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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: ___United States Marine Hospital_____

   Other names/site number: __U.S Public Health Service Hospital, Westside Urban Health_____
__Center, Bradley Hall_____

   Name of related multiple property listing**:**
  __ **N/A**_____
   (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

_____

2. Location

Street & number: __115 East York Street_____
   City or town: __Savannah__ State: __Georgia___ County: ___Chatham_____
   Not For Publication:☐   Vicinity:☐

_____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this __ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
level(s) of significance:

___**national**   ___**statewide**   _**X**_**local**
Applicable National Register Criteria:

_**X**_**A**   ___**B**   ___**C**   ___**D**

_____   **Signature of certifying official/Title:**   **Date**   _____   **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

Bradley Hall _____   Chatham County, Georgia ____
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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**

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4. **National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

_____
Signature of the Keeper   Date of Action

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5. **Classification**

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)
Private: ☒

Public – Local   ☐

Public – State   ☐

Public – Federal   ☐

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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	
N/A	N/A	buildings
N/A	N/A	sites
N/A	N/A	structures
N/A	N/A	objects
N/A	N/A	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register ___0___

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_____

6. **Function or Use**

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
__Healthcare: Marine Hospital__
__Healthcare: Health Center____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
_Education: College__
Education: Education-Related

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

7. **Description**

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVAL/Mediterranean Revival
OTHER (1923 addition)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: _STUCCO, CONCRETE, TERRA COTTA._____
GLASS_____

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Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and non contributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Bradley Hall, now home to the Savannah College of Art and Design academic administration and student support services, is located along East York Street in the City of Savannah, Georgia. This long, rectangular building is situated on the southwest tything block of the Anson Ward. It is the only structure on the property, therefore it takes up the entirety of the block. Constructed by the U.S. Treasury supervisory architect, James Knox Taylor, in 1906, this four-story Mediterranean Revival style building served as the United States Marine Hospital. It was then converted into a clinic, later becoming the home for the Westside Urban Health Center, and most recently a part of the SCAD Savannah campus.

Exterior features include half-rounded arches over some of the windows and doorways, and brick exterior walls covered with lightly-colored stucco. There have been some additions and modifications to the building, such as a third story added to the now-enclosed porch on the west facade and most notably the large 1923 addition. With this addition, the building's east facade was extended to the very end of the tything block, almost doubling the size of the original structure. There have also been some modern improvements like the ADA accessible wheelchair ramps and entrance along the north facade as well as the garage/storage addition along the south facade. Despite these changes, the building has maintained a high level of historic integrity, as have the other buildings surrounding Oglethorpe Square, such as the Owens-Thomas House & Slave Quarters.

Narrative Description

Location & Setting

The former United States Marine Hospital is centered on the southwest tything block of the Anson Ward, running along East York Street, and was built across from Oglethorpe Square in downtown Savannah, Georgia. This property sits in the heart of Savannah, Georgia's downtown historic district. Many of the historic buildings surrounding this square and along East York Street are still standing and contribute to the area's historic integrity. East of the Hospital are several residential properties all predating 1860. Also along Oglethorpe Square is the

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Owens-Thomas House and Slave Quarters, built by William Jay in 1817.[1] Additionally, the building is situated across from Zunzi's, a South African-inspired restaurant and favorite among locals.

Exterior

Bradley Hall, as seen today, is the culmination of a major addition post-dating the original completion of the structure in 1906 by James Knox, Supervisory Architect of the U.S Treasury. The addition in 1923 extended the building's three stories on the eastward end towards the edge of its tything block, eliminating the east porch. The new regular pattern of windows differ from the pre-existing arched windows, resulting in it looking quite utilitarian. Additionally, a third story was added to the enclosed porch on the western end. Although the addition matches the original structure in material, it caused the building to lose some of its more dynamic fenestrations and qualities, and contrasted the symmetry of the original portion. These changes ultimately altered the character and appearance of the building.[2]

The building later underwent two supplementary changes, the first of which was in 1936 by an unknown architecture firm. With this renovation came the enclosure of all the remaining porches, except for the one on the south facade, in order to expand the building's emergency room capacity. Some improvements were made to the buildings pre-existing elevator shaft and cab, making it safer by enclosing it. Finally, another story was added to the porch on the north facade, therefore eliminating the rooftop deck.[3]

The final restoration was completed by Hansen Architects when the building's current owners, the Savannah College of Art and Design, started using the building in 2007. This time, the building was equipped with some modern improvements like the ADA accessible wheelchair ramps and entrance along the north facade, as well as enclosing the first floor of the porch on the north facade, and relocating the building's main entrance. Originally, the principle entrance faced Oglethorpe Square along East York Street, but today it is at the western end of the building along Drayton Street.[4] During one of the renovations, either in 1936 or 2007, an attached garage/storage area was added to the south facade, facing East York Lane.

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[1] Barry Sheehy and Cindy Wallace, *Civil War Savannah.* (Austin, TX: Emerald Book Co, 2011), 152-153.
[2] Robin B. Williams, *Buildings of Savannah.* (University of Virginia Press, 2016), 49.
[3] Live Oak Public Library — Main Branch, Bull Street. Savannah, Georgia, Vertical File: "Savannah—Hospitals—U.S Public Health (Marine)," *Press,* "Marine Hospital Prepares to Make Number of Improvements," 24 December 1935.
[4] Robin B. Williams, *Buildings of Savannah.* (University of Virginia Press, 2016), 49.

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The property features just over .6 acres of land, including a small, brick-paved parking lot and concrete-paved sidewalks at the entrance of the building.[5] The building is approximately 218 feet long from east to west and is 27,443 square feet. It sits upon the southwest tything block of the Anson Ward that measures about 305.4 feet long and 90.5 feet wide. By looking at a Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from 1898, it is apparent that there were some smaller structures located on the western end of the tything block prior to the hospital's construction. Their original purpose is unknown, and they were ultimately torn down in order to make way for the new, much larger building.[6]

The structure's ceiling and roof are constructed of reinforced concrete with commercial brick bearing walls. It also has a as a double-pen floor plan with a concrete foundation and full basement—an uncommon feature of structures in the south.[7] Along the south facade of the structure there are two staircases that lead down into the basement of the structure, as well as some faculty parking spots and two secondary entrances, one of which is part of the only porch that remains open on the first floor.

The exterior has been stuccoed a light brown color with a rough texture. This architectural element is yet another characteristic of Mediterranean Revival structures. Buildings in this style, especially in warmer climates, were most often stuccoed with a lighter color (usually white) in order to reflect sunlight. This established a way of weatherproofing the structure and as well as helping to keep the interior cool, a very important task for a hospital.

When the third story was added to the porch on the western end in 1923, it was originally stuccoed with a much smoother texture and painted a much brighter color, making the addition much more obvious.[8] It was later re-stuccoed and repainted during the 1936 renovation to match the rest of the building.[9] Additionally, there is a belt course running around the circumference of the building as a divider between the first and second story, matching the same stucco finish of the exterior walls.

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[5] Chatham County Courthouse Records Room, Savannah, Georgia, Cadastral Survey, s.v. "Lot 1-5 Anson Ward."
[6] Digital Library of Georgia, "Savannah, GA. 1898, Sheet 32," Sanborn Map, Available from Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Georgia Towns and Cities, 1898.
http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/CityCounty/Savannah1898/Sheet32.html, Accessed 24 January 2019.
[7] Digital Library of Georgia, "Savannah, GA. 1916, Volume 1, Sheet 15," Sanborn Map, Available from Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Georgia Towns and Cities, 1916.
http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/CityCounty/Savannah1916-V1/Sheet15.html, Accessed 24 January 2019.
[8] Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia, Cordray-Foltz Collection 1360, Marine Hospital (Exterior) 1934, Box 4, Folder 15, Item 10.
[9] Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia, Cordray-Foltz Collection 1360, Marine Hospital 1940, Box 4, Folder 15, Item 9.

There are a variety of other window types found throughout the building, but the most reoccurring are the windows on the 1923 addition. These windows are mostly 9 over 9, double-hung sashes, with concrete sills. The windows and entryways on the first floor of the original portion have arched surrounds with some having arched transoms, and is yet another characteristic of the Mediterranean Revival style. Some other window types include paired 8 over 8, double-hung windows with rectangular transom lights above each window, and paired 6 over 6 windows found on the second floor of the central portion, along the north and south facades. There are also some narrower 6 over 6 double-hung windows found along the eastern end of the south facade.

At some point, a 3 story addition was added on to the 1923 addition of the building. This portion is found at the eastern corner of the south facade. It protrudes outwards towards the lane and is painted the same color to match its surroundings. However, this section is stuccoed with a much smoother texture, making it stand out from the rest of the building. The window types along this portion also differ from the rest of the addition: paired 6 over 6, double-hung sashes with rectangular 3 paned transom lights on east and west sides, and tripled windows of the same type on the south side.

Each floor on the western facade of the building has a different window type, all with concrete sills. The first floor has a paired stationary window on either side of the entryway; they are each 8 lights with rectangular side lights, as well as arched transom lights above. Moving up to the second story, there are three sets of three 9 over 9 double-hung windows. The windows on the third story are also double-hung, this time 12 over 12 with rectangular transom lights above each window. The western facade also featured awnings over the windows on each floor, but were later removed

All sections of the building are three stories except for the central portion of the original structure which stands at four stories. The building has a low-pitched, gabled roof with a red Earthen tile covering, as is characteristic of the mediterranean revival style and buildings in warmer climates. There is a divide about a third of the way along the roof of the addition, making room for the HVAC system.

The eaves are slightly overhanging and corbeled with exposed rafters, only along the portion of the original structure as well as the north facade porch. There are four chimneys on this structure, with two along either pitch of the roof on the fourth story. Three of the four chimneys are the same: narrow and rectangular flues with mirrored placement to each other. The fourth one is larger and closer to the southern ridgeline making it most likely the central hearth of the building.

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8. **Statement of Significance**

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

[X]   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.)

[ ]   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

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Areas of Significance(Enter categories from instructions.)
HEALTH/MEDICINE

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Period of Significance
_1906-1977_____

_____

_____

Significant Dates
_1906, 1951, 1968, 1977__
_2007_____

_____

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
_N/A_____

_____

_____

Cultural Affiliation
_N/A_____

_____

_____

Architect/Builder
1906 U.S. Treasury: Taylor, James Knox
1923 Addition Architect Unknown
1936 Renovation Architect Unknown
2007 Hansen Architects (Restoration and Renovation)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The former United States Marine Hospital of Savannah, Georgia is a historically significant property because of its past as a health and medicine-related resource and the contributions that it has made to the Savannah community through its services. Built in 1906 in the Mediterranean Revival style, and expanded in 1923, this nominated building operated under two affiliations both with one principle function: to care for the sick and injured. The hospital opened its doors in 1906, providing treatments for the sick and injured members of various government agencies as well as veterans of the wars. The hospital was later converted to a health center after its sale in 1977, where it continued to serve its purpose of treating the citizens of Savannah. The property was purchased by the Savannah College of Art and Design in 2007 and is now referred to as Bradley Hall. The current purpose of this property is a departure from its original purpose, used by SCAD for academic administration and student support services. Despite this change, Bradley Hall still contributes to the community of Savannah, providing a touchpad for all students of SCAD who come to Savannah to make their mark on the world. The property retains its stylistically defining characteristics and sufficient overall physical integrity to justify its nomination.

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

Criterion A - *Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.*

After the establishment of the Marine Hospital Service in 1798, Marine Hospitals were built all along the Eastern Seaboard. With Savannah being a port city, it was an ideal location, and one of these hospitals was built here in 1906. Predating the construction of the hospital in Savannah, there was a reorganization of the Marine Hospital Service in 1870, seeking to prevent as well as provide treatment for infectious diseases brought from overseas. Various facilities were combined in 1912 in order to accommodate for the expanding responsibilities of the service, emphasizing a shift of focus from the health of sailors to the general public.[10] The result was renaming the Marine Hospital Service to the "Public Health Service". Some of the new responsibilities for these hospitals included educating the public on the dangers of social diseases, like AIDS, as well as work done by the division of scientific research regarding cancer

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[10] Live Oak Public Library — Main Branch, Bull Street. Savannah, Georgia, Vertical File: "Savannah—Hospitals—U.S Public Health (Marine)," *Press,* "Marine Hospital Treats Over 1,800," 17 November 1931.

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and various other diseases. In addition to the work that this hospital did to treat the people of Savannah, its location in this port city brought an influx of people as well as a great deal of commerce, helping to make it the city it is today.

Historical Context

The Marine Hospital Service was established in 1798 after Congress passed the Act for the Relief of Sick and Disabled Seamen that same year. Hospitals were built in many port cities all along the Eastern Seaboard in order to provide treatments for sick and injured seaman as well as the members of other government agencies and veterans of the wars.

Following a reorganization in 1870, the Marine Hospital Service began preventing as well as providing treatment for the spread of infectious diseases that were brought back from foreign countries. Preventative measures included quarantining and treating infected ships in addition to the sailors. Returning American ships and incoming foreign ships were quarantined for insects, rats, and vermin, then fumigated and given treatments of bichloride solution and steam sterilized. Yellow fever, plague, cholera, typhus fever, smallpox, and leprosy were some of the most closely watched diseases; this work of the most important public health tasks done by the Marine Hospital Service. These hospitals were also responsible for performing medical examinations of aliens and immigrants.[11] Although there is little to no documentation of work with infectious diseases at the United States Marine Hospital in Savannah, it is likely that it was included in the extent of their services, as was the protocol at the time.

Over time, the scope of these hospitals had gradually enlarged, creating a demand for better and larger hospitals. To address the shift of focus from government health to public health, various facilities were combined and the United States Marine Hospital name was changed in 1912. All pre-existing hospitals were renamed "The United States Public Health Service Hospital". However, the Marine Hospital in Savannah waited until 1951, 45 years after its opening, to make the name change. It was announced by the hospital's medical director at the time, Dr. Lee C. Watkins, that the change was finally put into effect because many citizens of Savannah thought the hospital was exclusive to members of the Marine Corps—who were actually only treated in Naval Hospitals.[12]

The public work done by these newly named hospitals still included quarantine duties to try to control the spread epidemic diseases as well as work regarding venereal, "social" diseases and projects lead by the division of scientific research. Members of the Health Service were able to

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[11] Ibid.

[12] Live Oak Public Library — Main Branch, Bull Street. Savannah, Georgia, Vertical File: "Savannah—Hospitals—U.S Public Health (Marine)," *Savannah Morning News*, "Name of U.S Marine Hospital Here Changed After 45 Years," 8 August 1951.

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make great progression in the education on sexually transmitted diseases and infections, like
AIDS, despite the inability to discuss these freely at the time. Public Health Service Hospitals
offered information sessions weekly as well as posting educational material in state and local
health departments. Other advancements done by the Health Service were conducted by the
division of scientific research in studying the origin and cause of cancer, in addition to
researching other diseases like leprosy, malaria, pellagra, and Rocky Mountain spotted fever.
These actions are what paved the way for other public health organizations, helping to establish
what is now the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[13]

The services offered by the United States Marine Hospital in Savannah had grown
considerably over the years, following an extensive addition to the building in 1923. At a Rotary
Club event in November of 1931, Dr. John T. Burkhalter, the officer in charge of the hospital at
the time, announced that they had treated just over 1,800 patients so far that year. This was a
great feat considering the hospital had only 100 beds. Of those 1,800, 711 were Veterans Bureau
beneficiaries and 465 were physical examinations for disability allowances. He also provided the
Rotary members with stats on the standing of Public Health Services Hospitals across America:
as of 1931, the service operated 23 hospitals to care for the 13,000 members of the coast guard,
the merchant marine, and others entitled to government service.[14]

As of 1931 there were 15 government departments operating out of the port city of
Savannah, Georgia. It was considered to be one of the greatest sources of customs income for the
government along the East Coast. Savannah and its citizens were surely rewarded for their
efforts, with government facilities bringing in considerable amounts of men and money to local
businesses. Savannah still serves as a highly successful trade and commerce destination,
operating as one of the largest container ports in America.[15]

The U.S Public Health Service Hospital in Savannah underwent a considerable operations
upgrade in 1968. This included expanding the hospital's emergency room capacity, adding a
urology department, and redesigning the outpatient clinic in order to increase community patient
loads.[16] Despite these efforts, federal funding was cut to the Public Health Service Hospital
program and the property was turned over to a local public health office.

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[13] Live Oak Public Library — Main Branch, Bull Street. Savannah, Georgia, Vertical File:
"Savannah—Hospitals—U.S Public Health (Marine)," *Press,* "Marine Hospital Treats Over 1,800," 17 November
1931.
[14] Ibid.
[15] Live Oak Public Library — Main Branch, Bull Street. Savannah, Georgia, Vertical File:
"Savannah—Hospitals—U.S Public Health (Marine)," *Savannah Morning News*, "The Marine Hospital," 18
November 1931.
[16] Live Oak Public Library — Main Branch, Bull Street. Savannah, Georgia, Vertical File:
"Savannah—Hospitals—U.S Public Health (Marine)," "Old Hospital Gets New Life," 4
October 1968.

On September 7, 1977, the United States of America, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare sold the property to the Urban Health Center of Savannah, Inc, which would later be known as the Westside Urban Health Center. The property sold under the the stipulation that it must continue to serve health purposes for 30 years from the date of the sale. Additionally, the buyers had to comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The new owners continued to fulfill the building's principle function, operating as a low-income outpatient health clinic until 2005. [17]

The property was then sold to Marine Hospital LLC on July 29, 2005 for $2,750,000. The 30-year rule had just passed by the time the Savannah College of Art and Design started using the property in 2007. They contracted some modern updates and restoration work, before later purchasing the property on December 28, 2011 for $6,917,590.[18] Today, the building serves as the home to SCAD's academic administration and student support services, and is now referred to as "Bradley Hall". SCAD's niche for adaptive reuse has given this property a new life, allowing it continue to give back to the community it was built to serve.

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[17] Savannah Area Geographic Information System, "115 E. York St." Property Record Card. Available from Chatham County Board of Assessors. http://boa.chathamcounty.org/DesktopModules/ChathamCounty/BoardofAssessors/PropertyRecordCard. Accessed 24 January 2019.
[18] Ibid.

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9. **Major Bibliographical References**

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Chatham County Courthouse Records Room. Savannah, Georgia.
  Cadastral Survey. s.v. "Lot 1-5 Anson Ward."

Digital Library of Georgia.
  "Savannah, GA. 1898, Sheet 32." Sanborn Map. Available from Sanborn Fire Insurance
    Maps for Georgia Towns and Cities, 1898.
    http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/CityCounty/Savannah1898/Sheet32.html.
    Accessed 24 January 2019.

Digital Library of Georgia.
  "Savannah, GA. 1916, Volume 1, Sheet 15." Sanborn Map. Available from Sanborn Fire
    Insurance Maps for Georgia Towns and Cities, 1916.
    http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/CityCounty/Savannah1916-V1/Sheet15.html.
    Accessed 24 January 2019.

Georgia Historical Society. Savannah, Georgia.
  Cordray-Foltz Collection 1360.
    Marine Hospital (Exterior) 1934. Box 4, Folder 15, Item 10.

Georgia Historical Society. Savannah, Georgia.
  Cordray-Foltz Collection 1360.
    Marine Hospital 1940. Box 4, Folder 15, Item 9.

Live Oak Public Library — Main Branch, Bull Street. Savannah, Georgia. Vertical File:
  "Savannah—Hospitals—U.S Public Health (Marine)."
    Savannah Morning News. "The Marine Hospital." 18 November 1931.

Live Oak Public Library — Main Branch, Bull Street. Savannah, Georgia. Vertical File:
  "Savannah—Hospitals—U.S Public Health (Marine)."
    Press. "Marine Hospital Prepares to Make Number of Improvements." 24
      December 1935.

Live Oak Public Library — Main Branch, Bull Street. Savannah, Georgia. Vertical File:
  "Savannah—Hospitals—U.S Public Health (Marine)."
    Press. "Marine Hospital Treats Over 1,800." 17 November 1931.

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Live Oak Public Library — Main Branch, Bull Street. Savannah, Georgia. Vertical File:
        "Savannah—Hospitals—U.S Public Health (Marine)."
                Savannah Morning News. "Name of U.S Marine Hospital Here Changed After 45
                        Years." 8 August 1951.

Live Oak Public Library — Main Branch, Bull Street. Savannah, Georgia. Vertical File:
        "Savannah—Hospitals—U.S Public Health (Marine)."
                "Old Hospital Gets New Life." 4 October 1968.

Savannah Area Geographic Information System.
        "115 E. York St." Property Record Card.
                Available from Chatham County Board of Assessors.
                http://boa.chathamcounty.org/DesktopModules/ChathamCounty/BoardofAssessor
                s/PropertyRecordCard. Accessed 24 January 2019.

Sheehy, Barry, and Cindy Wallace. *Civil War Savannah.* Austin, TX: Emerald Book Co, 2011.

Williams, Robin B., ed. *Buildings of Savannah.* University of Virginia Press, 2016.

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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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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): _____

_____

10. **Geographical Data**

 Acreage of Property _____.63_acres_(SAGIS)_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)
Datum if other than WGS84:__N/A_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
   1. Latitude: -81.090668   Longitude: 32.077114

   2. Latitude: Longitude:

   3. Latitude: Longitude:

   4. Latitude: Longitude:

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Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927   or   ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: N/A   Easting: N/A   Northing: N/A

2. Zone: N/A   Easting: N/A   Northing: N/A

3. Zone: N/A   Easting: N/A   Northing: N/A

4. Zone: N/A   Easting: N/A   Northing: N/A

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Bradley Hall is located on East York Street, surrounded by Abercorn Street, East York Lane, and Drayton Street.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Bradley Hall's north facade is located on East York Street, with its east facade on Abercorn Street, south facade on East York Lane, and west facade and principle entrance on Drayton Street.

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11. **Form Prepared By**

name/title: __Jillian Nadolski_____

organization: _____Savannah College of Art and Design_____

street & number: __235 W. Boundary Street _PMB: 7607_____

city or town:____Savannah_____ state: ____GA_____ zip code:__31401___

e-mail_____jnadol20@student.scad.edu_____

telephone:____(269)932-2932_____

date:_____Winter 2019_____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Bradley Hall   Chatham County, Georgia
Name of Property   County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels
    (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs
    to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to
    the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo
    date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every
    photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Bradley Hall

City or Vicinity: Savannah

County: Chatham   State: Georgia

Photographer: Jillian Nadolski

Date Photographed: February 1, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of
    camera:

1. Bradley Hall, E. York Street, North Facade
2. Bradley Hall, E. York Street, North Facade, 1923 Addition
3. Bradley Hall, E. York Street, North Facade, ADA Addition
4. Bradley Hall, Abercorn Street, East Facade
5. Bradley Hall, E. York Lane, South Facade
6. Bradley Hall, Drayton Street, West Facade
7. United States Marine Hospital, West Facade, 1934
8. United State Marine Hospital, West Facade, 1940
9. Savannah, GA. 1898, Sheet 32. Sanborn Map
10. Savannah, GA. 1916, Volume 1, Sheet 15. Sanborn Map
11. 115 East York Street, 2018 Chatham County Board of Assessors, SAGIS Footprint

1 of _11_.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10900   OMB No. 10240018

Bradley Hall   Chatham County, Georgia
Name of Property   County and State

Bradley Hall, E. York Street, North Facade

Bradley Hall, E. York Street, North Facade, 1923 Addition

Bradley Hall
Name of Property

Chatham County, Georgia
County and State

Bradley Hall, E. York Street, North Facade, ADA Addition

United States Department of the Interior
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Bradley Hall   Chatham County, Georgia
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Bradley Hall, Abercorn Street, East Facade

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10900   OMB No. 10240018

Bradley Hall   Chatham County, Georgia
Name of Property   County and State

Bradley Hall, E. York Lane, South Facade

Bradley Hall
Name of Property

Chatham County, Georgia
County and State

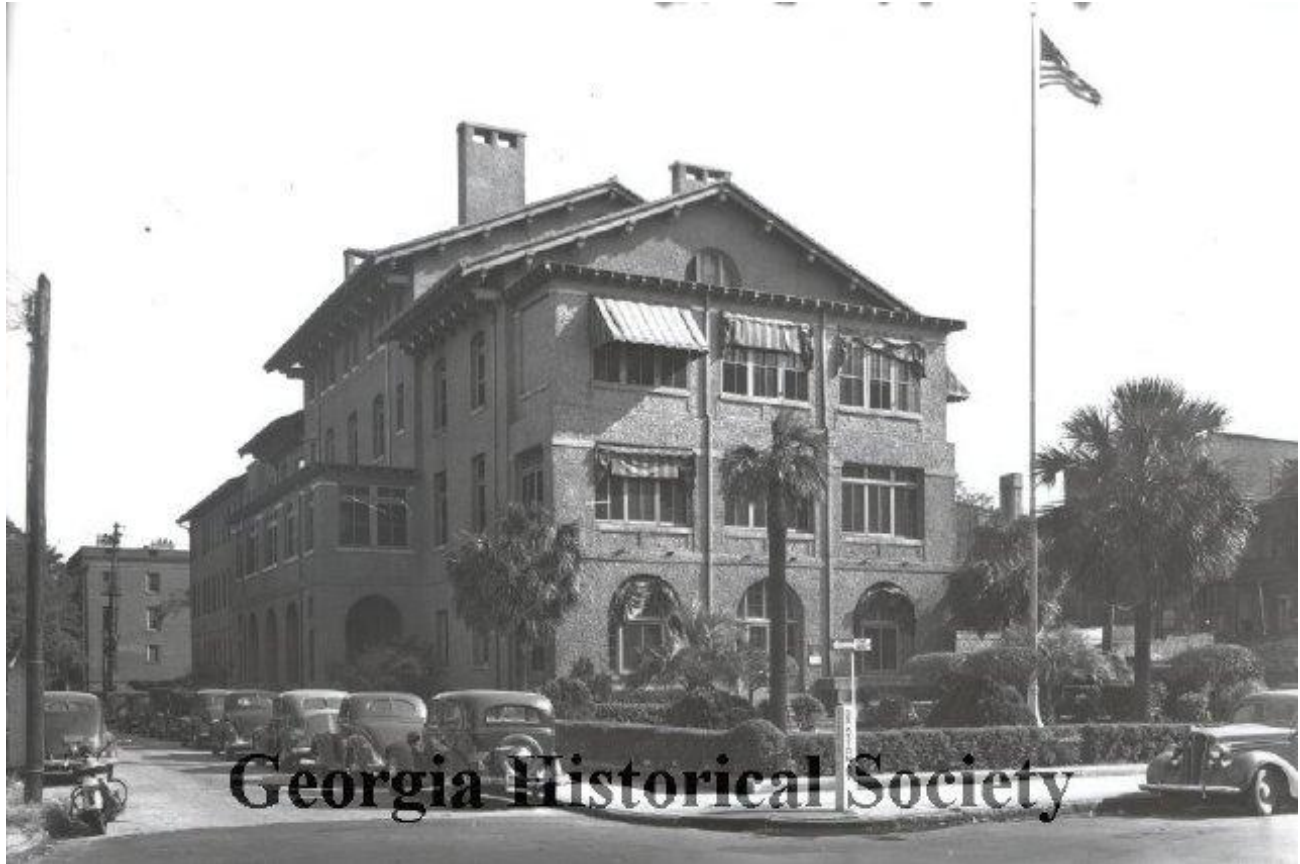Bradley Hall, Drayton Street, West Facade

Bradley Hall   Chatham County, Georgia
Name of Property   County and State

United States Marine Hospital, West Facade, 1934

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10900   OMB No. 10240018

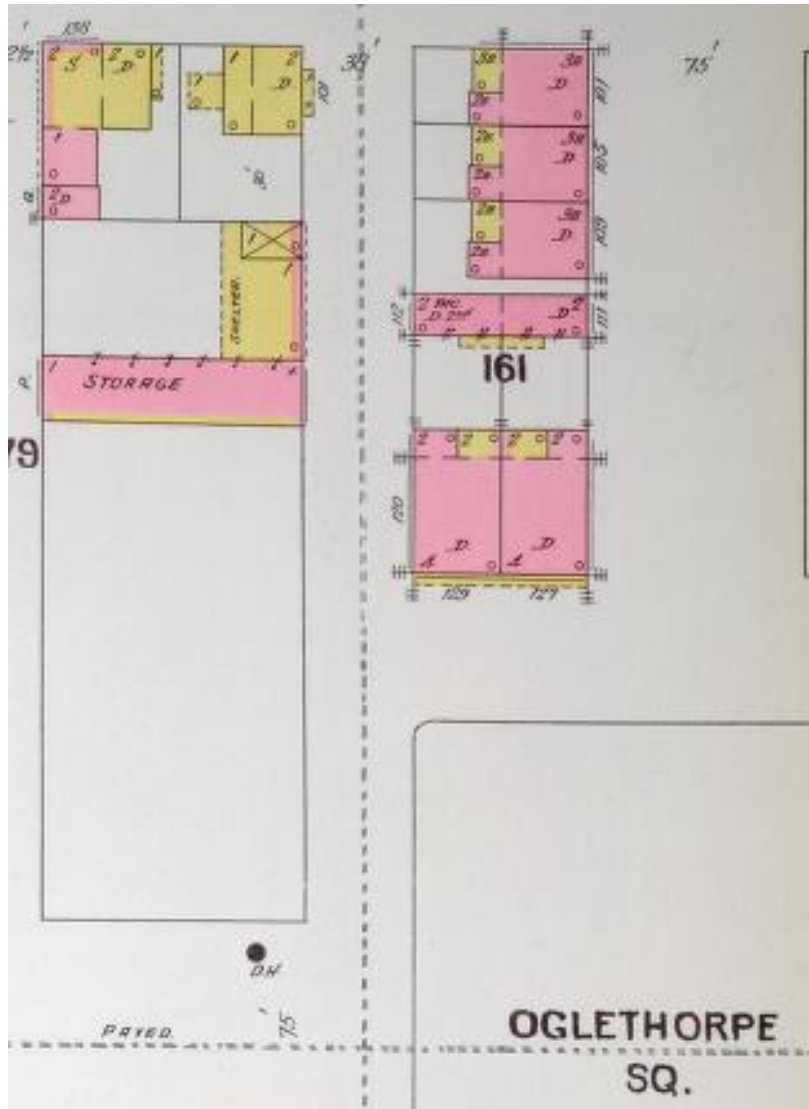Bradley Hall   Chatham County, Georgia
Name of Property   County and State

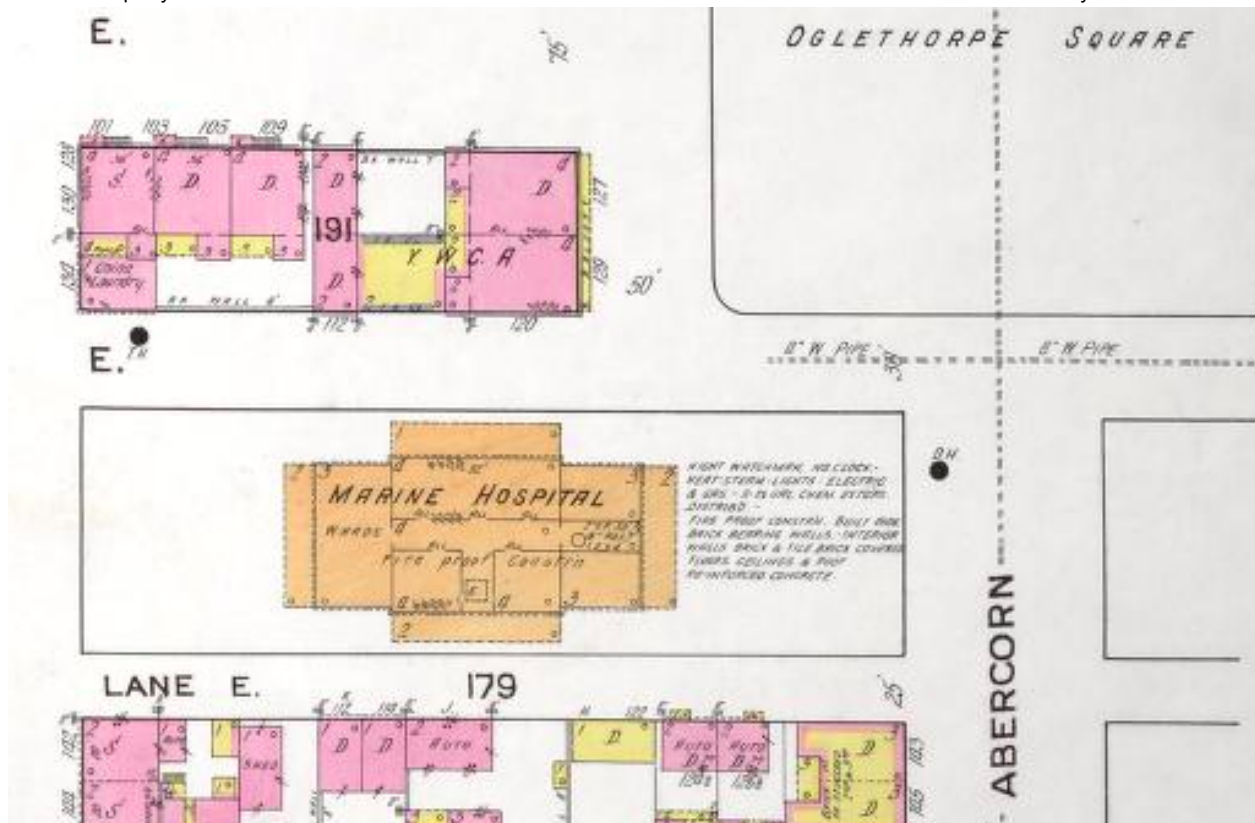United State Marine Hospital, West Facade, 1940

Bradley Hall

Chatham County, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

Savannah, GA. 1898, Sheet 32. Sanborn Map

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10900   OMB No. 10240018

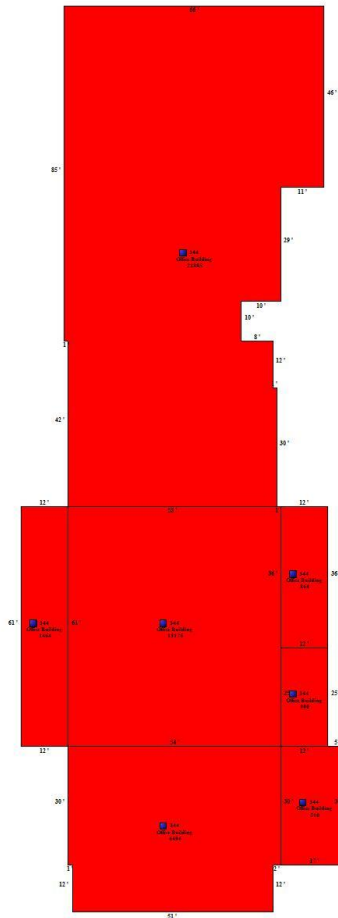Bradley Hall   Chatham County, Georgia
Name of Property   County and State

Savannah, GA. 1916, Volume 1, Sheet 15. Sanborn Map

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
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Bradley Hall   Chatham County, Georgia
Name of Property   County and State

115 East York Street, 2018 Chatham County Board of Assessors, SAGIS Footprint