ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BULDING SURVEY

NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES BUILDING NO. 38-H

LOCATION:

UTM references:
Zone 16 T
431003.64 m E
4684312.46 m N

Building No. 38-H
B Street
Great Lakes, IL 60088

PRESENT OWNER:
Naval Station Great Lakes

FORMER OWNERS:
N/A

PRESENT USE:
Vacant

Note: This building has been referred to by several different names over the course of its history. It was built as the Dependents Hospital and has been used as a Blood Bank, Personnel Administration and Support Services Office (PASS), Drug Screening Laboratory, Navy Medical Command, Northeast Region and Office of Medical/Dental Affairs. It is currently referred to as Building No. 38-H. For the purposes of this report, it will be referred to as Building No. 38-H, the Dependents Hospital.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Constructed between 1944 and 1946, Building No. 38-H is reflective of the growth and evolution of the Great Lakes Naval Station, originally established in 1904. Operating continuously except for a short two year period during the Great Depression, the campus served the needs of large numbers of servicemen and personnel during World War I and World War II, expanding multiple times during its history to accommodate swelling numbers of draftees and recruits, to provide modern amenities for the servicemen and personnel, and to keep pace with technological and functional advancements in training. During World War II alone, the station trained over one million sailors, a third of the United States' naval force. Building No. 38-H was a direct outgrowth of these series of expansions, constructed in the wake of World War II to serve the needs of growing numbers of officers, personnel, and their families. It was one of the first post-war medical facilities constructed at the naval station and one of six hospitals throughout the nation for dependents of Navy personnel. As much of the historic campus in Hospitalside

surrounding Building No. 38-H has been lost over time, the building has become one of the last visual reminders of the legacy of the Great Lakes Naval Station and its dramatic growth during the mid-twentieth century in response to its pivotal role in providing training and support to servicemen of the era.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. PHYSICAL HISTORY

1. Date of construction: 1944–1946

2. Architect: Constructed through the Department of Public Works, U.S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois

3. Original and subsequent owners: Naval Station Great Lakes

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Department of Public Works, U.S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois

5. Original plans and construction: 1944 floor plans (labeled as Naval Hospital Dependents Hospital Alternate "A"). These plans, along with the 1985 and 2002 floor plans, are attached.

6. Alterations and additions: In 1950, fire escapes were added to the west elevation of the primary wing. In 1961 a tunnel was completed to the Naval Hospital, which was constructed in 1960. Exterior painting and repairs was completed in 1966. By 1972, the second and third floors had become a Drug Screening Lab and by 1974, the basement contained a blood bank. In 1983, the entire building became a Drug Screening Lab and multiple changes occurred to the building, including the removal of basement, first- and second-story windows and doors; the demolition of interior walls; and the addition of fluorescent lighting and dropped ceilings. In 1985, the third-story windows were removed. In 1995 the elevator was rehabilitated and in 2003 additional interior walls were reconfigured to their current configuration.

B. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Great Lakes Naval Station, located in North Chicago, Illinois, was established in 1904 by President Theodore Roosevelt and dedicated in 1911 by President William Howard Taft (Slaton 1985: 2). Its establishment was primarily due to the efforts of Illinois Congressman George Edmund Foss, who was a key player in the passage of a provision of the Naval Appropriation Act of July 1, 1902, which allowed the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board to select a site for the establishment of a training site on the Great Lakes. Through the efforts of Foss and the Chicago Merchants' Club, a site near Lake Bluff, Illinois, was selected and approved by President Roosevelt (Slaton 1985: 8:1). The thirty-nine original buildings were designed by Chicago architect Jarvis Hunt, nephew of Richard Morris Hunt. Construction cost nearly $3.5 million and was supervised by Captain Albert R. Ross, USN. The original training station was designed to be a self-contained community, with links to Chicago and nearby suburbs via the railroad. The station was designed so that buildings are grouped around central communal areas. The six building groups are Administration Group, Main Training Group, Receiving Dormitories Group,

Brick Row Group, Hospitalside, and Lakeshore Facilities. Buildings are of the Classical Revival or Federal architectural styles and constructed of red brick with symmetrical elevations. The use of terra cotta for ornamentation is prevalent throughout the original campus. These designs followed the national trends for government buildings during the early twentieth century (Slaton 1985: 81-8:6).

The property greatly expanded during World War I due to the large numbers of volunteers and draftees and the property expanded from 167 acres to over 1,200 acres. Twenty-five percent of the nation's naval forces during the war were trained at Great Lakes Naval Station. Over 400 buildings, both temporary and permanent, were constructed during this period; many were dismantled and sold after the war. The onset of the Great Depression brought about the partial closure of the naval station on July 1, 1933, when it was placed on maintenance status. However, this closure was short-lived and by July 1, 1935, it reopened and buildings that had fallen into disrepair were restored. By 1936, 1,200 men were residents (Slaton 1985: 8:1-8:2).

During World War II, Great Lakes Naval Station again expanded to accommodate the large number of recruits. By 1941, when the United States officially entered the war, over 100,000 people were in residence. The station trained over one million sailors, a third of the United States' naval force. After the war, many of the temporary buildings were demolished as the station's size again shrank, but a number of buildings were retained and permanently incorporated into the station (Slaton 1985: 8:3).

During the early years of the Cold War, permanent family housing was established at Great Lakes Naval Training Center, encompassing World War II Camps McDonough, Decatur, Hull, and Dalghren. With the start of the Korean War, the training center again grew to near its capacity during World War II and again during the Vietnam War in the 1960s and 1970s. A new Gunner's Mate School began operating in 1954, and new facilities were completed in the 1960s. They included barracks, mess halls, classrooms and staff offices. Additional family housing was also created during the 1970s as the naval force continued to grow. Many World War II facilities were replaced during the 1980s, and new training and personnel facilities were also completed throughout the station. Throughout the 1990s, the naval training center was the largest in the nation, with many of the Cold War-era buildings being replaced with new facilities during this period. In 2003, the Naval Service Training Command was established at Great Lakes, which aligned all Navy enlisted and officer training programs, which trained more than 50,000 each year, and is currently the only naval training center in the nation (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. 2013: 19-21).

Because Great Lakes Naval Station did not close after World War II, Building No. 38-H, the Dependents Hospital, was completed and opened on December 18, 1945, to serve the needs of the families of officers and enlisted personnel of the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard under the direction of the Officer in Charge, Captain L.M. Harris (*Great Lakes Bulletin* 1946). It was one of the first post-war medical facilities constructed at the naval station and one of six hospitals throughout the nation for dependents of Navy personnel. Located adjacent to the original naval hospital building, it was designed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks Public Works Department in Hospitalside (Bureau of Yards and Docks 1944). Designed in the Classical Revival style to match that of the naval hospital, it was one of two designs for the building, the other following the more modern plans for military hospitals of the post-war period (Bureau of Yards and Docks 1944). Of note is the large lobby known as the Roosevelt Room, which provided a comfortable space for families. At the time of its opening, the hospital had a capacity of 100 beds for patients and 121 bassinets for children (*Great Lakes Bulletin* 1946).

When the hospital opened in 1945, the Pediatric Department, Outpatient Clinic, and Medical Department were housed on the first floor, the Obstetrical Department on the second floor, and the Surgical Department on the third floor (Bureau of Yards and Docks 1944). The Physical Therapy department opened in the basement in January 1946, utilizing applications of heat, massage and exercise as the primary means of therapy (*Great Lakes Bulletin* 1947). The bridge to the original naval hospital building is also original to the structure (Bureau of Yards and Docks 1944). Soon after the building opened, in 1946, the basement stairway and ramp were enclosed along the east elevation (Public Works Department 1946).

In 1950 fire escapes were added to the west elevation of the main wing as a precautionary measure (*Great Lakes Bulletin* 1950; Public Works Department 1950). By 1952, the Pediatric Clinic had moved to the basement, which also housed occupational therapy, hydrotherapy and physical therapy rooms, optical and allergy clinics, an exercise room, refraction surgery room and doctors' offices (Public Works Department 1952). The building also housed an ear, nose and throat clinic and a dermatology clinic (*Great Lakes Bulletin* 1952). A nursery was also added to the second floor obstetrics department, which had overseen the birth of more than 6600 babies since the hospital's opening in 1945 (Public Works Department 1956; *Great Lakes Bulletin* 1952). After the new naval hospital building was completed in 1960, a tunnel was constructed in 1961 that connected the two buildings (Bureau of Yards and Docks 1961). Dependents were now beginning to be treated at the new naval hospital (*Great Lakes Bulletin* 1961b). While the building was still used for medical purposes during the 1960s, it was slowly being converted to other uses, such as the Children's Waiting Room, which opened in the basement to care for preschool aged children while their parents were receiving medical care. The Children's Waiting Room was relocated in 1971 (*Great Lakes Bulletin* 1961a, 1971).

In 1972, the drug screening laboratory encompassed the second floor of the building, and by 1974 a blood bank was housed in the basement and first floor of the north wing and a portion of the first floor of the connector wing (Department of Public Works 1972, 1974). It was during the 1980s, however, that the majority of the large-scale changes occurred to Building No. 38-H. By 1978, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale had an office in the building, where it offered classes through the Hospital Corps School (*Great Lakes Bulletin* 1978). In 1983, the entire building became known as the Drug Screening Laboratory. The basement, first- and second-story windows were removed and replaced with aluminum sashes. Drop ceilings with florescent lights were added to the interior in 1984 and several interior walls were demolished in the basement (Department of Public Works 1983). Between 1985 and 1986 the original windows along the third floor were also removed and replaced with aluminum sashes. In 1983, the Navy Medical Command, Northeast Region (NAVMEDCOM NEREG) was also headquartered in Building No. 38-H as the Office of Medical/Dental Affairs. It oversaw all Navy medical and dental facilities in 19 states, from Missouri to Maine. The office had a staff of 23 enlisted and 54 civilian personnel (Navy Medical Command, Northeast Region). In 1989, NAVMEDCOM NEREG was disestablished due to a major reorganization of the Navy's medical department. Military command of all naval medical and dental facilities was integrated into the line shore establishment chain of command. However, a Healthcare Support Office, the predecessor to the Naval Health Clinic, remained at Great Lakes Naval Station.

The 1990s and early twenty-first century also brought changes to the building, as well as all of Hospitalside; the majority of the buildings at Hospitalside have been demolished. In 1995 the elevator was rehabilitated (Department of Public Works 1995). In 2003 the interior of the building was changed again to its current configuration (Bureau of Public Works 2003). In 2010 the Captain James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center opened on the campus of the North

Chicago Veteran's Administration Medical Center. It combined the Naval Health Clinic located at Great Lakes Naval Station and the North Chicago VAMC into the first fully integrated health care center between the Veterans' Administration and the Department of Defense (Naval Station Great Lakes 2015). The building remained a drug laboratory but was vacated circa 2013. Building No. 38-H is currently used for local Federal Bureau of Investigation training (Personal communication with Homer Benavides October 27, 2015).

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL/ENGINEERING INFORMATION

A. General Statement
Building No. 38-H is a three-story, brick, H-shaped building with a basement and flat roof. The north wing is comprised of one story, while the connector is comprised of two stories. Office and lab space are located throughout, with a small lobby area located near the primary entry. Exterior ornament is comprised of Classical Revival details such as quoins, flat arches, keystones, and a classical primary entry surround. Several basement and third-floor windows have been enclosed and the metal vents located along the cornice have been removed.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall Dimensions
The south elevation is approximately 159 ft long and fronts B Street; the east elevation is approximately 146 ft 3 inches long and fronts an asphalt drive; the north elevation is approximately 159 ft long and fronts an asphalt drive; and the west elevation is approximately 146 ft 3 inches long and fronts an asphalt parking lot; the wings along the west elevation also form the northern, eastern and southern boundaries of a courtyard.

2. Foundation
Concrete

3. Walls
The exterior walls are brick veneer set over glazed tile block. The brick is set in common bond.

4. Structural System, framing
Masonry and steel

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads
The primary entrance on the south elevation opens onto a concrete stoop with poured concrete steps leading up from the sidewalk along the road. A basement secondary entry located at the southern corner of the east elevation of the connector opens onto a concrete stoop that connects to the asphalt drive; an additional secondary entry located just north of this basement entry opens onto a concrete loading dock sheltered beneath a flat metal roof. Another secondary basement entry located at the northern corner of the east elevation of the connector opens onto a concrete stoop that connects to the asphalt drive. A secondary entry that opens onto a concrete stoop is located at the center of the east elevation of the north wing. A basement entry located

at the eastern corner of the north elevation of the north wing opens onto concrete steps that lead up to a concrete sidewalk. Another secondary entry is located at the center of the west elevation of the north wing and opens onto a concrete ramp. A basement entry opens onto concrete steps located at the western corner of the south elevation of the north wing; an additional secondary basement entry located at the eastern corner opens into the courtyard created by the various wings of the building. Another basement entry opens onto a concrete sidewalk that leads into the courtyard; this entry is located at the eastern corner of the north elevation of the main wing. An additional basement entry is located at the western corner of the north elevation of the main wing and opens onto concrete steps that lead up into the courtyard. Another secondary entry located at the center of the west elevation of the main wing opens onto concrete steps.

A large metal staircase providing roof access to the north wing and connector is attached to the eastern half of the south elevation of the north wing. A metal fire escape is attached to the west elevation of the main wing. Secondary entries located at the center of the second and third stories open onto the fire escape.

6. Chimneys
None

7. Openings

a. Doorways and Doors
The primary entry is located along B Street, at the center of the façade. It consists of paired glass and aluminum doors set below a transom window with the building number, “38H” engraved into the center. The doors and transom window are set into a classical surround. Secondary entries are comprised of aluminum and glass doors, metal doors with a single light, and flush metal doors. The primary doors are replacements, as are all aluminum and glass doors.

b. Windows and shutters
Originally window openings exhibited an eight-over-one, double-hung wood sash, but all have since been replaced. All windows exhibit a one-over-one, double-hung metal sash; some north, east, and west elevation windows are set behind tripartite metal screens. Almost all windows are set in groups of three, with the center window slightly narrower than the outer windows in each grouping. Glass block windows are located along the enclosed basement steps and ramp along the east elevation.

Basement windows at the western corner of the façade have been enclosed with brick, as well as several along the third floor of the north elevation. A second-story window along the east elevation of the entry pavilion has also been enclosed.

8. Roof
    a. Shape, covering
    Flat, built up asphalt

    b. Cornice, eaves
    The cornice is comprised of limestone.

    c. Dormers, cupolas, towers
    A rectangular pavilion extends from the roof at the junction of the main wing and connector. It houses the elevator shaft and provides roof access.

9. Decorative Features
    Exterior ornamentation is comprised of elements of the Classical Revival style. This ornamentation is located primarily along the façade and comprised of quoins, flat arches, keystones and a Classical entry surround. A sign engraved with "Navy Drug Screening Laboratory" above the words "Defense Health Agency" is located above the entry and within the surround. A limestone water table runs the perimeter of the building and a limestone cornice runs along the façade, east, and west elevations.

C. Description of Interior

1. Floor Plans
    The interior of the first floor features a small entry foyer that leads to a corridor running east–west through the main wing with offices located on either side. Two original shared bathrooms remain along the south side of this corridor. A large office that was originally part of the lobby/waiting room is located at the eastern corner of the first floor. The foyer also leads to a north–south corridor that runs through the connector to the north wing. Office spaces are also located along either side of this corridor, as well as the primary stairwell, secondary stairwell, elevator and bathrooms. A secondary stairway leading to the basement is located along the western side of the north–south corridor at its northern terminus. This corridor opens into an east–west corridor that runs through the north wing. Offices and conference rooms are located along either side of this corridor. Bathrooms are located at the center along the north side. Walls throughout have been demolished to create larger office spaces.

    The stairs leading up to the second floor open into the north–south corridor of the connector wing across from the elevator. Doors located on the north and south sides of this small section of the connector wing create a small lobby on the second floor. An east–west corridor runs through the main wing; the eastern end of the floor is comprised of a large office/lab space, with a small walk-in freezer located at the northeast corner. Offices and lab spaces are located on either side of the corridor west of the large office/lab space. Offices are also located on either side of the north–south corridor running through the connector wing. Many of the walls throughout the

second floor have been removed from the original rooms to create larger work spaces.

The stairs leading up to the third floor open into a small lobby space between the stairs and elevator that opens into a corridor running east–west through the main wing. Stairs leading up to the roof access are also located in this lobby, but access was not granted. Offices and bathrooms/locker rooms are located on either side of the portion of the corridor running east of the stairs; access to the connecting bridge to Building No. 1-H is located at the eastern end of the corridor. Large lab spaces are located along the north side of the corridor west of the stairs. The south wall of the corridor west of the stairs and all walls of the original rooms in this portion have been removed to create a large open room. Chain link fencing creates a cage at the southeast corner of this room.

The basement of the main wing is comprised of a corridor running east – west that leads to a tunnel that ran beneath the building and the naval hospital building constructed in 1960; it has been closed off since the demolition of the Naval Hospital building in 2013. An additional, narrow east–west corridor runs through the northern third of the main wing; offices are located along the north side of this corridor. South of this corridor is a large room with an additional large room that has been converted into a safe located at the western end. The eastern end of the main wing is comprised of a number of small offices. A corridor runs north–south along the connector wing, with offices located along the western side of the corridor. The boiler rooms are located along the east side of the corridor. An enclosed ramp and stairway are located along the east side of the boiler rooms. The walls of the north wing have largely been removed to create two large rooms east and west of the connector wing; portions of these rooms have been enclosed with chain-link fencing; a lab space is located at the northwest corner of the eastern room. A large lab is located along the south side of the western room. Access to the westernmost portion of the north wing is from the outside and was restricted.

2. Stairways
The primary, double-width stairway leading to the basement, and the second and third stories is located on the western side of the intersection of the main and connector wings and features marble steps with a metal handrail. The tread is comprised of textured rubber. The secondary stairway leading to the basement is located along the western side of the connector wing at its northern terminus. It also features marble steps with a metal handrail and textured rubber tread.

Secondary stairways located at the eastern end of the secondary corridors are identical to the primary corridor stairways with the exception that they are single width. Wood steps lead down to the basement at the north and south ends of the primary corridor.

3. Flooring
   The flooring of the main wing of the first floor is covered with carpet, with the exception of the foyer, which is comprised of composition tile. The flooring of the connector and north wings were also comprised of tile. The flooring of the majority of the second floor of the main wing is comprised of tile; the western third is covered with carpet. The northern half of the second-floor flooring of the connector wing is also covered with carpet, whereas the southern half is comprised of tile. The third-floor and basement flooring is comprised of tile. Bathroom floors are also comprised of tile. It is unknown if the tile throughout is an asphalt-based tile or other material.

4. Wall and ceiling finish
   Corridor walls are composed of drywall, as well as those of the majority of offices and lab spaces. Original bathroom walls are covered with ceramic tile. Offices located within the eastern corner of the basement of the main wing are composed of wood paneling. The corridors, offices, and lab spaces are situated beneath a drop ceiling, whereas the bathrooms are situated beneath plaster.

5. Openings
   a. Doorways and doors
      Corridor doors are primarily set in an aluminum frame and comprised of paired glass and aluminum doors. Office doors along the first floor are set in a wood frame and comprised of wood. Doors along the north wing are set in metal frames and comprised of metal. Corridor doors along the second floor are set in an aluminum frame and comprised of paired glass and aluminum doors. The doors dividing the connector wing and main wing are set in a metal frame and comprised of paired metal doors with a single light. Office and lab doors are set in metal frames and comprised of a metal door with a single light. Third-floor doors are set in metal frames and comprised of a metal door with a single light. Paired wood doors with a single light provide access to the connecting bridge to Building No. 1-H. Basement doors along the main wing are set in wood frames and comprised of composite board. Doors along the connector and north wings are set in metal frames and comprised of wood. Stairwell doors are set in a metal frame and comprised of paired or single metal doors with a single light.

   b. Windows
      The interior of the windows are situated on a marble sill. See description of windows above.

6. Decorative features and trim
   An arched corridor entryway that leads to the north–south corridor running through the connector wing and in the large room, comprising the eastern corner of the first

floor that was originally part of the lobby, is located on the first floor. Original crown molding is visible above the drop ceiling through missing ceiling tiles.

7. Mechanical Equipment

a. Heating, air conditioning and ventilation
Heat is distributed from the boiler room to large metal radiators.

b. Lighting
Lighting is comprised of suspended fluorescent lights. Numerous panels are missing.

c. Plumbing
Plumbing was inaccessible at the time of this documentation.

D. Site

1. General setting and orientation
Building No. 38-H is located on a level, grassy area bounded by an asphalt drive to the north and east, B Street to the south, and an asphalt parking lot to the west. It is oriented to the south, facing B Street and is part of a medical building complex known as Hospitalside. It is connected to the original Naval Hospital, Building No. 1-H via a connecting corridor located on the third floor. Each wing of the building forms part of the boundary for a grassy courtyard that opens onto the asphalt parking lot to the west. Building No. 38-H is surrounded by grassy fields that once held medical buildings.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original Architectural Drawings

1944, 1985, and 2002 floor plans provided by Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Mid-Atlantic, Public Works Department, Great Lakes, Illinois. All are appended to this report.

B. Historic views

Historic photos were provided by Shaun A. Bott, LT, MSC, USN Health Facilities Planning and Project Officer BUMED Detachment Great Lakes, Great Lakes, Illinois.

C. Bibliography

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

Floor plans and additional drawings located in the files of Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Mid-Atlantic, Public Works Department, Great Lakes, Illinois

2. Secondary and published sources:

Great Lakes Bulletin

1946 "New Welfare Hospital A Credit to Navy." January 4. Great Lakes, Illinois.

1947 "Physical Therapy Classes Aid Patients' Rehabilitation." September 19. Great Lakes, Illinois.

1950 "Wards Get a Face Lift as New Works Program Sees Green Light." September 29. Great Lakes, Illinois.

1952 "Dependents to Get Appointment Plan." September 19. Great Lakes, Illinois.

1961a "Navy Relief Opens Tots Sitting Toom." July 7. Great Lakes, Illinois.

1961b "USNH Nearly 50 Years Old." May 19. Great Lakes, Illinois.

1971 "Children's Waiting Room to Relocate." June 4. Great Lakes, Illinois.

1978 "SIU Graduates." June 16. Great Lakes, Illinois.

1988 "Navy Medical Command, Northeast Region." March 25. Great Lakes, Illinois.

1989 "Naval Medical Command, Northeast, Bids Farewell." September 8. Great Lakes, Illinois.

Naval Station Great Lakes

2015 Electronic document. http://www.cnic.navy.mil/regions/cnrma/installations/ns_great_lakes/about/history.html/.

Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.,

2013 *Economic Analysis Report for Building 38H, Naval Station Great Lakes, Illinois Contract No. N62470-12-D-7008, Task Order No. 0003.* Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.

D. Supplemental Material:

Current and historic photographs, a set of sketch floor plans, and a site plan are appended to this report.

PART IV. METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Research Strategy

The objective of this report is to document and research Building No. 38-H as mitigation for its upcoming removal and replacement. This documentation will contain interior and exterior photographs, sketch floor plans, a site plan, and historic research. Using historic photographs, documents, architectural drawings, and current photographs and drawings, the building will be documented using HABS guidelines. Local libraries and archives were consulted for information about Building No. 38-H.

B. Actual Research

W. Trent Spurlock and Holly Higgins of Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., visited the site on October 27, 2015, and took photos of the interior and exterior of the building, along with the site. They visited the Drawings and Documents Archive, Public Works Department, Naval Station Great Lakes for historical information. A 95 percent draft was assembled at CRA's Evansville, Indiana, office and was submitted for review to the Illinois IHPA Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. Following acceptance by IHPA, the final archival document was submitted.

C. Archives and Repositories Used

Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Mid-Atlantic, Public Works Department, Great Lakes, Illinois

D. Research Staff

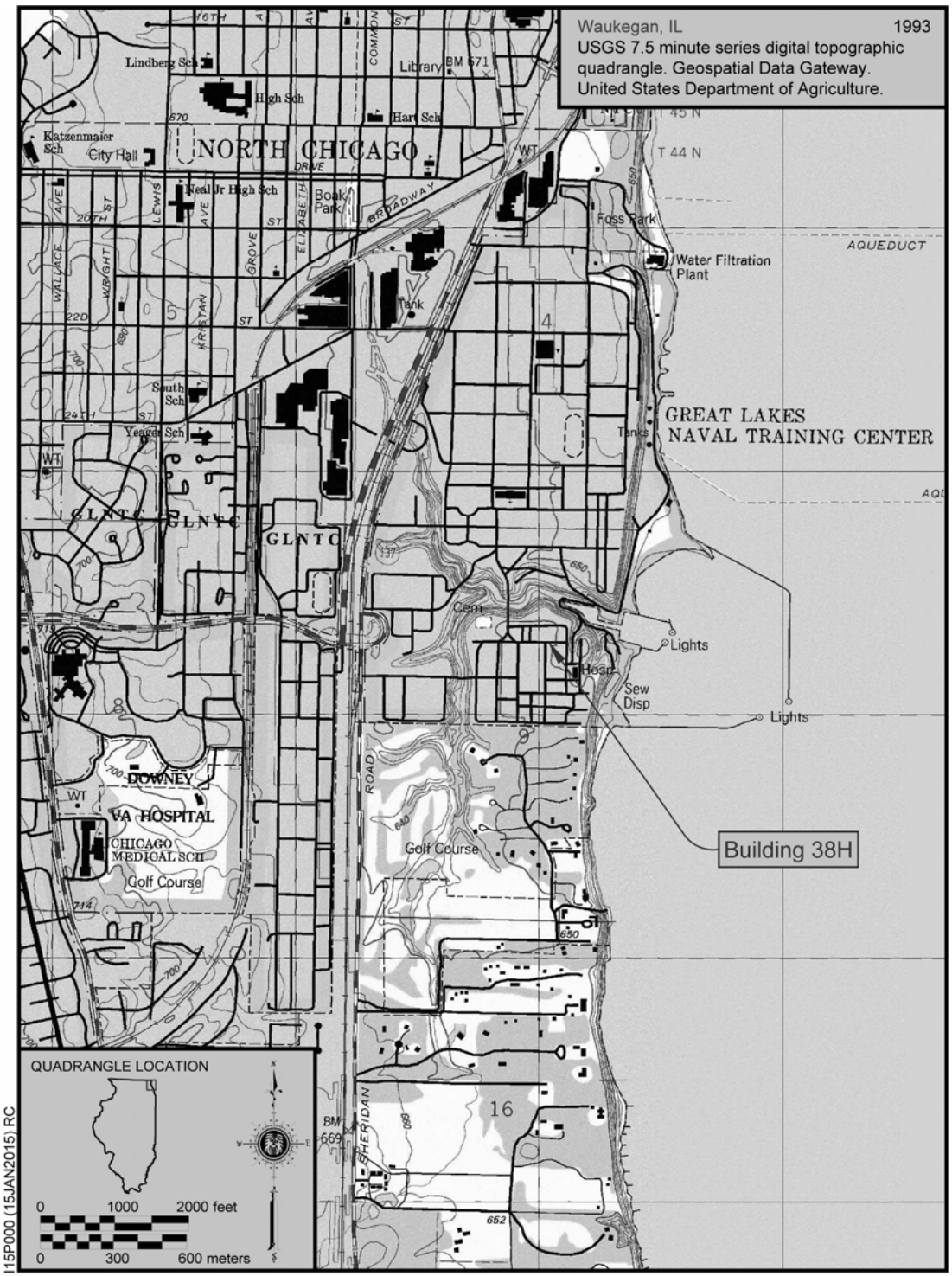
1. Primary Preparer: Holly Higgins, MS, Architectural Historian, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana, office.
2. Photographer: W. Trent Spurlock, MHP, Architectural Historian, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky, office and Holly Higgins, MS, Architectural Historian, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana, office.
3. Delineator: Holly Higgins, MS, Architectural Historian, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana, office.
4. Additional Staff: S. Alan Higgins, MS, Architectural Historian, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana, office.

PART V. PROJECT INFORMATION

This IL HABS documentation project was undertaken at the request of Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Atlantic in order to document Building No. 38-H prior to its demolition. The documentation was undertaken by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky, under the direction of S. Alan Higgins.

ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

USGS QUADRANGLE LOCATION



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Building No. 38-H
B Street
Great Lakes, IL

W. Trent Spurlock and Holly Higgins, photographers October 27, 2015

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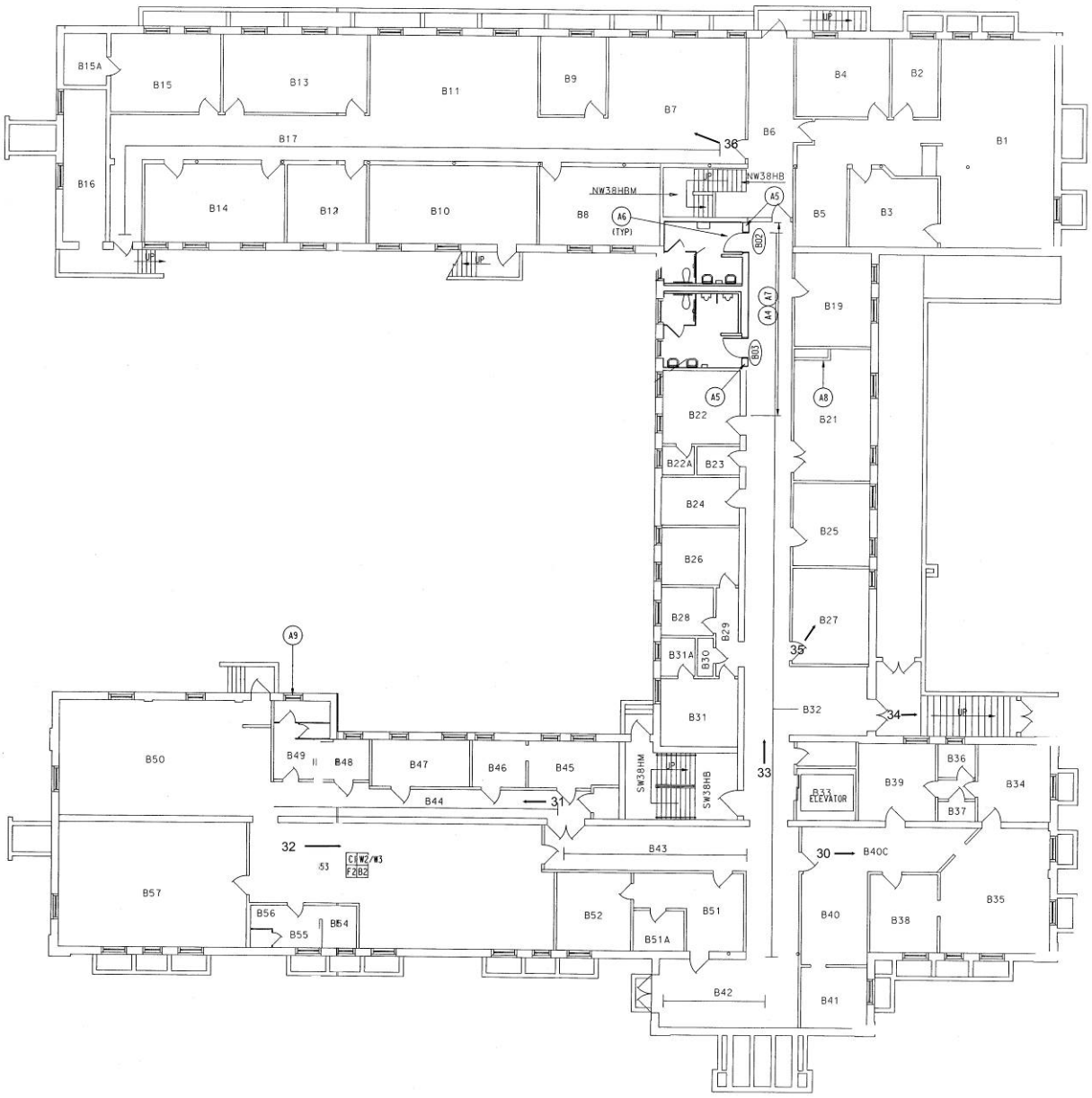
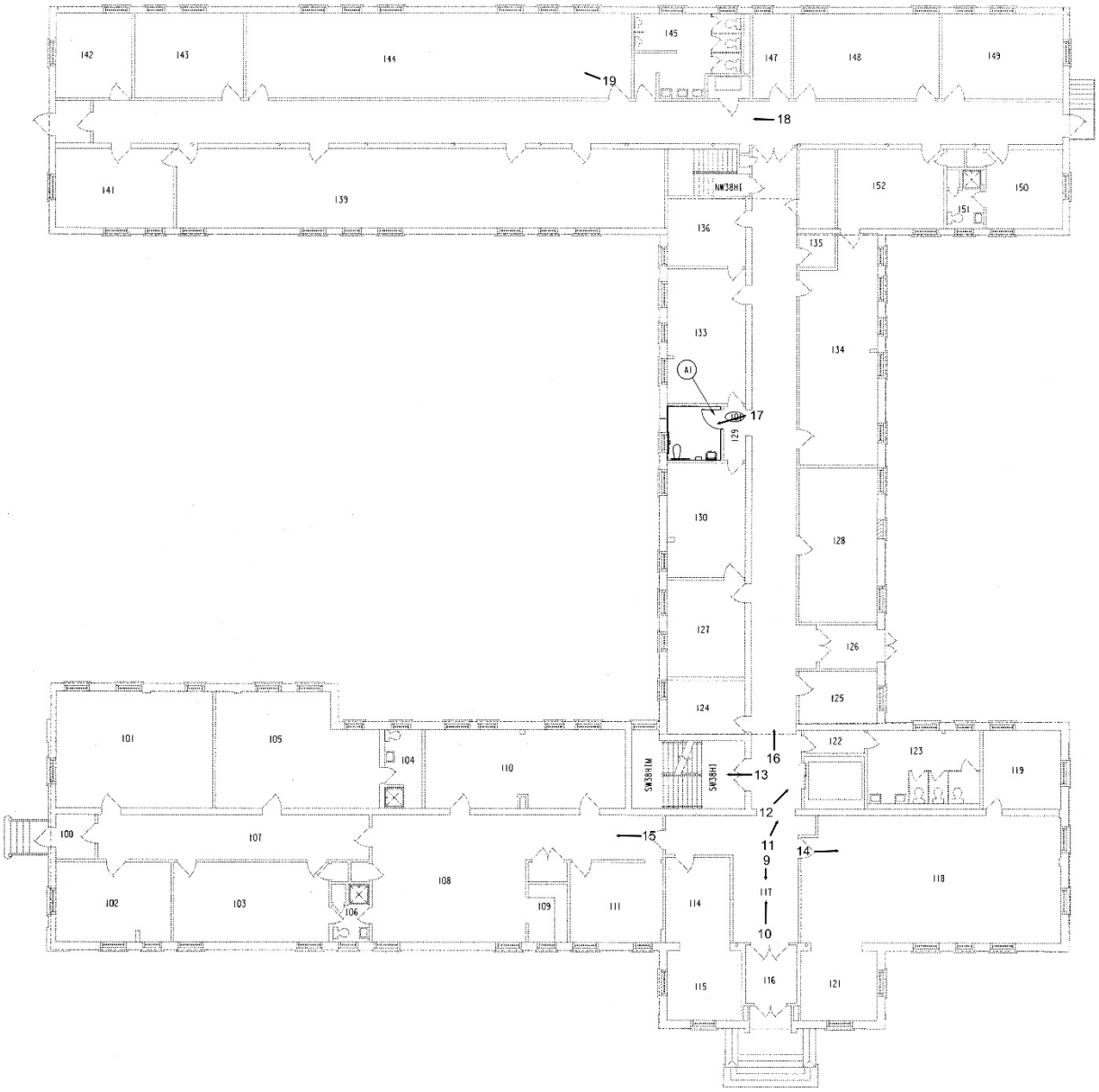
ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

PHOTO KEYS

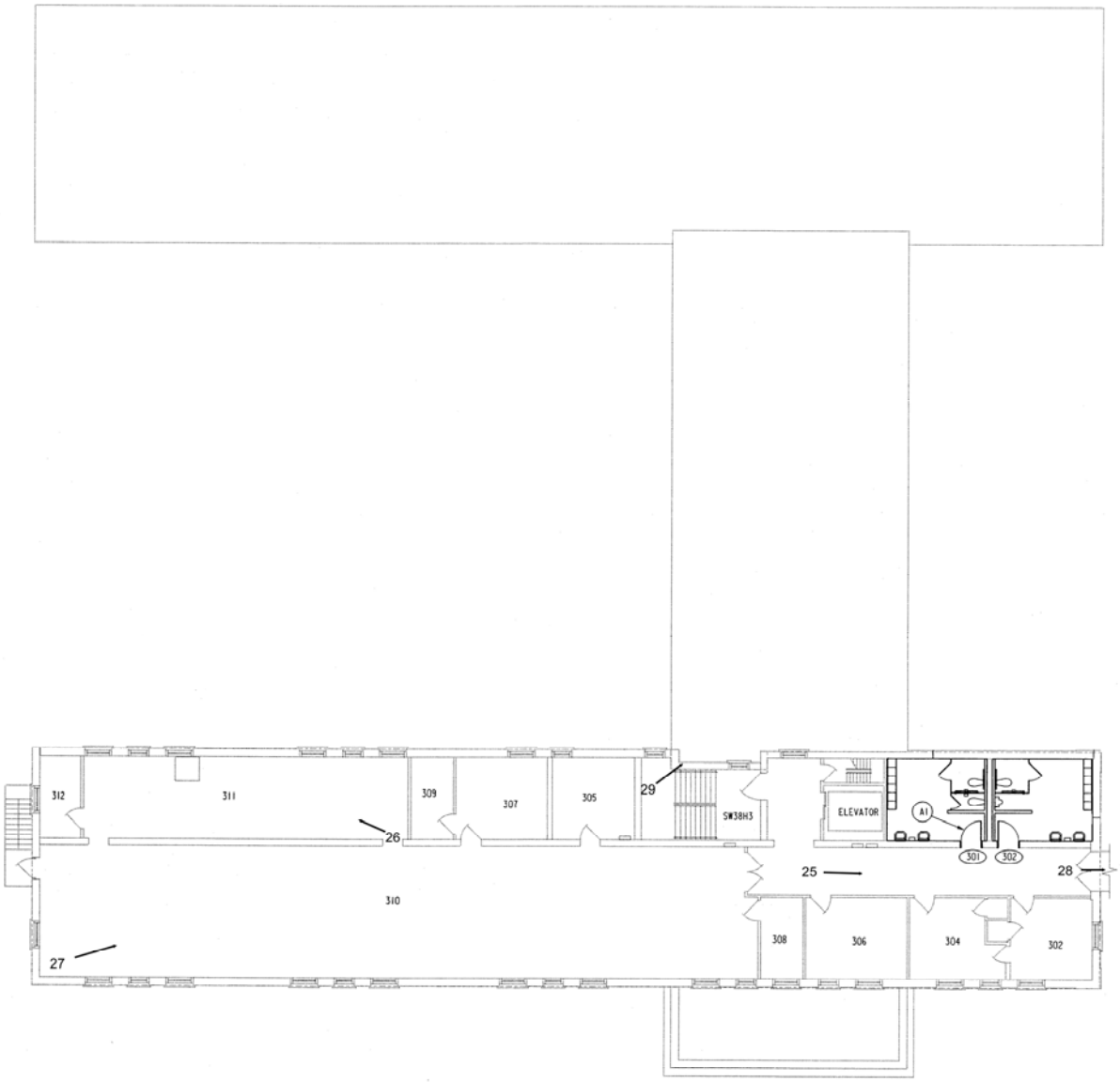


BASEMENT

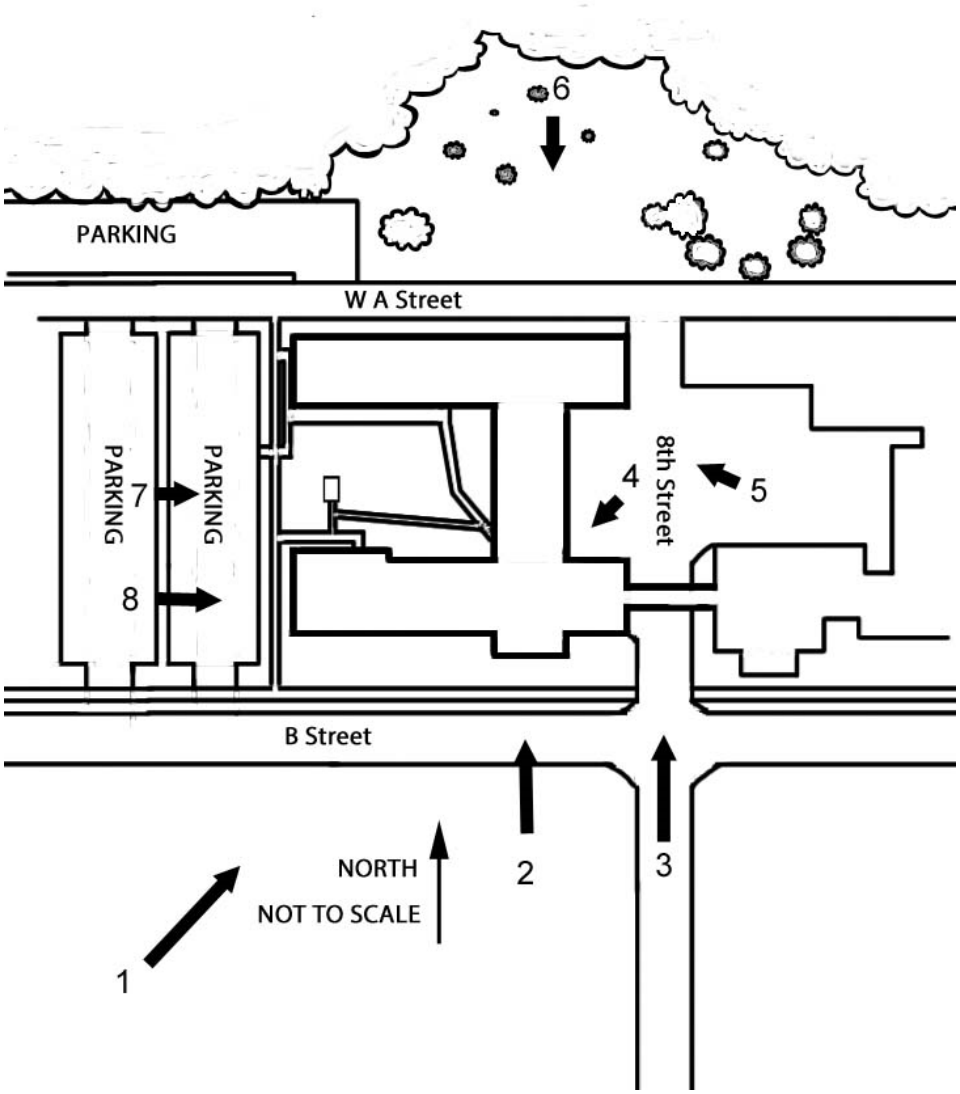

142
143
144
145
147
148
149
19
18
141
139
NW38H1
152
151
150
136
135
133
134
A1
17
129
130
128
127
126
125
124
101
105
104
110
SW38H1W
SW38H1
16
13
122
123
119
12
100
107
15
11
14
9
108
118
102
103
106
109
111
114
117
10
115
116
121

FIRST FLOOR

SECOND FLOOR


312
311
309
307
305
29
SW38H3
ELEVATOR
A1
301
302
26
25
28
310
308
306
304
302
27

THIRD FLOOR


6
PARKING
W A Street
PARKING
7
PARKING
8
4
8th Street
5
B Street
NORTH
NOT TO SCALE
1
2
3

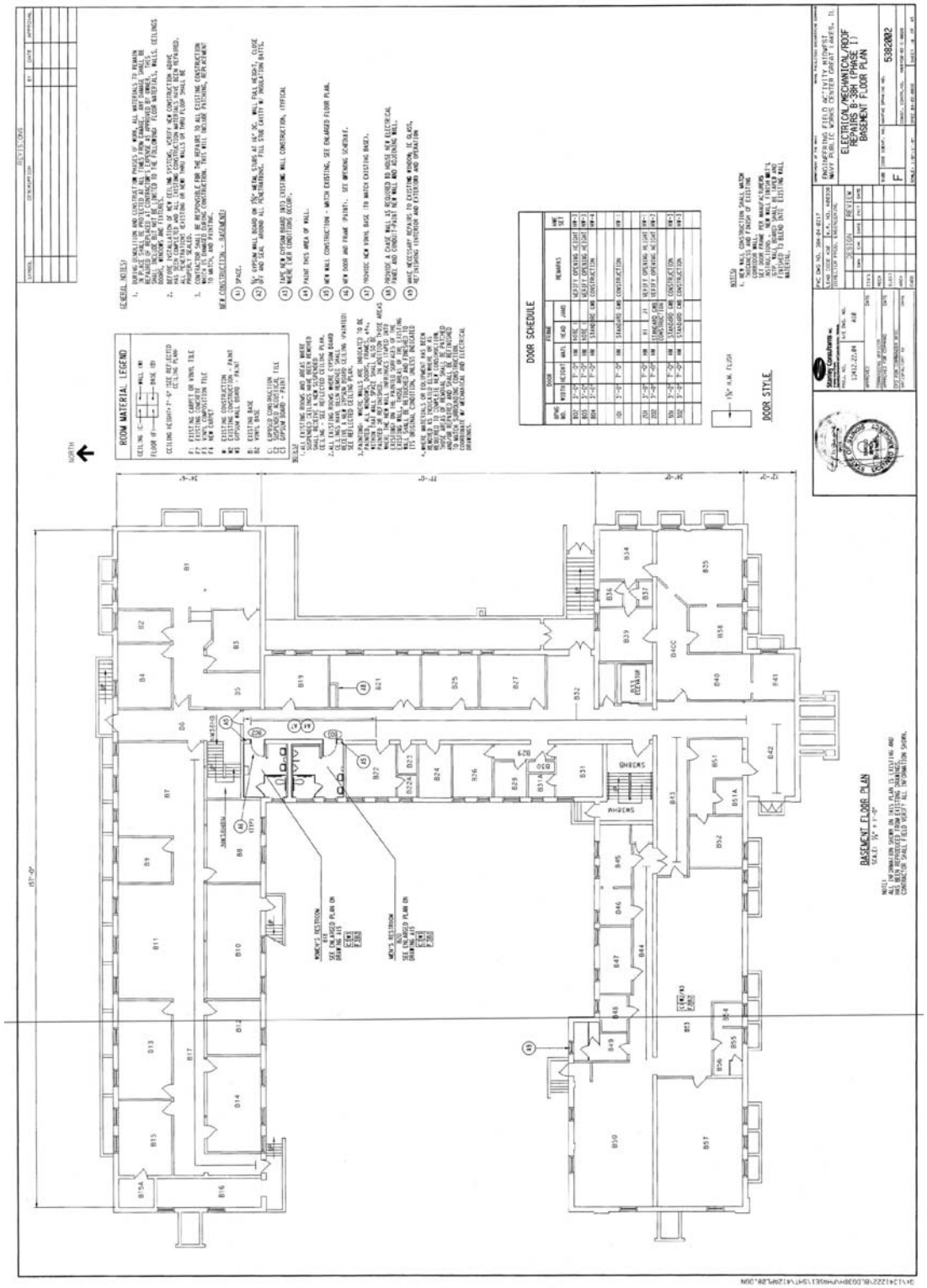
SITE

ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

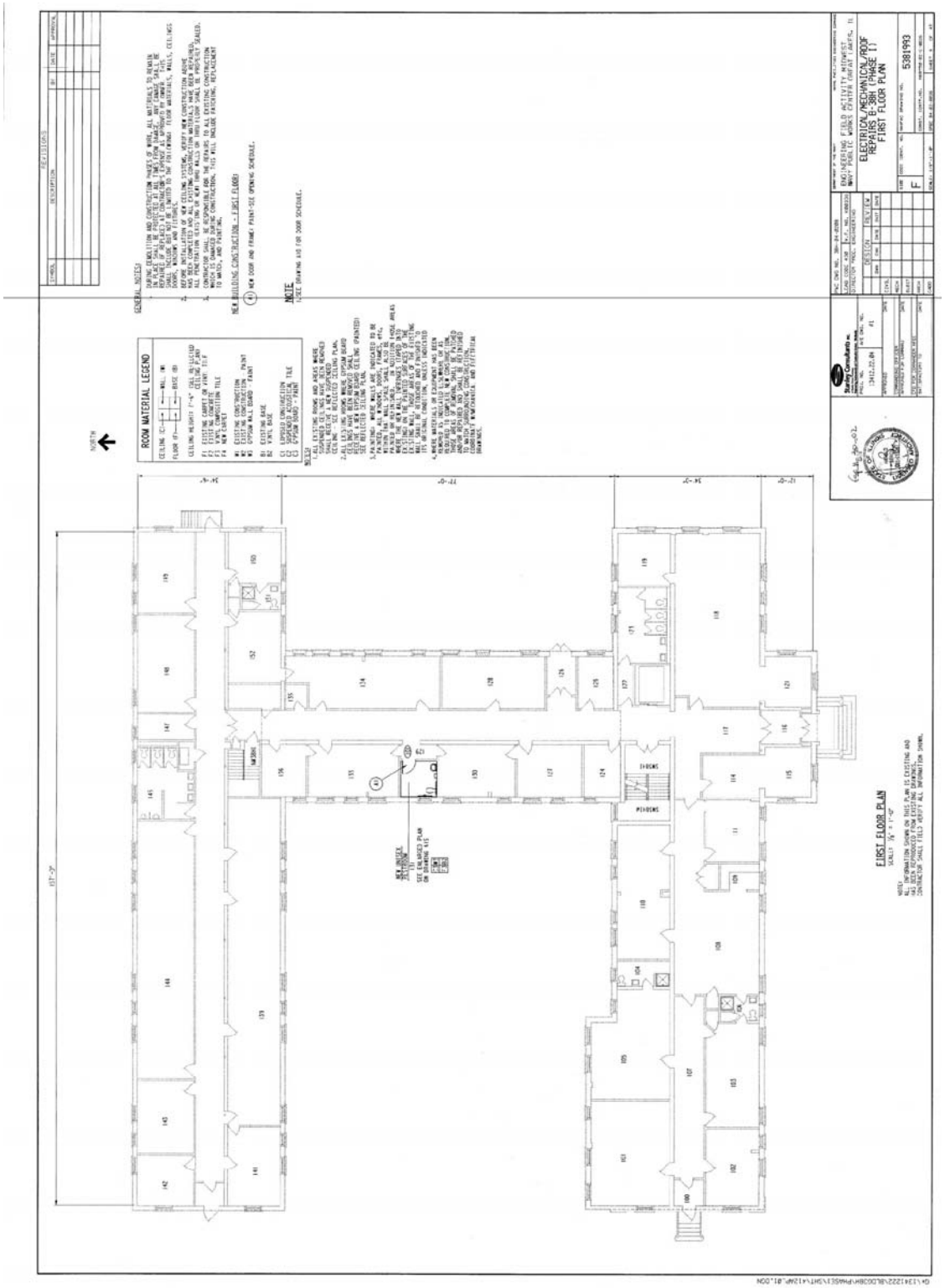
INDEX TO DRAWINGS

1. Basement plan
2. First floor plan
3. Second floor plan
4. Third floor plan
5. Site plan

1. BASEMENT PLAN



2. FIRST FLOOR PLAN



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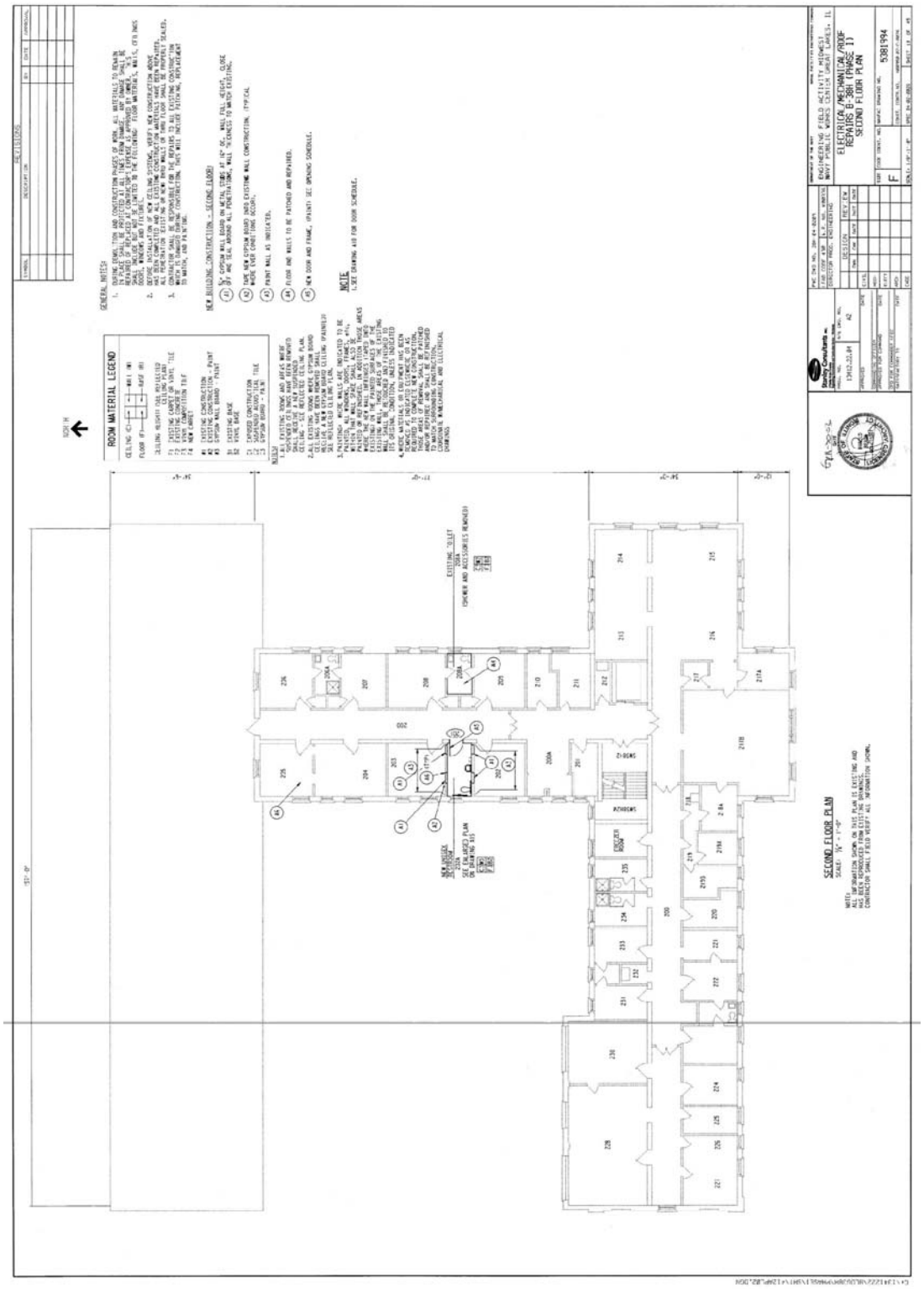
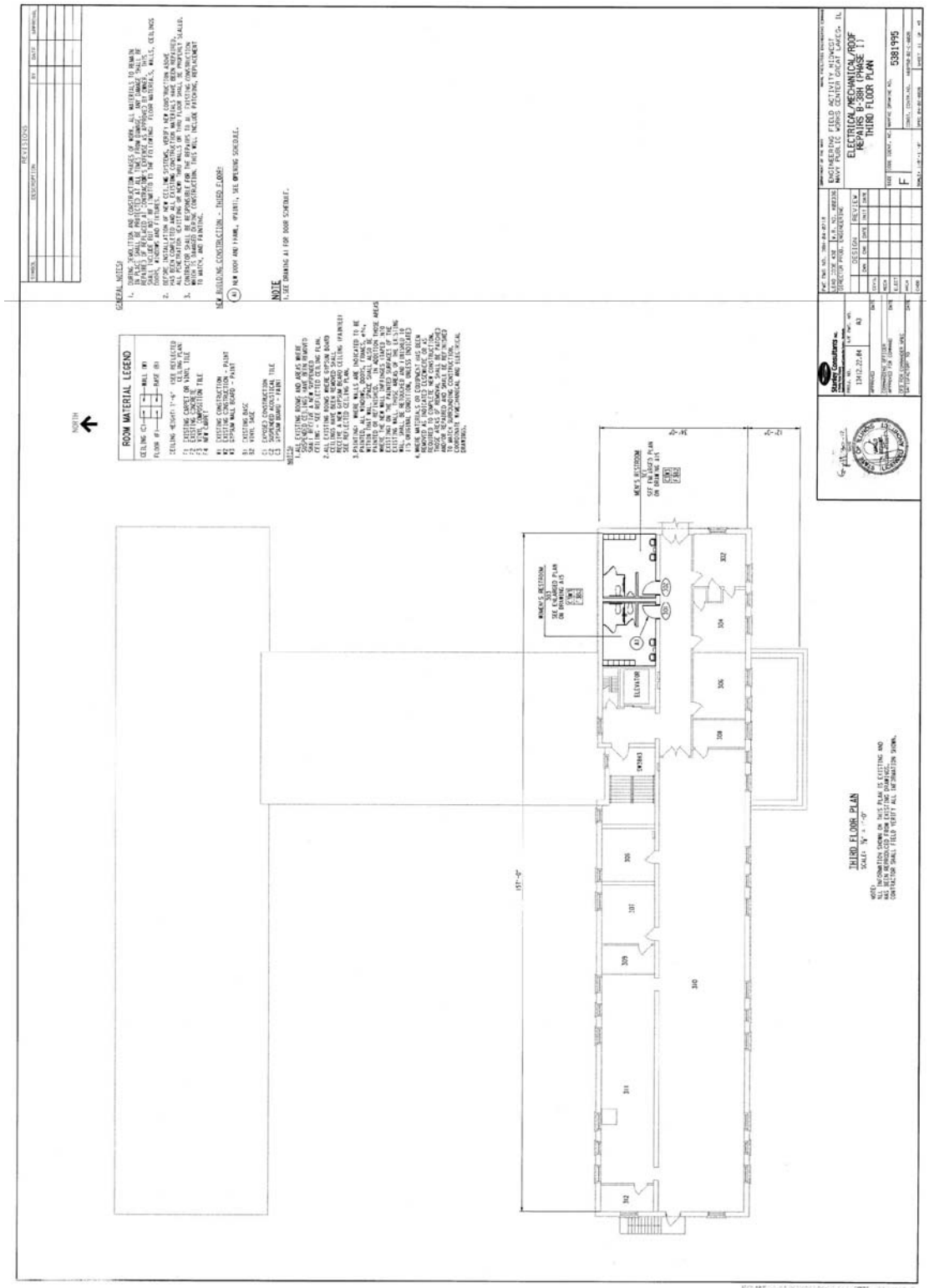
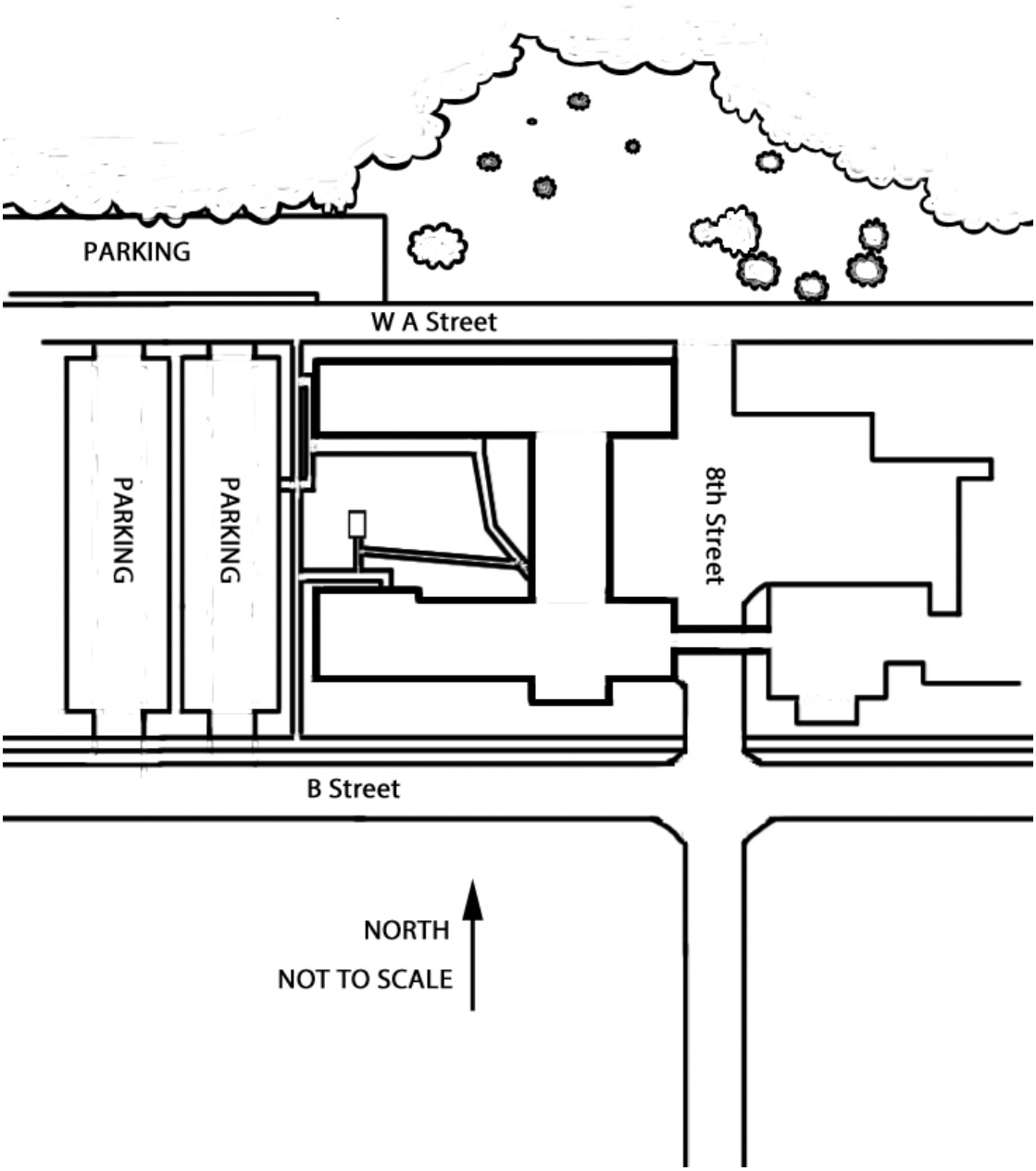


4. THIRD FLOOR PLAN



6. SITE PLAN


PARKING
W A Street
PARKING
PARKING
8th Street
B Street
NORTH
NOT TO SCALE

ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

APPENDED DOCUMENTS

Circa 1983-1985 photo of Building 38H.

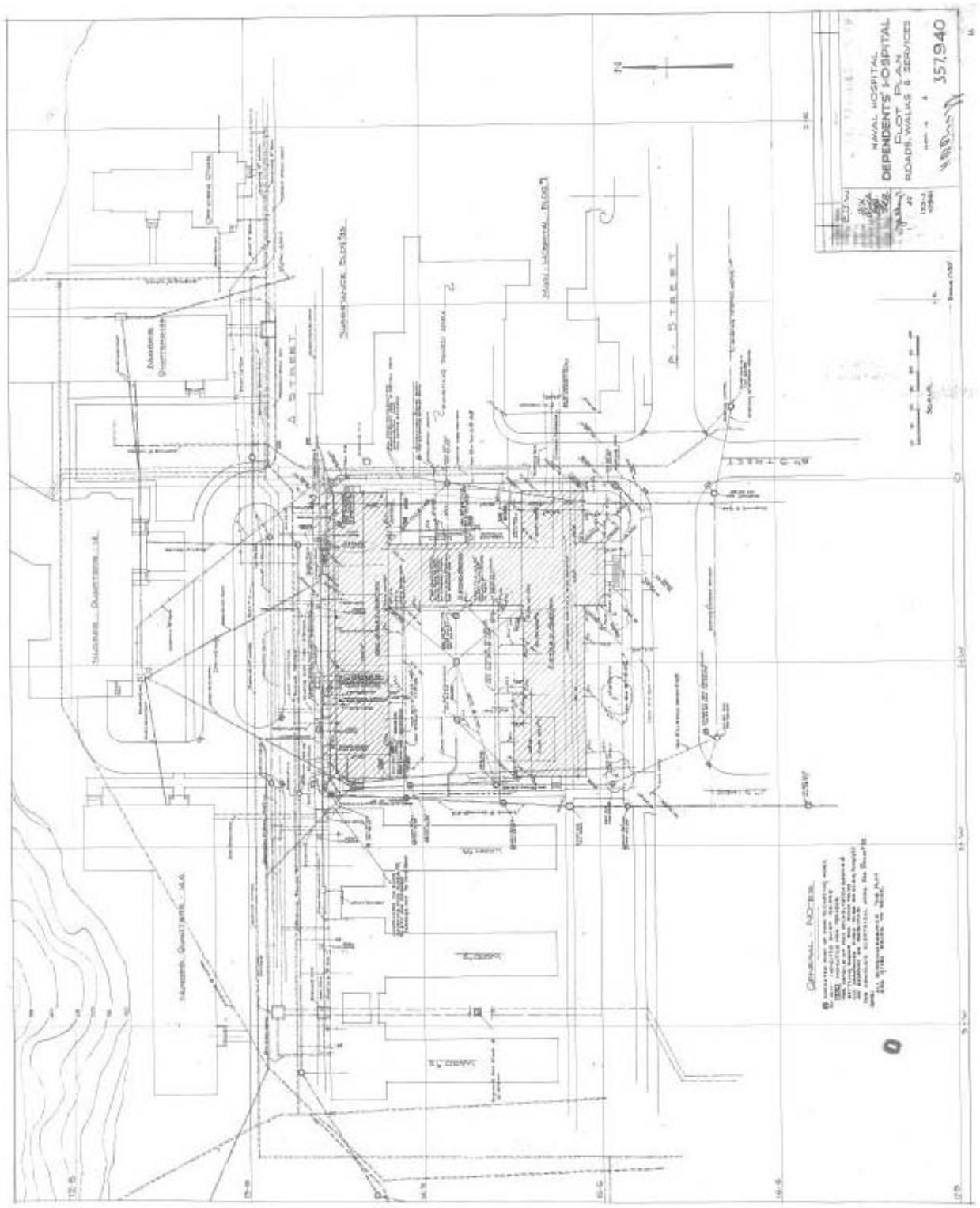
1944 Floor Plans and Section.

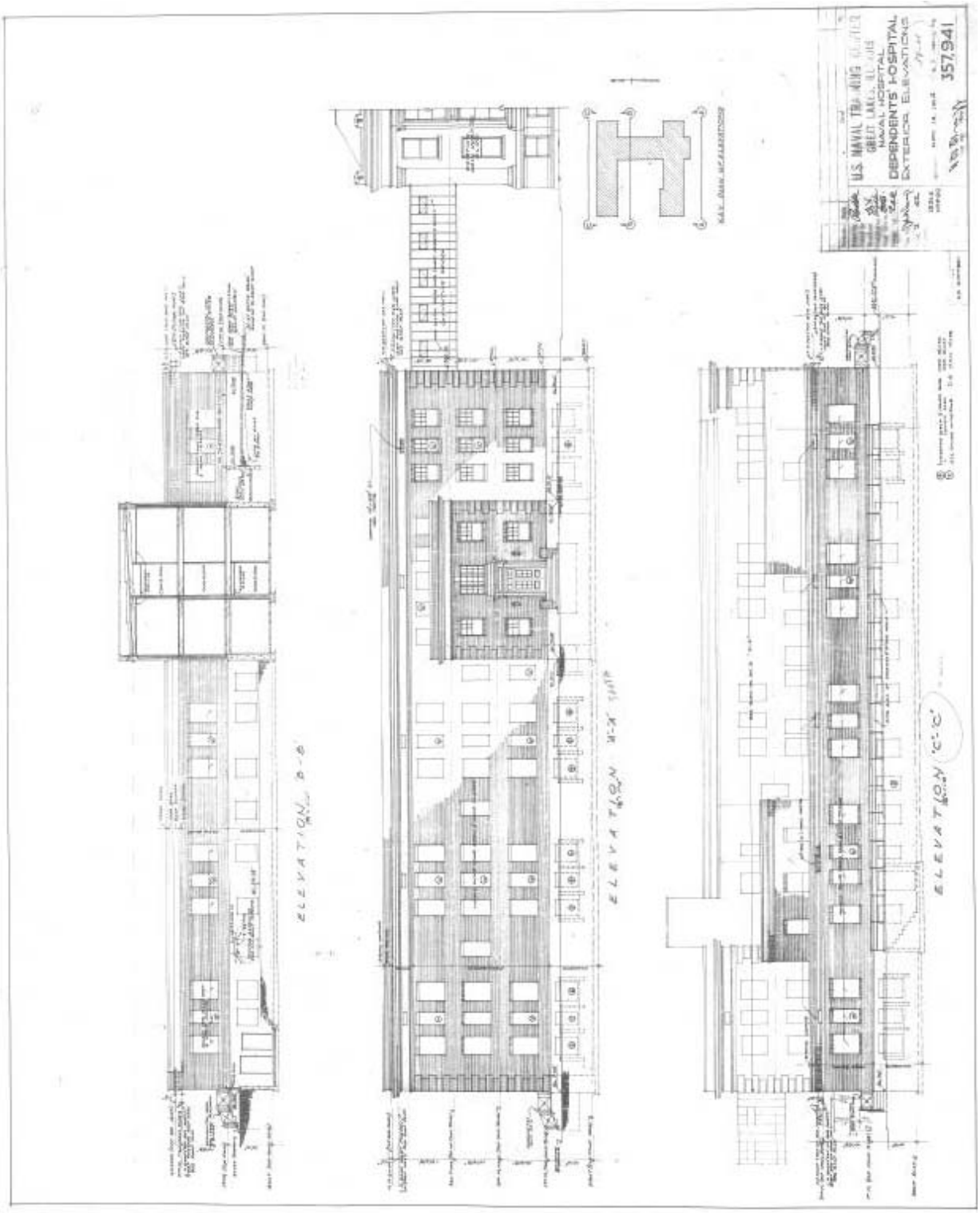
1985 Floor Plans.

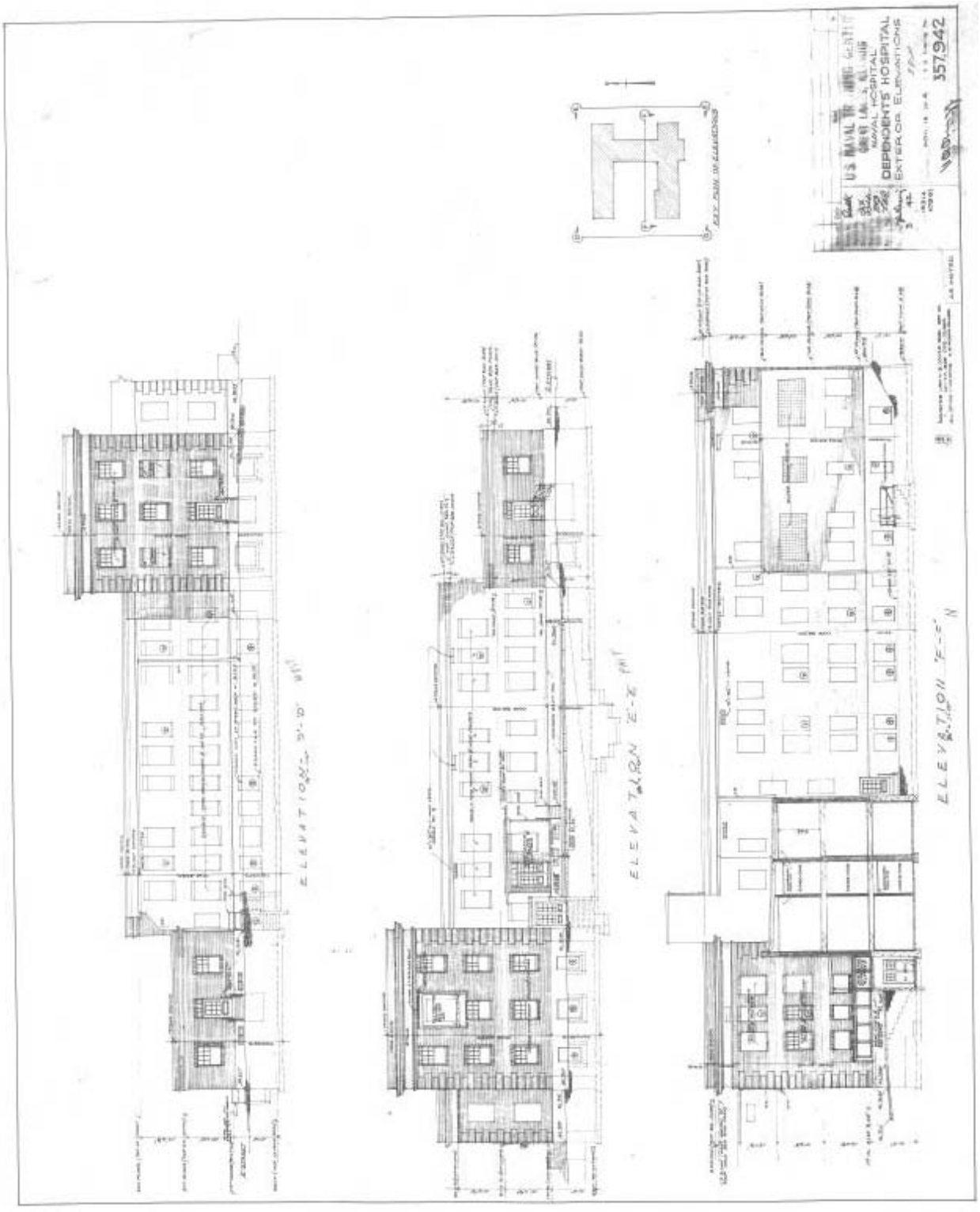
Circa 1983-1985 photo of Building 38H.

1944 Drawings

1. Plot plan
2. Exterior elevations
3. Exterior elevations
4. First floor plan
5. Second floor plan
6. Third floor plan
7. Roof plan
8. Section through 3-story porch
9. Details of enclosed entrance to basement
10. Details of doors, frames, and trim
11. Details of exterior windows and miscellaneous trim
12. Cabinet and counter details
13. Plans of elevator and stair no. 1
14. Sections of elevator and stair no. 1
15. Section of 1-story, 2-story, and entrance detail
16. Details of connecting bridge
17. Foundation plan
18. First floor framing
19. Second floor framing
20. Third floor framing
21. Roof framing
22. Plumbing basement plan
23. Plumbing first floor plan
24. Plumbing second floor plan
25. Plumbing third floor plan
26. Plumbing roof plan and miscellaneous details
27. Heating first floor plan
28. Heating second floor plan
29. Heating third floor plan and penthouse
30. Electrical plot plan
31. Electrical basement floor plan
32. Electrical third floor plan and penthouse
33. Alternate A basement plan
34. Alternate A first floor plan
35. Alternate A second floor plan
36. Alternate A third floor plan
37. Alternate A exterior elevations
38. Alternate A exterior elevations


NAVAL HOSPITAL
DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
PLOT PLAN
ROADS, WALKS & SERVICES
157940
A STREET
R STREET
GENERAL NOTES


U.S. NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS
NAVAL HOSPITAL
DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS
357,941
ELEVATION B-B
ELEVATION N-N
ELEVATION C-C


DEPENDENTS HOSPITAL
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS
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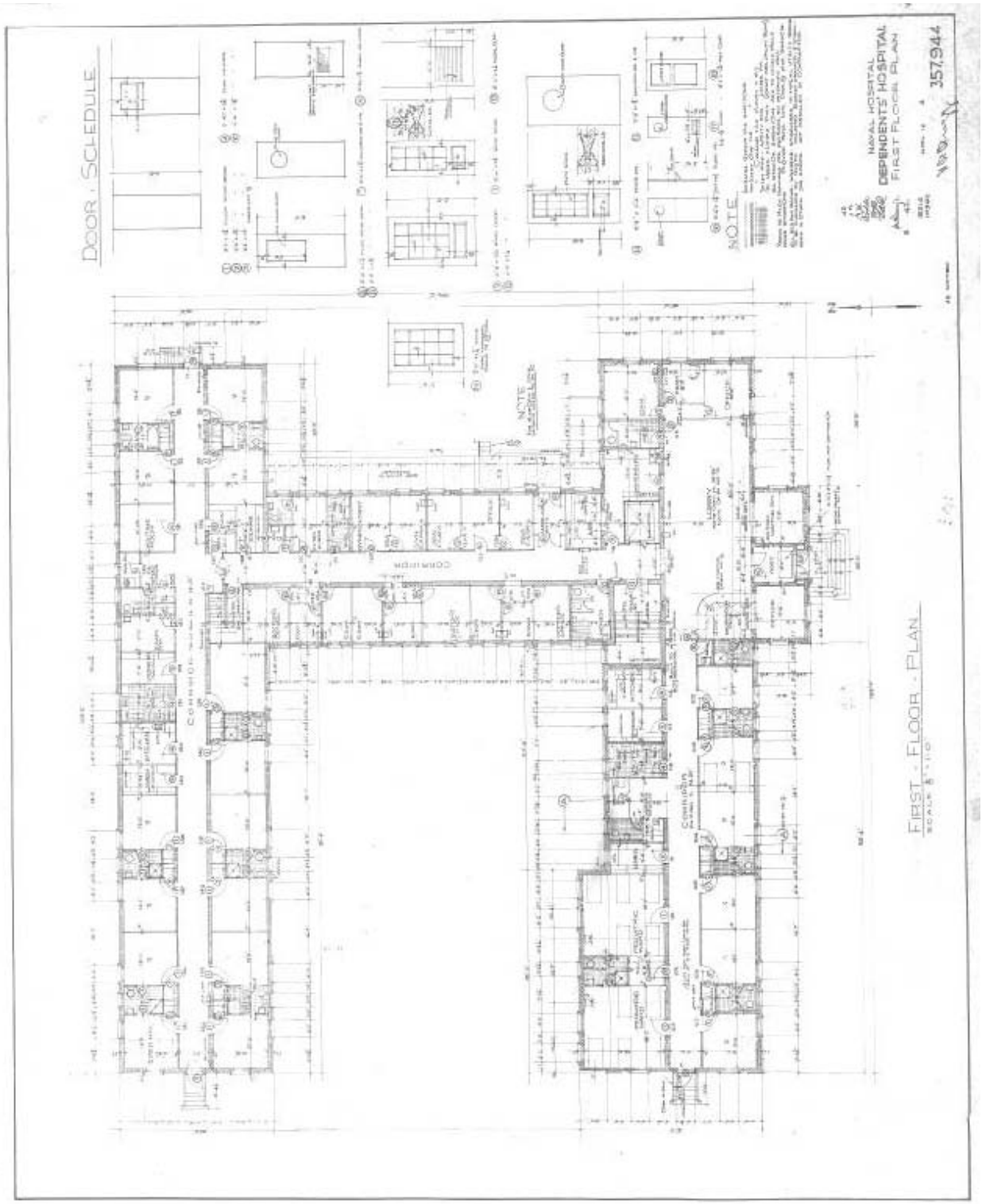
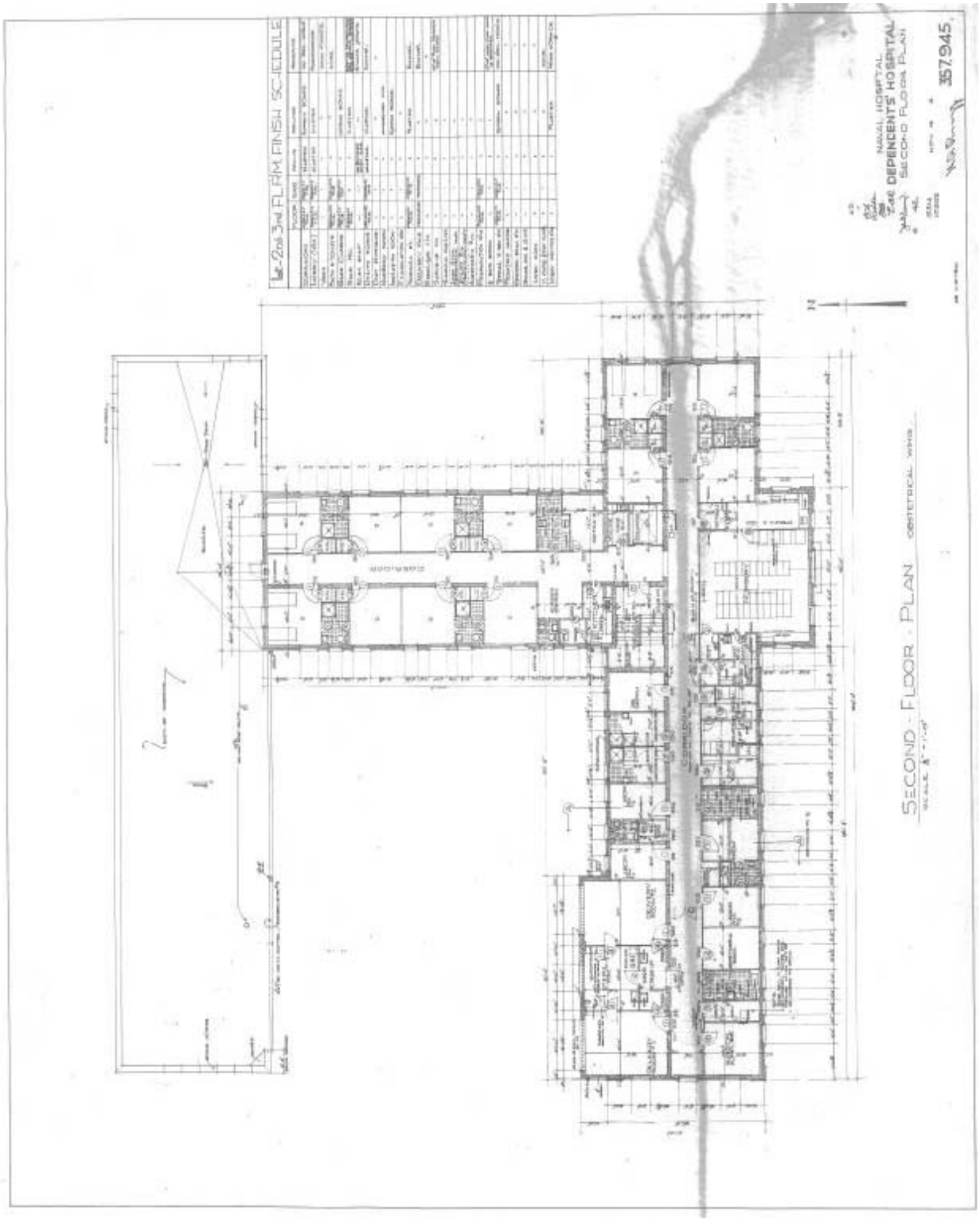
ELEVATION
ELEVATION
ELEVATION


DOOR · SCHEDULE
NOTE
NAVAL HOSPITAL
DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
357944
FIRST · FLOOR · PLAN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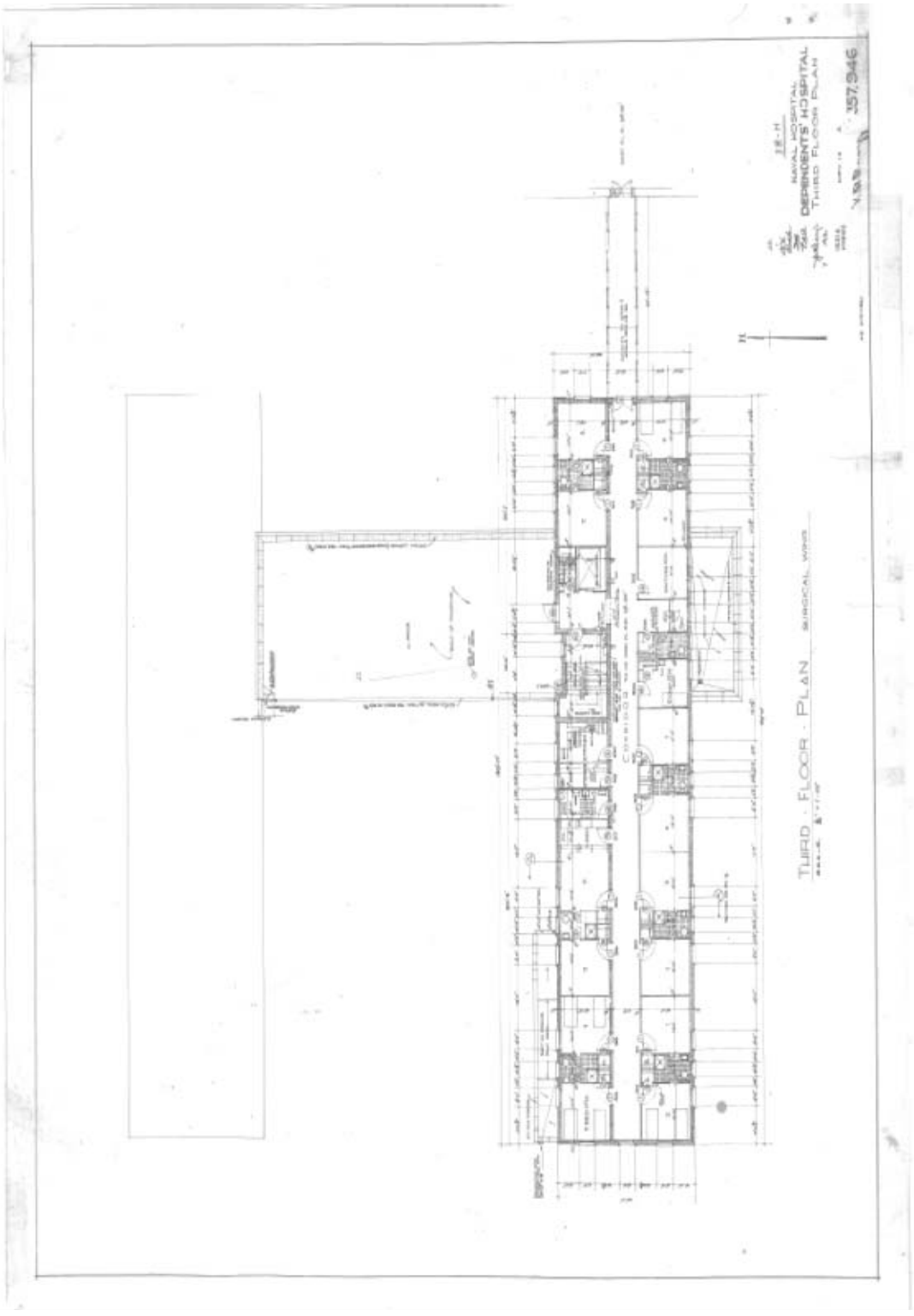
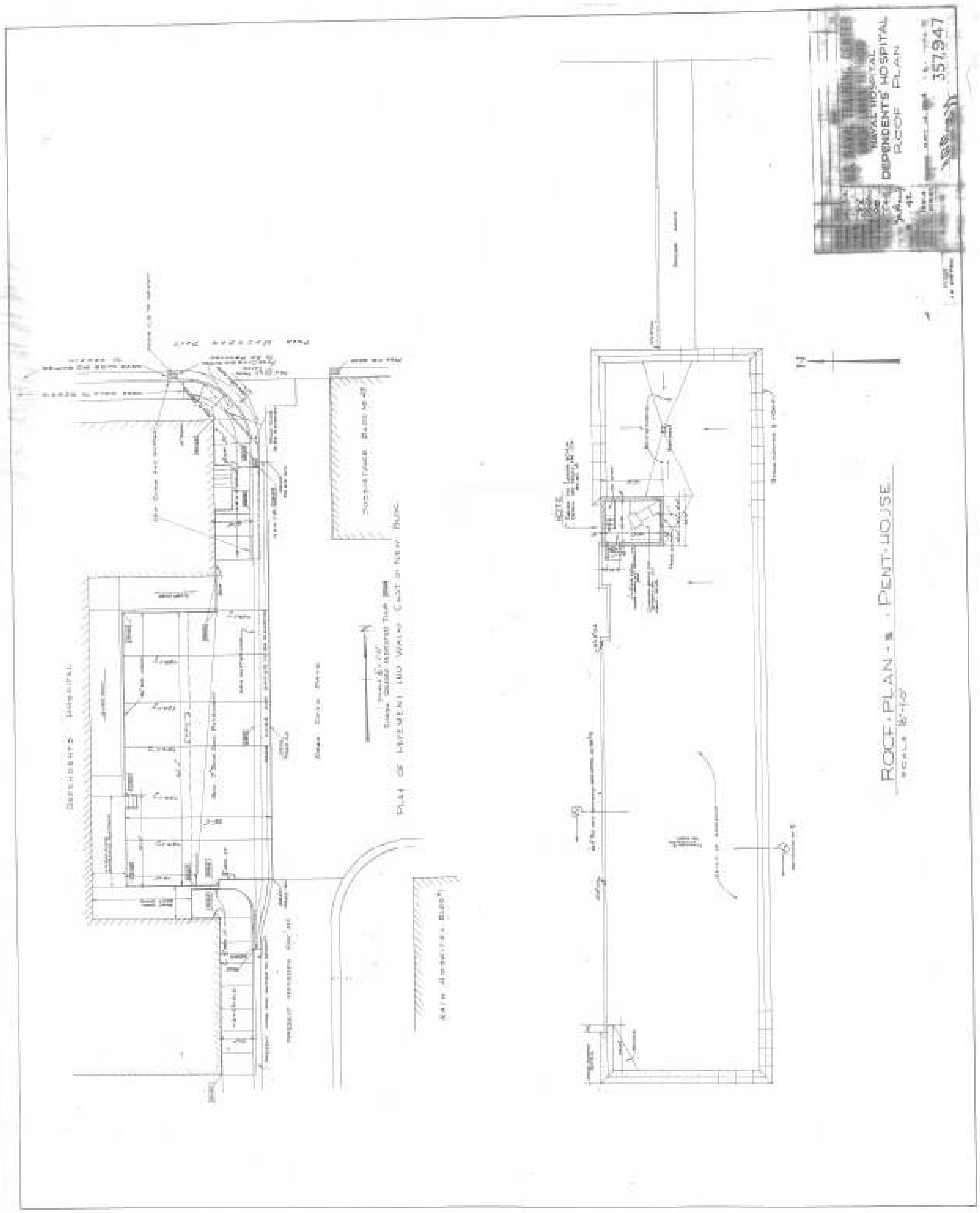
NAVAL HOSPITAL
DEPENDENTS HOSPITAL
357945


38-H
NAVAL HOSPITAL
DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
357.946
THIRD FLOOR PLAN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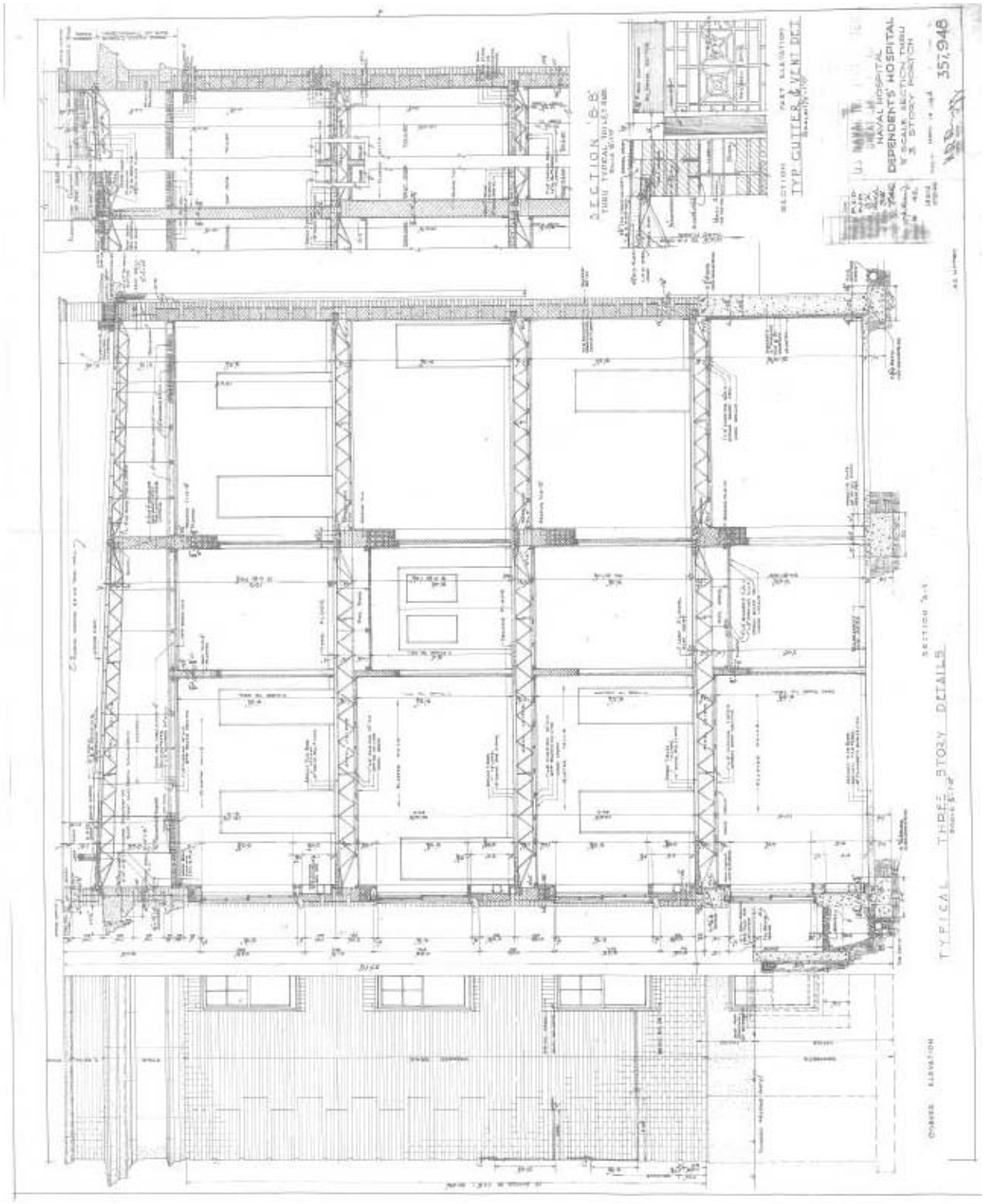
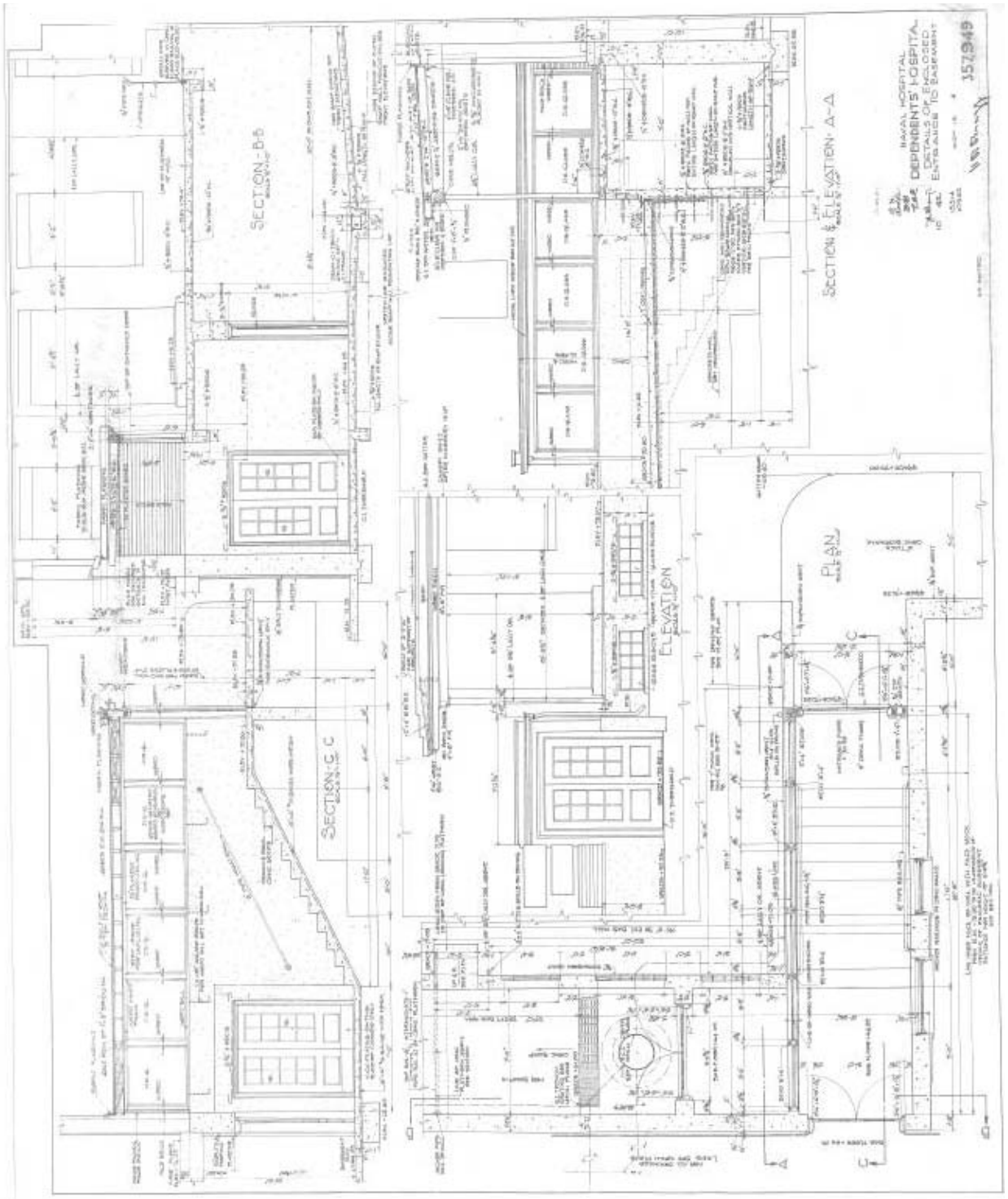
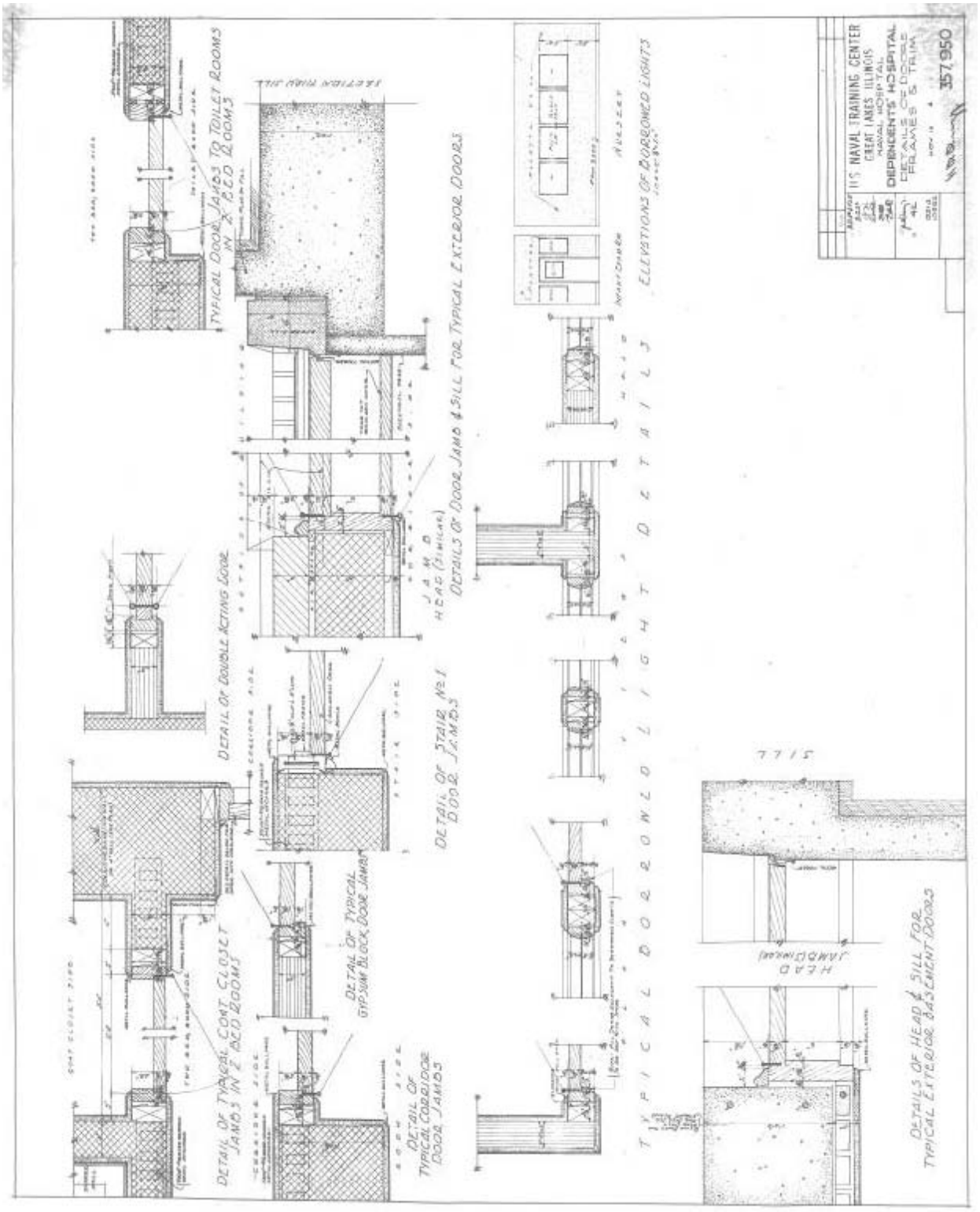
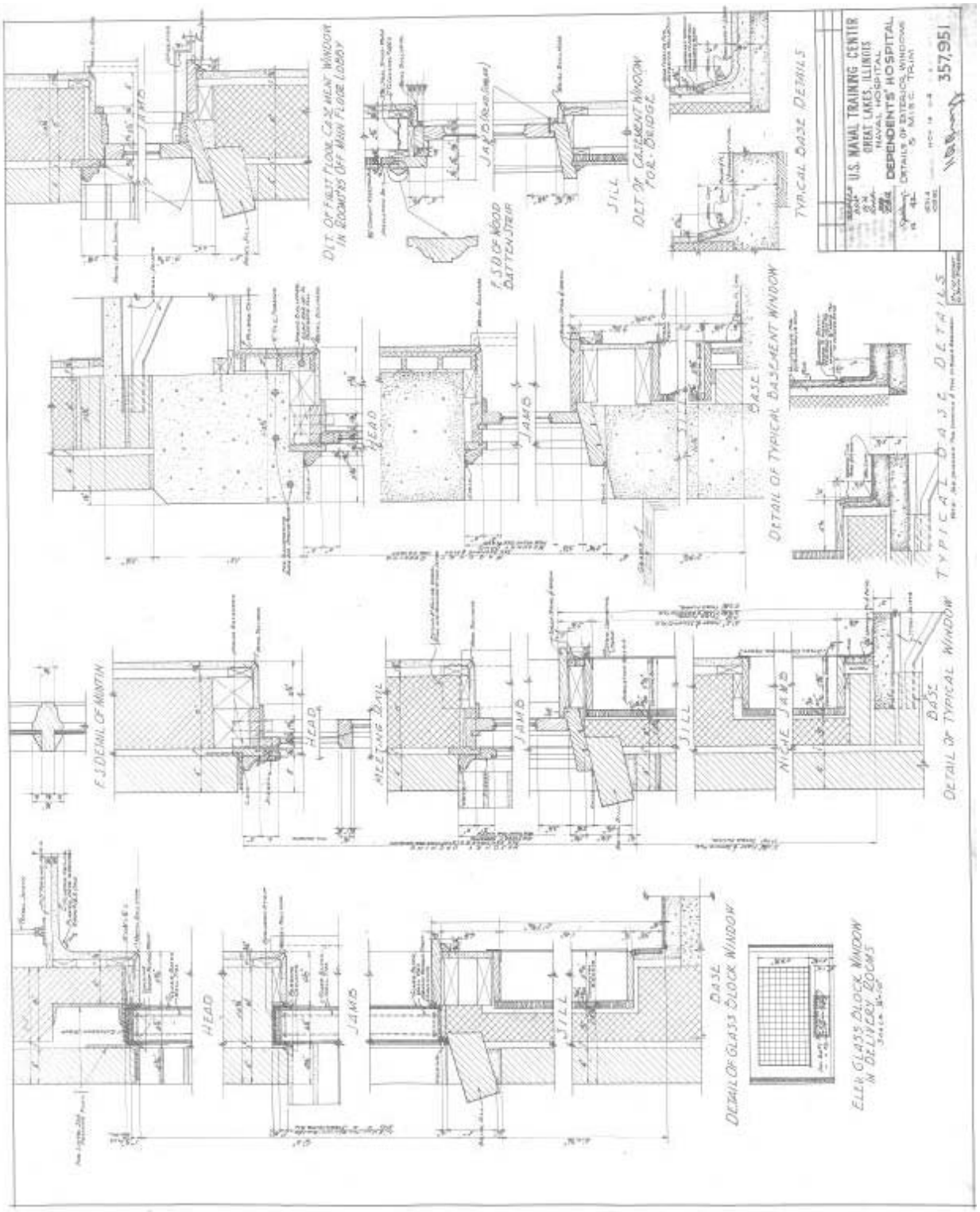
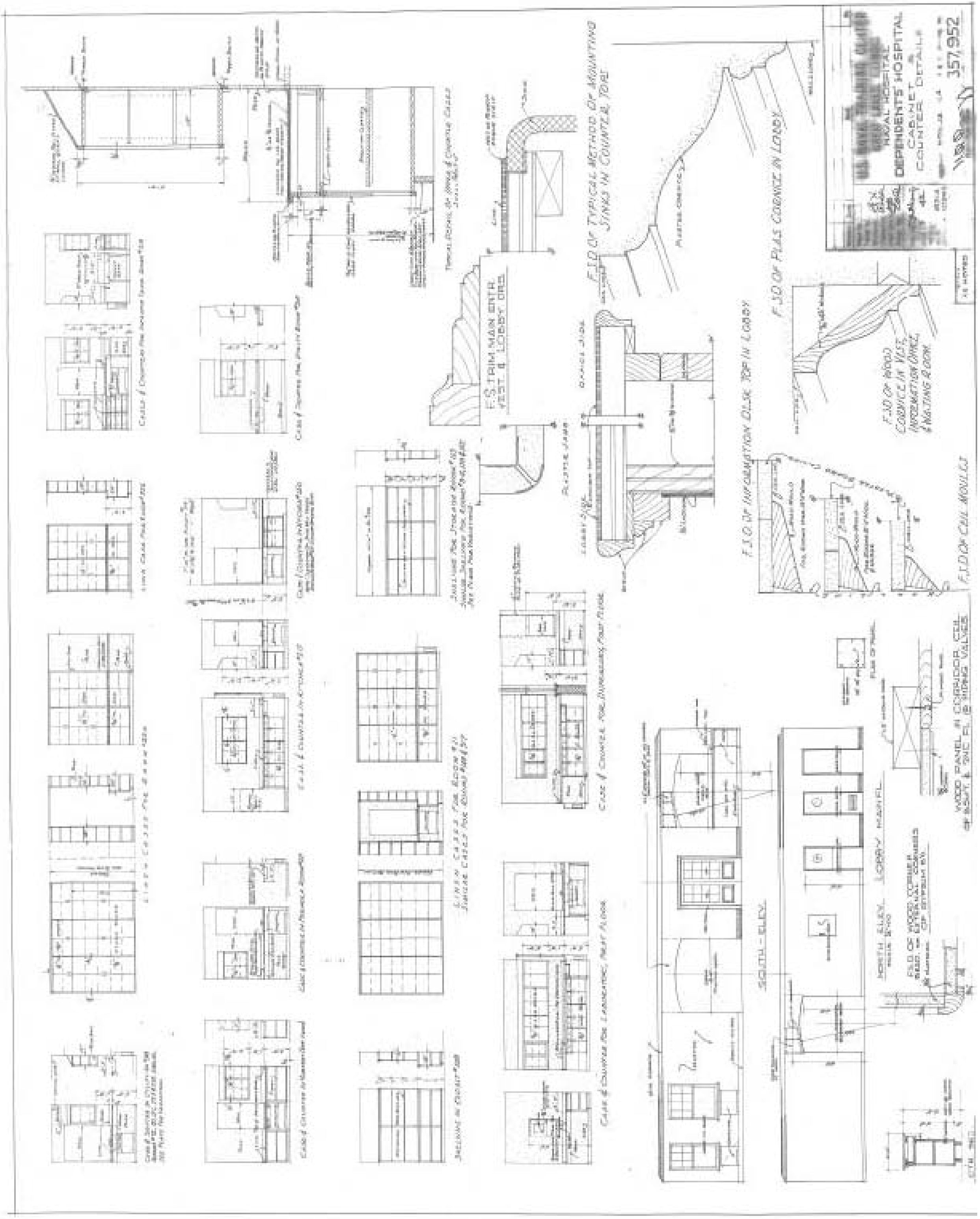
DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
ROOF PLAN
357947
ROOF·PLAN·&·PENT·HOUSE


SECTION 'B-B'
TYP. CUTTER & VENT DET.
NAVAL HOSPITAL
DEPENDENT'S HOSPITAL
357,948
TYPICAL THREE STORY DETAILS


SECTION-B-B
SECTION-C-C
ELEVATION
PLAN
SECTION & ELEVATION A-A
NAVAL HOSPITAL
DEPENDENTS HOSPITA
DETAILS OF ENCLOSED
357949


TYPICAL DOOR JAMBS TO TOILET ROOMS IN 2 BED ROOMS
DETAIL OF DOUBLE ACTING DOOR
DETAIL OF STAIR NO 1 DOOR JAMBS
DETAILS OF DOOR JAMB & SILL FOR TYPICAL EXTERIOR DOORS
ELEVATIONS OF BORROWED LIGHTS
TYPICAL DOOR & WALL DETAILS
DETAIL OF TYPICAL CONC CLOSET JAMBS IN 2 BED ROOMS
DETAIL OF TYPICAL GYPSUM BLOCK DOOR JAMB
DETAIL OF TYPICAL CORD DOOR JAMBS
DETAILS OF HEAD & SILL FOR TYPICAL EXTERIOR BASEMENT DOORS
U.S. NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
GREAT LAKES ILLINOIS
NAVAL HOSPITAL
DEPARTMENTS HOSPITAL
DETAILS OF DOORS FRAMES & TRIM
357 950


U.S. NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS
NAVAL HOSPITAL
DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
357,951
DETAIL OF TYPICAL BASEMENT WINDOW
TYPICAL BASE DETAILS
TYPICAL DETAILS
DETAIL OF TYPICAL WINDOW
DETAIL OF GLASS BLOCK WINDOW
ELEV. GLASS BLOCK WINDOW IN DELIVERY ROOMS
HEAD
JAMB
SILL
BASE
NICHE JAMB
MEETING RAIL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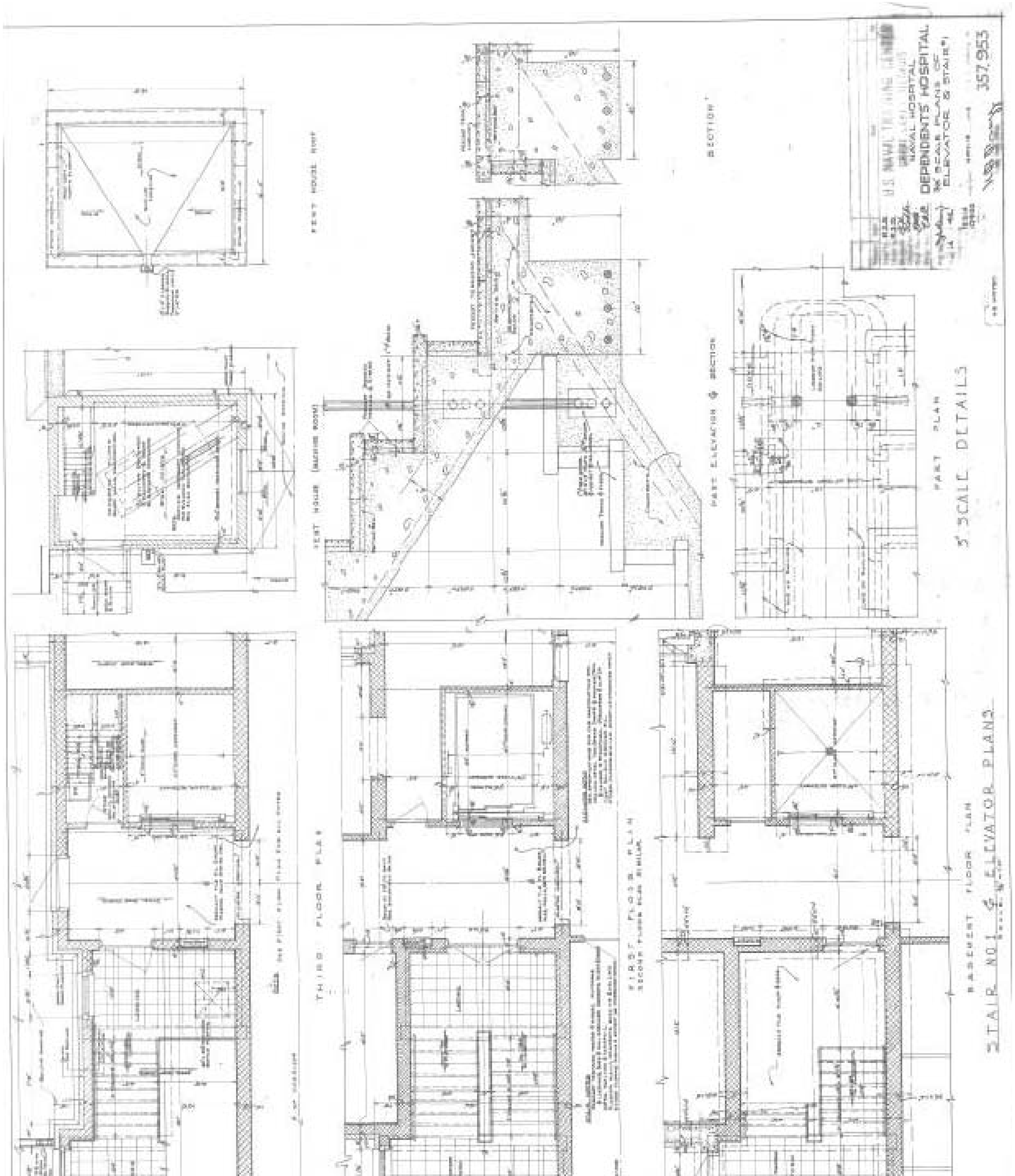
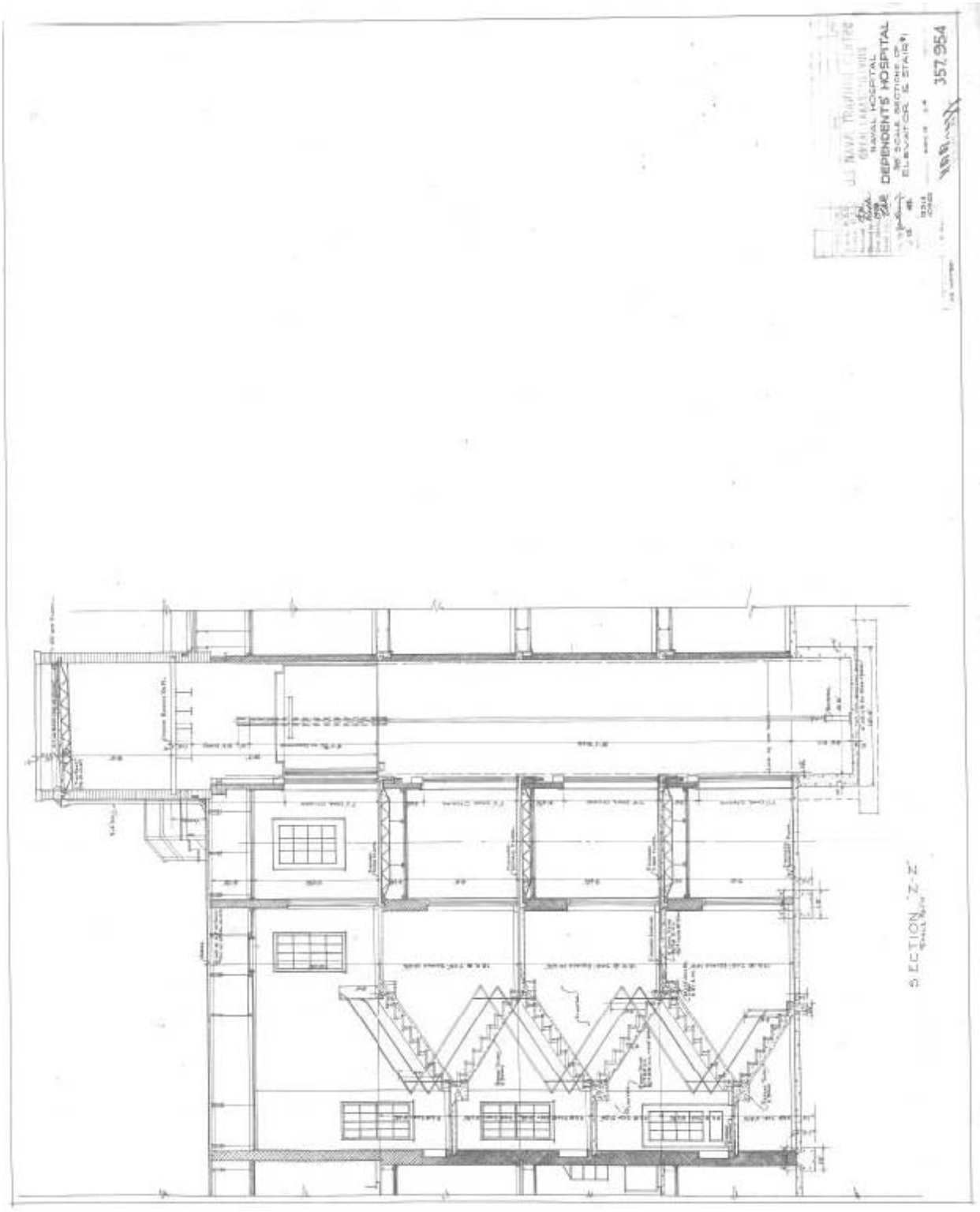
CABINET &
COUNTER DETAILS
357,952
SOUTH - ELEV.
LOBBY MANTEL


DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
357,953
PENT HOUSE ROOF
SECTION
PART ELEVATION & SECTION
PART PLAN
3" SCALE DETAILS
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
STAIR NO 1 & ELEVATOR PLANS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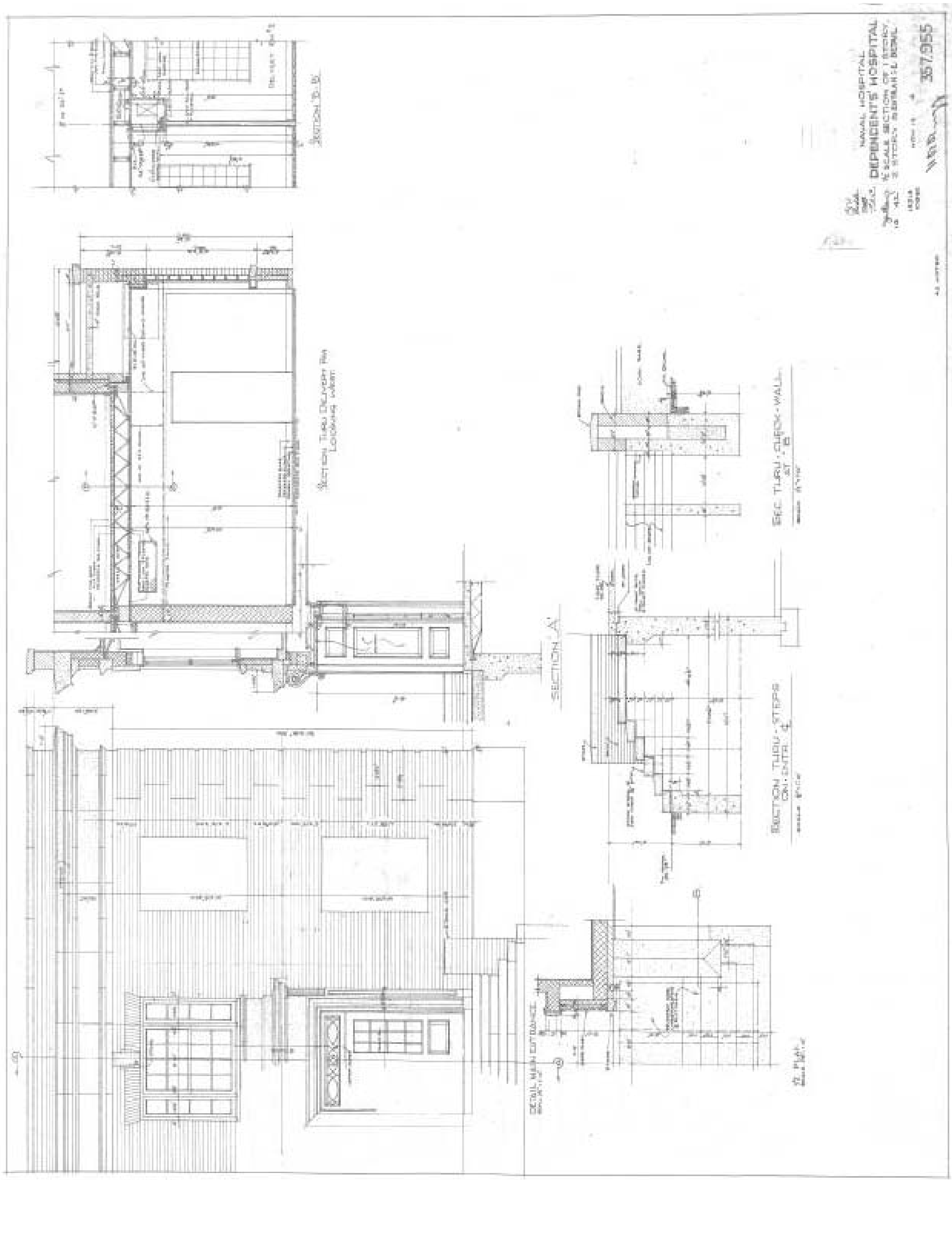
SECTION "Z-Z"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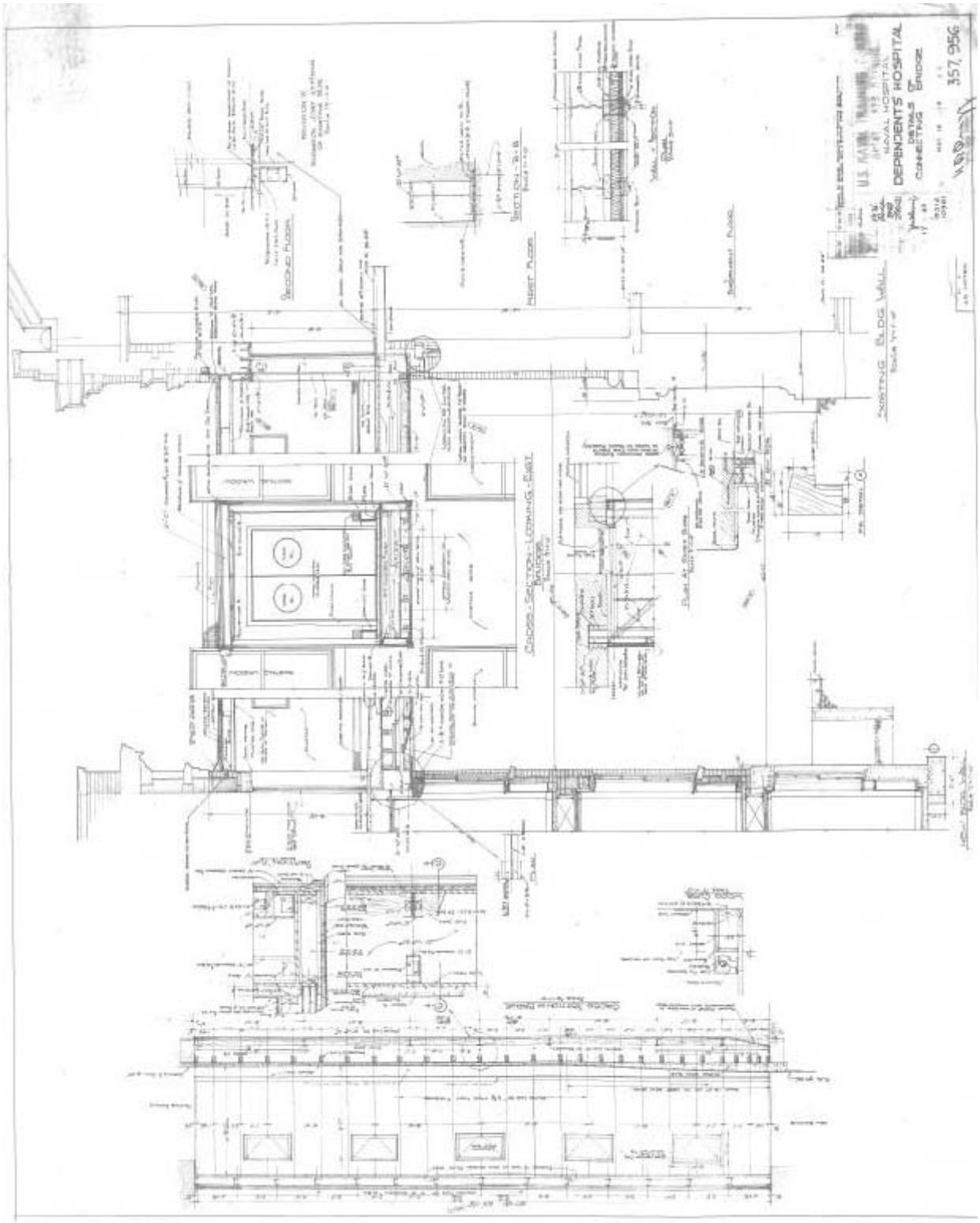
DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
357/955
SECTION 'A'
SECTION THRU DELIVERY RM LOOKING WEST
SEC. THRU CURB WALL
SECTION THRU STEPS
DETAIL MAIN ENTRANCE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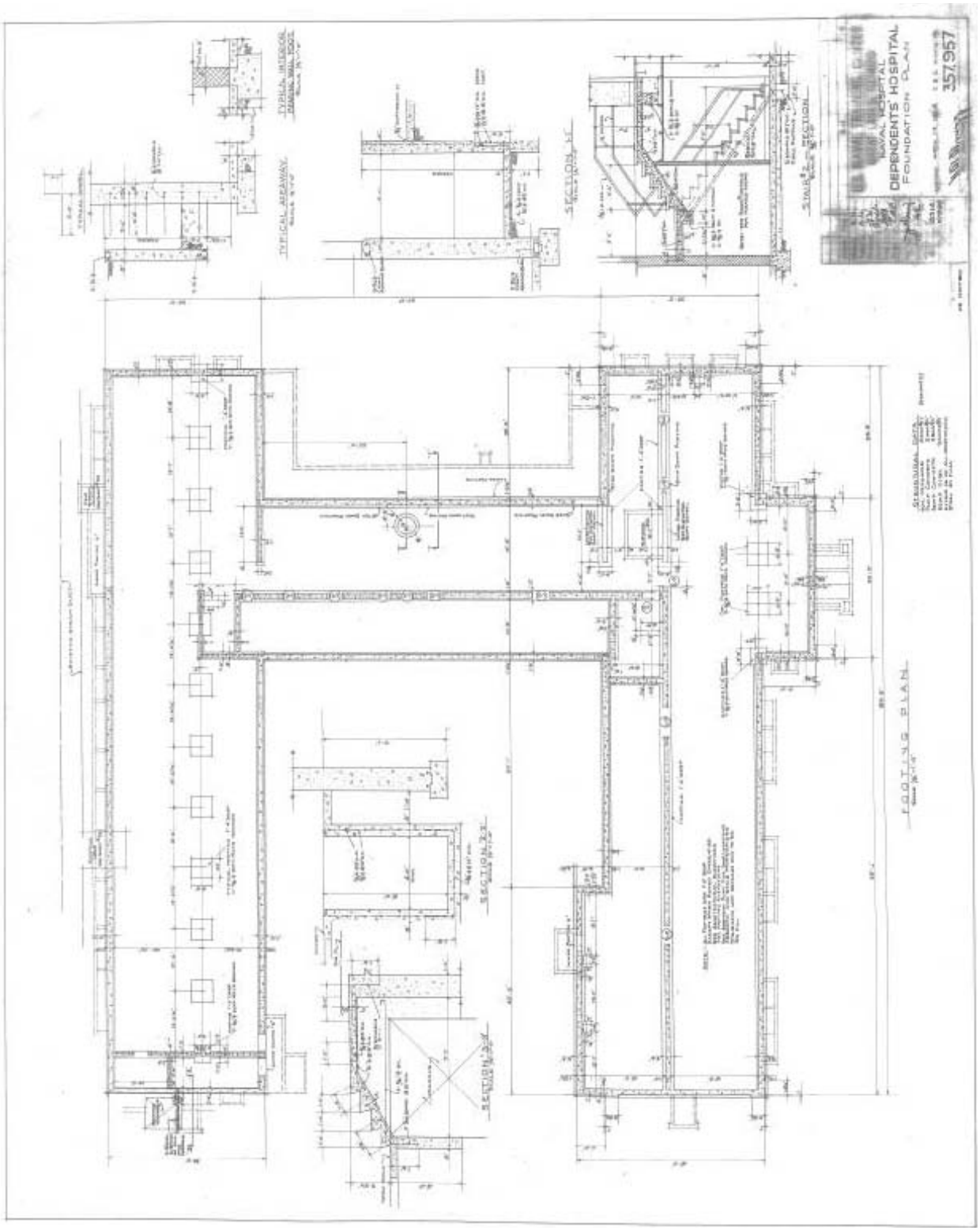
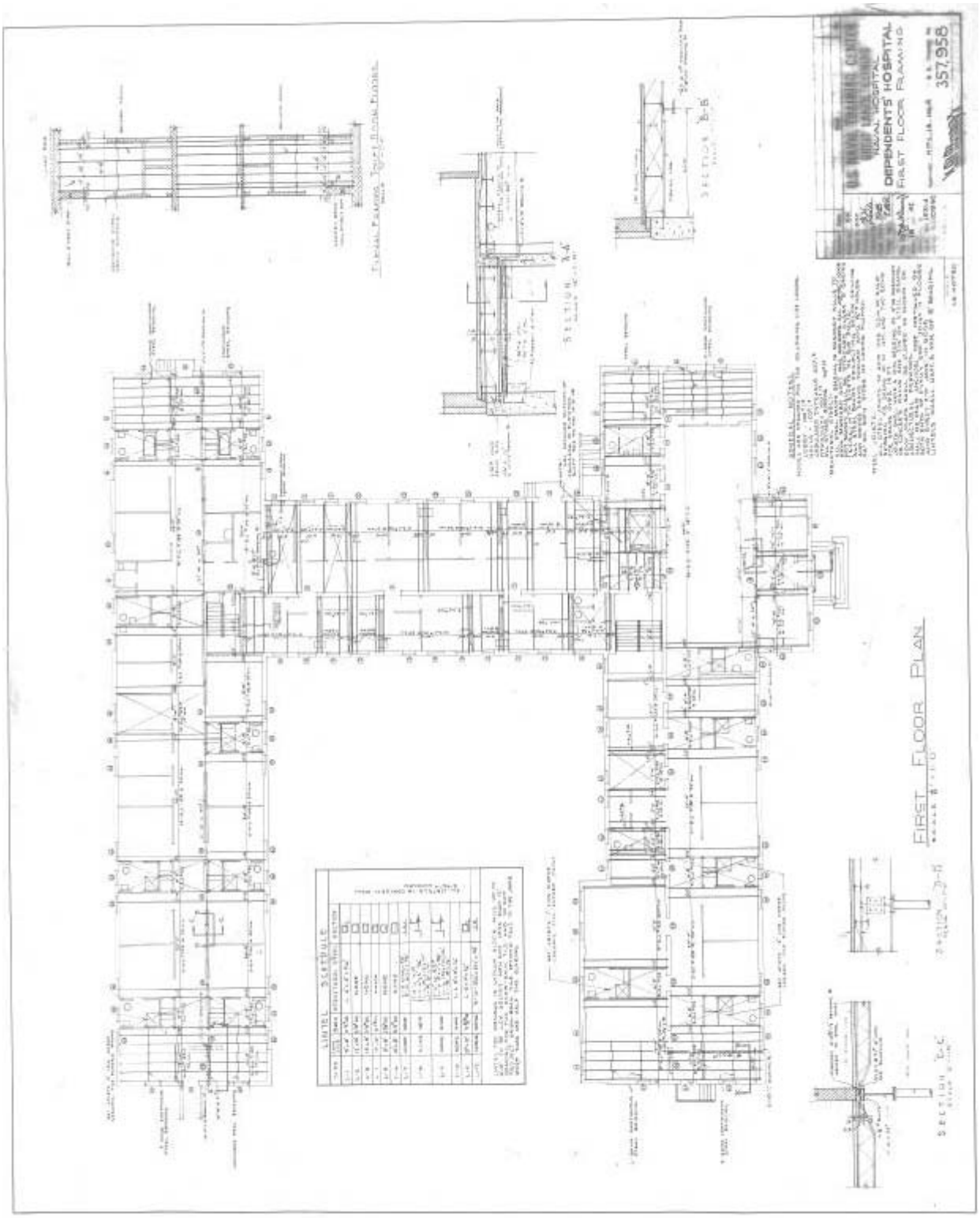
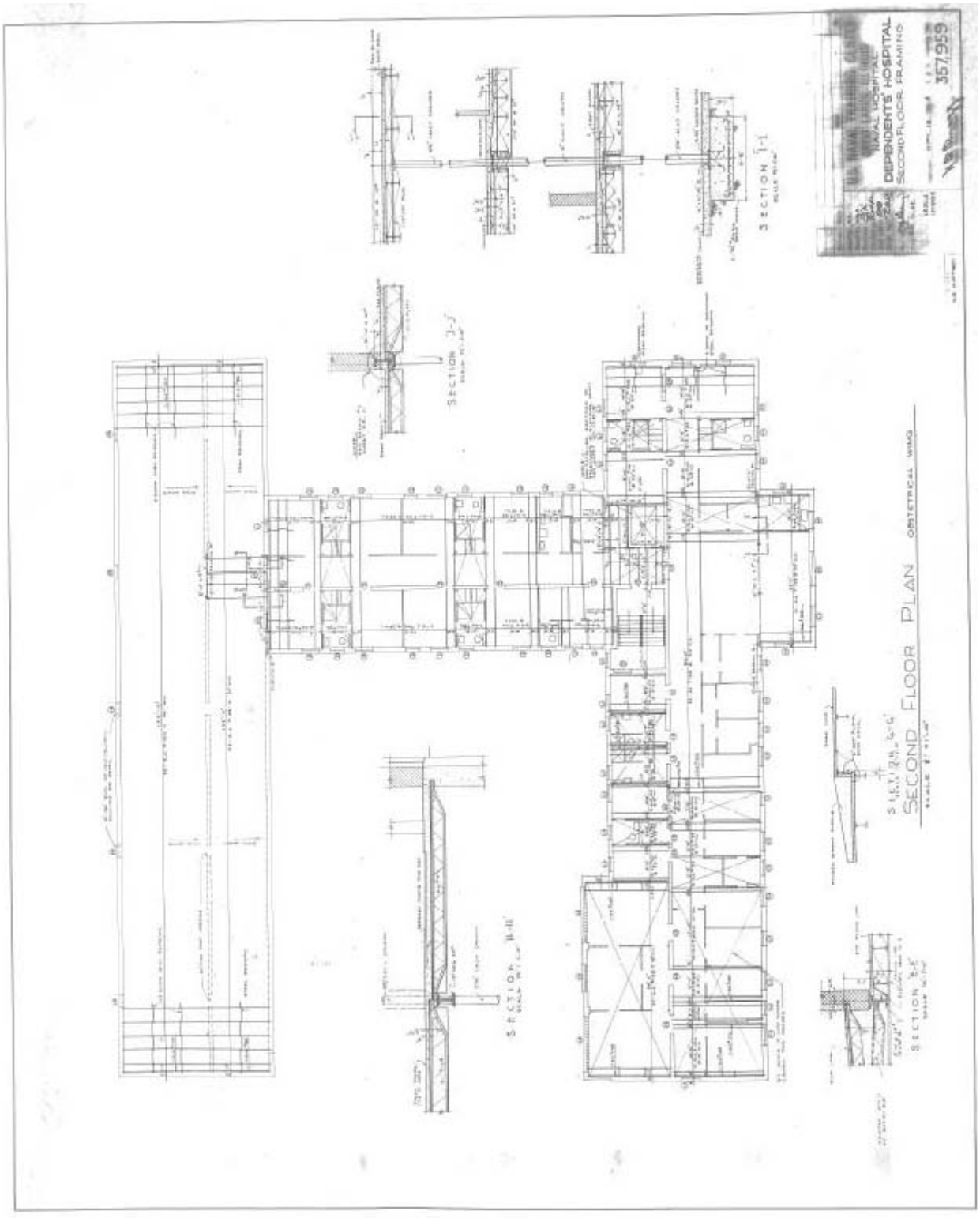
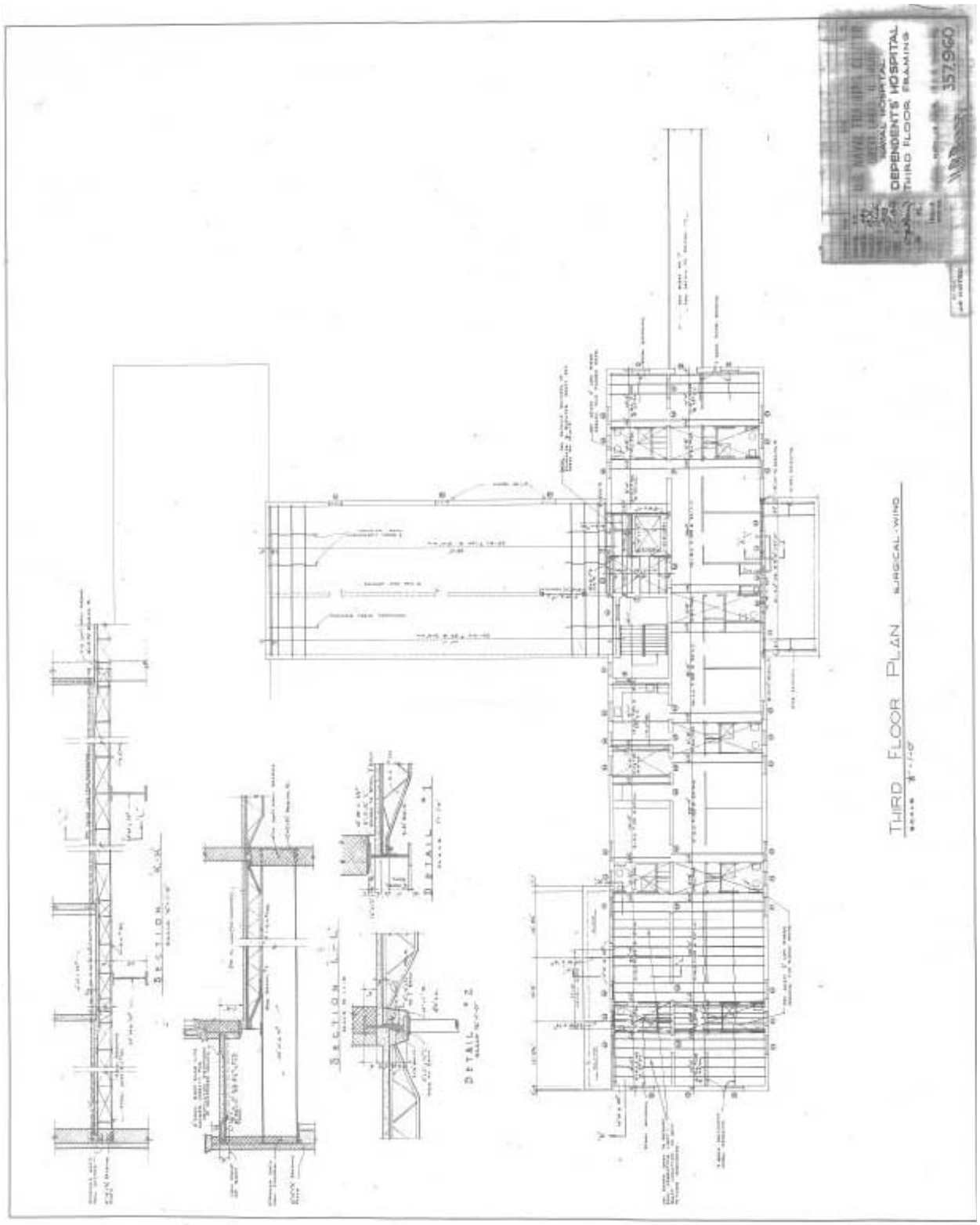
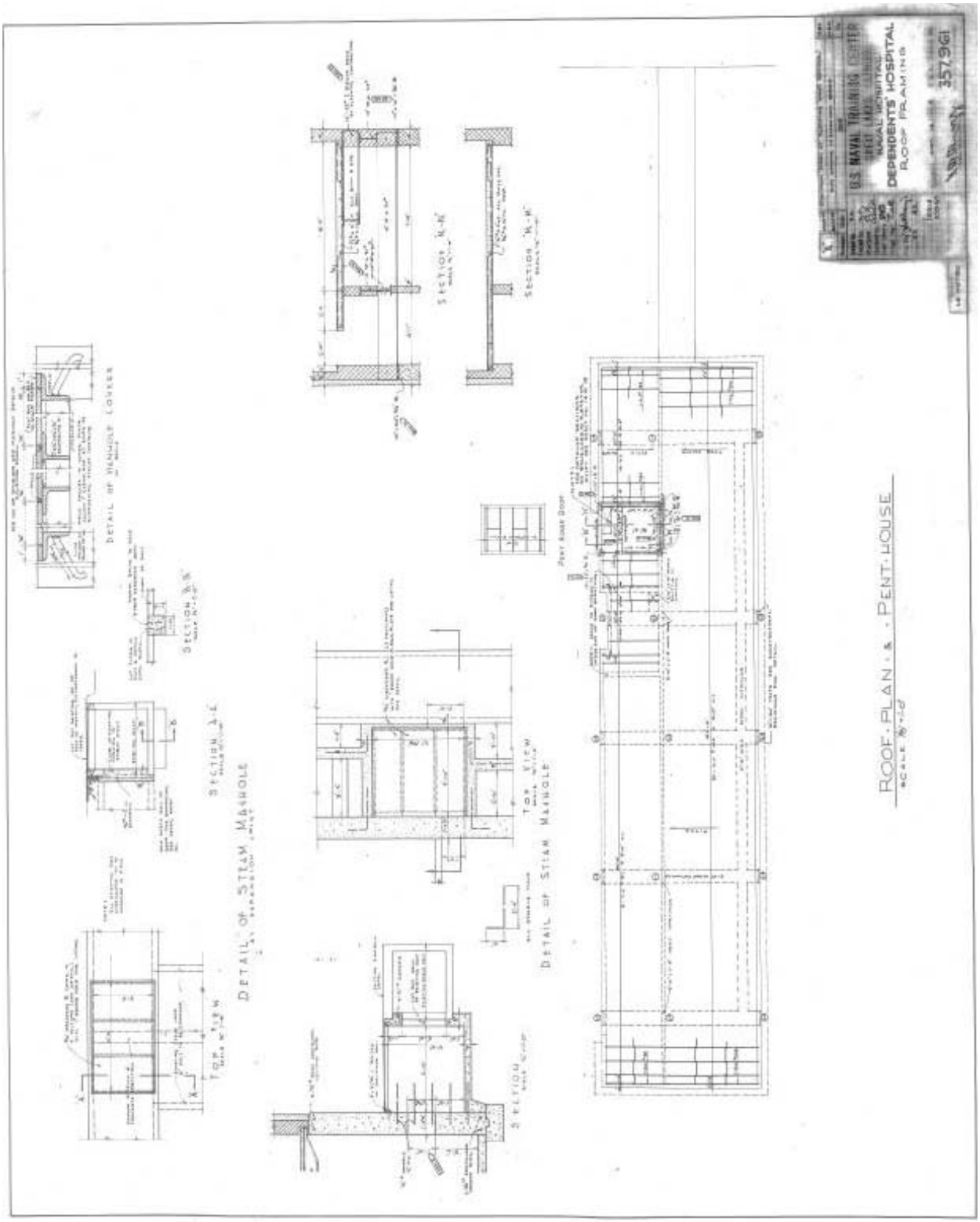
DEPENDENTS HOSPITAL
357,956

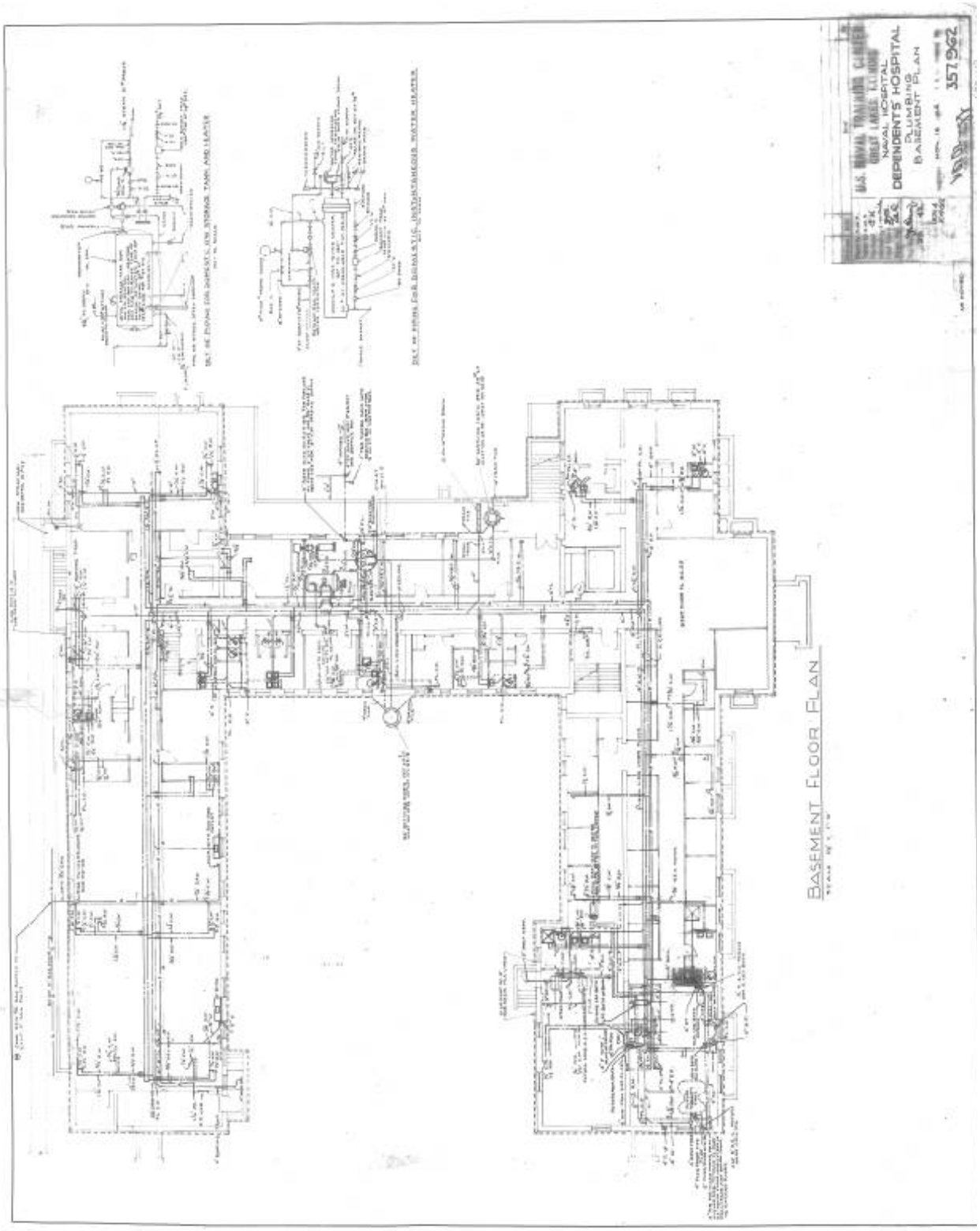

NAVAL HOSPITAL
DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
FOUNDATION PLAN
357,957
FOOTING PLAN

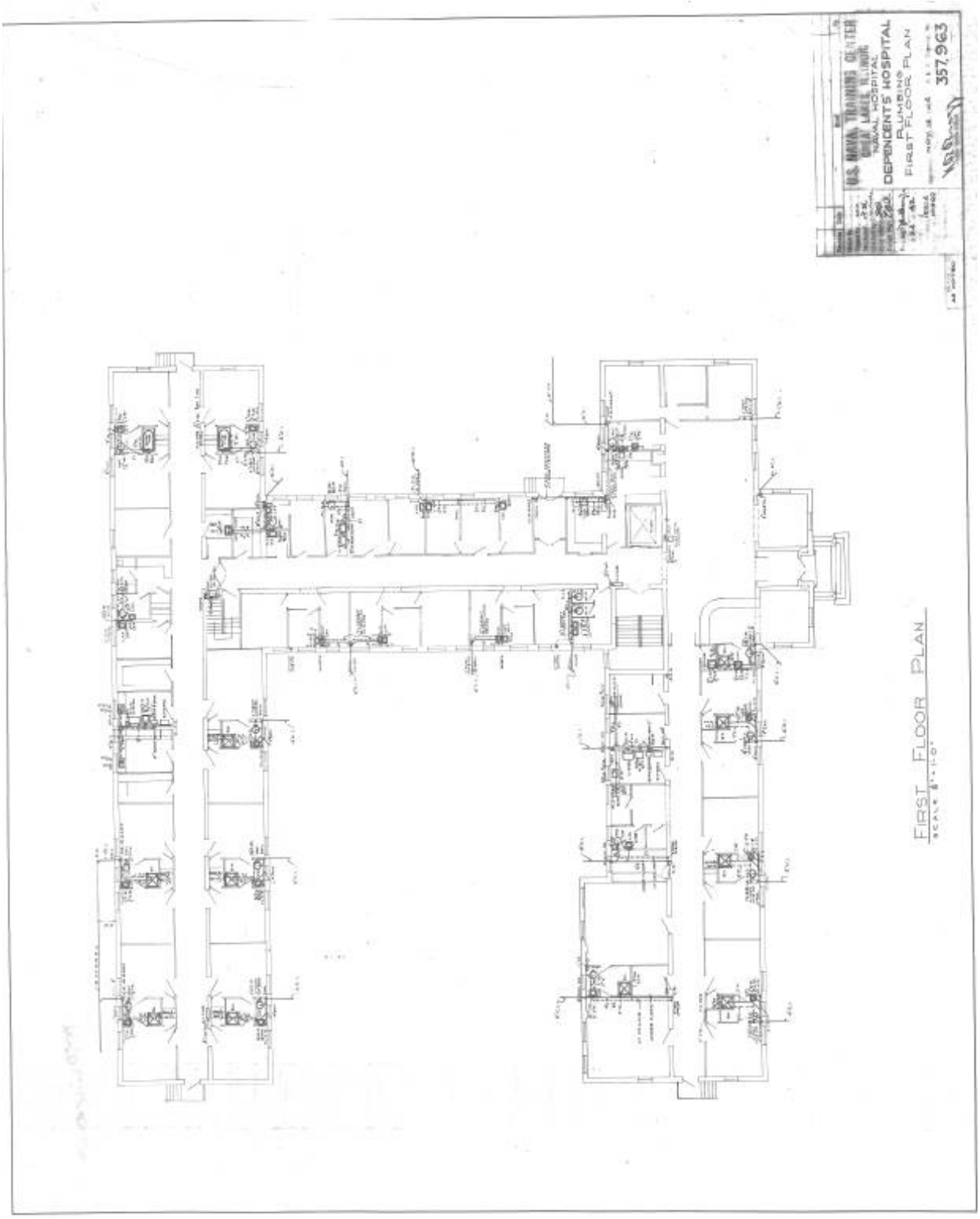

DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
357,958
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

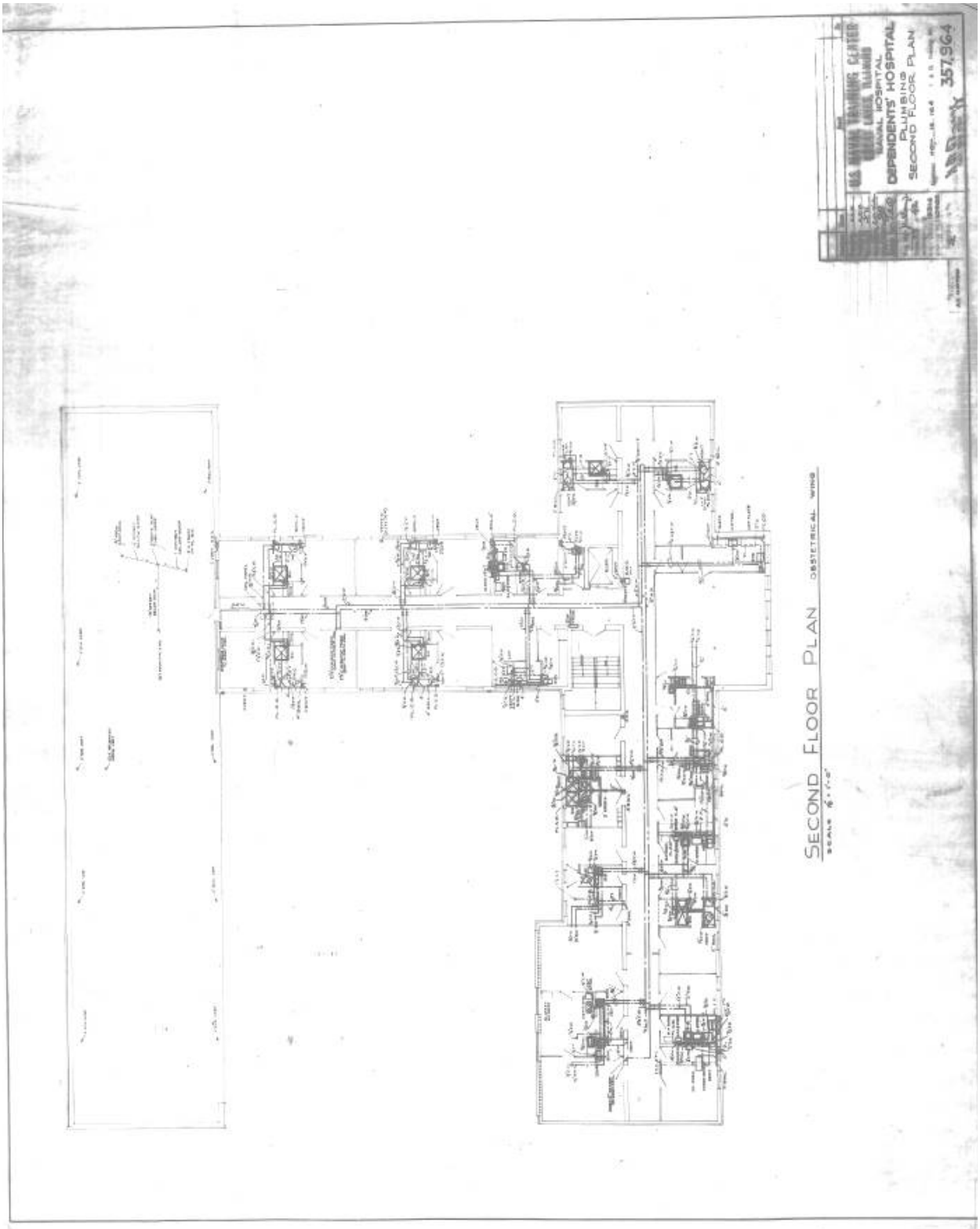

NAVAL HOSPITAL
DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
SECOND FLOOR FRAMING
357,959
SECTION 1-1
SECTION 3-3
SECTION 4-4
SECTION 5-5
SECTION 6-6
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
OBSTETRICAL WING

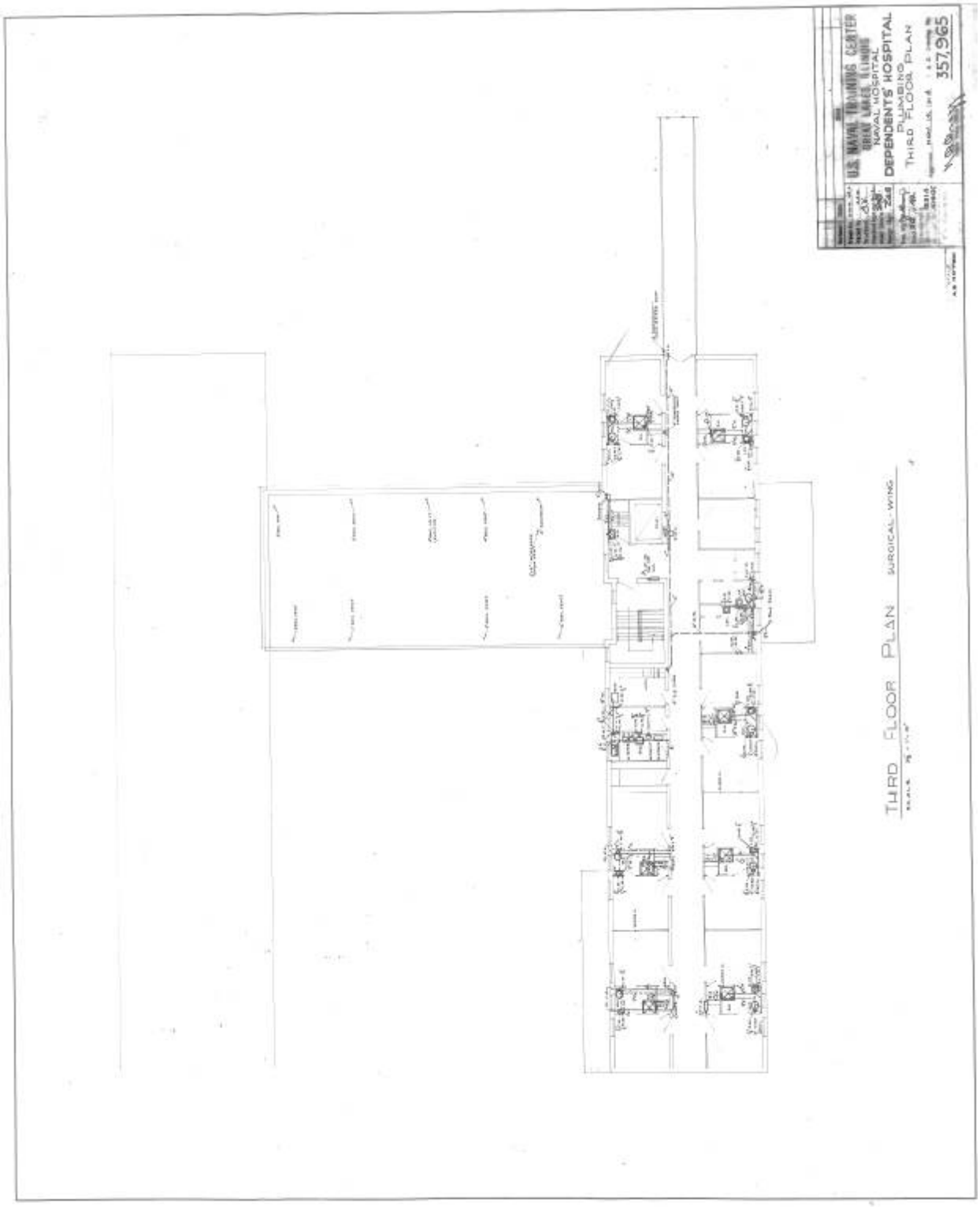

DEPENDENTS HOSPITAL
THIRD FLOOR FRAMING
357960
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
SURGICAL WING
SECTION
DETAIL
SECTION
DETAIL

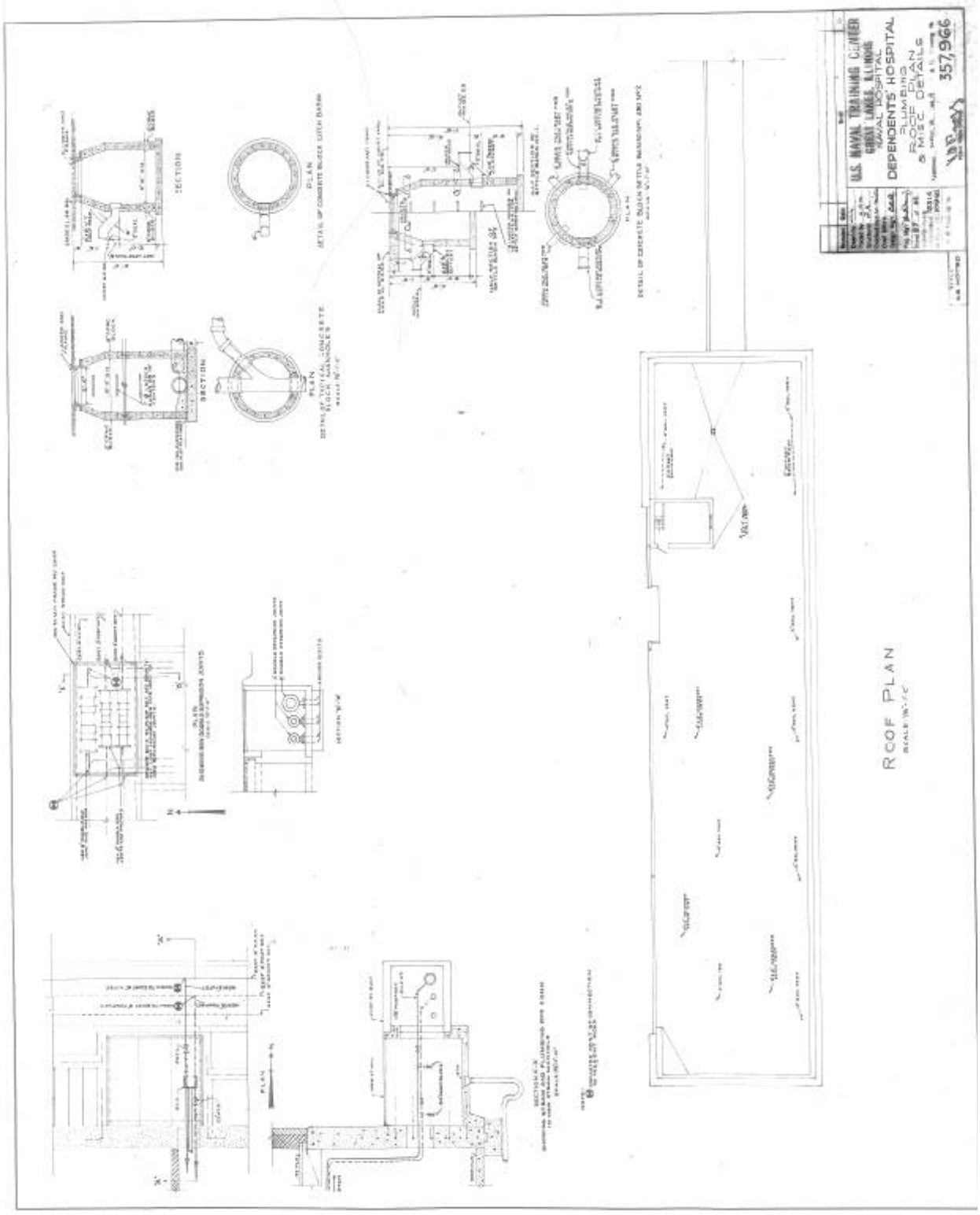

U.S. NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
NAVAL HOSPITAL
DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
ROOF PLANNING
35796
ROOF PLAN & PENT HOUSE
DETAIL OF STEAM MANHOLE
DETAIL OF STEAM MANHOLE
DETAIL OF MANHOLE COVER

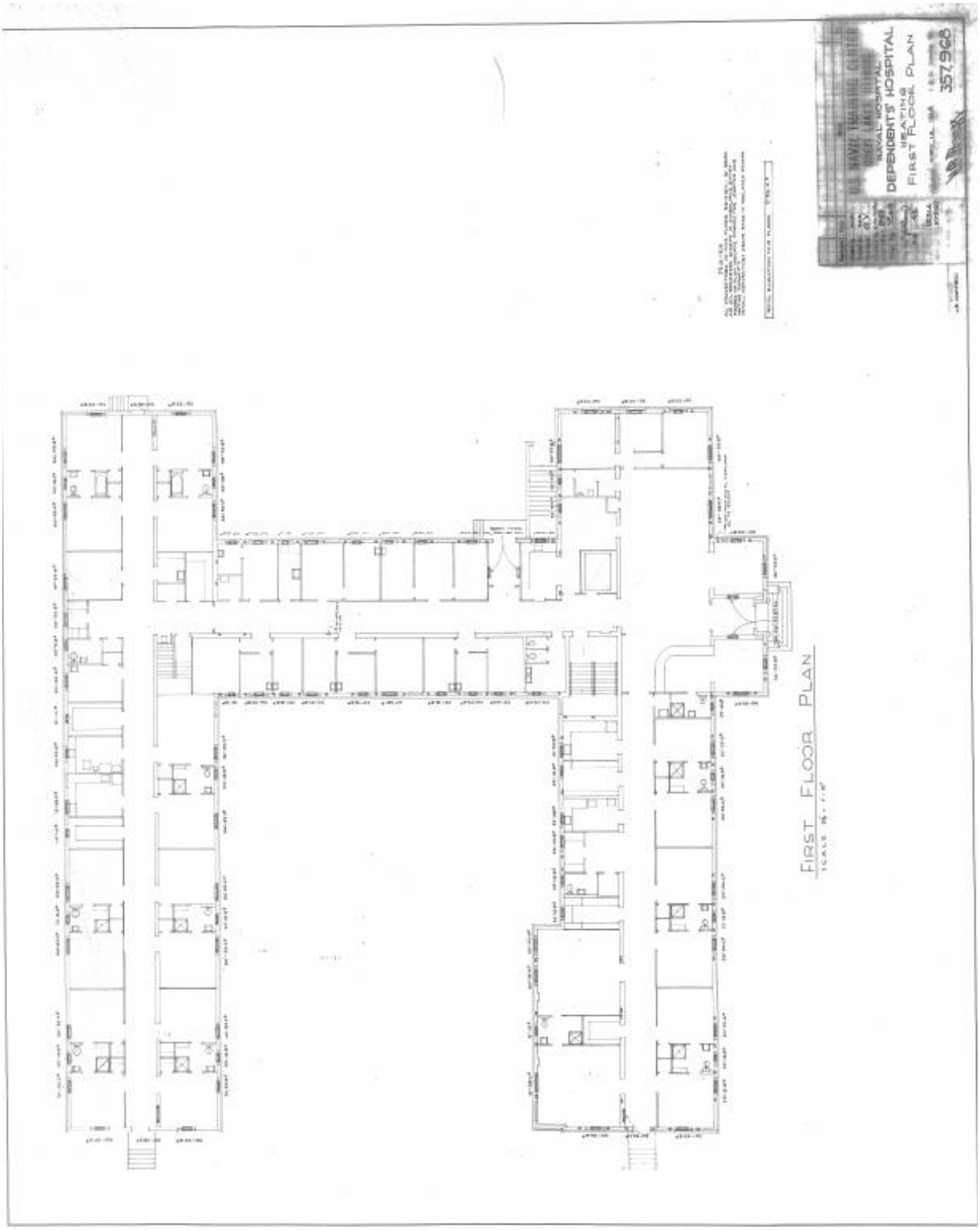

U.S. NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS
NAVAL HOSPITAL
DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
PLUMBING
BASEMENT PLAN
357962
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN


U.S. NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS
NAVAL HOSPITAL
DEPONCENT'S HOSPITAL
PLUMBING
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
357.963
FIRST FLOOR PLAN


SECOND FLOOR PLAN
OBSTETRICAL WING
DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
PLUMBING
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
357,964


U.S. NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS
NAVAL HOSPITAL
DEPENDENTS HOSPITAL
PLUMBING
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
357,965
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
SURGICAL WING


U.S. NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS
NAVAL HOSPITAL
DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
PLUMBING
ROOF PLAN
& MISC. DETAILS
357,966
ROOF PLAN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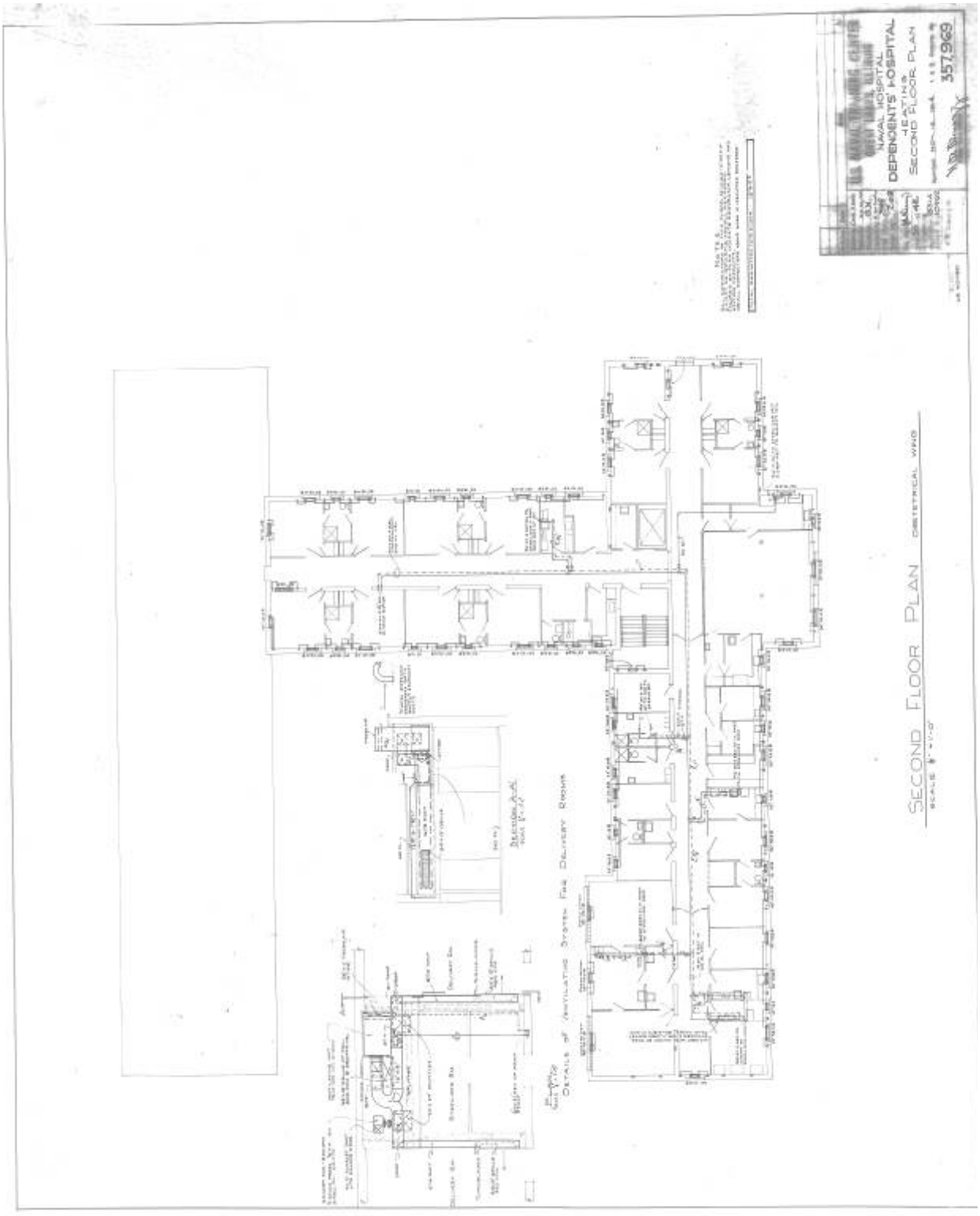
EATING
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
357,968
FIRST FLOOR PLAN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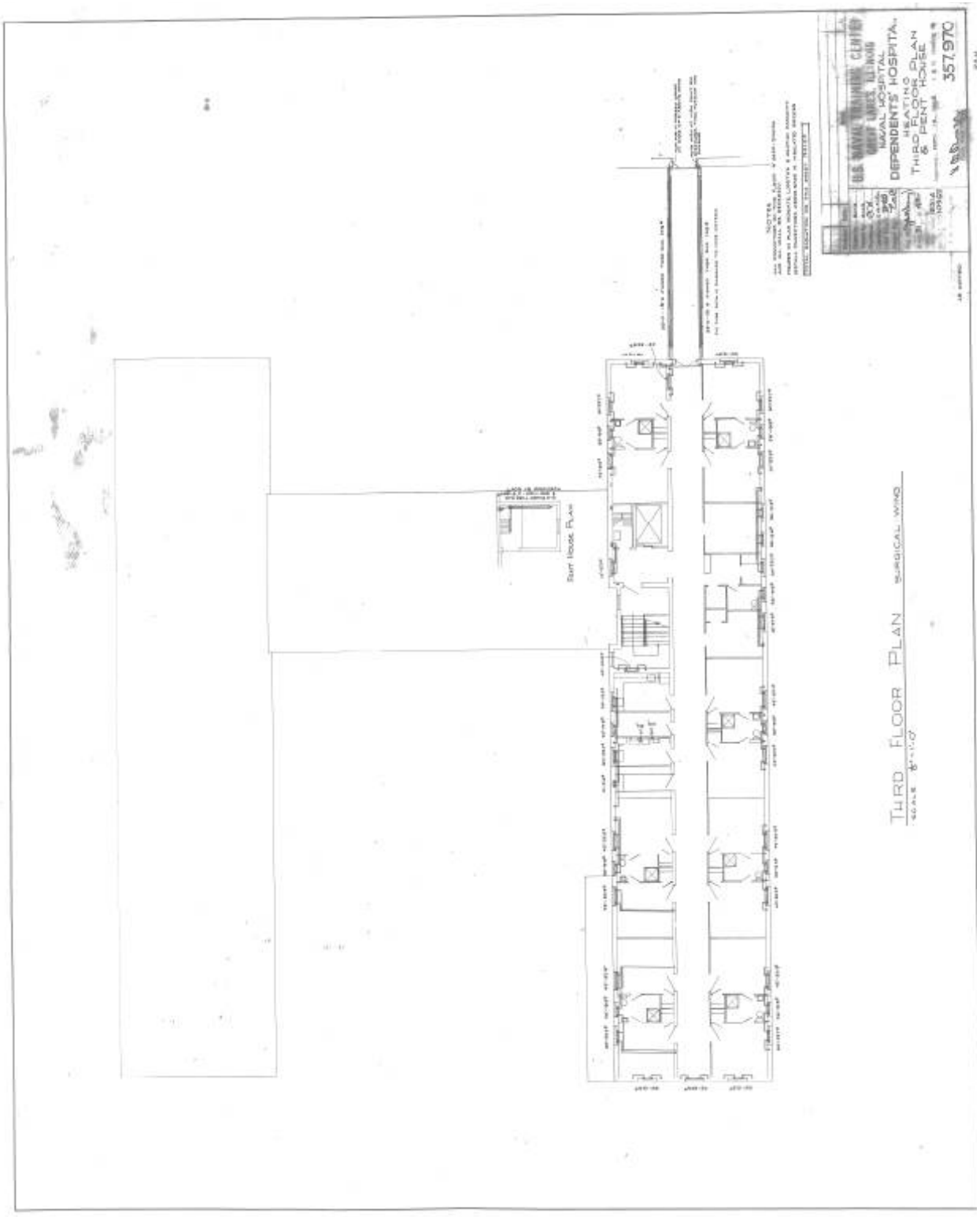
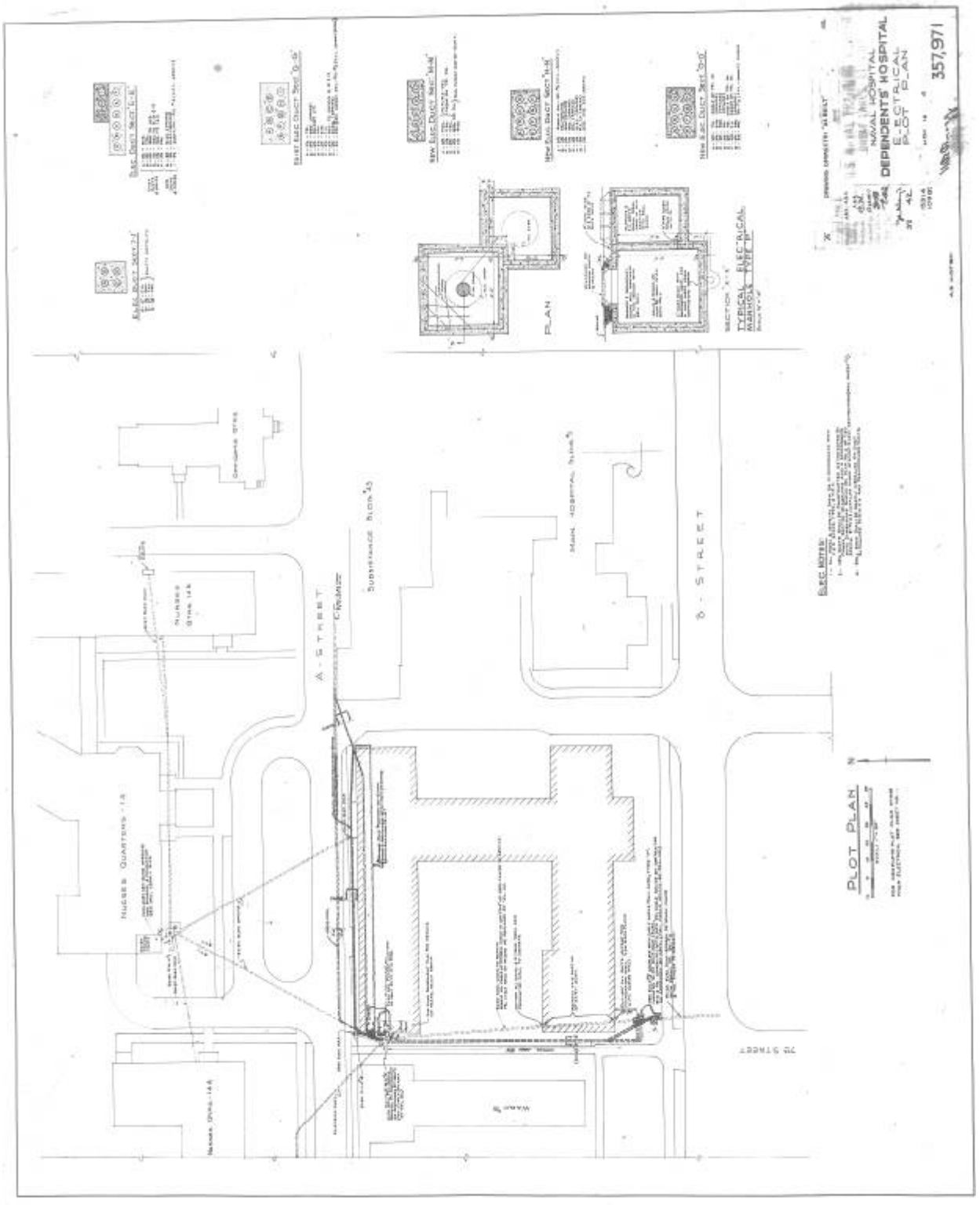
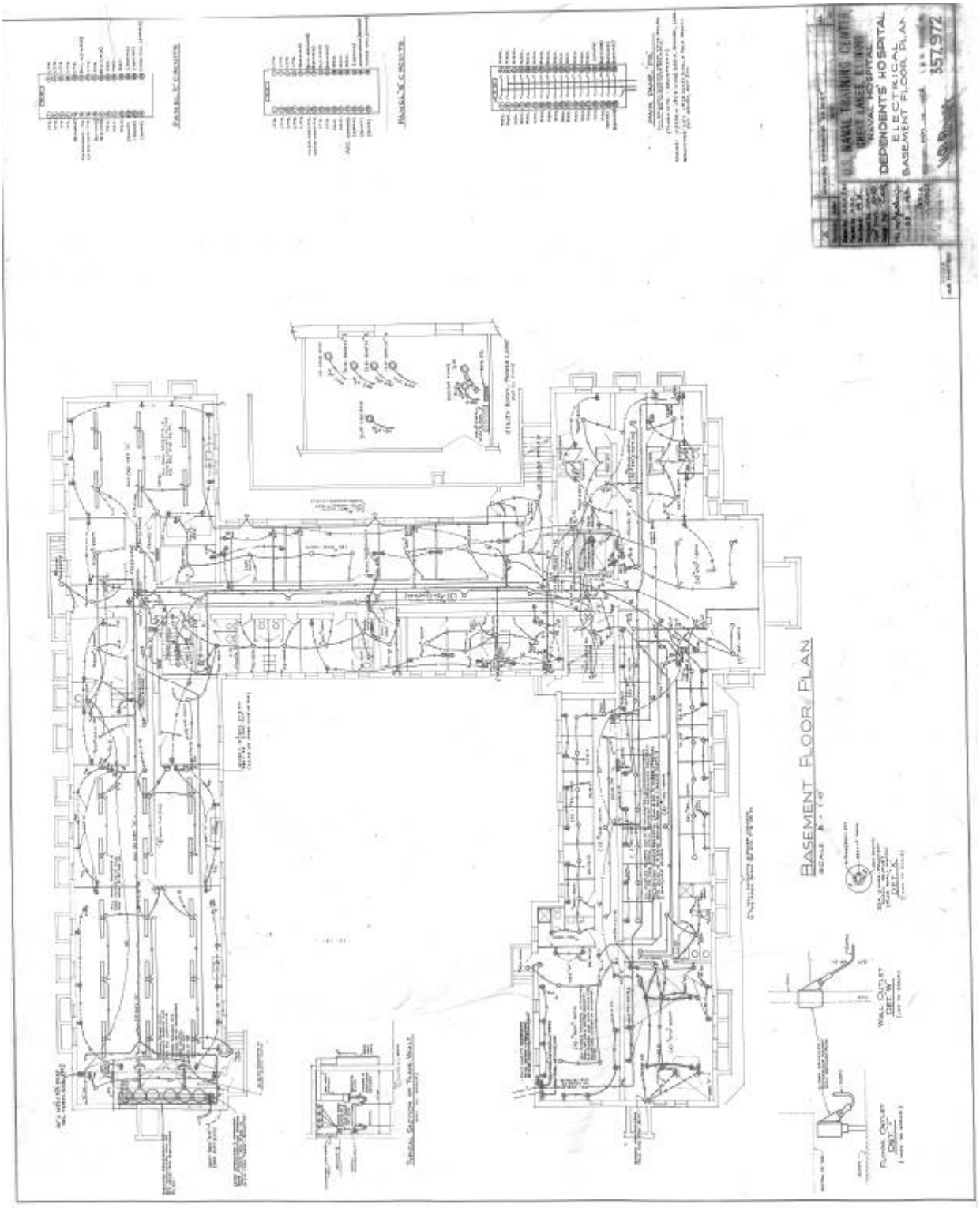
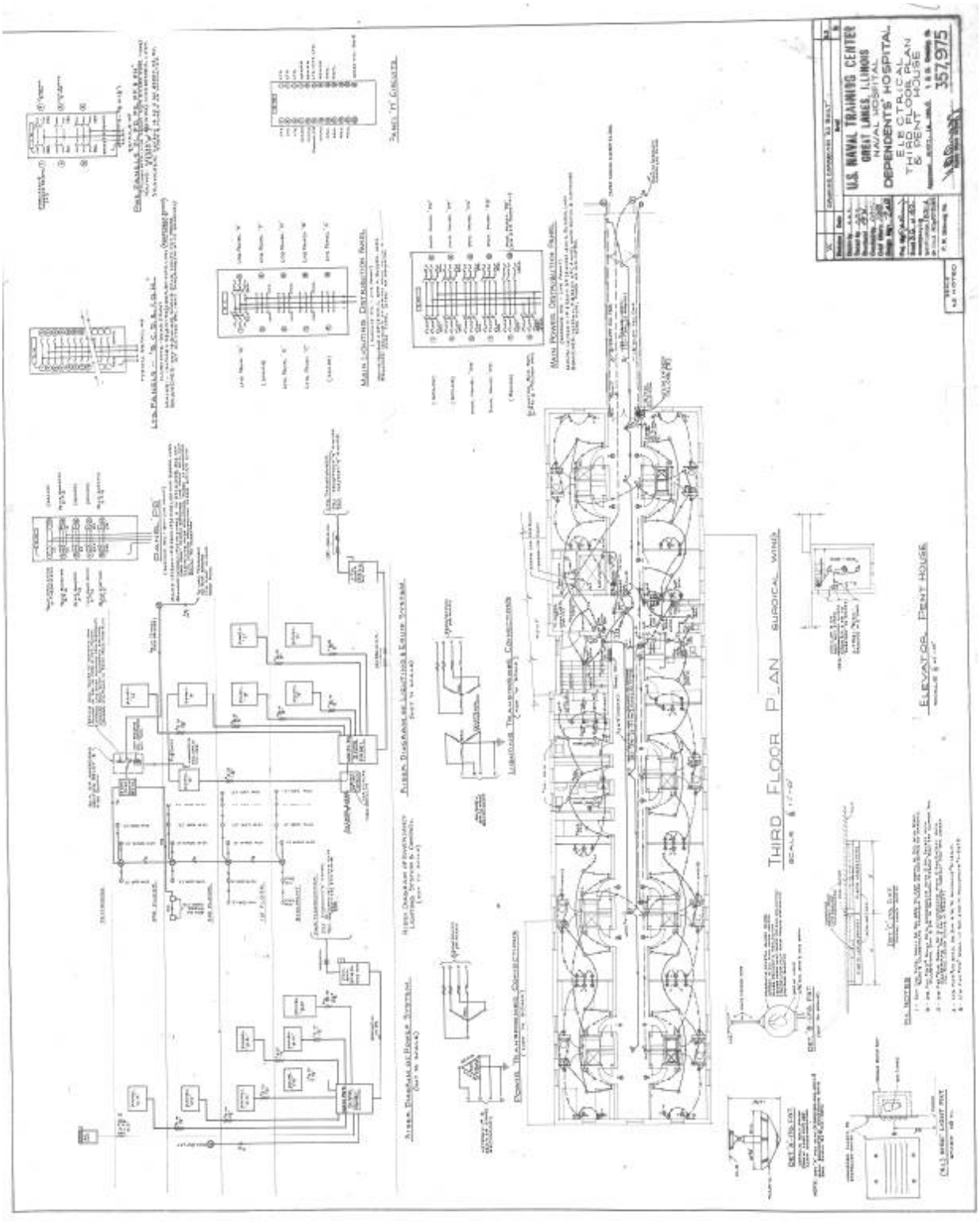
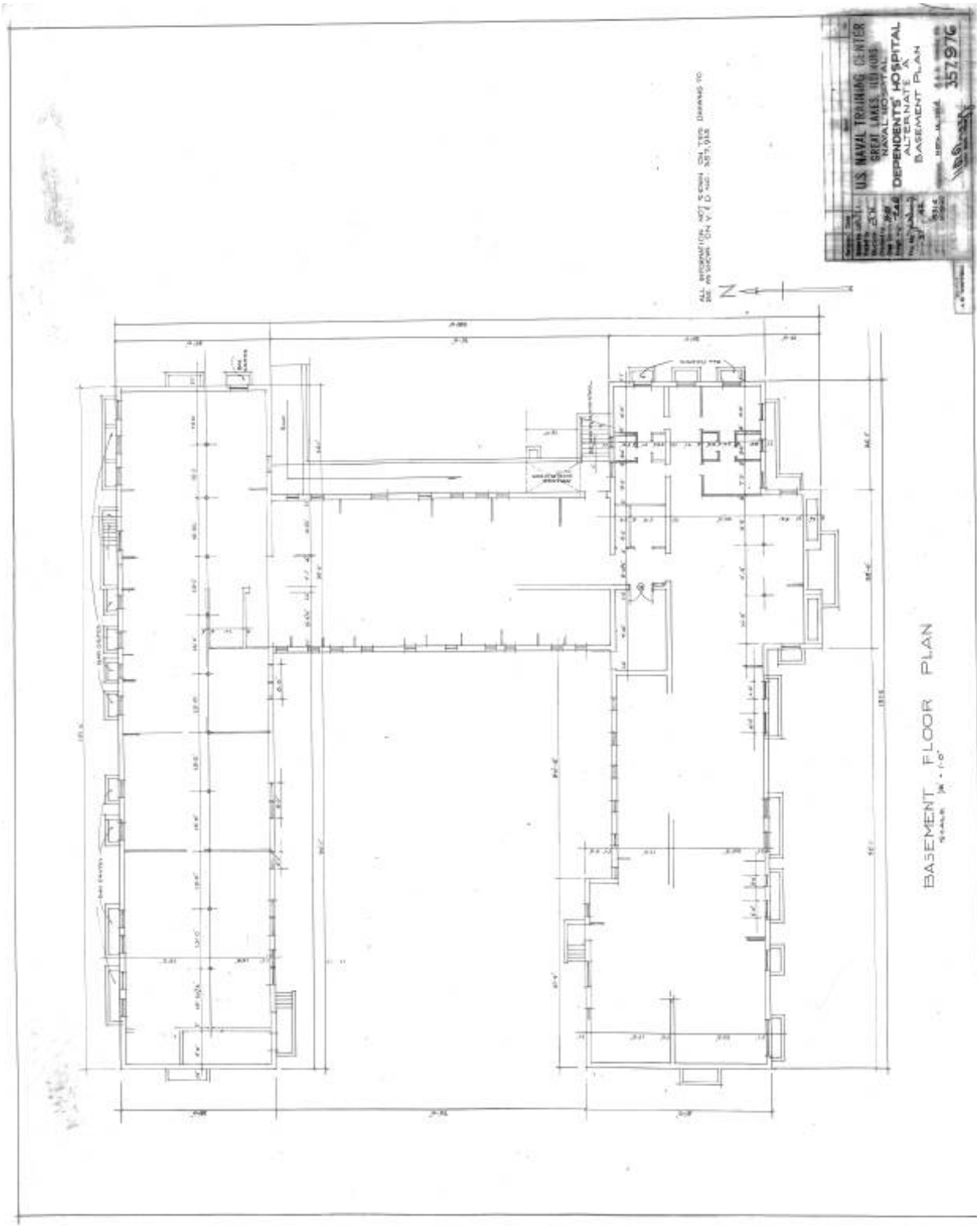
HEATING
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
357969
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

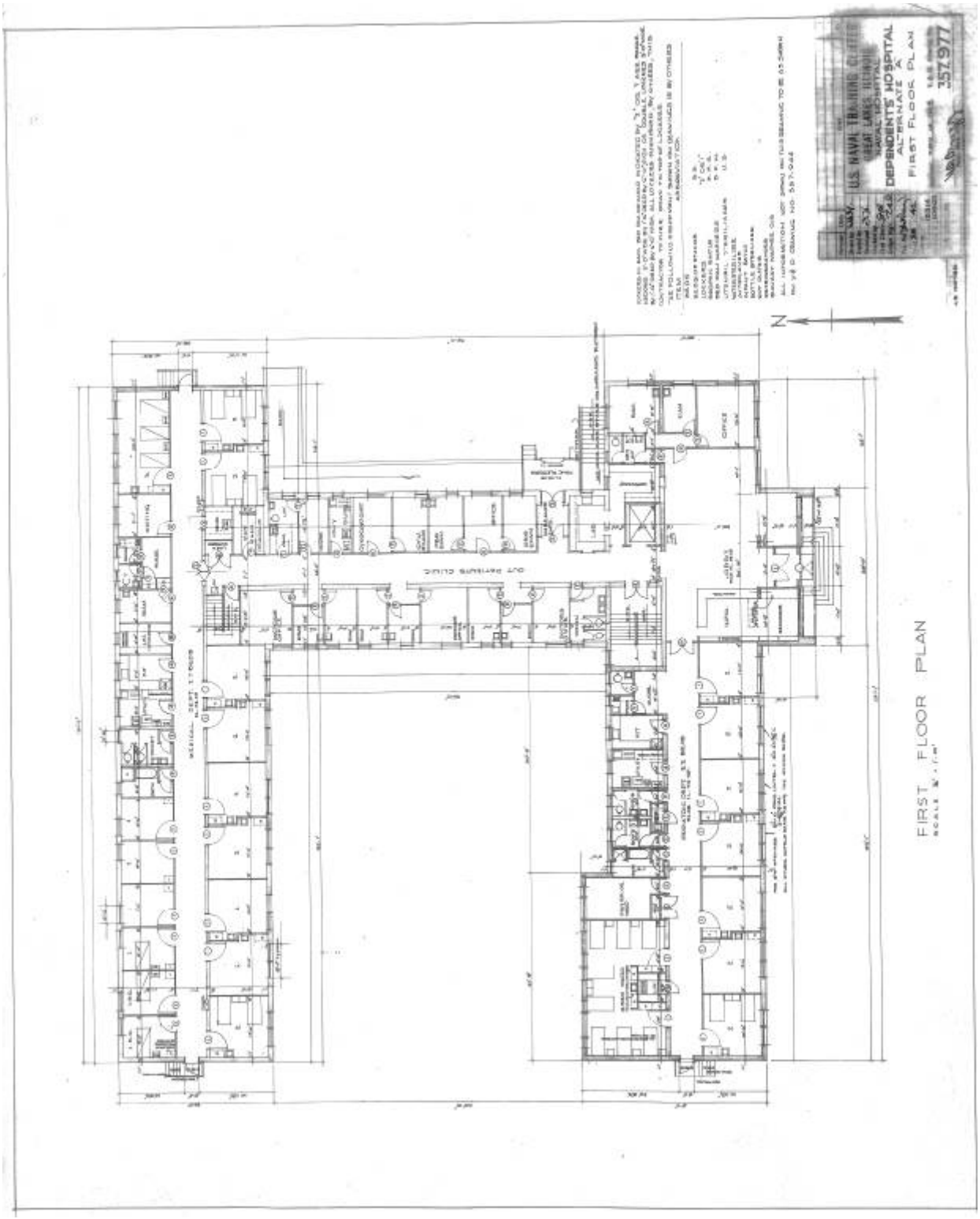

U.S. NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS
NAVAL HOSPITAL
DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
HEATING PLAN
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
& PENT HOUSE
357,970
NOTES
Roof House Plan
THIRD FLOOR PLAN SURGICAL WING

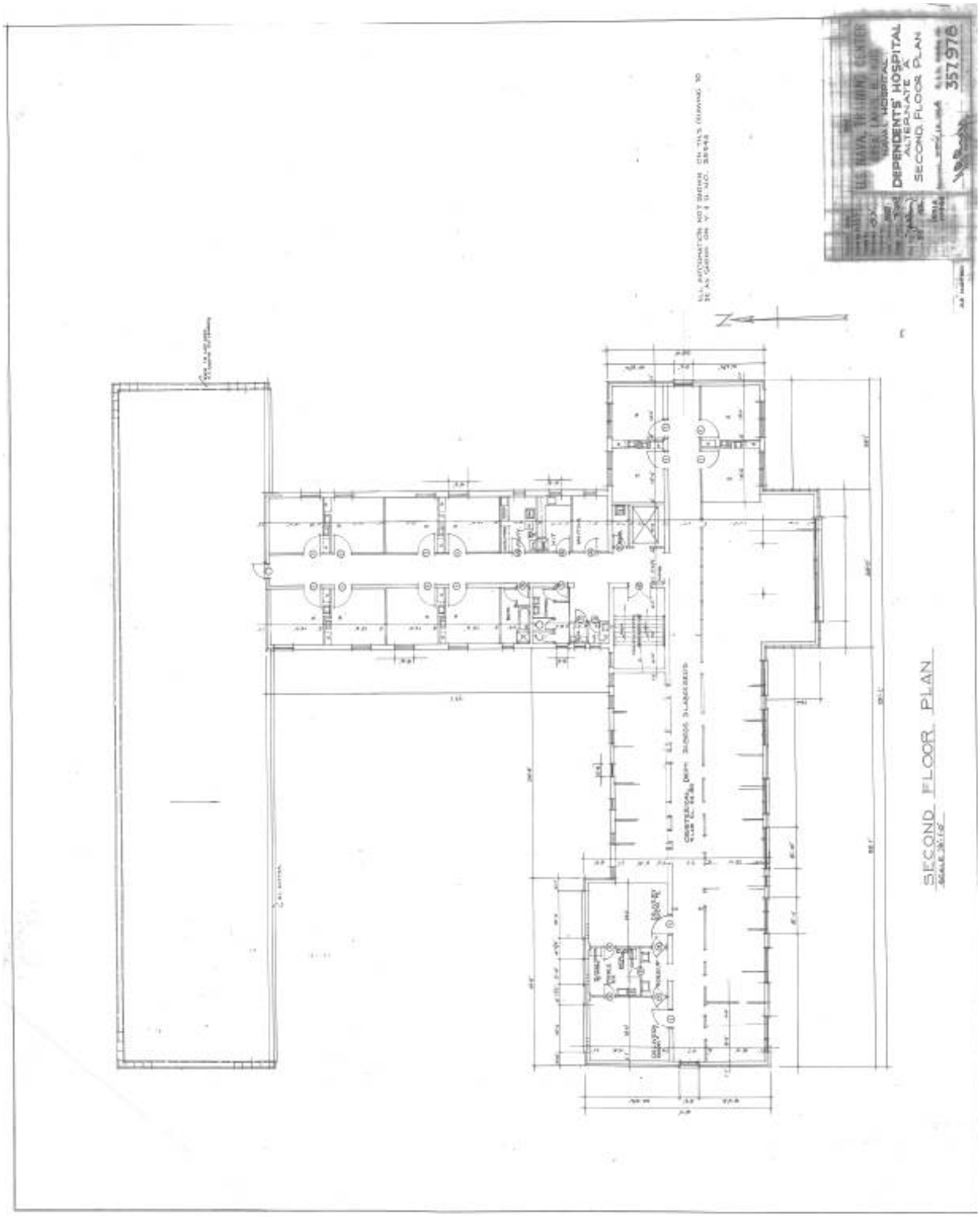

DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
ELECTRICAL
PLOT PLAN
357,971
PLOT PLAN
A - STREET
D - STREET
PLAN
ELECTRICAL

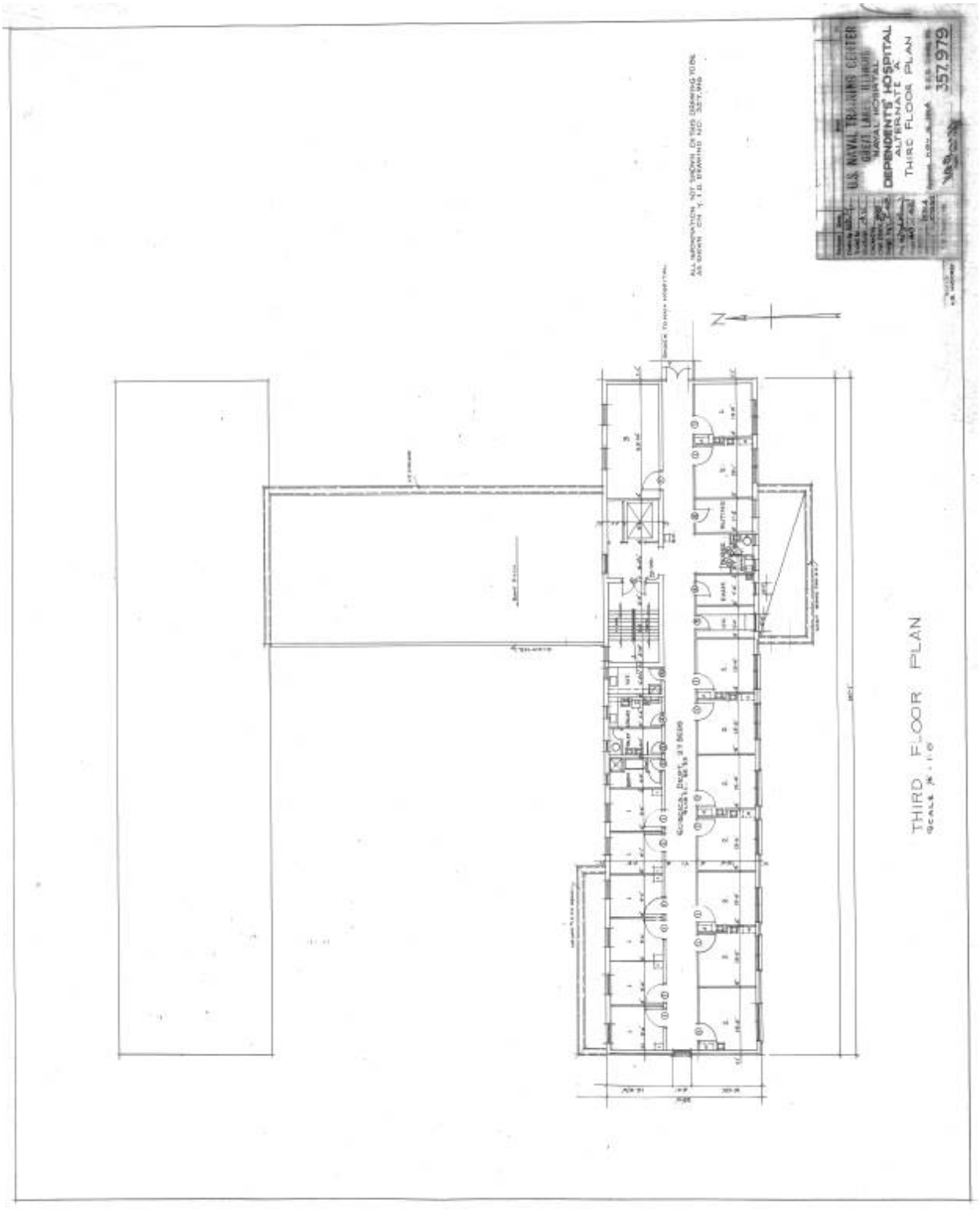

U.S. NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS
NAVAL HOSPITAL
DEPENDENTS HOSPITAL
ELECTRICAL
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
357,972
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

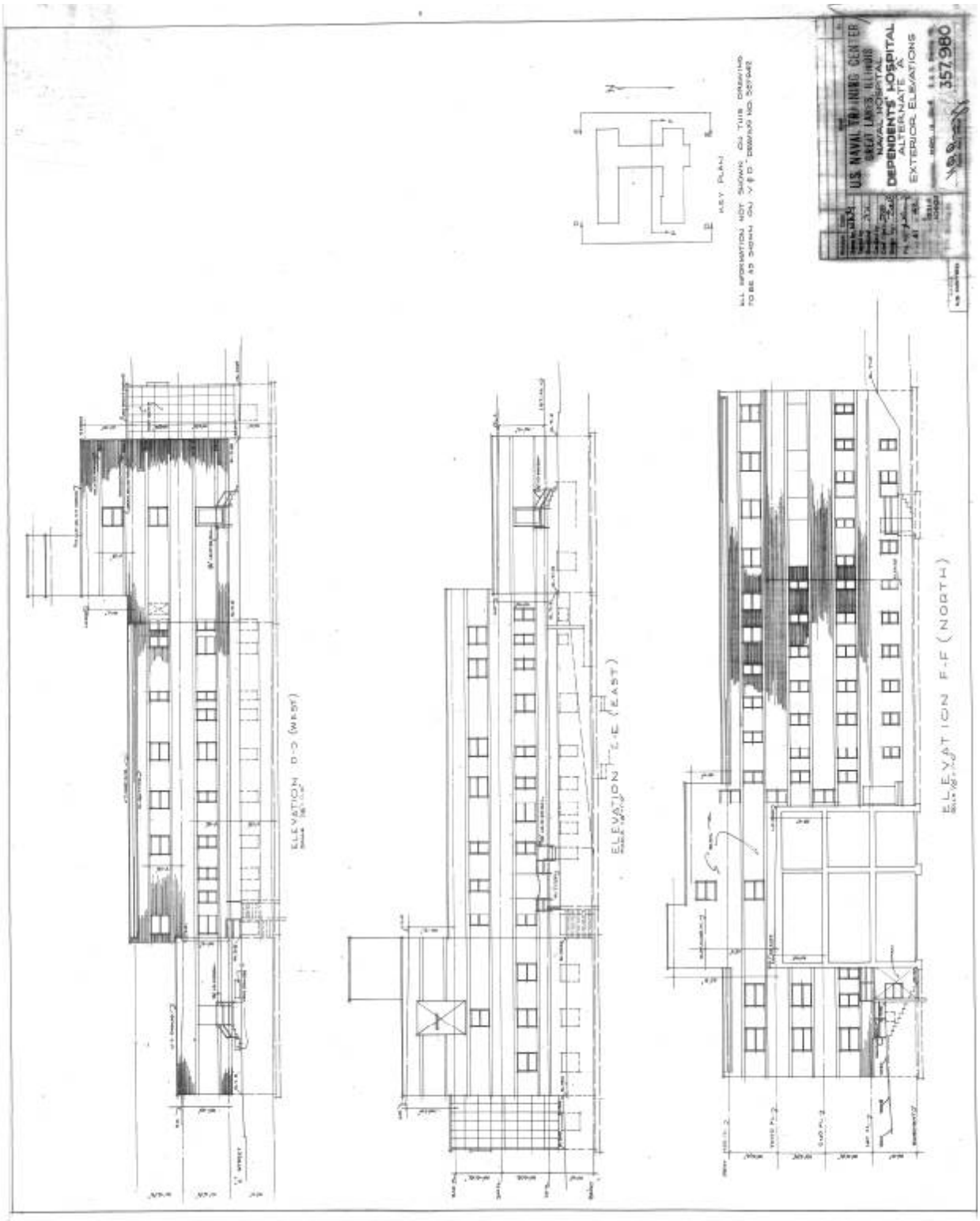

U.S. NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS
NAVAL HOSPITAL
DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
ELECTRICAL
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
& PENT HOUSE
357,975
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
SURGICAL WING
ELEVATOR PENT HOUSE

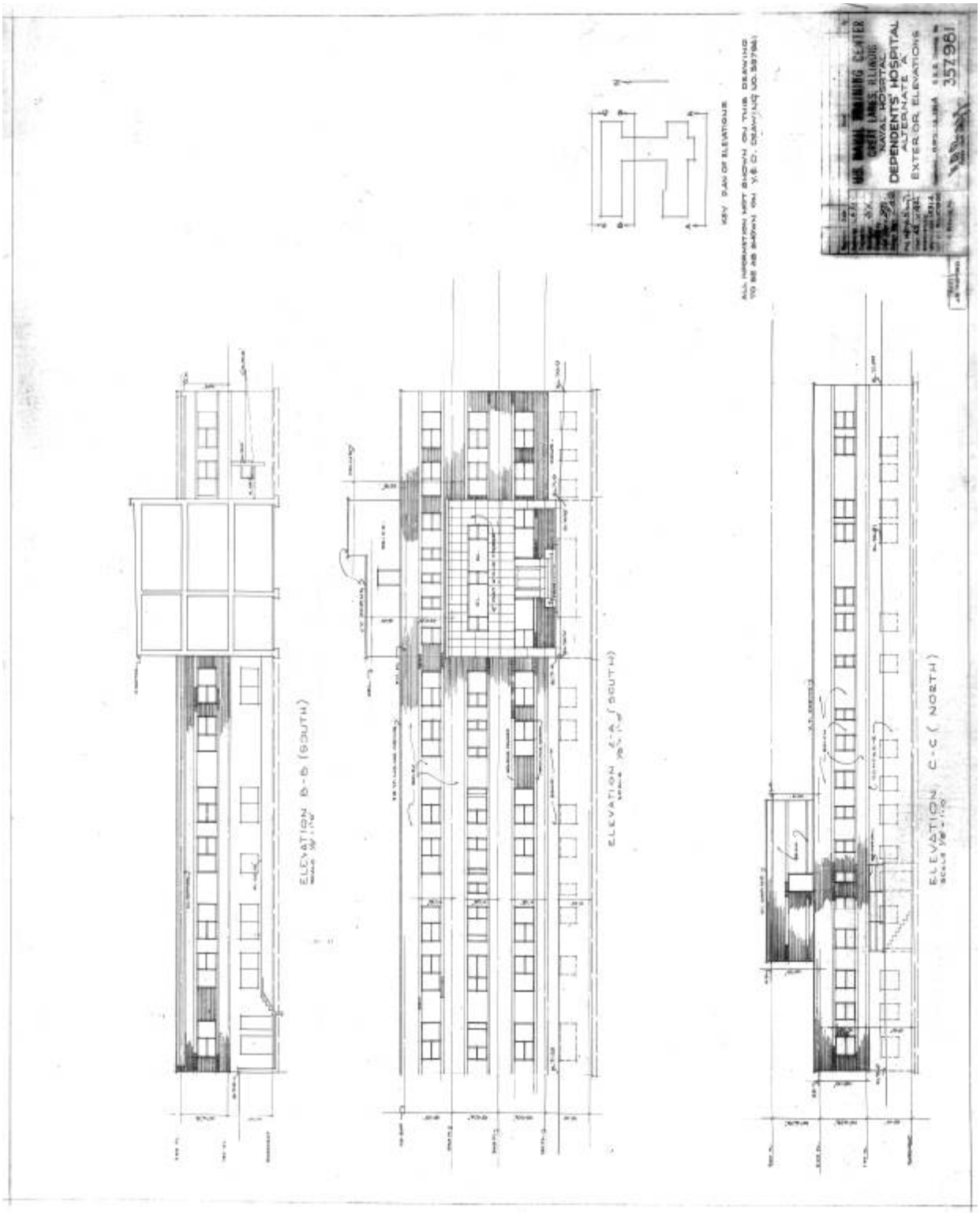

U.S. NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS
NAVAL HOSPITAL
DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
ALTERNATE A
BASEMENT PLAN
357.976
N
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN


DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
ALTERNATE A
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
357.977
N
FIRST FLOOR PLAN


DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
ADDITION
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
357.976
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

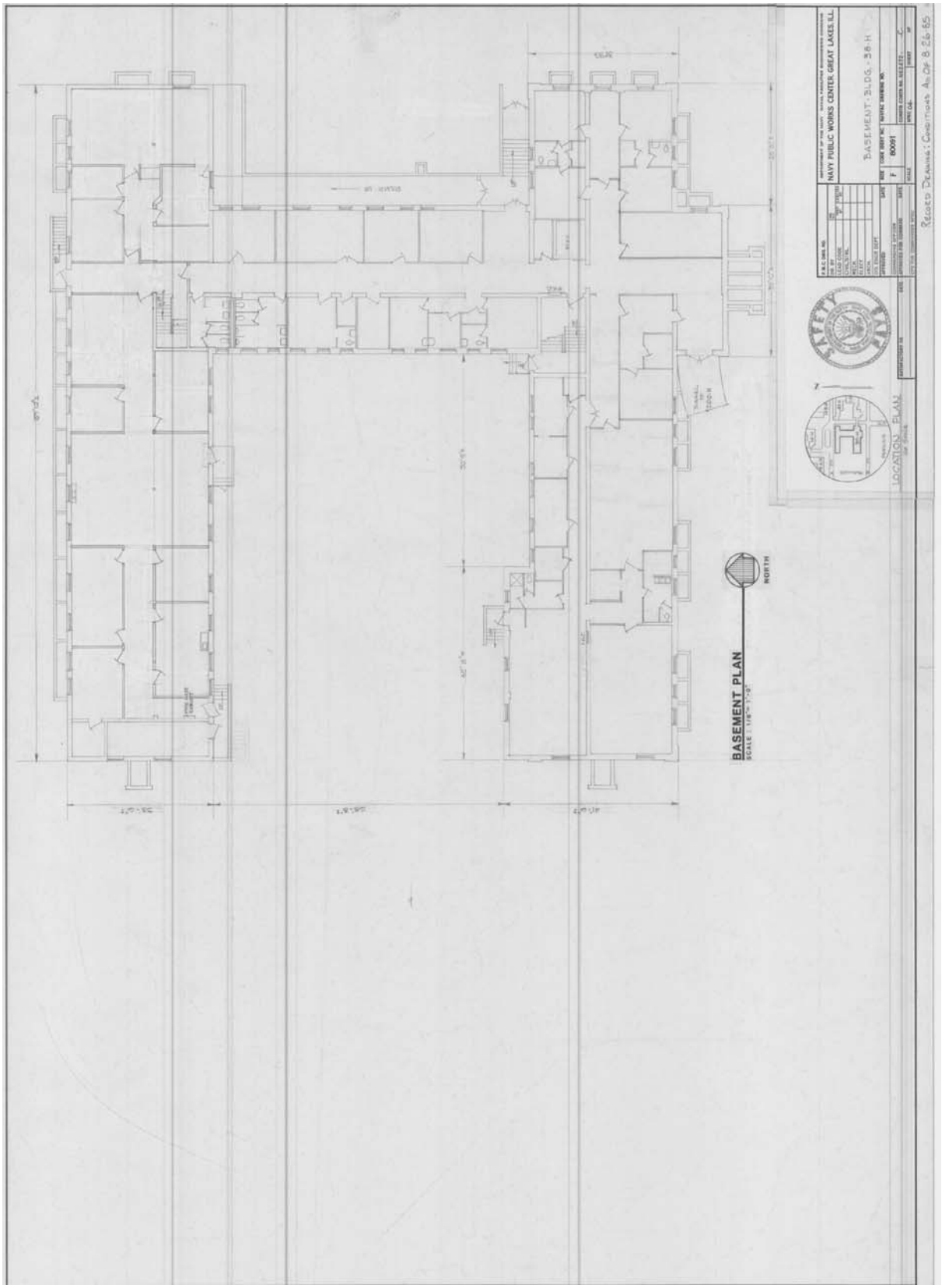

U.S. NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS
DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
ALTERNATE A
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
357.979
N
THIRD FLOOR PLAN

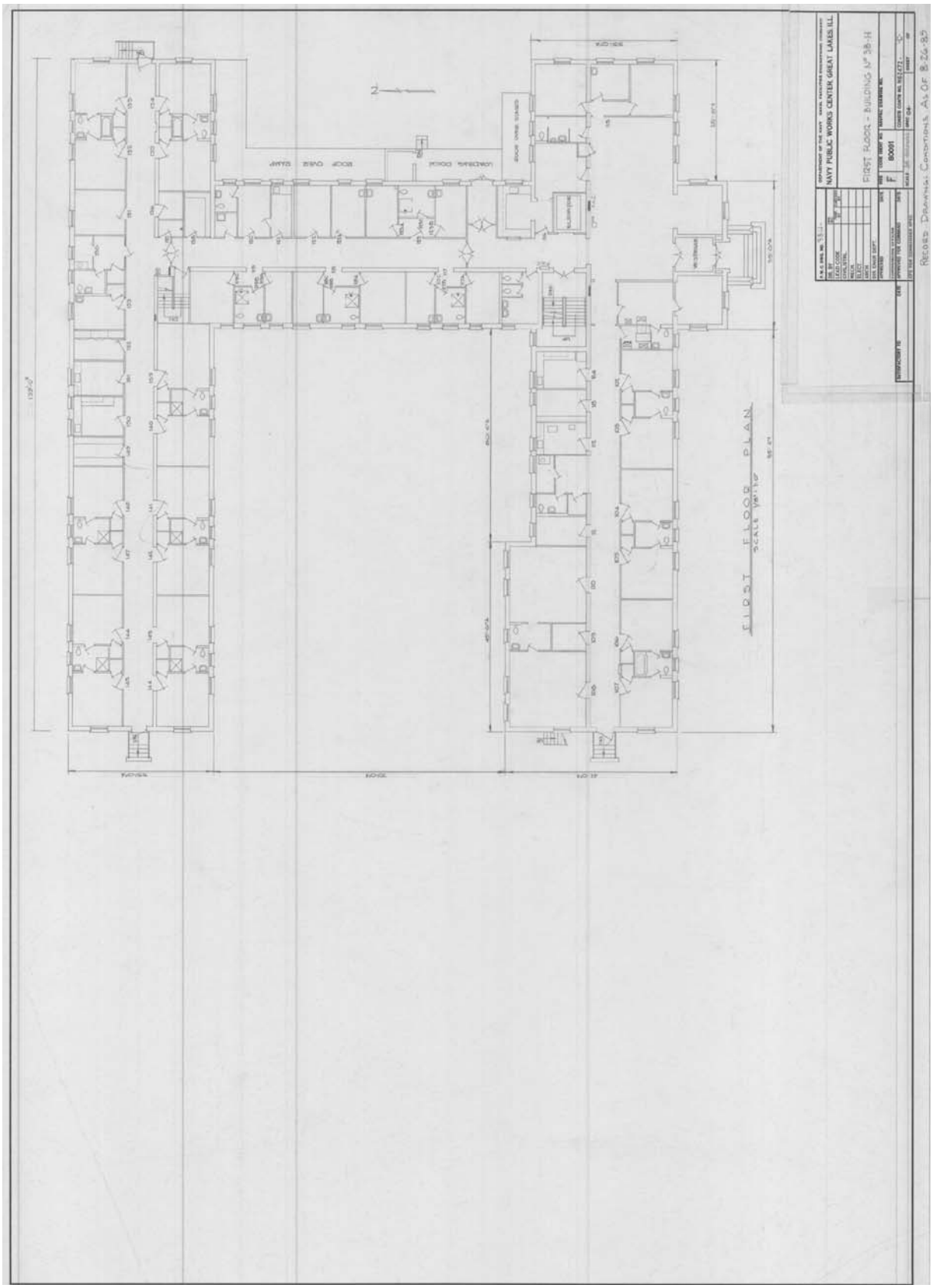

U.S. NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS
NAVAL HOSPITAL
DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
ALTERNATE 'A'
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS
357.980
KEY PLAN
ELEVATION D-D (WEST)
ELEVATION E-E (EAST)
ELEVATION F-F (NORTH)

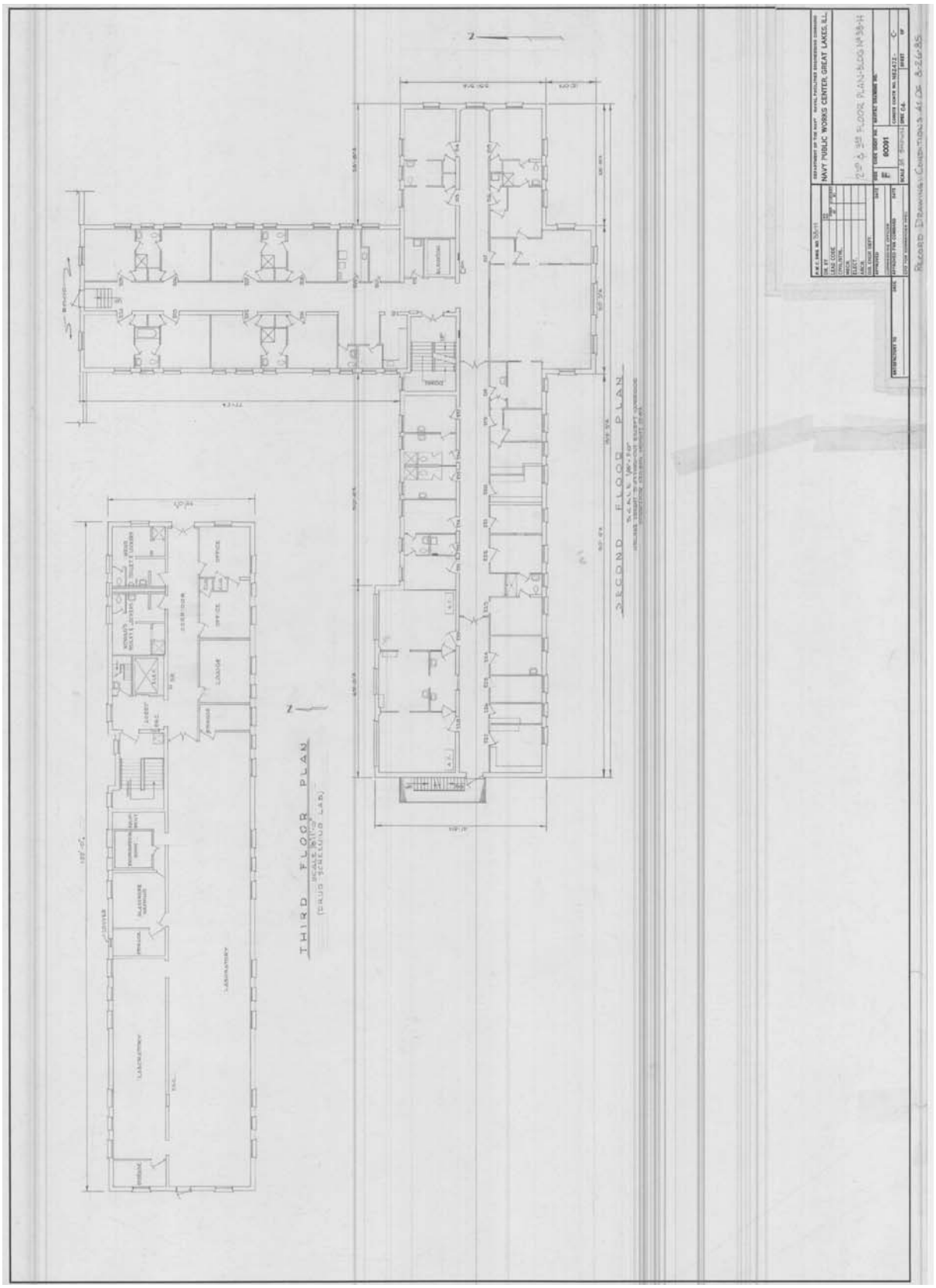

DEPENDENTS' HOSPITAL
ALTERNATE A
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS
357981
ELEVATION B-B (SOUTH)
ELEVATION A-A (SOUTH)
ELEVATION C-C (NORTH)

1985 Drawings

1. Basement floor plan
2. First floor plan
3. Second and third floor plans


NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, GREAT LAKES, ILL.
BASEMENT - BLDG. 38-H
BASEMENT PLAN
LOCATION PLAN
NORTH


NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER GREAT LAKES, ILL.
FIRST FLOOR - BUILDING Nº 38-H
80091
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"
RECORD DRAWING CONDITIONS AS OF 8-26-85


THIRD FLOOR PLAN
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, GREAT LAKES, ILL.
80091


NAVY DRUG SCREENING LABORATORY
DEFENSE HEALTH AGENCY
38 b


Military Dental Research
Building 1H
CAPT Steven L. Sidoff, DC, USN
Officer in Charge, NMRC DET GL
COL Geoffrey A. Thompson, DC, USA
Commander, USADRD
COL Jeffrey A. Staples, DC, USAF
Commander, USAF DECS


STOP
NAVFAC


COWGER
823-2696


EXIT
PUSH


EXIT


Women
1


111
MS Storage


EXIT
LAT
Women
1


223


305
INFORMATION SYSTEMS
NOT AN EXIT


EXIT


EXIT.


EXIT


NON-SMOKING AREA


PUMPED CONDENSATE
BURNHAM
Commercial Boilers
DANGER
Commercial Boilers
BURNHAM
Commercial Boilers


EXIT