

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.

VLR Listed: 9/19/2019

NRHP Listed: 1/24/2020

1. Name of Property

Historic name: St. Albans Hospital

Other names/site number: St. Albans School; St. Albans Sanatorium; St. Albans Psychiatric Hospital; DHR # 077-0046

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: 6248 University Park Drive

City or town: Radford State: VA County: Pulaski

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒
- Public – Local ☐
- Public – State ☐
- Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☒
- District ☐
- Site ☐
- Structure ☐
- Object ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: school

HEALTH CARE: sanatorium/hospital

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE: Limestone; Slate; BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing 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

St. Albans Hospital was built on a 56-acre tract in rural Pulaski County overlooking the wide New River and the newly incorporated City of Radford to the south. The current edifice was built in 1892 as two separate buildings—so named the east wing and the west wing. They were connected in 1916 with a narrow corridor at the rear of the two buildings. Three brick dormitory additions were then added to the rear between 1926 and 1954, with a final addition built in 1969. The two original wings were built in the Classical Revival style for the St. Albans School, a private preparatory school for boys. When the building became the St. Albans Sanatorium in 1916, the modest one-story portico on the east wing was replaced with a full-height portico. The rectangular buildings originally stood 60 feet apart, with the long axis facing the river. Both wings are two stories tall and rest on an un-coursed limestone English basement. The brick bond is Flemish on all four sides. Hipped roofs with projecting pedimented bays are covered with slate shingles. The taller first stories are lighted by 20/20 wood sash windows and the shorter second floors are lighted by 15/15 wood sash windows. The building served as a psychiatric hospital until a new one was built beside it in 1980. The nominated 3.92-acre parcel (Pulaski County Tax Map #039-1-31) includes the 1892 buildings with additions and a circa 1920 garden and circular driveway. The building is in fair condition with a moderate level of integrity.

Narrative Description

Setting and Site Description

Although it lies in Pulaski County, St. Albans is within the census-designated community of Fairlawn, which is served by the Radford post office in the Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford Metropolitan Statistical area. US Route 11 runs north/south on the east side of the property and is carried over the New River by the double-span concrete Memorial Bridge completed in 2005, the second successor to an 1891 iron bridge that spanned the river just prior to the construction of the school. Downstream to the west, stone piers – remnants of an 1851 Virginia & Tennessee

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Railroad bridge – rise from the placid New River near the stone and metal 1891 Norfolk & Western Railway trestle, which is still in use, creating a scenic background. When the Radford Ordnance Works (now Radford Arsenal) was built on several large tracts of land west and northeast of St. Albans in 1941, the Fairlawn subdivision was developed to house workers, thus giving the community its name. Subsequent commercial development grew north and east of St. Albans along US 11. The hospital grounds contain mature deciduous trees, a sunken garden with a circular driveway, and asphalt-covered parking areas to the front and east of the building.

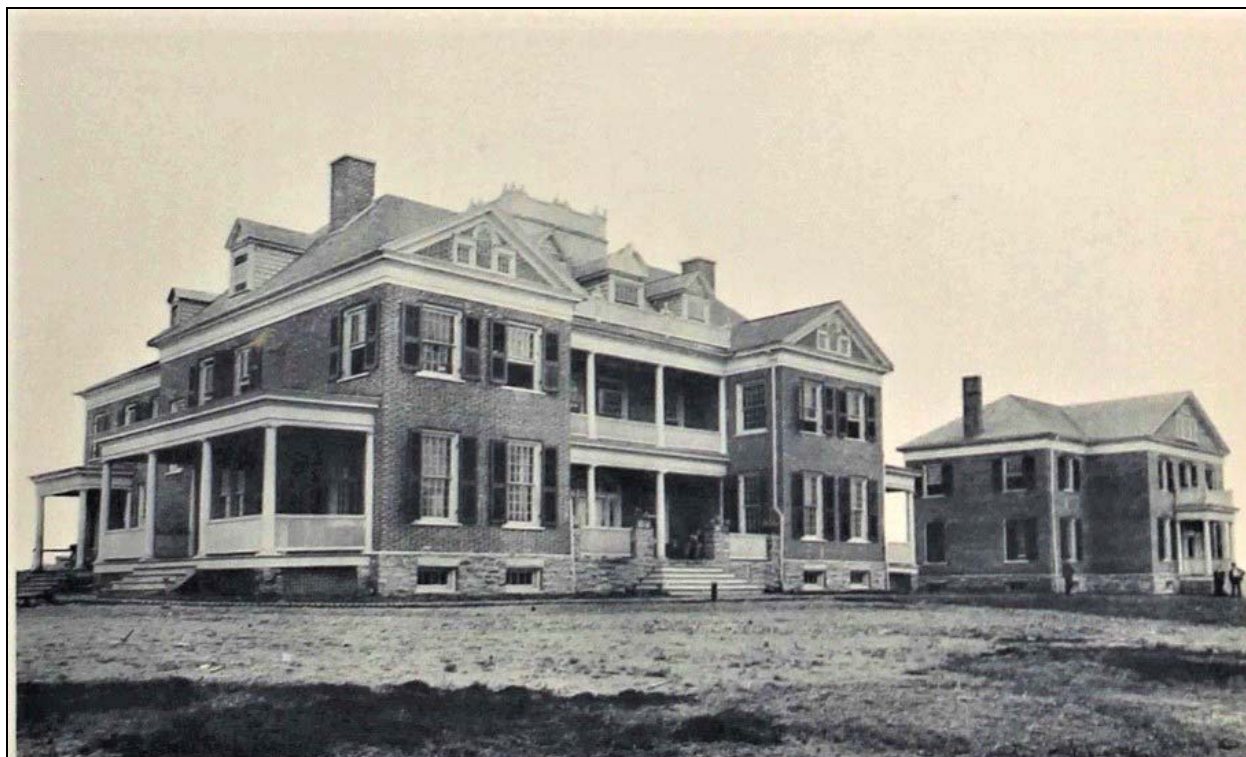


Figure 1: 1892 Photo of St. Albans School denoting the then-Academic Building (west wing) (foreground) and the then-Dormitory (east wing) (1893/1894 Promus Yearbook). View looking north from the bluff of the New River.

List of Resources:

- 1) 1892 St. Albans Academic Building/Administration Building (contributing building)
- 2) 1892 St. Albans Dormitory/Men's Wing (contributing building)
- 3) Ca. 1920 Garden (contributing site)

Physical Description

Exterior of 1892 Buildings: The 1892 west wing (the larger of the two) served as the Academic Building during the school occupation and as an Administration Building during the hospital occupation. The east wing (with the full-height portico) was used as a Dormitory during the school's occupation and as the Men's Wing during the hospital occupation (see 1920 and 1948

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Sanborn Maps). These names will be given to each wing and shortened to Admin Building and Men's Wing respectively.

Admin Building, 1892: (west wing) The two-story brick building features Flemish bond on all four sides. Its hipped roof has twin projecting front wings with a center recessed two-story, three-bay porch and a two-story rear ell. The roof is accented by the gabled ends of the two-bay projecting wings with their tympanums filled with Palladian windows. A thick cornice accents the entire roof. Interior chimney stacks rise from the side planes of the hipped roof. A broken arch dormer with flanking pedimented dormers accents the middle roof section above the porch. The center entrance originally had a solid wood door with flanking sidelights and an elliptical arched fanlight. A one-story, three-bay side porch remains on the east wall of the east projecting bay. A one-story, three-bay polygonal bay was built shortly after 1892 off the right-side rear corner that might have served as the Headmaster's private office.

Men's Wing, 1892: (east wing) The two-story brick building features Flemish bond on all four sides. It has a hipped roof with a cross-gabled wing and its tympanum is filled with a Palladian window. This three-bay projecting wing originally featured a one-story portico with a second-floor deck, in a style similar to the Colonial Revival tradition. Stone steps with stone end-walls lead up to the portico. The center entrance had a solid wood door with flanking sidelights and an elliptical arched fanlight. The building's two-story rear ell was built shortly after 1892.

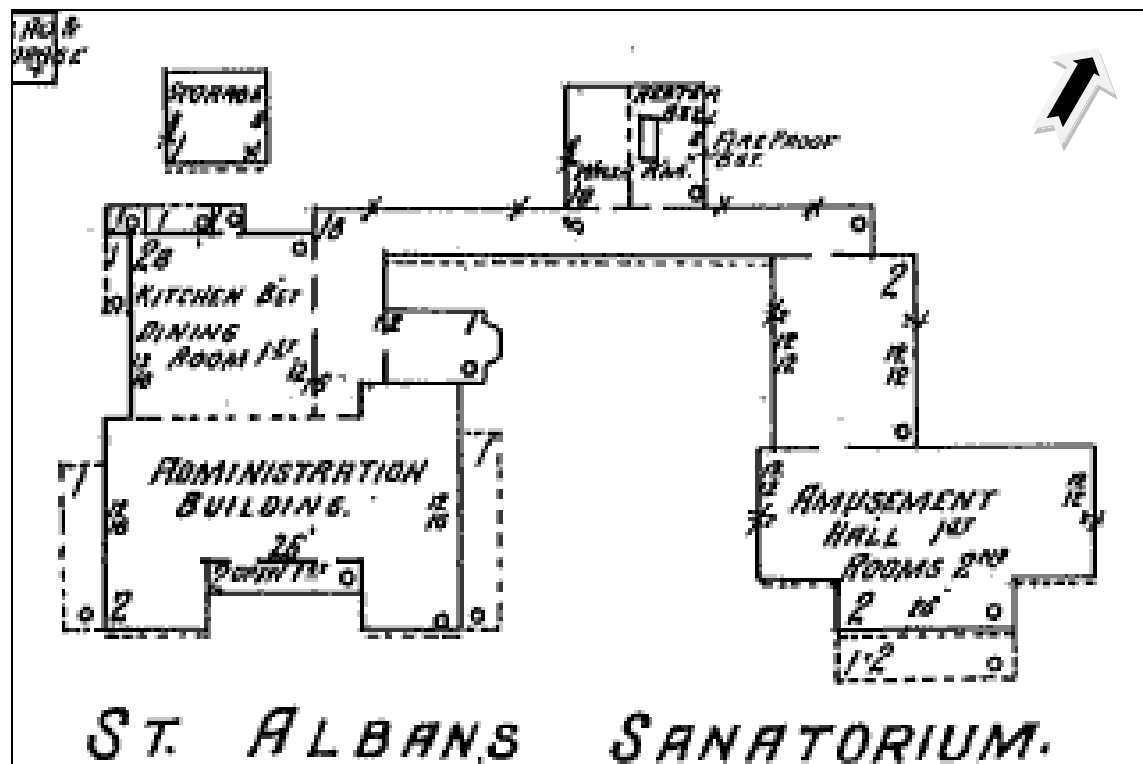


Figure 2: 1920 Radford Sanborn Map denoting the 1892 'Admin Building' (west wing), the Amusement Hall or 'Men's Wing' (east wing) and the rear 1916 connecting wing of the 1916 St. Albans Sanatorium.

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Alterations of 1892 Buildings:

Admin Building, 1892: (west wing) Originally, the front porch was accessed by splayed concrete steps. The porch had flanking stone piers infilled with wood balustrades. The steps have been cut straight with stone end walls added, and wood railings have been replaced with solid brick with stone coping. The center entrance has been temporarily replaced with a fiberglass door and plywood sheathing infill. The second story of the porch was enclosed with 1/1 wood sash windows resting on wood-paneled knee walls. The columns and Doric capitals were encapsulated with Exterior Insulation Finishing System (EIFS). A one-story side porch remains on the east façade, minus its decking, while the two porches on the west façade (one off the front section and one off the rear ell dining room) were removed for a driveway

Men's Wing, 1892: (east wing) The original one-story portico was replaced ca. 1916 with the current full-height, full-width Classical Revival style portico which features colossal columns and Corinthian capitals. The second level of the portico was enclosed with 1/1 wood sash windows resting on wood paneled knee walls. This porch is in a ruinous condition with only the columns remaining and is supported by metal bracing. The columns and capitals were encapsulated with EIFS. The center entrance has been temporarily replaced with a fiberglass door with wood sheathing infill (the original 5-panel wood door is in storage).

Interior of 1892 Buildings:

First Floor Typical: The flooring is narrow-width tongue-and-groove wood in good condition; most of the 9" baseboard trim remains. The walls are either lath and plaster or plaster on brick. All lath and plaster ceilings have been covered with acoustical ceiling tiles (not dropped). Ceilings are 12' high.

Second Floor Typical: The second floors are non-descript with narrow double-loaded corridors for access to patients' rooms. All flooring is covered in carpet, and the ceilings are covered with dropped acoustical tiles. Some door and window bull's eye trim and some door transoms remain.

First Floor, Basement, and Second Floor Interiors:

Admin Building: (west wing) The most intact section of the 1892 building is the front hall of the Admin Building (the former Academic Building), which features an elaborate staircase with landing, turned balusters, and reeded posts. A wide recessed-paneled archway is under the staircase. The front hall is 34' across, with the staircase and landing centered and the flight of steps and archway to the right (east). The grandeur of this hall when it was new would have made an impressive entryway. To the left of the front hall was a wide opening into the formal dining room, but the original 32' wide dining room was subdivided lengthwise. The original opening into the dining room featured an entablature supported by a column and pilaster. The column has been replaced with 4" x 4" posts. Behind the staircase archway is a similar opening that retains its Ionic column and pilaster. It leads into a one-story hall with three skylights that was used as a Music Room or Sunroom during the hospital occupation. It was later referred to as

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the Women's Lounge. At the end of this hall where it connects with the 1916 wing is a wide opening with an entablature and flanking Ionic columns.

The basement is stone with nearly 4' thick parged walls and concrete floors. The ceiling is approximately 8' high. Prior to the construction of the 1969 King Center, the kitchen was in the basement below the dining room, with a narrow staircase on the west wall providing access between them. English basement windows lit the kitchen.

Of all the buildings, only the front section of the Admin Building has an attic. This space may have originally served as storage but was partitioned during the 1930s and 1940s to serve as housing for the female nursing staff. When a separate Nurses Home was built in 1948, patients then filled these rooms. The space remains unaltered.

Men's Wing: (east wing) When this wing was originally built to serve as the school dormitory, its entrance was less impressive than that of the Academic Building. The small entrance (10' deep x 34' wide) has a wide entablature with a column and pilaster that leads into a large open hall (25' deep x 38' wide) with two flanking rooms. This center hall was used for entertainment during the hospital occupation. A turned staircase leading to the second-floor lobby lies against the left wall of the entrance hall and has a paneled carriage and turned balusters.

The basement has 4' thick stone walls and remains relatively unaltered, aside from partitions in some rooms and added tongue-and-groove floorboards in one large room. The basement under the main section has larger rooms and fewer windows than that of the ell. The rear ell has a narrow 3' wide corridor with curved concrete walls and flanking laboratories, one of which contains an autoclave. An English basement window illuminates each room in the ell.

Description of 1916 Connecting Wing:

This wing, in contrast to the 1892 building, has a five-to-one common bond brick pattern and rests on a raised brick foundation with a soldier course water table. This symmetrical five-bay wing has tripartite windows with 12/12 wood sashes and matching 8-light sidelights. Brick pilasters divide the bays. The center door has flanking multi-light sidelights and a transom. A flight of concrete steps leads to the one-bay entry porch. The narrow-width (8') wing has a gabled roof covered with slate shingles. The only exterior change is that the entry porch columns and capitals have been encapsulated with EIFS.

The full basement is 90' long x 10' wide. Originally an open corridor, it was partitioned off lengthwise for storage rooms, leaving a narrow 3'-4" wide passageway to one side. The south-facing windows on the main level look out onto a former formal garden, while the rear north wall provides access to later additions. Centered behind the wing and perpendicular to it is a 1916 brick boiler room with a washroom and a tall brick chimneystack (see 1920 and 1928 Radford Sanborn Maps). This section is only visible from the attic of the Admin Building and is two stories tall with 6/6 wood sash windows and a standing-seam metal-clad gable roof.

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Description of 1926, 1950, and 1954-1955 Dormitory Additions, and 1969 'King Center':

Three dormitory extensions were added off the rear northeast corner of the 1892 Men's Wing (east wing). Virtually all floorplans remain intact. The dormitory floors consist of double-loaded corridors with 8' high dropped ceilings and carpeted floors.

1926 Dormitory 'Annex': The two-story Annex extends off the rear ca. 1916 boiler room with a similarly raised concrete foundation, 5-1 common bond brick, 8/8 wood sash windows, and a hipped roof with dentilled cornice that is covered with standing-seam metal. The Annex was built for additional patient rooms.

1950 Dormitory: Wrapping around the rear ell of the 1892 Men's Wing (east wing) and 1916 Connecting Wing is a three-story brick addition in a matching Flemish bond brick pattern with 8/8 and 8/16 wood sash windows. The third story was constructed for use as an outdoor patio with a shuffleboard court. It has tiled floors and brick knee walls topped with a thick wire cage securely fashioned to metal posts and I-beams. Its function underscores the emphasis of fresh air as part of the treatment for patients.

1954-1955 Dormitory: This two-story dormitory on a raised basement extends off the rear of the 1926 Annex and features a distinctive hard-fired brick with a 5-1 common bond pattern with shorter 8/4 and 8/8 wood sash windows. The interior has a wide center hall with flanking rooms accented by a polygonal bay at the end of the corridor. The interior walls and door openings are metal-framed.

1969 'King Center': The brick veneered 'King Center' service addition has a distinct delineation between it and the adjacent 1892 Admin Building to the south. Built in two sections, the two-story entrance area has a hipped roof covered with slate shingles. It contains offices and bathrooms. The flat-roofed one-story section behind it has plate glass windows and originally housed a 156-seat cafeteria-style dining room and kitchen. After 1980, the building was used as a conference facility and was called the King Center.

Ca. 1920 Garden (contributing site):

The ca. 1920 garden is centered around a later circular driveway at the rear of the hospital. The sunken garden is covered with grass, shaded by mature trees, and bordered with evergreen shrubbery. Brick-lined sidewalks accent the garden on three sides with six wooden benches.

Previous Buildings Associated with the St. Albans Sanatorium property

During the property's use as a Sanatorium, Dr. J. C. King purchased an adjacent parcel for use as a hospital farm. It included a dairy, hog pens, vegetable gardens, orchards, and a grape arbor. A 1920 Sanborn Map also noted a one-story Servants Quarters, two one-story storage buildings, a one-story machinery shed, and a note that referred to a frame stable. The grounds also included tennis and croquet courts, and later, a driving range, along with a putting green on the former front lawn (Leitch, Monty. In *Appreciation of a Distinct Need: 75th Anniversary History of St.*

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Albans Psychiatric Hospital, Inc. 1991, p.45. Sanborn Map, Radford 1920
<http://sanborn.umi.com> June 2019).

A 1999 Intensive Level Survey lists 13 resources: three contributing buildings, one contributing site (the above-discussed ca. 1920 garden), eight non-contributing buildings, and one non-contributing structure. Aside from the extant St. Albans Hospital and the King House (described below), the third contributing building was the ca. 1916 'store or commissary' (none extant). This one-story, three-bay, shingled frame, side-gabled building with an exterior rubble chimney was later denoted as The Center and used as a 'Canteen' for the patients and staff of the hospital (Worsham, Gibson. *St. Albans School Intensive Level Survey*, 1999. Terrell, Robert L. Jr. *St. Albans Psychiatric Hospital, Preliminary Information Form*, 1984).

Of the 13 resources identified in the 1999 survey, only three are extant. Of these three, two are within the nominated parcel: the main hospital building (counted as one building in the 1999 survey) and the ca. 1920 garden. The ca. 1930 King House, which stands north of the nominated hospital parcel, was extensively renovated in 2011 as the Inn at St. Albans (vacated).

Integrity Statement

St. Albans Hospital retains its integrity of location, having occupied the same site since the 1890s. The property's setting has changed as the extensive acreage once associated with the hospital occupation has transitioned to other uses. Within the nominated 3.92-acre parcel, retention of the ca. 1920 garden is an important feature of the historic setting. Built as a preparatory school and later used as a sanatorium, the two main 1892 brick buildings retain their original limestone foundations, multi-light double-hung wood windows, dentilled cornices, and slate-covered hipped roofs. Brick additions extend off the rear elevation, the last of them built in 1969. The porches and entrance doors of the main building have been modified, most notably with encapsulation of some character-defining features with EIFS. Therefore, the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship on the building's exterior is generally good, but with a few exceptions. The interior of the original buildings and their additions have seen alterations as the building's functions changed from a school to a sanatorium for a hospital. Some of the interior alterations, such as installation of carpet and acoustic ceiling tiles, are relatively inconspicuous, whereas others, such as division of large spaces with partition walls, have had a more dramatic impact on integrity of design. Loss of some historic interior finishes in specific areas, such as door and window trim, interior doors, and baseboards, similarly has lessened integrity of materials and workmanship to some degree. Ample historic fabric, remains, however, that is associated with the property's period and areas of significance. Integrity of feeling is apparent as the imposing brick edifice retains its institutional character and the ca. 1920 garden provides an important landscape element. Loss of the farm acreage and its assorted amenities has negatively affected the integrity of feeling. Today, however, majestically overlooking the New River and built in the Classical Revival style, St. Albans Hospital stands as a rare example of a private preparatory school turned private psychiatric hospital during the late 19th and early 20th century in Pulaski County and Southwest Virginia. The property's integrity of association consequently is very high.

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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.)

- ☒ 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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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.)

St. Albans Hospital in Pulaski County, Virginia, is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Health/Medicine. The building housing the hospital was originally built in 1892 as a private preparatory school for boys. After the school closed in 1911, Dr. J. C. King of Marion, Virginia, purchased the property in 1915 to open his own private sanatorium for the treatment of "Mental and Nervous Disorders." St. Albans Hospital also is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. St. Albans is a notable example of a stone and brick institutional building designed by a Philadelphia architect in the Classical Revival style, with later additions in the Colonial Revival style. A massive rear addition in 1969 added 33,000 square feet centered around a kitchen and dining hall and brought the hospital buildings to their current form and massing. The two 1892 school buildings (with a connecting hyphen and rear additions) and a contributing circa 1920 sunken garden with a circular driveway from the hospital's early operation are the only remaining resources from the period of significance. St. Albans Hospital has a period of significance extending from 1916, when it first opened, to 1970, ending with the traditional 50-year end date for properties where significant activities have continued into the more recent past. The sanatorium continued to serve as the private, non-profit St. Albans Psychiatric Hospital, Inc. until the 1990s.

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

Justification of Criteria

Criterion A: Health/Medicine

St. Albans Hospital is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Health/Medicine as an influential medical facility that served as a private sanatorium for the treatment of mental illnesses in Southwest Virginia starting in the early 20th century. St. Albans was the only known, successful, privately-funded mental health hospital in Virginia. Four state-funded mental health institutions were established throughout the Commonwealth, all of which survive, but only with one in its original location and buildings. These four are known today as Eastern State Hospital, Western State Hospital, Central State Hospital, and Southwestern Virginia Mental Health Institute, respectively. The names of most institutions were changed after the Virginia Legislature of 1893 changed the title of state "Asylums" to state "Hospitals."

The first mental health hospital established in Virginia was also the first public institution devoted solely to the treatment of mental illness in the United States. Established in 1773 in Williamsburg, the then-Public Hospital for Persons of Insane and Disordered Minds was first erected on an eight-acre site near the College of William & Mary. Its name was later changed to Eastern State Lunatic Asylum. After the Rockefellers created Colonial Williamsburg, the hospital was moved out of downtown to its current site in the 1960s, where it operates as Eastern State Hospital; the facility served only white patients during the segregation era.

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Due to overcrowding in Williamsburg and an increase in population in the western part of the state, the Virginia Assembly approved the construction of another asylum for white patients, this time in Staunton. The 1828 Western State Lunatic Asylum was built as a resort-style asylum, but by the mid-1850s was plagued with overcrowding and the warehousing of patients. After the passage of the Eugenical Sterilization Act of 1924 in Virginia, many patients at this hospital were forcibly sterilized until the law was repealed in the 1970s. While serving as its superintendent Dr. Joseph DeJarnette (1905-1943 tenure) opened a semi-private facility in association with the hospital. The DeJarnette Sanitarium opened in 1932 and broke away from the hospital in 1946 and became a private institution for the mentally ill as well as those with drug and alcohol addictions. By the late 1980s, however, lack of funding and deteriorating buildings forced the patients to be assimilated back into Western State Hospital. The campus closed in 1976 when the hospital moved closer to Interstate 81. Western State Hospital was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987 (DHR #132-0009) and reopened in 2004 as a luxury condominium development.

The Central Lunatic Asylum in Petersburg opened in 1870 for African Americans freedmen and freedwomen. It was the first institution in the country, and the only one in Virginia, for the "...reception and treatment of colored persons of unsound minds." The hospital served African-Americans until the Civil Rights Act of 1964, after which it was integrated. The asylum's name was changed to Central State Hospital in 1894. Although now located in new buildings, the hospital continues to operate in the same general location that it has since 1885.

In 1887, the General Assembly approved the fourth and last state-funded mental health hospital, Southwestern Lunatic Asylum, which was built in far southwest Virginia in the town of Marion, Smyth County to alleviate overcrowding elsewhere and reduce long-distance travel for patients and caregivers. The facility's name was changed to Southwestern State Hospital in 1902. Still serving today, the Henderson Building of the now-named Southwest Virginia Mental Health Institute was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1990 (DHR #119-0004).

In 1911, Dr. J.C. King, from Smyth County, bought the former St. Albans school and 56 acres and in 1916, opened his own private institution for the treatment of mental illness, known as the St. Albans Sanatorium. After having served as the fourth Superintendent at Southwestern State Hospital, Dr. King envisioned a more humane mental health approach that included a hospital farm to provide fresh food and occupation for patients, gardens and orchards, and various forms of outdoor recreation, as well as his own "tonics," and "personal attention" prescribed for women with "nervous disorders." The sanatorium provided employment and all forms of medical services, including emergency treatment, to the City of Radford and to rural counties within a 120-mile radius. It was the only hospital in the area until 1943. The hospital remained in the King family until the business was sold to a corporation in 1965. In 1980, a new \$8-million St. Albans Psychiatric Hospital was built adjacent to the historic 1892 buildings. In the 1990s, St. Albans was merged into the Carilion Health System, originally established in Roanoke, Virginia. When Carilion expanded into the New River Valley with the 2003 opening of the newly constructed New River Medical Center off Interstate 81, the complex included a new St. Albans

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Psychiatric Hospital. This facility remains as the predominant mental health care destination in Southwest Virginia.

Criterion C: Architecture

St. Albans Hospital is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an intact, two-story, Classical Revival-style brick institutional building resting on an English basement of un-coursed, locally quarried limestone. The bricks appear to be from the first generation of local factory-made bricks (ca. 1886–ca. 1895) which were not far removed from the traditional hand-made bricks of previous eras. Nearby, across the river in Radford, at least one brickyard produced millions of bricks annually during the period. The manufacturing process was not yet mechanized. The bricks were molded by hand and fired in large-scale updraft kilns; yet they were able to achieve a respectable level of uniformity in shape, size, and color.

The consistent use of Flemish bond brickwork on each of the building's elevations, and the gauged-brick jack arches spanning the window and door openings were highly unusual and undoubtedly expensive extravagances in the 1890s. Jack arches had faded from use in the region in the 1820s and Flemish brickwork beginning in the 1840s, and both remained rare thereafter. Even in the 1840s, it was uncommon to employ Flemish bond on less-visible secondary and rear elevations because it was more difficult to lay than other bonds.

In addition to the notable construction materials and high-level craftsmanship at St. Albans are ornate classical design features such as an elliptical-arch front entry, full entablatures with dentil cornices, complex-hip roofs clad with slate shingles, and elaborate pedimented dormers with slate-shingled walls. Another unusual and extravagant architectural feature is the use of window sash with numerous small glass panes, in configurations of twenty-over-twenty (first-story windows), fifteen-over-fifteen (second story), ten-over-ten and eight-over-eight (dormer windows).

Regarding the building's interior, a key, character-defining features include the elaborate dogleg staircase with paneling, delicate turned balusters, and square, reeded newel posts and a wide recessed-paneled archway located under the staircase. The grandeur of this feature speaks to the aspirations of the original owner and architects.

Architects Mantle Fielding Jr. (1865-1941) and William L. Reid of Philadelphia and Roanoke were commissioned to design the two main buildings that comprised St. Albans School. Fielding, the main architect, studied architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), had an office in Philadelphia by 1888, a branch office in Roanoke ca. 1890, and had designed several buildings in Radford, where he most likely met George W. Miles, who commissioned him. Fielding, a native New Yorker, gained prominence for his work in the turn-of-the-twentieth century revival styles, which is reflected in the original buildings and is carried through in the design of the brick additions. Little is known about architect William Reid. It is known that from 1900 to 1903 he partnered with fellow Philadelphia architect Edwin Gilbert in the firm Gilbert &

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Reid. ("Philadelphia Architects and Buildings" website by The Athenaeum of Philadelphia: <https://www.philadelphiabuildings.org>; accessed August 23, 2019.)

St. Albans is well-preserved with some alterations. All four sides of the main 1892 buildings were built with Flemish bond, all multi-light window sash, slate-covered hipped roofs, and dormers remain. A series of rear brick additions are historic, including the 1969 addition for a new kitchen and dining room. Although the acreage has been considerably reduced over the past 127 years, the immediate setting remains intact as it dominates the bluff above the New River with views south of the West Radford Historic District.

In Pulaski County, there are just seven other buildings in the Classical Revival style that have been recorded with the Department of Historic Resources. They include a 1911 theatre, 1917 post office, two 1900 commercial buildings, a 1900 bank, an 1892 church and a 1924 school. All are within the Pulaski Commercial Historic District (NRHP 1986; DHR #125-0005), which represents the core of the late nineteenth century industrial center of Pulaski County and a broad section of Southwest Virginia. St. Albans Hospital is contemporary to most of these and presents an important facet of Classical Revival architecture as it was locally applied for institutional buildings.

Historical Background

George W. Miles, Jr. and the St. Albans School, 1892-1911

The construction of the school in 1892 coincided with the 1891 arrival of the Norfolk & Western Railway in the then-Town of Radford – prior to its incorporation as a City in 1892 – all within view of the new school. The school was founded by George W. Miles, Jr., a young professor from Emory & Henry College in Smyth County, Virginia. Miles was born in Rheatown, Tennessee, in 1863, the son of a prominent Methodist minister. Ambitious from the start, he graduated from Emory & Henry in 1880 when he was 17 years old. He completed his graduate work in two years at the University of Virginia before returning to his alma mater as an adjunct professor of languages, ending his tenure in June 1892 (Terrell 1984).

In addition to his academic career, Miles was quite industrious. While teaching at Emory & Henry, he purchased land for the proposed school from the West Radford Land & Improvement Company in 1891 and commissioned architects Mantel Fielding Jr. and William L. Reid to design it (Pulaski County [PC] Deed Book [DB]14:448). Fielding had offices in Philadelphia and Roanoke; but in 1890, he also had commissions from an investment company in Radford, and perhaps met Miles there. The building contract was given to Mount & Jones of Radford for \$18,574. The two substantial brick buildings were ready for students in September 1892, and at age 29, George W. Miles became the school's first Headmaster (DHR Archives, John E. Wells to Gibson Worsham 1988; Leitch, Monty, In Appreciation of a Distinct Need: 75th Anniversary History of St. Albans Psychiatric Hospital, Inc., 1991, p. 6).

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The school was named for the private boys' school, St. Albans School, which overlooks the River Ver 20 miles northwest of London, England and was founded in 948 A.D., making it one of the oldest schools in the world. It was named for St. Alban, a Christian martyr from Britain, who was beheaded in 304 AD. St. Albans School opened in September 19, 1892, with 39 boys ages 11 to 23 in attendance (Leitch 1991, p.6; www.st-albans.herts.sch.uk/about-us/ June 2019). Most students, including the local day students, came from well-connected Southern white families. The school's 1892 brochure stated that "St. Albans School, Prepares Boys For University, or For Business" in "Handsome Buildings on a beautiful site" with "Hot Water Heat. Home Comforts. Gymnasium." The year opened with four 'Masters,' all recruited from Miles's alma maters, the University of Virginia and Emory & Henry, who were fresh out of college themselves. Apparently, the school acquired a stellar reputation, and subsequently was able to recruit professors from Princeton and Yale Universities. Miles believed physical education took precedence over academic education, and the school was considered the leading preparatory school in the South in athletics, with their football and baseball teams practically unrivaled. (Leitch, p.6.; The Promus Yearbooks 1892-1902/03 <https://www.radford.edu/content/library/archives/digital-archives-collections.html> June 2019).

In 1892, St. Albans stood in a setting of seclusion with bucolic views of Radford, which developed rapidly during the 1880s and 1890s with two depots on the main line of the Norfolk & Western Railway acting as centers of commerce. When Radford grew, it was divided between east and west, with East Radford being business and residential-oriented and West Radford more industrial with a small commercial center. Although each section boasted its own depot, shops, and offices, East Radford thrived due to its bustling freight depot. The first bridge connecting Pulaski County to Radford was built over the New River in 1891, which again coincided with the opening of the school. This iron toll bridge, known as the Wagon, Iron Bridge, or Iron Highway, entered at West Radford, in direct view of the school.

A smaller, yet closer community was established at New River Depot, a village on the New River within walking distance of the school to the west. General Gabriel Wharton, who married Dr. John Radford's daughter Nannie, (for whom the city was named), was deeded considerable acreage on both sides of the river. He is credited with developing the New River Depot (shortened to New River) after the Virginia & Tennessee railroad – the precursor to the Norfolk & Western – built a bridge and a depot along Morgan's Branch. With its post office established in 1868, the village centered on Wharton's lumber and grist mills and a hotel, augmented by two dry good stores, four churches, and a masonic lodge. The growing population included African Americans, who first settled in the village in 1870 as Wharton's employees. By the late 1800s, they made up about 50% of the community's population. They also later found permanent, long-term employment at St. Albans Hospital. Although its commercial center is gone, the meandering roads and farmhouses of New River remain (Linda Killen, *Making Their Mark: Black Families of New River Depot, 1870-1940* (1994), Preface; Linda Killen, *The Wharton's Town New River Depot, 1870-1940*, Radford University, 1993, p. 6, 8, 13, 19, 20, 27, 65).

With the school's successful operation, Professor Miles engaged with several commercial ventures in Radford that distracted him from his work. By 1900, he leased the school to

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Professor Richard Winslow H. Randolph. And in September 1902, Miles and his wife Mattie sold the buildings to the St. Albans School and moved to Marion, where he became involved with the Marion & Rye Valley Railroad (PCDB22:112 and DHR Digital Archives, 75th Anniversary Brochure – An Historical Sketch of St. Albans, June 2019). In 1905, just after he had accepted a position with a New York City banking firm, he succumbed to liver cancer at age 42 (Washington Post www.newspapers.com, June 2019).

After Miles's departure at the beginning of the 1902-1903 school year, the school developed a notorious reputation for bullying, abuse of professors, and of drunkenness and vandalism in town (DHR 75th Anniversary Brochure, p. 6, June 2019). Although 44 boys were registered for the 1903-1904 academic year, the school continued a downward trajectory and never regained its prior reputation. When only 19 boys registered for the 1904-1905 year, the school closed. The 54-acre property was sold at public auction on July 21, 1906, to Radford merchant Henry Einstein for \$16,000 (PCDB 25:319). The Einsteins were already property owners in New River Depot and Henry Einstein promptly sold the property to his son John L. Einstein for \$10,000 (PCDB 25:440). The last known register for the school was the 1908-1909 academic year. Although John Einstein had reopened the school, it continued to struggle and permanently closed in 1911. In 1913, John Einstein deeded the 53-acre property to his brother William Einstein (PCDB 34:272). On July 6, 1915, William Einstein sold the now 54-acre property to J. C. King (PCDB 36:196).

Dr. J. C. King and the St. Albans Sanatorium 1916-1985

John Cephas King (1871-1951) was the eldest son of tobacco-growing parents in Spencer, Henry County, Virginia. The community was named for the Spencer family, owners of the Spencer Bros. Tobacco Company, one of the nation's largest manufacturers of plug chewing tobacco. The business was eventually sold to the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spencer,_Virginia, June 2019).

Dr. King went on to serve as the fourth Superintendent (1908-1915) of the then-named Southwest Lunatic Asylum in Marion, Virginia. The facility opened in 1887 as the fourth state-supported hospital and the only one west of the New River. He first worked there as a doctor in 1901, and by 1902 was instrumental in having the name of the facility changed to a more humanitarian-sounding Southwestern State Hospital. Frustrated with the management there, he returned to his private practice as a "horse-and-buggy doctor," riding over the hillsides of Wythe, Giles, Carrol, and Pulaski counties to his patients. A few years later, in 1908, after the firing of the Superintendent under whom King previously worked, in 1908, he accepted the position of Superintendent. During his time there, he realized the need for a private psychiatric hospital. Still frustrated by the inadequate care of the patients, Dr. King resigned in late 1915, determined to bring to fruition his vision of a facility that could produce a higher percentage of successful recoveries for mentally ill patients. By this time, he had married Fannie Susan Price and they were the parents of three young children (Radford Archives and Special Collections, A View from The Hill February 1, 2011, *History From The Hill – Dr. J.C. King. Superintendent*; Leitch, 1991, p. 44).

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With \$500 of his own funds and a loan of \$16,000 he purchased the vacant St. Albans School on July 6, 1915, for \$16,800 (PCDB 36:196). King remodeled the 40 bedrooms and the large halls, constructed the connecting wing, and installed electric lighting and steam heat throughout the building. By 1919, a deed was recorded between King and his wife and The St. Albans Sanatorium Corporation securing the payment of the \$16,000 (PCDB 41:196; Leitch, 1991, p. 28, 29; St. Albans Psychiatric Hospital 60th Anniversary Report 1916-1976).

On January 16, 1916, St. Albans Sanatorium opened with 32 beds, two doctors – Dr. King and Dr. Guy Denit (from Salem, Virginia) – and four patients, all of whom were waiting at the doors when they opened. King knew Dr. Denit, who was working in a Philadelphia “Infirmary for Nervous Diseases” from his association with Southwestern State Hospital in Marion. He also recruited a Chief Nurse, a married couple who worked as office helpers, and a family that included a brick mason, cook, and waitress. Intended for the “Treatment of Mental and Nervous Disorders,” from the beginning, many of the patients were treated for alcoholism, drug addiction, or syphilis. The sanatorium also served as an unintended emergency department, as Radford did not have a hospital until 1943. It was not uncommon for Dr. King to deliver babies as well as to treat stab wounds. With the possibility of emergencies, the doctors slept at the hospital at night on an alternating schedule (DHR Archives, 1987 75th Anniversary Brochure – An Historical Sketch of St. Albans; Leitch, 1991, p. 29, 32).

In addition to the challenges of operating a newly opened sanatorium in a rural area, Dr. Denit was unexpectedly called away, and even after much persuading was not able to return. In 1920, approaching age 50, Dr. King had to run St. Albans Sanatorium on his own. Dr. King’s family stated in a 1991 interview that keeping the hospital was “touch-and-go” for the first 30 years, and although growing up there was a great experience for the children, it came with great sacrifice, such as actually living on the first floor of the hospital until 1930. Creating a healthy, wholesome environment was so important to Dr. King that he purchased an attached 44-acre site for a farm, which remained active until the mid-1960s. King believed that “If you set a good table, everything else will fall into place.” The two big dining room tables were set with fresh linens every day and meals were served family-style. In 1919, Dr. King hired a visiting family friend to be the chef. They agreed to a 90-day trial, and Joe Miller remained their only chef until his retirement in 1962. Miller also met his future wife there. She worked in the kitchen and was from New River Depot (Leitch, 1991, p. 44, 48).

Dr. King and his wife Fannie, who were affectionately known as Dr. J. C. and Mother King, had three children, two of whom, James and Clare, became medical doctors themselves. The sanatorium suffered financially during the Great Depression and desperate for help, Dr. King turned to his son, James, who had completed medical school at the University of Virginia and had just accepted a position there. James could not refuse his father, and in 1930 he moved back to his childhood home. They formed a partnership called St. Albans Sanatorium (PCDB 92:487). That year, the King family built a house north of the sanatorium, and it seems that during this time, at the height of the Great Depression, all three of their grown children, James, Clare, and Cameron, lived on the property with their own children. In 1936, Dr. Jimmy, as he was

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affectionately called, became the St. Albans Medical Director and Chief Administrator. Soon thereafter, he built a house in Radford for his family. By 1940, the sanatorium had a 46-bed capacity with a staff of 40. Most of the staff lived on the grounds or in the Nurses Home in town (Leitch, 1991, p. 34, 39, 40). The 1940s ushered in more change as well as progress for the sanatorium as well as for Radford.

Improvements in Radford included a new public hospital and a new bridge. Built in 1943, the Radford Community Hospital was provided by the Works Progress Administration because of the presence of the Radford Arsenal. In 1949, a four-lane arched concrete bridge replaced the old 1891 iron bridge and carried US Route 11 over the New River between Fairlawn and Radford. Change came to the sanatorium when, in 1941, Dr. J. C. King sold the 54-acre St. Albans property to his son James Peter King, who was by now a widower, and dissolved their partnership (PCDB 92:485). In late 1945, James hired his old friend Don Phillips of Radford to be the Hospital Administrator, a role he stayed in until he retired 30 years later. In 1948, the hospital was incorporated, and its name changed to St. Albans Psychiatric Hospital, Inc. (PCDB 230:318; 60th Anniversary Report 1916-1976).

In 1951, Dr. J. C. King died, and his son James operated the hospital for another 14 years. In 1952, there were over 200 private psychiatric hospitals in the United States, and St. Albans led them all in number of admissions (Leitch, 1991, p. 57). In 1958, the hospital converted to a nonprofit organization and control was vested in a Board of Directors. In 1960, the hospital was accredited and employed 170 fulltime staff. During the 1960s, many amenities were added, including an outdoor pool.

On December 31, 1965, Dr. James P. King and his second wife Anna made a charitable gift of the then-15-acre property to the hospital's nonprofit corporation, St. Albans Psychiatric Hospital, Inc. (PCDB 230:318). Although now no longer owned by the King family, St. Albans continued to treat all types of psychiatric illnesses, including alcoholism and drug abuse, in both adults and adolescents. A variety of treatments were used, such as milieu therapy, individual and group psychotherapy, chemotherapy, electroconvulsive therapy, adjunctive therapy, and recreation therapy (DHR Archives, 60th Anniversary Report 1916-1976).

1965 to Present

In 1969, a final addition was made to the rear of the building. Designed by Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern, the \$750,000, 33,000-square foot services addition centered around a dining hall and kitchen. It later became the King Center and functioned as a conference center. In 1980, St. Albans Hospital moved into a new \$8 million, 95,000 square-foot, 162-bed capacity hospital on the west side of the historic 1892 buildings, which was then retained for hospital administration offices. In the 1990s, St. Albans Psychiatric Hospital, Inc. merged with Carilion Clinic, a major healthcare provider in Southwest Virginia. With the phenomenal growth in the medical and mental health fields, a new Carilion Clinic New River Valley Medical Center was constructed in 2003 in Pulaski County with a 36-bed St. Albans Hospital that remains a leading destination for mental health services in Southwest Virginia (<https://www.carilionclinic.org/locations/carilion-clinic-saint-albans-hospital> 2019).

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In 2004, the Carilion Clinic gifted the St. Albans Hospital property to Radford University Real Estate Foundation (PC Instrument Number #LR2004005906 and #080003292). In 2008, Radford University sold the current 3.92-acre property to SHAH Development St. Albans LLC (PCDB 2012:1622). Although the former hospital has been vacant since 1994, the company intends to renovate the buildings for a future residential use.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Killen, Linda. Making Their Mark: Black Families of New River Depot, 1870-1940. Radford University, Radford, Virginia, 1994.

Killen, Linda. The Wharton's Town New River Depot, 1870-1940. Radford University, Radford, Virginia, 1993.

Leitch, Monty S. In Appreciation of a Distinct Need: 75th Anniversary History of Saint Albans Psychiatric Hospital, Inc. Radford, Virginia: Commonwealth Press, 1991.

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Pulaski County GIS accessed via <https://pulaskicounty.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer>. June and July 2019.

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Terrell, Robert L. Jr. St. Albans Psychiatric Hospital, Preliminary Information Form. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia, 1984.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Archives, DHR #077-0046 files and historic images. Richmond, Virginia. June 2019.

Washington Post, Sunday, February 26, 1905, obituary notice on George W. Miles, www.newspapers.com, June 2019.

Worsham, Gibson. St. Albans School, Intensive Level Survey. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia, 1999.

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http://www.asylumprojects.org/index.php/St._Albans_Sanitarium

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: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR # 077-0046

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.92 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.139757 | Longitude: -80.577938 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):



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NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The historic boundary is generally coterminous with tax parcel 039-1-31 as recorded by Pulaski County, Virginia, but for a small area on the parcel's west side where the neighboring 1980 building crosses the parcel line. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Location/Boundary Map and Sketch Map. Parcel information was obtained from the Pulaski County Treasurer's Website, <https://pulaskicounty.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html> (accessed July 2019).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary includes the two remaining extant resources associated with St. Albans Hospital during its period of significance, consisting of the 1892 hospital building with its various later additions and the ca. 1920 sunken garden. All known historic resources and what remains of the property's historic setting is within the boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Anne Stuart Beckett
organization: Same
street & number: 1024 Hamilton Avenue
city or town: Roanoke state: VA zip code: 24015
e-mail: asbeckett@cox.net
telephone: 540-354-7827
date: November 21, 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.

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

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: St. Albans

City or Vicinity: City of Radford

County: Pulaski County

State: VA

Photographer: Anne Stuart Beckett

Date Photographed: June 18, 2019

Digital Repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

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

1 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0001

View: 1892 West Wing, looking northeast

2 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0002

View: 1892 West Wing, looking northwest

3 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0003

View: 1892 West Wing, looking west

4 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0004

View: 1892 West Wing and 1916 Connecting Wing, looking west

5 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0005

View: 1916 Connecting Wing, looking north

6 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0006

View: 1892 East Wing, looking north

7 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0007

View: 1892 East Wing, looking northwest

8 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0008

View: 1892 East Wing, detail of front façade, south elevation

9 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0009

View: 1953/54 Dormitory, view south. 1926 Annex and 1950 Dormitory in background.

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10 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0010

View: 1969 King Center, rear elevation, view south

11 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0011

View: View south toward the New River from the porch of the West Wing

12 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0012

View: Ca. 1920 Garden, view north from top of garden

13 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0013

View: Interior, 1892 West Wing, entrance, looking north

14 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0014

View: Interior, 1892 West Wing, entrance, looking west

15 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0015

View: Interior, 1892 West Wing, entrance, looking north under archway

16 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0016

View: Interior, 1892 West Wing, looking north toward rear of Sunroom

17 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0017

View: Interior, 1916 Corridor, looking west

18 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0018

View: Interior, 1892 East Wing, looking south from center hall toward front entrance

19 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0019

View: Interior, 1892 East Wing, looking north from entrance toward center hall

20 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0020

View: Interior, 1892 East Wing, staircase leading to second floor lobby

21 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0021

View: Interior, 1892 East Wing, second floor lobby, looking west

22 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0022

View: Interior, 1892 East Wing, second floor, typical patient's room

23 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0023

View: Interior, 1892 West Wing, Rear Ell, Basement Kitchen, looking south

24 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0024

View: Interior, 1892 East Wing, Rear Ell, Basement, Autoclave Room, looking east

25 of 25: VA_PulaskiCounty_StAlbansHospital_0025

View: Interior, 1892 West Wing, attic space, looking west

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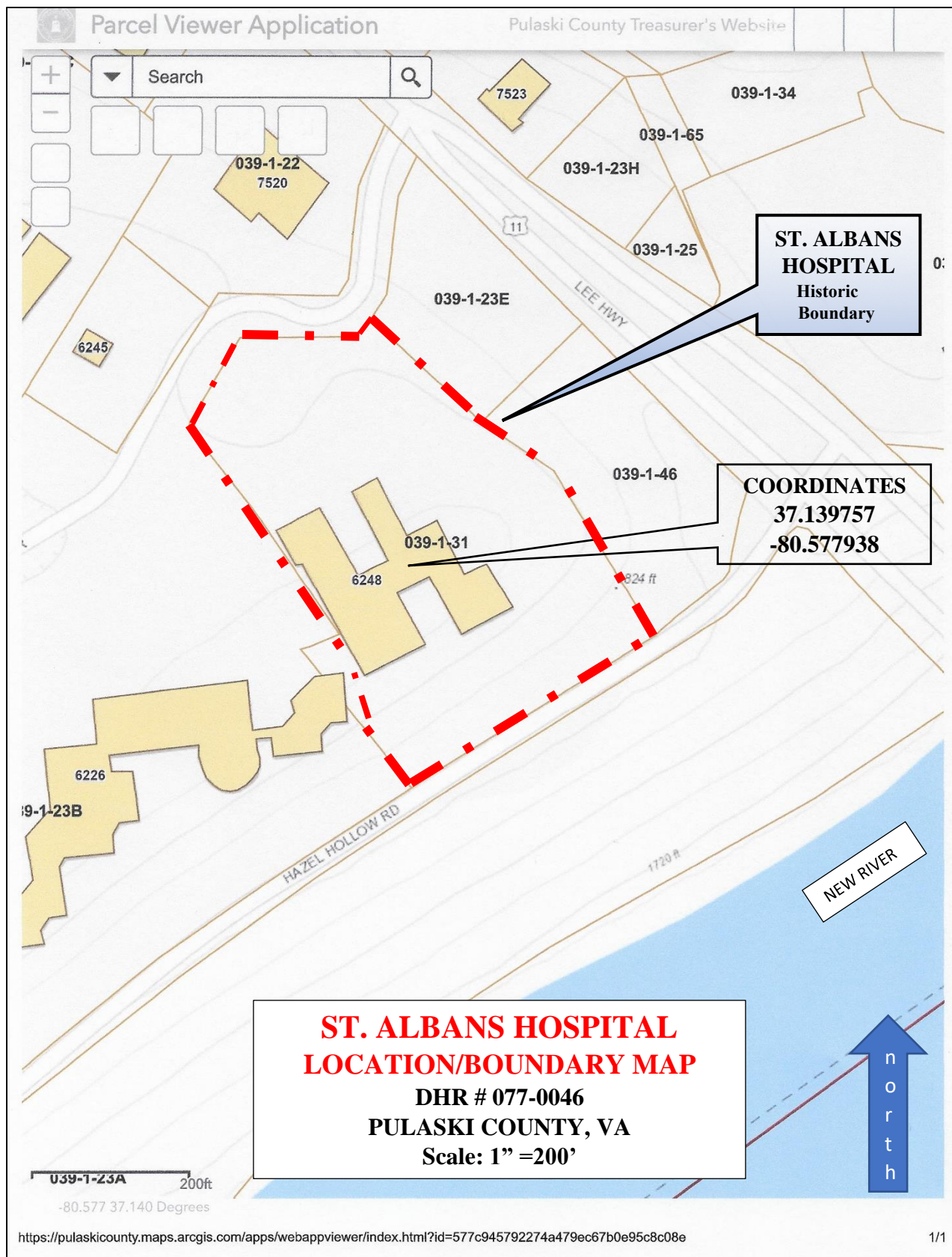
Historic Images Log

Figure 3: 1892 Photo of St. Albans School denoting the then-Academic Building (west wing) (foreground) and the then-Dormitory (east wing) (1893/1894 Promus Yearbook). View looking north from the bluff of the New River.

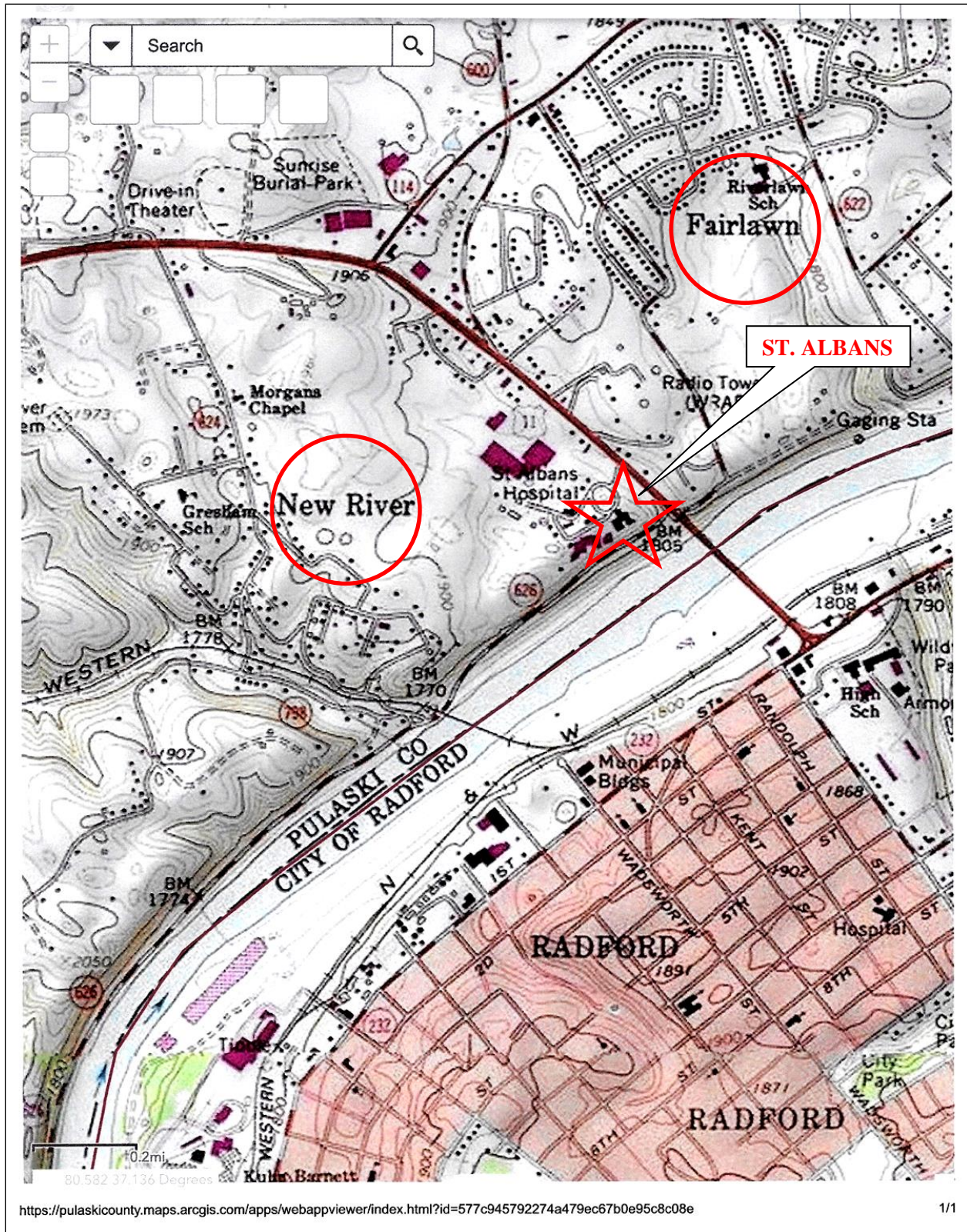
Figure 4: 1920 Radford Sanborn Map denoting the 1892 'Admin Building' (west wing), the 'Men's Wing' (east wing) and the rear 1916 connecting wing of the 1916 St. Albans Sanatorium.

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



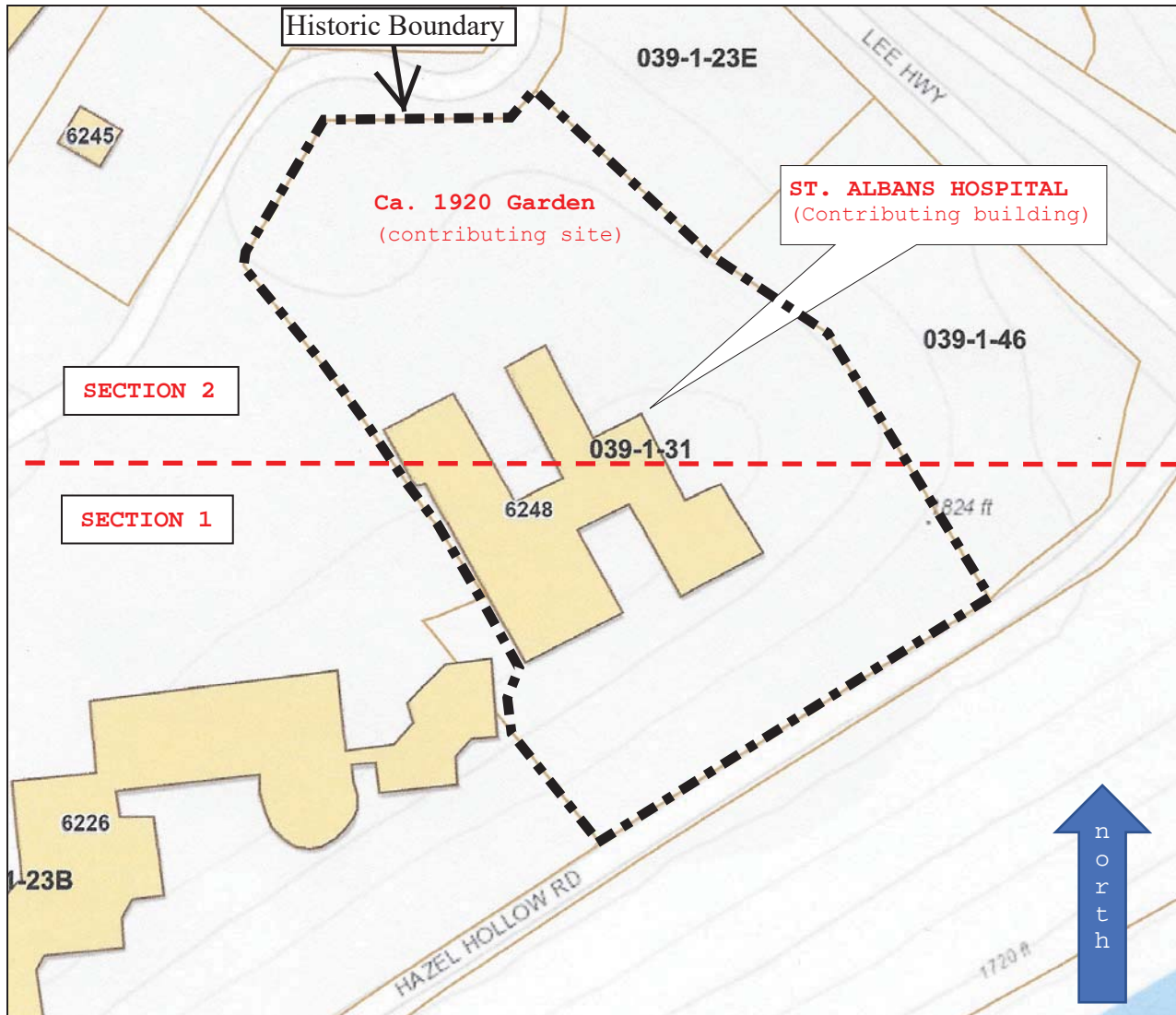
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



St. Albans Hospital and Environs in USA Topo Basemap
Pulaski County, VA; DHR No. 077-0046

SKETCH MAP

St. Albans Hospital
Pulaski County, VA
DHR No. 077-0046



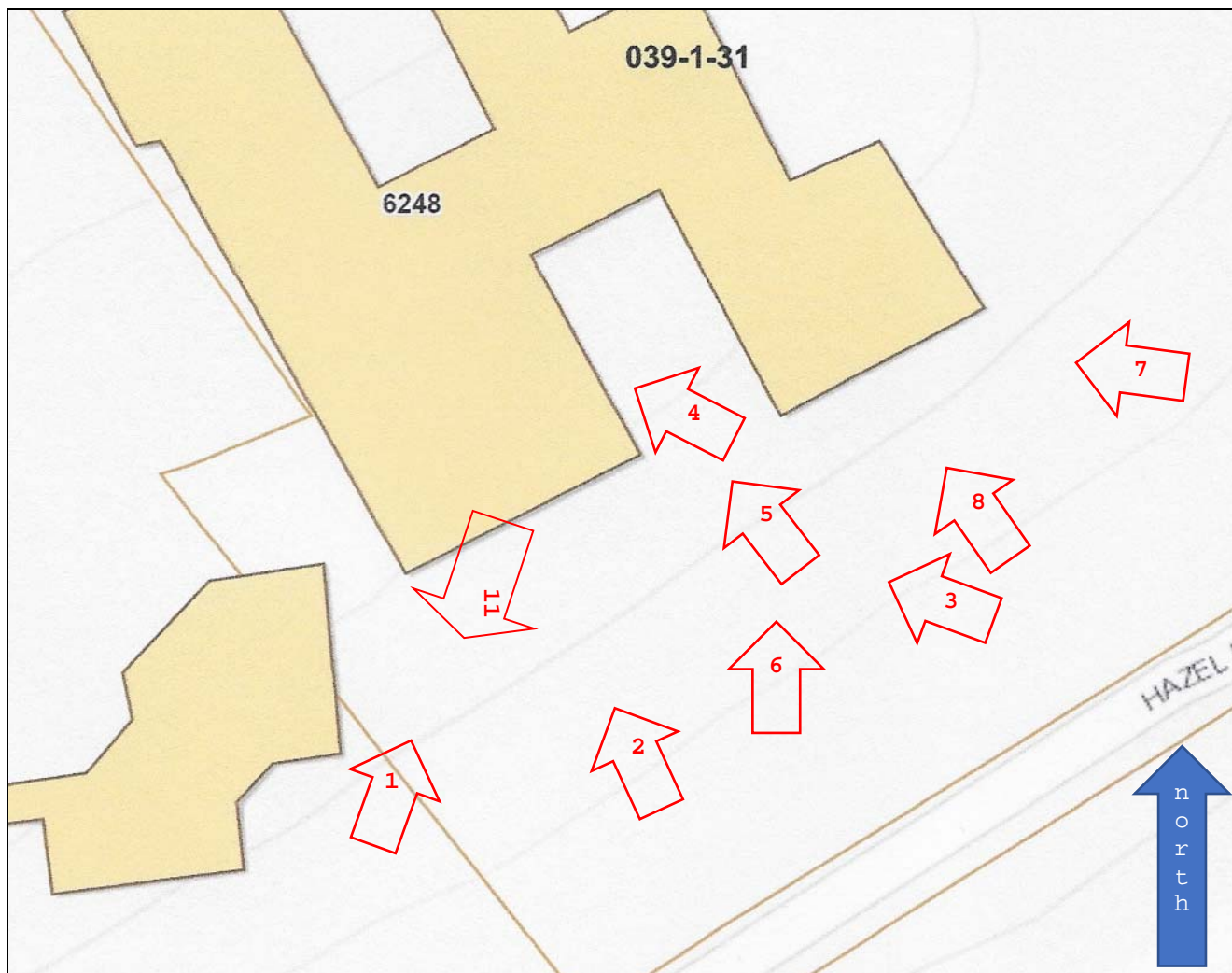
This page is divided in two sections for blowups on following two pages.
Not to scale.

PHOTO KEY - Exterior views (1 of 2)

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Sketch Map Section 1 of 2 for Exterior Photo Keys. Not to scale.

PHOTO KEY - Exterior Views (2 of 2)

St. Albans Hospital

Pulaski County, VA

DHR No. 077-0046

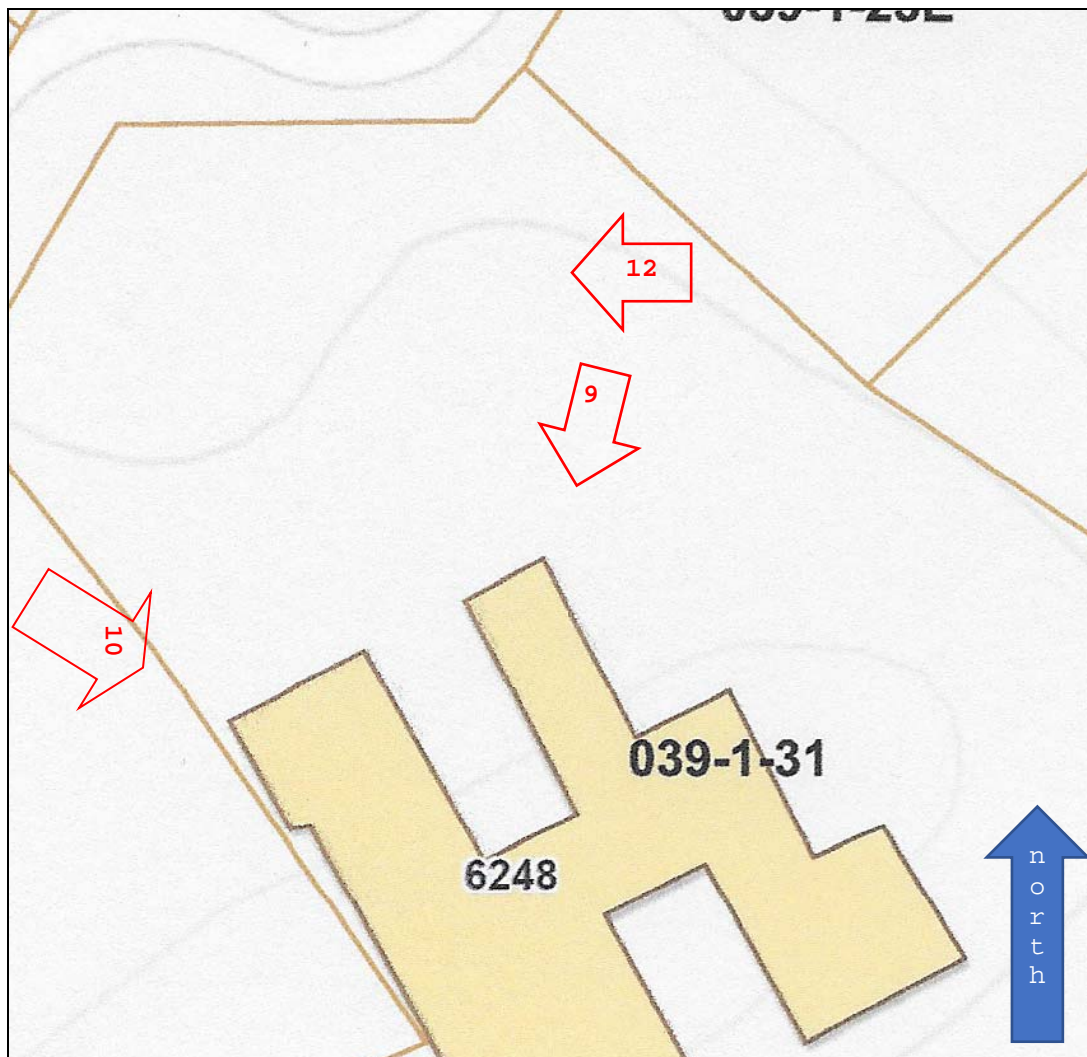
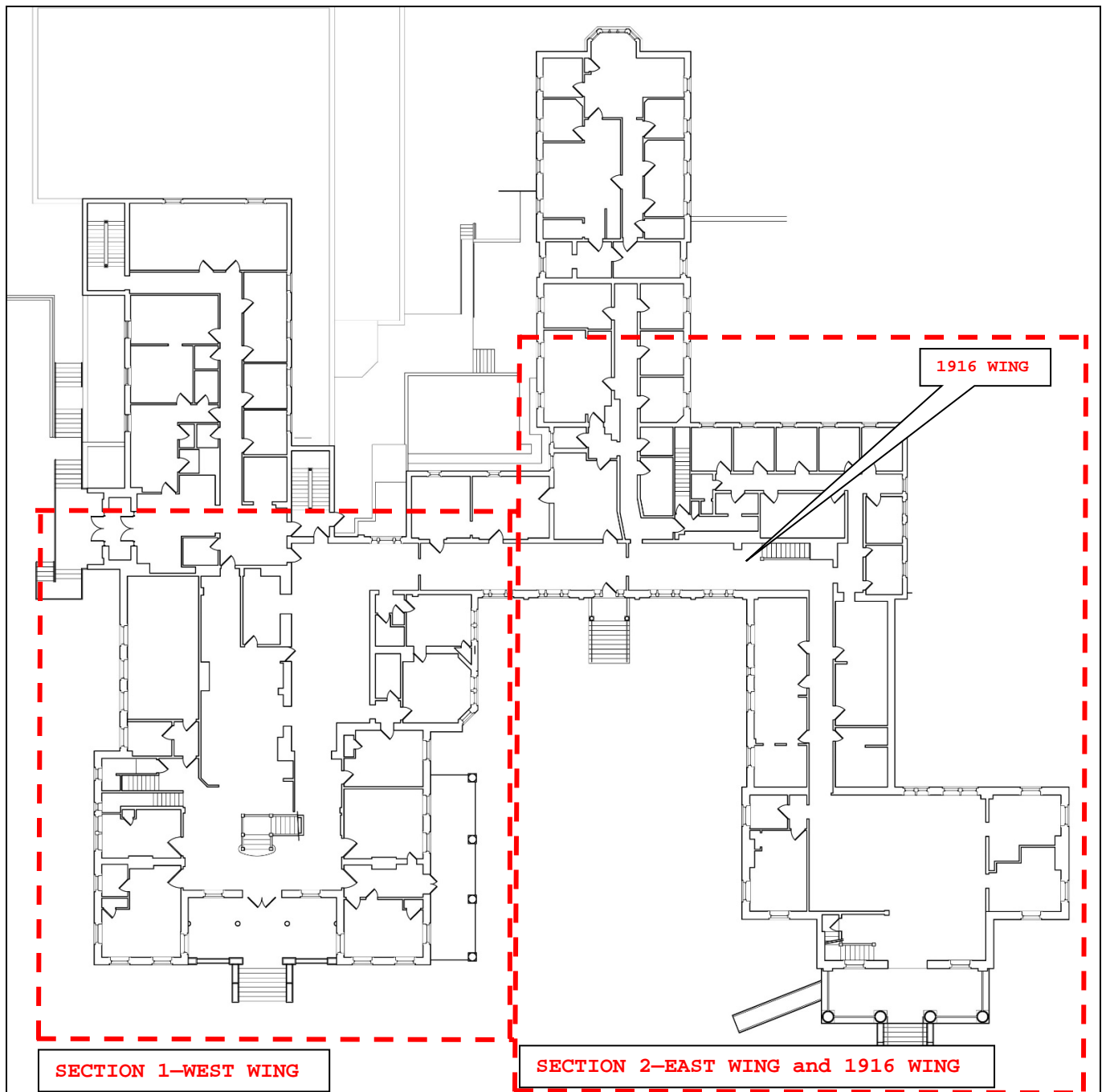


Figure 7. Sketch Map Section 2 of 2 for Exterior Photo Keys. Not to scale.

PHOTO KEY - Interior Views (1 of 6)

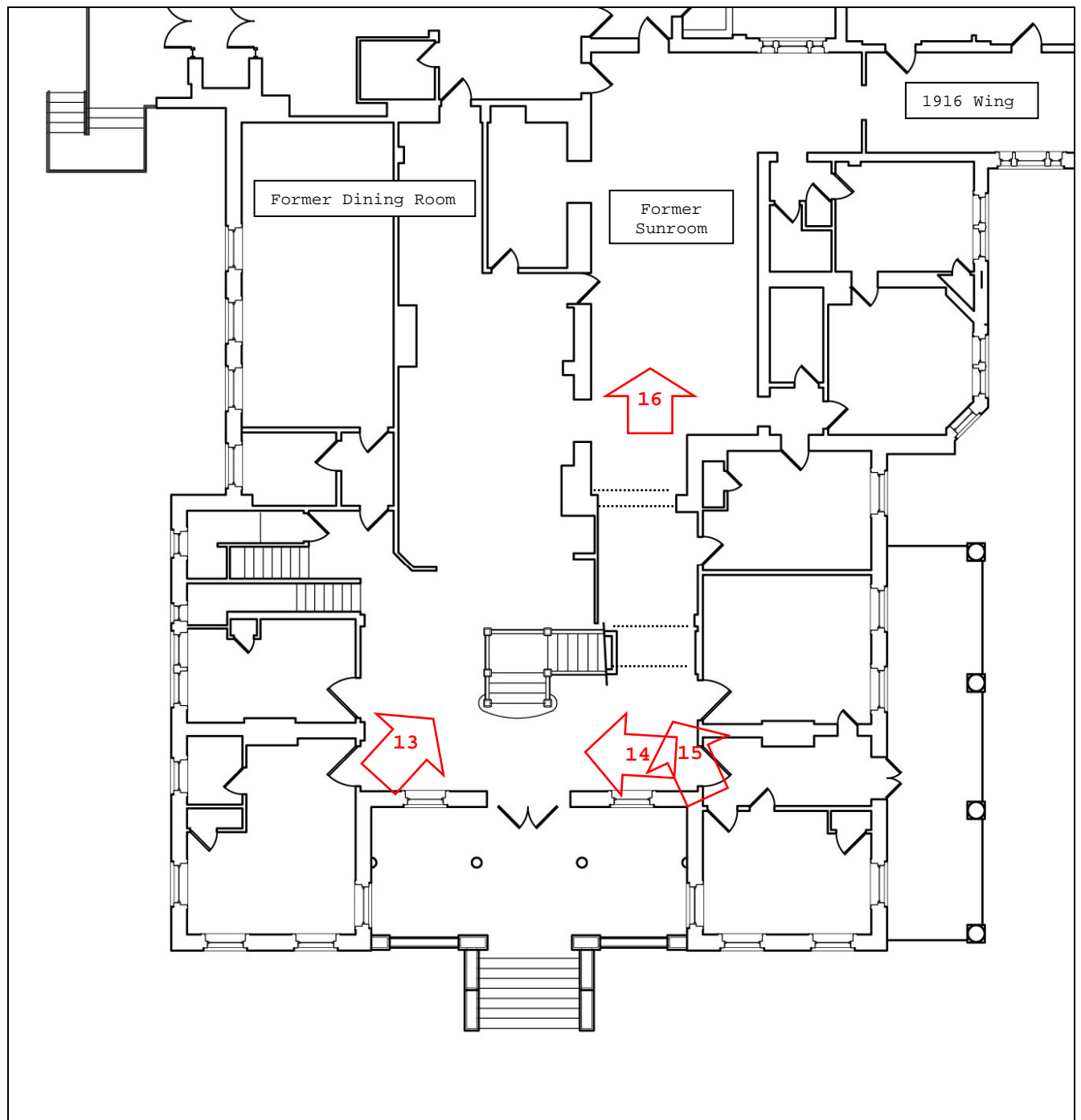
St. Albans Hospital
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First floor plan of 1892 building to denote two Sections for Interior Photo Keys. All Floor Plans courtesy of Summit Studios, Roanoke, VA.

PHOTO KEY - Interior views (2 of 6)

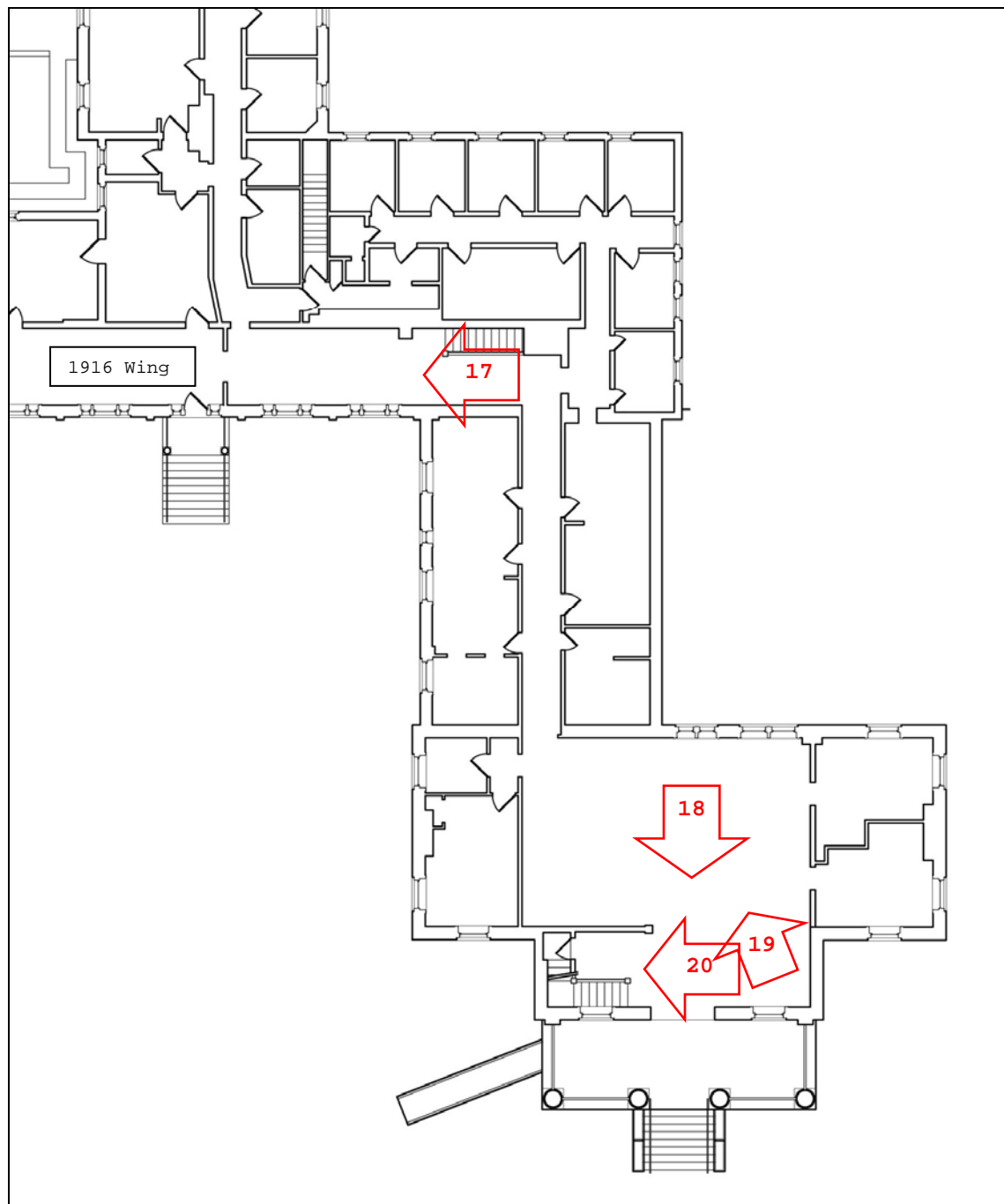
St. Albans Hospital
Pulaski County, VA
DHR No. 077-0046



Section 1 of 2 of Interior Photo Keys for First Floor. 1892 West Wing.

PHOTO KEY - Interior views (3 of 6)

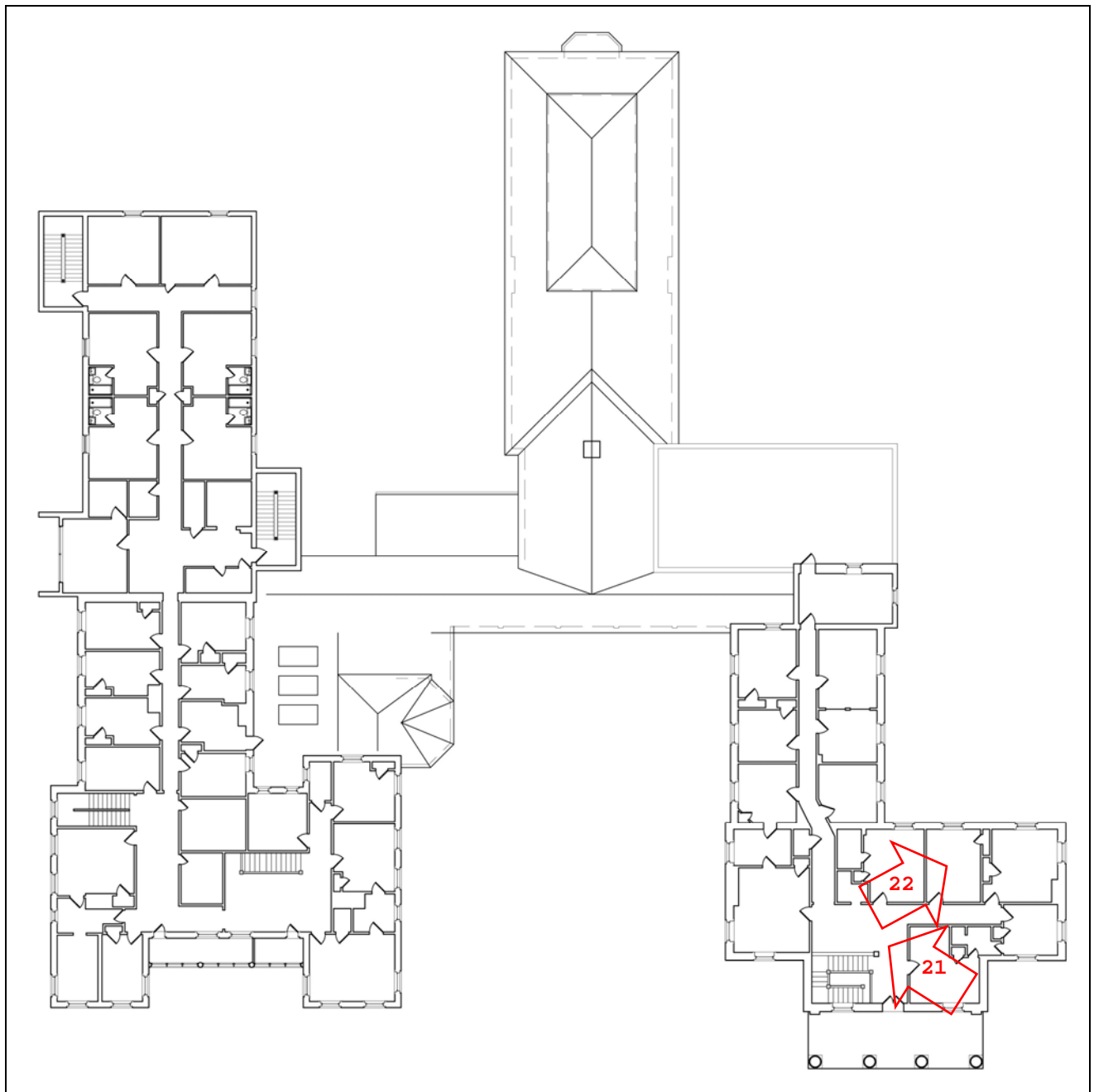
St. Albans Hospital
Pulaski County, VA
DHR No. 077-0046



Section 2 of 2 of Interior Photo Keys for First Floor. 1892 East Wing and 1916 Connecting Wing.

PHOTO KEY - Interior view (4 of 6)

St. Albans Hospital
Pulaski County, VA
DHR No. 077-0046



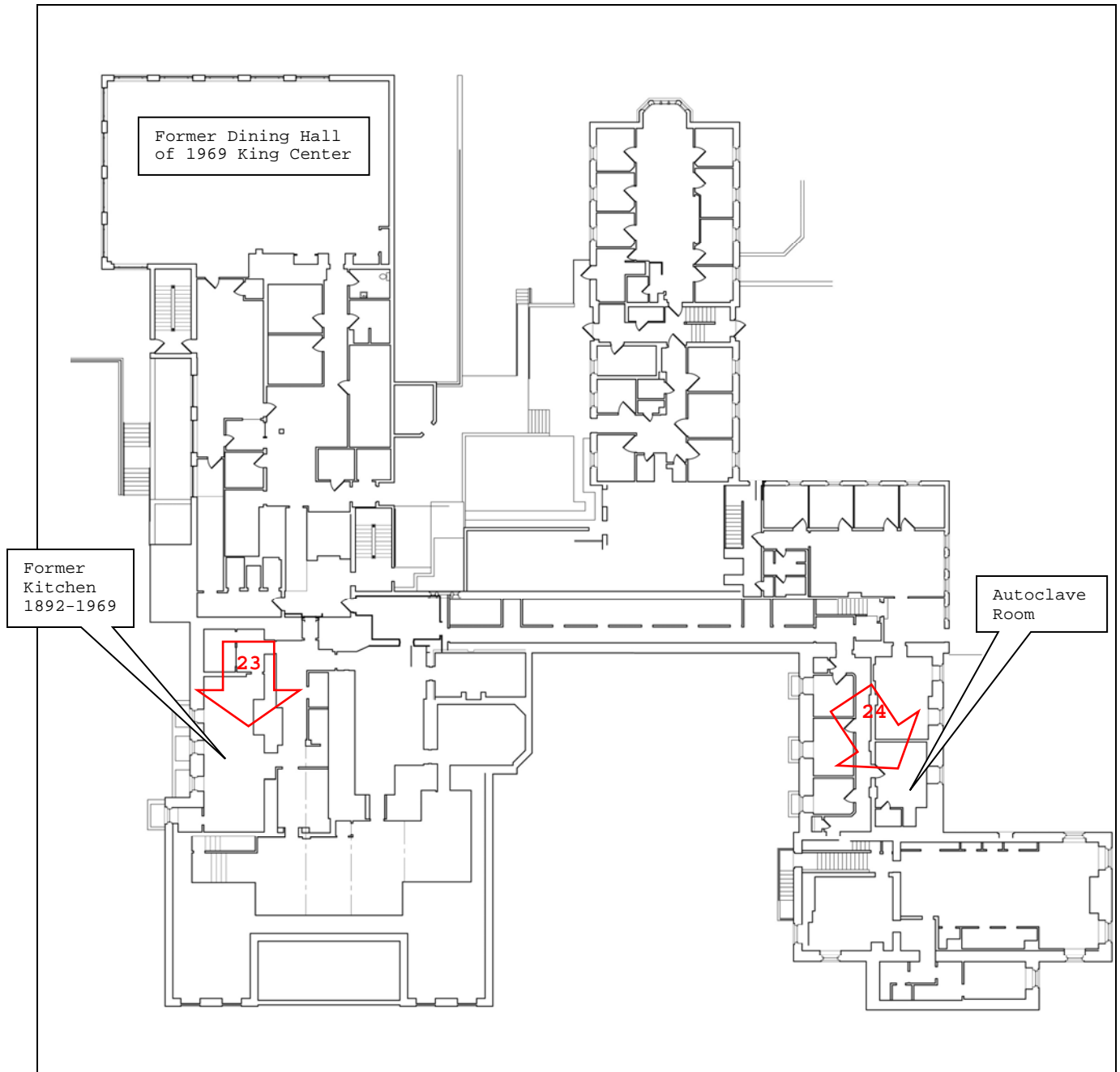
Second Floor Plan for Interior Photo Key. Denoting Entire Building.

PHOTO KEY - Interior views (5 of 6)

St. Albans Hospital

Pulaski County, VA

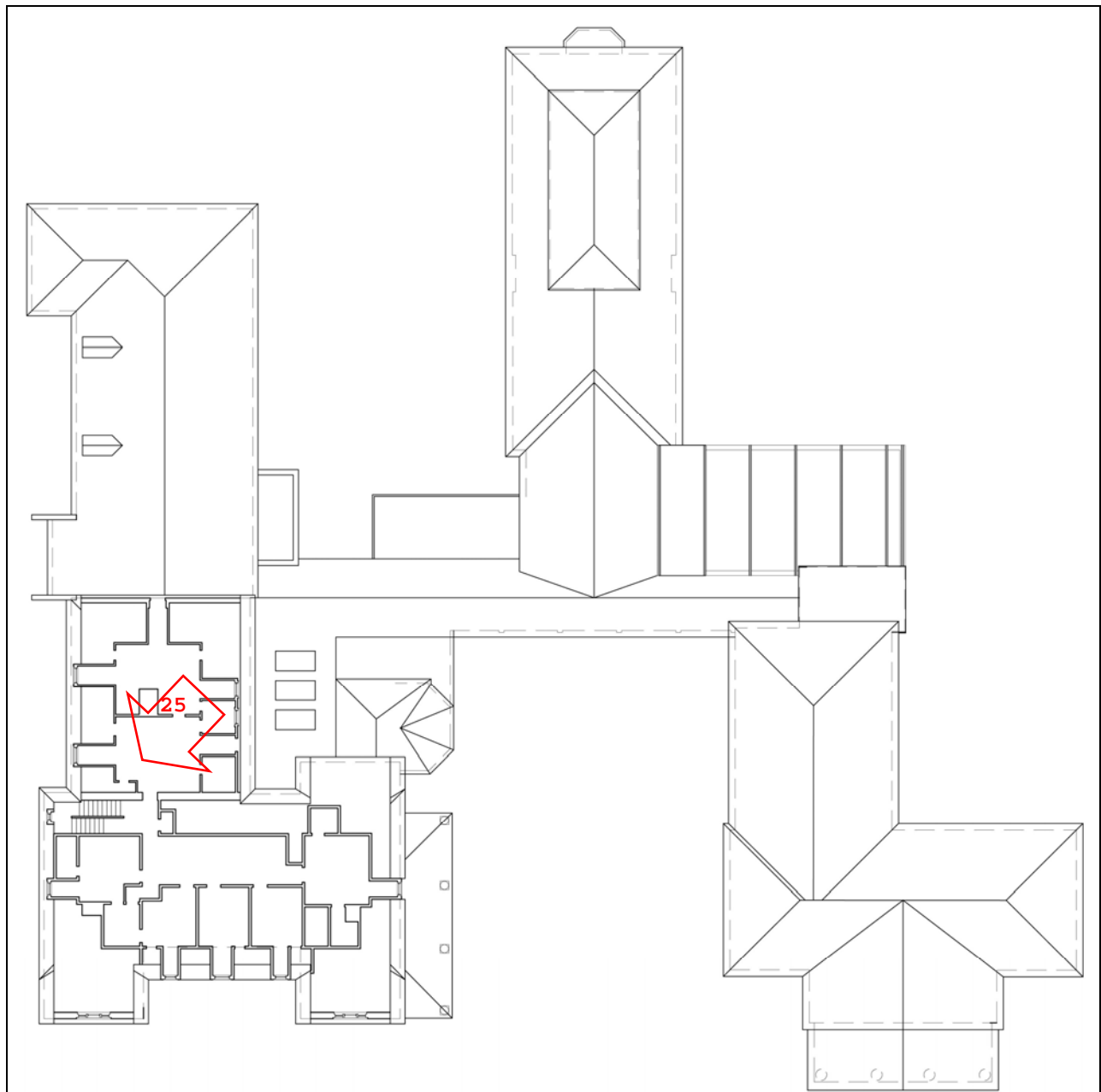
DHR No. 077-0046



Basement level for Interior Photo Keys. Denoting Entire Building.

PHOTO KEY - Interior views (6 of 6)

St. Albans Hospital
Pulaski County, VA
DHR No. 077-0046



Attic Floor Plan for Interior Photo Key. 1892 West Wing. Denoting Entire Building.