

Georgia Tech

Historic Structure Report

Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital/ Chapin Building



Prepared by
Ray & Ellis Consulting
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Chapter 1: The Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital and Its Place in the History of the Georgia Institute of Technology 1888 - 1947

The Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital represents a typical example of an in-house design by the head of the architecture department, in this case Francis P. Smith. This practice was considered desirable as a cost saving measure as well as valuable practical experience for students participating in the design as part of their class work. However this ended in 1947 when the Board of Regents decided any firm related to the department or to the school, could no longer provide professional services to Georgia Tech. Following is a short history of the Institution leading up to this decision.

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, two confederate veterans of the Civil War initiated the drive to open a technical school in Georgia. These two men were Major J.F. Hanson, publisher and manufacturer who later became president of a railroad, and Colonel Nathaniel E. Harris, a Macon attorney who eventually became Governor of Georgia. During the summer session of the Georgia Legislature in 1882, Harris introduced a bill to establish a School of Technology as part of the state's university system. A bill was passed in the summer of 1885, and \$65,000 was appropriated to establish the school. Harris became the first President of the Board of Trustees; and in April 1888 the board elected Dr. Isaac Hopkins, at that time President of Emory College in Oxford, Georgia, as the first President of the school.

Under the tutelage of Hopkins, the first two buildings of the campus were erected in 1888, paid for with state funds. They were the Main or Academic Building with its now famous tower, designed by Thomas H. Morgan of the architectural firm Bruce & Morgan, and the Shop Building, which had a similar design. With their prominent twin towers these buildings reflected the philosophy of Tech's educational system in the early years – equality between the shop and academic curricula. The Shop Building was badly damaged by fire in 1892, but was rebuilt the same year. However, the building was shortened on the south end, eliminating the tower. This building remained in use at least into the 1960s, when it was demolished.

The second President of Georgia Tech was Dr. Lyman Hall, Professor of Mathematics, who remained in that office until his death in August 1905. Dr. Hall's presidency was marked by a rapid growth in enrollment, and a remarkable growth in buildings and equipment. During his presidency, Hall added two temporary dormitory buildings and the first permanent dormitory, Knowles Hall, to the campus. Next came the French Textile Building, which was jointly financed by the State of Georgia, several textile manufacturers from Georgia and Aaron French, a textile manufacturer from Pennsylvania. By 1901 the Swann Dormitory and the Electrical Building had been added to the campus. The Electrical Building was the last structure built during Hall's tenure. After Dr. Hall's death, Dr. Kenneth G. Matheson became Chairman of the Faculty on August 23, 1905 and was named President less than a year later. The new President's first move was toward construction of a library building. On March 12, 1906 Andrew Carnegie donated \$20,000 for the building, provided that the school appropriate annual funding of \$2,000 for maintenance of the library. This goal was achieved and the library

opened in September 1907. The next building constructed was the Whitehead Memorial Hospital. A YMCA building, designed by Morgan & Dillon, successor firm to Bruce & Morgan, was dedicated in June 1912.

In August 1910, the Legislature approved \$35,000 for a Mechanical Engineering Building under the provision that \$15,000 was to be raised by the school. Through the aid of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, \$22,000 was raised within two months. The first two units of this building were completed in 1912. Replacing the Old Shop Building, the new structure was called the Mechanical Engineering Building or the New Shop Building. It was officially named the Coon Building, in honor of Dr. Coon, the first head of the Mechanical Engineering Department, after his death in 1938.

The school purchased an additional three acres of land north of the campus in October 1910. In 1911, Charles W. Leavitt was commissioned to design a campus landscape plan. Leavitt was a nationally known civil and landscape engineer with a business in New York City established in 1897. His commissions varied from eclectic private estates for New York millionaires, to public spaces, to campus plans. Leavitt's Georgia Tech campus plan was completed in April 1912, and included all the land bounded by Techwood Drive, Third Street, Cherry Street and North Avenue. The plan established a system for drives and regular tree plantings on the existing campus. It recommended the demolition of the old shop building and the two temporary dormitories. The sites for unassigned future buildings (the D. M. Smith building was eventually built on one of these spaces) had a uniform setback from all major streets. Leavitt also attempted to use the topography by creating a series of small terraces in the area between the Hospital and Third Street. However, the improvement of the site and location of buildings for the football/baseball field was considered the strongest point of his plan.

In its first 25 years the school had grown rapidly in both physical size and enrollment. An inventory published in a booklet entitled "A Quarter Century Of Progress" states the initial enrollment of 95 men had grown to 857 by 1913. From its beginning in 1888, with five acres and two buildings, the school had grown to 25 acres and 15 buildings. When Georgia Tech was founded there was only one department, known today as the Mechanical Engineering Department. Academic curriculum and shop classes were given equal importance. The students and faculty worked under a contract system, participating in local competitions with other contractors. This method was one of the main sources of revenue for the school, and gave the students a chance to compete with other manufacturers. The iron columns for the Grant Theater and the gates for Oakland Cemetery were both manufactured under contract in the Georgia Tech foundry. After disputes arose with local Labor Unions, this system was abandoned. A quarter century after it was founded, the school had departments for Mechanical, Electrical, Civil and Textile Engineering, Engineering Chemistry, Chemistry and Architecture.

The next few years saw continuous growth for the university. Phineas V. Stephens designed a power plant in 1913. His design was greatly enhanced by Francis P. Smith, head of the Department of Architecture, and this second scheme was erected in the years between 1915 and 1918. When the nation became involved in World War I, a new

mission was instituted at Georgia Tech, as the Ground Flight Training School became part of the school. In a six-week program pilots were trained in a number of technical disciplines. The Ground School was replaced in 1918 by a training school for supply officers.

After World War I, an increase in both student and faculty populations was inevitable as Tech added a new mission of rehabilitating wounded soldiers for technical civilian jobs. In 1920, major changes occurred. Faced with an increase in student body numbers, President Matheson pressed for completion of phase three of the Coon Building. A movement also began in 1920 to transform Georgia Tech from a trade school into a research institute, and Matheson believed the fundraising necessary to accomplish that change could not be achieved without at least a tentative master plan. Professors Warren Laird and Paul Cret of the University of Pennsylvania and Francis P. Smith of Tech were commissioned to survey the existing campus and other possible locations in Atlanta for a new campus design. Warren Laird was considered to be the leading American educator in the Architectural discipline. Under his care and with the help of Paul Cret, an Ecole des Beaux-Arts graduate, the University of Pennsylvania's Architecture program became one of the best in the nation. Smith was a graduate of this program, and had studied under both professors before he came to Tech.

The study developed by Laird, Cret and Smith finally recommended keeping the school at its present site and enlarging the campus with purchases of surrounding properties. In 1921 they followed up with a master plan, which identified Collegiate Gothic as the desired campus architecture. The plan recommended that all campus buildings, with the exception of the Mechanical Engineering Building, the Power Plant and the YMCA, be demolished because they did not comply with this style!

In 1921 Lawrence Wood (Chip) Robert, Jr., at that time a member of both the Board of Trustees and the Athletic Association, lobbied for the appointment of Robert and Company as Supervising Engineers and Architects. He was successful in his efforts, and his firm entered into a contract with Georgia Tech as official campus architects. The contract specified their fees (six percent of a building's cost) and gave them responsibility for all campus building and planning. Also, as part of this agreement, Professors Laird and Cret would be employed as consulting architects with their fees paid by Robert and Company. This agreement fell under official scrutiny, and a decision by the Attorney General of the State of Georgia declared "such dealings between a Trustee of the Georgia School of Technology, and a corporation in which he is a stockholder and officer" were illegal. The agreement was voided, but remained in effect for the duration of construction work on the D. M. Smith Building. Instead of Laird and Cret, Francis P. Smith was hired as associate architect.

The D.M. Smith Building was completed in 1923; and at that time was known as the Carnegie Physics Building. In the history of the Georgia Tech this building plays an important role for two reasons. The building was the first on campus to be constructed in the Collegiate Gothic style, according to the new campus master plan. Second, almost the entire funding for the building came from the Carnegie Foundation. During the

financially strained times of the early 1920s, the Carnegie Foundation offered \$150,000 for a campus building. Two proposals by Smith were rejected, but the third, a Physics Laboratory, was accepted as a fitting use for the Foundation's proposed donation. In order to assure they would have the most up-to-date facility possible, Chip Robert, Jr. and Francis P. Smith went on a tour of modern physics laboratories in the eastern United States to collect information for the design of this building.

In 1923, shortly before Smith left Georgia Tech, he started a nationwide search for his replacement. Smith contacted Professor Laird at the University of Pennsylvania, and subsequently suggested four men who had been trained at the University of Pennsylvania, two of whom were his classmates. None of these men were hired; instead James L. Skinner was appointed to this position in the summer of 1923. Skinner had received a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Toronto, and his Masters in Architecture from Harvard. While at Harvard he became friends with Harold Bush-Brown. Under Skinner, with Bush-Brown as assistant director, the architectural program maintained the same curriculum approach as developed by Smith. This highly competitive program was consistently recognized in nationwide design competitions, and in 1925 the Tech architectural program was elected to the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture. Tech was the only southern member and was admitted because of its "well balanced curriculum and through professional course and high order of student attainment." In 1924 Tech's architectural school was ranked first in the south and fifth in the nation.

Under the direction of the fourth president of the school, Dr. M. L. Brittain, several new buildings were constructed on the Georgia Tech campus. Between 1924 and 1929 a Ceramics Building, an addition to the Layman Hall Chemistry Laboratory and concrete stands for Grant Field were built. In 1924 the architectural team of Skinner, Bush-Brown and Stoppie designed the Julius Brown Dormitory. This apartment building housed students and faculty members, and was built from funds secured from the estate of Julius L. Brown, Governor of Georgia and a generous supporter of the University. A second dormitory, the N. E. Harris Dormitory was designed by Professors Bush-Brown and Stoppie, with James Herbert Gailey as associate.

The increase in student population of twenty percent between 1922 and 1925 resulted in the establishment of several fraternities to house a portion of the student body. As his last campus design, Director Skinner designed the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity House. In June of 1925 Skinner resigned his position to go into private practice. Bush-Brown replaced Skinner in the fall of 1925, and served as the Architecture School Director until his retirement in 1956. James Herbert Gailey became Assistant Director. Several new professors with excellent records were hired from all over the country.

Many of the older faculty members remained committed to the Ecole de Beaux-Arts method of design, which had been in use for many years by the major architecture schools in the United States. However, in the 1930s the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture criticized the design of a sophomore year project, which used the classical order, as unrelated to the functional problems of the day. The influence of the

Bauhaus and European modernists was being felt, although the Gothic style remained popular for campus architecture. The national trend towards modernism was not yet felt on the Georgia Tech Campus, as indicated by the Dining Hall extension of 1928 (Brittain Dining Hall).

Following a national trend, the Architecture Department continued to assist in campus designs. Professors were encouraged to practice architecture and keep current on architectural movements, as long as teaching was their first priority. In addition, the student body profited from participation in actual design projects. The architectural firm Bush-Brown and Gailey designed Brittain Hall, but most of all this building was a showcase for many Georgia Tech departments working together. For example, the Ceramic Department designed floor tiles and the Textile Department designed the curtains and tapestry for the President's Dining Room. The cost of Brittain Dining Hall was \$125,000, and the financing came from the Greater Georgia Tech Fund, with a substantial contribution from the Athletic Association.

As the economy slowed and faltered with the onset of the Great Depression, it became more and more difficult for Brittain to raise money from private or State funds to continue his ambitious building program. He then searched for public funding and grants, and Georgia Tech was one of six Universities in the nation to receive a Guggenheim Grant. The school received \$300,000 to establish a course in aeronautics and to construct a building.

The plans were drawn by professors Bush-Brown and Gailey, with their design in the Collegiate Gothic style echoing the earlier buildings on campus. The contractors for this project were Brazel, Miller and Newbanks at a cost of \$100,000. The building was completed in 1930.

Also in 1930 the school received \$80,000 from the estate of Mr. Joseph Cloudman, for construction of a dormitory. The firm Bush-Brown, Gailey and Associates designed an L-shape building, again featuring the Collegiate Gothic style.

After 1934 several buildings were erected on campus using funds obtained from programs under Roosevelt's "New Deal." The money for construction came from outright grants, with the remainder being loaned at a moderate rate of interest. Tech's eligibility for these funds allowed the building program on campus to escalate. The first building built under the Public Works Administration was the Naval Armory. The building was designed by Bush-Brown and Gailey and was completed in 1935. Historically it was always considered beneficial for the Architecture Department to design and oversee the construction of new campus buildings. This would keep professors and students involved in realistic projects, and the professors, who sometimes had their own architectural firms in addition to their University work, would charge design fees.

Brittain was concerned with the quality of living accommodation for students and the presence of a slum area (Techwood) adjacent to the campus on the south. A committee

to study the need for housing was formed, and described the Techwood area as “a retched district, crowded with run-down, unsanitary frame shanties and an eye sore.” The committee successfully convinced the housing division of the Public Works Administration (PWA) to sponsor an extensive urban renewal and low-rent housing program for the Techwood area. The architectural firm of Burge and Stevens (both Tech alumni) was selected to design forty-three units plus a dormitory. The entire Techwood Project was dedicated November 19, 1935, by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Tech rented the dormitory from 1935 until 1956, when they purchased it from the government.

The federally funded work on campus continued in 1936 with the construction of the Auditorium/Gym on Third Street under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Jorgenson, also a faculty member, was the primary architect with Bush-Brown and Gailey again overseeing the project. Also in 1936, the WPA sponsored a three-story L-shaped addition to the Lyman Hall Chemistry Building.

In 1937 the federal government continued its support of Tech by assisting the Board of Regents with the construction of the Mechanical Engineering Building and the Civil Engineering building. The plans for these buildings were prepared by various members of the Architecture department.

It continued as a point of discussion how these architectural services should be handled without jeopardizing the quality of teaching, which after all was the priority for an educational institution like Georgia Tech. Later in 1938, Harold Bush-Brown mentioned in his annual report to Brittain the possibility of establishing a new division within the Department of Architecture to assist the Board of Regents with its problems relating to the physical plant of the units of higher education throughout the state.

A major change in architecture at the school began when Paul Heffernan, who was trained in American Modernism arrived at Georgia Tech in the fall of 1938. Heffernan with Bush-Brown and Gailey over the next few years developed a philosophy of understanding architecture's functional terms, but not as copies of Bauhaus forms, and still using classical proportions to derive the building's form. (Drury, p. 188) Heffernan became involved in the firm Bush-Brown & Gailey, who designed the Research Building of 1939, jointly financed by Board of Regents and the Public Works Administration. This is probably one of the first buildings to break with the Collegiate Gothic form that had dominated on the campus. In the early 1940s the department continued to experiment with new types of architectural design programs and also participated in Beaux Art Institute of Design competitions. With the onset of World War II the number of students and faculty was shrinking (at one time there were only 22 students and four full-time faculty), and the school tried to predict and develop long-range plans for post-war development. In 1942 they presented a six year physical development program which defined the main campus boundaries as follows: North Ave to the south, Hemphill Avenue and State Street to the west, Fifth Street to the north, and Williams Street to the east - and also included eight principles:

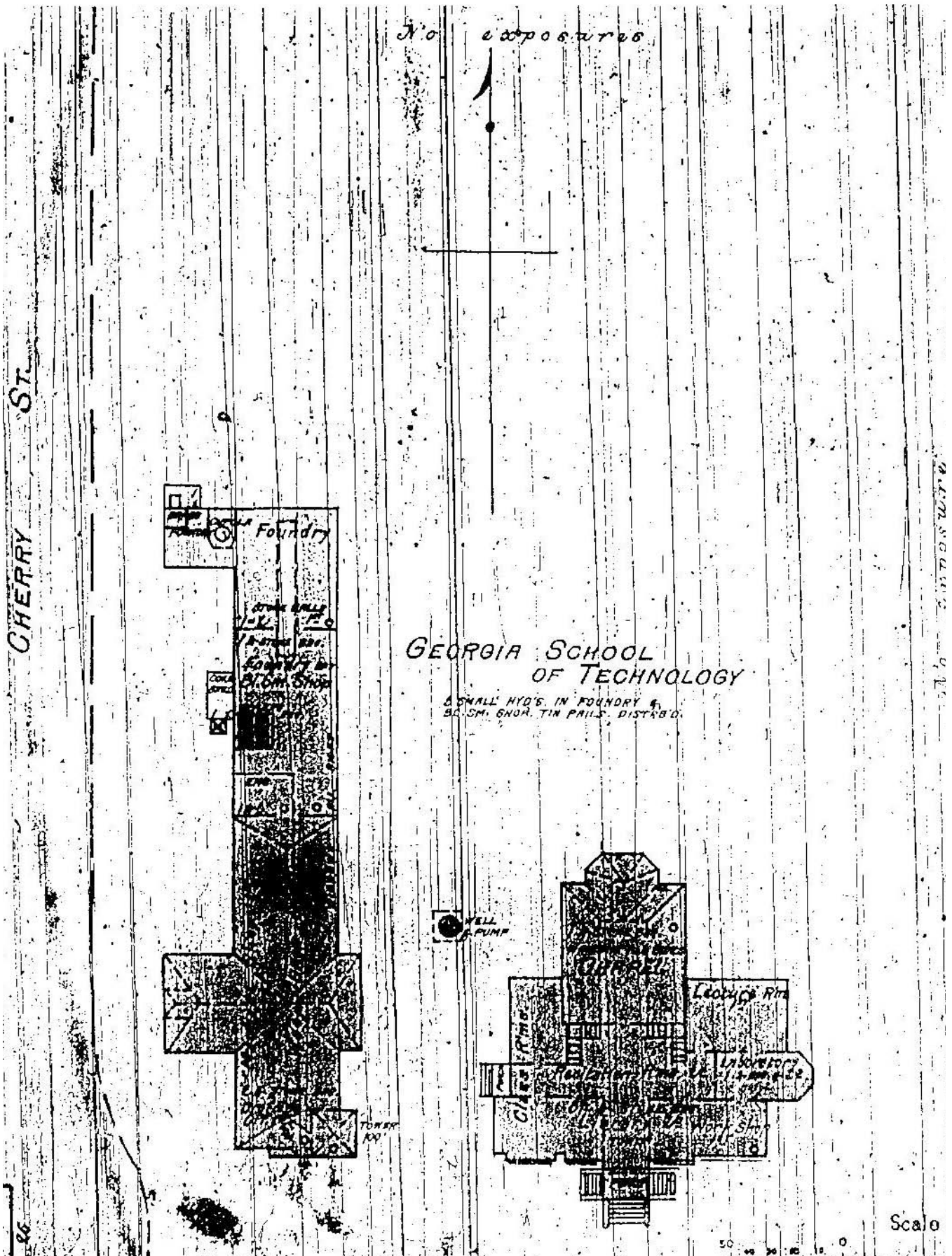
- 1- The campus would expand toward the north and northwest.
- 2- Separate institutional buildings and living areas.

- 3- Departments depending on the Power Plant would remain near the Power Plant.
- 4- The “new” part of the campus includes academic buildings, administrative buildings and the library.
- 5- The main approach to be along Hemphill Avenue.
- 6- Public streets on campus will be eliminated, and entrances are to be controlled.
- 7- Adequate parking to be provided.
- 8- Create a free area from Peters Park to Hemphill Avenue, and make it an “arc of green.” (Drury, pp. 194-5)

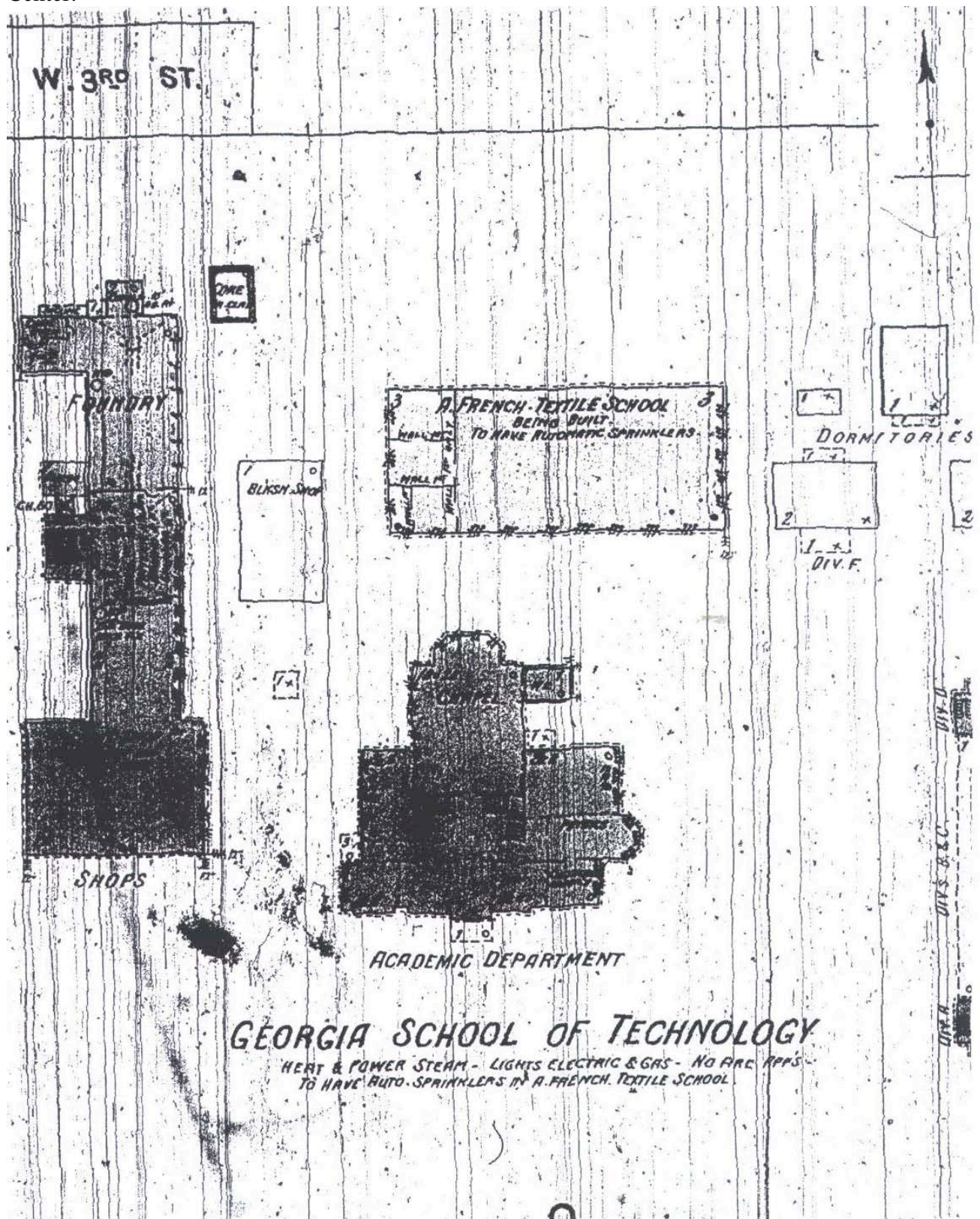
They also wanted to break down the trade image of the school with their design for the post-war campus. This Master Plan listed 39 projects at a cost of \$5,650,000. In 1944 Bush-Brown developed preliminary plans and elevations for the Library, Academic, Administration, Textile and Sports Arena buildings and an expansion of the west stands at Grant Field. This master plan was the stepping-stone to the M-6 Plan, approved by Board of Regents October 21, 1944. The new Academic Center they proposed was a radical departure from the past. In 1945 the Architecture Department was active in the design of numerous buildings. The firm of Bush-Brown, Gailey and Heffernan was involved in designs for the stands for Grant Field, the Engineering Experimental Station Addition and also the WGST Radio Station, Textile Building the Architecture Building, the Physical Training Building and additional dormitories (the proposed location for WGST was where the President’s House is, the highest point on campus).

In 1947, criticism came from the Georgia legislature for letting the Department of Architecture design campus buildings as well as master plans, and it was determined this was a conflict of interest – especially with the firm of Bush-Brown, Gailey and Heffernan. At a later date, the Board of Regents ruled that that firm, or any other firm related to the department or to the school, could no longer provide professional services to Georgia Tech. “The linkage of teacher, practitioner and campus designer was broken....” (Drury, p. 186)

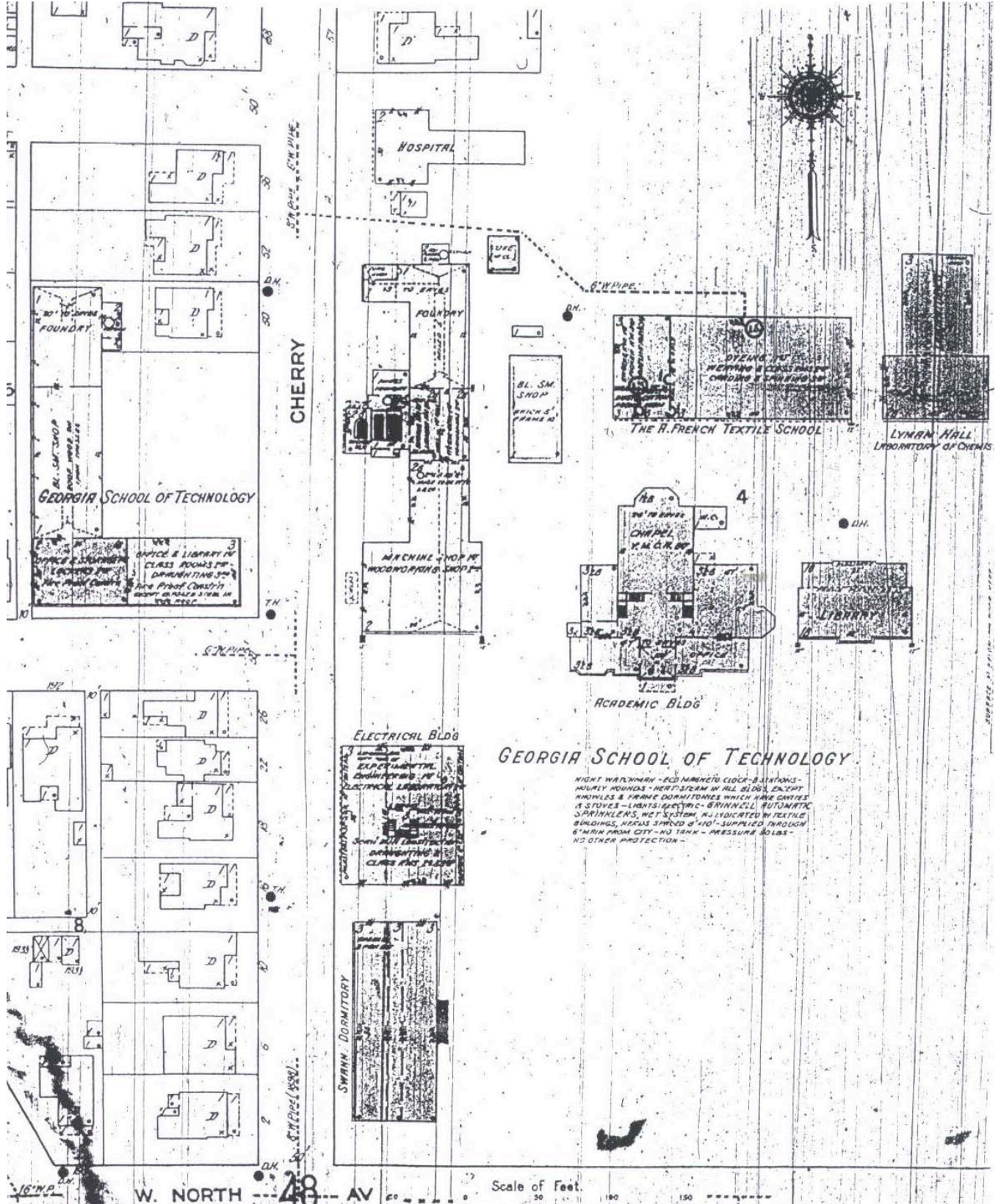
Attachment 1.1: 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. On file at the Atlanta History Center



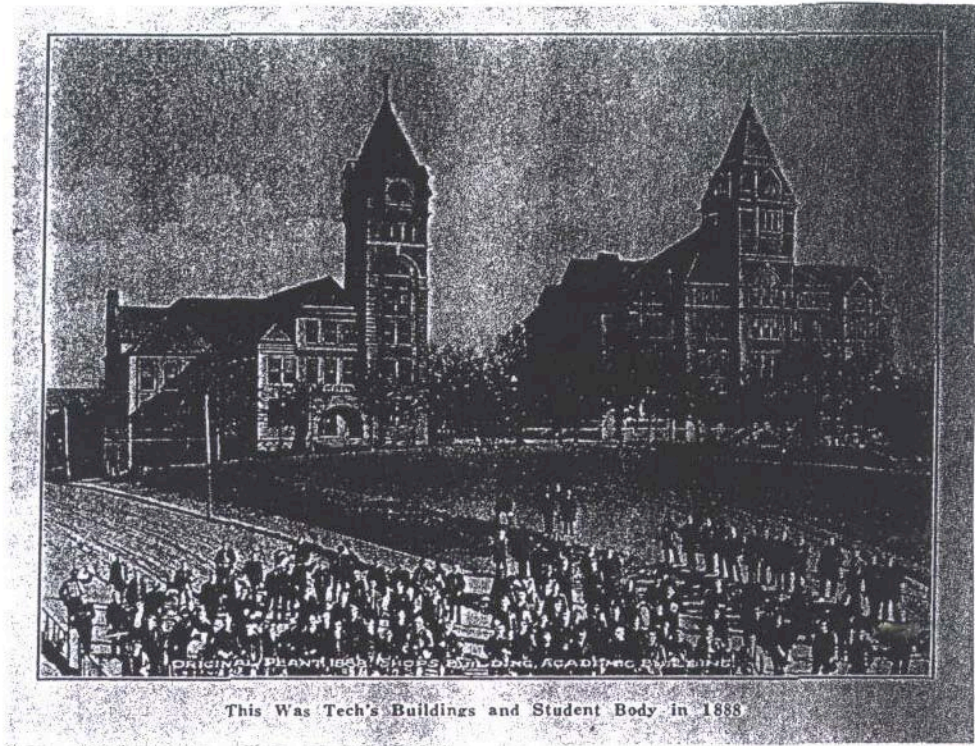
Attachment 1.2: 1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. On file at the Atlanta History Center.



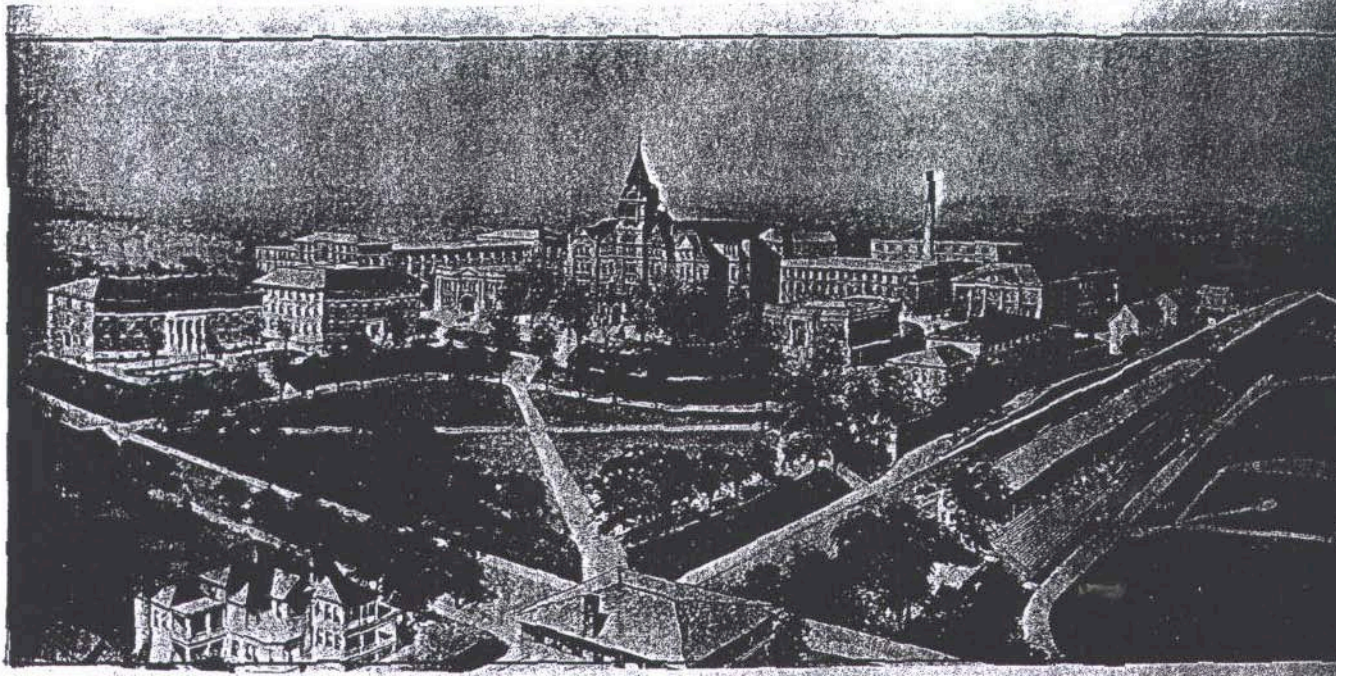
Attachment 1.3: 1911 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. On file at the Atlanta History Center.



Attachment 1.4: Campus picture with students, 1888. 1911 “City Builder.”



Attachment 1.5: Rendering ca. 1920. 1911 “City Builder.”



Attachment 1.6: Photo showing first faculty at Georgia Tech, dating from 1890. From Images and Memories.

The first faculty at Georgia Tech in 1890. From left to right: (front row) John Saylor Coon, Professor of Mechanics and Mechanical Drawing; Isaac Hopkins, President from 1888 to 1896; A. Jessop, Superintendent of Shops; the Reverend Charles Lane, Professor of English; (second row) D. B. Oviatt, Professor of Drawing; Ernest E. West, Adjunct Professor of Physics and coach of the first football team in its three games in 1892; Lyman Hall, Professor of Mathematics; (third row) F. O. Spain, Professor of Mathematics and Dean. Emerson, Professor of Chemistry and Dean.

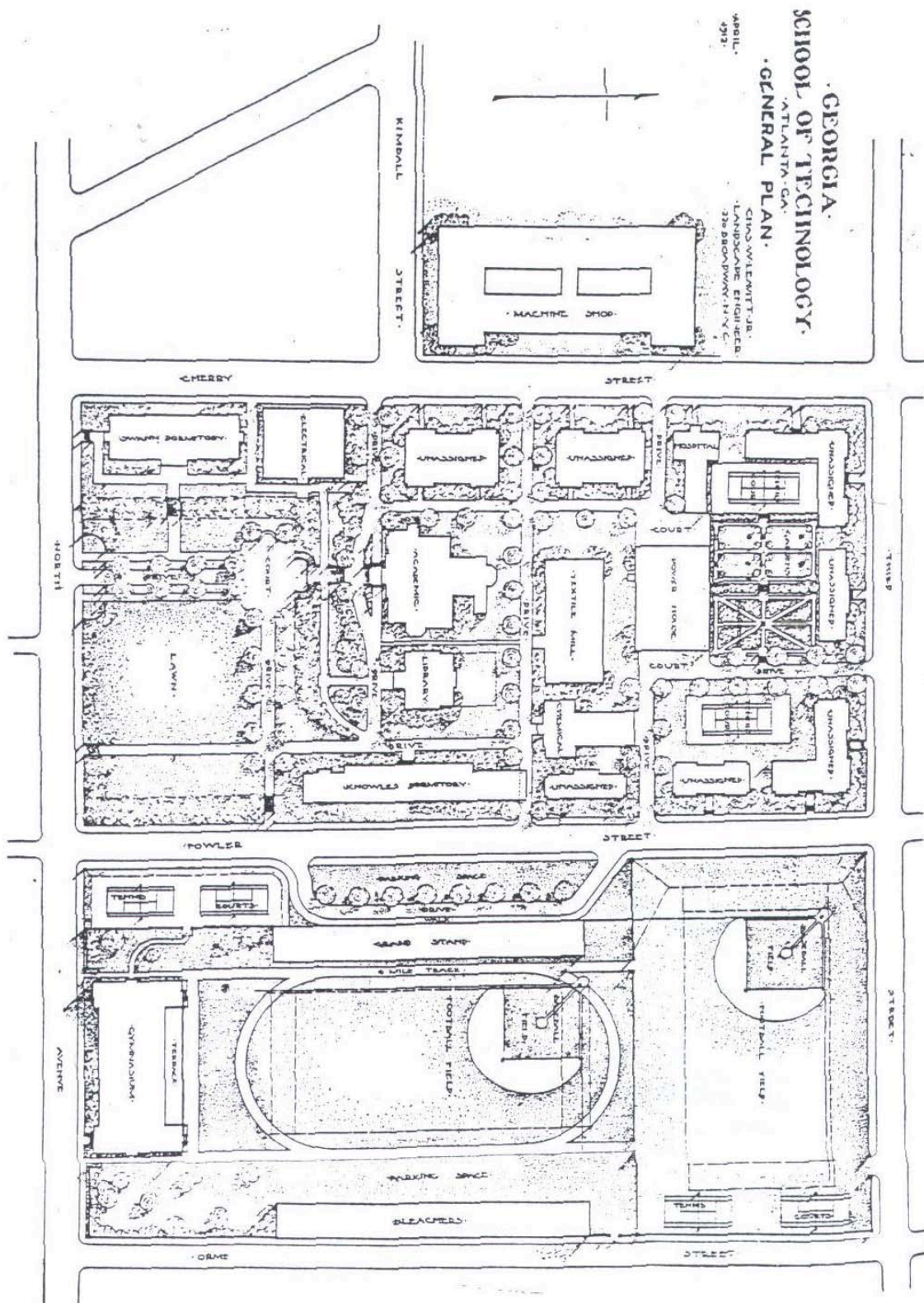


Attachment 1.7: Photo from the George W. Woodruff School of Mechanical Engineering Photo Archives.

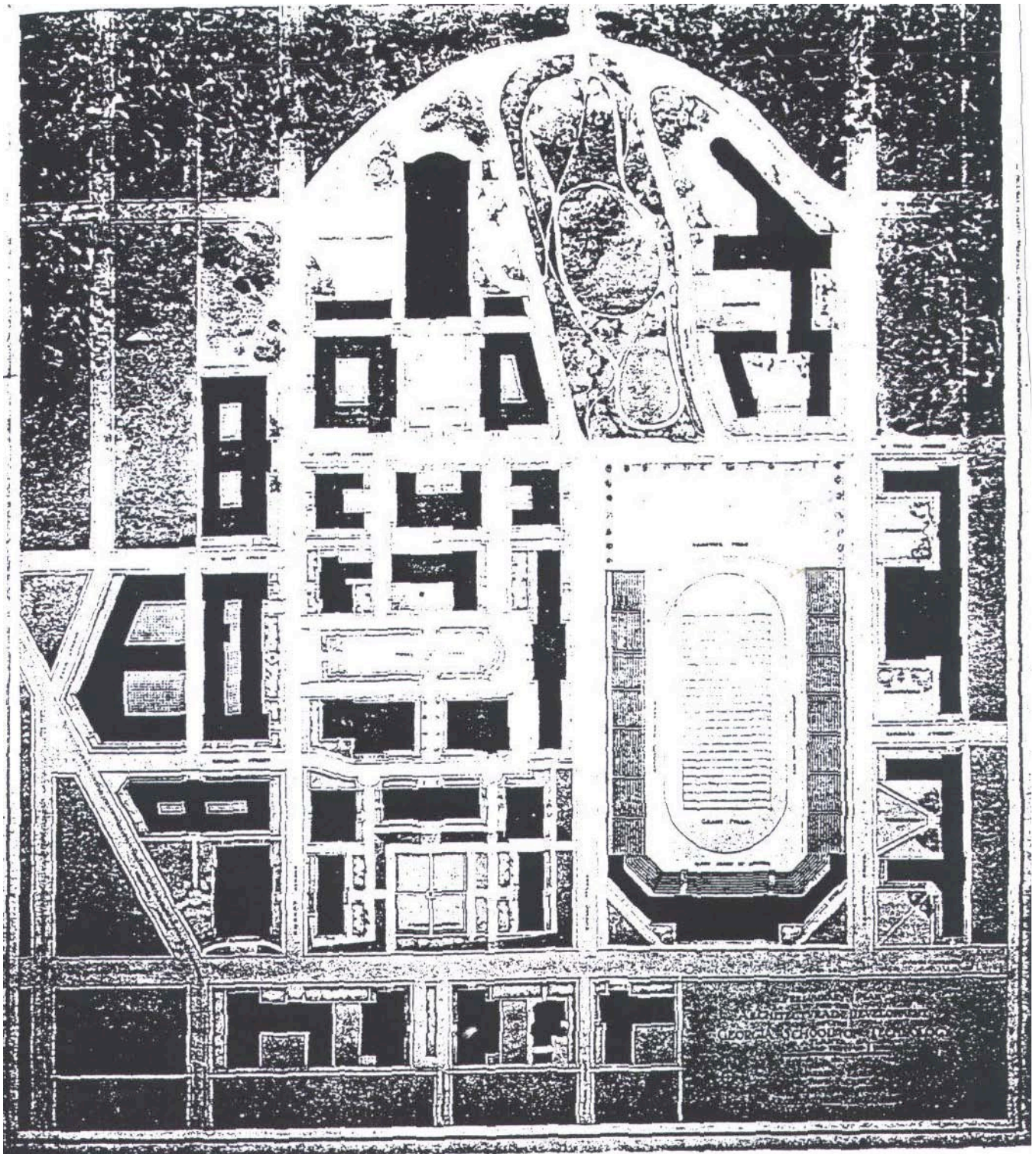


Some of the products made in the Wood Shop in 1906. After the contract system ended in 1896, the products were used to furnish offices and dormitories on campus.

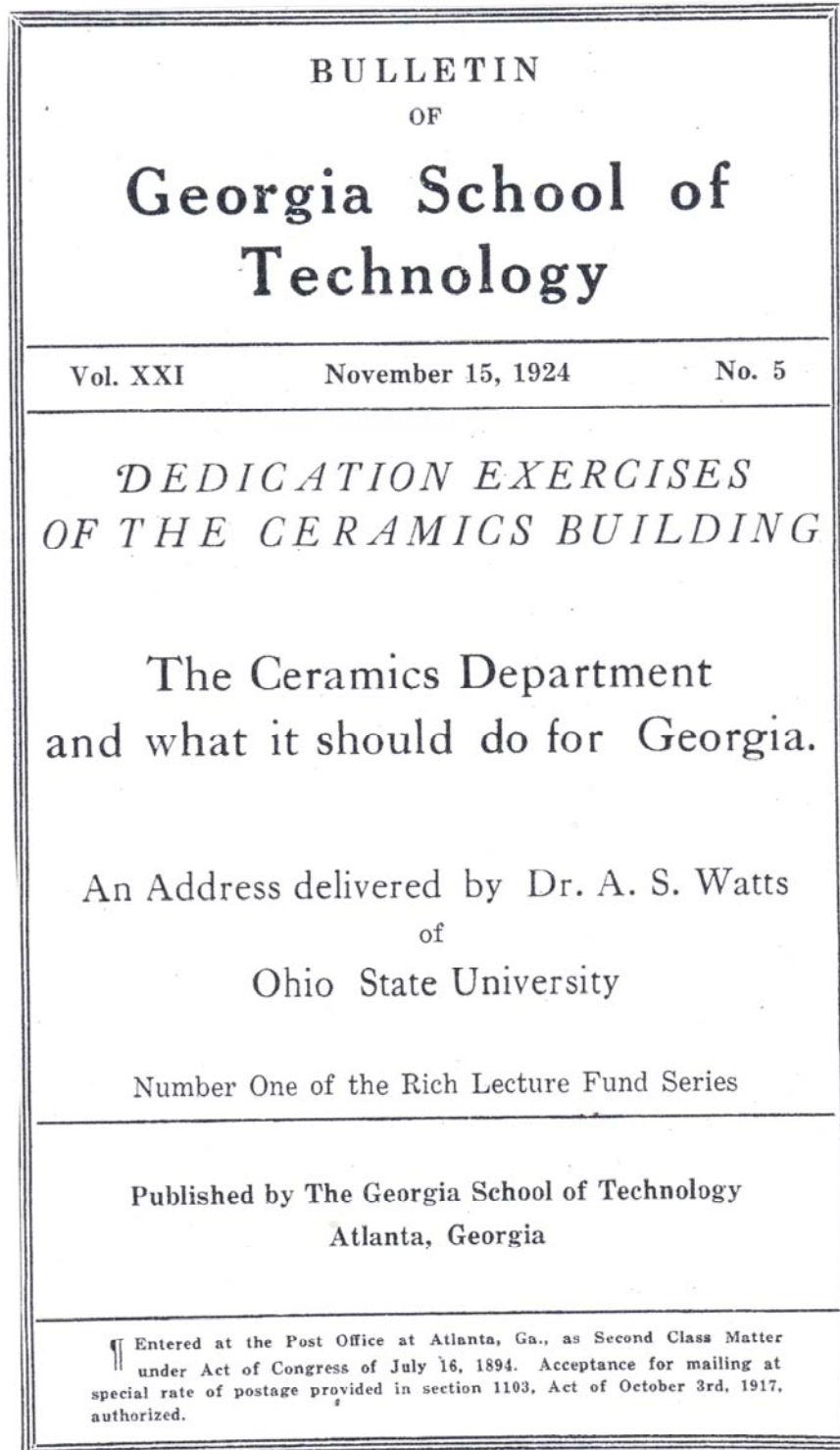
Attachment 1.8: Charles W. Leavitt landscape plan, April 1912.



Attachment 1.9: Preliminary architectural master plan by professors Laird, Cret and Smith, 1921.



Attachment 1.10: Bulletin announcing the official dedication of the Old Ceramic Building. The bulletin is on file in the Buildings and Grounds file at the Georgia Tech Archives.



Chapter Two: Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital/Chapin Building: The Significance of the Building's Names

All three health facilities, - the first Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital (1911), - the second Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital (1960) and the Joseph Brown Whitehead Building (2003) on the Georgia Tech campus were named in honor of Joseph Brown Whitehead. However it was his widow with her savvy business sense that donated the first \$5000 for the initial Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital and made the next two improved facilities possible through her lasting endowment to Georgia Tech. In May of 1987, the original Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial was renamed to the Chapin Building.

Joseph Brown Whitehead was born in Oxford, Mississippi. He married Lettie Pate, daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth Stagg Pate, in 1895. Lettie was from Virginia, where her family was considered one of the most established families. Joseph and Lettie lived in Chattanooga until 1899. They had two sons, Joseph Brown Whitehead, Junior, and Conkey Pate Whitehead.

In 1899, Joseph Brown Whitehead moved his family to Atlanta to establish the Dixie Coca-Cola Bottling Company. The Coca-Cola Company granted Whitehead and his associate an exclusive bottling contract. After Whitehead's death in 1906 at the age of 42, his wife Lettie Pate Whitehead assumed complete command of the family businesses. She became a savvy business woman and made history in 1934, when she was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Coca Cola Company, becoming one of the first female directors of any major American corporation in such a position.

Six years after her first husband's death she married Colonel Arthur Kelly Evans, a retired Canadian Army Officer. They remained together until his death in 1948. During her life, Mrs. Evans contributed millions of dollars to over 130 different charities. Most of her charities were concentrated in Virginia and Georgia. At Georgia Tech, she was responsible for the construction of the Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital by donating the first \$5000 as a memorial to her late husband. In 1953, Mrs. Evans, having survived her second husband and both of her sons, passed away. Before her death, however, she established a lasting legacy, the Lettie Pate Evans Foundation. The income from this endowment is allocated for many charitable purposes, but there are 11 principal beneficiaries, all of which are located in Virginia and Georgia. Georgia Tech is one of those institutions that Mrs. Evans designated as one of the principal beneficiaries.

In the 1960s, after the second Joseph Brown Whitehead Hospital was built, the original 1911 building became known as the Dean of Students Building.

On May 22, 1987, the building was officially renamed to the Chapin Building in honor of Lloyd W. Chapin and has housed since then the Office of Minority Education Development (OMED). Chapin's career at Georgia Tech spanned 35 years from 1923 to 1958 as Professor of English, Registrar and Dean of Faculties.

Chapin graduated in 1900 from Georgia Tech and became a member of the ANAK Society. This society has always been active in any movement leading to the advancement of the Georgia Tech community and has initiated many of the most important activities on the Tech campus.

Chapin held the office of Registrar from 1942 to 1948. The Registrar's office was responsible for maintaining the official academic records of all students at the Institute.

In 1948, Chapin became the first person to hold the newly created job of Dean of Faculties. This position was established September 1, 1948 as part of President Van Leer's post- War reorganization. The new position of Dean of Faculties was charged with overseeing all the academic programs of the Institute, including administrative and executive responsibility over the Engineering College, the General College, the Graduate Division, the ROTC units and the Cooperative Division. Chapin held this position until 1955, when Paul Weber replaced him.

Attachment 2.1: Images of Joseph Brown Whitehead and Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans as they appear on the Dedication Program dated June 5, 2003. On file at the Georgia Tech Archives.

JOSEPH BROWN WHITEHEAD BUILDING
AND
DR. EDWARD ROE STAMPS III HEALTH SERVICES

Dedication

June 5, 2003

10:00 A.M. WELCOME AND PROGRAM
G. WAYNE CLOUGH
PRESIDENT, GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

10:30 A.M. RECEPTION

10:40 A.M. TOUR OF FACILITIES

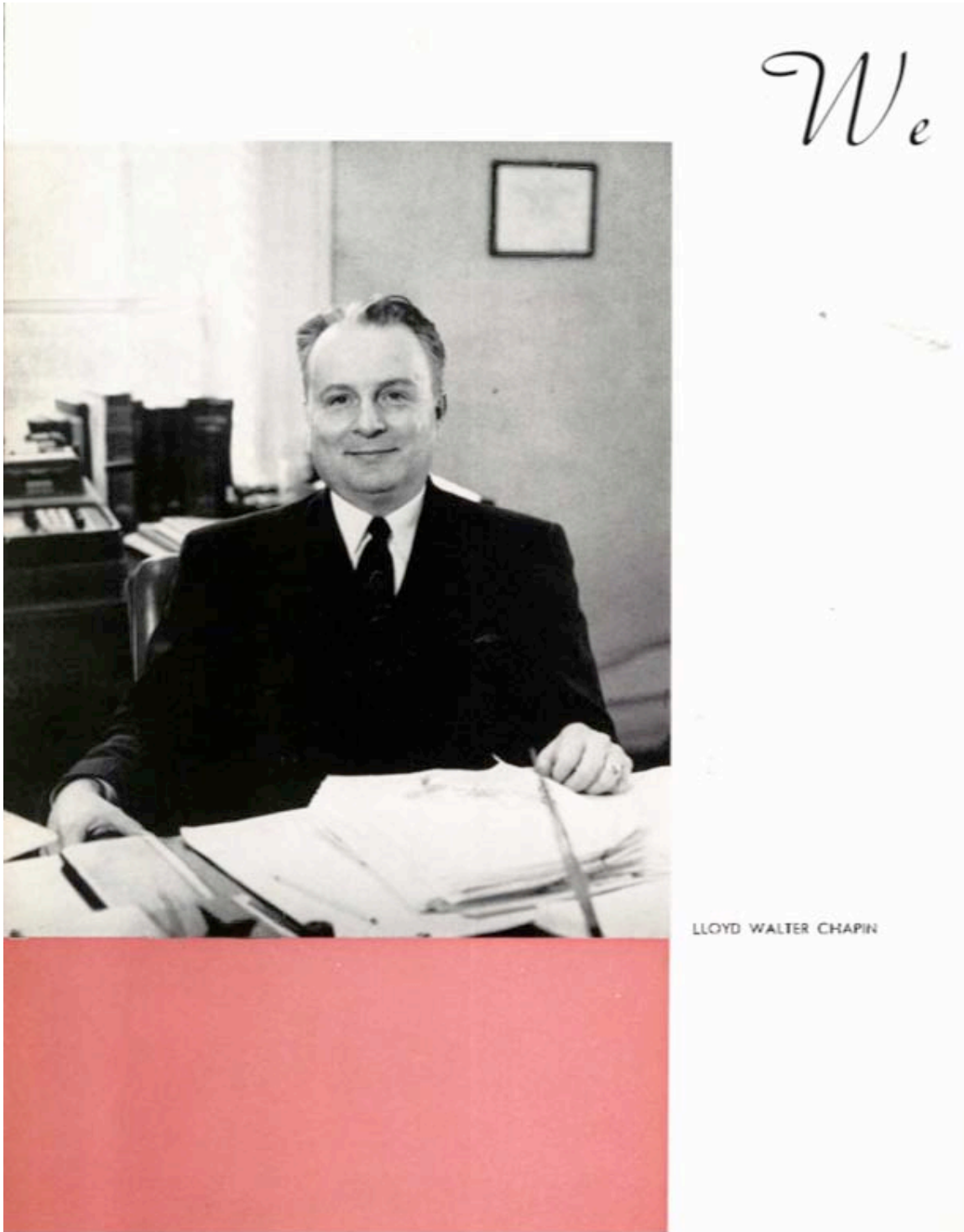


Joseph Brown Whitehead



Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans

Attachment 2.2: Image of Lloyd Walter Chapin from the 1952 *Blue Print*. On file at the Georgia Tech Archives.



Chapter Three: The Architect: Francis Palmer Smith — Head of the Department of Architecture 1909 – 1922

Francis P. Smith was appointed as Head of the Department of Architecture in 1909, after the Board of Trustees had established the Department in the fall of 1908. The first Director of Architecture, Preston A. Hopkins, resigned after only one year. During the search for a successor a letter was sent to Dean Warren P. Laird of the University of Pennsylvania with a request for a recommendation. Laird highly recommended a former teacher, Francis P. Smith.

In November 1909 Smith took on his new responsibilities as Professor of Architecture and designer of campus buildings. This was a practice common in many schools since it allowed the teacher to practice architecture and also was considered a savings for the University. During his tenure as unofficial campus architect Smith designed three buildings, the Whitehead Memorial Hospital, the Coon Building and the Power Plant. In each of his buildings for Tech, he used a beaux-arts approach with ornamental details of “T,” “GST” and other symbols of Tech.

The first building Smith designed at Georgia Tech was the Whitehead Hospital, which was completed and opened for students in November 1911. His second building was the Coon Building, then known as the New shop Building. He was assisted in this effort by Dr. Coon. According to the minutes of a Board of Trustees meeting, the cooperation with Dr. Coon did not always run smoothly, and the friction between these two men continued for many years. The architectural firm of King and Walker also assisted Professor Smith. This firm operated in Atlanta for about two years. The 1911 *Atlanta City Directory* lists: King and Walker, B. S. King of New York and Harry L. Walker of Atlanta. B. S. King was a member of the New York firm Whitfield and King, who were responsible for a number of Carnegie libraries, especially the ones build in Georgia.

Following World War I, Francis P. Smith, in collaboration with his former professors from the University of Pennsylvania, Warren Laird and Paul P. Cret, designed a master plan for Georgia Tech. This plan provided for a more unified style, the Collegiate Gothic style, which was initiated with the D.M. Smith Building in 1923.

Francis P. Smith was born March 27, 1886, in Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of Henry Howard and Eva Belle Kendall Smith. He received a Bachelor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania in 1907. Smith started his professional life as a draftsman for the Cincinnati firm of Garber and Woodward from 1907 – 1908, then with Frank P. Packard in Columbus, Ohio, from 1908 – 1909. From 1909 to 1922, Smith headed the Department of Architecture at the Georgia School of Technology. He married Ella Sorin on June 15, 1910, and eventually had four children. On March 27, 1922, Smith submitted his resignation as the head of the Architecture Department to go into private practice. After leaving Georgia Tech, he established a private practice with Robert Smith Pringle (1883 - 1937). Pringle and Smith operated from 1922 - 1934. Smith carried an independent practice from 1934 – 1959 and then started a joint practice with his son Henry H. Smith. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from 1942 – 1945. Smith was named a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in

1942 and was President of the Georgia Chapter, American Institute of Architects, from 1930 – 1931. He died in Atlanta, Georgia, on March 5, 1971, at the age of 84. During his time at Georgia Tech, Smith strived to raise the architectural program of the school to the national level. In April 1922, Smith submitted an application to join the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, an association formed to ensure uniform basic knowledge and equal standards for schools. He also encouraged all the students to participate in a yearly competition, known as the Southern Intercollegiate Architectural Competition. Georgia Tech students from all four years were represented and won prizes almost every year the competition was held.

In addition to the buildings he designed on the campus while at Georgia Tech, major commissions of the firm Pringle and Smith in Atlanta included the Cox-Carlton Hotel (1925), the Rhodes-Haverty Building (1929), and the William-Oliver Building (1930). One of his major commissions while practicing independently was the church complex for the Cathedral of St. Phillips, which was implemented in three phases. During his joint practice with his son, the firm concentrated on private homes, banks and church-related structures.

Attachment 3.1: Photo of Francis P. Smith.

6-A The Atlanta Journal Saturday, March 6, 1971



FRANCIS P. SMITH
Many Designs Here

F. P. Smith, Architect, Rites Monday

Funeral for architect Francis Palmer Smith, 84, 1135 Lullwater Road NE, will be held Monday at 11 a.m. in St. Luke's Episcopal Church with the Rev. David B. Collins officiating. Burial will be in Westview Cemetery.

Smith, who died Friday at his home, was a native of Cincinnati.

He received a bachelor of science degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1907 and came to Atlanta in 1919 to become the first director of the School of Architecture at Georgia Tech, a position he held until 1922.

He formed an architectural partnership with Robert S. Pringle in 1922 after which they designed some of Atlanta's early skyscrapers and finest residences.

Some of the buildings designed by them included the original First National Bank at Five Points, the Rhodes Haverly Building, the William Oliver Building, the Cox Carlton Apartments, and the W. W. Orr Doctors Building.

Buildings designed by Smith after Pringle's death included the Druid Hills Presbyterian Church, the Northside Methodist Church, and various Coca-Cola bottling plants.

Smith served in the Corps of Engineers in World War II and attained the rank of major. After the war, he and his son, Henry Howard Smith, practiced architecture together until the elder Smith's retirement in 1958.

They designed the First National North Avenue Building and its 400-car parking deck, other banks, residences and public works.

Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Margaret Smith Kingdon of Indianapolis; sons, Robert Eugene Smith and Henry Howard Smith of Atlanta; 10 grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Attachment 3.2: Copy of program for the first Southern Intercollegiate Architectural competition.

ARCHITECTURAL ARTS LEAGUE OF ATLANTA

Organized November 27, 1903

OFFICERS:

President

HARALSON BLECKLEY

Vice-President

HARRY LESLIE WALKER

Secretary

HAL F. HENTZ

Treasurer

FRANK C. WALTER

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

HARALSON BLECKLEY

HARRY LESLIE WALKER

HAL F. HENTZ

FRANK C. WALTER

H. H. OSGOOD

EXHIBITION COMMITTEE:

A. TEN EYCK BROWN, Chairman

E. E. DOUGHERTY

E. C. WACHENDORFF

W. A. VERNAS

HARRY LESLIE WALKER

HARALSON BLECKLEY, Ex-officio

Attachment 3.2: continued.

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

- 218 "The Canterbury Pilgrims," Cartoon for Glass Mosaic on Exterior of Syn-
gogue Theatre, Atlanta, Ga.
- 219 "Circus," Cartoon for Mural Painting for W. F. Wincoff, Atlanta, Ga.
- 220 Design for Mural Painting.
- 221 Design for Mural Painting.
- 222 Bookplates.
- 223 Design for Decoration of State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.
- 224 Design for Stained Glass Window.
- 225 Design for Wall Paper.
- 226 Design for Rug for W. F. Wincoff, Atlanta, Ga.
- 227 Cartoon for the Decoration of a Rathskeller.
- 228 Design for a Stained Glass Window.
- 229 Design for Interior Decoration.
- 230 Mural Painting.
- 231 Design for Wall Paper.
- 232 Illustrations.

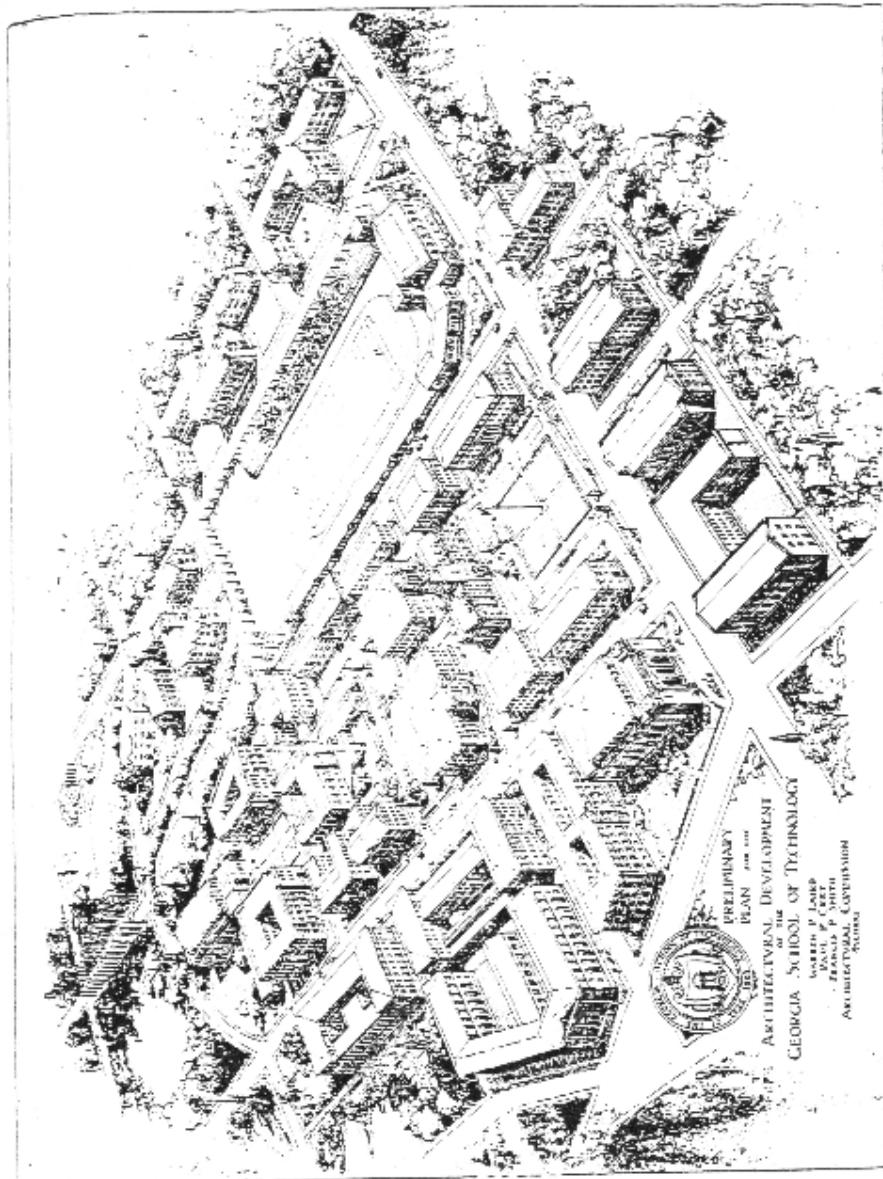
H. FRANCIS PALMER.—Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.

- 233 Hospital for Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.
- 234 "Amusement Park for a Large City."
- 235 "Maritime Custom House."
- 236 Notre Dame de Paris, European Sketch.
- 237 Le Mont St. Michel, European Sketch.

DR. JAMES KNOX.—Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

- 238 Governors Building, Seattle, Wash.
- 239 Post Office Building, Denison, Tex.
- 240 Post Office Building, Toledo, O.

Attachment 3.3: continued.



ULTIMATE PLAN OF THE GREATER GEORGIA TECH

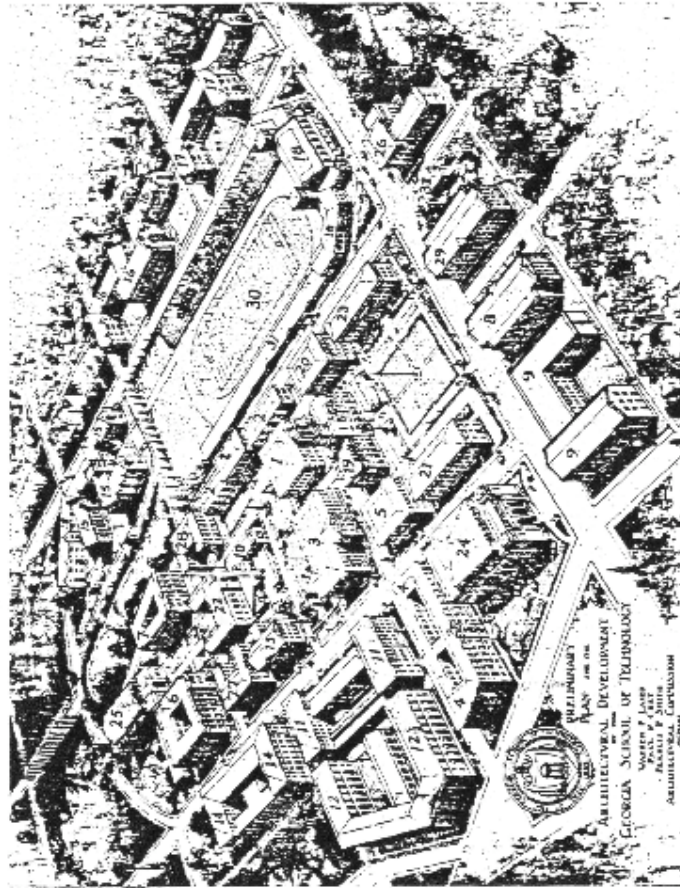


FIG. 4-13

KEY TO VIEW OF GREATER GEORGIA TECH BUILDINGS AND COST.

1. Library, \$250,000.00; 2. Chemistry, \$300,000.00; 3. Physics, \$250,000.00; 4. Civil Engineering, \$250,000.00; 5. Electrical Engineering, \$250,000.00; 6. Textile, \$350,000.00; 7. Mine and Metallurgy, \$250,000.00; 8. Agriculture, \$250,000.00; 9. Forestry, \$250,000.00; 10. Law, \$250,000.00; 11. Business Administration, \$250,000.00; 12. Education, \$250,000.00; 13. Home Economics, \$250,000.00; 14. Hotel, \$250,000.00; 15. Gymnasium, \$250,000.00; 16. Stadium, \$250,000.00; 17. Property, \$250,000.00; 18. Landscaping, \$250,000.00; 19. Total cost, \$5,800,000.00.

TO BE BUILT OR IMPROVED IN FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

10-20. Residence and Administration Buildings; 21. Mechanical Engineering Building; 22. Experimental Medicine; 23. Drawing and Mechanical; 24. Auditorium; 25. Annexes; 26. A. A. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

Chapter Four: History of Health Facilities on the Campus of the Georgia Institute of Technology

Over the history of Georgia Tech the campus has housed three major health facilities: the original Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital (1911), the second Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital (1960) and the current Joseph Brown Whitehead Building (2003).

A need for a campus hospital appeared as early as 1897, when President Lyman Hall sought to convert a campus mess hall into a hospital. In 1902 the Board of Trustees requested \$5000 from the legislature to finance an Infirmary. However, this request was never granted, so the Board of Trustees found it necessary to erect at least a small hospital for the isolation of contagious diseases. This windowless clapboard structure was built behind the shop building and cost a mere \$500.

In 1909 President Kenneth Matheson enlisted the help of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Georgia in a fund-raising campaign to build a small hospital for the students. One of the Club leaders was Lettie Pate Whitehead, whose husband, Joseph, had just died three years before. Matheson explained to Mrs. Whitehead and her colleagues in the Federation of Women's Clubs that even though Tech students were generally healthy, the school was nevertheless handicapped by its lack of medical facilities. Mrs. Whitehead, who was very civic-minded, contributed \$5,000 to the cause. Her initial gift provided the impetus that enabled Tech to raise \$15,000 total, and within a year construction was completed.

Francis Palmer Smith, who had just been appointed Head of the Architecture department at Georgia Tech in 1906, was charged with the design. The Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital became the first out of three buildings he designed for the Georgia Tech Campus. The other two were the Coon Building, then known as the New Shop Building, and the Power Plant.

The formal dedication of the first Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital was held on November 17, 1911. Tech's student newspaper, the *Technique*, reported that: "the halls and wards were decorated in the school colors, four young ladies presided over the punch bowls, and the Tech orchestra provided music." President Matheson declared, "In every way the Infirmary is a credit to the school, and better still it is a model in efficiency, both as to prevention and cure of disease."

In 1926 William J. Sayward of Edward's & Sayward's, a well known Architectural firm, published an article in the June edition of the "Architectural Forum" titled: "Planning of College infirmaries. In this article he used Smith's design for the Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Building as an example to outline the needs for a collegiate infirmary. He states that the normal function for a College hospital are reserved to first aid and treatment of very minor cases. Provisions also should be made to care for outpatients as well as well as dispense medication for in and out patients. additionally the infirmary should be set up for a resident nurse to be available at all times. Sayward also outlined the need for an isolation ward with a separate nurses room, bathroom and small kitchen to achieve total isolation from other patients. The Georgia Tech infirmary housed two ten-bed wards with a solarium on each floor, several isolation ward rooms, laboratories, Doctor's offices, nurse's rooms as well as a kitchen and bathrooms.

According to Georgia Tech President G. Wayne Clough: This first Joseph B. Whitehead

Hospital was under the supervision of a doctor who also had his own private practice, so a leading student from the Emory School of Medicine would be selected to run the day-to-day operations of the infirmary. One of the medical students chosen for that honor was Edward Roe Stamps III, and his time on our campus was the start of a long and fortuitous relationship between the Stamps family and Georgia Tech.” According to the Blue Print among students the infirmary was lovingly referred to as the “Pillory.

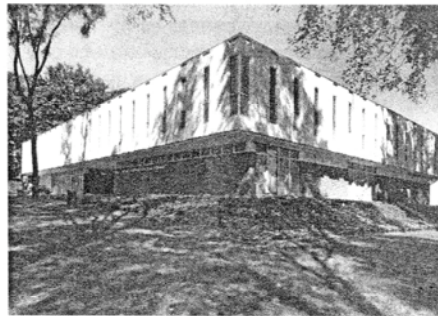
Also according to Clough: “As Georgia Tech grew through the years, so did the demands placed on its infirmary. For example, it was totally inadequate to deal with the flu epidemic of 1938 when as many as 500 students got sick. By 1941, the need for a larger facility was noted, and in 1953 a new facility was recommended by consultants from the American College Health Association. Once again it was Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans who came to the rescue. When she died in 1953, her will dedicated a portion of the investment income from her estate to Georgia Tech, with the provision that the first priority for the use of these funds was either to remodel the old infirmary or build a new one. Ground was broken on Ferst Drive on August 10, 1959, for the second Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital.”

The facility was dedicated on June 23, 1960, and it opened it’s doors to students on the same day. In addition to twice as many beds as the first infirmary, it featured modern medical equipment and office space for a medical staff that included three full-time physicians. It was clearly a significant improvement.

Over time this facility also became too small and a new facility opened it doors June 5, 2003. Funding was largely made through two endowment, The Letti Pate Evans Foundation and the Stamp family gifts . Following are the remarks by Georgia Tech President G. Wayne Clough during the Dedication of the Joseph Whitehead Building, June 5, 2003. This building houses the Dr. Edward Roe Stamps, III, Health Services.

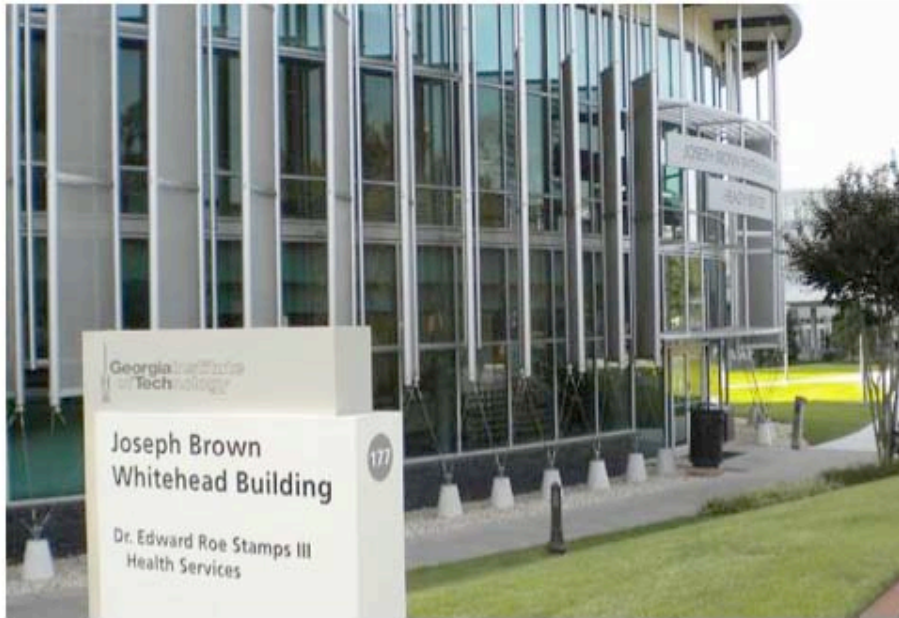
“Today, we celebrate yet another significant improvement as we dedicate the third iteration of the Joseph B. Whitehead Hospital. This time we changed the name to the Joseph Brown Whitehead Building, because this beautiful facility is much more than a hospital for sick students. Of course, the Dr. Edward Roe Stamps III Health Services include a wide array of medical services from doctor and dental appointments to X-rays. But they also assist students with fitness and nutrition, and address women’s health issues and the prevention of sexual attacks. A computer lab offers students information ranging from diet to drugs and alcohol, from study skills to lifestyle assessment.”

Attachment 4.1: Photos showing the pre-1911 isolation house as well as the first and second Joseph Brown Memorial Hospitals from the Dedication Program for the current Joseph Brown Whitehead Building.



Health services on campus have expanded with the student population and changed with the times. The Isolation House (upper left) was used to quarantine Tech students with contagious diseases. In 1911, the Joseph B. Whitehead Hospital on Cherry Street was built to meet Georgia Tech's healthcare needs. (Shown under construction, middle left, and in a later incarnation as the dean of students office, above). In 1960, an expanding campus triggered the construction of a new facility on Ferst Drive, below left. The new Whitehead Building is adjacent to the new Campus Recreation Center on Ferst Drive. It's a 30,000 square foot facility that houses the Stamps Health Services program, which includes a medical center and pharmacy, psychiatry services, a wellness center, a women's clinic, lab services, and a dental program.

Attachment 4.2: Photo of the Joseph Brown Memorial Building located on the West Campus on 740 Ferst Drive, housing the Dr. Edward Roe Stamps III Health Services



Chapter Five: Architectural Description of the Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital/Chapin Building

The Chapin Building is located on Cherry Street on the campus of the Georgia Institute of Technology. Constructed in 1911 as the Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital, the two-story, red brick, building was designed by Francis P. Smith, who was Head of the Architecture Department at Georgia Tech. The building is one of twelve structures built between 1888 and 1938 that comprise the Georgia Institute of Technology Historic District – also known as the Old Campus - which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The design of the building has been described as both Georgian and Neoclassical Revival in style. The building's massing is essentially two, perpendicular, rectangular blocks so the footprint of the building is T-shaped. It has two floors and a partial basement. The building sits close to the street and connects to the street with a modern sidewalk.

According to the Campus Historic Preservation Plan Update, the building was renovated most recently in 2000 and 2003, including roof replacement, exterior partial window restoration, and partial exterior window replacement.

Exterior

The exterior of the building is red brick. There is a marble base approximately three feet high at grade. There are brick quoins at the corners of the front portion of the building. There is a continuous, horizontal, marble and brick string course just below the sill level of the second floor windows at the front portion of the building. The same type of coursing occurs at the rear portion of the building with only brick. At the roof line, there is a geometric, decorative, masonry, detail of terra cotta and cast stone with a geometric pattern.

Front façade and main entrance

The front façade of the building is symmetrical and has a regular rhythm of windows at both the first and second floors. The building has a central entrance portico at the front façade. The one-story portico includes stone knee walls and steps, wrought iron handrails, a pair of fluted columns, classical entablature and a flat roof. The front doors are a pair of modern, French-style, multi-light doors with a half-round transom above and flanked by pilasters. The letters mounted above the porch read "Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital."

Secondary entrances

In addition to the main entrance at the front façade, there were originally two other entrances: one at the right façade in the front portion of the first floor (to enter the original kitchen) and one at the rear façade at the basement level. In addition to these original doors, two other doors have been added at the right and left facades so there are

now four secondary entrances to the building. The two exterior doors on the right façade of the building access the first floor, the exterior door at the left façade accesses the second floor, and the exterior door at the rear façade accesses the basement level. The exterior door on the right side of the front portion of the building appears to be an original opening (according to historic plans) and is covered with an arched overhang. There is a modern accessible ramp at the right side of the building that leads to a door at the rear portion of the building; the ramp is concrete with red brick low-height walls at each side; the entry door is modern and is covered with a shed-type overhang. There is a modern metal fire-escape stair at the left side of the rear portion of the building that leads to a modern door at the second floor. The exterior door at the rear of the building at the basement level is covered with a modern arched canopy supported by wood columns sitting on low brick walls.

Roof

The roof is hipped and has modern slate tile (the roof was replaced in 2007, according to the Campus Historic Preservation Plan). The roof has a small overhang supported by simple pairs of wood brackets at the front portion of the building. There are no roof brackets at the rear portion of building (it is possible these have been covered or removed). There is one red brick chimney and there are numerous round roof vents located along the ridge lines at both portions of the building.

Windows

Most of the windows are replacements. The typical replacement windows are multi-light with 6/6 divisions and appear to be wood, double-hung, painted white. There are also some smaller windows that have 2/2 and 4/4 divisions. The windows at the front portion of the first floor have segmented arch, brick, lintels with marble keystones and endstones. There are also marble window sills. Several windows have modern air-conditioning units added. Some windows have modern interior storm panels added.

Floor plan

The floor plan of the building is T-shaped. The first and second floors are similar. At the first floor, there is an entry vestibule with a pair of modern glass doors with a historic glass transom above. The vestibule leads into a central hall with two smaller side halls at the front portion of the building. The central hall leads to a large open room at the rear (which was originally part of the first floor ward). Beyond this room there are additional offices (in what was originally the first floor solarium). The front portion of the building includes offices, restrooms and the main stair which leads to the second floor. The original ward room at the second floor remains open and has not been subdivided by offices.

Stairs

The main stair leads to the second floor and is enclosed with sheetrock walls and appears to be modern; the stair has vinyl treads and wood risers. This stair is in the location of the original stair but it has been reconfigured from the original configuration. There are modern wood wall-mounted handrails. Toward the rear of the building, there is a non-historic spiral staircase that leads down to the basement.

Interior doors and trim

Some of the interior doors are historic, two-panel, wood doors with glass transoms above; these appear to be original to the building. Many of these doors have original hardware, including door knobs and transom mechanisms. The new offices at the first floor have modern wood slab doors with glass sidelights. There is some historic wood trim at some of the doors and baseboards. At the rear of the second floor there is an historic pair of French doors with transom (these doors would have originally led to the solarium). Some modern crown molding has been added in some rooms.

Interior wall and ceiling finishes

The interior walls appear to be a combination of historic plaster and modern sheetrock. There is a unique rounded plaster detail at the window surrounds and in the corners of the walls at the front portion of the building – at both the first and second floors. There is exposed electrical conduit and plumbing chases throughout the building. The ceilings throughout the building have been modified and are either suspended acoustical tiles, sheetrock, or acoustical boards (applied directly to the existing ceiling – typical at the second floor). There are modern light fixtures throughout the building. The floors throughout the building are typically covered with modern carpeting; the baseboards are typically modern vinyl. There appear to be some historic wood baseboards at some rooms.

Bathrooms

The bathrooms have been modernized with new plumbing fixtures and finishes. Some of the original terrazzo flooring remains in some bathrooms, although it is cracked and appears to be in poor condition. Also, some of the original decorative radiators remain throughout the building.

Basement

All of the doors and finishes at the basement are modern – including sheetrock walls, suspended acoustical tile ceilings, carpeting, and vinyl baseboard.

Summary and recommendations

Overall, the building retains much of its architectural and historic character. The integrity of the exterior has been retained, although most of the historic windows have been replaced with modern units and the roof has been replaced. Since the building was

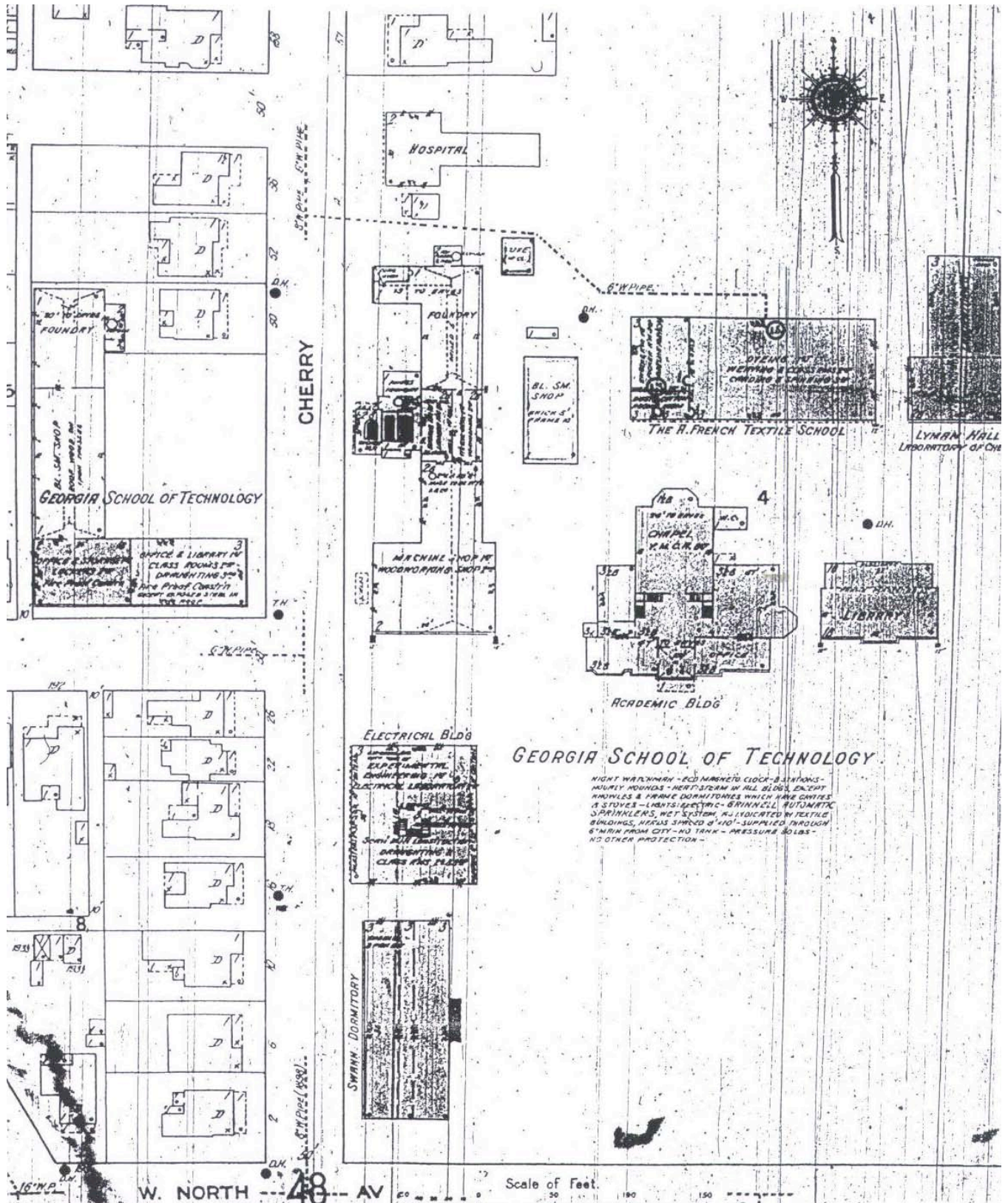
originally constructed, the changes to the interior floor plan have been minimal: enclosing and reconfiguring the stair; adding new offices in part of the first floor ward and incorporating the first floor solarium; subdividing the second floor solarium into offices; and reconfiguring the basement into a conference room. Many of the original, character-defining, architectural elements remain, such as: the exterior red brick and decorative masonry details, the front portico, some original wood windows, interior rounded plaster details (at wall corners, at ceilings, and around windows), interior wood doors and transoms, interior wood trim, and interior door hardware.

The Campus Historic Preservation Plan Update (2009) categorizes the Chapin Building as “Institutional Value Category 1 – Long-Term Preservation,” the highest category of significance, indicating the building is worthy of long-term preservation and investment. According to the Plan, a Category 1 building “possesses central importance in defining the historic, architectural or cultural character of the institution” and “can be adaptively used to meet the Institute’s educational mission.” In 2009, the Plan rated the condition of the Chapin Building as “C – Defective,” which indicated “there were signs of wear, failure and deterioration, though the building/feature/system is generally functioning.” In 2013, the current condition of the building remains the same.

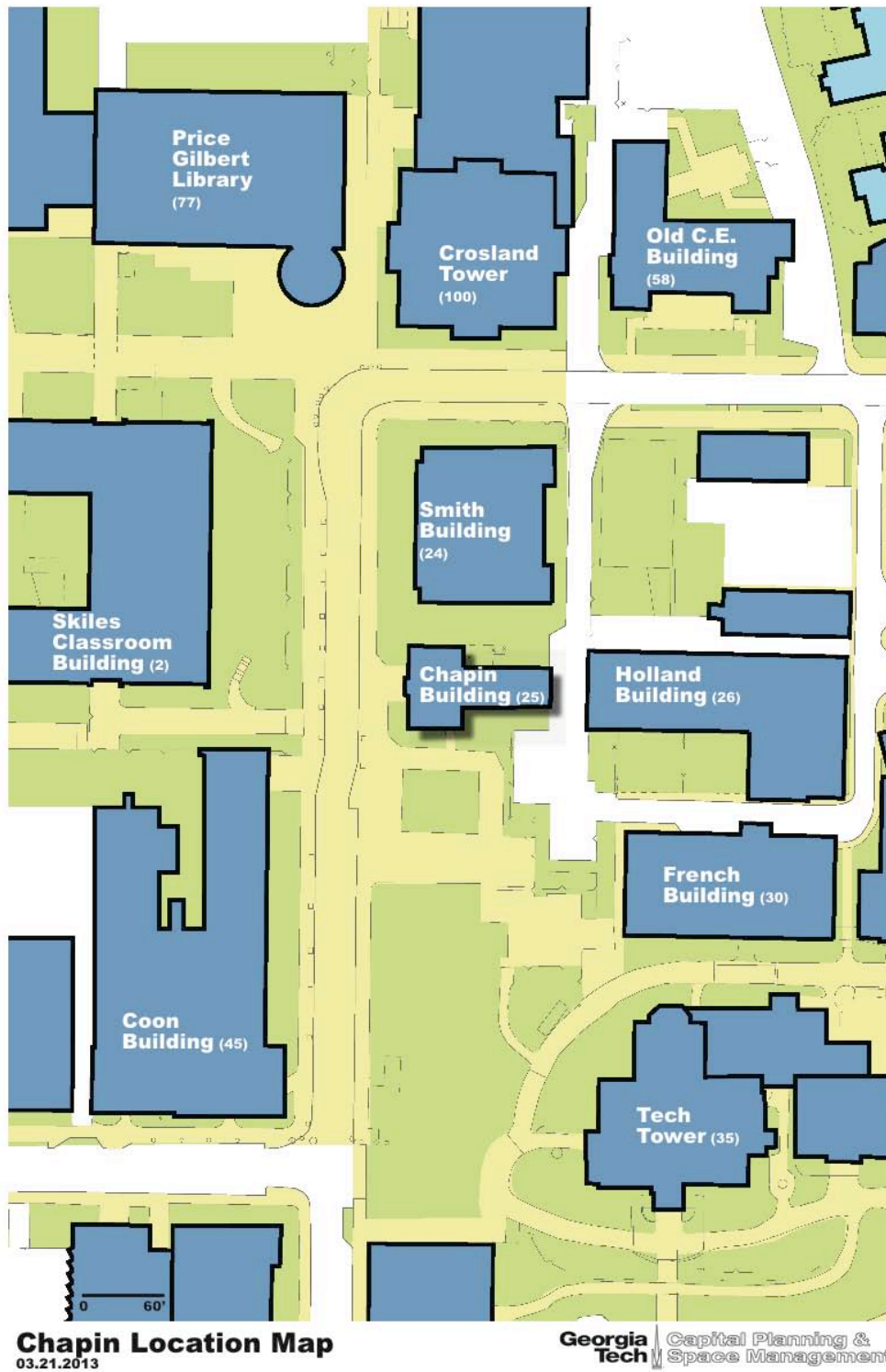
Given the significance of the building – both historically and architecturally – it is recommended that any future rehabilitation work should be consistent with the recommendations described in “Part 3: Treatment and Use of Historic Resources” in the Campus Historic Preservation Plan Update. This includes retaining original materials and design elements to the greatest extent possible.

The historic character of the building could be further enhanced by the following: restoring the original ceiling heights and finished appearance (smooth gypsum board instead of acoustical tiles); restoring the original wood floor finish instead of carpet; restoring the original wood stair configuration (per the original architectural plans); remove the modern circular stairs; and revising electrical and plumbing systems to relocate exposed, surface-mounted, conduit and chases wherever possible. Also, in order to preserve the original volume of space and historic character of the larger “ward” room at the second floor, it is recommended that any modifications in this space to subdivide and/or create new offices should incorporate lower height partitions.

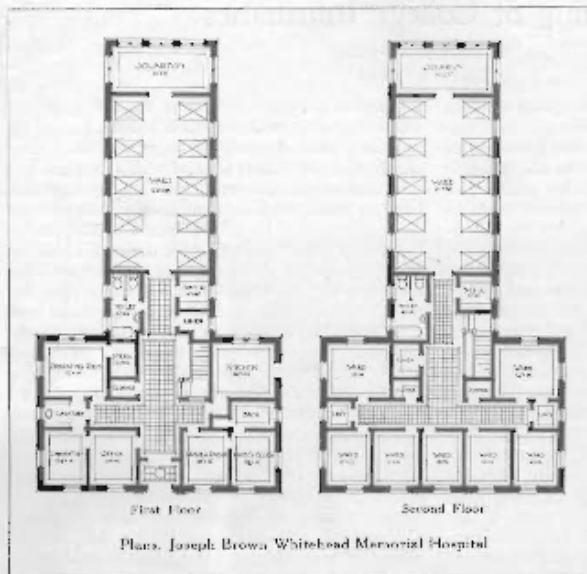
Attachment 5.1: 1911 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. On file at the Atlanta History Center.



Attachment 5.2: Current Chapin Building location map dated 21 March, 2013



Attachment 5.3: Original floor plans for the building, published in an article by William J. Sayward in *The Architectural Forum*, June 1926.



available at all times. A small kitchen should be provided for preparation of such simple diet as is permitted the patients, and a small dining room for those who are able to assemble there for their meals. A day room for reading or other appropriate activity should also be included in the plan, for the use of convalescents. It is well to have an isolation ward with provisions for a nurse's bedroom, diet kitchen and toilet, so that every attention can be rendered a contagious case without direct contact with the rest of the infirmary. It is also well to provide an elevator of sufficient size to carry a reclining patient. Local climatic conditions at the Florida State College for Women made it quite desirable that the principal wards should be open air pavilions, while closed wards were provided for special cases and



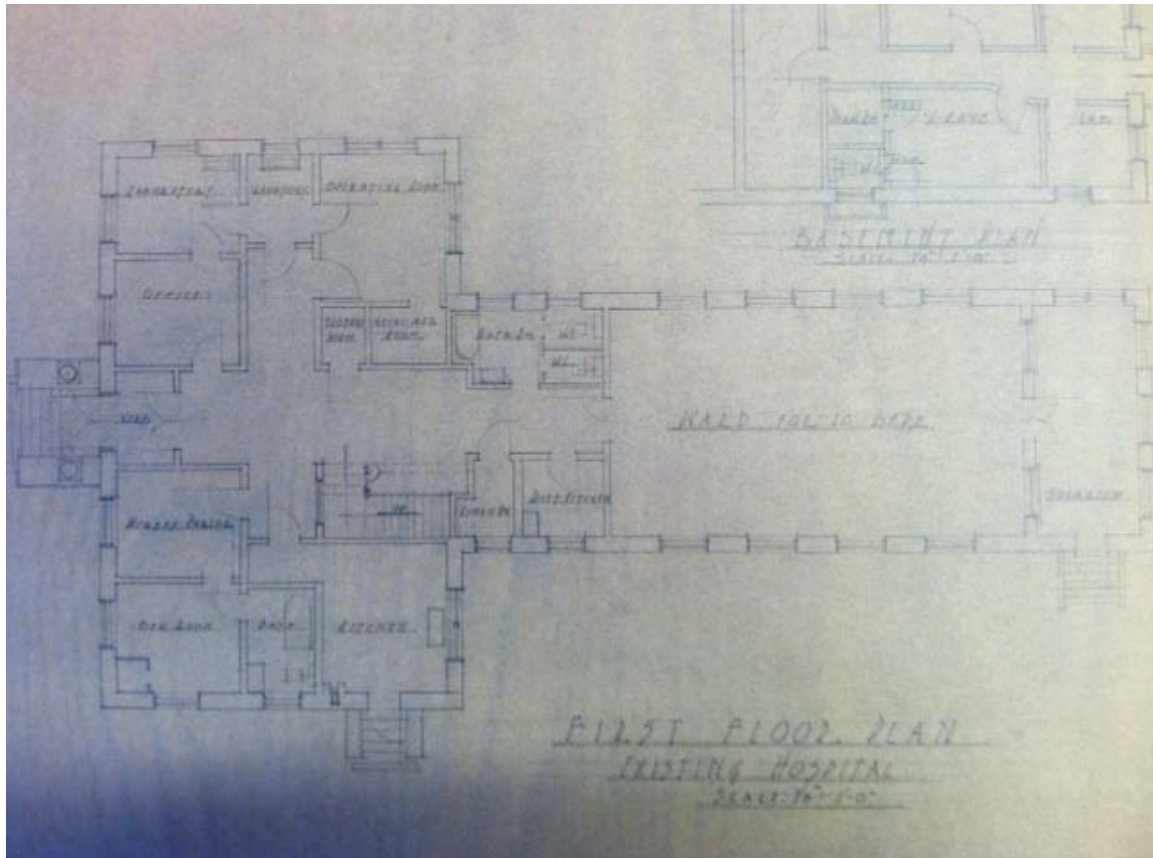
Photo, Tobie & Knott, Inc.

Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta

Pringle & Smith, Architects

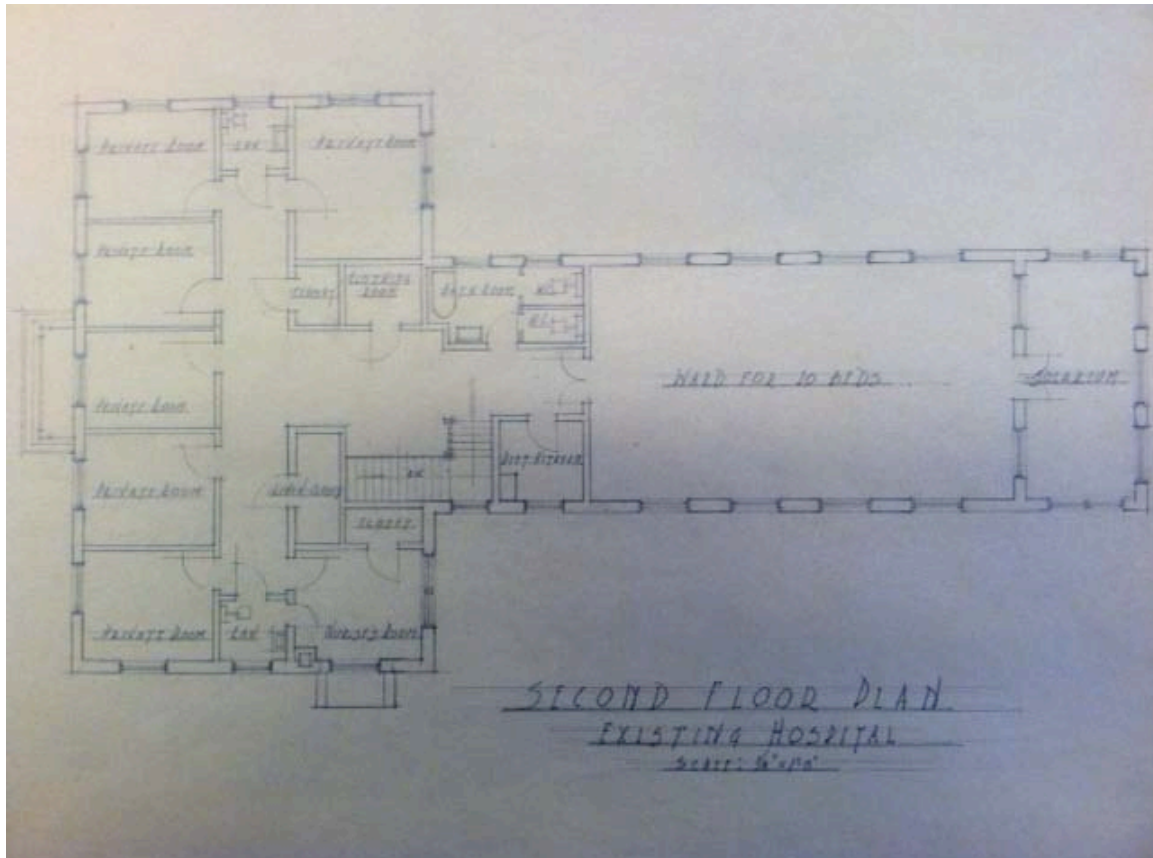
Attachment 5.4: Floor plans dated 6/27/1944. On file at the Georgia Tech Archives.

First Floor Plan



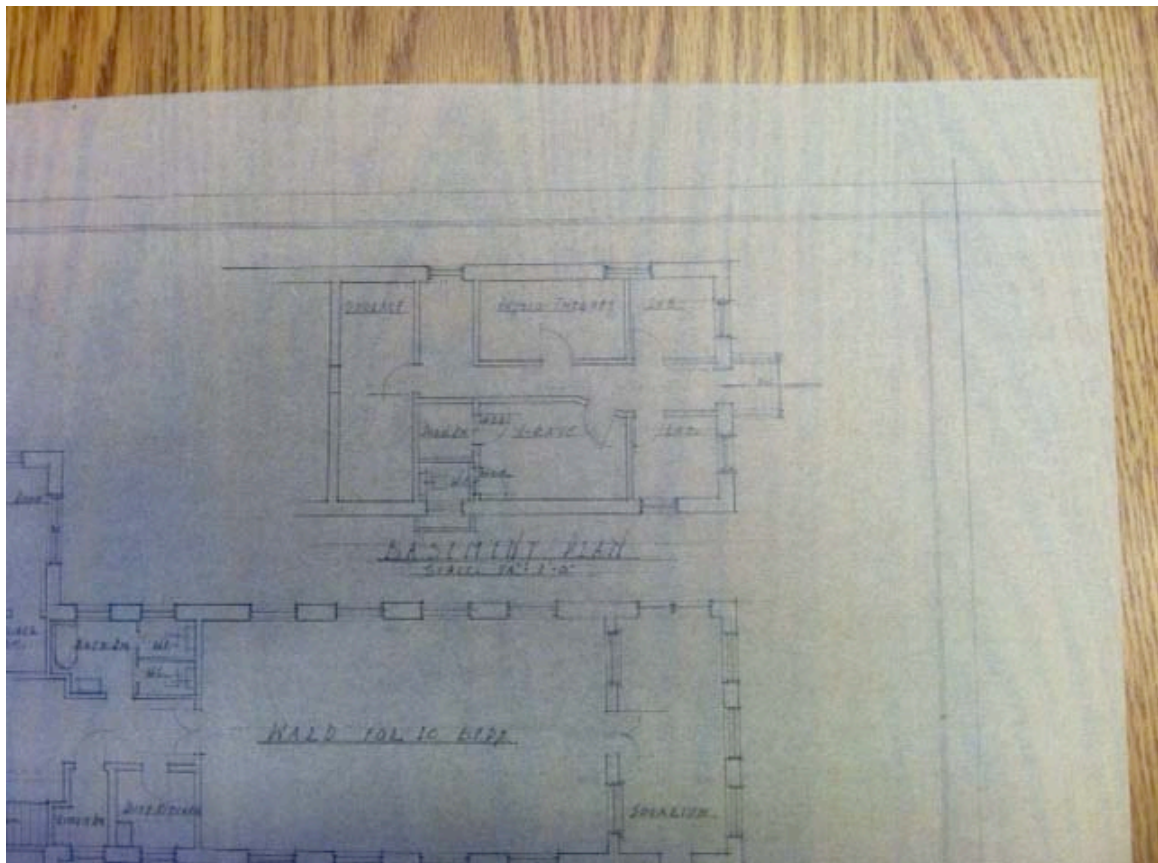
Attachment 5.4: continued ...

Second Floor Plan



Attachment 5.4: continued

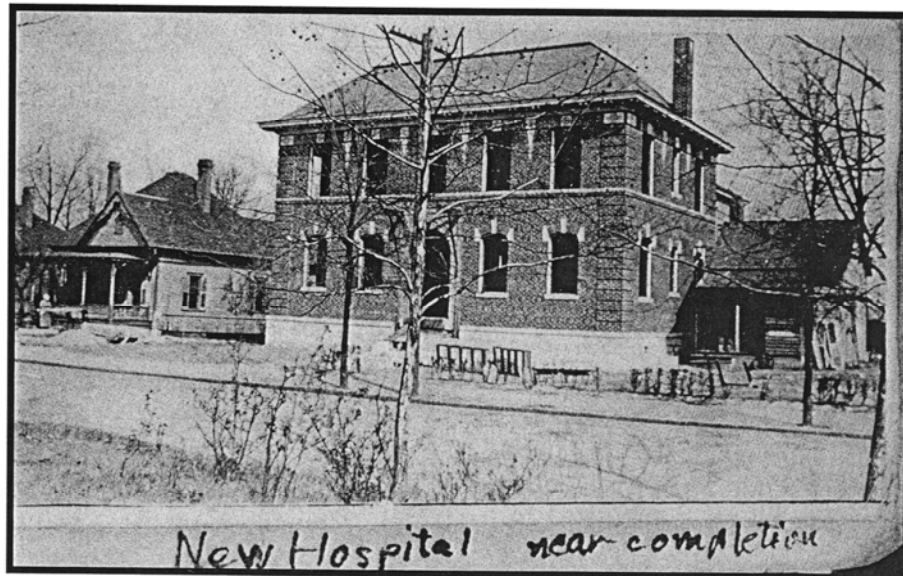
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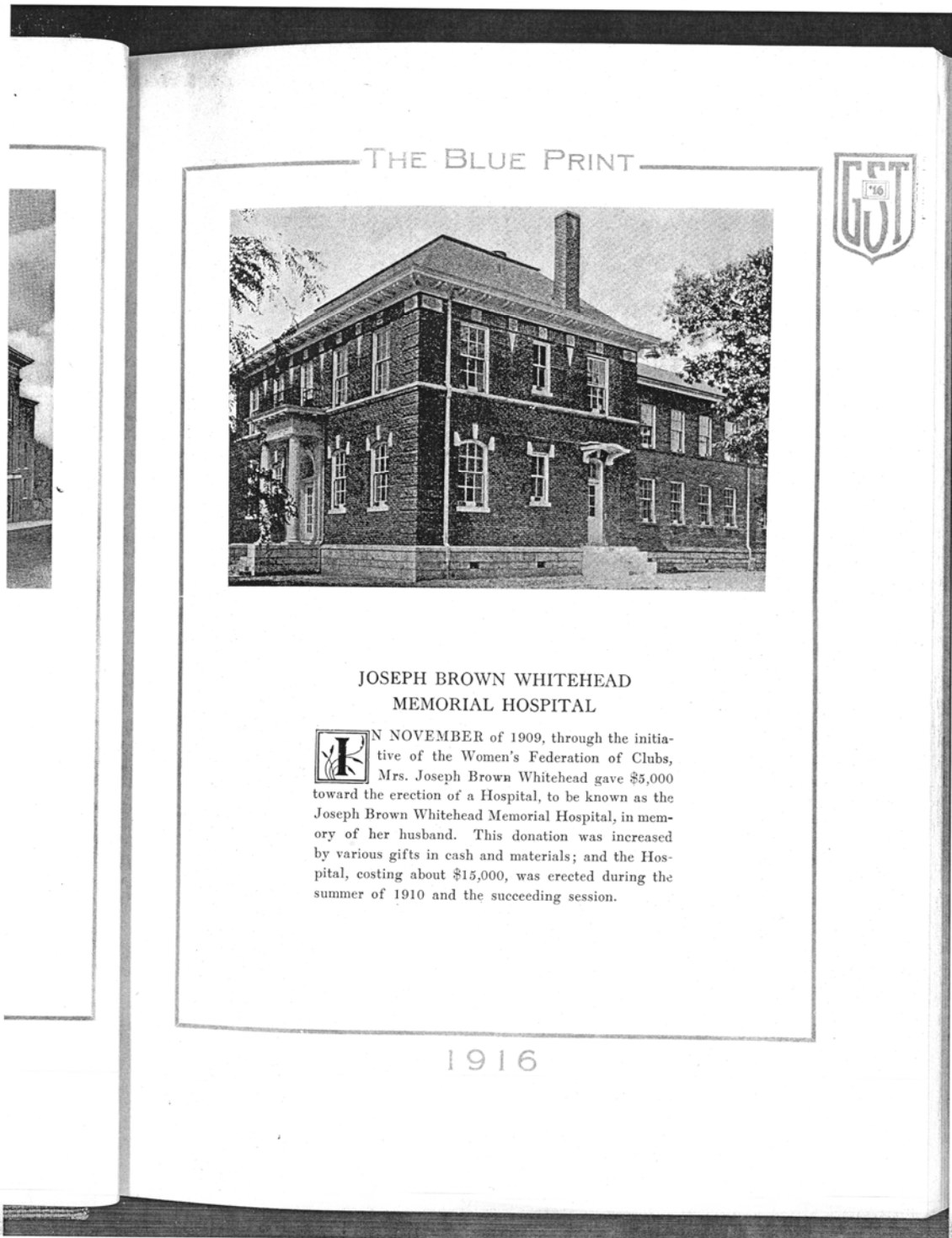
Attachment 5.5: Historic photo, ca 1910, published by Warren E. Drury III, in a Thesis titled "The Architectural Development of Georgia Tech"

When John Heisman left Tech in 1919 to return to the University of Pennsylvania, his alma mater, he was succeeded by William A. Alexander, who created new records of his own. Few could have forecast success at the time of Alexander's elevation, except perhaps the football team, which threatened to mutiny if he were not named Heisman's replacement. Many Tech alumni and fans wanted a big-name coach when Heisman departed, but strong support from players and students tipped the scales in Alexander's favor. He responded by coaching the team to a brilliant record his first season, suffering just one loss — a 3-10 squeaker to Pitt.

Coach Alexander scheduled intersectional contests with football powers that helped firmly establish Tech on the national football map. "They will beat us nine times out of ten, but in losing we will learn a lot of football," said Alexander, defending a strategy unpopular in some quarters. "We will gain a lot of prestige nationally." And that Tech did. Alexander's lifetime record is 134 won, 95 lost and 15 tied — including a sensational 1929 Rose Bowl win over California.



Attachment 5.6: Historic photo of the building, published 1916 in *The Blue Print*. On file at the Georgia Tech Archives.



THE BLUE PRINT



JOSEPH BROWN WHITEHEAD
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL



IN NOVEMBER of 1909, through the initiative of the Women's Federation of Clubs, Mrs. Joseph Brown Whitehead gave \$5,000 toward the erection of a Hospital, to be known as the Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Hospital, in memory of her husband. This donation was increased by various gifts in cash and materials; and the Hospital, costing about \$15,000, was erected during the summer of 1910 and the succeeding session.

1916

Attachment 5.7: Historic photos showing the rear of the building during construction of the power plant, published in 1915 in *The Blue Print*. On file at the Georgia Tech Archives.



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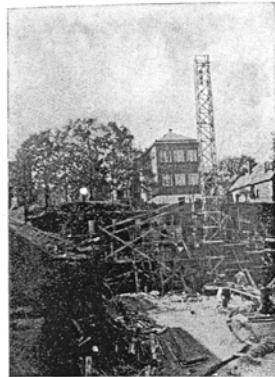
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THE BLUE PRINT



companies will give us an enviable equipment for practical work and theoretical experiments.

A campaign has been most successfully begun in Atlanta which will bring into co-operation all of the principal manufacturers and business men of Georgia in this project of establishing Research Laboratories at Georgia Tech. The movement has received the most cordial and hearty approval of the leading business men, manufacturers, public service corporation officials and State officials, including our dearly beloved governor, Honorable N. E. Harris, the founder of Georgia Tech.

The school feels grateful for the splendid co-operation that has been accorded us by the business men and manufacturers of Atlanta, as well as those far-off friends in the North who have contributed so handsomely in materials and equipment. The great papers of Atlanta have championed the cause and we have received assurances from all over the State of Georgia from newspapers, Chambers of Commerce and business men, that they stand waiting to do their part in pushing this great project so that it may be speedily put into active operation.

When the Research Bureau and Laboratories have been opened the graduates of Georgia Tech are going to experience a greater pride for their Alma Mater than ever before. Great engineering schools in the North and West are already operating such laboratories with marked success. It is no new and untried field of endeavor that we are entering. We are making a study of similar Bureaus of Research in this and foreign countries so that we will be able to begin with a well-perfected system.

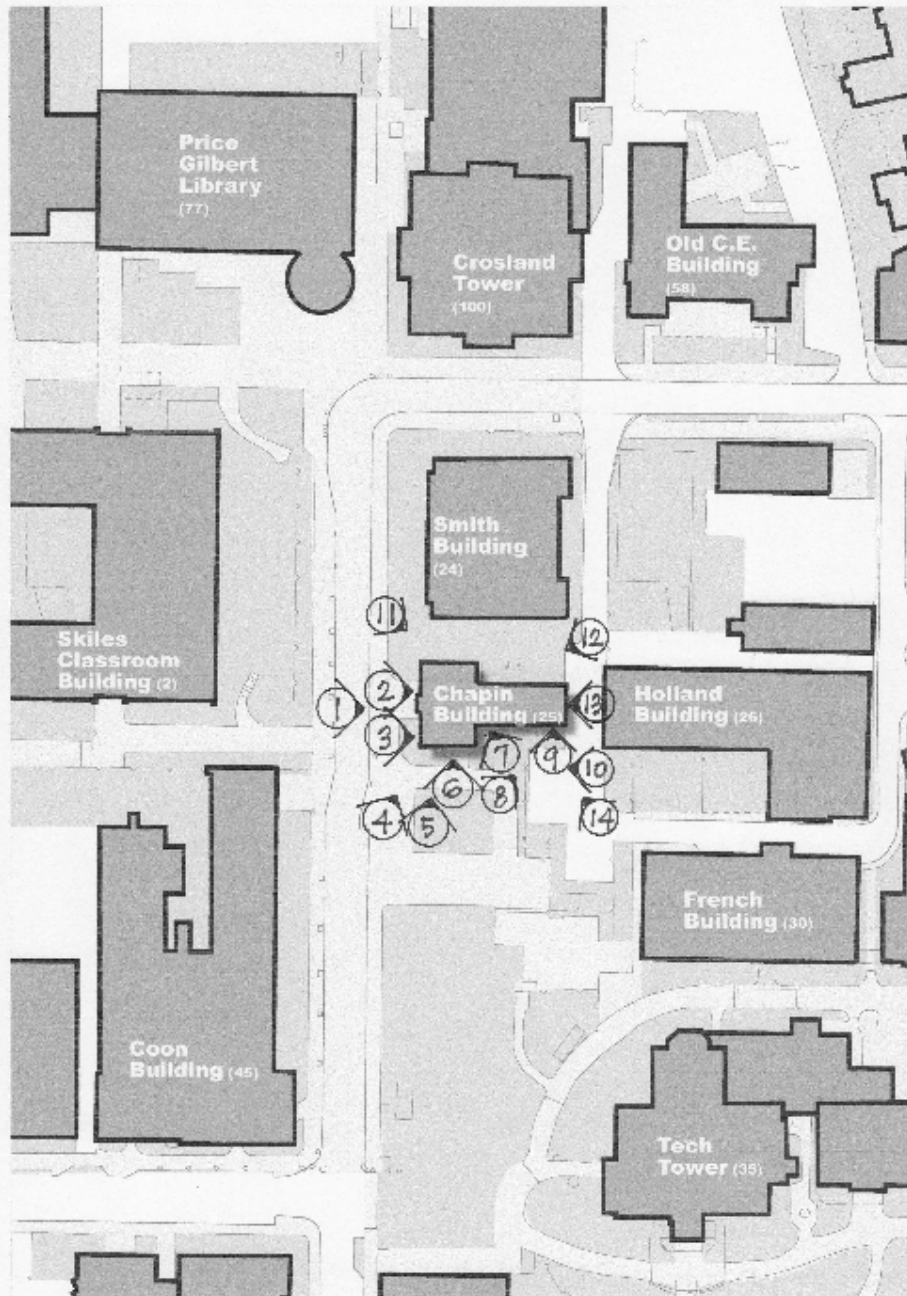
There are two principal objects in establishing this Research Bureau. First, to enable



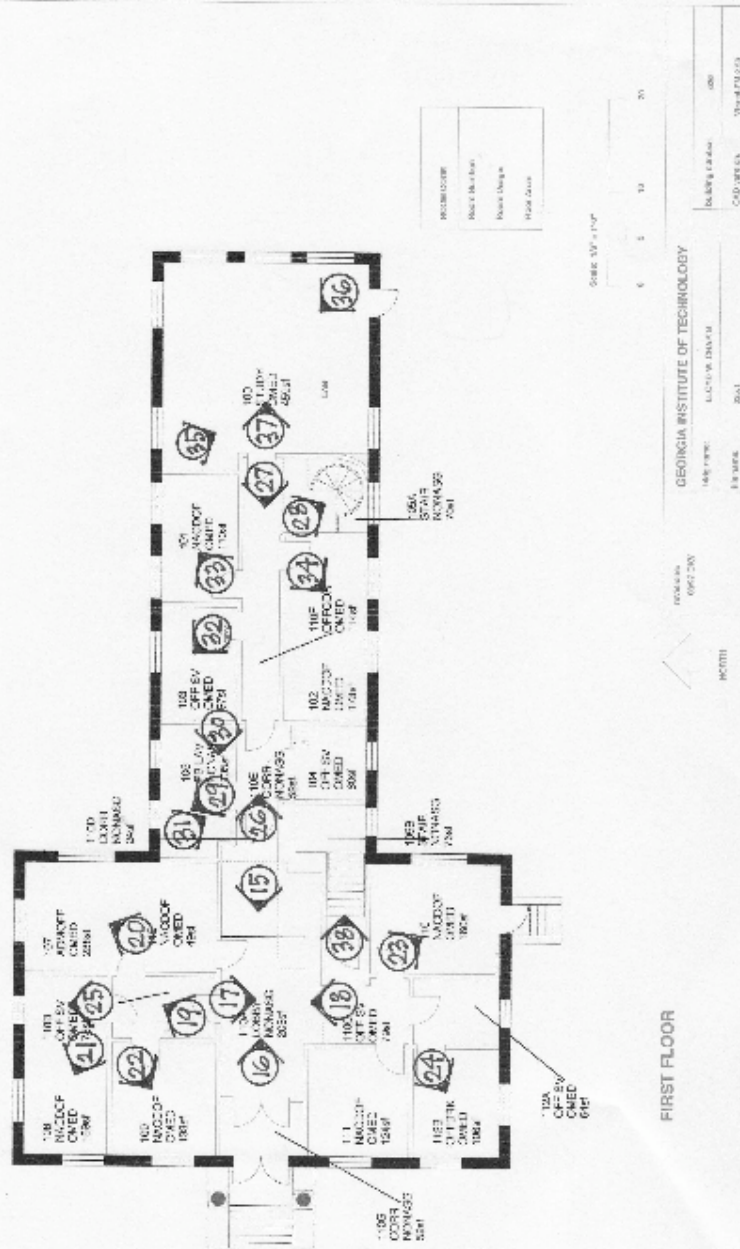
1915

Chapter six: Interior and Exterior Photographs, Photo Keys

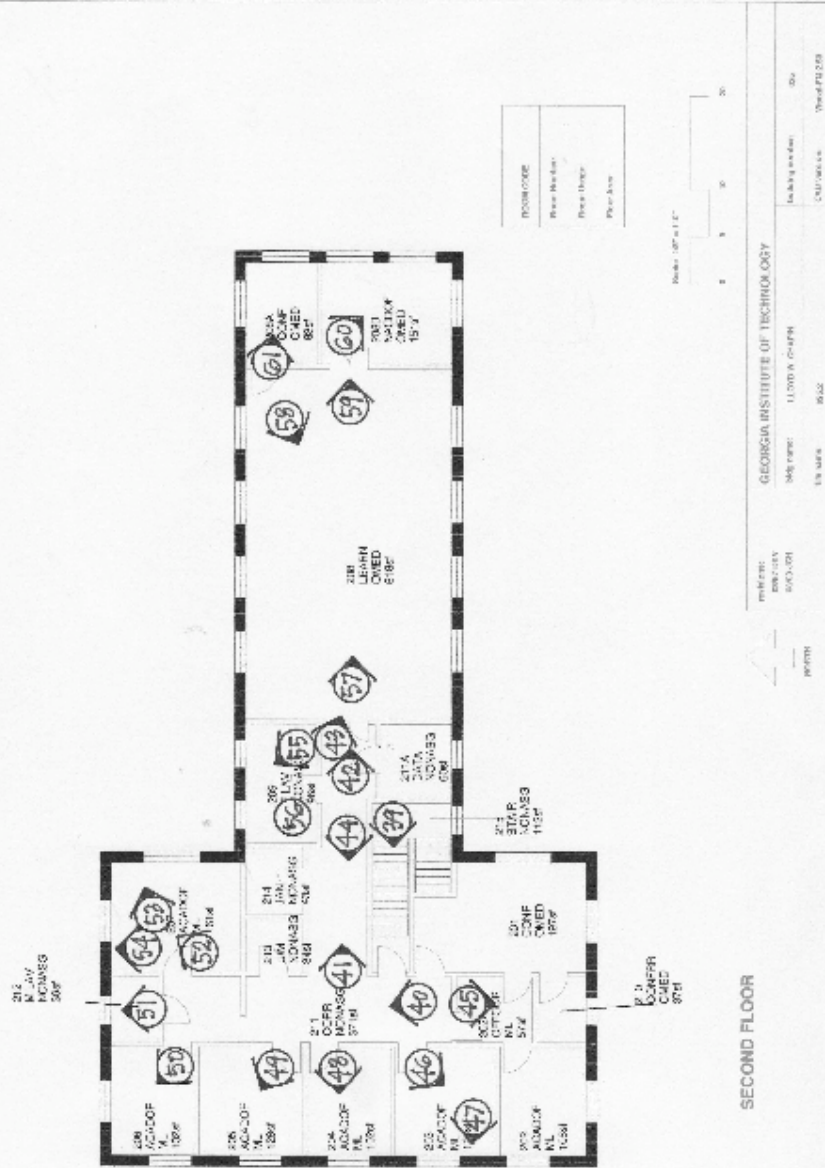
Chapin Building Photo Key: Exterior



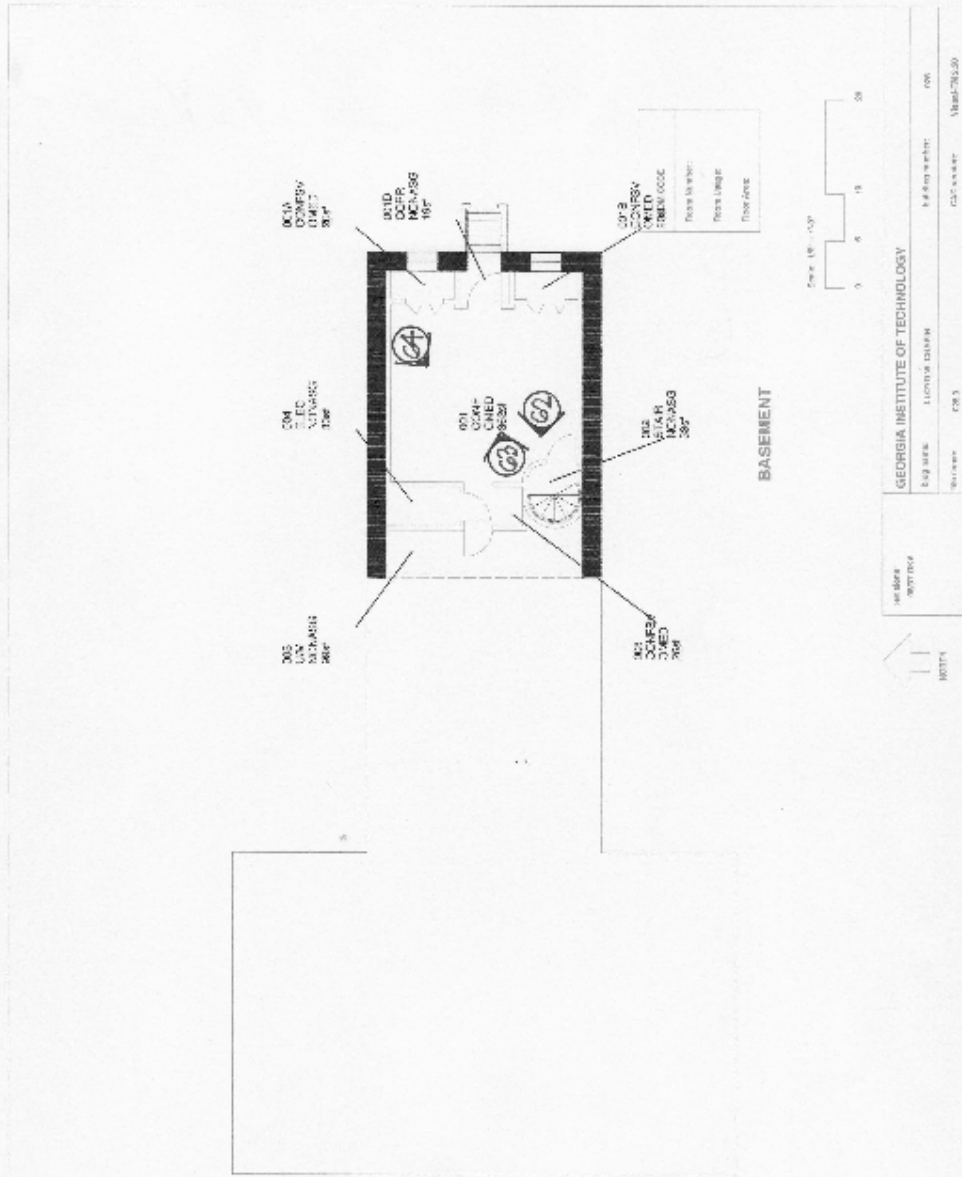
Chapin Building Photo Key: First Floor



Chapin Building Photo Key: Second Floor



Chapin Building Photo Key: Basement



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