of the wing and has a one-story port cochere supported by limestone trimmed brick piers. A glass and aluminum curtain wall encloses the south side of the canopy. The first floor of the building is recessed behind an arcade of wide shallow arches. The second through sixth floors have double-hung windows separated by a large fixed sash in every bay on each floor. There are decorative panels and narrow limestone bands between the floors. A wide limestone band is located between the fourth and fifth floors and again across the entire parapet wall. The center section of the building is recessed and has a plain red brick wall with a row of windows on each floor that are separated in the middle with a white column.

The west and north elevations are similar to the south façade. The foundation wall is clad in limestone and the first floor has paired single-sash windows surrounded by limestone trim. The second through sixth floors have double-hung windows separated by large fixed sash. There are decorative limestone panels between the floors and a wide limestone band between the fourth and fifth floors reflecting the addition of the top two floors. The windows have limestone sills and the top of the walls is capped by a limestone clad parapet wall.

Power House – 1978,1982 – Rossetti Associates, architect; Barton-Malow Company (1978); Darin & Armstrong (1982), contractors - Non-contributing - The powerhouse has a rectangular footprint and is attached to the north end of the west wall of the Eleanor Clay Ford Pavilion. It is four to five stories tall and is clad in brick. Wall openings are limited to metal vents in a variety of locations. Two tall smokestacks protrude from the roof at the east end.

Clara Ford Nurses' Home – 1925 – Albert Kahn, architect; Misch Company, contractor - Contributing - The Georgian Revival style Clara Ford Nurses Home faces west toward what was originally a side street. The facade extends for an entire block and is comprised of a six-and-a-half story tall central building with a red tile covered hip roof. On both ends are slightly shorter perpendicular blocks that are nearly identical to each other and project three bays forward of the front facade and extend much farther to the rear creating a U-shaped floor plan. The foundation and first floor of the entire building is clad in limestone. Limestone trim is used extensively on the building and includes window trim, quoins reaching up the entire height of every corner, an entablature with dentil molding, and the balustrade running around the entire roof. Four massive brick chimneys protrude from near the center of the roof.

The central entrance is reached by a set of monumental stone steps with heavy stone railings. The double doors are surrounded by a carved limestone garland. A keystone above the door has the medical symbol on it. The entablature above the door supports a stone balustrade and two Corinthian pilasters that reach to the top of the third floor windows where there is an entablature with modillions supporting a broken rounded pediment. A broken pediment hood protrudes above the second floor windows. At the roof line a stone trimmed brick pediment features an ocular window surrounded by limestone trim and a carved limestone garland extending out both sides.

The entire building has paired one-over-one double-hung windows symmetrically arranged and equally spaced on every floor. The outer ends of the side blocks have limestone balustrades and each has a broken pediment over the center second floor windows. The north and south elevations are similar. The central section of the wall projects slightly which is highlighted by limestone quoins the height of the wall. The center windows at the second floor repeat the limestone balustrade and broken pediment decoration. The limestone entablature with modillions continues around the building at the base of a brick parapet wall that has sets of stone balusters.

The three walls facing the sunken courtyard have the same wall and window treatment as the front and side elevations, limestone cladding at the foundation and first floor and brick walls with limestone trim above. Full height wrought iron porches are located in the center of each wall.

The interior of the building retains some of its original spaces. The main lobby has a decorative plaster ceiling and carved wood panel walls. The first floor still has the original lounge imported from England with its ornate wood panel walls, plaster ceiling with carved wood beams, and stone fireplace.

Education Building – 1925 – Albert Kahn, architect; Misch Company, contractor - Contributing – The four story Education Building is positioned east of the Nurse's Home, just off the ends of the U; the two buildings are separated by a sunken garden. It is in the same Georgian Revival style, with the main entrance in the center of the north elevation accessed by a monumental stair. The basement and first floor walls are clad in limestone with red brick walls above. Limestone quoins extend the height of the walls at every corner. There is a limestone cornice with modillions at the base of the red brick parapet wall. A clay tile hip roof with round roof dormers protrudes above the parapet. The north entrance projects slightly. The double doors have limestone trim and a pronounced keystone in the lintel. Tall Corinthian pilasters run from the second floor to the limestone cornice. An arched window fills the wall between the pilasters. There is a limestone balustrade at the base of the window. An arched pediment with modillions spans the section of parapet wall above the columns. The six-over-six double-hung windows on both sides of the entrance at the first and second floors are trimmed in limestone. The upper windows have heavy limestone lintels. Stone medallions are placed in the wall above the windows.

The east and west sides of the building are seven bays wide; the base of the building has limestone clad walls. The central five bays have a set of three four-over-four double-hung windows at the ground floor. Beginning at the top of the limestone foundation, large arched windows extend up the height of the building. A stone balustrade fills the base of each window; two stone Ionic pilasters run from the top of the balustrade to stone arches at the top of the windows. The upper floor windows at each end are double-hung matching the north end windows and have flat stone lintels and stone medallions in the wall above each window.

The main lobby extends up all the floors with a marble staircase with decorative metal railings. The top floor of the building has a former gymnasium that doubled as an auditorium with a stage. The wood floors and open ceiling trusses remain. A balcony has been converted into a conference room using a glass wall; it overlooks the gymnasium space.

South Parking Deck – 1959 – Albert Kahn Associates, architect; Darin & Armstrong, contractor – Contributing – The six-story tall parking deck has an upside-down L-shaped footprint and is located on the east edge of campus next to the Lodge Freeway Service Drive. The structure is distinctive for the twisted concrete slabs with which its upper four levels are faced. The building has a vehicle entrance on the north end of the east elevation comprised of a double-wide opening to accommodate incoming and outgoing cars. The south elevation contains a second ground level vehicle entrance with separate openings for incoming and outgoing cars. The first floor walls are clad in red brick with tall single sash openings spaced regularly on the inside (west and south sides) of the L. There are two red-brick-clad stair towers, one for each section of the L, located on the west and south sides. The towers project one story above the flat roof of the structure. Floors two through five are faced with warped concrete panels stretching between each exposed concrete floor creating a screen. The twist direction alternates from floor to floor. The top level is open except for a metal guardrail at the edge. The flat roof extends out over the building and has a metal fascia.

North Parking Deck – 1965 – Albert Kahn Associates, architect; Darin & Armstrong, contractor – Non-contributing – The four-story parking deck closely resembles the south parking deck. It has a nearly square footprint which is comprised of two slightly offset rectangles. The building is located at the very northeast corner of the campus, at the intersection of Pallister Street and the Lodge Freeway Service Drive. The building has a vehicle entrance at the east elevation from the Lodge Freeway Service Drive. The first floor is slightly recessed and has red brick clad walls. The second through fourth floors have white warped concrete panels stretching between the exposed concrete floors creating a screen wall. The direction of the twists alternate from floor to floor. The structure does not have a roof as the top floor is used for parking and is surrounded by a metal guard rail at the edge. A central stair and elevator tower protrudes one story above the top floor.

Apartment Building – 1975 – Albert Kahn Associates, architect; Barton-Malow Company, contractor – Non-contributing – The twenty-one story tall apartment building has a rectangular footprint that runs parallel to Pallister Street on the north edge of campus. The entrance is in a concrete stair and elevator tower that is located in a recessed bay in the center of the building. Multi-sided concrete stair towers project from each end of the building. The first floor of the building is clad in concrete and has large recessed windows. Each floor is denoted by a thin concrete band running around the red brick building. Recessed doorwalls create balconies with metal railings running along the edge. The wall is capped by a concrete clad parapet. The concrete stair towers project one story above the flat roof.

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)

Architecture

Health/Medicine

Period of Significance

1915 - 1963

Significant Dates

1915

1921

1925

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Henry Ford

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

William Stratton, Stratton & Baldwin

Albert Wood, Ford Motor Company

Albert Kahn, Albert Kahn Associates

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1914 when construction began on the original hospital buildings until 1963, fifty years previous to when the nomination was prepared.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

Henry Ford Hospital is significant under criterion A, B and C at the local level of significance as a major Detroit hospital that began in 1914 when the expanding population of Detroit required additional hospital facilities. At its start it was unique in its staffing and billing practices. Through the years the hospital's doctors and scientists developed a number of innovative medical discoveries and practices, including a number of procedures that were the first performed in Detroit and Michigan. The hospital is associated with Henry Ford, founder of the Ford Motor Company. Henry Ford incorporated the hospital, was president of the board for most of his life, had a strong influence on how the hospital was run, and paid for its construction and initial operations. The buildings are significant for their architecture as one of the few remaining major Detroit hospitals established by the 1910s that still retains its historic buildings. The buildings were designed by a number of notable Detroit firms including Stratton and Baldwin; Albert Wood; and Albert Kahn Associates; and the New York firm of Vorhees, Walker, Foley and Smith. The main hospital building was one of Albert Wood's major works and was innovative for its room size, layout and design as a "hotel for sick people." The Clinic Building was named "Hospital of the Month" in *Modern Hospital* magazine in 1955.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

Henry Ford Hospital had its beginnings in 1909 with the incorporation of the Detroit General Hospital Association. The leader of the group, which included Henry Ford and a large number of prominent Detroit businessmen, was Dr. William Metcalf. He was a Harper Hospital surgeon, president of the Detroit Academy of Medicine in 1908, and Clara Ford's surgeon. Metcalf was a reformer and wanted to have his own hospital that would respond to Detroit's lack of hospital beds for the growing population. In 1909 Detroit only had six general hospitals with 725 beds (Painter, *Henry Ford Hospital*, p.13) to serve 465,000 people. Henry Ford, David Whitney and Frederick Alger donated \$90,000 to purchase twenty acres for the new hospital at West Grand Boulevard and Hamilton. The site was chosen for its proximity to four streetcar lines and the Belt Line and Milwaukee Junction manufacturing areas (Painter, 15). The group engaged architect William Stratton of Stratton and Baldwin to design the new hospital. Dr. Metcalf and William Stratton took two trips and visited the best and most modern hospitals in North America and Europe. Stratton designed the original hospital complex after a European model and construction began on the first seven buildings in 1912.

Despite collecting \$600,000 from over one hundred prominent donors, the Association soon realized that construction of the hospital would cost far more, three million dollars, and by the spring of 1914 they had reached a tentative agreement to turn over the property, including the half finished buildings, to the City of Detroit. Then on June 2, 1914, Henry Ford, who had been involved with the early organization efforts as chairman of the finance committee, but had left because of disagreements with the remainder of the board, offered to take over the property. Ford had considered taking it over earlier when he was solicited for additional funds but was possibly embarrassed into action when the *Detroit News* ran a story on the difficulties of the situation and publicly blamed Ford and the remainder of the finance committee by printing their names on the front page of the paper. The board quickly accepted Ford's offer to pay all of the donors back and complete the hospital, in exchange for him being free of any previous board decisions, including those regarding staffing and appointments.

The original seven buildings, which included a three-story service building; a power house; garage; three-story private patient building; surgical pavilion; and two other small buildings were completed according to Stratton's original design. During the winter of 1914-15 the mostly completed Service Building was used to house and treat 3,685 homeless and destitute men. These men had come to Detroit in response to Ford's offer of the "five-dollar day" but were not employable due to a lack of jobs or in some cases alcohol or drug addictions.

The initial six hospital staff members cared for the men with the Ford family covering their treatment and housing expenses.

Meanwhile Ford drew up new articles of incorporation for the hospital and appointed Dr. John N. E. Brown as Superintendent; Dr. Frank J. Sladen as the head of the Department of Medicine; and Dr. Angus McLean as head of Surgery. On October 1, 1915 Henry Ford Hospital officially opened its doors.

Like at Ford Motor Company, Henry Ford kept tight control of the initial policies and organizational set-up of the hospital. Although he turned the day-to-day operations over to his personal secretary at Ford Motor Company, Ernest Liebold, Mr. Ford required that his ideas be followed. At the outset he instituted two policies that were unlike other hospitals. The first was that doctors would be employed exclusively by the hospital and only those doctors could practice there. The common practice at the time was that doctors could practice at multiple hospitals. Having doctors directly employed by the hospital required Mr. Ford to pay salaries comparable to what doctors could earn in private practice with connections to several hospitals. The second policy created uniform costs for medical procedures; every person paid the same amount and was made aware of the costs up front. At the time other hospitals based a patient's costs on their ability to pay, providing charity care as needed. Mr. Ford believed this uniform fee structure would be able to provide dignified medical care to the middle class.

Mr. Ford personally recruited one of the hospital's most influential physicians, Frank J. Sladen. A graduate of Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Sladen began a private practice in Detroit in 1913. In 1915 Ford convinced Sladen to join his closed staff as chief of the medical division. Sladen was then trusted to recruit additional doctors. Relying on his Johns Hopkins education and connections he built a close-knit medical staff. He recruited another Johns Hopkins graduate, Dr. Roy Donaldson McClure, as surgeon-in-chief in 1916. The methods learned by these men at Johns Hopkins, along with other colleagues recruited from that institution, created a similar atmosphere of treatment practices, medical and scientific research, and teaching at Henry Ford Hospital. The first interns came to study in 1916, with five interns arriving in 1917. Unlike other hospitals, Henry Ford did not provide housing for interns, instead providing a monthly housing stipend. As a result Henry Ford Hospital became the first hospital in the country to accept married men as interns (Painter, 36).

In 1917 it was determined that a larger facility was required for the hospital instead of using the original expansion plans. Albert Wood, an architect from the Ford Motor Company, was asked to design a new hospital. Using the concept of a "hotel for patients" the new building was not to have wards, only private rooms with a private bath attached to each. Mr. Ford asked that the doctors be involved in the design of the rooms, insisting that the patient rooms be only as big as necessary. Model rooms were constructed until the proper room size and layout was achieved, and then the hospital building was designed based on the patient rooms.

In 1917 contractor Albert A. Albrecht began construction on a six-story central administration building with four-story patient wings. Before the new building could be completed World War I erupted, causing the hospital to close, as all of the staff volunteered for military service. In November 1918 Ford offered the incomplete hospital to the United States government for soldier care, and it became U.S. Army General Hospital Number 36 until November 1919 when it was returned to Ford. The new hospital building was finally completed in December 1921. In addition to the unique attached patient bathrooms the building featured forced air ventilation that eliminated typical hospital odors, and pneumatic tubing for chart distribution. The hospital grounds were designed by Jens Jensen, who created a park-like setting with broad lawns, walled fish ponds, trees, and shrubs, along with perennial and vegetable gardens.

Physicians were encouraged to continue their research and experiments in medical advancements. Because of this many physicians stayed at the hospital throughout their entire careers. Sladen remained in charge of the medical staff until his retirement in 1953 and remained associated with the hospital for an additional twenty years until his death in 1973. Dr. McClure worked at the hospital the remainder of his career, including the day of his death in 1951. This longevity also led to numerous discoveries including Dr. Sladen redesigning the standard patient exam table in the 1920s.

Detroit and Michigan firsts continued at the hospital through the 1920s. In 1922 the hospital purchased one of the first electrocardiograph machines in the country. In 1923 the nursery and maternity ward opened with an original bassinet design created by the experimental staff. In 1923 the department of Neuropsychiatry opened. It was headed by Dr. Adolf Meyer who was unique in not using physical restraints or isolation in the treatment of patients. That same year the Radiological Department was established by the second student in the field from Johns Hopkins.

In late 1923 or early 1924 the hospital took the unique step of having a central appointment desk to handle all doctor appointments and billings. Although the hospital had many innovations, the uniqueness sometimes marred its reputation. Locally the hospital was accused of "assembly-line medicine" and the closed staff and fee structure continued to be criticized by Detroit residents and doctors until 1925.

In 1923 the teaching aspect of the hospital was extended by the establishment of a nurse training program. Albert Kahn was engaged to design the Clara Ford Nurses Home and Education Building. The Home housed three hundred women and was separated from the Education Building by a sunken garden. The first class entered in June 1925.

During the Depression the number of patients decreased significantly. Three sections of the hospital were temporarily closed and work weeks were scaled back. When Henry Ford entered the hospital in 1933 for an emergency appendectomy he refused to remain in bed after surgery. His quicker than usual recovery time led to the discovery by hospital staff that early ambulation after surgery was beneficial for recovery. It took fifteen years for other hospitals to adopt the practice.

By 1940, the twentieth anniversary of the hospital, other Detroit hospitals had adopted the full-time staff, central appointments, uniform treatment fees, and eight hour nursing schedule that Henry Ford Hospital had pioneered.

Like World War I, World War II saw a large number of staff volunteer for military service. Unlike World War I the hospital remained private; however the war affected the hospital in other ways. The surgical pavilion windows were bricked closed to comply with blackout requirements, staff were trained in disaster and emergency procedures, and they contributed to accelerated medical research including burn treatment, using citric fruit pectin as a blood substitute, new cellophane IV tubing, and shock treatment. As a result of the war and returning injured soldiers, in 1945 the Physical Medicine division was established to provide prosthetics and physical therapy.

In 1947 the hospital established the Edsel B. Ford Institute for Medical Research to acknowledge the research work happening in the Biochemistry and Physics departments. In 1948, because of the six hundred percent increase in outpatient visits since 1922, planning began for a new clinic building. Benjamin L. Smith of the New York firm Vorhees, Walker, Foley and Smith was hired to design a new twenty-story wing behind the hospital to house outpatient clinics, operating suites, labs, a library, and kitchens. The new clinic building was reduced to seventeen stories and construction started in 1951. Horgan & Alexander were the contractors and George A. Fuller was the builder. The new building necessitated the demolition of the old surgical pavilion and the fish ponds. The clinic addition was augmented in 1957 by the addition of two floors to the patient wings of the main hospital building which was designed by Albert Kahn Associates based on the original hospital design and constructed by Bryant and Detwiler.

Beginning in 1953 the hospital began a series of international symposia hosted by hospital doctors and staff. These were held for ten years. The head of the hospital in 1955, Dr. Buerki, was one of the founding members of a six-clinic conference that, begun in 1955, was limited to Henry Ford Hospital and five other clinics, including the Mayo and Cleveland Clinics. Regular meetings allowed for information exchange and best practices sharing among the six participants. In 1956 the hospital performed the first open heart surgery in

Michigan to use total heart-lung bypass. In 1958 a live television broadcast of a surgical procedure was conducted. It was one of the first in the United States (Painter, 97).

In response to the need for more parking, in 1959 Albert Kahn Associates designed a new four-and-a-half-story parking garage near the northwest corner of the property. The building received a 1960 Excellent Design Award by the Detroit AIA. A matching garage was added to the north in 1965.

In 1966 the hospital opened Detroit's first coronary care unit, the largest in Michigan at the time. In 1975 Albert Kahn Associates designed a twenty-one-story apartment building on the north edge of the campus. The 191 apartments were available to trainees and their families.

After the 1967 Detroit riots, the hospital found that patients were less willing to come into the city for health care and that keeping the physician staff was more difficult. To combat negative effects the hospital was one of the founding members of the New Center Area Council, a neighborhood improvement organization founded in 1967. In 1968 the Edsel B. Ford Institute for Medical Research was replaced with the Edsel B. Ford Institute for Education and Research. It employed two to three hundred people.

In response to Detroit's increasing suburban population, in 1973 the first satellite clinic was opened in Troy. This was followed in 1974 by twin branch hospital buildings, one in Dearborn and one in West Bloomfield – both designed by Rossetti. At the main hospital Michigan's first renal transplant in a diabetic patient was performed.

In 1976 Michigan's first hospital-based full-body computed tomographic scanning center opened at the hospital. In 1977 an addition to the north side of the Clinic Building was completed to house the Research and Education Institute. In addition to research facilities the building contained classrooms, a staff dining room and a cafeteria. That same year outpatient visits exceeded one million, more than any other hospital in the country (Painter, 146). The Clinic Building was updated to accommodate the patients.

In 1980 a new five-story addition was constructed adjacent to the west edge of the campus. The Eleanor Clay Ford Pavilion housed operating rooms, emergency departments, intensive care and radiology. Between 1975 and 1981, in partnership with the City of Detroit and local neighborhood organizations, the hospital helped to develop Lexington Village to the north of the hospital campus.

By the hospital's seventieth anniversary in 1985, the campus was a 980-bed teaching hospital with ambulatory care and specialty center, as well as being a regional emergency and trauma center. That same year the hospital performed Detroit's first heart transplant and Michigan's first use of extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy to treat kidney stones.

The hospital continues to occupy all the buildings in its historic campus today. Throughout its history Henry Ford Hospital has pioneered patient care, health administration, scientific discovery and medical breakthroughs. The buildings comprising the main hospital campus tell the story of the hospital's early beginnings and its expansions throughout the twentieth century.

FORD FAMILY INVOLVEMENT

Although not involved on a day-to-day basis, there is no mistaking the imprint of Henry Ford and his family on the founding and continuing operation of Henry Ford Hospital. The Articles of Incorporation named Henry and Clara Ford, Edsel Ford and Ernest Liebold as the original four board members. Henry Ford was elected President and Chief Executive Officer, and Edsel Ford was the Vice President. Clara Ford took a strong interest in the nursing staff and it was at her urging that the nurse's residence and training program was instituted in 1925. Henry and Clara were both often at the hospital, in particular visiting the children who were patients. Clara attended every nursing school function until her death. Although Dr. Sladen handled the medical aspects of the hospital it was at Henry Ford's direction that the closed staff and uniform payment

systems were implemented. Ford also insisted that the hospital and grounds have a strict no smoking policy, just like Ford factories. Henry Ford was very concerned about the detrimental effects of tobacco and the no smoking policy was maintained in place until after his death in 1947.

Henry and Clara, in addition to discreetly paying the hospital bills for a large number of crippled children and some adults, yearly contributed whatever sum was required to make up the difference between the hospital income and operating expenses. This continued until the late-1930s when the hospital finally achieved Henry Ford's original goal of creating a self-sufficient operation (Ford, *Accomplishments of Fifty Years*, p. 5). Despite this the Ford family, Ford Motor Company and Ford Foundation continued donating large sums to the hospital.

The Ford family continued to hold positions on the board of directors throughout the hospital's history. Mrs. Edsel Ford (Eleanor Clay) served on the board for fifty-three years, the longest of any Ford family member. She chaired the board for many of those years. She took on Clara's dedication to the nursing program, attending every event and graduation. Benson and Henry II also served on the board after their father and grandfather's deaths. Benson Ford became the chair of the hospital board after his grandfather's death in 1947. He presided over the board during the construction of the Clinic Building. It was Benson's and Henry II's influence in the early 1970s that convinced the Ford Foundation to provide a grant of one hundred million dollars to fund the construction of the Benson Ford Education and Research Center among other improvements at the Detroit and satellite campuses. Both Henry II and Benson's wives, Anne McDonnell Ford and Edith McNaughton Ford, respectively, as well as their children and spouses served on the hospital board at various times until it was dissolved in 1990.

ARCHITECTURE

The Henry Ford Hospital campus is significant as one of the few remaining major Detroit general hospitals established in the first decade of the twentieth-century that still retains its historic buildings. In what is now called the Detroit Medical Center, Grace Hospital's 1898 Helen Newberry Nurse's Home (NR) is the only other nurse's home or school from that era remaining in Detroit. Grace Hospital's main building that was designed by Gordon Lloyd and constructed in the late 1800s has since been demolished. Harper Hospital's original 1884 building was demolished in the 1970s, and its 1893 Nursing School was demolished in 1958. Later nurses homes and schools constructed in 1913, 1922, and 1931 have all been demolished through urban renewal or new construction in the Detroit Medical Center. On the east side of Detroit, Jennings' Hospital constructed in 1930 is listed in the national register as part of the West Village Historic District. Detroit's Herman Kiefer Hospital for contagious diseases was constructed in 1911 by the City of Detroit and designed by George Mason. A 1928 expansion of that complex was designed by Albert Kahn.

The buildings at Henry Ford Hospital were designed by a number of notable Detroit firms including Stratton and Baldwin; Albert Wood; Albert Kahn Associates; and the New York firm of Vorhees, Walker, Foley and Smith. The main hospital building was one of Albert Wood's major works and was innovative for its room size, layout and design as a "hotel for sick people." The Clinic Building was named "Hospital of the Month" in *Modern Hospital* magazine in 1955. The 1959 parking garage won a 1960 Honor Award from the Detroit Chapter of the AIA and was featured in *Architectural Forum* that same year. Background on each architect or firm that designed various buildings follows.

William B. Stratton – Unit M – original hospital building – William Buck Stratton (1867-1938) was born in Ithaca, New York and graduated from Cornell University in 1881 with a B.S. in Architecture. He came to Detroit in 1893 and formed a firm with Frank C. Baldwin who was born in Galesburg, Illinois and completed his training in 1890 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Stratton and Baldwin was "the first firm in Michigan to be made up of men trained in American architectural schools" (Ferry, *Buildings of Detroit*, 184). Some of the firm's work includes the water tower at the Kalamazoo Asylum for the Insane (1895); the James Hamilton house, Detroit (1902); and the J. Sparling and Company store, Detroit (1906).

Both men were involved with the Society of Arts and Crafts. Stratton was the first vice president of the organization and Baldwin was elected the second president. Through the organization the pair met Mary Chase Perry (1867-1961) and Horace Caulkins, founders of Pewabic Pottery. It was through this association that Stratton and Baldwin designed the Pewabic Pottery's headquarters building on East Jefferson in Detroit in 1907. Stratton and Perry went on to marry in 1918 and Stratton designed three houses for them - the first in Detroit on West Warren in 1918 (demolished), the second on East Grand Boulevard, and the third on Three Mile Drive in Grosse Pointe in 1927.

After Baldwin's relocation from Detroit to Washington DC in 1911 Stratton continued his Detroit practice. Some of his later work included the Julian H. Harris House, Windmill Point, Grosse Pointe (1925), and the Edward S. Bennett House, Grosse Pointe (1932).

Albert G. Wood – Main Hospital Building – Albert Gardner Wood Jr. (1886-1973) was born in New York City and graduated from a Boston boy's school in 1900. Beginning in 1905 he trained as an apprentice with Augustus Warren Gould in Boston. He moved with Gould to Seattle and was a junior architect in the firm Gould and Champney from 1910 to 1912. He was in charge of the firm's Canadian office and was the Supervising Architect for the Hotel Vancouver for the Canadian Pacific Railway. He came to Detroit in 1913 to work with John Graham on the design of the power plant at the Ford Motor Company Highland Park Plant. He became an employee of Ford Motor Company and worked under the chief engineer W. B. Mayo on several Ford projects before transferring to the hospital as architect and chief of construction.

Wood designed the main hospital building in 1917 and oversaw its construction; including required military alterations during World War I. In 1919 Wood helped organize the Dearborn Realty and Construction Company with Henry, Clara and Edsel Ford. The company purchased and platted land near the Henry Ford and Son Tractor plant in Dearborn. Wood designed seven models of standardized house plans and the models were evenly distributed throughout the subdivision. Ford workers constructed the houses in an assembly-line fashion keeping the costs low. The houses were meant for Ford employees; however, purchase of the houses was open to anyone provided they allowed the Construction Company to maintain control over alterations to the house and would not sell it for seven years.

Wood also worked with the Fords on some of their personal projects including Fairlane, Edsel's Jefferson Avenue estate, Valley Farm, Christ Church rectory, and the Ford plant in Iron Mountain. He also worked closely with Henry Ford on his hydroelectric and rural plant developments. These include the Hamilton, Ohio hydroelectric plant and the early plants in Phoenix and Plymouth, Michigan. In 1930 he moved to Port Washington, Long Island, New York, where he designed furniture and practiced architecture.

Albert Kahn, Albert Kahn Associates – Clara Ford Nurses Home, Education Building, Addition to Main Hospital, Parking Structures, Apartment Building – Albert Kahn (1869-1942) was born in Germany and he moved with his family to Detroit in 1880. In 1885 to augment the family income, he took a job as an office boy for George D. Mason where he then became a draftsman. In 1891 he won an *American Architect* scholarship to study abroad for one year. After his return to Detroit he continued with Mason and Rice and worked on the Livingstone House (1893, demolished), and offices for Hiram Walker and Sons in Windsor, Ontario (1894). In 1896 Kahn formed his own firm in partnership with two other colleagues, George G. Nettleton and Alexander B. Trowbridge. For a year the three practiced under the name Nettleton, Kahn and Trowbridge until Trowbridge took the position of dean at the Cornell College of Architecture. The firm then became Nettleton and Kahn until Nettleton died in 1900. During this four year period Kahn worked on the original Children's Hospital Building (1896), Grace Hospital Nurse's Home (1898), and a library and gallery addition to the James Scripps home (1898, demolished). In 1900 George Mason worked with Kahn and they designed the Palms Apartment Building in 1901. The partnership was short-lived and ended in 1902.

Kahn's Detroit practice flourished and in 1903 he designed Temple Beth El and the Conservatory and Aquarium on Belle Isle. That same year Albert's brother Julius joined the firm as the chief engineer. The pair built the Engineering Building at the University of Michigan using concrete construction and the experience led

Julius to design a new system of concrete reinforcement. Julius then turned to manufacturing this new system and became president of the Trussed Concrete Steel Company in Youngstown, Ohio.

Although Albert Kahn designed numerous types of buildings he is most known for his innovative design work in industrial buildings. His first large scale project was a new plant for the Packard Motor Car Company in 1903. Although the first nine buildings were of mill construction that was typical at the time, in 1905 Kahn used his brother's system of reinforced concrete beginning in building number 10. This new system eliminated fire hazards and gave more clear space between columns. In 1907 Kahn utilized this new system in both the Grabowsky Power Wagon Company and the Chalmers Motor Car Company plants. Shortly thereafter Henry Ford hired Kahn to design his new Highland Park automobile plant. This plant was the first to use industrial steel sash in combination with the concrete frame (Ferry, *The Legacy of Albert Kahn*, 12). Although the first building opened in 1910, Kahn designed additional buildings for the site through 1918.

Throughout his career until his death in 1942, Kahn continued to design notable and innovative industrial buildings. Some of the key factories include Continental Motor Car Company, Detroit (1912), Dodge plant, Hamtramck (1913), additions to the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, Detroit (1912-19), Buick Motor Car Company, Flint (1919), Ford Motor Company Rouge Plant, Dearborn (1917-1925), Chrysler Plymouth Plant, Detroit (1928), Tractor Plant, Russia (1933), Chrysler Half-Ton Truck Plant, Warren (1938), Glenn L. Martin Company addition, Baltimore (1937), and the Chrysler Tank Arsenal, Warren (1941).

In addition to the industrial buildings Kahn designed a vast amount of commercial work. Beginning with office buildings in downtown Detroit such as the Grinnell Brothers Building (1908), the Palmer Office and Store building (1910), the National Theater (1910), and Detroit Trust Company (1915), Kahn then moved to the taller, and the similarly designed Kresge (1914) and Vinton (1917) buildings. His relationships with the auto companies resulted in a number of auto showrooms, including one for Packard in downtown Detroit in 1915, and one for Ford in New York City in 1917. Kahn's two most prominent commercial buildings are the Fisher Building (1927) and the General Motors Building (1922), both located in Detroit's New Center and designated as National Historic Landmarks.

Kahn's institutional works included a number of buildings at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor such as Hill Auditorium (1913), Natural Science Building (1917), and the General Library (1919), University Hospital (1920), Medical Building (1925), Angell Hall (1922), and Clements Library (1922). He also designed the Detroit Athletic Club (1915) and the Detroit Police Headquarters (1921).

Kahn's residential designs were only available to major clients and family. Building on his early work with Mason and Rice, Kahn designed estate houses for E. Chandler Walker (1905), himself (1907), George Booth (1907), Henry Joy (1908), John S. Newberry (1915), Edsel B. Ford (1926), and James Couzens (1928). The firm did not continue with residential work after Kahn's death.

Kahn's connection to Henry Ford is well-known and presumably began with the design of the Highland Park Plant about 1909. In about 1916 when design started for the main hospital building Kahn was already designing the River Rouge Plant, so it is not known why Ford's in-house architect Albert Wood was chosen to design the main hospital. In 1923 Albert Kahn designed the Clara Ford Nurses Home and Education Building which were constructed at the same time and separated by a sunken garden. Kahn's relationship with Ford continued until his death, and the successor firm, Albert Kahn Associates, continues to provide architectural and engineering services for Ford Motor Company and the hospital through the present. In 1957 Albert Kahn Associates designed the two story addition to the main hospital patient wings. Albert Kahn Associates designed the south parking garage in 1959 and the matching north garage in 1965. The south parking deck won a 1960 Honor Award from the Detroit Chapter of the AIA and was featured in *Architectural Forum* that same year. In 1975 the firm designed the twenty-one story apartment building on the north edge of the hospital campus.

Benjamin L. Smith, Vorhees, Walker, Foley & Smith – Clinic Building – Benjamin L. Smith (1906-c. 1975) was born in Chicago, attended the University of Illinois at Urbana, and graduated from the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts with a degree in Architecture in 1932. Presumably while in school he worked intermittently as a draftsman at a variety of Chicago architecture firms. From 1933 to 1937 he worked for the United States Government, first for the Department of the Interior and then Department of Treasury. In 1937 he joined Vorhees, Gmelin and Walker in New York City. By 1945 he had become a partner in the firm and held architectural licenses in twenty-three states, including Michigan. Some of his notable works done while at the firm include the Firestone Research Laboratory, Akron, Ohio (1944); Union Square Savings Bank, New York City (1950); Ford Research and Engineering Center, Dearborn (1954); Henry Ford Hospital Clinic (1955); Sinai Hospital, Baltimore (1956); Prudential Insurance Company Headquarters, Newark, New Jersey (1960); Caterpillar Technical Center, Peoria, Illinois (1961); and the Cooper Union School of Engineering, New York City (1961). Both the Ford Research Center and Henry Ford Hospital Clinic won awards from publications in their respective industries. Smith retired from the firm in 1966.

Vorhees, Walker, Foley & Smith (now known as HLW International) began in 1885 when Cyrus L.W. Eidlitz (son of AIA founder Leopold Eidlitz) began his practice of architecture in New York City and began a long relationship with the New York Telephone Company. In 1900 Eidlitz brought in structural engineer Andrew C. McKenzie as a partner and the firm name became Eidlitz and McKenzie. In addition to telephone buildings the firm is responsible for the New York Times Building constructed between 1900 and 1909. In 1910 Eidlitz left and the firm was renamed McKenzie, Voorhees and Gmelin. In addition to the New York Telephone Building which was constructed between 1910 and 1919, the office designed Western Electric laboratories in 1922, South Brooklyn Savings Bank and the Brooklyn Municipal Building, both in 1924. In 1926 the firm name changed to Vorhees, Gmelin and Walker after Andrew McKenzie passed away and architect Ralph T. Walker became a partner. Over the next fourteen years the firm was responsible for several New York City skyscrapers including the Barclay-Vessey Building; Western Union Building; Salvation Army Headquarters; and the Irving Trust Headquarters. In the 1930s the firm also worked on the 1933 Century of Progress International Exposition in Chicago and the 1939 New York World's Fair. In 1940 the firm name changed to reflect the addition of partners Max H. Foley and Perry Coke Smith. Vorhees, Walker, Foley and Smith designed the first phase of the Murray Hill, New Jersey Bell Telephone Laboratories in 1941. The firm also designed the Argonne National Laboratory in Lemont, Illinois and the Savannah River Plant in Aiken, South Carolina. The firm name changed next in 1955 to Vorhees, Walker, Smith and Smith to reflect the departure of Foley and the partnership of Benjamin L. Smith. Between 1959 and 1968 the firm name changed an additional three times, becoming Haines, Lunberg and Waehler in 1968 and now known as HLW International. Some of the firm's work after 1955 included the School of Engineering at Columbia University; Goddard Space Center for NASA; and the Stony Brook University Campus.

Rossetti Associates – Benson Ford Education and Research Center, Eleanor Clay Ford Pavilion, Powerhouse – Founded in the 1970s by Gino Rosetti, the suburban Detroit firm specializes in hospitals, sports facilities and urban development. In addition to their work at Henry Ford Hospital the firm has worked on the Washington Boulevard Plaza, Detroit (demolished); Palace Sports Arena, United States Tennis Association facility, Ford Field, Orchestra Place, and the Beijing Olympic Plaza.

Harley, Ellis, Devereaux – West Pavilion – Born in Canada, Alvin Harley (1884-1976) arrived in Detroit in 1903 and worked for Albert Kahn for two years before working for George D. Mason in 1905. There he met Norman Atcheson (1876-1938) and the pair formed their own firm Harley and Atcheson in 1908. The firm's early work primarily consisted of large residences for Detroit's industrial elite such as Hugh Chalmers. In 1933 Harley formed a new firm with Harold Ellington (1886 -1964). Ellington was a native of Chicago and had come to Detroit in 1912. Before joining with Harley he practiced with William Weston until Weston's death in 1932 and the pair designed the Wardell Hotel, the Ditzler Color Company, and the Metropolitan Building. Harley and Ellington began working for Stroh Brewery and Goebel Brewing and expanded their practice nationwide with the addition of cemetery and mausoleum work. The pair served as presidents of their respective professional societies, AIA of Detroit and the Engineering Society of Detroit. In 1943 Detroit native Clarence Day (1888 -1968) joined the firm, creating Harley, Ellington and Day. The trio had already collaborated to

design the Rackham Building, and went on to design war housing projects, the General Services Building at University of Michigan, Veterans Memorial Hall in Detroit's Civic Center, and the City-County Building. After the retirement of Harley, Ellington and Day, the firm changed names several times over the next forty years. The firm continued with its work with civic projects and schools and became Harley Ellis Devereaux in 2006.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Wood, Albert. "Letter to E. G. Liepold" December 5, 1951. Conrad E. Lam Archives, Henry Ford Health System.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): n/a

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 34
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | <u>17</u> | <u>328360</u> | <u>4692750</u> | 3 | <u>17</u> | <u>328145</u> | <u>4692240</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | <u>17</u> | <u>328510</u> | <u>4692390</u> | 4 | <u>17</u> | <u>328000</u> | <u>4692600</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

Part of ¼ Section 55 of the ten thousand acre tract described as: beginning at the intersection of the centerline of vacated Bethune Street; 60 feet wide, with the Westerly line of the John C. Lodge Expressway West Service Drive, formerly Hamilton Avenue, said point of beginning being 50 feet Westerly and 20 feet Southerly of the Southeast corner of Irving Place Subdivision, as recorded in Liber 11, Page 5 of Plats, Wayne County Records; thence from this point of beginning South 63 degrees 06 minutes 20 seconds West 330 feet parallel to the Southerly line of said Irving Place Subdivision along the center line of vacated Bethune Street, 60 feet wide; then North 26 degrees 33 minutes 27 seconds West, 30 feet parallel to the East line of said Irving Place Subdivision; thence South 63 degrees 06 minutes 20 seconds west, 570 feet along the north line of vacated Bethune Street, said line also being the North line of a 10 foot wide alley in Irving Place Subdivision; thence South 26 degrees 33 minutes 27 seconds east, 967.28 feet along the East line of Byron Street, 60 feet wide, thence North 63 degrees 08 minutes 30 seconds East, 900 feet along the North line of West Grand Boulevard; then North 26 degrees 33 minutes 27 seconds west, 937.33 feet along the West line of the John C. Lodge Expressway West Service Drive to the point of beginning.

ALSO,

Parts of Lots 7 through 21 of Lothrop and Duffield Boulevard Park Subdivision, as recorded in Liber 28, Page 1 of Plats, Wayne County Records more particularly described as: the easterly 46 feet of Lots 7 through 10 inclusive; the easterly 100 feet of Lots 11, 12, and 13; the easterly 100 feet of the northerly 3 feet of Lot 14; the easterly 46 feet of the south 32 feet of Lot 14 and the easterly 46 feet of the south 32 feet of Lot 14 and the easterly 46 feet of Lots 15 through 21 inclusive.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The district is the entire campus presently used as Henry Ford Hospital.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kristine M. Kidorf
organization Kidorf Preservation Consulting date February 2013

Henry Ford Hospital
Name of Property

Wayne County, MI
County and State

street & number 451 E. Ferry Street telephone 313-300-9376

city or town Detroit state MI zip code 48202

e-mail kristine@kidorfpreservationconsulting.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Henry Ford Hospital

City or Vicinity: Detroit

County: Wayne State: MI

Photographer: Henry Ford Health Systems

Date Photographed: 2002

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Aerial view, looking north at hospital campus.
MI_Wayne County_Henry Ford Hospital_0001

1 of 16.

Name of Property: Henry Ford Hospital

City or Vicinity: Detroit

County: Wayne State: MI

Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf

Date Photographed: January 5, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking northeast at main hospital building from West Grand
Boulevard. MI_Wayne County_Henry Ford Hospital_0002

2 of 16.

Name of Property: Henry Ford Hospital

City or Vicinity: Detroit

County: Wayne State: MI

Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf

Date Photographed: January 5, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking north at main hospital entrance.
MI_Wayne County_Henry Ford Hospital_0003

3 of _16_.

Name of Property: Henry Ford Hospital

City or Vicinity: Detroit

County: Wayne State: MI

Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf

Date Photographed: January 5, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking north at main hospital building from Lincoln Street.
MI_Wayne County_Henry Ford Hospital_0004

4 of _16_.

Name of Property: Henry Ford Hospital

City or Vicinity: Detroit

County: Wayne State: MI

Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf

Date Photographed: January 5, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking west at main hospital campus.
MI_Wayne County_Henry Ford Hospital_0005

5 of _16_.

Name of Property: Henry Ford Hospital

City or Vicinity: Detroit

County: Wayne State: MI

Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf

Date Photographed: January 5, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking south at hospital complex from Lodge Freeway Service Drive.
MI_Wayne County_Henry Ford Hospital_0006

6 of _16_.

Name of Property: Henry Ford Hospital
City or Vicinity: Detroit
County: Wayne State: MI

Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf

Date Photographed: January 5, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking southeast at hospital complex.
MI_Wayne County_Henry Ford Hospital_0007

7 of _16__.

Name of Property: Henry Ford Hospital
City or Vicinity: Detroit
County: Wayne State: MI

Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf

Date Photographed: January 5, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking east at Clara Ford Nurse's Home.
MI_Wayne County_Henry Ford Hospital_0008

8 of _16__.

Name of Property: Henry Ford Hospital
City or Vicinity: Detroit
County: Wayne State: MI

Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf

Date Photographed: January 5, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking northeast at hospital complex.
MI_Wayne County_Henry Ford Hospital_0009

9 of _16__.

Name of Property: Henry Ford Hospital
City or Vicinity: Detroit
County: Wayne State: MI

Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf

Date Photographed: January 5, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Entrance detail, Clara Ford Nurse's Home.
MI_Wayne County_Henry Ford Hospital_0010

10 of _16__.

Name of Property: Henry Ford Hospital
City or Vicinity: Detroit
County: Wayne State: MI

Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf

Date Photographed: January 5, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking southeast at Clara Ford Nurse's Home.
MI_Wayne County_Henry Ford Hospital_0011

11 of _16__.

Name of Property: Henry Ford Hospital
City or Vicinity: Detroit
County: Wayne State: MI

Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf

Date Photographed: January 5, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking south at Education Building and Clara Ford Nurse's Home.
MI_Wayne County_Henry Ford Hospital_0012

12 of _16__.

Name of Property: Henry Ford Hospital
City or Vicinity: Detroit
County: Wayne State: MI

Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf

Date Photographed: August 24, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Lounge on first floor of Clara Ford Nurse's Home.
MI_Wayne County_Henry Ford Hospital_0013

13 of _16__.

Name of Property: Henry Ford Hospital
City or Vicinity: Detroit
County: Wayne State: MI

Henry Ford Hospital
Name of Property

Wayne County, MI
County and State

Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf

Date Photographed: January 5, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking south at M Unit.
MI_Wayne County_Henry Ford Hospital_0014

14 of _16_.

Name of Property: Henry Ford Hospital

City or Vicinity: Detroit

County: Wayne State: MI

Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf

Date Photographed: January 5, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking west at Benson Ford Research and Education Center, the
Education Building, and Clara Ford Nurses Home. MI_Wayne County_Henry Ford Hospital_0015

15 of _16_.

Name of Property: Henry Ford Hospital

City or Vicinity: Detroit

County: Wayne State: MI

Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf

Date Photographed: January 5, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking west at south parking garage.
MI_Wayne County_Henry Ford Hospital_0016

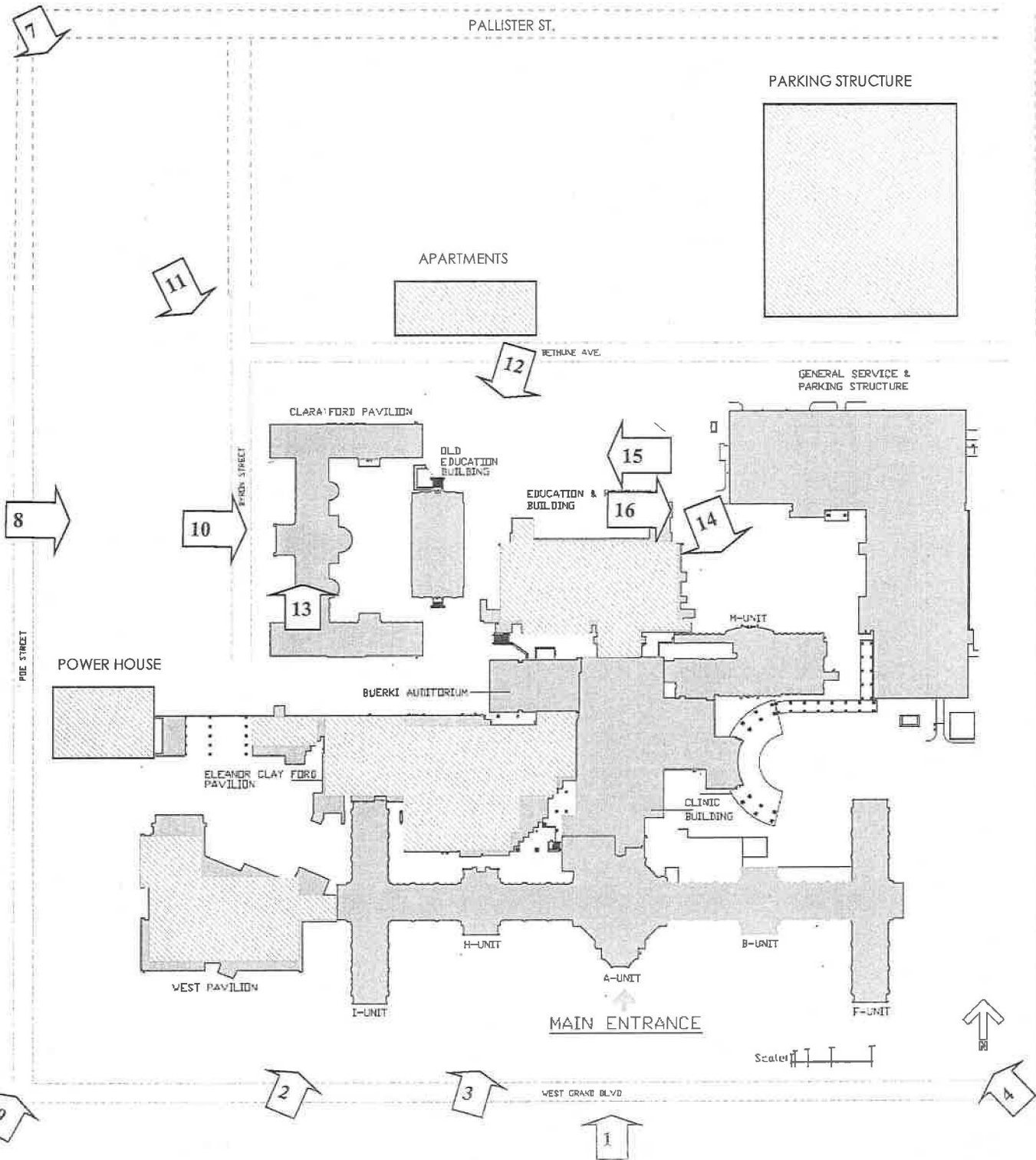
16 of _16_.

Property Owner:

name William E. Mazzara, AIA, Director, Facilities Design and Construction, Henry Ford Health Systems
street & number One Ford Place, Suite 4a telephone 313-874-4569
city or town Detroit state MI zip code 48202

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



**HENRY FORD HOSPITAL
WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN
SKETCH MAP/PHOTO KEY**

JANUARY 2013

 - NON-CONTRIBUTING





Henry Ford Hospital

ONE WAY





Henry Ford
Hospital

Henry Ford
Hospital



Henry Ford
Hospital

HOME OF THE
HENRY FORD
MEDICAL
GROUP

ONEWAY









LIQUOR
875
5555
PHARMACY

Strong Memorial Hospital

NO LEFT TURN

NO LEFT TURN

Strong Memorial Hospital
Chestnut
Chestnut
Chestnut

STREETS

STREETS

STOP



Handicapped
Entrance
←

CLARA
THIRD
PAVILION

D.F.B.
CORNER











ONE WAY
DO NOT
ENTER

NO PARKING
EXCEPT
FOR
ONE WAY

NO PARKING
EXCEPT
FOR
ONE WAY





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Ford, Henry, Hospital

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MICHIGAN, Wayne

DATE RECEIVED: 7/19/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/19/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/03/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/04/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000671

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9.4.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



STATE OF MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN STATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR



SCOTT WOOSLEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

June 10, 2013

Ms. Carol Shull, Interim Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is a national register nomination form for the Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan. This property is being submitted for listing in the national register. No written comments concerning this nomination were submitted to us prior to the submission of the nomination to you.

Questions concerning this nomination should be addressed to Robert O. Christensen, national register coordinator, by phone at 517/335-2719 or email at christensenr@michigan.gov.

Sincerely yours,

Brian D. Conway
State Historic Preservation Officer

State Historic Preservation Office

Michigan Library and Historical Center • 702 West Kalamazoo Street • P.O. Box 30740 Lansing, Michigan 48909-8240
michigan.gov/shpo • 517.373.1630 • FAX 517.335.0348 • TTY 800.382.4568