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**HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT  
UNITS 2, 3 AND 4**

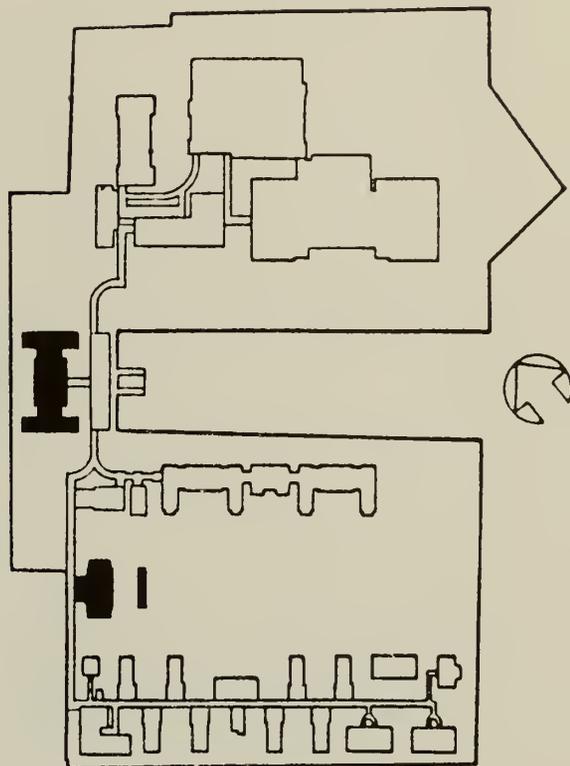
**Volume 4  
Part Three**

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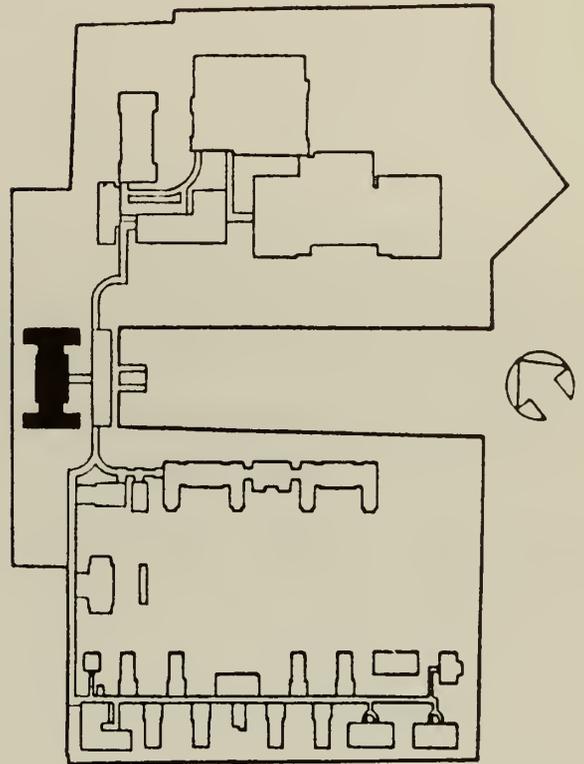
**U.S. Department of the Interior / National Park Service**







# IMMIGRANT BUILDING



HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT UNITS 2, 3 & 4  
ELLIS ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW YORK/ NEW JERSEY



## 1. Immigrant Building

### a. Construction History

The immigrant building was constructed between October of 1934 and the end of 1935 or beginning of 1936.

In 1933, Frances Perkins, the new Secretary of Labor under the Roosevelt Administration, established a fifty-two member non-partisan committee to undertake a complete analysis of Ellis Island. The committee was formed, not only to review the facilities and procedures at Ellis Island, but to effect greater economy in its operation, improve the implementation of the immigration laws, and make recommendations for future improvements on the island. The Report of the Ellis Island Committee, published in March, 1934, included, in its concluding recommendations, a number of suggestions for the improvement of Islands 2 and 3 as well as the landfill connecting Islands 1 and 2.<sup>1</sup>

The design of the immigrant building developed out of a 1934 Ellis Island Committee report recommendation "calling for better facilities at Ellis Island for segregating the different classes of immigrants, both of deportees and of incoming immigrants."<sup>2</sup> The baggage and dormitory building was to be remodeled for deportees and a new building, the immigrant building, to be built for incoming immigrants and repatriates.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Resource Study (Historical Component), Volume III, (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984), 941, 942.

<sup>2</sup> Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structure Report, Ellis Island, Historical Data (Denver Service Center: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1981), 545, 594.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., 594.

This new building was to be sited to the rear and west of the new ferry house on landfill then under construction behind a new seawall (exhibit 1).<sup>4</sup> The structure was to be two stories high and constructed of the same brick used elsewhere on the island, but was to have less limestone ornamentation. It was recommended that the building be cheerful in character and consist of separate pavilions so as to allow for segregation of the immigrants from those held in detention. It was to have large windows, ample porches, sitting rooms, work rooms for occupational and social work, and space for a children's kindergarten, if needed. The building was also to have ample showers and baths, and bedrooms of a size to house five or six persons for a total accommodation of one hundred and seventy persons, a relatively small number. New furniture was to be provided for the building's interior.<sup>5</sup>

The committee also recommended that a sizable landfill, about 110 feet, be located behind a new concrete seawall for the provision of well fenced space intended to be used by the immigrants for recreational purposes.<sup>6</sup>

Shortly after the Ellis Island report was issued, the Public Works Administration allotted \$1,151,800 for the necessary alterations and extensions on the island. In October of 1934, a contract for the construction of the immigrant building was let to George F. Driscoll of Brooklyn, New York.<sup>7</sup> Drawings were prepared by the Procurement Division of the Public Works Branch of the Treasury Department with Louis A. Simon

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4 Ibid.

5 Ibid., 595.

6 Ibid., 546, 595.

7 Ibid., 547, 595.

architect, and Chester Aldrich, 126 East 38th Street, New York City, acting as consulting architect in October of 1933 (exhibits 2, 3, and 4).<sup>8</sup>

The building was not constructed as originally designed, however. Proposed drawings dated October 11, 1933 by Chester Aldrich, and later plans, elevations and mechanical (heating and plumbing) drawings of February 1934 by the Treasury Department show a two-story structure with skylit roof flanked by octagonal sunporches having sectioned conical roofs each capped by a copper finial (exhibit 5).<sup>9</sup>

The building was constructed as a one-story structure following its 1933 and 1934 first floor plan with the deletion of two staircases leading to the second level and without the two flanking octagonal sunporches (exhibit 6). Also eliminated was the entire second story with its twenty-two dormitory rooms and two western sunporches.

The one-story structure was built so as to accommodate the future addition of the second floor and the octagonal sunporches. It was constructed, therefore, with adequate structural support for a second floor, a temporary roof over concrete slab, the retention of spaces on the first level for staircases and doors exiting from the building's wings

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<sup>8</sup> Archival Drawings, First Floor Plan, Immigrant Building, February 15, 1934, Park Service Number 43.946:1, Original Number 3-1; Section, New Building, Ellis Island, October 11, 1933, Park Service Number 43.957:6.

<sup>9</sup> Archival Drawings, Roof Plan of Immigrant Building and Sun Porches, February 17, 1934, Park Service Number 43.946:3, Original Number 3.3.

leading to the sunporch sites.<sup>10</sup> The building was completed sometime in late 1935 or early 1936.<sup>11</sup>

b. Exterior

i. Drawings

In December, 1985, an architectural team measured the immigrant building as part of the overall HSR III effort. Drawings at 1/8" scale were prepared that depict "as found" conditions. See exhibit 7.

ii. History

The immigrant building was constructed between 1934 and 1935-36 to connect with an east/west covered passage leading from the covered way adjoining the rear of the newly completed ferry house. This covered passage connected with the immigrant building's central entrance on the east facade in January of 1936.<sup>12</sup>

The building was not utilized for several years after its completion and its exterior remained relatively uncared for due to lack of funding appropriations for its maintenance. A November 1935 schedule lists the additions of a second floor and sunporches as low priority items, and hence

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<sup>10</sup> Archival Drawings, Roof Plan, West and South Elevations, Cross Sections, Immigrant Building Revisions, March 24, 1934, Park Service Number 43.946:10, Original Number 3-204; Second Floor Plan, Immigrant Building, February 17, 1934, Park Service Number 43.946:2, Original Number 3-2.

<sup>11</sup> Unrau, 596.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., 579.

these additions were never undertaken.<sup>13</sup> Finally on March 11, 1938, a contract was let to Adolfo Grossi of New Brighton, Staten Island, New York, to waterproof the ferry house. To be treated were "both sides of parapets, copings and all exterior masonry surfaces from the bottom of the soldier course at the first floor window heads to the coping, and the entire wall at windows 1/4 and 1/46."<sup>14</sup>

In 1939, the immigrant building was turned over to the Coast Guard for the period of its occupancy of Ellis Island. During the years 1939-46 minor changes to the exterior such as painting of exterior brickwork within the area enclosed by the east/west covered way were undertaken.

Until the 1954 closure of Ellis Island, the building was used by a succession of tenants, including the Public Health Service between 1946 and 1951, the Expulsion Section of the Coast Guard in 1951, and the Coast Guard's Special Inquiry Section, the building's final occupant, in 1954. During this last period, projects affecting the exterior of the building seem to have been confined to those of a minor type such as the attachment of metal bars to some windows.

### iii. Description

The immigrant building is centrally sited on the section of landfill added in 1933-36 to the west of the land bridge connecting Islands 1 and 2 and on which the ferry house is constructed. The building is a single-story structure

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<sup>13</sup> Byron H. Uhl, District Director, New York District, to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Washington, D.C., November 18, 1935 (Denver Service Center: WPA Projects, 1933-77), FF330.

<sup>14</sup> Unrau, 596.

of a double-E configuration consisting of a central rectangular block flanked by east/west wings joined to the building's central portion by rectangular connectors. Its construction is brick bearing wall with concrete roof and floor framing.

In the original design, octagonal conical roofed sunporches with decorative roof finials, and a second story with repetitions of brick and terra cotta coursing provided a strong decorative element. As built, the building is relatively simple in volume, materials and ornamentation. The exterior walls are faced with a red 7-7/8" x 2-1/4" brick and are laid in Flemish bond over a common bond foundation, using a variable 5/8" gray mortar containing a small 1/16" aggregate. A water table of soldier brick and a string course of brick headers at the level of the window lintels provide the building's primary ornamentation (photos 1 and 2). Window sills and roof coping are of light buff terra cotta laid in a 1/4" orange-rust mortar. The terra cotta roof coping has been faced with a flat band of copper flashing which extends approximately 4" over the brick wall surface on all elevations (photo 3).

The building's easterly, or front facade, lies in three planes, the elevations of the flanking wings being the most easterly with that of the central block recessed and the facades of the two connecting bays receding even further, thus forming a frontal E perimeter outline. Eight windows consisting of pairs of six-light steel sash casement windows below double-light fixed sash transoms are grouped in triplets or pairs along the front elevation (photos 4 and 5). The windows were designed to be screened. A french type, hollow metal, double door with baked enamel finish having sixteen lights and flanked by four-light side lights with a metal surround pierces the front facade at its center (photo 6). This doorway opens to a passage which connects with the covered way adjoining the rear of the ferry house and connecting Islands 1 and 2.

The rear, or west elevation, reflects the multi-planar perimeter of the front, or easterly elevations, thereby forming, with the connecting side walls, the building's double-E footprint. Nine steel windows of the same type as those of the front elevation pierce the rear facade, with seven being grouped as triplets and the remaining two as pairs. A french, hollow metal, double door having sixteen lights beneath a four-light transom, exits from each of the two rectangular connectors onto a three stair landing (photo 7).

Eight steel windows of the same type as those of the front elevation pierce each of the most northern and southern elevations and are arranged alternately in triplets and pairs. One centrally positioned french, hollow metal, double door having sixteen lights exits from each end of the building's interior north/south hall, and opens to the northerly and southerly portions of the landfill area. These doors were originally designed to open to connecting passages leading to the octagonal sunporches which were planned but never built. The inner north and south elevations of the building's side wings are each pierced by steel casement windows while one window pierces each of the two north and two south elevations of the building's central block.

The immigrant building is roofed by a flat wood roof having a composition surface composed of two to five layers of roofing felt and asphalt laid over concrete slab. This roof was constructed to be temporary and was to have been surmounted by the planned second floor which was designed but never built.<sup>15</sup> The roof has been overcoated with tar containing a small aggregate. Copper counter flashing faces the

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<sup>15</sup> Archival Drawing, North Elevation, West Elevation, South Elevation, Cross Sections, Typical Wall Section and Roof Plan, March 24, 1934, Park Service Number 43-946:10, Original Number 3-204.

inside of the parapet. Four metal ventilators and two brick chimneys having cast cement caps break the roof surface of the central rectangular block. Two ventilators pierce the roof surfaces of each of the wings. (photos 8 and 9).

#### iv. Existing Conditions

A field survey of the existing conditions of the immigrant building was conducted in December of 1985. In general this building exhibits the same types of deterioration for like materials as the ferry house. A description of the various types of deterioration can be found in section III, appendix A.

The buildings of Units 2, 3, and 4 have, as those of Unit 1, experienced exposure to high winds (particularly from the north), fog, salts, intense solar radiation, condensation and other harsh weathering conditions. Constant, erosive forces such as moisture, salt penetration and solar radiation seem to have been the primary agents for most of the deterioration mechanisms observed.<sup>16</sup>

A special survey form has been developed which offers a descriptive summary of the types, levels and locations of deterioration for each material utilized in the buildings of Units 2, 3, and 4, as well as relative assessment of condition for each material used and for the building as a whole. See section III, appendix A.

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<sup>16</sup> Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service by Beyer Blinder Belle/Anderson Notter Finegold, Historic Structures Report, Unit One Buildings, December 1985, 30.

As with the ferry house, brick surfaces of the immigrant building suffer from areas of fairly extensive general detachment and flaking loss of surface glaze exposing brick subsurfaces. Cracking occurs in one area of the east elevation of the central block. Areas of mortar deterioration and separation of mortar from bricks occur randomly. This appears to be most severe above the window lintel header coursing. Efflorescence occurs on all elevations (photo 10).

Terra cotta surfaces exhibit general erosion through weathering with some chipping and random areas of loss as in a portion of a window sill face on the east elevation. Iron staining occurs in patches on most terra cotta sill surfaces with carbon staining appearing in mortar joints and on upper surfaces of window sills (see photo 4). Biological staining as well as areas of dark water staining appears on most elevations, occurring primarily below the window sill level. Steel window sash and frames exhibit general surface pitting and rusting, and display remnants of cream, aluminum and turquoise colored overpaint, now rust stained and generally lifting. Window glass suffers from general to random areas of cracking, breakage and loss (photo 11). Metal doors on the east, west and south elevations exhibit rusting of metal surfaces resulting in some loss (see photo 6). The original metal french doors of the north elevation of the north wing have been replaced by two wood paneled doors, which are unlike and are themselves in severely deteriorated condition (photo 12). Metal as well as some wood grilles have been installed below some windows in the brick base with wood grilles exhibiting some deterioration and loss (photos 13 and 14). Various surface alterations are visible on most elevations such as the attachment of wood and metal fasteners and bars to brick surfaces. Metal bars have been bolted to the face of the brick across two window openings on the south elevation (photo 15).

The copper flashing which protects the terra cotta roof coping is torn and missing in some areas with two small areas of flashing on the roof face of the parapet also missing. Composition roof surfaces are in fair condition with bubbling along the seams of the roofing felt and water accumulation in the southeast corner of the south wing. The chimney located in the southern portion of the roof area of the central block has been coated with tar.

The relative structural and exterior/interior finish conditions for the buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4 have been depicted on plans of the various building complexes, and can be found in Section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, sub-section A-1, Project Scope of this report. See exhibits 5, 6, 7 and 8 of that section.

#### c. Interior

##### i. Drawings

In December 1985, the architectural team measured the immigrant building. "As found" plans and sections were prepared at 1/8" scale. See exhibits 8 and 9. Room identification numbers were assigned by the survey team.

##### ii. Description

The immigrant building was designed to provide improved facilities for incoming immigrants. Included in the plans were areas for recreational and rest purposes, and dormitory rooms designed to house groups no larger than six persons with ample provision for storage, access to light, air and the out-of-doors.

The interior of the immigrant building is three-part in plan, consisting of three rectangular volumes

varying in size joined by recessed connectors. The building's central portion, the most public space, serves as the primary entry and houses the common areas such as the sitting room which occupies the entire western portion of the central volume. Remaining space in this section is divided into balanced smaller spaces housing recreational and office facilities. The main entry door, which pierces the east elevation, allows direct access to the public rooms on the north and south as well as to the main sitting room in the rear of the building.

A double-loaded north/south corridor laterally bisecting the building's entire length provides access to the east/west hallways of the flanking wings where dormitory spaces are located. Two spaces off the north/south corridor were designed to house stairwells which would have led to dormitory rooms on the proposed second floor. Instead, these eastern spaces have been separated from the corridor by wood partition walls and converted into rooms. Two auxiliary passages lead from the main corridor to exterior doors thereby providing access to the western landfill area.

The two dormitory wings are symmetrical on each side of the north/south axis of the main corridor, each dormitory room having an entry vestibule/locker room and bathroom. Multipane steel casement windows with fixed upper sash provide ample light and air to all interior spaces in the building.

### iii. History

#### 1. Historic Room Use

The spaces of the immigrant building were of three types: public rooms, circulation areas and private housing. The first floor plan of February 1934 shows the central block of the immigrant building housing public common spaces,

with the connectors providing passage and toilet services to the public spaces, and the wings serving as private housing space with hallways interconnecting all areas (see exhibit 2).

A sitting room occupied the western portion of the building's central block while the eastern portion was divided into five spaces: a lobby, a vocational room, an office, a room designated as an ironing and barber shop and a pump room occupying the southeast corner. The main entry hall separated the vocational room from the office. Although the stairs indicated in the original drawings at the eastern portion of the connectors were never built, the drawings were never altered. It is possible that these spaces were intended to be utilized as storage areas until the planned second floor was constructed. A men's toilet occupied the western half of the south connector and a women's toilet, a similar space in the north connector.

The wings housed the more private spaces, the dormitory rooms. Four dormitory rooms, each having a bathroom and entry vestibule/locker room occupied the central area of the wings. Two additional dormitory rooms, each without locker space but with access to a bathroom with tub were located at each end of the east/west halls.

The new immigrant building remained unused for several years. By the time of its completion, the volume of immigration had decreased as a result of the Depression, and the relatively few immigrants that did arrive were housed in the main building. It is, therefore, doubtful if the building was ever used as planned.

In October 1939, after the outbreak of the war in Europe, the Labor Department turned the unused immigrant building over to the Coast Guard along with portions of the ferry house and the ground floor of the baggage and dormitory

building. A December 1942 survey of detention facilities and office space on Ellis Island lists 8,000 square feet of the one-story immigrant building as being occupied by the Coast Guard.<sup>17</sup>

In August 1944, the United States Coast Guard drew up plans for the construction of a dental and medical clinic. Prior historical research has sited this planned clinic in the immigrant building.<sup>18</sup> In restudying the plans, however, it seems that corridor 2, a three story corridor linking the baggage and dormitory building and the kitchen and laundry building was the actual proposed site of the clinic, with the immigrant building proposed to be utilized for other purposes.<sup>19</sup>

The Coast Guard training station on Ellis Island was decommissioned in August, 1946. As a result, the immigrant building, with the exception of one room which was retained by the Coast Guard for radio work, was left untenanted.<sup>20</sup>

During the Coast Guard's occupancy of the immigrant building, changes were made, primarily in the form of partitioning. Room 101, the original vocational room, was divided into four spaces, 101A, 101B, 101C and 101D, and some hallways received partition walls and doorways (see exhibit 10). The original stairwells may have received partitioning rendering them into room-like spaces at the time of construction

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17 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, 888.

18 Ibid., 1260.

19 Archival Drawings, Dental & Medical Clinic Electric, Heating, Plumbing & Gas Piping Plans, August 8, 1944; Park Service Number 42.984:4, Original Number N.Y.-981. Corridor 2 Floor Plans, 1985, Beyer Blinder Belle/Anderson Notter Finegold.

20 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, 966.

as a temporary measure until their future intended use as stairhalls was actualized; or this may have been done during the tenancy of the Coast Guard as the similarity of construction to that of the vocational room partitioning would indicate.

The Public Health Service requested and received approval to use the immigrant building when the Coast Guard vacated the spaces. It intended to convert the rooms for administrative and maintenance activities, and living quarters for its personnel. Room numbers for these spaces had been assigned by the Coast Guard. Carpenter, plumbing and electrical shops were planned for rooms 1 and 2 with an office for the personnel officer in room 4 and the administrative officer in rooms 5 and 5a. It is possible but not documented that these spaces were in the central block. Locker rooms for doctors and male nurses occupied rooms 3 and 9, the fiscal account office, room 6, the material office, room 7, and the maintenance engineer, room 8. Room 10 was a relief room for male clerks, with 11 being retained by the Coast Guard for radio work and rooms 12, 13 and 21-23 as living quarters for single male officers and rooms 14-16 and 18-20 designated as family quarters for married male officers.<sup>21</sup> The original stairhalls were fitted with partition walls on the hall elevations and two small passages, H106 and H107 leading to west exit doors also had partition walls and doors installed on the hall elevations. This allowed the use of these four spaces as enclosed rooms.

In 1951, the immigrant building was again occupied by the Coast Guard and was renovated to house the Expulsion Section which was moved from its office at 70 Columbus Avenue.<sup>22</sup> The Coast Guard Special Inquiry Section occupied the

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<sup>21</sup> Ibid., 967.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid., 979, 980.

building in 1954. The June 3, 1954 Utilization of Building Space Report names twenty offices occupied by the Special Inquiry Section, including nine toilets to encompass 9,325 square feet of the immigrant building's interior.<sup>23</sup> The immigrant building was again untenanted after the November 1954 closing of Ellis Island.

For a period during 1970, the immigrant building was used by members of the National Economic Growth and Reconstruction Organization, Inc. (NEGRO) for housing facilities during a period of occupation of Ellis Island.<sup>24</sup> In 1975, preceeding and following the 1976 opening of Ellis Island by the National Park Service for visitation, five rooms, 101A, 101B, 101C, 101D and 122 of the immigrant building were utilized for staff offices and locker rooms.<sup>25</sup> In September and October of 1984 an inventory of all objects on Ellis Island was undertaken by the National Park Service. Today the immigrant building, as well as the recreation building, is being used for storage of these inventoried objects/artifacts.

Exhibits 10 and 11 depict the historical development and room use of the immigrant building.

A summary of the historic use of each building of Units 2, 3 and 4 has been depicted on a site plan, and can be found in Section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, sub-section A-1, Project Scope, of this report. See exhibit, 9 and 10 of that section.

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23 Ibid., 1081.

24 Ibid., 1185, 1186.

25 National Park Service, Ellis Island Study, (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, 1978), A-11.

## 2. Historic Room Finishes

The finishes of the interior spaces of the immigrant building vary according to categories of uses of the spaces. These categories consist of corridors or hallways, public spaces of the central eastern portion of the building, private spaces of the dormitory wings, minor/service spaces such as toilets, with the significant space of the sitting room being one of a kind.

The hallways are of two types: those which lead to building exits and those which lead to dormitories. The first type is the more highly finished with terrazzo floors of black, beige and white chips poured in 2'-6-1/2" x 2'-3-1/4" sections with brass dividing strips, bordered by a 13" darker gray terrazzo border and 6" cove base. The main entry hall and long north/south corridor are finished in this manner. In the main entry hall, H101, terrazzo stairs descend to the exit doors with terrazzo facing on the walls within the stairwell up to the level of the terrazzo base. Walls are plaster with a 63" painted wainscot which is now dark gray below a lighter warm gray field. Three pairs of plaster paneled pilasters are evenly spaced on the north and south walls; the most westerly continue across the ceiling to enclose the steel structural beam.<sup>26</sup> The original plaster on metal lathe suspended ceiling and plaster cornice has been covered with 36" x 18" acoustic panels. The original double, hollow metal, french doors with baked enamel finish exiting to covered way 7B have been overpainted with dark gray overpaint on the interior face. Two cast iron radiators are mounted within niches at the upper level of the terrazzo base. The niches were each originally faced with

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<sup>26</sup> Archival Drawing, Interior Half Elevations, Half Plans and Details, February 15, 1934, Park Service Number 43.946:8, Original Number 3-202.

a bronze grille, now removed, similar in design to those of the ferry house (exhibit 12). Doors are dark stained wood veneer and a few retain the 1934 signage of gilt lettering thinly edged with black paint (photo 16). Door surrounds are of dark stained wood and rest on terrazzo plinths. Two fluorescent light ceiling fixtures replace the original lighting, a "special" globe suspended from the ceiling by a 1'-6" chain, the image of which is presently unknown.<sup>27</sup> The finish of the north/south corridor, H102, is similar to that of the main entry.

The two halls H105 and H108 which exit to the western landfill at the rear of the building continue the terrazzo flooring of the primary hallways. These two passages have been separated from the main hall at their eastern ends by partitions and single-light doors overpainted with green, yellow and blue paint. The door of the south room, H105, has been sponge-painted in yellow and blue with a 6" dark gray painted base added during the 1939-1946 tenure of the Coast Guard (photo 17). Partitioning has relegated these two hallways to that of secondary exit vestibules. Walls originally finished with a putty-cream paint have been overpainted with gray. Plaster suspended ceilings have been overpaneled with acoustic panels. The two double french doors opening to the west grounds from H105 and H108, originally galvanized metal with baked enamel finish, have been overpainted.

The second hallway treatment, that of the two east/west wings, is simpler, with floors composed of central panels of rolled linoleum inset in concrete. The walls do not seem to have had a painted wainscot but do have a painted

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<sup>27</sup> Addendum No. 1 To the Specification Dated March 26, 1934, For Construction of New Building, etc., For the United Stated Immigration Station at Ellis Island, New York, (Denver Service Center, Ellis Island Architectural and Maintenance Records, 1898-1955), Inventory Number 170B, 156.

black or dark gray and occasional putty colored base. Walls have been overpainted, often of a two color scheme with east and west end walls being rose, and north and south side walls painted a soft blue-gray. Other wall paint colors are dark and light gray and light blue. Doors are commonly wood veneer, having upper metal rectangular louvered inserts (photo 18). Door surrounds are dark stained wood on wooden plinths. Ceilings are covered with acoustic paneling. Thirteen "special" globes were hung from the ceilings in the hallways of the immigrant building, none of these remain in place. Exit lights were also installed on the ceilings at three exterior hall doorways. These fixtures were 6" x 3-1/4" ruby glass globes with the word "EXIT" in two-inch letters etched in white on two sides so that it could be read in opposite directions.<sup>28</sup> A few ceiling fixtures with fluted glass shades suspended from metal chains hang in some dormitory wing hallways (photo 19). Similar fixtures are found in the Island 2 hospital complex buildings, where they were installed in 1923.

The public spaces of the eastern portion of the central block have plaster walls and suspended ceilings, the ceilings now covered by acoustic panels. The original finish of the office, room 122, differed from that of the remaining eastern interiors in base, plinth and flooring materials, flooring being linoleum with an 8" cement border, cement base and cement door plinths.<sup>29</sup> Original gilt lettering on the southern door opening to the main entrance hall spells out the word "OFFICE." The door leading to the original barber space, room 120, has been removed and temporary plywood installed. The 1935 linoleum has been covered by 9' x 4' sheets of a composite flooring, now overpainted with blue green paint.

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28 Ibid.

29 Archival Drawing, Miscellaneous, Interior Finish Schedule, Exterior Finish, Interior Door Schedule, February 15, 1934, Park Service Number 43.950:1, Original Number 7-1.

Walls originally a putty-cream color have been overpainted with rose-red paint. Fluorescent light fixtures have been installed over the added acoustic ceiling panels. One base and chain of the original five ceiling fixtures remains; the globe has been removed.

The remaining easterly rooms of the main section originally had 6" x 6" light buff mastic tile flooring, mastic base and plinths.<sup>30</sup> This flooring has been covered by a 5" asphalt tile and asphalt base in the barber's room, room 120, and by brown-tan composite sheet board in the vocational room, room 101. Plaster walls, originally a putty-cream color, have been overpainted with layers of tan-gold, turquoise and, most recently, a final gray overpaint. One possible original ceiling fixture, an opaque white glass globe suspended from a 2'-6" chain and base, remains in room 120 (photo 20). The vocational room has been divided into four smaller rooms by wood and glass paneled partition walls (photo 21). These partition walls originally had a yellow-brown varnished surface which has been overpainted, the final layer being pale gray with a lower 6" dark gray painted base.

The private spaces of the dormitory wings were originally finished with putty-cream painted plaster walls and suspended light putty-cream painted plaster ceilings. Floors were linoleum with an outer 8" cement border, a cement base and cement door plinth.<sup>31</sup> Door surrounds were dark stained wood, and doors, dark stained veneer. Some screen doors were later installed for ventilation purposes (photo 22). Fixtures with fluted glass shades suspended from metal chains remain in the bathrooms and are probably not original. Original fixtures

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30 Ibid.

31 Ibid.

were specified as "squat shaped enclosing globes". These fixtures hung in all dormitory rooms and bathrooms with locker rooms having glass reflectors.<sup>32</sup> All original fixtures have been removed with only the fluorescent fixtures added by the Coast Guard remaining. Walls have been overpainted by several paint layers and a number of colors, tan-gold being the typical overpaint color. Other colors include blue-green, dark and light shades of gray as well as a bright green in room 118. Most original linoleum flooring remains with some removal or replacement with asphalt tile. Locker areas were provided with shelving and clothing rods, and were finished similarly to the dormitory rooms (photo 23).

Bathrooms were typically finished with 6" x 6" light, buff, tile flooring and 6'-0" high wainscots laid with continuous cream-colored joints (photo 24). Upper walls and ceiling were of cream-putty painted plaster. Plaster wall surfaces have since been overpainted several paint layers and occasionally finished with Sanitex wall covering. Doors were dark, stained veneer with wood door surrounds. Steel sash windows were inset into the tile wainscot and plastered upper wall. The men's and women's toilets, rooms 110 and 112, differed slightly from dormitory bathrooms in that they were finished with a buff colored wainscot tile which continued over the door as a surround, and with 6'-0" high light-buff structural glass toilet stall partitions in a color which blended with the wainscot. The original "squat shaped enclosing globes" have been replaced in the men's and women's toilets by fluorescent fixtures.<sup>33</sup> The foyers leading to the men's and women's toilets were treated in the same manner as the north/south corridor, with terrazzo flooring and plaster walls and ceiling.

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<sup>32</sup> Ibid., 155, 156.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

The sitting room was finished- to provide facilities which were pleasant and cheerful in character (photo 25). The room had wood flooring and a pine base. Walls were faced with vertical, random-width, varnished, knotty pine paneling ranging in size from 4-3/4" to 10-3/4" boards, each having molded edges and separated by a 1-1/8" spacing board. A decorative, 3/8", scalloped, pine cutout was glued and nailed to the pine paneling at its juncture with the ceiling (see exhibit 12, photo 26). Four 1'-10" paneled pilasters are evenly spaced on the east and west walls terminating in four east/west pine, paneled, 12" deep ceiling beams at the position of the steel structural beams. Four rows of 10" x 6" deep solid pine beams run north to south intersecting the cross paneled beams at one half their depth. The plaster ceiling, now covered by 36" x 18" acoustic panels was originally finished with a sand finish between the beams. Four knotty pine bookcases having four adjustable shelves and a cut out pine cornice were set at right angles to the most northerly and southerly pairs of pilasters. These bookcases have since been removed. Two fireplaces faced with brick similar to that used on the building's exterior and with brick hearths laid in a herringbone pattern occupy the central position of each of the east and west walls (see exhibit 12). Each has a 6" pine mantle beneath a plywood panel bordered with a pine molding. A 3" pine molding dresses the fireplace opening.

One pewter, single light, wall sconce was placed on either side of each fireplace.<sup>34</sup> Six pewter double-light wall sconces were evenly spaced on each of the west and east walls. All original pewter sconces have been removed with those on either side of the fireplace replaced by white

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<sup>34</sup> Archival Drawing, Interior Details & Sections, October 17, 1935, Park Service Number 43.946:8, Original Number 4-101A.

ceramic sconces without shades. These are of the same type installed in the hospital buildings in 1934. Fluorescent fixtures have been installed over the acoustic tile. Five twenty-four-light steel frame windows each having three pairs of six-light casements furnish the room with ample light and air, and open to the west. Three pairs of double, varnished, wood doors with twelve lights over a single lower panel and a bronze flush doorsill exit to the building's north/south hall (see photo 26). The south half of the central double door has been altered to a Dutch-door type with the lower section having a broad counter type top.

#### iv. Existing Conditions

In December 1985 an "Existing Condition Survey" of the interior spaces of the immigrant building was conducted to evaluate existing conditions. The survey consisted of a room-by-room analysis of all visually accessible finishes, decorative trim, doors, lighting, plumbing, heating and ventilation equipment. Forms were completed for each space (exhibits 13 and 14 are sample forms). The surface materials and fixtures in each space are described on these forms and assessed for their existing condition and approximate date. A summary condition and date was tabulated based on this information. Photographs of each room supplement the written description.

The condition of each space was evaluated according to criteria that were specifically developed for the buildings on Ellis Island. A range of conditions was defined for each material in the building following careful field inspection. The condition of a finish was evaluated relative to other similar finishes in this building using the standard terms "good", "fair", "poor", and "destroyed". Since the Ellis Island buildings have experienced extensive deterioration, no surfaces of fixtures were considered to be in "excellent" condition (exhibit 15 represents an example of the definitions that were

used for a particular finish). The results of the condition survey for the immigrant building have been plotted on graphically-coded floor plans which illustrate the relative condition of each space (exhibit 16). The complete survey with a full discussion of methodology and criteria is included in section III, appendix A.

Deterioration is generally confined to painted finish with some loss of plaster due to water penetration in the wing corner dormitory rooms. There is some loss of original composite flooring, and water staining and loss of 1940's acoustic ceiling panels due to replacement or removal of miscellaneous items such as lighting fixtures.

The poured floors of terrazzo and concrete are in good condition with the wood flooring of the sitting room exhibiting some warping and staining and loss of surface finish. Toilet area tile floors are in good condition. Composite flooring such as linoleum inserts in poured concrete floors are brittle and cracking, while mastic tile floors are destroyed, removed or oversurfaced.

Conditions of base materials are similar to the conditions of like materials utilized for flooring with terrazzo, cement and tile in good condition; wood suffering some finish loss; and asphalt in poor condition with severe loss.

Plaster walls exhibit greatest deterioration in loss of painted finishes, with some plaster loss and exposure of structural tile due to water penetration in the north and south wing. Random plaster loss due to abrasion occurs on lower wall surfaces. The knotty pine paneling of the sitting room is in good condition.

All original suspended plaster ceilings have been covered by acoustic panels, therefore, their conditions

cannot be accurately assessed. There are some areas of loss of acoustic panels and damage to underlying plaster finishes due to water penetration (photo 27).

Wood veneer interior doors are in fair condition with some surface staining of lower areas due to water absorption, random loss of metal louvers and some loss of entire door due to removal (photo 28).

Most original lighting has been removed/replaced with some loss of glass parts of remaining fixtures.

Heating and plumbing fixtures are generally intact with some removal of random plumbing fixtures. The lack of shower faucets, some faucets being capped, and lack of evidence of shower rods would indicate that some showers were never utilized as designed (photo 29).

Decorative items such as the bronze grilles which enclosed the radiator niches of the east entrance hall have been removed. Some miscellaneous items such as toilet paper holders, paper towel dispensers, bathroom mirrors with wood and metal frames, remnants of green cloth window shades, and red painted wood fire extinguisher mounts remain in place (photo 30).

#### d. Architectural Significance

The "Existing Condition Survey" (appendix A) also evaluated the rooms of the immigrant building for architectural significance. A range of significance was developed for existing architectural spaces in each structure. The ranking of spaces for architectural significance is relative to the specific architectural context of each building. Certain factors were considered in evaluating the spaces:

- Volume, size, monumentality, proportions
- Quality of materials
- Overall design
- Uniqueness of the design, rare features

The classification of "most architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which have the greatest architectural character in the building. Such spaces generally exhibit monumental proportions and their design, materials, and workmanship are of a high quality. They are often unique volumes with significant interior finishes. Room 111, formerly the sitting room, was determined to be of "most" significance for the building. This space is distinguished by its large volume, interior finish with wood paneling, fireplaces and beamed ceiling (photo 31).

The classification of "some architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which have a moderate amount of architectural character. Volume, size, monumentality, and proportions may distinguish them from the more common and generally smaller spaces in the building. Careful attention was given to the use of materials and the execution of details. For example, hallway H101 features terrazzo floors, bronze radiator grilles and painted wainscot (photo 32).

The classification of "minor architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which exhibit few architectural pretensions. Materials and workmanship are standard. Volume and proportions are relatively undistinguished.

The classification "negligible architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which have no architectural character. They are often very small and of standard materials and design.

The findings of architectural significance for the immigrant building have also been plotted on graphically-coded floor plans (exhibit 17) and of standard materials and design.

e. Structural System<sup>35</sup>

i. Description and Existing Conditions

The immigrant building is one-story with no basement. Its exterior brick walls are bearing. The roof and floor structures are one-way concrete joist construction and concrete beams. The foundations are on piles.

Only one crack was found in the exterior walls. This was vertical and located in the east wall of the north portion of the central block (photo 33).

The underside of the roof slab was visible only at certain locations where loss of ceiling allowed access. One crack, with signs of leakage, was found in the northeast corner of the main wing. An opening cut in the slab between joists (probably for access) was found in the southeast wing and the northeast wing. In the northwest corner of the main room, there were signs of leakage, and a joist bar over the west bearing wall was badly rusted and exposed. Various ceiling areas exhibited signs of roof leakage.

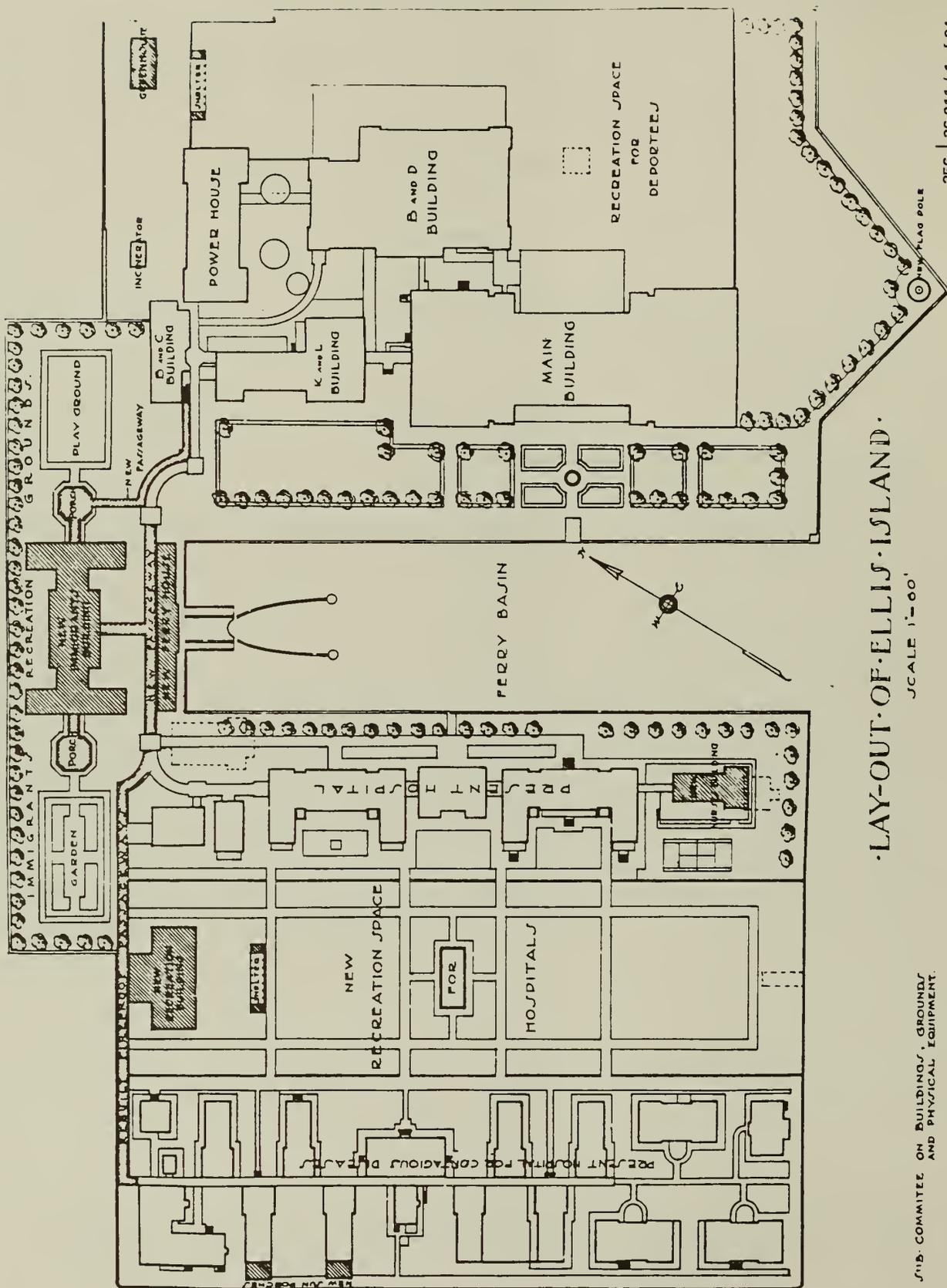
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<sup>35</sup> Based on Robert Silman Associates, P.C. "Ellis Island, Historic Structures Report; Structural Systems," May 1986: Immigrant Building.

## ii. Recommendations

All structural cracks seem to have been caused by thermal movement. The roof leaks were probably the result of cracks in the roof structure now concealed by the hung ceiling. In general, such cracks are structurally not a problem. However, when upgrading of the building is undertaken, further investigation in the leakage areas should be made. Since the corrosion of the reinforcing bar occurred in a joist completely supported on the bearing wall, no emergency repair appears necessary.

There were no deficiencies found requiring any repair of the structure.



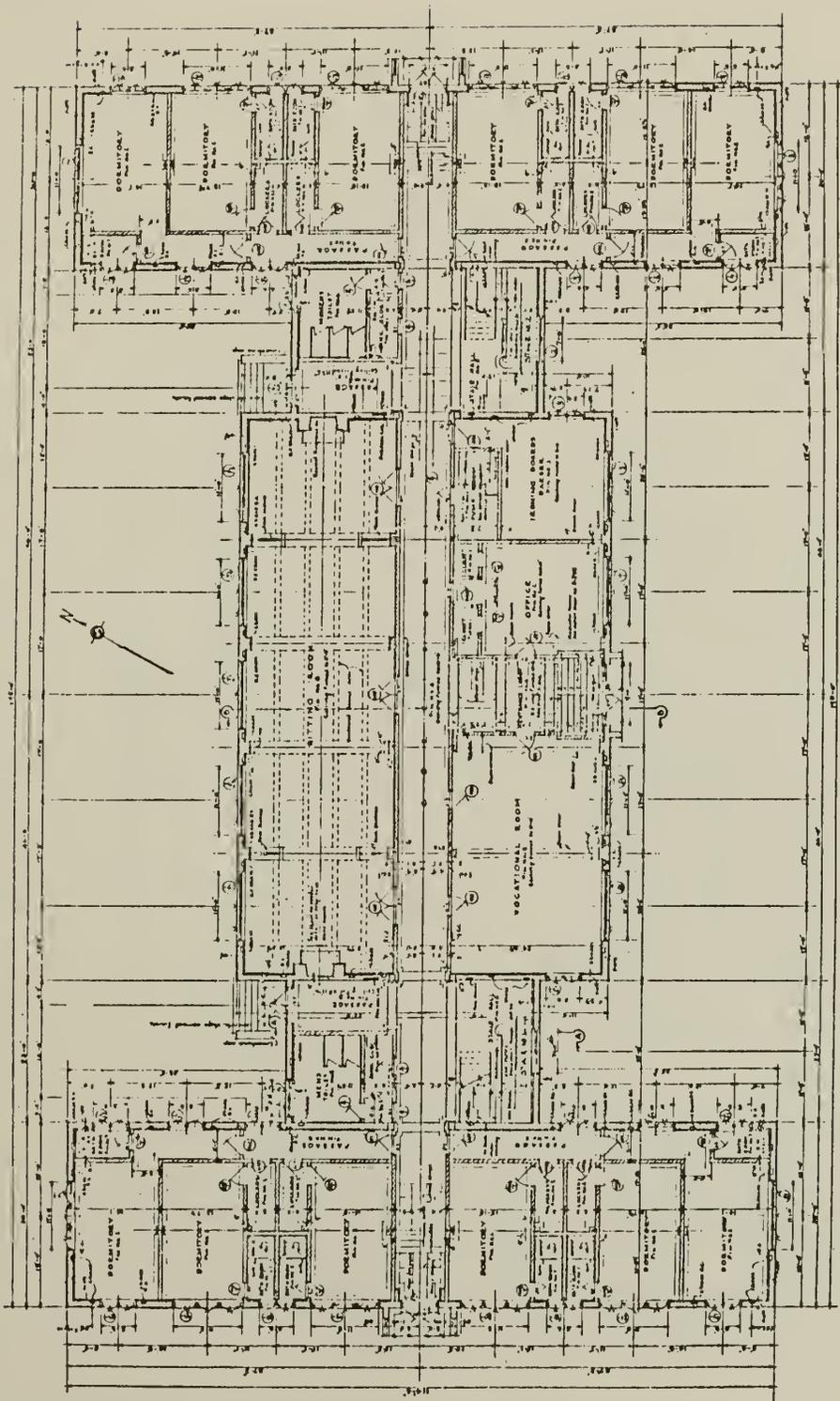
LAY-OUT OF ELLIS ISLAND

SCALE 1"=60'

SUB. COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND PHYSICAL EQUIPMENT.

Layout of Ellis Island. Prepared by Ellis Island Committee in a 1934 report. From Harlan Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 269.

IMMIGRANT BUILDING  
ELIZABETH ISLAND, N.Y.  
3-1



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

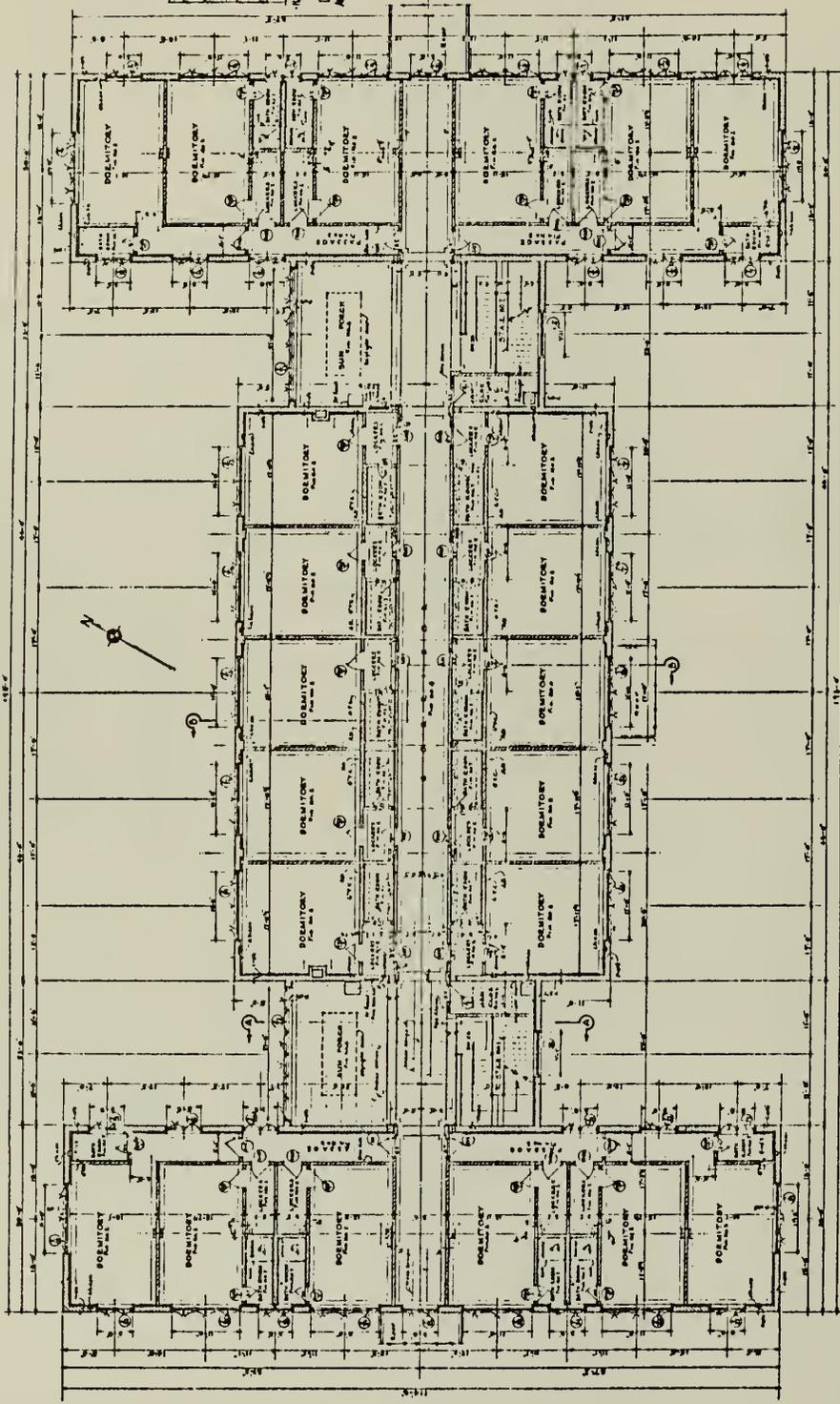
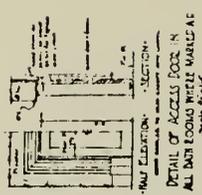
PROBATION DIVISION  
NEW YORK STATE  
BUREAU OF PROBATION  
ALBANY, N.Y.  
LARRY A. BRUCE

Proposed first floor plan, immigrant building, 2/15/34.

NPS Dwg. No. 356 43,946 / 1

DSC JUL 88

IMMIGRANT BUILDING  
U.S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE  
ELLIS ISLAND, N.Y.  
... 3-2



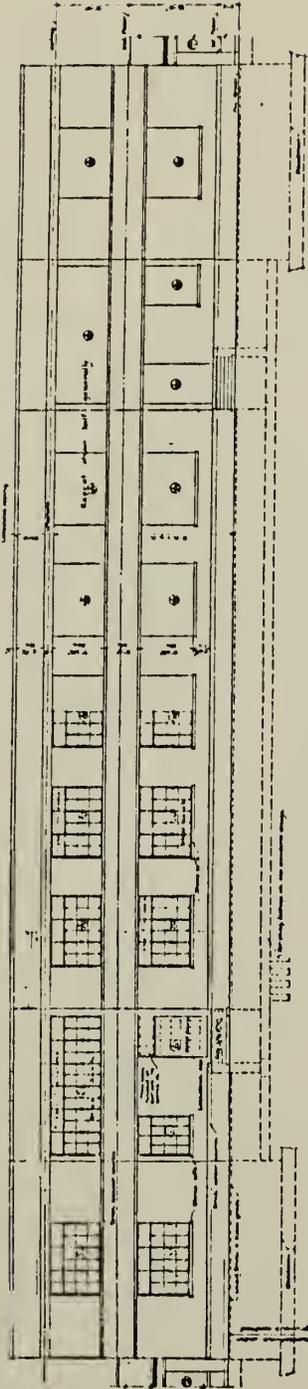
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

IMMIGRANT BUILDING  
U.S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE  
ELLIS ISLAND, N.Y.  
... 3-2

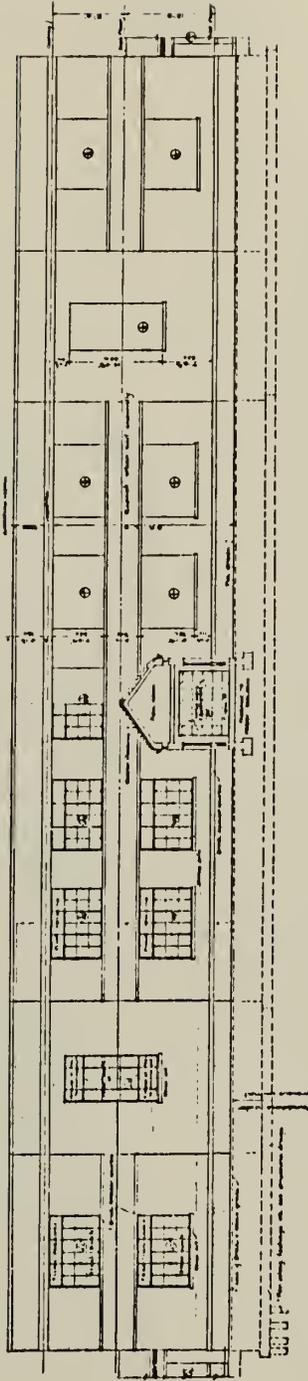
Proposed second floor plan, immigrant building, 2/15/34.

NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 43,946 / 2  
DSC | JUL 88

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
ENGINEERING CENTER  
FORT BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS  
3-100



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

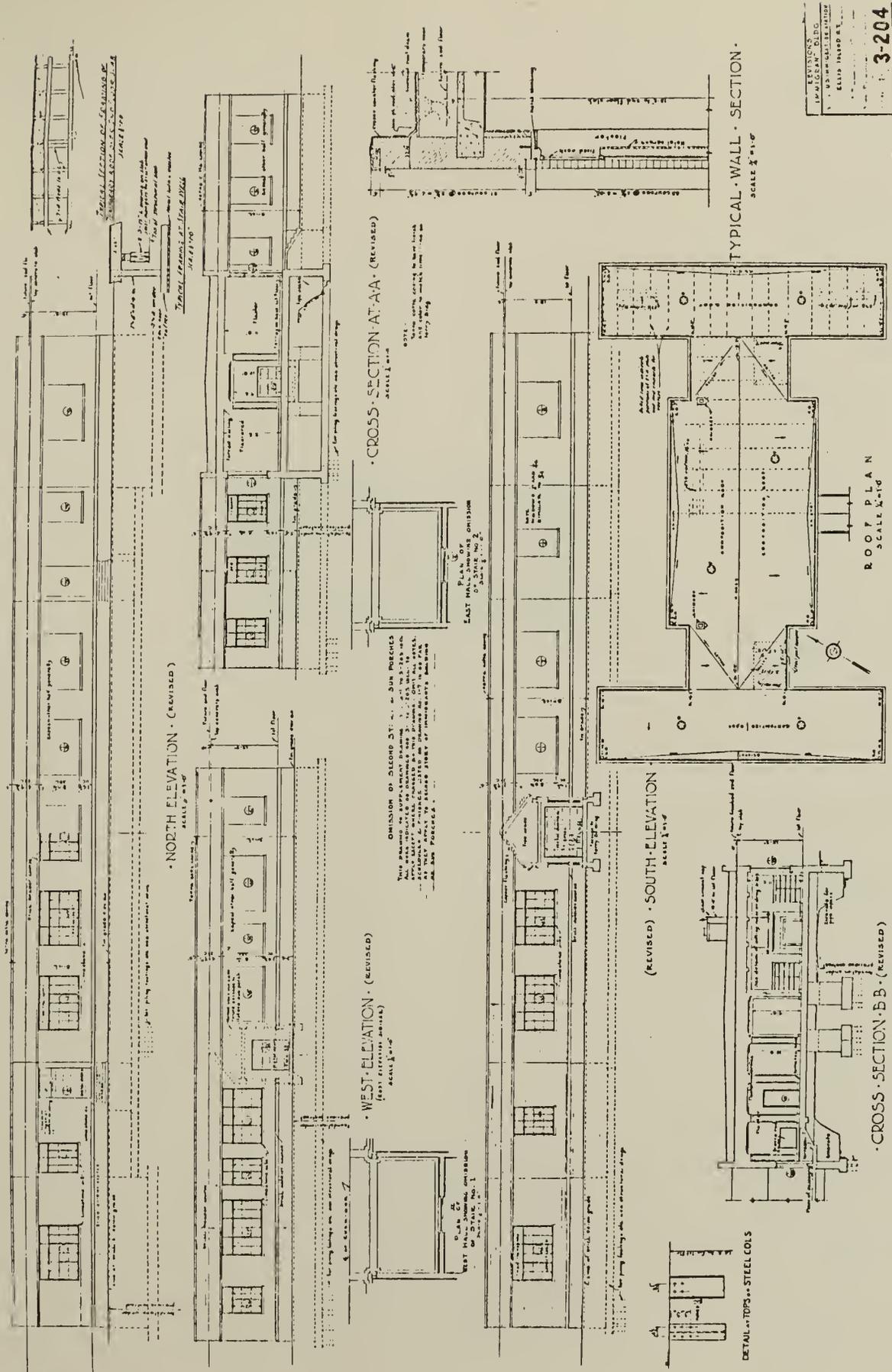
ARCHITECTURE DIVISION  
PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION  
ENGINEERING CENTER  
FORT BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS  
LOUIS H. BURTON  
DESIGNED BY  
DRAWN BY  
CHECKED BY

Proposed elevations, immigrant building, 2/15/34.

NPS Dwg. No. 356 43,946 / 4

DSC JUL 88





REVISIONS  
 IN ALICAN - DLDG  
 ELLIS INSURANCE  
 3-204

Revised elevations, sections, roof plan and details, immigrant building, 8/34.

NPS Dwg. No. 355 | 43,946 / 10  
 DSC JUL 88







Exhibit 8

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DENVER SERVICE CENTER

ARCHITECTS

BEYER BLINDER BELLE / NOTTER FINEGOLD & ALEXANDER

41 EAST 11 STREET  
NEW YORK, NY 10003  
(212) 777-7800

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

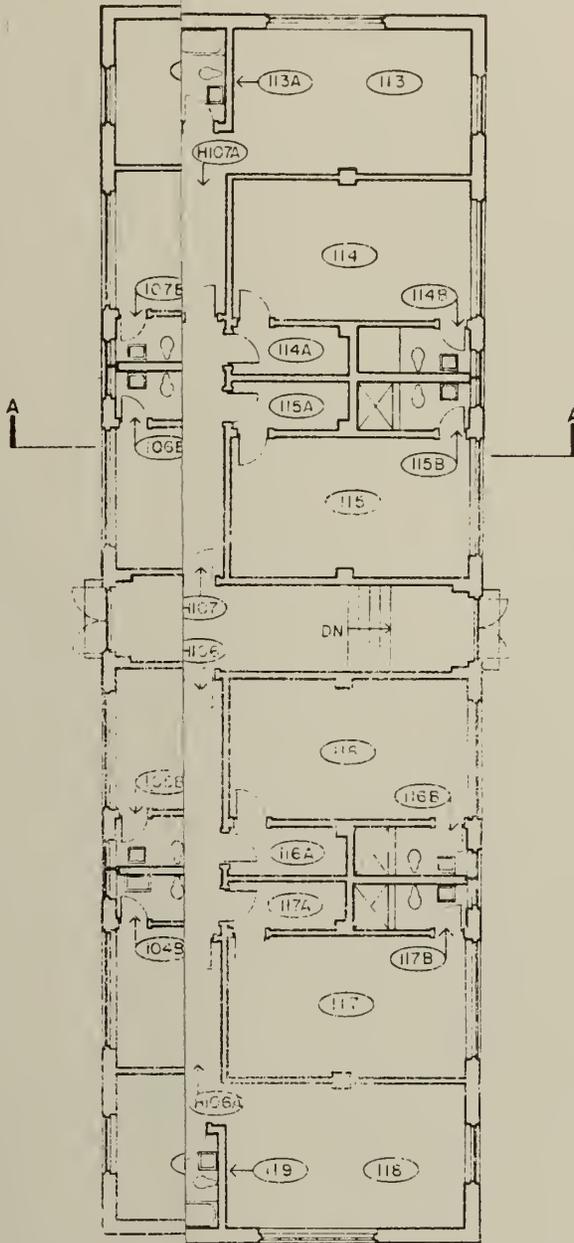
ROBERT SILMAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.

MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

BYSKA & HENNESSY INC.

**SURVEY OF STRUCTURES  
UNIT 4**

ELLIS ISLAND  
STATUE OF LIBERTY  
NATIONAL MONUMENT  
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY











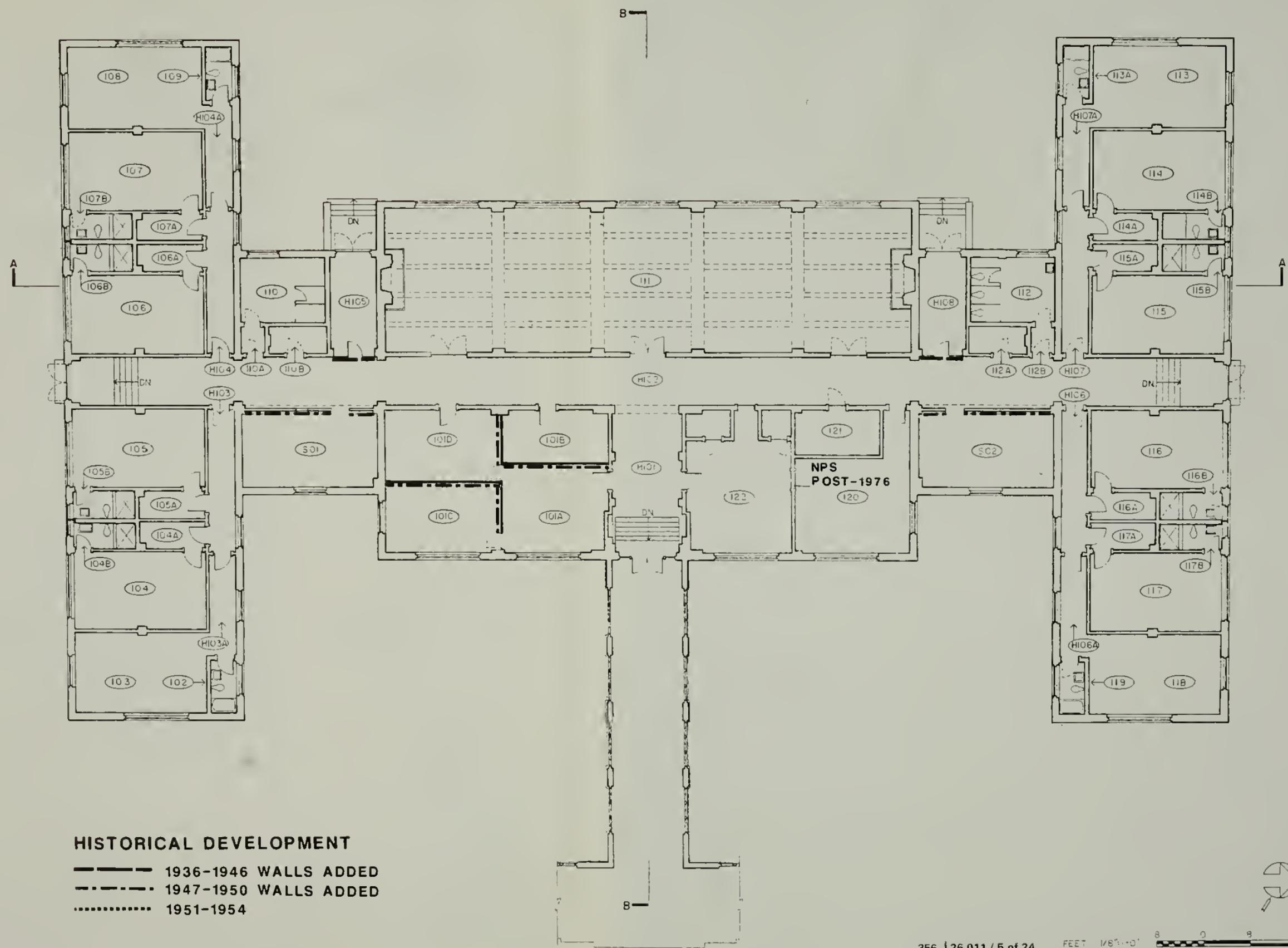
ARCHITECTS  
SEYER BLUNDER SELLE / NOTTER FINEGOLD & ALEXANDER  
41 EAST 11 STREET  
NEW YORK, NY 10003  
(212) 777-7800

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS  
ROBERT SILMAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.

MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS  
SYSKA & HENNESSY INC.

**SURVEY OF STRUCTURES  
UNIT 4**

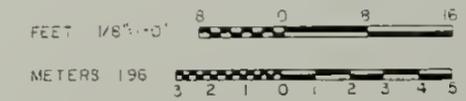
ELLIS ISLAND  
STATUE OF LIBERTY  
NATIONAL MONUMENT  
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY



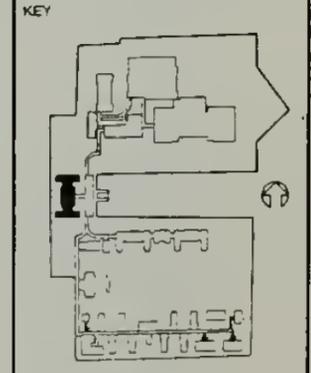
**HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT**

- 1936-1946 WALLS ADDED
- - - 1947-1950 WALLS ADDED
- ..... 1951-1954

356 | 26,011 / 5 of 24  
DSC | JUL 88



REVISIONS		DATE
DESIGNED:		
DRAWN:		
SEAL:	SARVER	TECH REVIEW:



TITLE OF SHEET IMMIGRANT BLDG. FLOOR PLAN	
SUB SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.
PKG. NO.	SHEET NO.
	OF

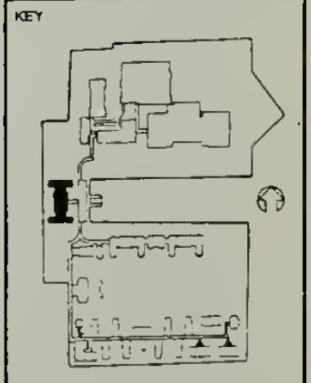


ARCHITECTS  
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NEW YORK, NY 10003  
(212) 777-7800  
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS  
ROBERT SILMAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.  
MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS  
SYSKA & HENNESSY INC.

# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 4

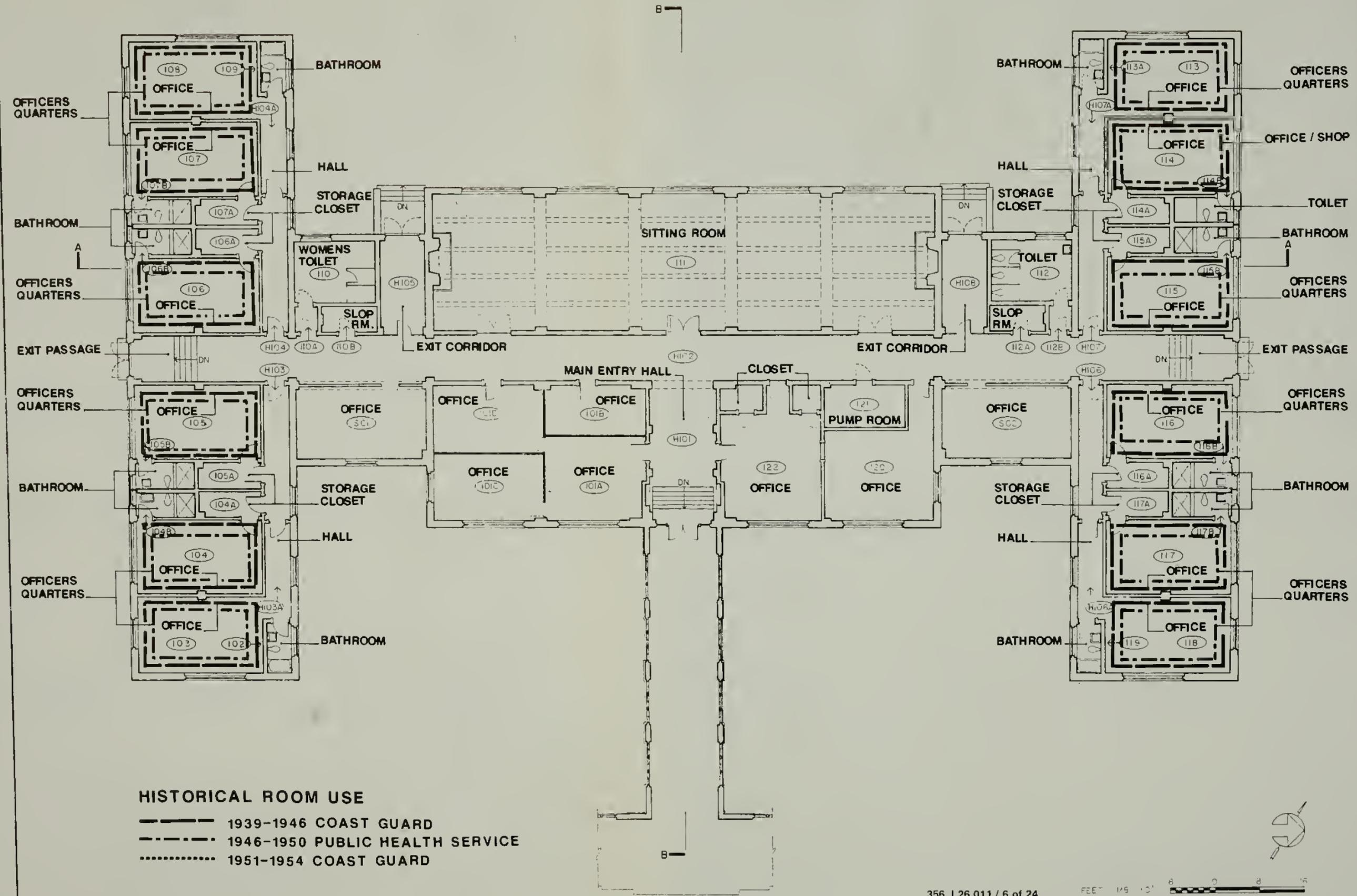
ELLIS ISLAND  
STATUE OF LIBERTY  
NATIONAL MONUMENT  
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS
DESIGNED		
DRAWN		



TITLE OF SHEET  
IMMIGRANT BLDG.  
FLOOR PLAN

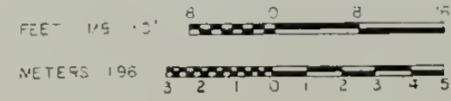
SUB SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.
PKG. NO.	SHEET NO.
	OF

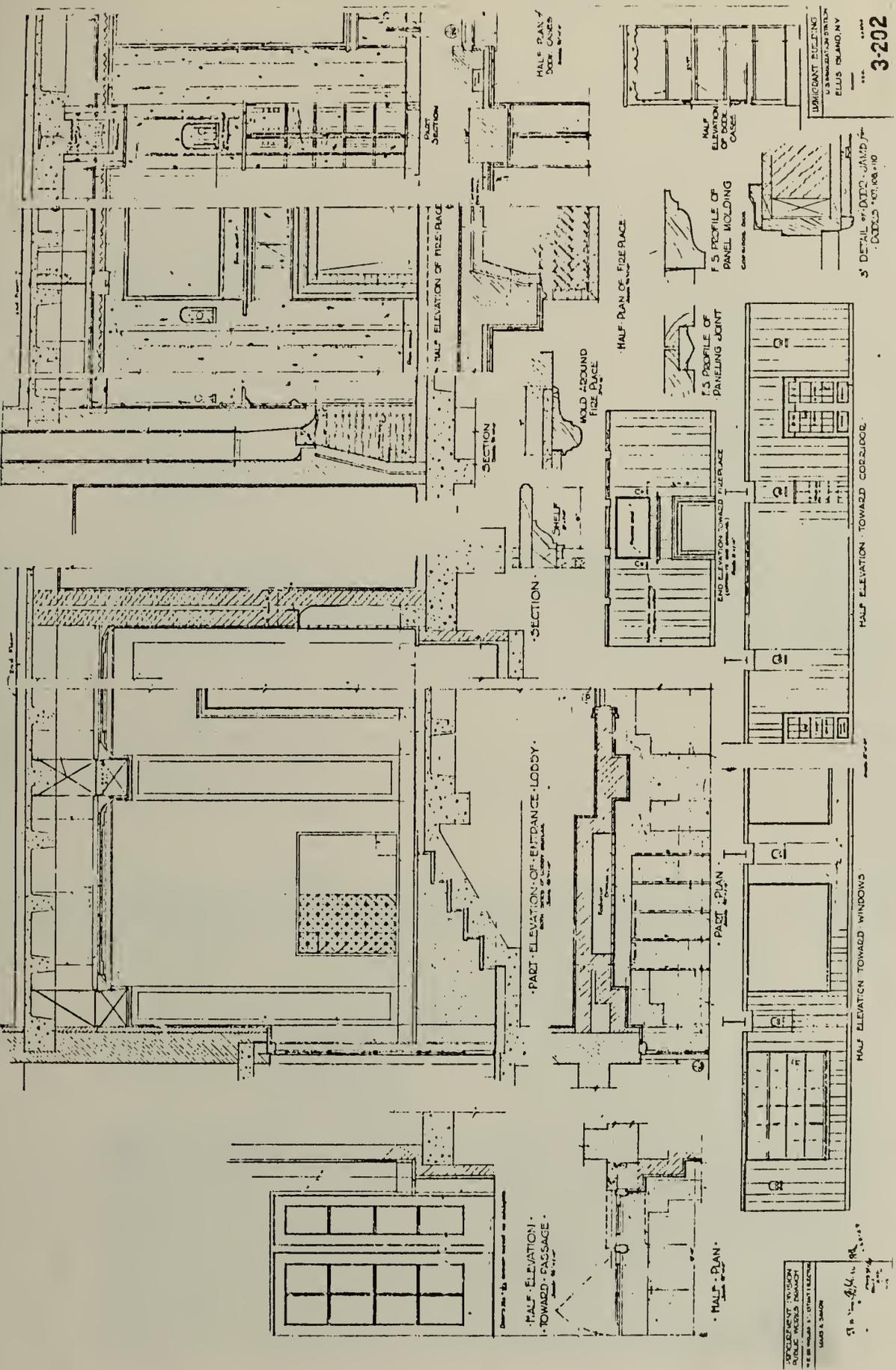


**HISTORICAL ROOM USE**

- 1939-1946 COAST GUARD
- - - - - 1946-1950 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
- ..... 1951-1954 COAST GUARD

356 | 26,011 / 6 of 24  
DSC | JUL 88





UNION-CANT BUILDING  
 U.S. IMMIGRATION STATION  
 ELLIS ISLAND, N.Y.  
 3-202

Interior elevations and details, immigrant building, 2/15/34.

NPS Dwg. No. 356 43,946 / 8

DSC JUL 88

ROOM NO: 104B

LAST KNOWN USE: Bathroom

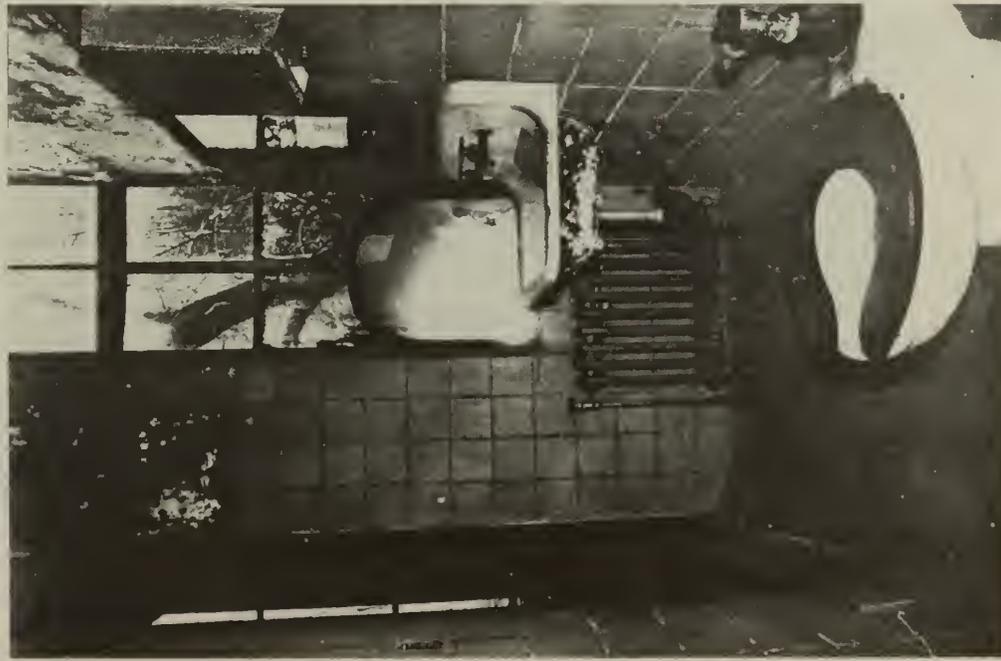
SQUARE FEET: 43

CEILING HEIGHT:

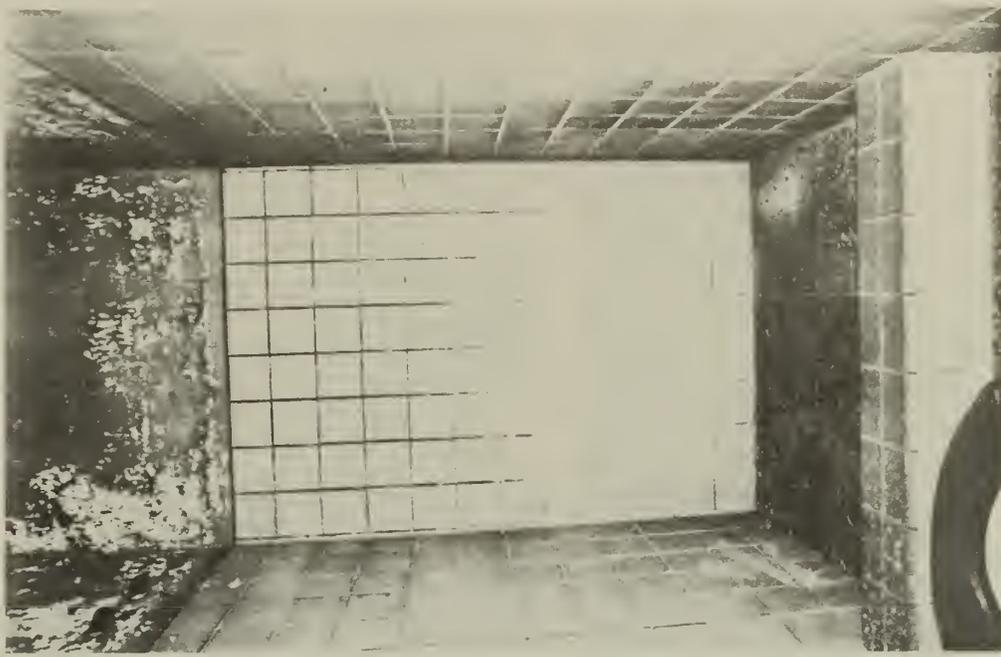
DATE: 2 Jan. 1986

	FINISHES:	CONDITION:	DATE:	NOTES:	
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<b>BASE:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tile/Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> Resilient <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question		
<b>WALLS:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Plaster <input type="checkbox"/> Partitions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tile Wainscot <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question		
<b>CEILING:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plaster <input type="checkbox"/> Acoustic panels <input type="checkbox"/> Cove <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question		
<b>DOORS/ OPENINGS:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wood/Glass Panelled <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Veneer <input type="checkbox"/> Galvanized Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question		
<b>LIGHTING:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Incandescent/Type A <input type="checkbox"/> Incandescent/Type B <input type="checkbox"/> CML/Scource <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Intact	Destroyed Destroyed Destroyed Destroyed Destroyed Destroyed Destroyed Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	Standard Immigrant Building Bathroom Light fixture w/ fluted glass shade.
<b>HEATING/ VENTILATION PLUMBING:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Radiators <input type="checkbox"/> Vents/Fans <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sink/Toilet/Urinal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Shower	<input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Intact	Destroyed Destroyed Destroyed Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	1 toilet. 1 Slop sink: wall mounted. 1 Shower: plumbing destroyed.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS:</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	2 mirrors w/ wood frames. 1 rusted paper towel dispenser.	
<b>SUMMARY:</b>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	<b>ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b> Most <input type="checkbox"/> Some <input type="checkbox"/> Minor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Negligible <input type="checkbox"/>	

PHOTOGRAPHS: ① View South



② View North



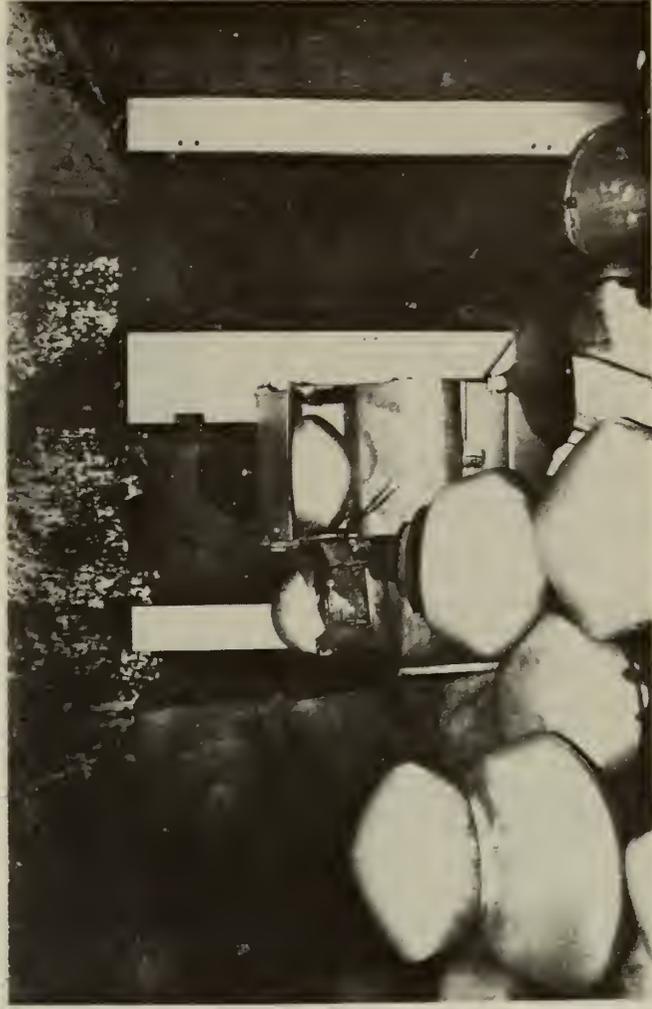
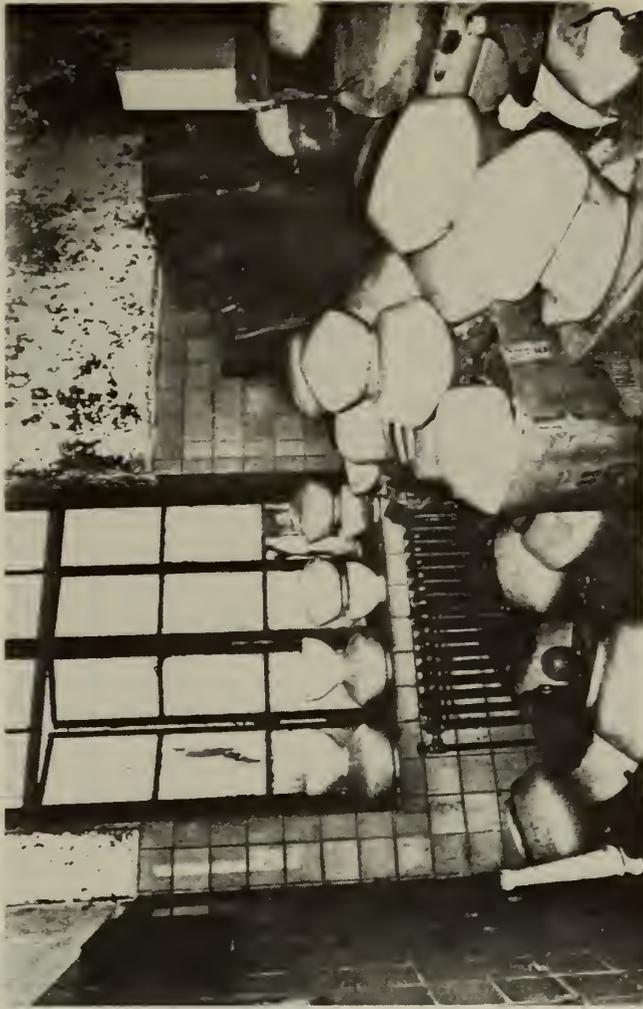
ELLIS ISLAND EXISTING CONDITION SURVEY Immigrant Building page: 468

ROOM NO: 110 110A LAST KNOWN USE: <sup>women's</sup> toilet / vestibule SQUARE FEET: 177 CEILING HEIGHT: DATE: 16 Dec. 1985

	FINISHES:	CONDITION:	DATE:	NOTES:
FLOOR:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tile/Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> Resilient <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	Vestibule floor = poured stone, as hallway, 110 = tile.
BASE:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tile/Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> Resilient <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	Vestibule = poured stone, 110 = tile.
WALLS:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plaster <input type="checkbox"/> Partitions <input type="checkbox"/> Tile Mainscot <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	
CEILING:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plaster <input type="checkbox"/> Acoustic panels <input type="checkbox"/> Cove <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	
DOORS/ OPENINGS:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wood/Glass Panelled <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Veneer <input type="checkbox"/> Galvanized Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	Vestibule door - plain veneer, no louvre. Door to 110 standard, louvre missing.
LIGHTING:	<input type="checkbox"/> Incandescent/Type A <input type="checkbox"/> Incandescent/Type B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (M)/Sconce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>fluorescent</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	
HEATING/ VENTILATION PLUMBING:	<input type="checkbox"/> Radiators <input type="checkbox"/> Vents/Fans <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sink/Toilet/Urinal <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	Sinks removed. Toilets may be missing - obscured by storage of artifacts.
MISCELLANEOUS:		<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	2 mirrors. 1 rusted paper towel dispenser. Structural glass toilet stalls (white).
SUMMARY:		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	<b>ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Most <input type="checkbox"/> Some <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor <input type="checkbox"/> Negligible

PHOTOGRAPHS: ① 110A, view West ② 110, view West ③ 110, view North

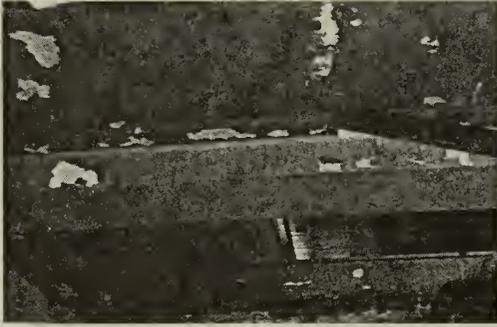
ROOM NO. 110/110A



# WALLS & CEILINGS Plaster

GOOD

70-100% intact.  
Minor surface spalling, cracking and peeling of paint.



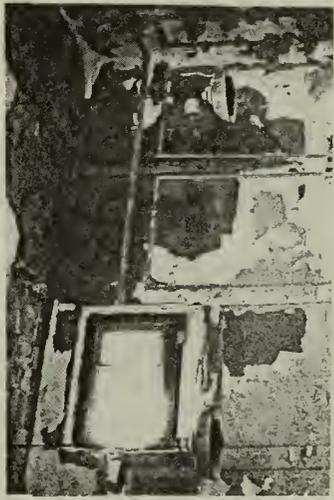
FAIR

50-70% intact.  
Substantial surface spalling, cracking and peeling of paint. Unit masonry and/or basecoat exposed in certain areas.



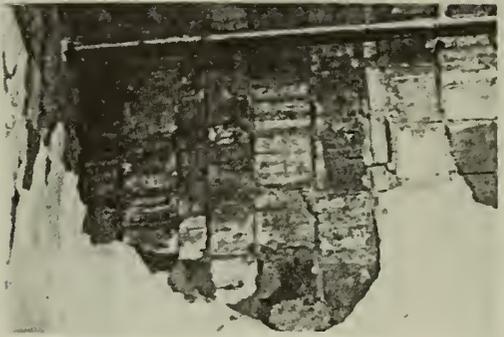
POOR

20-50% intact.  
Majority of plaster is severely cracked with buckling and spalling. Exposure of significant areas of base surface.



DESTROYED

0-20% intact.  
Material is completely missing or is destroyed beyond practical retrieval.





ARCHITECTS

BEYER BLINDER BELLE / NOTTER FINEGOLD & ALEXANDER

41 EAST 11 STREET  
NEW YORK, NY 10003  
(212) 777-7800

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

ROBERT SILMAN ASSOCIATES, P.A.

MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

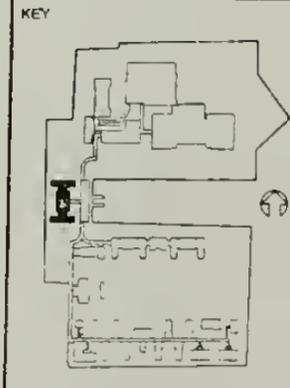
BYSKA & HENNESSY INC.

**SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 4**

ELLIS ISLAND  
STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT  
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

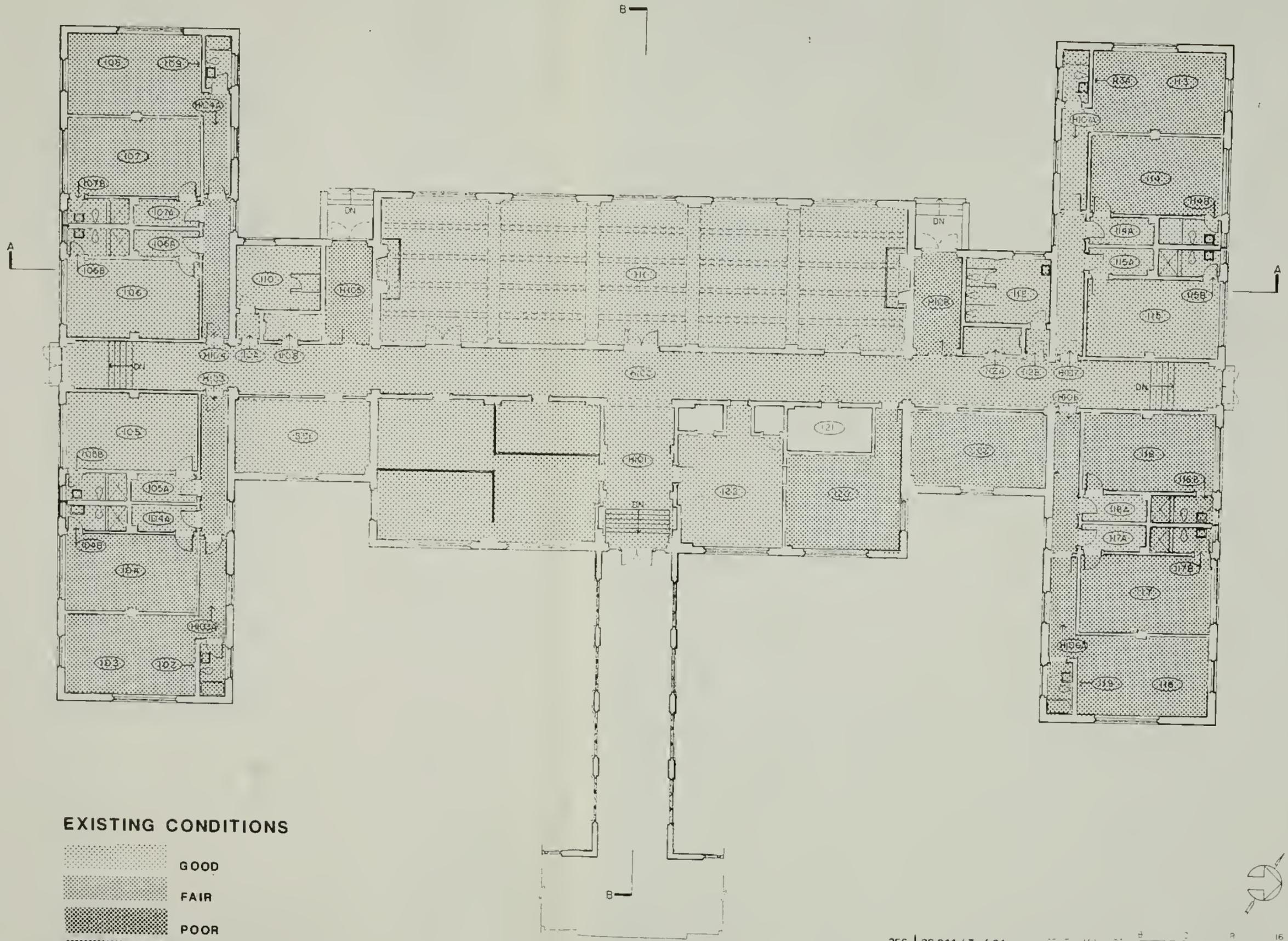
DATE	REVISIONS	BY	CHKD BY

DESIGNED	DATE
DRAWN	TECHNICAL
SEEN / SURVEY	



TITLE OF SHEET  
IMMIGRANT BLDG.  
FLOOR PLAN

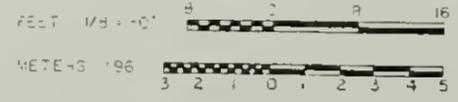
SUB SHEET NO	DRAWING NO
PKG. NO.	SHEET NO.
	OF



**EXISTING CONDITIONS**

- GOOD
- FAIR
- POOR
- DESTROYED

356 | 26,011 / 7 of 24  
DSC | JUL 88





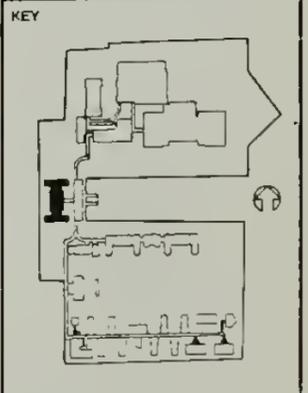
ARCHITECTS  
BEYER BLINDER BELLE /  
NOTTER FINEGOLD & ALEXANDER  
41 EAST 11 STREET  
NEW YORK, NY 10003  
(212) 777-7800  
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS  
ROBERT SILMAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.  
MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS  
SYSKA & HENNEBLY INC.

**SURVEY OF STRUCTURES  
UNIT 4**

ELLIS ISLAND  
STATUE OF LIBERTY  
NATIONAL MONUMENT  
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

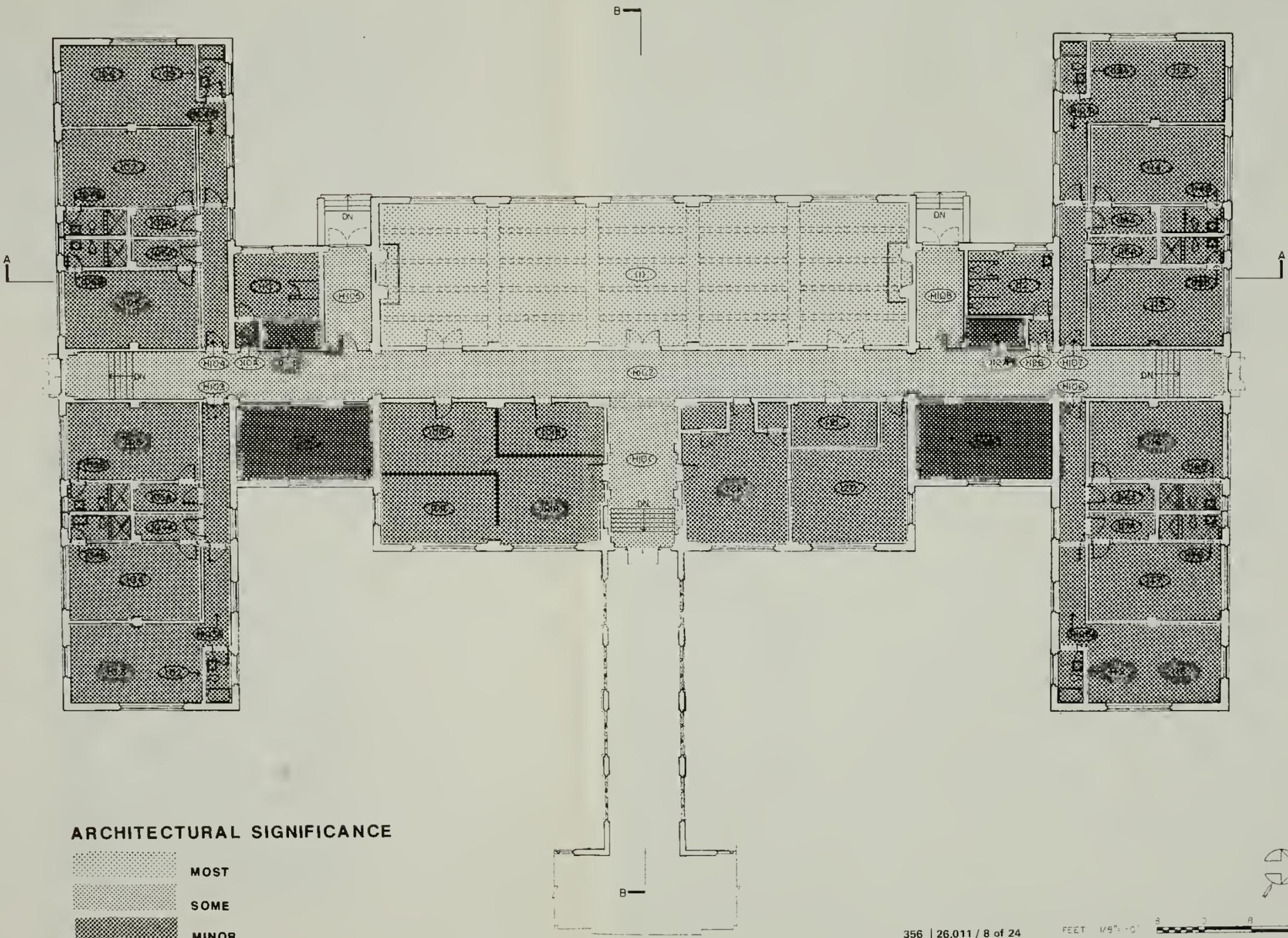
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mk	sh	REVISIONS	date
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TITLE OF SHEET  
**IMMIGRANT BLDG.  
FLOOR PLAN**

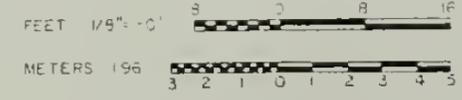
SUB SHEET NO	DRAWING NO
PKG. NO.	SHEET NO.
	OF



**ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

-  MOST
-  SOME
-  MINOR
-  NEGLIGIBLE

356 | 26,011 / 8 of 24  
DSC | JUL 88





1. East facade, north of covered way 7B.



2. West facade, north wing.



3. Terra cotta roof coping with copper flashing.



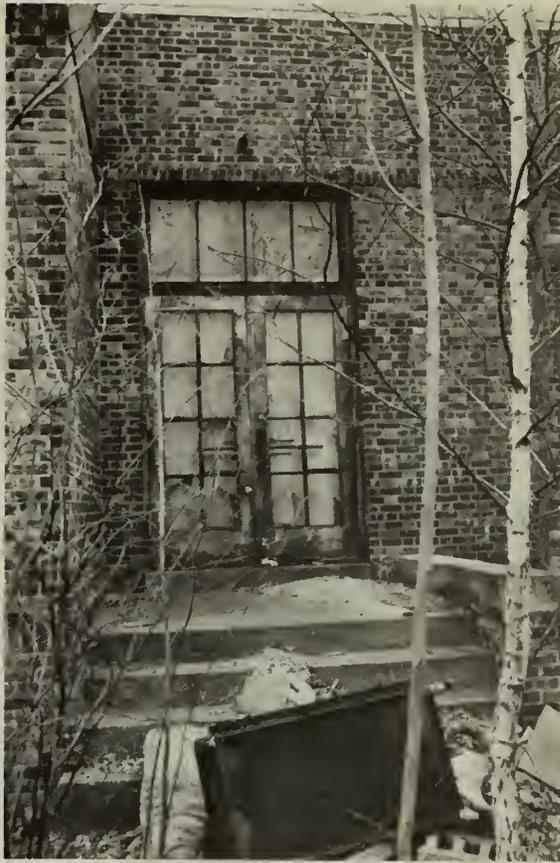
4. Triple window, east facade.



5. Double window, east facade.



6. Door to immigrant building from covered way.



7. South door, west facade.



8. Roof, southern half.



9. Roof, northern half.



10. Efflorescence, north facade.



11. Broken window, north facade.



12. Wood doors, north facade.



13. Metal grille, east facade.



14. Wood grille, east facade.



15. Windows with bars, south facade.



16. Stenciling, door to room 101A.



17. Door to H106.



18. Typical dormitory door.



19. Typical chain-hung light fixture.



20. Original light fixture.



21. Partition wall, room 101D.



22. Screen door, H104.



23. Typical locker room.



24. Typical bathroom.



25. Room 111, view south.



26. Wood paneling and double doors, room 111.



27. Water-damaged acoustical ceiling panels, H106.



28. Door with missing metal louver.



29. Typical shower stall.



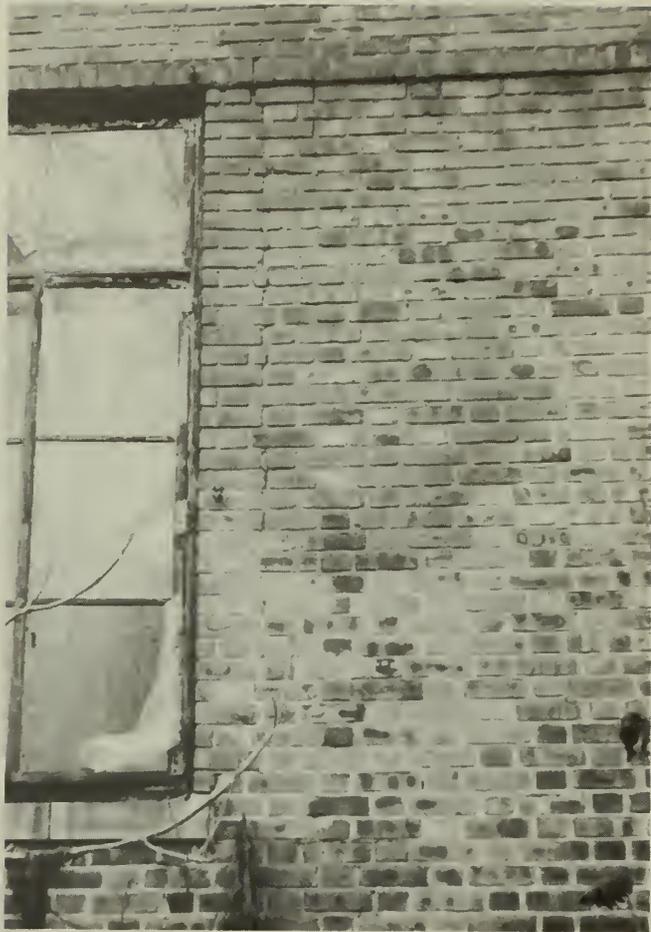
30. Extant bathroom mirror and paper towel dispenser.



31. Room 111, view south.

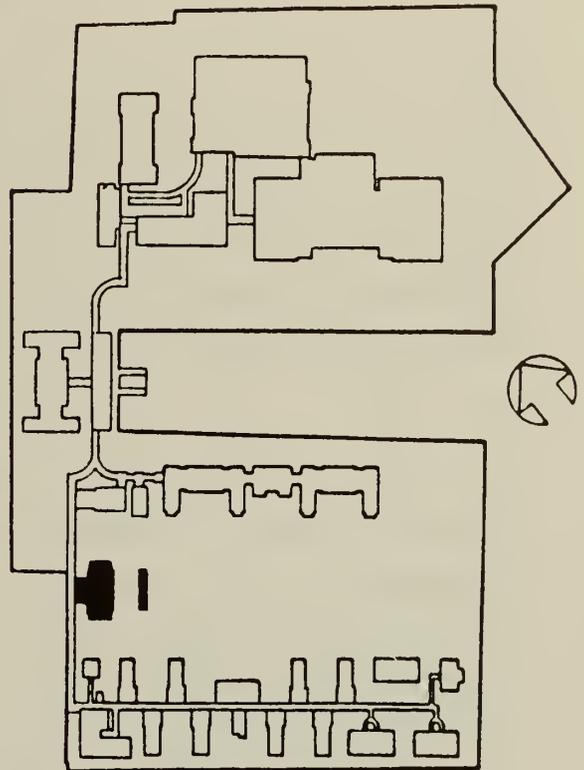


32. Stairs, hallway H101.



33. Vertical crack, east wall.

# RECREATION BUILDING AND SHELTER



HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT UNITS 2, 3 & 4  
ELLIS ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW YORK/ NEW JERSEY

## 2. Recreation Building and Shelter

### a. Construction History

The recreation building and shelter were constructed between February of 1936 and the first part of 1937. These two structures were designed to serve as recreational facilities for the Island 2 and 3 complex with the recreation building being a replacement for the Island 2 Red Cross building demolished between 1935 and 1937.

The recreation building and shelter were built as a result of concern expressed by the Ellis Island Committee over the lack of appropriate recreation facilities for hospital patients on the island.<sup>1</sup> In its March 1934 final report, the committee included the following recommendations: "that a new recreation building, to be located in the space between the two hospitals, replace the old A.R.C. building now on Island No. 2, at present a fire hazard" and that " . . . there should be new shelters with comfort stations in all out-door recreation spaces . . ." <sup>2</sup> (exhibit 1).

There may have been some consideration of the retention and remodeling of the aging American Red Cross building. In a December 1934 letter from Byron H. Uhl, New York District Director of Immigration to the Washington D.C. Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Uhl recommended that no money be spent on remodeling the Red Cross building which

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<sup>1</sup> Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structure Report, Ellis Island, Historical Data (Denver Service Center: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1981), 597.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

at that time housed social services, since funds were indeed available to construct a new recreation building.<sup>3</sup>

On February 13, 1936, a contract was let to the Albert Development Corporation of New York City for the construction of the recreation building and the shelter. This contract was made possible by \$1,151,800 in funds allotted for improvements on Ellis Island by the Public Works Administration.<sup>4</sup> Plans were prepared by the Public Buildings Branch of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department with Chester Aldrich acting as consulting architect. Aldrich had consulted on the drawings of two other Works Progress Administration projects at Ellis Island -- the ferry house and the immigrant building. The recreation building and shelter were part of a package completed for the cost of approximately \$127,000 which also included the construction of a shelter on Island 1 near the powerhouse, new sidewalks, repairs to existing covered ways adjacent to the new recreation building and the demolition of the existing American Red Cross building.<sup>5</sup> The recreation building and shelter were completed sometime early in 1937.

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<sup>3</sup> Byron H. Uhl, District Director, New York District, letter to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Washington, D.C., December 24, 1934, (Denver Service Center: Works Progress Administration Projects, 1933-37), FF330.

<sup>4</sup> Unrau, 598.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

b. Exterior

i. Drawings

In December, 1985, an architectural team measured the recreation building and shelter was part of the overall HSR III effort. Drawings at 1/4" and 1/8" scale were prepared that depict "as found" conditions. See exhibits 6 and 7.

ii. History

The recreation building and the shelter were completed in 1937. Documented alterations to the exterior of the building are few. On March 11, 1938, a contract was let to Adolfo Grossi to waterproof the recreation building. All exterior masonry surfaces from the water table to the copings of the east and west elevations and the small returns of the two wings were treated.<sup>6</sup> Other than what appears to have been routine exterior maintenance work, and the temporary infill of windows and doors for purposes of building stabilization, exterior alterations do not seem to have occurred.

iii. Description

The recreation building is sited at the the western end of the landfill which divides Islands 2 and 3, its west elevation abutting the covered passageway which connects the two islands. Located directly to the east of the recreation building is the shelter, to the north, the hospital outbuilding, and to the south, the office building and laboratory. The recreation building is a two-story steel frame, brick clad

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<sup>6</sup> Ibid., 599.

structure with gable roof, and masonry bearing wall, flat roofed north, south and west wings (photos 1 and 2).

The building is clad in standard size (2-1/2" x 8") red brick laid in a Flemish bond with 1/2" joints. The brick was selected to match the face brick of existing covered way pavilions to the east and west, but was to have a wider range of color. The structure is supported by concrete spread footings on wood piles. Windows are of steel sash with bronze hardware.

The building is ornamented by light buff dressed limestone used in a 2'-9" base which rises to the sill level, and by light-buff, glazed terra cotta, the color of the limestone. The terra cotta is used for all masonry ornamentation above the base including the lintel course, roof coping, entablature, eave trim, raking cornice and chimney embellishment (photos 3 and 4).

The east, or principal facade centers around a massive chimney decorated by terra cotta consoles at the level of the eaves. Four twenty-four-light steel windows with lower eight-light casement sections flank the chimney. A sand-rubbed finished limestone base with 1/4" joints rises to the sill line, below a light buff terra cotta flush lintel course which is broken by the chimney. A course of terra cotta crosses the chimney at eaves level, at which point the chimney diminishes in width and is flanked by two terra cotta consoles. The chimney is capped with terra cotta coping (photo 5).

The main section of the building is covered by a red, shingle tile, gable roof, the raking cornice and eaves of which are trimmed with terra cotta. A lead coated, copper gutter runs under the eaves and two lead coated, copper downspouts, one at each end of the east facade, extend from decoratively molded drain heads at the eave gutter to the ground level of the base (photos 6 and 7).

To the north and south of the building's main section are lower, flat roofed wings, one bay wide and four bays long. The east elevations of these sections are identical and symmetrical around the main section, each having a ground level, six-light metal French door, with a two-paned transom light. These doors have been boarded over. Above each door is a round brick header window surround, one containing a nine-light metal sash window with pivot hinges, the other containing a louvered metal vent (photos 8 and 9). The limestone base and terra cotta lintel course of the main section continue across and around these side wings. The terra cotta entablature of the main section extends into the terra cotta coping of the parapet walls of the wings' flat roofs.

The south elevation of the south wing has a single, large twenty-light window with lower eight-light casement section, and the north elevation of the north wing has four six-light casement windows, each surmounted by a round, metal sash, nine-light window (as on the east elevation). This window combination continues around the building into the single bay west elevations of both wings (photo 10).

The gables of the roof of the main section are visible above the roofs of the side wings, each gable having a central semi-circular louvered metal vent, and terra cotta raking cornice (photos 11 and 12). The wing roofs are covered with a composite material of two to five plies of roof felt, depending on location, topped with asphalt and ballast.

On the west elevation of the building's main section, two large twenty-four-light windows, similar to those of the east elevation, are separated by three eight-light clerestory windows above a single story, flat roofed wing which extends to covered way 8C (photo 13). Two lead coated copper downspouts, run from the eave gutter to the ground at either end of the west elevation.

The north elevation of the rear or west wing has two twelve-light casement windows with limestone sills, while the south elevation has one twelve-light casement window and two small six-light casements, each with limestone sills. The coping of the roof parapet of this wing, as that of the others, is of buff colored terra cotta.

The shelter is sited just east of the recreation building, at the western end of the landfill between Islands 2 and 3. It is a one-story, masonry bearing wall structure with light buff terra cotta trim (photos 14 and 15). The shelter is clad in standard size (2 1/2" x 8") red brick laid in a Flemish bond with 1/2" joints of gray mortar having a small pebble aggregate.

The structure is supported by concrete spread footings on wood piles, with a reinforced concrete slab floor. The pavilion consists of two enclosed rooms at the north and south ends of a seven bay double colonnade of brick piers with light buff terra cotta bases and capitals. These piers support a flat roof with a terra cotta cornice and brick parapet walls with terra cotta coping. The roof is covered with a composite roofing material of felt, tar, asphalt, and ballast. The finish of the ceiling of the pavilion is stucco. The open portion of the building is illuminated by three ceiling mounted white glass globes (photo 16).

The enclosed rooms at the north and south ends have single, round, nine-light pivot sash metal windows on each of the east and west elevations, and two windows on each of the north and south elevations (photo 17). Windows have circular brick header surrounds with square iron grilles attached to the interior face of the windows of the north room and to the exterior wall of those of the south room (photos 18 and 19). Each room is entered through a wood and glass paneled

door having a wood single-panel bottom half and nine-light top half. Door surrounds are of brick headers (photo 20). The room interiors are finished with plaster on clay furring and plaster hung ceilings. The shelter is furnished with several wooden benches (photo 21).

#### iv. Existing Conditions

A field survey of the existing conditions of the recreation building was conducted in December of 1985 and a field survey of the shelter, in May of 1986. In general these structures exhibit the same types of deterioration for like conditions as the other buildings of Units 2, 3, and 4. A description of the various types of deterioration can be found in section III, appendix A.

The buildings of Units 2, 3, and 4 have, as those of Unit 1, experienced exposure to high winds (particularly from the north), fog, salts, intense solar radiation, condensation and other harsh weathering conditions. Constant, erosive forces such as moisture, salt penetration and solar radiation seem to have been the primary agents for most of the deterioration mechanisms observed.<sup>7</sup>

A special survey form has been developed which offers a descriptive summary of the types, levels and locations of deterioration for each material utilized in the buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4, as well as a relative assessment of condition for each material used and for the building as a whole (see section III, appendix A).

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<sup>7</sup> Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service by Beyer Blinder Belle/Anderson Notter Finegold, Historic Structures Report, Unit One Buildings, December 1985, 30.

Vertical cracking and outward bulging of two areas of the brick facade occur on the east elevation of the recreation building due to possible deterioration or deflection of steel framing members (photo 22). Horizontal cracking occurs above window lintels of the north elevation. There is some flaking loss of brick surfaces in the gable area of the north elevation with minor flaking loss and fine cracking of brick surfaces occurring randomly on other elevations (photo 23). Mortar displacement and loss afflicts random areas of brick surfaces. There is heavy growth of English ivy clinging to areas of brick surfaces of the east elevation which may be obscuring further brick and mortar deterioration. Efflorescence appears on all elevations being particularly severe on the east facade near the chimney with the vine cover possibly obscuring heavy efflorescence encrustations (photo 25).

Black crust and carbon staining occurs in the protected under surfaces of projecting terra cotta and limestone trim such as under window lintels, sills, and chimney coping. Green biological staining combined with dark staining of the brick surface occurs on the east elevation at the southern and northern junctures of the chimney face (photo 26). Green biological staining occurs in areas of the west wing at its juncture with the main portion of the building and the covered way and occurs randomly on all elevations of the base.

Terra cotta and limestone surfaces have experienced general weathering with the terra cotta exhibiting some cracking, chipping and flaking loss with terra cotta lintels of the east elevation suffering from fairly severe cracking (photo 27). Iron staining occurs below some but not all windows of the north and west elevations (photo 28). Copper staining discolors the limestone base and is most concentrated on the east elevation (photo 29).

Metal surfaces exhibit general environmental deterioration. Steel window sash shows general surface rusting with window openings having had lower areas infilled with wood or covered with plexiglass (photo 30). Some plexiglass protective sheets have been broken. A number of 3 1/2" diameter pipes have been recently installed and protrude through some windows and doors (photo 31). Lead coated copper downspouts exhibit frequent damage and loss of parts with the iron downspout receivers exhibiting general surface rusting and pitting. Gutters exhibit areas of deterioration and loss with some severe deterioration to areas of the gutter undersurface (photo 32). Both doorways of the east elevation have been infilled with wood (photo 33). The hollow metal French door of the southern wing is visible from the interior while that of the northern wing has been obscured from view on the interior by piles of furniture.

The east portion of the central gable roof suffers from intermittent loss of shingle tile with an approximate four foot wide swath of tile missing from the ridge to the gutter level at the northern end. The west portion of the gable roof exhibits random loss of tile, loss being not as severe as at the east elevation. The flat roofs of the north, south and west wings are in fair condition.

The exterior of the shelter is in generally fair condition. Brick surfaces appear sound with areas of mortar loss on the north elevation and west facade of the south enclosed room. Efflorescence is exhibited on all elevations and appears to be particularly severe beneath heavy growths of English ivy on the north and south elevations, and the west facade of the north enclosed room (photo 34). Green biological staining appears on upper areas of the west and north elevations.

Terra cotta exhibits general surface weathering, disintegration of mortar, and chipping and spalling (photo 35). Carbon soot staining generally coats terra cotta cornice and roof coping surfaces.

Steel window sash exhibits general surface rusting with a number of glass panes of the east facade of the north enclosed room having been broken (photo 36). The window glass of the other elevations appears to be intact, having been protected by wire grilles on the south, west and east facades of the south enclosed room. Heavy vine cover seems also to have protected the windows of the north elevation which have not had grilles installed.

The roof was not examined.

The relative structural and exterior/interior finish conditions for the buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4 have been depicted on site plans of the various building complexes, and can be found in Section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, sub-section A-1, Project Scope of this report. See exhibits 5, 6, 7, and 8 of that section.

### c. Interior

#### i. Drawings

In December 1985, the architectural team measured the recreation building and shelter. "As found" plans and sections were prepared at 1/8" and 1/4" scale. See exhibits 7 through 9. Room identification numbers were assigned by the survey team.

## ii. Description

The main interior space of the recreation building consists of a barrel vaulted auditorium rising to a two-story height, with a stage at the south end and a canteen at the north end. The first floor also includes spaces for a lobby, four offices, men's and women's toilets, rest room, store room, two stage access and storage rooms as well as several closets (see exhibit 2).

The nearly 20-foot high auditorium is entered on an east/west axis from a low ceilinged lobby off of which are two offices and a closet. Terminating the east/west axis at the west wall of the auditorium is a massive fireplace built of brick with dressed limestone voussoirs and mantle (photo 37). Four large twenty-four-light windows with lower eight-light casement sections pierce the west wall of the auditorium, two on each side of the fireplace, while the east wall is punctuated by the lobby entrance flanked by two smaller doorways, one to a men's toilet, the other to a "rest room". Directly above these three openings are three eight-light clerestory windows, and completing the window and door arrangement of the east wall at each end are two twenty-four light windows (photos 38 and 39).

The south end of the auditorium is filled with a stage having a proscenium arch and a curved wood veneered proscenium. A large twenty-four-light window dominates the stage's rear wall (photos 40 and 41). Flanking the stage are two small storage rooms, each with access to the stage via concrete stairs. At the north end of the auditorium is a narrow room with an oak paneled, iron screened counter which once served as a canteen (photos 42 and 43). To the east and west of the canteen are two offices, and behind the canteen is a steel stairway that leads to a second floor where two additional offices and a projection room are located (photo 44).

### iii. History

#### 1. Historic Room Use

The recreation building was built to replace obsolete facilities provided by the aging Red Cross building. The interior spaces of the recreation building, therefore, reflected the space usage of the prior building as well as fulfilling recommended additional facilities. The new building's rooms included a large central recreation room with stage and canteen, six offices, a second floor projection room, rest room, men's and women's toilets and storage areas. The recreational building and shelter were conceived so as to provide indoor and outdoor spaces for rest and recreational activities, primarily for ambulatory convalescing hospital patients. It is also highly likely that its offices provided facilities for the various social agencies working throughout the two hospital complexes.

The first floor recreation room, room 105, was designed to provide an area in which tables could be arranged for games, eating and other small group activities. The recreation room also provided an auditorium in which chairs could be set up for the viewing of motion pictures and stage presentations. Motion pictures had been shown on Ellis Island by social service agencies since 1916 and concerts had been sponsored by a number of national groups and organizations since their inception in 1914 under Byron Uhl.<sup>8</sup> The stage at the southern end of the recreation room was altered after its original construction so as to extend the depth of the proscenium. The canteen, room 109, located behind a counter and

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<sup>8</sup> Frederick C. Howe, "Turned Back in Time of War," Survey, May 6, 1916, 147, 149, 152, 154-156.

grillework probably provided cold snacks as no facilities were provided for cooking or heating purposes.

A rest room, room 102, entered through the west wall of the main auditorium may have provided a small quieter alternative to the large volume of the recreation room. Office spaces were probably utilized by building and social agency staff. The office spaces could also have been used as dressing rooms during stage presentations -- in particular the southwest first floor room, 108, which was provided with a large clothes closet and women's toilet. The western lobby, room H101, served as the building's primary entrance accessed from the covered way.

The projection room, room 202, on the second level was built as a film projection booth and was probably always used as such. Secondary areas, the wedge shaped spaces on either side of the stage, rooms 105A and 105B, and the northern lower stair hall leading to the second floor, room 110, seem to have been relegated to storage. The eastern storage room adjacent to the stage, room 105B, provided access to the roof by means of a wall-mounted ladder and also contained an exit to the shelter area through a pair of french doors. The western room adjacent to the stage was used as the stage entrance, its door having "stage" painted in gold lettering bordered by a narrow black border on its face (photo 45). An exit to the shelter was also provided through the east wall of the northeast office, room 104.

The shelter was used as an outdoor sitting area which was protected from the sun. The two north and south enclosed rooms provided possible storage space for garden and outdoor recreational equipment. The Ellis Island Committee report of 1934 recommended the provision of comfort stations in the two proposed shelters and it may be that these two end rooms

were originally meant for this purpose.<sup>9</sup> There is no indication, in the shelter itself, or in archival research, however, that these rooms were seriously considered for this usage.

The recreation building and shelter were used for their intended purpose from 1937 to 1954. Ailing immigrants, merchant seaman and members of the Coast Guard who received treatment at the hospitals on Islands 2 and 3 were able to participate in athletic and social activities in the recreation building, the nearby shelter and the landscaped recreational area between the two islands.

An August 15, 1944 drawing, by Bellis Wire Works, Inc., for a wire mesh grille and hinged wicket to enclose the front of the canteen would indicate a change in use of the canteen area requiring security for items stored there at this time (exhibit 10). The space above the counter between the supporting pillars was originally open, as a detail of 1935 drawings shows (see exhibit 4).

When the U.S. Public Health Service closed the two hospital complexes in 1951, the Coast Guard took over the recreation building and shelter until it too vacated Ellis Island. The general use of the recreation building as a recreational and office facility remained fairly consistent during the later Coast Guard years, although the specific uses of some spaces did change. One change required the removal of the wall between the northwest office, room 101, and the restroom, room 102, thereby creating a larger L-shaped room. Since the occupancy of the National Park Service, many spaces within the building have been used for the storage of artifacts and objects collected during the 1984 inventory. The upstairs stairhall, room H201, and original second floor offices, rooms 201 and 203,

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid., 597.

were utilized for the accessioning and storage of china and pottery. The use of the shelter may have changed during the Coast Guard years in that the end rooms may have been used for storage of possible flammable substances as indicated by cautionary signage.

Exhibits 11 and 12 depict the historical development and room use of the first and second floors of the recreation building. Exhibits 13 and 14 depict the historical development and room use of the shelter.

A summary of the historic use of each building of Units 2, 3 and 4 has been depicted on a site plan, and can be found in Section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, sub-section A-1, Project Scope, of this report. See exhibits 9 and 10 of that section.

## 2. Historic Room Finishes

The original finishes of the recreation building were relatively simple in detail and were composed of substantial materials to allow ease of maintenance and greatest longevity. These finishes were of four types with rooms grouped under finish types listed on finish schedules according to their room function.<sup>10</sup> The lobby which served as the main entrance for the building and the main auditorium minus the stage, were finished alike. These two spaces contained details and finish treatment which rendered them the primary spaces within the building. On the floors, a mastic tile border and base enclosed a field of alternate 12" x 12" black and brown

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<sup>10</sup> Archival Drawing, New Recreation Building, Interior Door Schedule, Exterior painting, Interior Painting & Wood Finishes, Interior Finish Schedule, Exterior Finish, October 17, 1935, Park Service Number 43.947A:7, Original Number 4-203.

mastic tiles, now removed (exhibit 15). Walls were of painted plaster below a barrel vault plaster ceiling that was painted a lighter shade of the wall color.

The paneled oak facade of the canteen enclosure was originally finished with a silver gray stain and dull lacquer. A 1-1/2" wire mesh grille and central hinged wicket were designed and installed in 1944 above the counter. The fireplace and overmantle area which extended to the wall's juncture with the ceiling were faced with red brick similar to that used for the exterior. Deep buff sand-rubbed finish limestone voussoirs bordered the fireplace opening. A limestone mantle finished similarly to the voussoirs was placed above the fireplace opening below a deep buff limestone rectangular panel inset in the wall. The brick hearth was laid in a herringbone pattern (photo 46).

Floor mounted radiators were covered with perforated metal covers painted in the same color as metal door frames. Niches for wall mounted radiators located beneath each west elevation upper level window were also enclosed by perforated metal covers (photo 47). Window openings were hung with a pair of box pleated cotton damask draperies lined and interlined with sateen and "Canton" flannel. The draperies extended 9" below the sill line and had a box pleated valence beneath a white painted 4" wide valence board which shielded or housed the brass traverse tracks.<sup>11</sup> Remnants of a pleated valence and pleated draperies remain in the three west windows and may be the original window hangings (photo 48).

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<sup>11</sup> Specifications for Window draperies and Stage Curtains, April 7, 1937, (Denver Service Center: Ellis Island Architectural and Maintenance Records, 1898-1955), 176.

Ten bronze lamps with crackle glass were suspended by chains from the ceiling of the auditorium. Six bronze and crackle glass bracket lamps were mounted to the plaster wall surface 6'-2 1/4" above the floor on each of the east and west elevations (exhibit 16). All original lighting has been removed; only the ghost images of the removed bracket lamp bases with protruding wiring remain. Doors were 1 3/4" flush oak veneer with wood trim (exhibit 17) and specifications indicate they may have been covered by two pairs of gold mohair casement cloth doorway curtains.<sup>12</sup> The lobby was finished similarly to the recreation room with north and south radiator niches having perforated painted metal enclosures. A wooden double door, each half having six upper lights above a lower single panel, is flanked by two three-light side lights. It exits to covered way 8C. This door may have been covered by seven gold mohair casement cloth curtains covering all glass.<sup>13</sup> A seven-light transom extends across the width of the door and side light area (photo 49).

The next level of finish, Finish No. 3 on the drawing schedule, was applied to four offices, rooms 101, 103, 104, and 108; the stage; the restroom, room 102; the canteen, room 109; and the first level north storeroom, room 110. Floors were covered with 6" x 6" light buff mastic tile with a mastic base and plinth. Walls and ceilings were of plaster, possibly painted a brown-rose color. Original painted finishes have received several coats of overpaint in colors such as rust-brown, tan and turquoise. Doors were 1-3/4" flush oak veneer, and some of them, such as the door to the women's room, room 108A, have been painted with signage of gold lettering with a thin black edging (photo 50).

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12 Ibid., 2.

13 Ibid.

The stage area, having a more complex function, was treated somewhat differently from the other rooms in the building. On either side of the proscenium, concrete steps with soapstone treads led to the stage level from the auditorium floor, the front of the proscenium being wood veneer now obscured by black overpaint. Metal trim at the apron of the stage was painted in the color of the building's metal door frames. The stage floor was covered with brown mastic tile having tan and pink secondary pigmented areas. This tile is extant although little remains of the mastic base. Walls have been overpainted with a pink-beige and putty color over what appears to be a gray base paint. Various theatre curtain and scenery apparatus was installed on the upper wall and ceiling level of the stage. Much of this remains (photo 51 and 52). An April 7, 1937 specification describes the stage curtain as being box pleated and constructed of "flame proofed" cotton damask lined with sateen. A box pleated 4'-0" deep valance of the same material was installed on the front wall of the proscenium arch approximately 9" higher than the highest point of the arch.<sup>14</sup> Fragments of the original stage curtain and valance remain, the original color of the curtain having faded to a tan-cream color and the valance being gold-tan-brown (photo 53).

At the opposite end of the auditorium, the interior of the canteen contained cupboards for storage purposes along the north wall. These cupboards consisted of a lower area of sliding wood panels concealing wood shelving, below upper six-light clear glass cupboard doors. The counter surface of this cupboard and that of the wood paneled enclosure which separates the recreation room from the canteen were

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<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

finished with a "green resinous material."<sup>15</sup> The lower portion of the north elevation cupboard remains; the upper section has been removed or destroyed. The plaster wall surfaces of the canteen have been overpainted by turquoise and putty colored paints. The brown mastic floor tile and a portion of the asphalt base remains (photo 54).

The rooms of the second level and those of the two wedge shaped rooms adjoining the stage were finished with what was called Finish No. 1 on the schedule. Cement floor bases and plinths were painted the color of all interior metal door frames and radiator covers, and walls and suspended ceilings were of painted plaster. Door trim was of oak, finished with silver gray acid stain and dull lacquer. The projection room was fitted with projection equipment; the wall pierced with a variety of openings to accommodate the projection of film onto a screen in the recreation room below (photo 55). The original lighting, industrial lights with metal cages, has been removed from the wall but is extant and being stored within the room. The door was of fireproof galvanized metal with baked enamel finish and on the exterior face, "Projection Room" was spelled out in gold lettering with black edging. The door with its signage remains intact.

Finish No. 6 was assigned to the toilets. Flooring consisted of a 6" x 6" light buff tile. Walls were of a 6'-0" high wainscot with cove base, made of 6" square light buff tiles laid with continuous cream colored joints below a plastered upper wall area. The rose color painted finish of the plaster walls remaining in the women's room, room 108A, may be original. Toilet partitions were of 6'-0" high light buff structural glass. Trim and plinths were of light buff tile. One

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<sup>15</sup> Archival Drawing, Details and Sections, October 17, 1935, Park Service Number 43.947A:3, Original Number 4-101A.

chain-hung ceiling fixture with a fluted glass shade remains in room 108A.

#### iv. Existing Conditions

In December of 1985 an "Existing Condition Survey" of the interior spaces of the recreation building was conducted to evaluate existing conditions. The survey consisted of a room-by-room analysis of all visually accessible finishes, decorative trim, doors, lighting, plumbing, heating and ventilation equipment. Forms were completed for each space (exhibits 18 and 19 are sample forms). The surface materials and fixtures in each space are described on these forms and assessed for their existing condition and approximate date. A summary condition and date was tabulated based on this information. Photographs of each room supplement the written description. The condition of each space was evaluated according to criteria that were specifically developed for the buildings on Ellis Island. A range of conditions was defined for each material in the building following careful field inspection. The condition of a finish was evaluated relative to other similar finishes in this building using the standard terms "good", "fair", "poor", and "destroyed". Since the Ellis Island buildings have experienced extensive deterioration, no surfaces or fixtures were considered to be in "excellent" condition (exhibit 20 represents an example of the definitions that were used for a particular finish). The results of the condition survey for the recreation building and shelter have been plotted on graphically-coded floor plans which illustrate the relative condition of each space (exhibits 21 and 22). The complete survey with a full discussion of methodology and criteria is included in section III, appendix A.

The interior finishes of the recreation building are in generally fair condition. The mastic tile finish of most floors are in poor condition or have been

destroyed and removed leaving the concrete subflooring exposed, which appears to be in good condition. Tile floors of the two toilet rooms also are in good condition. Most of the original mastic base material in the building has been destroyed or removed.

Most plaster walls are in fair to poor condition with widespread loss of surface finish and some exposure of structural tile. A number of rooms exhibit plaster in good condition, such as the lobby, room H101, the women's room, room 108A, and both wedge shaped rooms adjacent to the stage, rooms 105A and 105B. All of the plaster ceilings on the second floor have been destroyed as well as those of the first floor with the exception of the southwest office, room 108, the women's room, room 108A and storage room, room 105B which are all in good condition. The ceiling of the recreation room suffers from plaster loss in the north and in the eastern area above the fireplace, but in general it too is in good condition (photo 56). Storage room, room 105A, is in fair condition.

The wood veneer doors of the building are in fair to destroyed condition with many exhibiting delamination of veneer and deterioration of lower areas (photo 57). The original gold, black edged door signage remains on a number of doors, some only in part. The remaining portion of the canteen cupboards have been protected with plywood sheeting.

Most of the original lighting is missing with the exception of the projection room lights which have been removed, labeled and stored by the National Park Service. One chain-hung ceiling fixture remains in the women's room, room 108A (photo 58).

Most radiators are intact with perforated metal radiator enclosures exhibiting general surface rusting. Plumbing fixtures are generally intact with one sink in room 103 having been destroyed.

The interior of the central colonnade of the shelter is in generally good condition with some breakage and cracking of several terra cotta capitals (photo 59). Efflorescence is evident on an approximate 9" high area of the brick wall of the north enclosed room at its juncture with the cement floor. The tan, sand finished, stuccoed ceiling appears sound, and the scored cement floor is intact. Two glass globe ceiling fixtures on metal mounts remain in place with a third having been broken (photo 60). Efflorescence is evident on the ceiling.

The interior finish of the northern enclosed room is in poor condition having lost 60% of the plaster finish coat with resultant exposure of structural tile. The ceiling exhibits a 35% loss of plaster exposing the underlying wire screen ceiling support. A single glass globe ceiling fixture remains intact. The nine-light wood door exhibits a mixture of wire glass and patterned opaque glass pane replacement. The floor has been obscured by fallen plaster and debris.

The interior of the south enclosed room is in fair condition with a 20% loss of plaster in its lower wall area and a 50% loss of its ceiling plaster finish coat. An enameled metal fixture, possibly dating to the 1951-1954 Coast Guard tenure, is mounted on the ceiling. A plywood panel covers the upper lights of the wood door.

#### d. Architectural Significance

The "Existing Condition Survey" (Appendix A) also evaluated the rooms of the recreation building for architectural significance. A range of significance was developed for existing architectural spaces in each structure. The ranking of spaces for architectural significance is relative to the specific architectural context of each building. Certain factors were considered in evaluating the spaces:

- Volume, size, monumentality, proportions
- Quality of materials
- Overall design
- Uniqueness of the design, rare features

The classification of "most architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which have the greatest architectural character in the building. Such spaces generally exhibit monumental proportions and their design, materials, and workmanship are of a high quality. They are often unique volumes with significant interior finishes. The recreation room was determined to be of "most" significance for the building (see photo 41). This large volume is distinguished by its grand proportions, barrel-vaulted ceiling, massive hearth, stage, and oak paneled canteen counter.

The classification of "some architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which have a moderate amount of architectural character. Volume, size, monumentality, and proportions may distinguish them from the more common and generally smaller spaces in the building. Careful attention was given to the use of materials and the execution of details. For example, room 101 once served as an office and was finished with a mastic tile floor and base.

The classification of "minor architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which exhibit few architectural pretensions. Materials and workmanship are standard. Volume and proportions are relatively undistinguished.

The classification "negligible architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which have no architectural character. They are often very small and of standard materials and design.

The findings of architectural significance for the recreation building have also been plotted on graphically-coded floor plans (exhibit 23 and 24).

e. Structural System<sup>16</sup>

i. Description and Existing Conditions

The recreation building consists of a high, large one-story room, free of columns, with a stage at the south end and a two-story area at the north end. Between this structure and covered way 8C, is a lower, one-story space with an east-west central lobby and rooms to the north and south. The large room has a gable roof supported by full span steel trusses to steel columns in the east and west wall. Steel purlins and wood sheathing complete this construction. A gridwork of steel attached to the truss bottom chord supports the ceiling. The second floor of the north end structure, and the roofs of the north end structure, the south stage and the west wing are all framed with one-way concrete joists, mostly supported on brick bearing walls. All ground floors are framed with one-way

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<sup>16</sup> Based on Robert Silman Associates, P.C., "Ellis Island Historic Structures Report; Structural Systems," May 1986: Recreation Building and Shelter.

concrete joists and beams. The foundation consists of grade beams and individual pilecaps.

Most of the structure was hidden by the building finishes. Therefore, the condition of the structure was judged by defects noted in the finishes, and by what could be seen through occasional holes and missing areas in the ceiling. Some of the large room roof structure could be seen; and corrosion observed seemed to be limited to surface rust. No defects were found in what could be seen of the concrete joist construction.

The exterior walls exhibited some cracking. There were horizontal cracks over the window lintels in the north wall of the west wing (photo 61). In the east wall of the large room, there were cracks in the terra cotta above the windows (photos 62). In the same wall there were vertical cracks, and the brick was bulging at the location of the northernmost and southernmost columns (photo 63). Corresponding to these last cracks were vertical cracks in the plaster on the interior face of the wall.

No other structural deficiencies were found.

The shelter structure is one-story with no basement. The rooms at the two ends are enclosed by brick bearing walls. Between the rooms are two rows of brick piers, supporting the roof; one row along each east and west face. Both roof and ground floor are framed with concrete joists. As with all other buildings on Ellis Island, the foundation is by piles.

The building is in good structural condition. The only signs of distress found were a few cracks in the terra cotta trim (photo 59).

## ii. Recommendations

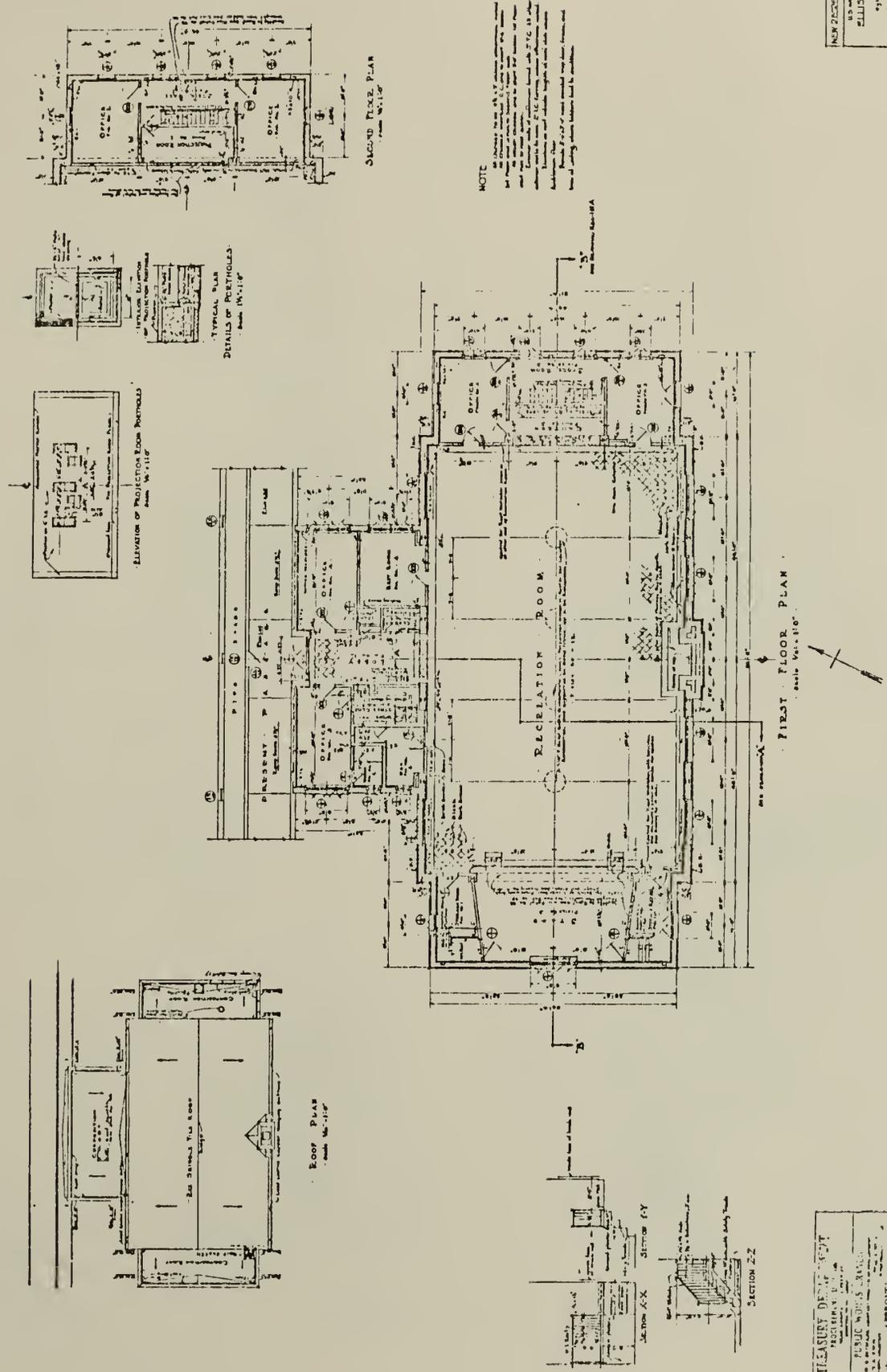
The cracks in the terra cotta block over the windows in the east wall of the recreation building were probably caused by thermal movement due to the building not being heated. Only cosmetic patching would, therefore, be necessary. The bulging and vertical cracks in the east wall are a matter for concern. Deficiencies of the columns are causing the wall problems.

Either the columns are deflecting outward due to the action of the roof trusses, or there is severe corrosion of the exterior flange. If it is decided to upgrade the building, bricks should be removed to investigate the condition of the column and an analysis should be done to determine the column deflection. The horizontal cracks in the wall above the windows in the west wing may be caused by severe corrosion of the lintels. This should also be investigated by brick removal.

None of the deficiencies are critical, and do not require immediate attention.

The only repair necessary to the shelter structure is the cosmetic patching of the terra cotta trim. No other remedial action is required.





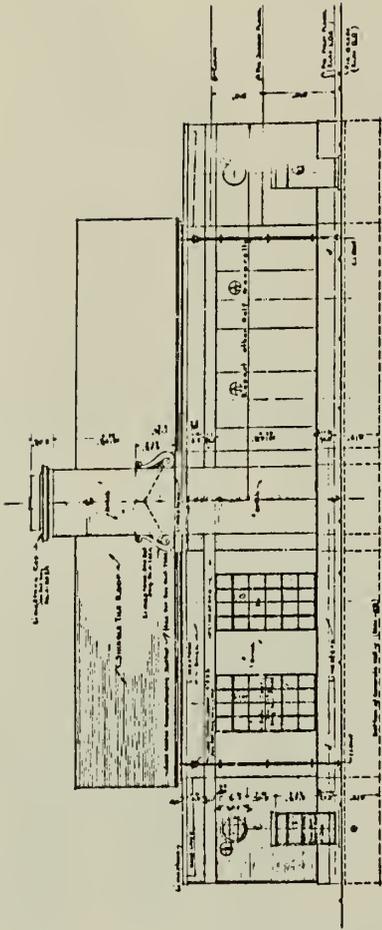
NEW RECREATION BUILDING  
 U.S. NATIONAL MONUMENT STATION  
 ELLIS ISLAND, N.Y.  
 1926 66 11-19 82  
 S.A.  
**4-1A**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
 ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION  
 PUBLIC WORKS SERVICE  
 APPROVED

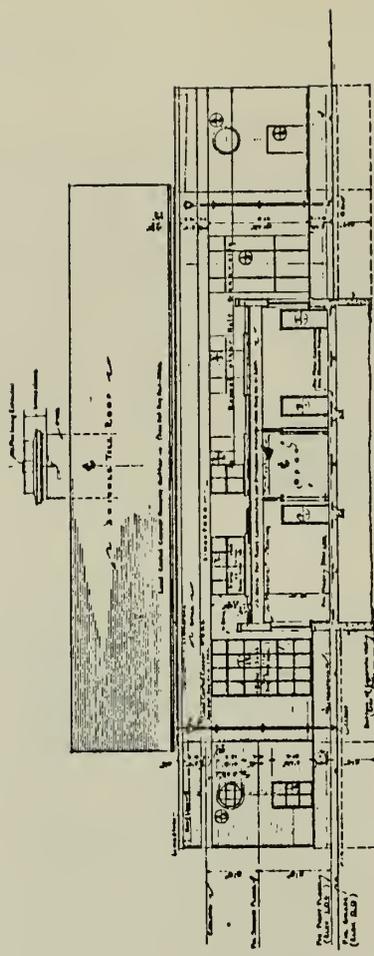
Floor plans and details, recreation building, 10/17/35.

NPS Dwg. No. 356 43,947A/1

DSC JUL 88



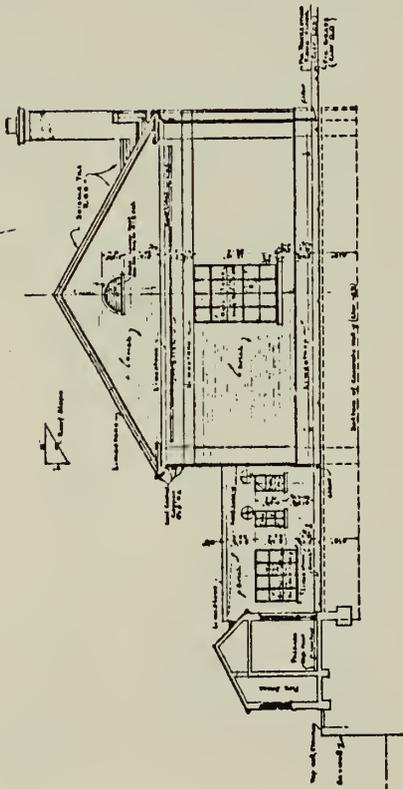
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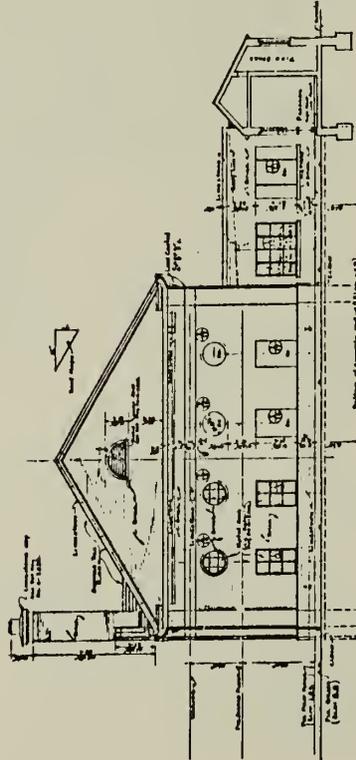
NORTH ELEVATION  
(3-series Section Reference Grids)

NOTE:  
SEE ATTACHED FOR USE OF THESE ELEVATIONS  
WITH THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORDS OF THE  
ELLIS ISLAND, N.Y.  
PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

NEW ORLEANS OFFICE  
NO. 1000 PULCHER  
ELLIS ISLAND, N.Y.  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
4-100A



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
PROCUREMENT DIVISION  
PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH  
APPROVED  
JUL 11 1935

ELEVATIONS

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

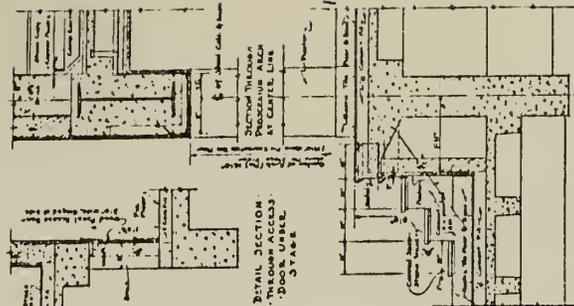
Elevations, recreation building, 10/17/35.

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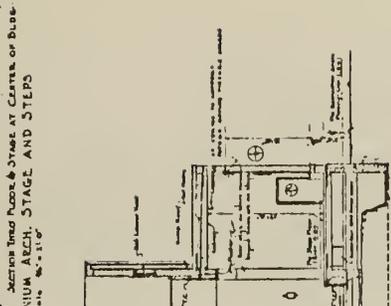
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NEW OBSERVATION BUILDING  
U.S. MARINE CORPS STATION  
ELLIS ISLAND, N.Y.  
PROJECT NO. 4397 A  
DATE 4-10-35

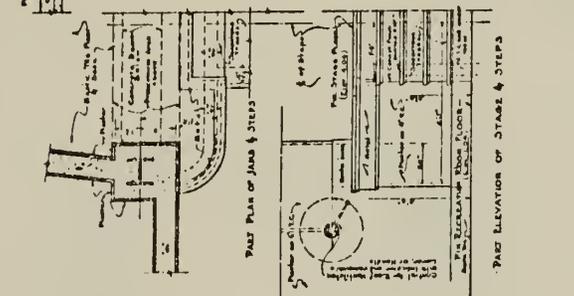
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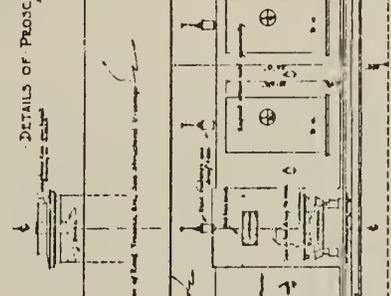
DETAIL SECTION THROUGH ACCESS DOOR USEABLE STAGE



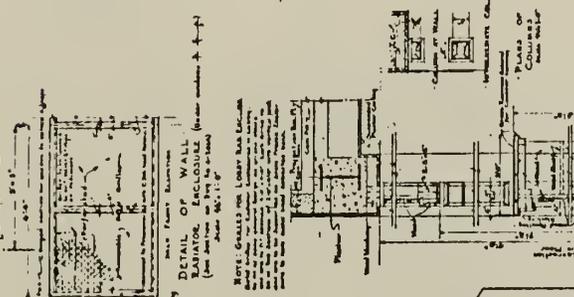
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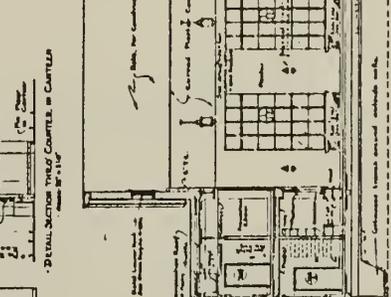
PART ELEVATION OF STAGE & STEPS



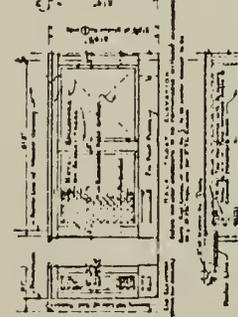
DETAILS OF PROSCENIUM ARCH, STAGE AND STEPS



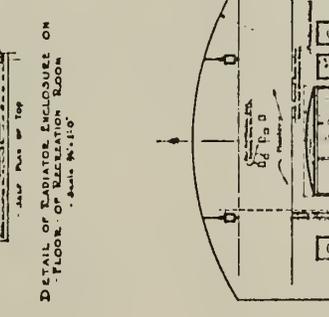
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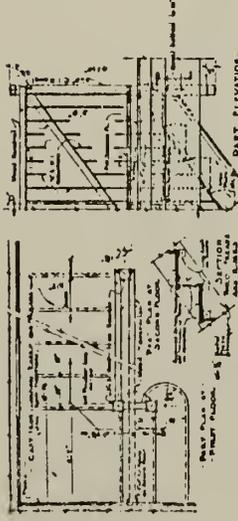
DETAIL SECTION THROUGH COUNTER IN CANTINE



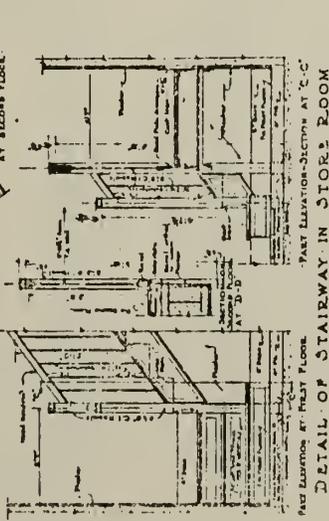
HALF PLAN OF TOP FLOOR



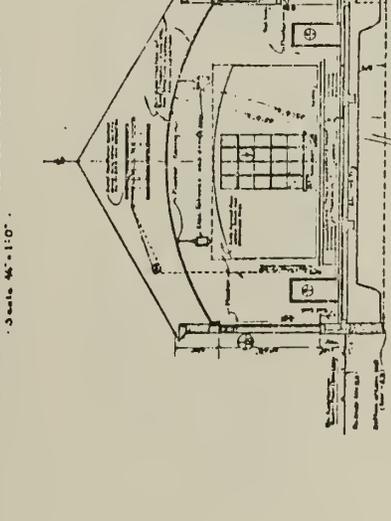
INTERIOR ELEVATION OF CANTINE



PART ELEVATION OF STAIRWAY AT SECOND FLOOR

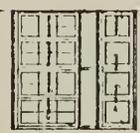


PART ELEVATION OF STAIRWAY AT FIRST FLOOR



CROSS SECTION 'A-A'

LONGITUDINAL SECTION 'B-B'



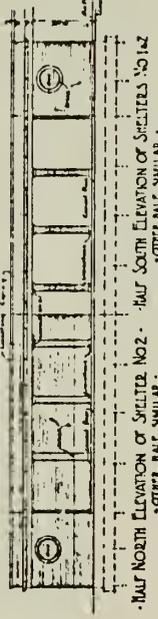
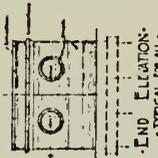
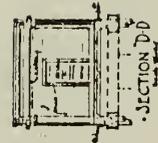
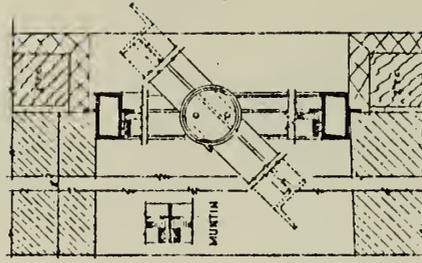
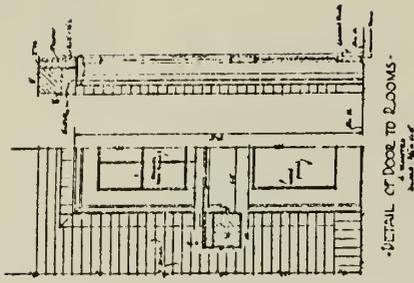
HALF ELEVATION OF CABINET IN CANTINE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH  
APPROVED  
DATE

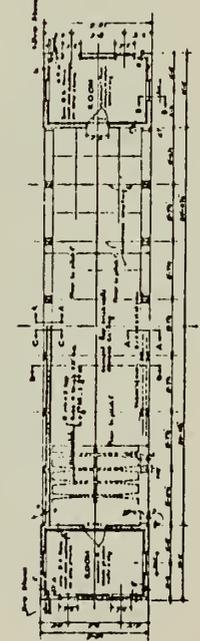
Sections and details, recreation building, 10/17/35.

NPS Dwg. No. 356 43,947 A/3

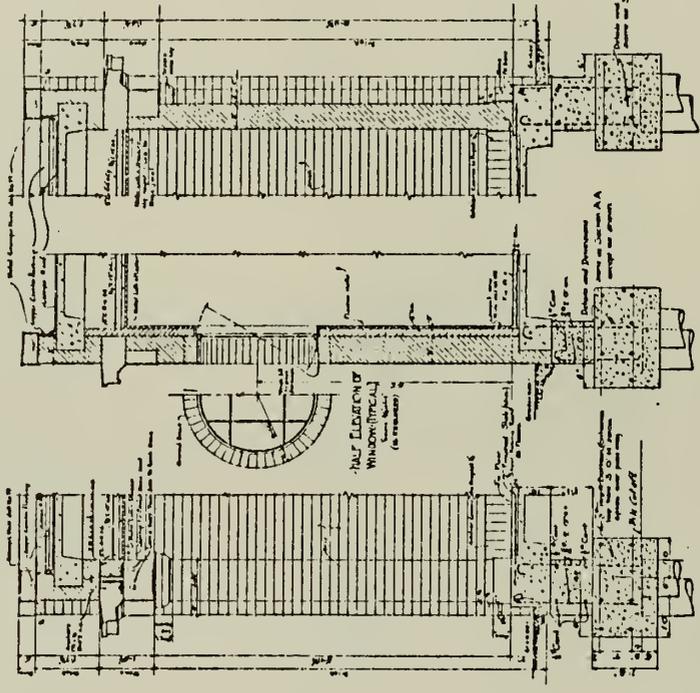
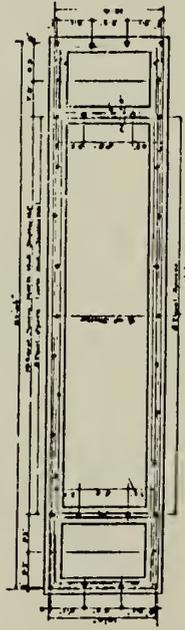
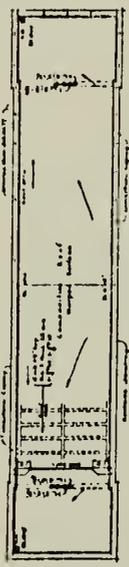
DSC JUL 88



HALF SOUTH ELEVATION OF SHELTERS NO. 1 & 2  
 OTHER HALF SIMILAR.  
 HEAVY ELEVATION OF SHELTER NOT SIMILAR.



HALF PLAN SHELTER NO. 2  
 OTHER HALF SIMILAR.



SECTION A-A  
 SECTION B-B  
 SECTION C-C

NOTE: - The structure shown in this drawing is a typical example of a structure of this type. Details of construction see Specification No. 3-405-A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
 PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH  
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SHELTERS NO. 1 & 2  
 U.S. ARMY  
 ELLIS ISLAND, N.Y.  
 6-1A

Plans, sections, elevations and construction details, shelter, 10/17/35.

NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 43,949/2  
 DSC JUL 88







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MOTTER FINEGOLD & ALEXANDER

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NEW YORK, NY 10003  
(212) 777-7800

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

ROBERT SILMAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.

MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

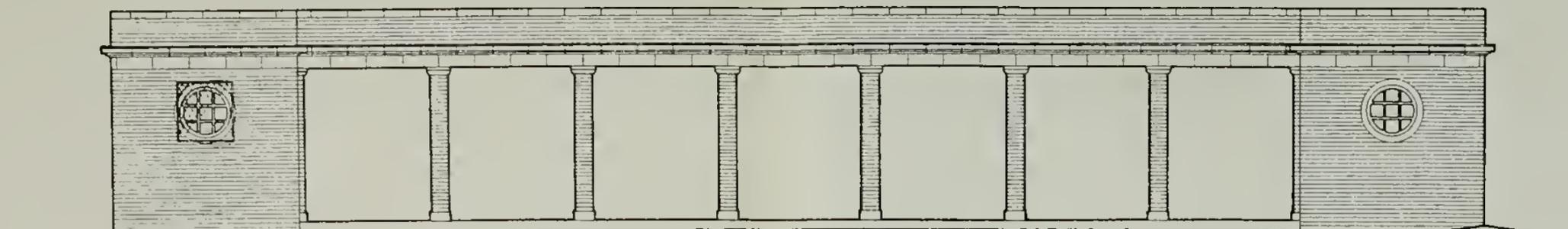
BYSKA & HENNESSY INC.

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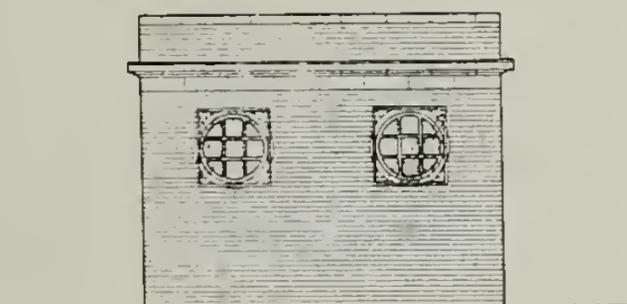
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NATIONAL MONUMENT

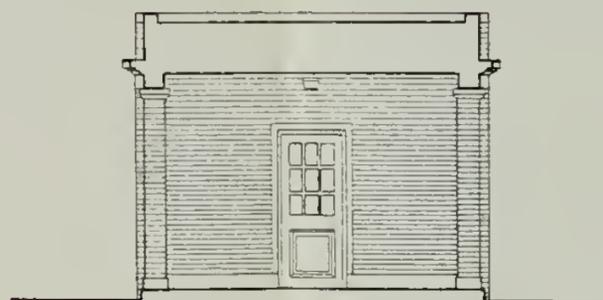
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY



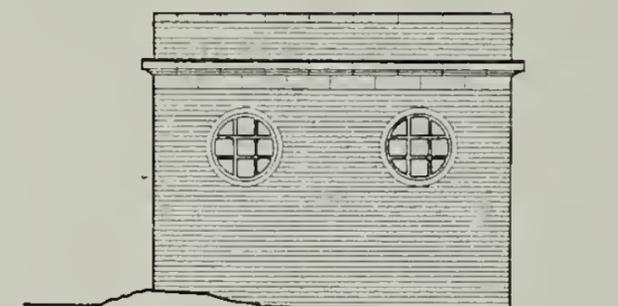
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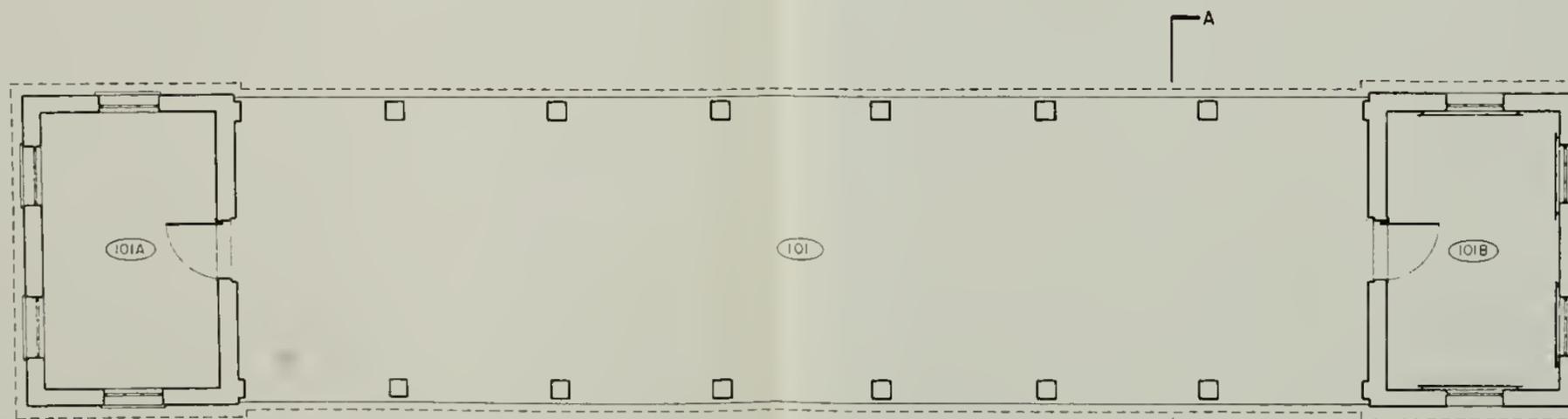
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SECTION A-A



SOUTH ELEVATION



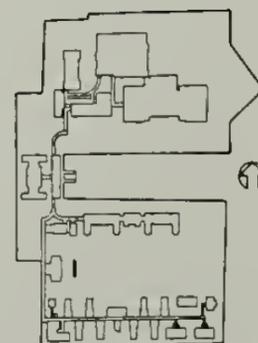
FLOOR PLAN

REVISIONS

DESIGNED: DATE:

DRAWN: J. SEIN TECH REVIEW:

KEY



TITLE OF SHEET  
SHELTER - SECTION,  
ELEVATIONS, PLAN

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET OF

356 | 26,011 / 11 of 24  
DSC | JUL 88



ARCHITECTS

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NOTTER FINEGOLD & ALEXANDER

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NEW YORK, NY 10003  
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STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

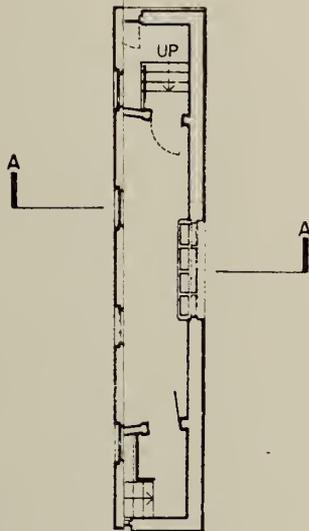
ROBERT SILMAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.

MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

SYSKA & HENNESSY INC.

**SURVEY OF  
STRUCTURES  
UNIT 4**

**ELLIS ISLAND  
STATUE OF LIBERTY  
NATIONAL MONUMENT  
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY**

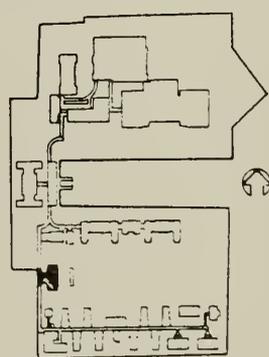



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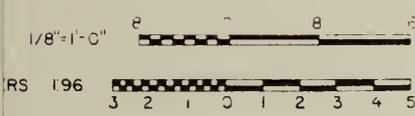
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**RECREATION BLDG.  
1st & 2nd FL. PLANS**

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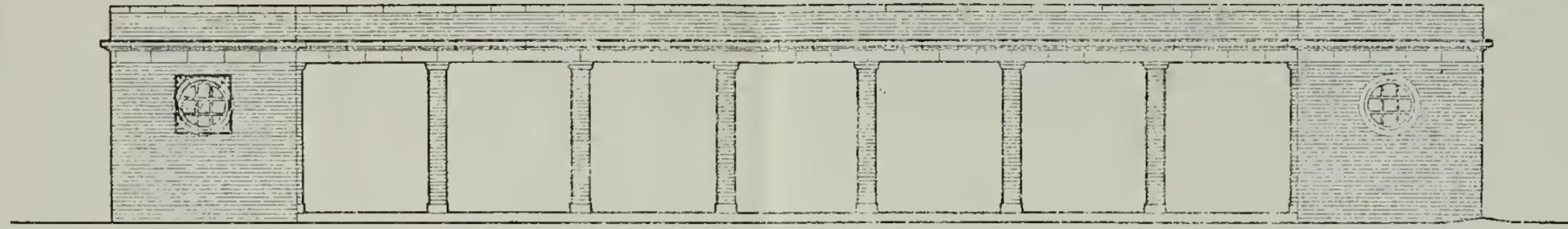




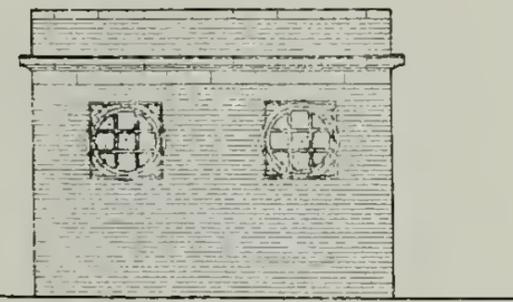


# HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

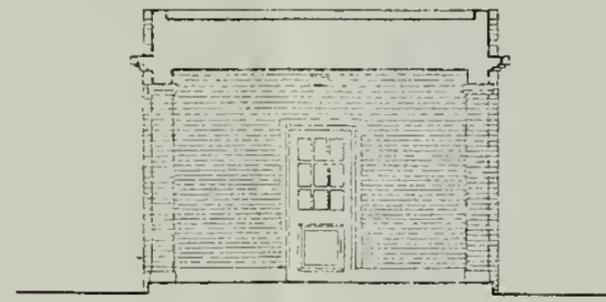
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- - - - - 1946-1951
- ..... 1951-1954



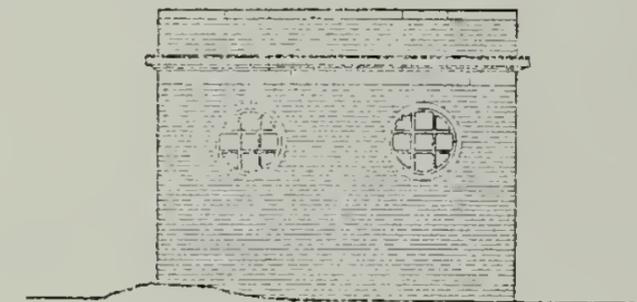
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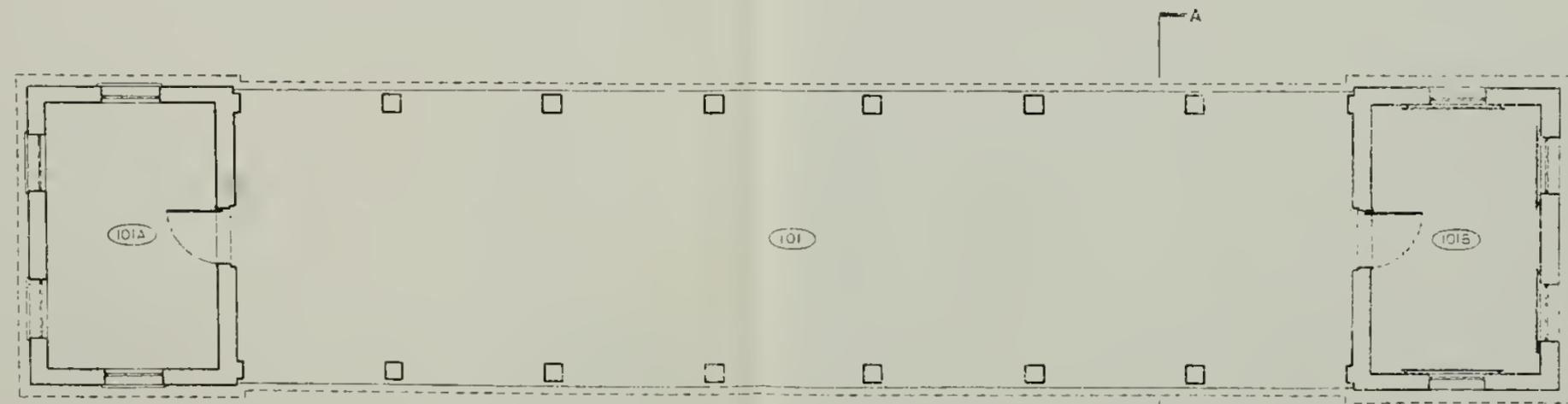
NORTH ELEVATION



SECTION A-A

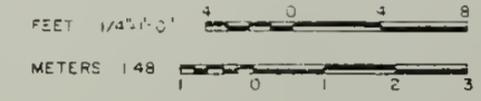


SOUTH ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

356 | 26,011 / 16 of 24  
 DSC | JUL 88



NATIONAL PARK SERV. DE  
DENVER SERVICE CENTER

ARCHITECTS  
 BEYER BLINDER BELLE /  
 NOTTER FINEGOLD & ALEXANDER

41 EAST 11 STREET  
 NEW YORK, NY 10003  
 (212) 777-7800

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS  
 ROBERTY SILMAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.

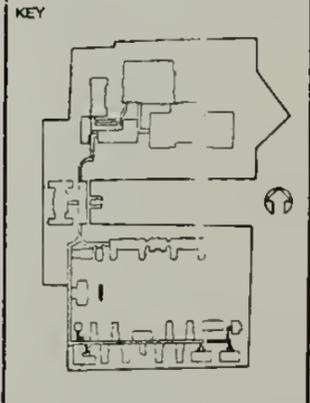
MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS  
 EYER & WERNERSKY P.C.

## SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 4

ELLIS ISLAND  
 STATUE OF LIBERTY  
 NATIONAL MONUMENT  
 NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

PKG. NO.	SHEET NO.	REVISIONS	DATE
		DESIGNED:	
		DRAWN:	
		TEO REVIEW:	

PKG. NO.	SHEET NO.	REVISIONS	DATE
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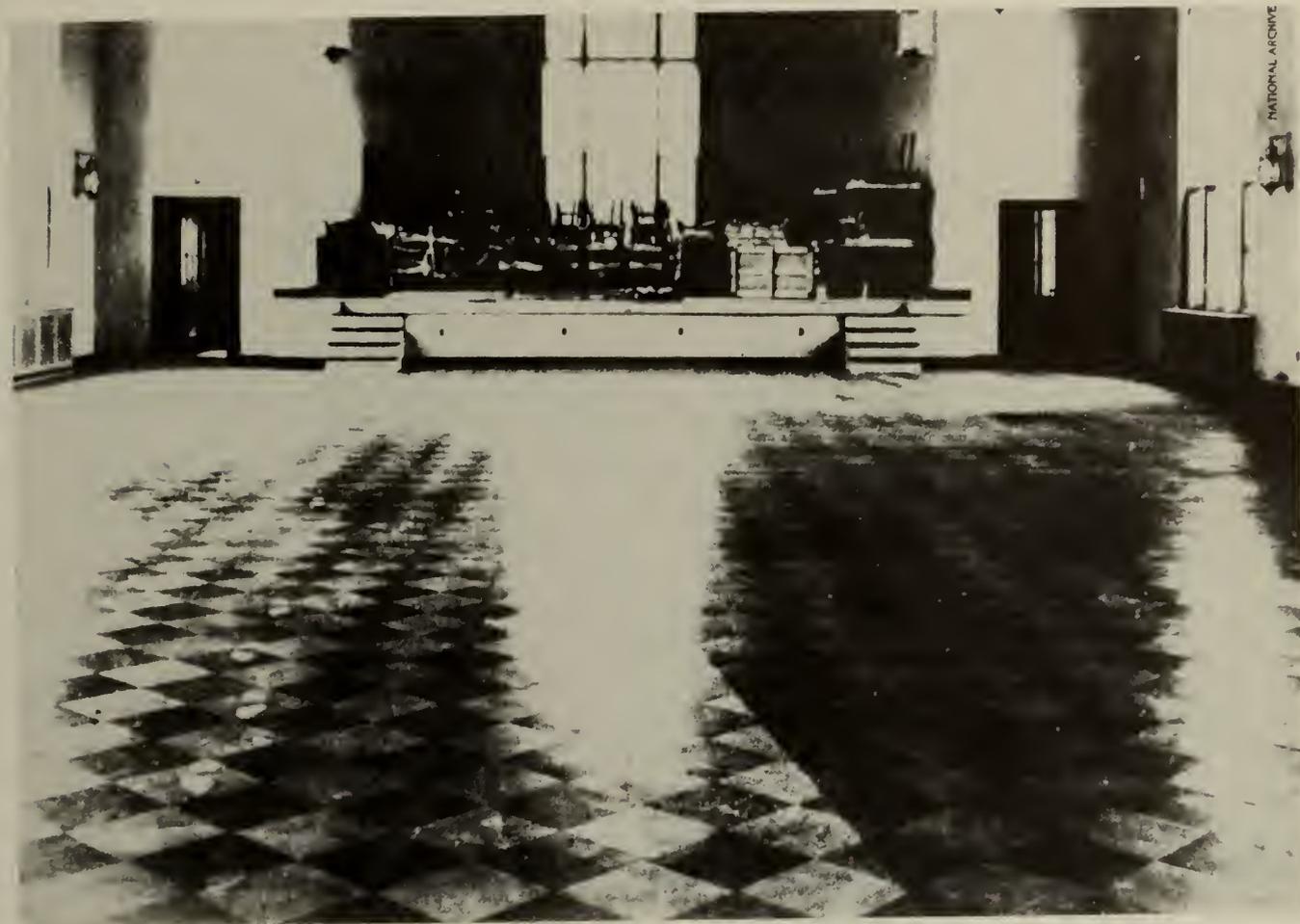


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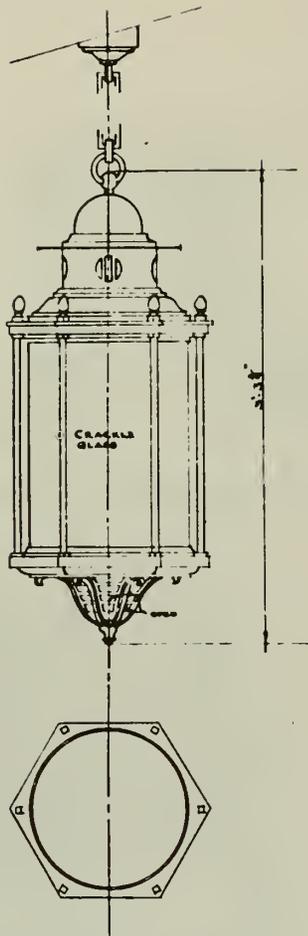
SUB SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.
PKG. NO.	SHEET NO.
	OF







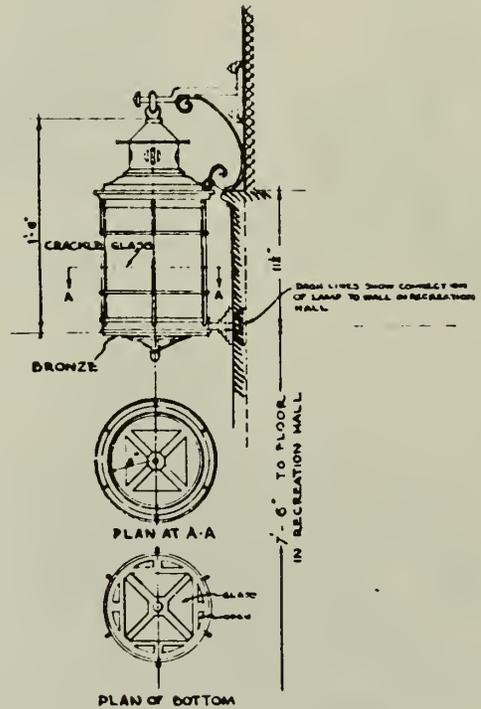
Recreation room, c. 1937.  
National Archives Photo.



BRONZE CEILING LAMPS  
FOR RECREATION HALL

SCALE - 1/2" = 1'-0"

TEN LAMPS LIKE THIS IN RECREATION HALL.



12 BRACKET LAMPS LIKE THIS FOR RECREATION HALL

SCALE - 1/2" = 1'-0"

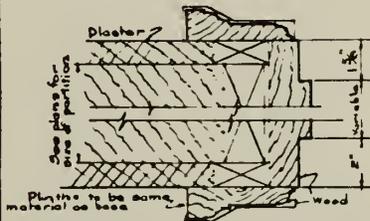
Original light fixtures, 10/17/35.

Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 43,947 A / 7

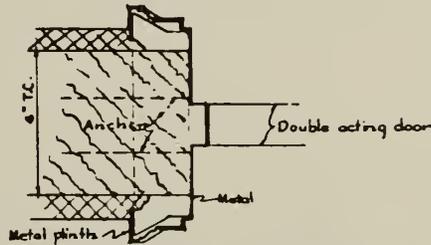
DSC | JUL 88

	<p>1 3/4" thick, flush, oak veneered</p>	<p>1 3/4" thick, flush, oak veneered.</p>	<p>Hollow metal</p>
RECREATION BUILDING	101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106 A A A F G H I 201, 202.	106 G F F F F	$\frac{A}{2}$

· INTERIOR DOOR SCHEDULE ·  
 · DOORS NOT LISTED HERE DETAILED ON OTHER DRAWINGS ·



· DETAIL of TYPICAL DOOR JAMB  
 scale 3/4" = 1'-0"



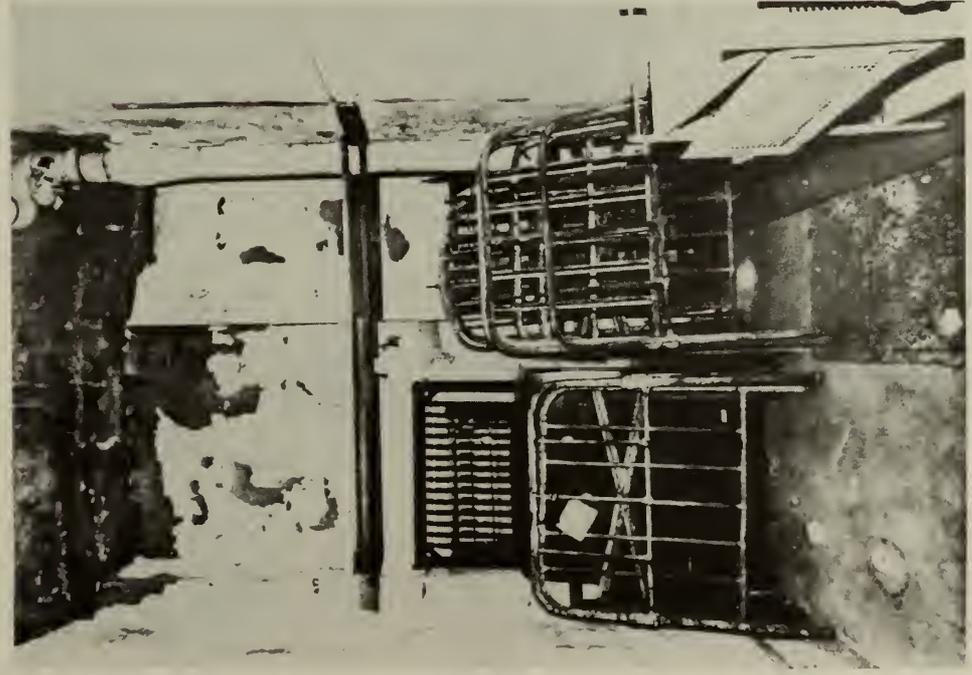
DETAIL of METAL DOOR JAMB #A  
 (Recreation Bldg. Projection Room)

Door details, 10/17/35.

Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 43,947 A / 7  
 DSC | JUL 88

ELLIS ISLAND EXISTING CONDITION SURVEY				Recreation Building				page: 580							
ROOM NO: 107		LAST KNOWN USE: Storage		CEILING HEIGHT:		DATE:		NOTES:		ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:					
SQUARE FEET:		CONDITION:		DATE:		NOTES:		ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:		Most Some Minor Negligible					
<b>FLOOR:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tile/Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> Resilient <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed		1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	Patterned metal hatch in floor (5'x3' approx.).							<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>BASE:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tile/Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> Resilient <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed		1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	Concrete flush with wall.							<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>WALLS:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plaster <input type="checkbox"/> Partitions <input type="checkbox"/> Tile Mainscot <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed		1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question								<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>CEILING:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plaster <input type="checkbox"/> Acoustic panels <input type="checkbox"/> Cove <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Destroyed		1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question								<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>DOORS/ OPENINGS:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wood/Glass Panelled <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Veneer <input type="checkbox"/> Galvanized Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed		1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question								<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>LIGHTING:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Incandescent/Type A <input type="checkbox"/> Incandescent/Type B <input type="checkbox"/> CML/Sconce <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Destroyed	<input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question								<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>HEATING/ VENTILATION PLUMBING:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Radiators <input type="checkbox"/> Vents/Fans <input type="checkbox"/> Sink/Toilet/Urinal <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Intact	<input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question								<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS:</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed		1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	Rod & hooks - E. wall. Ladder to roof bolted to N. wall.							<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>SUMMARY:</b>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed		1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question								<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PHOTOGRAPHS: ① View East



② View Southwest



ROOM NO. 107

ROOM NO: 109 LAST KNOWN USE: Canteen SQUARE FEET: 121 CEILING HEIGHT: 10'-3/4" DATE: 6 Dec. 1985

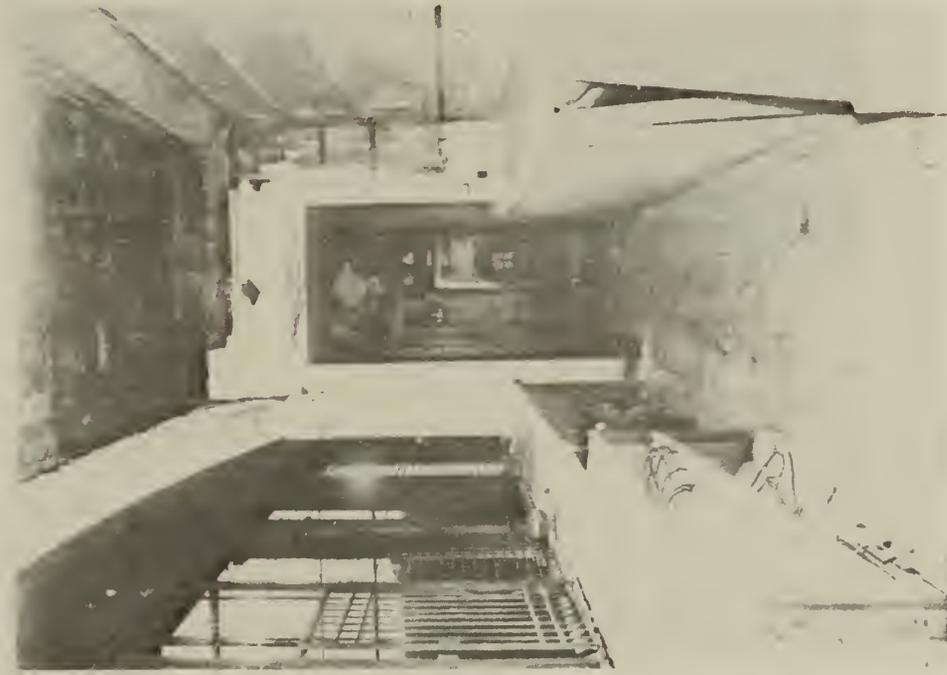
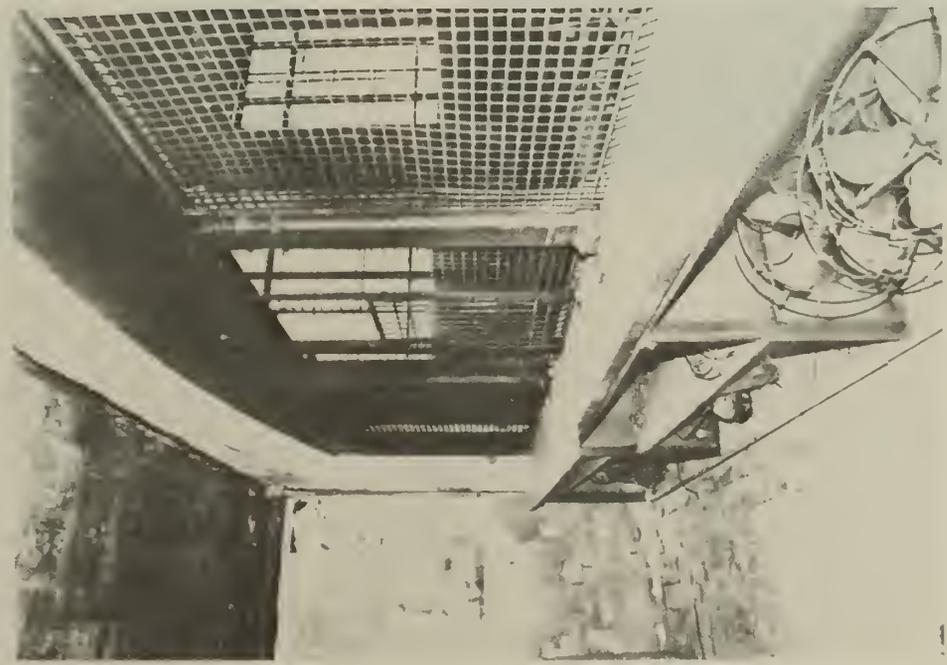
	FINISHES:	CONDITION:	DATE:	NOTES:
FLOOR:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tile/Concrete <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resilient <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Good Fair Poor Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	Brown composite tile. Concrete subsurface.
BASE:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tile/Concrete <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resilient <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Good Fair Poor Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	S.W. corner: remaining asphalt base - removed elsewhere.
WALLS:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plaster <input type="checkbox"/> Partitions <input type="checkbox"/> Tile Mainscot <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Good Fair Poor Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	
CEILING:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plaster <input type="checkbox"/> Acoustic panels <input type="checkbox"/> Cove <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Good Fair Poor Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	
DOORS/ OPENINGS:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wood/Glass Panelled <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Veneer <input type="checkbox"/> Galvanized Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Good Fair Poor Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	
LIGHTING:	<input type="checkbox"/> Incandescent/Type A <input type="checkbox"/> Incandescent/Type B <input type="checkbox"/> CML/Sconce <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Intact Intact Intact Intact Destroyed Destroyed Destroyed Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	
HEATING/ VENTILATION PLUMBING:	<input type="checkbox"/> Radiators <input type="checkbox"/> Vents/Fans <input type="checkbox"/> Sink/Toilet/Urinal <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Intact Intact Intact Intact Destroyed Destroyed Destroyed Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	
MISCELLANEOUS:		Good Fair Poor Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	grille to 105 has a central hinge. cupboards on N. wall - stained. Metal sheet over wood counter
SUMMARY:		Good Fair Poor Destroyed	1911-1923 1924-1933 1934-present In question	<b>ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b> Most <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Some <input type="checkbox"/> Minor <input type="checkbox"/> Negligible <input type="checkbox"/>

PHOTOGRAPHS:

① View Southeast

② View West

ROOM NO. 109



# WALLS & CEILINGS Plaster

## GOOD

70-100% intact.  
Minor surface spalling, cracking and peeling of paint.



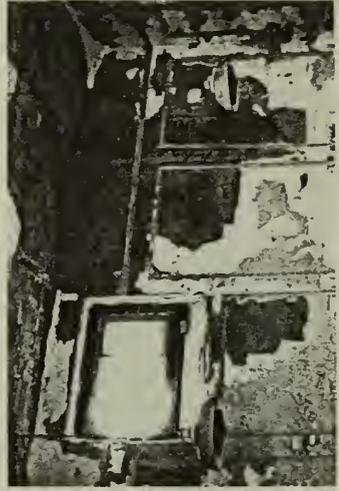
## FAIR

50-70% intact.  
Substantial surface spalling, cracking and peeling of paint. Unit masonry and/or basecoat exposed in certain areas.



## POOR

20-50% intact.  
Majority of plaster is severely cracked with buckling and spalling. Exposure of significant areas of base surface.



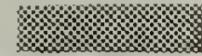
## DESTROYED

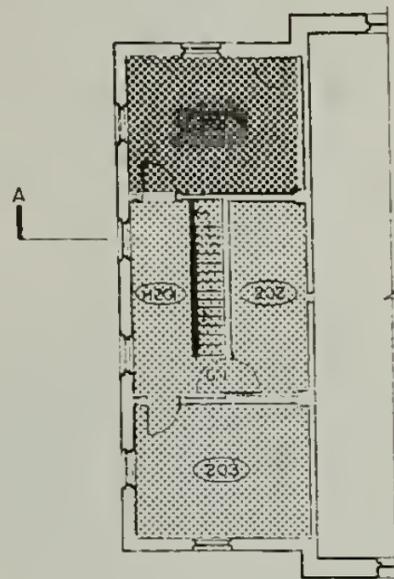
0-20% intact.  
Material is completely missing or is destroyed beyond practical retrieval.



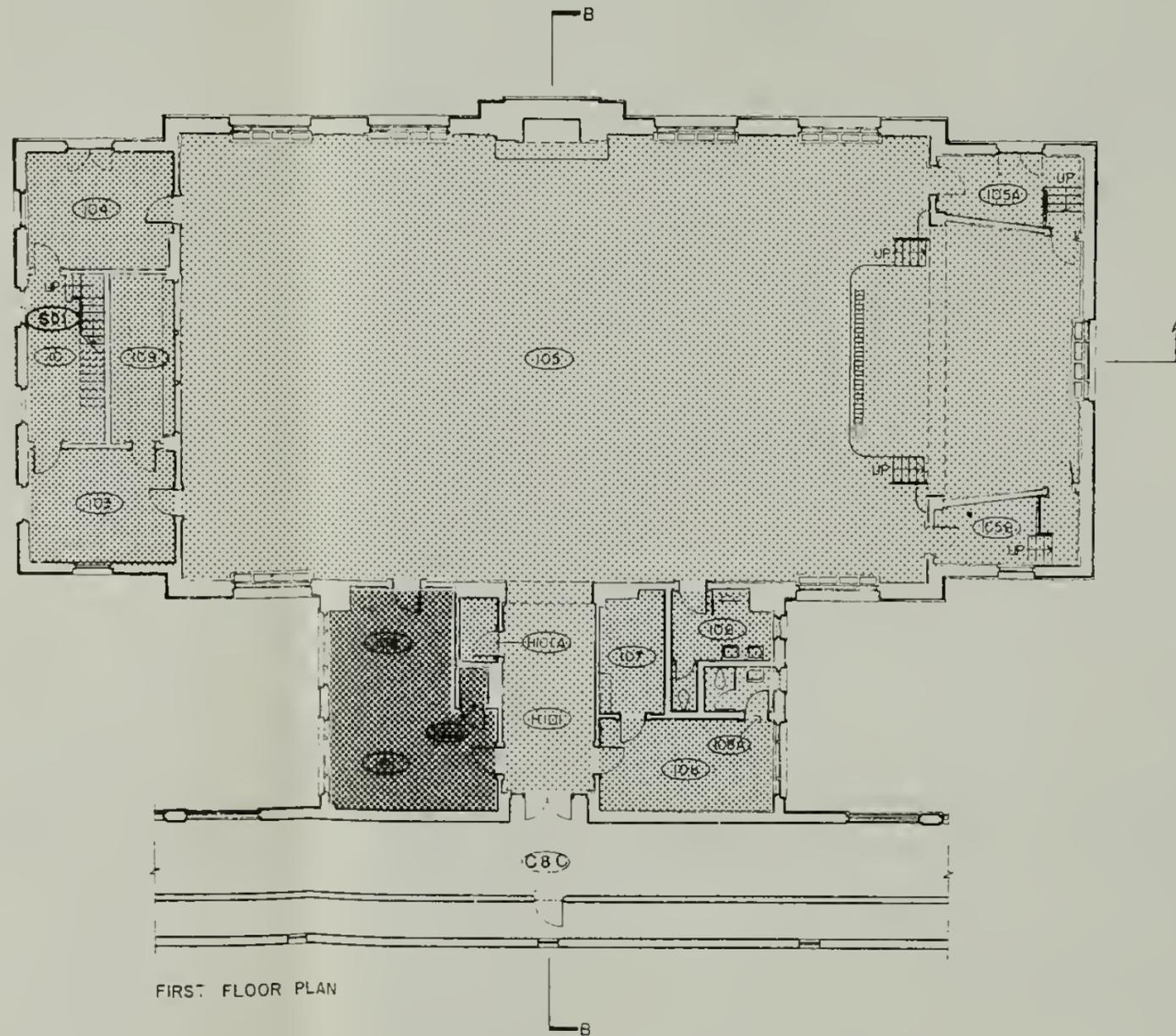


**EXISTING CONDITIONS**

-  GOOD
-  FAIR
-  POOR
-  DESTROYED



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

EXHIBIT 21

OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
DENVER SERVICE CENTER

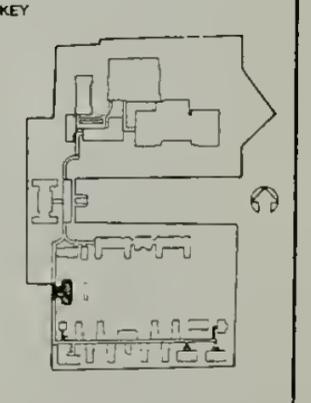
ARCHITECTS  
BEYER BLINDER BELLE /  
NOTTER FINEGOLD & ALEXANDER  
41 EAST 11 STREET  
NEW YORK, NY 10003  
(212) 777-7800

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS  
ROBERT SILMAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.  
MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS  
SYSKA & HENNESSY INC.

**SURVEY OF  
STRUCTURES  
UNIT 4**

ELLIS ISLAND  
STATUE OF LIBERTY  
NATIONAL MONUMENT  
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

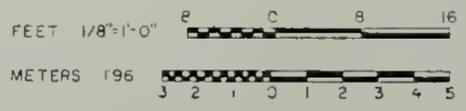

mk	sh	REVISIONS	date
DESIGNED:		DATE	
DRAWN:	DUENOW/SARVER	TECH REVIEW	



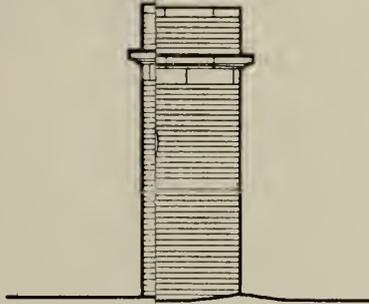
TITLE OF SHEET  
RECREATION BLDG.  
1st & 2nd FL. PLANS

SUB SHEET NO	DRAWING NO
PKG. NO.	SHEET NO.
OF	OF

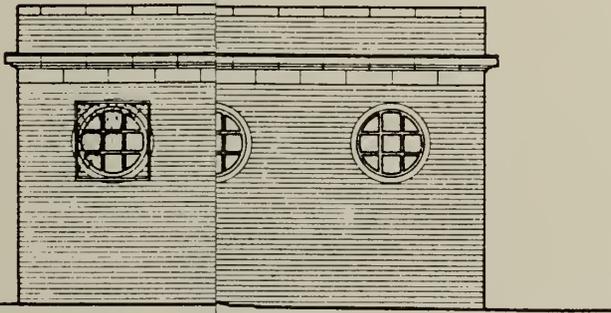
356 | 26,011 / 18 of 24  
DSC | JUL 88



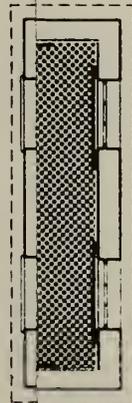
EXISTING C



E



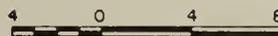
NORTH ELEVATION



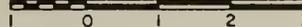
F



1/4" = 1'-0"



RS 1:48



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DENVER SERVICE CENTER

ARCHITECTS

BEYER BLINDER BELLE / NOTTER FINEGOLD & ALEXANDER

41 EAST 11 STREET NEW YORK, NY 10003 (212) 777-7800

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

ROBERT SILMAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.

MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

SYSKA & HENNESSY INC.

SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 4

ELLIS ISLAND STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

Empty grid table for revisions or notes.

mk sht REVISIONS date ini

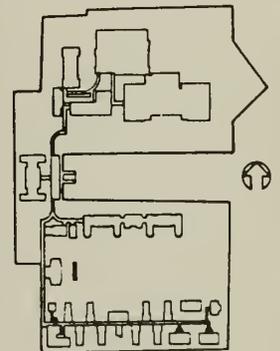
DESIGNED:

DATE:

DRAWN: J. SEIN

TECH REVIEW:

KEY



TITLE OF SHEET SHELTER - SECTION, ELEVATIONS, PLAN

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DRAWING NO.

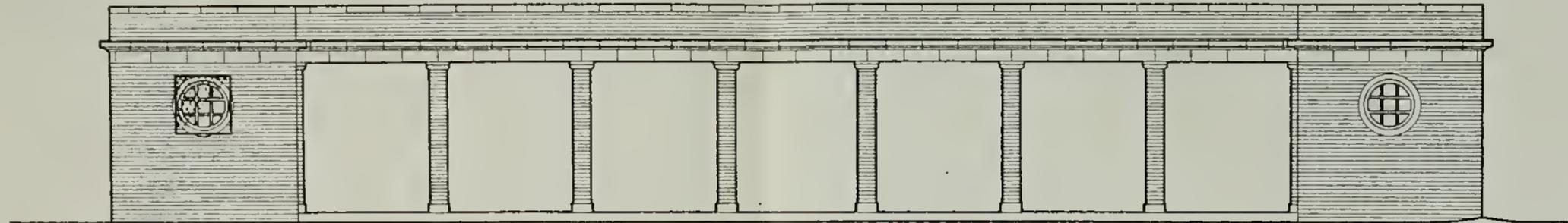
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SHEET

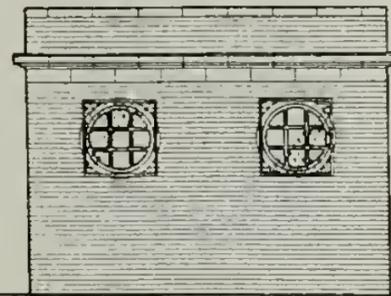
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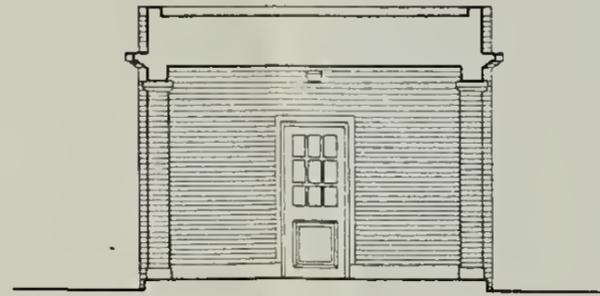
	GOOD		POOR
	FAIR		DESTROYED



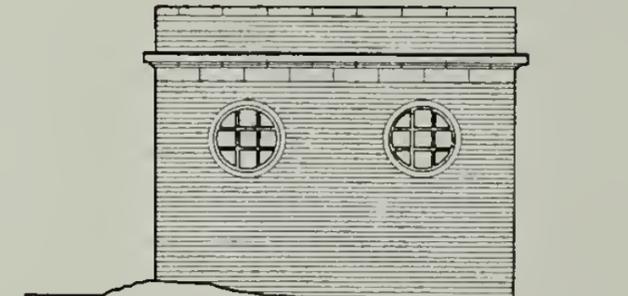
EAST ELEVATION



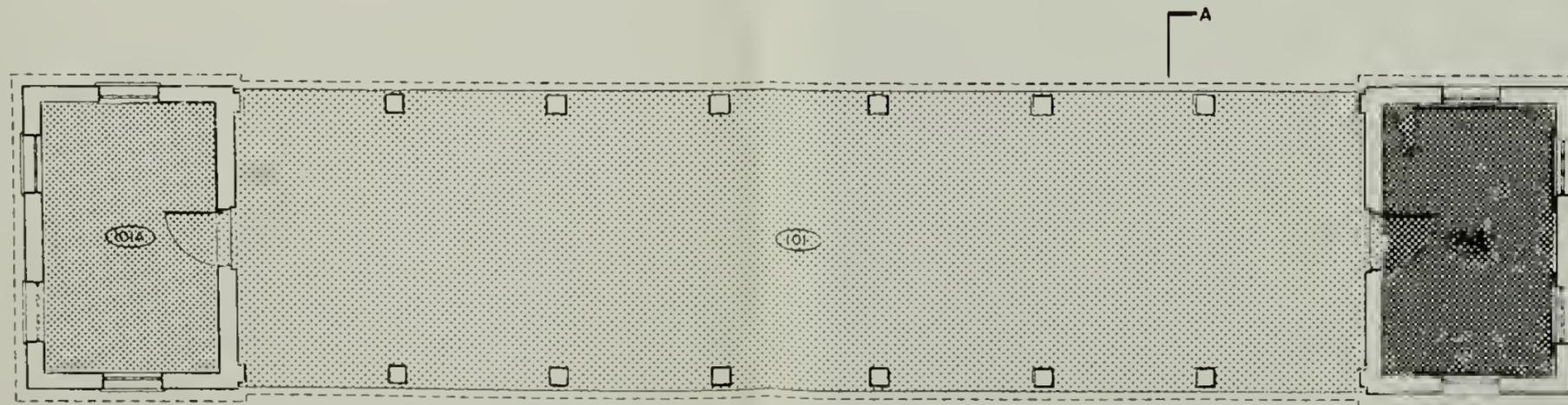
NORTH ELEVATION



SECTION A-A



SOUTH ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

356 26,011 / 19 of 24  
DSC JUL 88

FEET 1/4"=1'-0"  
METERS 1:48

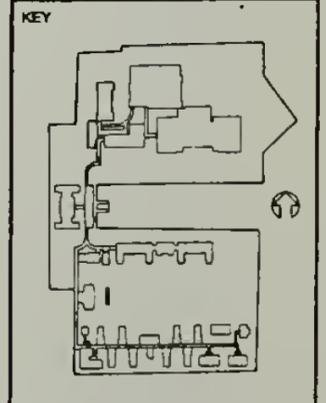


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STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS  
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SYSKA & HENNESSY INC.

**SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 4**

ELLIS ISLAND  
STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT  
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY


DESIGNED:	DATE:
DRAWN: J. SEIN	TECH REVIEW:



TITLE OF SHEET  
SHELTER - SECTION, ELEVATIONS, PLAN

SUB SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.
P&G NO.	SHEET OF

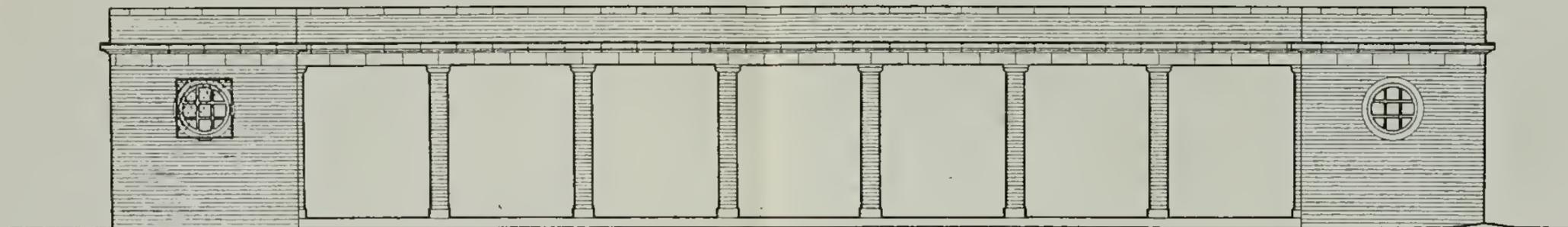




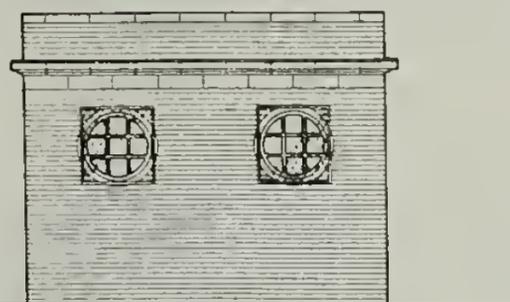


# ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

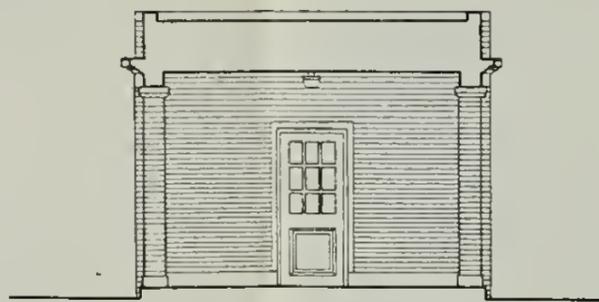
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	SOME		NEGLIGIBLE



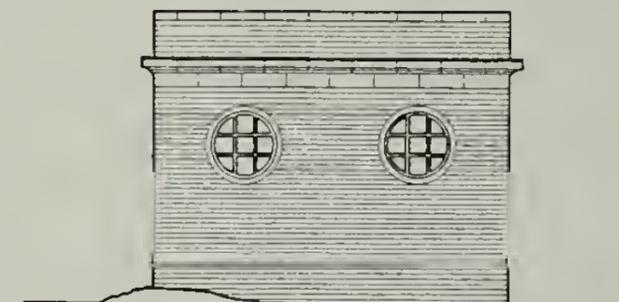
EAST ELEVATION



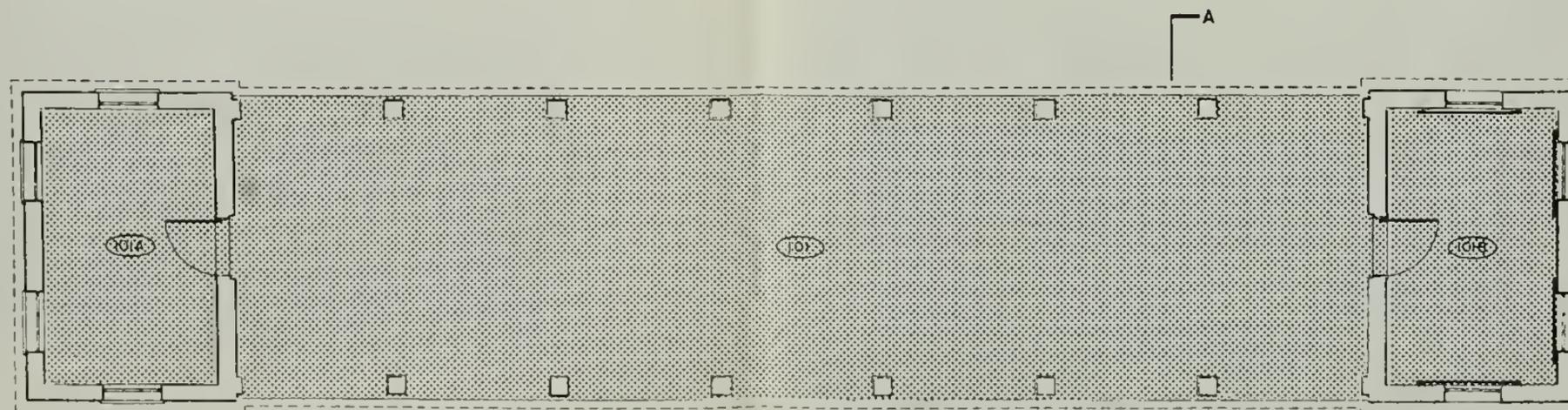
NORTH ELEVATION



SECTION A-A



SOUTH ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

356 | 26,011 / 21 of 24  
 DSC | JUL 88

FEET 1/4"=1'-0"

METERS 1:48

### ARCHITECTS

BEYER BLINDER BELLE /  
 NOTTER FINEGOLD & ALEXANDER

41 EAST 11 STREET  
 NEW YORK, NY 10003  
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### STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

ROBERT SILMAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.

### MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

SYSKA & HENNESSY INC.

## SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 4

### ELLIS ISLAND

STATUE OF LIBERTY  
 NATIONAL MONUMENT  
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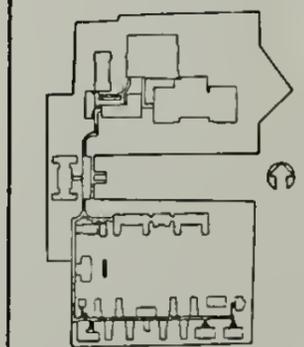
### REVISIONS

mk	shr	REVISIONS	date

DESIGNED: DATE:

DRAWN: J SEIN TECH REVIEW:

### KEY



TITLE OF SHEET  
 SHELTER - SECTION,  
 ELEVATIONS, PLAN

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET NO. OF



1. North facade.



2. East facade.



3. Terra cotta lintel course and eaves.



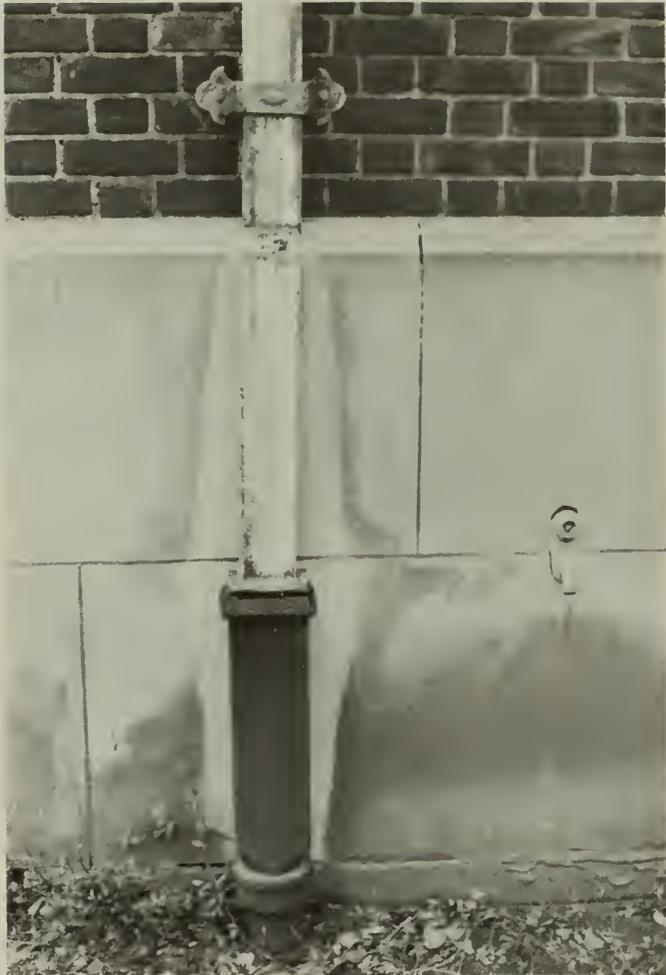
4. Terra cotta raking cornice and chimney cap.



5. Chimney with terra cotta consoles.



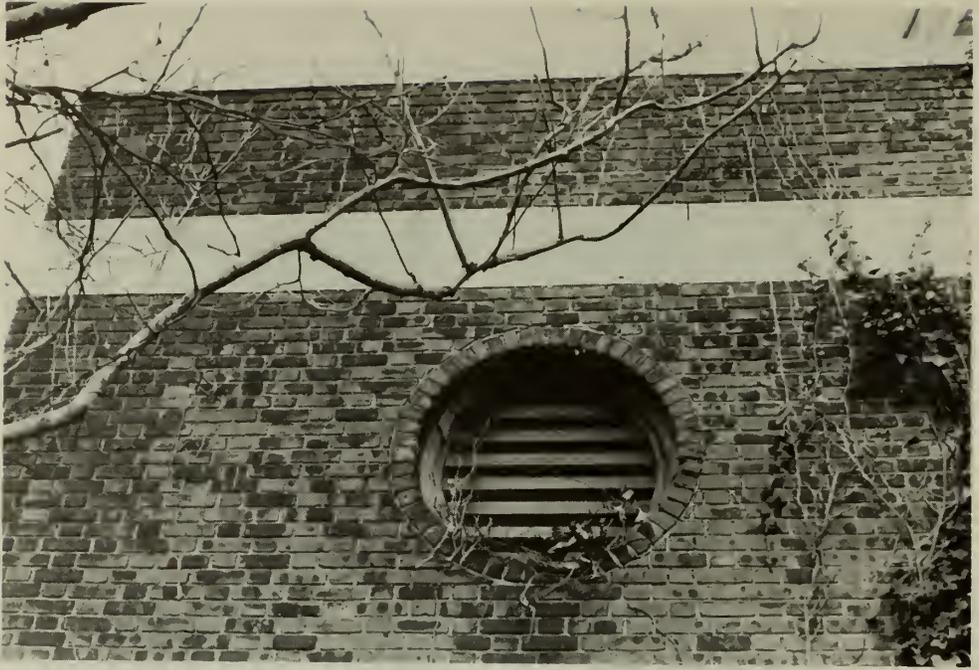
6. Lead-coated copper downspout, top.



7. Lead-coated copper downspout,  
bottom.



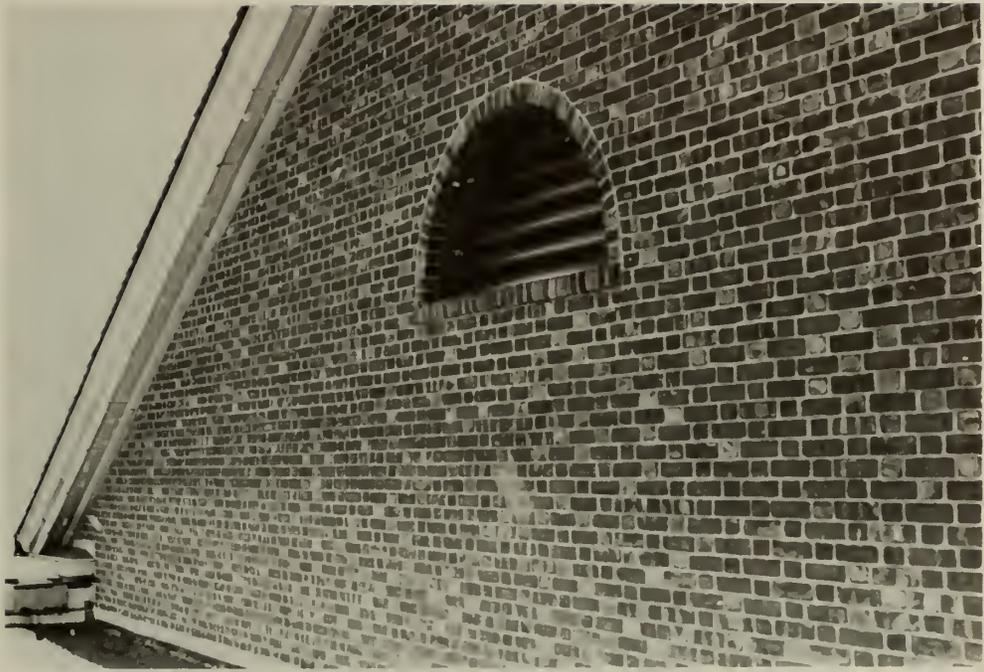
8. North wing, east facade.



9. South wing, east facade, round vent.



10. Fenestration, north and west facades.



11. North gable, vent.



12. North gable, terra cotta raking cornice.



13. West wing connected to covered way.



14. Shelter, east facade.



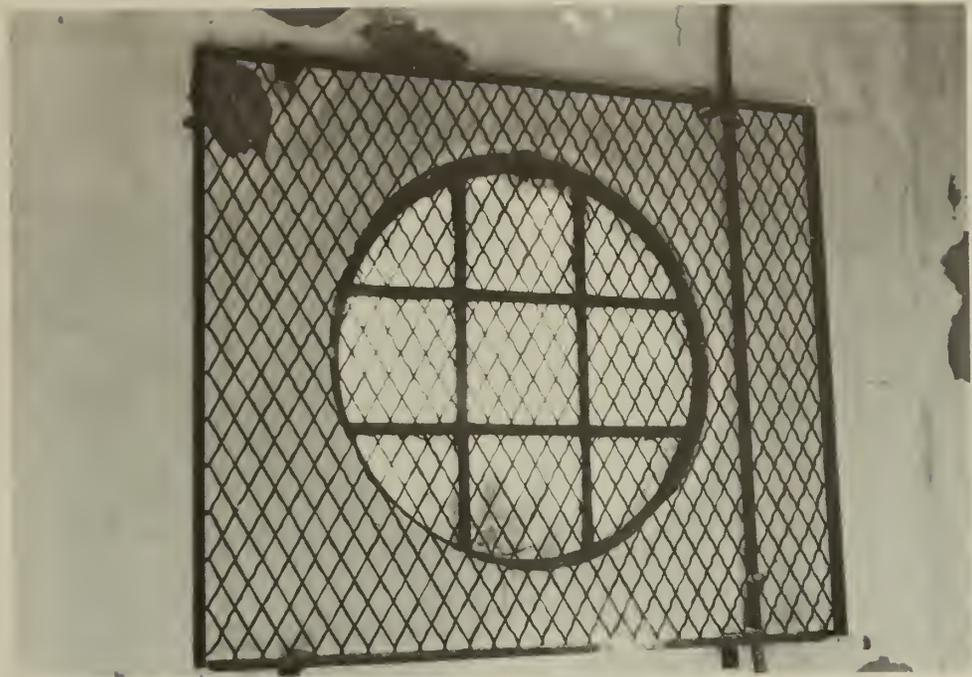
15. Shelter, west facade.



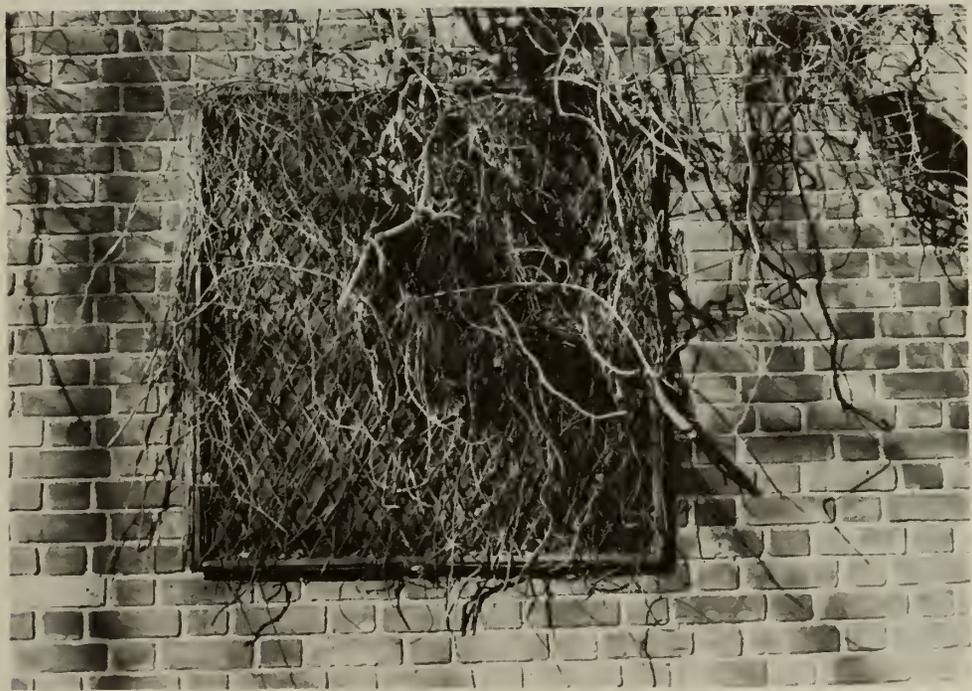
16. Shelter, interior view north.



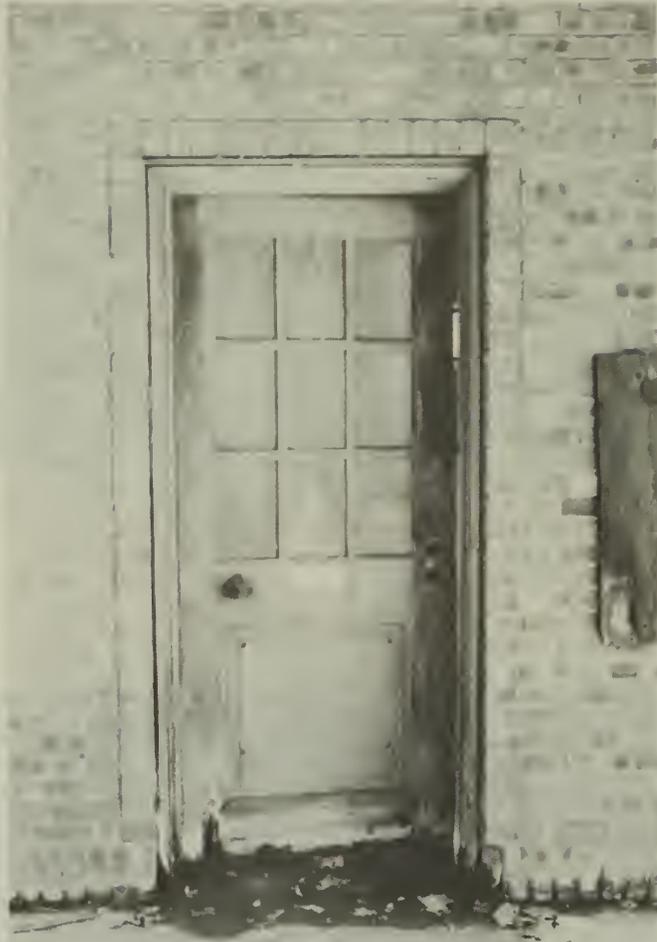
17. Shelter, north facade.



18. Shelter, grille on interior window face, north room.



19. Shelter, grille on exterior window face, south room.



20. Shelter, door to north room.



21. Shelter, benches.



22. Recreation building, cracking east facade.



23. Brick flaking.



24. Vine-cover, east facade.



25. Efflorescence, east facade.



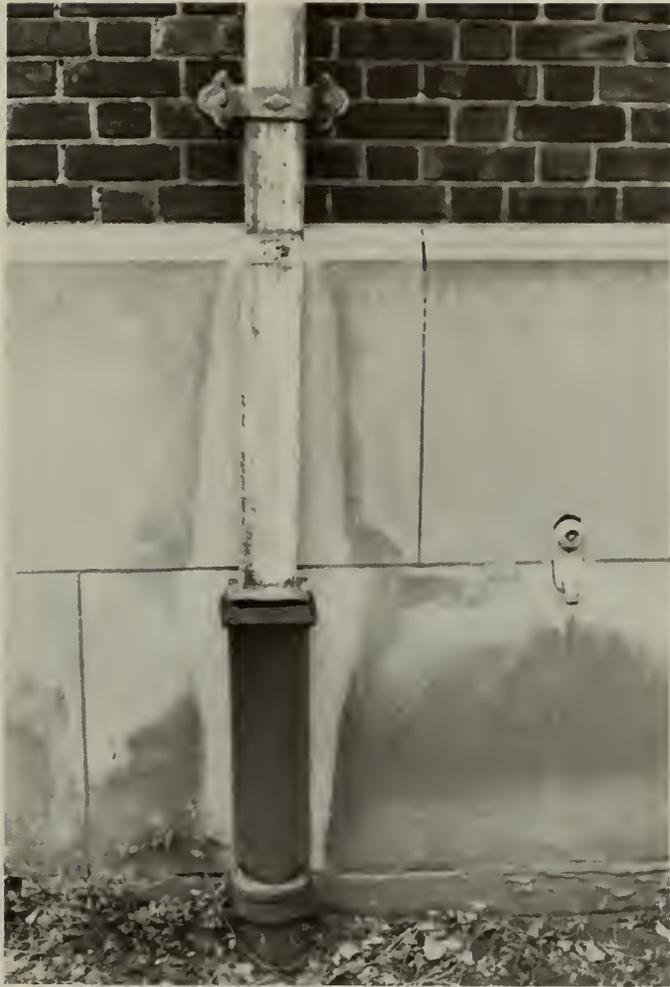
26. Green biological staining, chimney.



27. Chipping, terra cotta sill, west facade.



28. Iron staining, north facade.



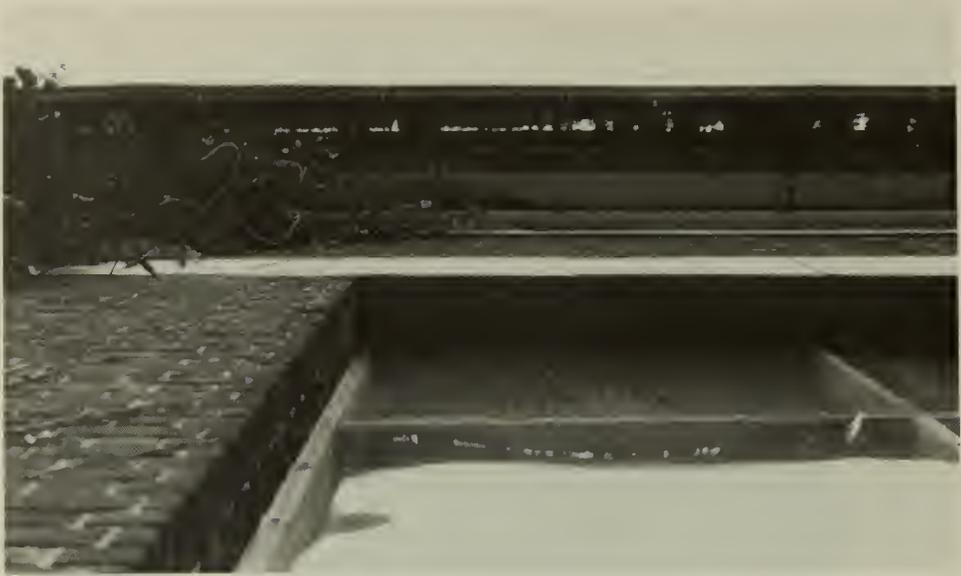
29. Copper staining, east elevation.



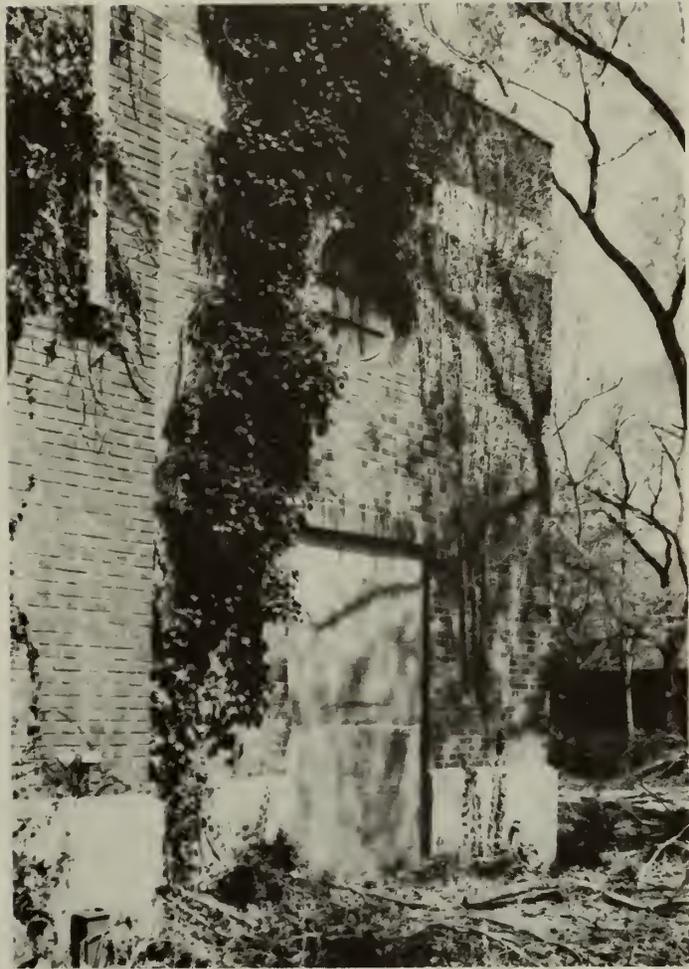
30. Window covered with plexiglass and wood,  
east facade.



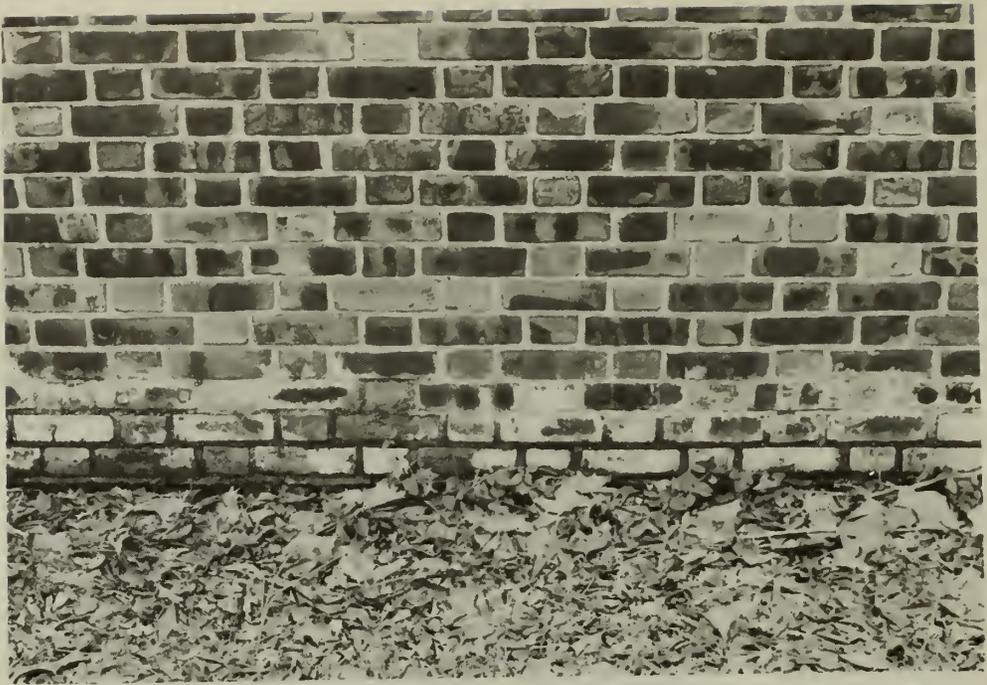
31. Pipe protruding from infilled door,  
east facade.



32. Deteriorated gutter.



33. Infilled door, east facade, north wing.



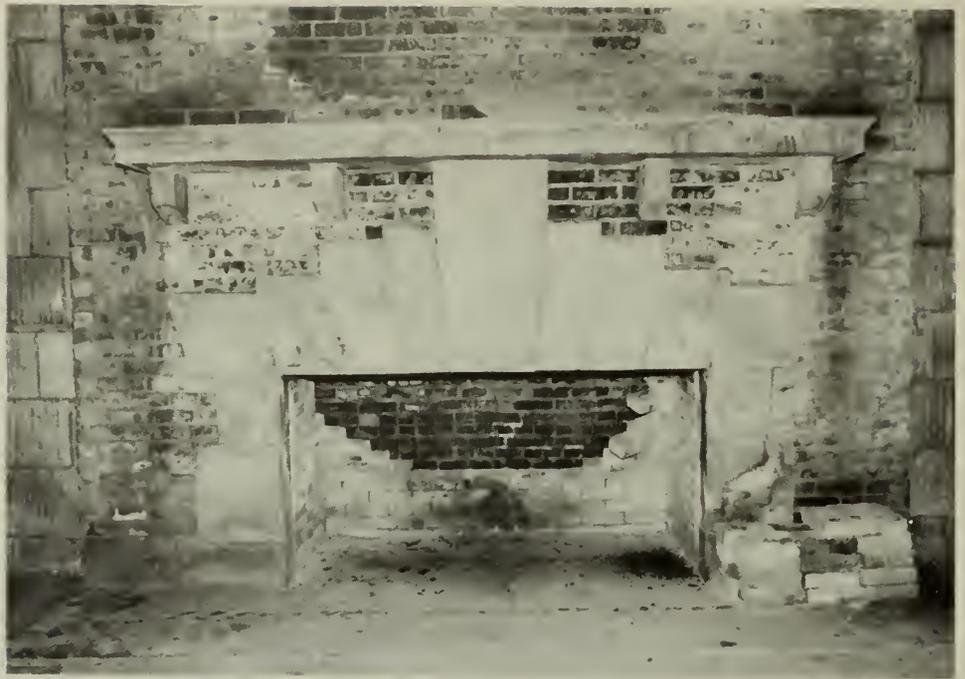
34. Efflorescence, base of shelter wall.



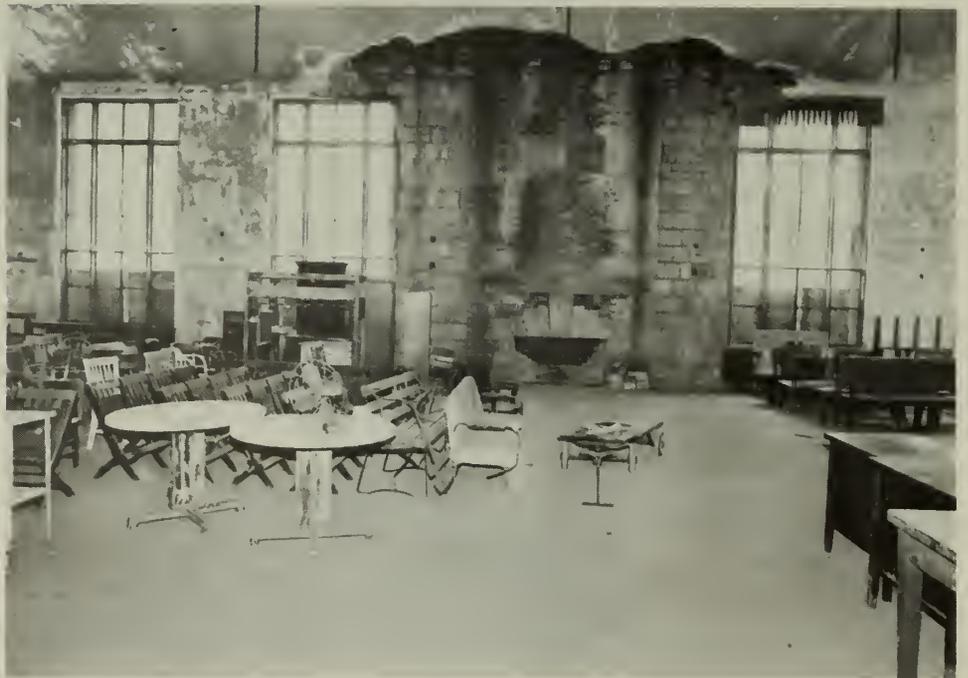
35. Broken terra cotta, shelter.



36. Broken window, east facade, shelter.



37. Fireplace, recreation room.



38. Recreation room, east wall.



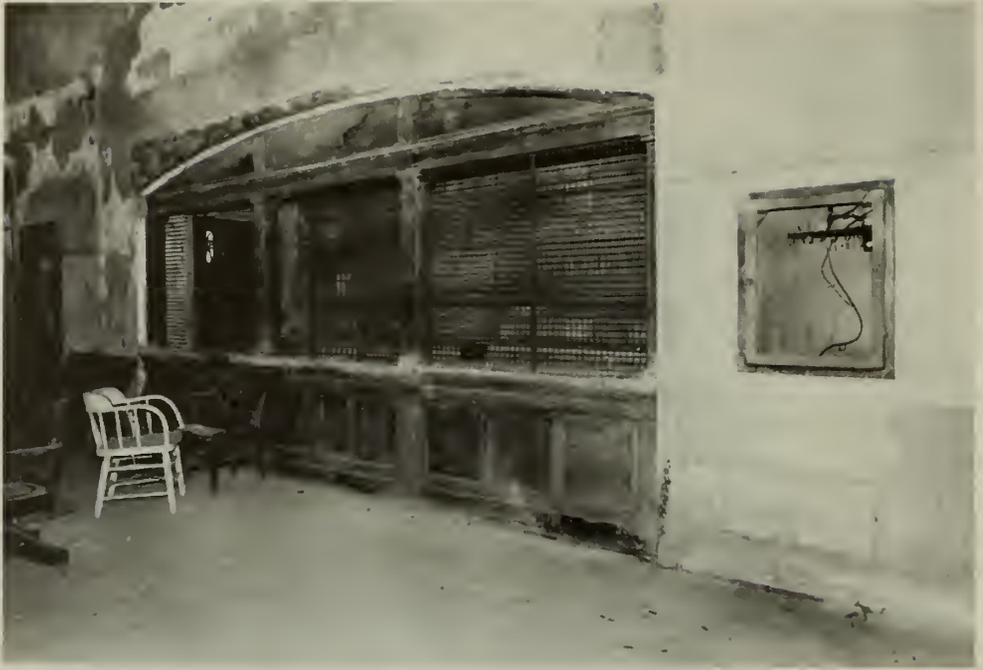
39. Recreation room, west wall.



40. Wood veneered proscenium.



41. View south towards stage.



42. Canteen.



43. Inside canteen, view east.



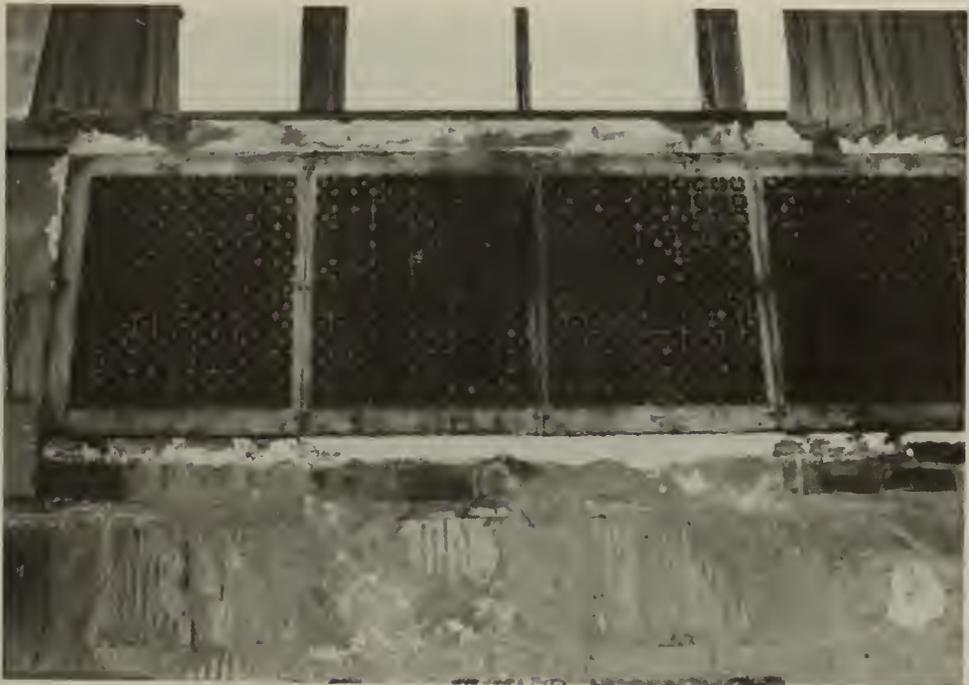
44. Stairway to second floor.



45. Stencil on door to room 105B.



46. Hearth laid with herringbone brick.



47. Metal radiator cover.



48. Windows with pleated fabric valances.



49. Door from recreation building to covered way, 8C.



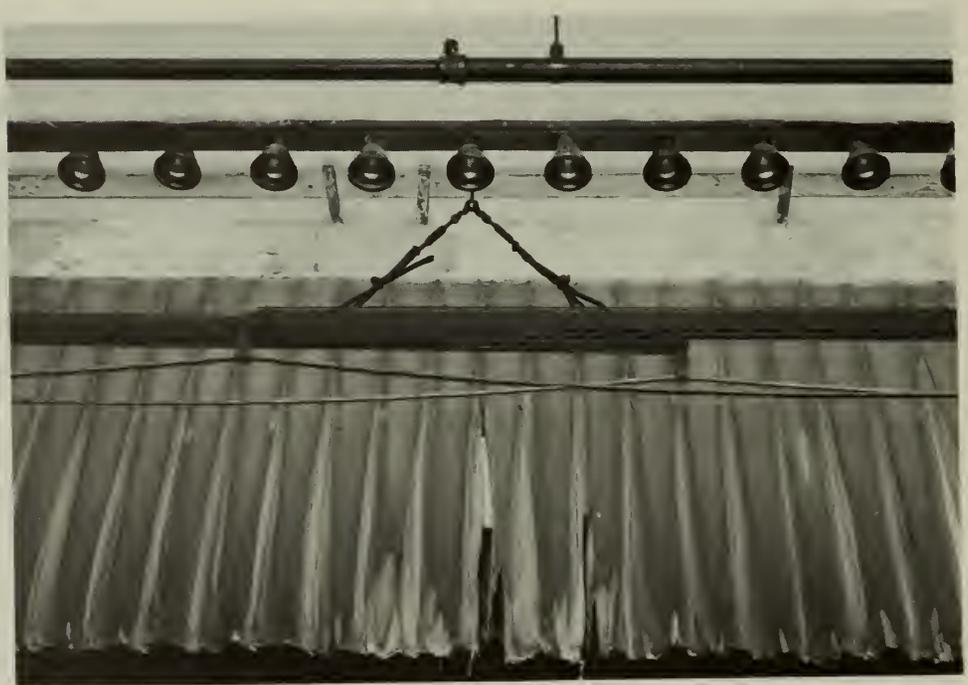
50. Stenciling on door to room 108A.



51. Stage curtain crank.



52. Set and curtain apparatus.



53. Valance and stage lighting.



54. Canteen, view west.



55. Projection room, view southeast.



56. Plaster loss, ceiling of recreation room.



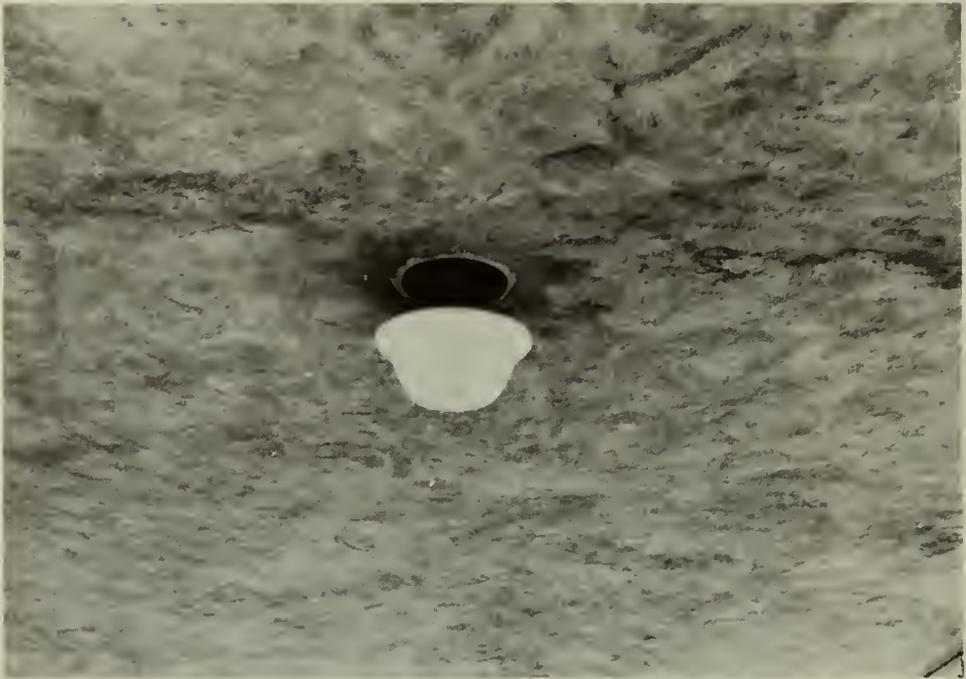
57. Delamination of door.



58. Light fixture, room 108A.



59. Broken terra cotta, shelter.



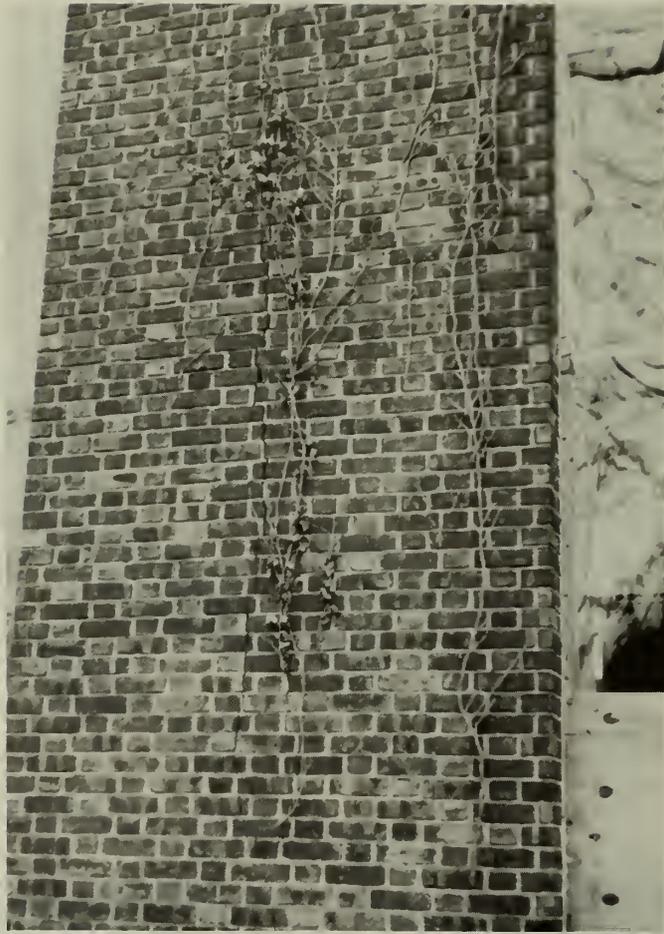
60. Ceiling-mounted light fixture, shelter.



61. Horizontal cracks above lintel, north facade, west link.

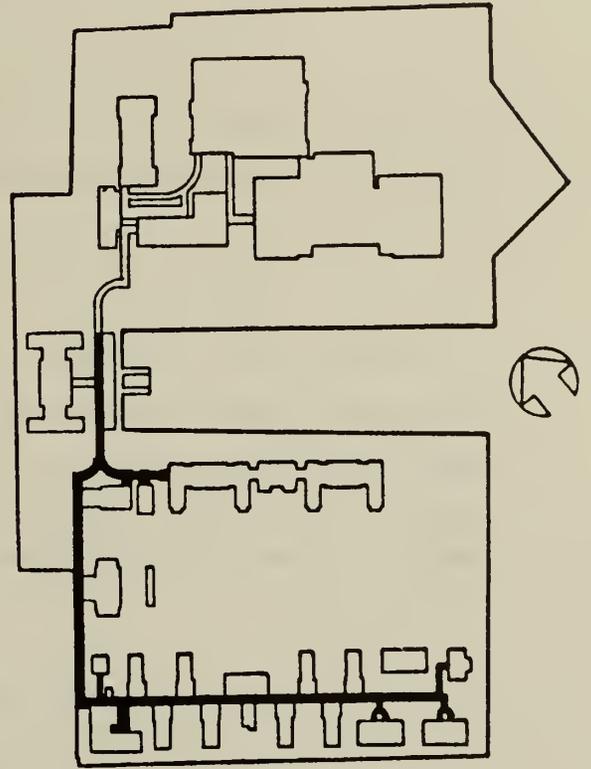


62. Cracked and chipped terra cotta lintel, east facade.



63. Cracking, east facade, north end.

# CORRIDORS AND COVERED WAYS



HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT UNITS 2, 3 & 4  
ELLIS ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW YORK/ NEW JERSEY

## CORRIDORS AND COVERED WAYS

"All of the buildings are connected by means of corridors and covered ways so that persons, baggage and necessary supplies may be transported from one building to another in an efficient manner without exposure to inclement weather"<sup>1</sup>

These structures, referred to on archival plans as corridors, passageways, covered ways and covered passages, for convenience of discussion in this report, have been divided into units by number, each unit being further divided by letters into sections according to location and materials of construction. Within this text, one-story passages are referred to as covered ways; two-story passages are referred to as corridors (see exhibit 1).

### 1. Construction History

#### a. Covered Way 7

Covered ways 7A and 7B were built between 1934 and 1936, contemporaneously with the ferry house and recreation building. Covered way 7A was built to connect with existing pavilions at the north and south ends of the ferry house, remnants of the prior 1901 ferry house covered way. At the time of the new passageway's construction, the pavilions had their original wood roofs replaced with the same fireproof materials as the new structure, consisting of steel truss with concrete panel infill, and concrete slab ceiling. The south pavilion received a new wood east door. The guard room, located in the south

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<sup>1</sup> A Study of Housing Facilities at the U.S. Immigration Station at Ellis Island, N.Y., Record Group 85, National Archives, 1923, p. 4.

pavilion is not indicated in a 1934 plan, suggesting that it was built at a later date (exhibit 2).

b. Covered Way 8

Covered way 8A was constructed contemporaneously with the hospital outbuilding and the main hospital building between 1900 and 1901. The psychopathic ward was built and connected to this passageway in 1906-1907.

Covered ways 8B and 8C were constructed in 1934 with funds from the Public Works Administration to replace a wooden covered way that had been erected by the Army between 1918 and 1919 (photo 1). Before the Army built their structure, Islands 2 and 3 had been connected by an uncovered trestle bridge about 500 feet long.<sup>2</sup>

At the same time that 8B and 8C were constructed, 8A was reroofed with the same fireproof materials as the new structures, including a concrete ceiling slab and steel truss roof with concrete panel infill (exhibit 2).<sup>3</sup>

c. Corridor 9

Corridor 9 was built in several phases, contemporaneously with the buildings which it linked on Island 3. The entire Island 3 complex, including the corridor, was completed in 1909 at which time sections B, C and D consisted of

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<sup>2</sup> Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structure Report, Ellis Island, Historical Data (Denver Service Center: United States Department of the Interior, 1981), 468.

<sup>3</sup> Archival Drawing, Plan of Present and New Covered Passages West and Northwest of Ferry Building, Procurement Division, Public Works Branch, Treasury Department, February 15, 1934, Park Service Number 43.948:4, Original Number 5-4.

a two-story, open-sided corridor structure. Sections A and E were one-story covered ways. As soon as the contagious disease hospital was occupied in June of 1911, the open corridor was deemed impractical, since during inclement weather it would be difficult for patients, doctors, nurses and attendants to proceed comfortably from one building to another, and to keep food warm.

Commissioner Williams recommended that the open space be filled by copper panel work and sash aggregates. He estimated that there were 14,000 square feet that needed to be filled and that the cost would be \$2.00 per square foot.

After lengthy delays, Congress responded by passing the Sundry Civil Expenses Bill on June 23, 1913, appropriating the requested funds for the glass enclosure. In June 1914 it was reported that the connecting corridor had been enclosed in copper and glass.<sup>4</sup>

## 2. Drawings

Due to a potential asbestos hazard to the BBB/NFA survey team, the corridors and covered ways were not measured by an architectural team, and drawings at 1/8" scale showing their "as found" conditions were not prepared. In substitution for "as found" drawings, archival drawings of the exterior of the corridors and covered ways have been reproduced, some having been graphically enhanced to depict the plans, elevations, sections and relevant details for purposes of illustration in this report. See exhibits 3 through 8.

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<sup>4</sup> Unrau, 534, 535

### 3. Exterior

#### a. Description

##### i. Covered Way 7

Covered way 7A is a single-story brick bearing wall, gable roofed passageway which runs along the rear, or west side, of the ferry house, from a pavilion at the north end, on Island 1, to a pavilion at the south end, on Island 2, utilizing the ferry house's exterior facade as its interior east wall. It is intersected at its mid-point by covered way 7B, a four-bay passage which leads to the recreation building to the west (photo 2).

Covered ways 7A and 7B have Flemish bond red brick walls and tile covered gable roofs supported by metal rafters with concrete panel infill, having space provided for pipe lines and mechanical systems between ceiling and roof. Each of the exterior elevations contains an arcade of window bays composed of brick piers on bluestone plinths and segmental arches formed of four brick headers rows. Another single header course runs under rectangular metal ventilators below the eaves (photo 2). The archways are filled with metal window units consisting of three, four-light sash, the center being fixed, the outer two being casement, with three square metal panels beneath.

The brick pavilions at each end, remnants of the 1901 covered way built in conjunction with the prior ferry house, each have a tiled hip roof, an arched doorway on the east elevation with brick quoins and limestone keystone and a concrete tympanum (photos 3 and 4). A wood double door opens on the west wall to the landfill area behind (photo 5). The north pavilion connects with covered way 5 of Island 1, the south pavilion with covered way 8 leading to Islands 2 and 3. The south pavilion in its southeast corner contains a small guard

room having a single-light window and two wood paneled doors, one on the north wall and another on the west (photo 6).

## ii. Covered Way 8

Covered way 8 is a Flemish bond brick bearing wall structure with a tiled gable roof (photo 7). Section A curves southeastward from a hip roofed pavilion at the south end of the ferry house, and connects to a hip roofed structure which opens into the west end of the main hospital building (photo 8). The corridor is interrupted by entrances to the hospital outbuilding and psychopathic ward, with an additional doorway between the two buildings. The entrance to the outbuilding is a pavilion; the psychopathic ward entrance is a gable roofed passageway the same height as the main corridor, with a short hipped section and a door on the north side. Window openings are segmental arches between brick piers on bluestone plinths, containing three fixed four-light wood sash (photo 9).

Covered way 8B is entered through a double wood door at the southern ferry house pavilion and curves northward to meet section C which stretches from the south end of covered way 7A to the beginning of covered way 9 on Island 3. The east elevations of 8B and 8C are similar to 8A but windows have six lights instead of four and areas beneath windows have brick infill instead of wood panels (photo 10).

## iii. Corridor 9

Corridor 9 which connects the buildings on Island 3 has been subdivided for discussion into five parts. Part 9A is one story high, with a granite sill, common bond brick base and large aggregate stucco covered brick walls. Window openings have raised concrete quoins and keystones, limestone sills with two recessed panels below, and metal twenty-light fixed sash with a six-light center pivot sash and some twenty-

four-light windows with pivot sash (photo 11). A molded concrete cornice frames the flat gravel roof.

Parts 9B, C and D are two stories high. Wall construction and fenestration is the same as in section A, but bays are further delineated by colossal pilasters with stuccoed shafts and smooth concrete bases and capitals (photo 12). The passageways are broken at regular intervals by doors and concrete stairways leading into the yards between buildings. The roofs above sections B and D are extensions of the hipped roofs of adjacent measles wards. The roof over section C, which runs along the south side of the administration building, is flat and covered with composition material. Section E is another single story passageway similar to section A although narrower and covered with a gable roof and having plain window openings without quoins (photo 13). At the three isolation wards, the passageway forms a semi-circle which joins the recessed central section of each building through two doors (photo 14). At the center of each semi-circular passage is a door leading to a small enclosed yard.

#### b. Existing Conditions

A field survey of the existing conditions of the corridors and covered ways was conducted in May of 1986. In general these structures exhibit the same types of deterioration for like conditions as the other buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4. A description of the various types of deterioration can be found in section III, appendix A.

The buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4 have, as those of Unit 1, experienced exposure to high winds (particularly from the north), fog, salts, intense solar radiation, condensation and other harsh weathering conditions. Constant erosive forces such as moisture, salt penetration and solar

radiation seem to have been the primary agents for most of the deterioration mechanisms observed.<sup>5</sup>

A special survey form has been developed which offers a descriptive summary of the types, levels, and locations of deterioration, for each material utilized in the buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4 as well as a relative assessment of condition for each material used and for the building as a whole. See section III, appendix A.

i. Covered Way 7

The exterior of covered way 7 is in generally fair condition. Brick surfaces of all elevations exhibit random areas of mortar deterioration and loss. Cracking occurs occasionally, as at the upper southeast corner of the north pavilion, the juncture of the west elevation of 7A with the north elevation of 7B and the juncture of the east elevation of 7A with the south pavilion. Efflorescence is evident on all elevations and is particularly severe on the west elevation of covered way 7A between the connector to the immigrant building, 7B, and the south pavilion. Dark water staining appears in conjunction with green biological staining in the area of removed gutters. The concrete base exhibits cracking, general deterioration and severe rust staining under most metal sash windows.

Metal window sash suffers from general rusting with the lower metal paneled areas displaying areas of severe deterioration, displacement and loss. Window glass exhibits some breakage and loss.

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<sup>5</sup> Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service by Beyer Blinder Belle/Anderson Notter Finegold, Historic Structures Report, Unit One Buildings, December 1985, 30.

The roof exhibits random loss of roof tile and some concave displacement of the roof surface in three areas of the west elevation of 7A. Metal roof ridge capping on the west elevation of 7A shows an area of bending and detachment to the south of 7B with one area of loss of 7B's ridge capping at its juncture with 7A. Gutters generally appear to be clogged with debris. Downspouts have been removed from all elevations and a number of replacement downspouts installed.

#### ii. Covered Way 8

The exterior of covered way 8 is, like covered way 7, in fair condition. Brick surfaces appear sound with one area of deterioration and flaking loss at the juncture of 8B and 8C on the southerly facing curve of 8B. Mortar loss and efflorescence occur randomly on all elevations, with one area of severe efflorescence afflicting the north elevation of the hip roofed structure adjoining the main hospital building. Biological staining is evident on lower brick wall surfaces and in the areas of removed downspouts.

The white painted finish of wood sash is generally flaking and there is some loss of wood sash parts on the east elevation of 8C (photo 15). Window glass exhibits random breakage and loss. There is some loss of metal vents on the north elevation of 8A.

Wood doors exhibit some deterioration and loss with the door to the office building on Island 3 having lost its upper sash, and the wood doors of 8A which exit to the north and south, exhibiting weathered surfaces, alterations, deterioration and loss of parts. The vertical board double door exiting to the south between the hospital outbuilding and the psychopathic ward has lost its west half (photo 16).

The east elevation of the roof of covered way 8C exhibits random loss of roof tile and copper ridge capping. Covered way 8 also suffers from the loss of most downspouts although three remain on the east elevation of 8C. Gutters appear to be clogged with growth. The west elevation of the roof and sections of the west facade of covered way 8 were not surveyed due to heavy vegetation preventing examination of building surfaces.

### iii. Corridor Way 9

The exterior of corridor 9 is in fair condition. The exterior walls' aggregate stucco (pebble dash) finish is in generally fair to good condition with occasional areas of cracking as on the north facade of the covered way 9E section of corridor 9 as it turns to connect with the west entrance of the staff house. Fine cracking also appears under some window sills. Areas of loss of pebble aggregate occur randomly over the length of corridor 9. Patches of loss also appear on a pilaster of the south elevation of 9C. Rust staining of the stucco finish is evident under deteriorating metal window sash.

The surfaces of the brick base exhibit occasional areas of cracking at turns of the corridor as does the aggregate stucco finish. Efflorescence appears on some surfaces, with biological staining occurring in protected areas, and in areas of removed downspouts. Mortar exhibits some loss and areas of separation from brick surfaces.

Some cracking is evident in areas of cementitious foundation parging and of scored areas above windows. English ivy vine-cover obscures many sections of the wall surface obscuring the conditions of facade materials (photo 17).

Metal window sash suffers from the greatest deterioration of all corridor 9 materials. Metal sash displays general corrosion (photo 18), outward bowing, compression and collapse of many sash areas with occasional loss as in the removal of an entire second floor window on the south elevation of 9C above the connector to the kitchen. Severe rust staining discolours the facade surfaces under most windows. Window glass exhibits general breakage and loss.

Wood pipe cellar access doors which appear at intervals in the foundation, and north elevation wood paneled double doors with glass upper lights, side lights and transom, experience general surface weathering, flaking, pale, blue-green overpaint, some loss of wood parts, and broken and missing glass panes. A wood door located in the foundation of the south elevation of 9C has been destroyed. The upper section of second floor windows of the north and south elevations of 9B have been covered by wire grilles.

The roof of corridor 9 exhibits random loss of roof tile, loss of downspouts and clogged gutters with some crushing of gutters and loss of wood eave members. In areas of ferrous metal replacement of the gutters, as on the north elevation of 9D, a section comprising 60 percent of the gutter length between measles wards H and D, metal surfaces exhibit rusting, disintegration and loss. The flat composition roof of 9C was not examined.

A lean-to shed has been constructed against the west elevation of the covered way 9E section of corridor 9 which leads to the staff house. This shed is in a deteriorated state (photo 19).

The relative structural and exterior/interior finish conditions for the buildings of Units 2, 3, and 4 have been depicted on plans of the various building

complexes, and can be found in section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, sub-section A-1, Project Scope of this report. See exhibits 5, 6, 7 and 8 of that section.

#### 4. Interior

##### a. Description

##### i. Covered Way 7

The interior of covered way 7 has scored concrete slab floors and ceilings, and brick walls, the bottom half of which are painted coast-guard blue, the top half, white (photo 20). The east wall of 7A is pierced by several doors into the ferry house: two pairs of double wood doors open into the U.S. Customs room; three pairs of single panel, baked enamel finish, hollow metal doors with four lights each open into the ferry house waiting room; another pair of four-light hollow metal double doors open into the ferry house lunch room, a wood door with a single square light also opens into the lunch room, and two wood doors open into two toilet facilities. A pair of metal French double doors, each door having eight lights, with four-light side lights opens at the west end of 7B into the immigrant building (photo 21).

##### ii. Covered Way 8

The interior finishes of covered way 8 include concrete floors and ceilings. Brick surfaces remain largely unpainted (photos 22 and 23). Four doorways intersect the east wall of section C: two openings to the exterior with six-light doors and six-light side lights, one opening into the hospital outbuilding, and one into the recreation building. An interior brick wall runs the length of 8C creating a narrow corridor along the west wall to create a pipe space. The west wall contains six metal casement sash windows at widely spaced

intervals. A four-light door directly across from the entrance to the recreation building opens into the parallel pipe space. A door to this space is also located in the northern entrance to 8B.

### iii. Corridor 9

Interior finishes of corridor 9 include concrete floors and hung plaster ceilings (photo 24). Pebble dash walls have been painted blue or white. Doors to wards are generally metal, paneled or flush with glass lights.

### b. Existing Conditions

#### i. Covered Way 7

Brick wall surfaces exhibit flaking and loss of overpainted finish particularly in lower wall areas. Drying, bubbling and flaking loss reveals a thin lime-green painted finish over brick surfaces in some areas of the west elevation. Mortar loss accompanied by cracking and bulging is evident on the east/west partial walls at the south end of covered way 7A at its juncture with the south pavilion.

Concrete slab floors are in good condition with small minor areas of spalling loss occurring on the west wall opposite the lunch room section of the ferry house.

Concrete ceilings exhibit some spalling loss and rust staining in the area of underlying metal ceiling rafters.

Metal window sash exhibits flaking loss of painted finish. Metal panels located beneath each window suffer from general corrosion with loss most likely to occur in lower sections of the panel at its juncture with the concrete slab flooring.

In the south pavilion, the-wood door leading to the westerly landfill area exhibits deterioration, displacement and loss of upper glass panes.

#### ii. Covered Way 8

Overpainting of the brick wall surface has occurred at the right angle turn of 8C into corridor 9. Severe cracking is evident in this area as well, extending around the turn of the east wall of 8C, and has resulted in a 1 1/2" separation at its mid-point. A vertical 2" separation is also evident at the point of juncture of 8C with the northwest corner of the powerhouse. Some cracking also occurs on the west wall opposite the entrance to the recreation building. Cracking occurs in the concrete floor of 8B. Mortar loss is also evident in 8B occurring at the curving section of the east elevation with efflorescence also evident in this area.

Efflorescence appears randomly over the length of covered way 8C, being more concentrated surrounding the door opening to the recreation building.

Wood sash exhibits flaking loss of painted finish, weathered underlying surfaces and loss of some wood sash parts. Protective plexiglass panels were installed on windows of covered way 8B and the north end of 8C in May 1986.

#### iii. Corridor 9

The pebble dash wall finish exhibits some cracking and has been overpainted with blue or white paint above a white, cream or brown painted base. This paint is lifting in many areas. Concrete floors have been overpainted as well.

Ceilings suffer from areas of loss of plaster finish exposing underlying metal screening, the ceiling of 9D exhibiting severe spalling loss.

Metal doors leading to the measles wards exhibit surface rusting, some opaque light replacement, broken glass, doorway alterations and door replacement. The second story covered way sections 9B, 9C and 9D are separated at intervals by wall partitioning and doorways; some of these doors are metal replacement doors installed for detention purposes at the west end of 9B. The windows of the second story detention areas have had metal grilles installed.

## 5. Structural System<sup>6</sup>

### a. Covered Way 7

#### i. Description and Existing Conditions

Covered way 7 is a continuation of covered way 5 which extends from the Island 1 powerhouse, past the bakery and carpentry building to meet the pavilion located at the northwest corner of Unit 1. The gable roof structure of covered way 7 is wood plank on steel A-frames spanning between brick bearing walls. The ground floor slab on grade is reinforced and spans between side walls. The foundation is on piles.

The south end of the east wall of covered way 7B exhibits severe cracking along the brick joints at the windows (photos 25 and 26). There are also severe cracks in

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<sup>6</sup> Based on Robert Silman Associates, P.C., "Ellis Island, Historic Structures Report, Units 2, 3 & 4, Structural Systems", May-June 1986.

the wall base (photos 27 and 28). The north and east walls of the south pavilion are badly deteriorated and are missing mortar (photos 29 and 30). In addition, cracks occur on the interior of this pavilion (photos 31 and 32) and on the exterior of the west wall of the pavilion (photo 33). Inside the pavilion, reinforcing in the bottom of the ceiling slab is exposed and rusting. Reinforcing steel is also exposed and rusting in the covered way ceiling slab soffit to the north of the ferry house (photo 34) and a diagonal crack occurs in the north covered way wall at the window (photo 35).

## ii. Recommendations

All of the cracks noted in the covered way 7 and pavilion walls were apparently caused by expansion and contraction of the passageway. Further investigation will be necessary since the design drawings showed expansion joints at the juncture of the covered way with the pavilions. The exposed and rusted reinforcing will also require further investigation and analysis to determine if further slab reinforcing is required.

## b. Covered Way 8

### i. Description and Existing Conditions

Covered way 8 extends from the pavilion located at the south end of covered way 7 across the west end of Islands 2 and 3. This gable roofed structure is wood plank on steel A-frames spanning between brick bearing walls. The ground floor slab on grade is reinforced and spans between side walls. The foundation is on piles. At the south end of the north/south section, it turns to the east and joins with the east/west corridor 9 which connects the contagious disease ward buildings.

At the junction of covered ways 8C and 9A, a vertical gap has opened up between the two different wall constructions (photos 36 and 37). In the corner of the east wall of covered way 8C there is a severe diagonal crack (photo 38) with a second diagonal crack located around the corner in the north wall. In addition, adjacent to the window construction in the east wall there is a small diagonal crack (photo 40). A severe transverse crack occurs in the ceiling slab of covered way 8C (photo 41), and opposite, in the south wall, is another crack (photo 42).

#### ii. Recommendations

The nature of the cracks seem to indicate foundation failures. One has occurred under the east wall adjacent to the corner and the other under the south wall of covered way 8C. An investigation by visual inspection of the piles is required to determine the exact problem. This will necessitate excavation and some removal of the slab on grade. However, this condition is not dangerous and the investigation can be delayed.

#### c. Corridor 9

##### i. Description and Existing Conditions

Corridor 9 is a series of one-story covered ways, 9A and 9E, located to the west and east of a central two-story corridor section, 9B, 9C and 9D.

Both the first floor and the roof of covered way 9A and 9E are framed with one-way concrete slabs and concrete beams. All foundations are piles.

Corridors 9B, 9C, and 9D are two-story covered passageways above a crawl space and pipe tunnel. The

roof, first floor, second floor, and crawl space levels are all framed with one-way reinforced concrete slab supported at the exterior with reinforced concrete beams. A one-story link from 9C to the kitchen building is framed similarly.

In covered way 9A, two concrete columns have exposed and delaminated vertical reinforcing. These are the third column from the north and on the east side, and the southernmost column on the west side.

At the second floor level of corridor 9C, a severe crack and buckling has occurred on one of the exterior piers in the south wall (photo 43). At the east facade of the link to the kitchen, concrete has spalled off the beam above the window, and the reinforcing is exposed and badly corroded (photo 44). At the west facade of this link, there is spalling of concrete and corrosion of beam reinforcing (photo 45).

#### ii. Recommendations

Ultrasonic tests of the column reinforcing of covered way 9A should be done to determine the extent of remaining solid steel area. An analysis should then be made to determine if column reinforcement is necessary. The type of reinforcing, if required, should coordinate with the architecture.

The buckling and cracking of the pier at the second floor of corridor 9C could have been caused by corrosion of steel under the stucco, or possibly is related to expansion and contraction of the walkway. Further investigation is required.



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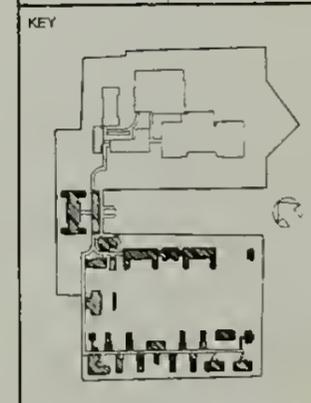
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ROBERT SILMAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.

MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS  
SYSKA & HENNESSY INC.

# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 234

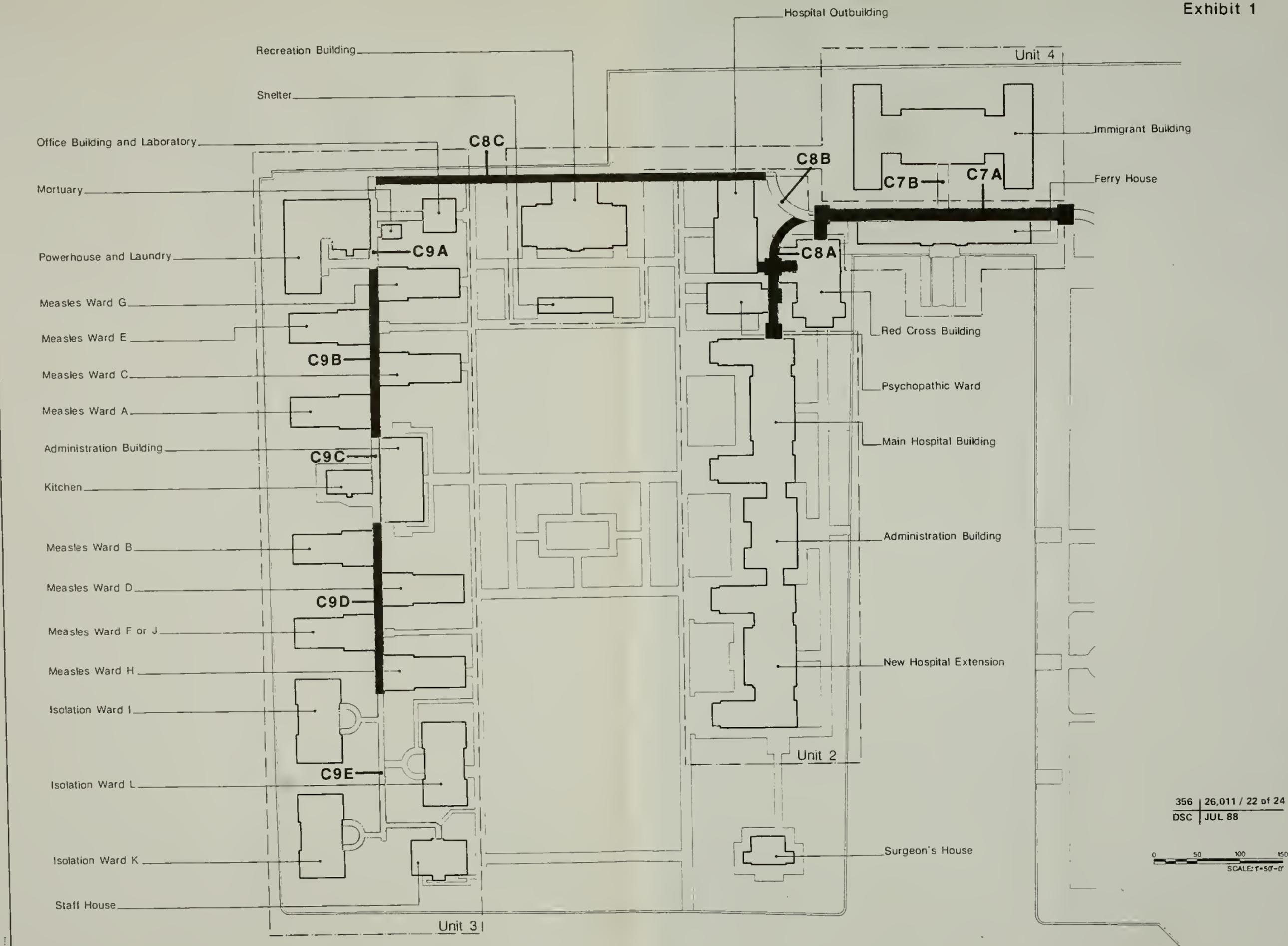
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NATIONAL MONUMENT  
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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TITLE OF SHEET  
**COVERED WAY  
& CORRIDOR PLAN**

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PKG. NO.	SHEET NO.
	OF

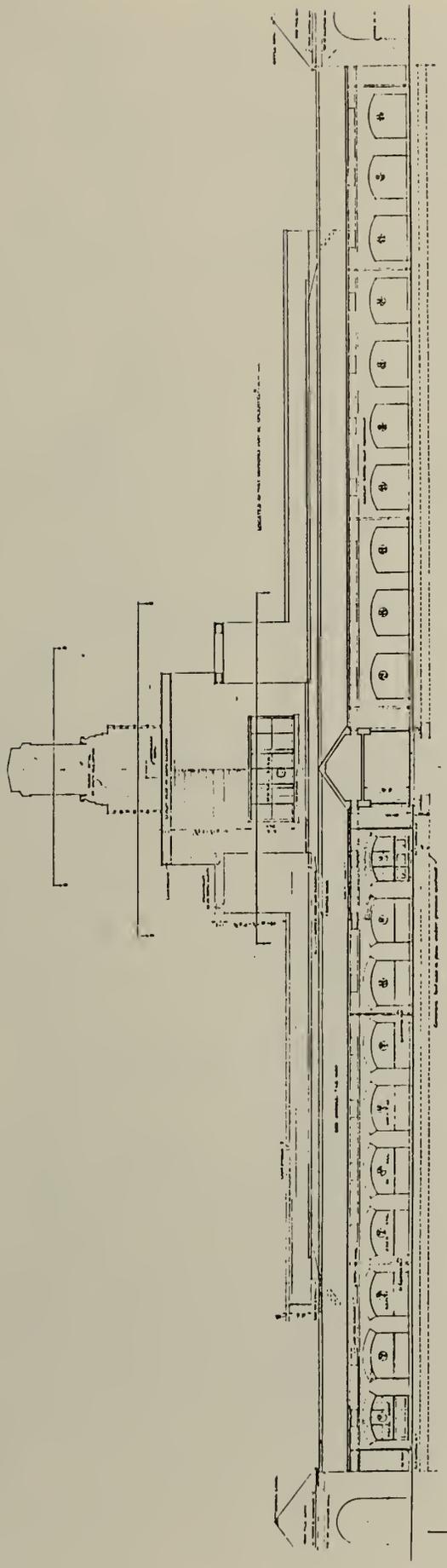


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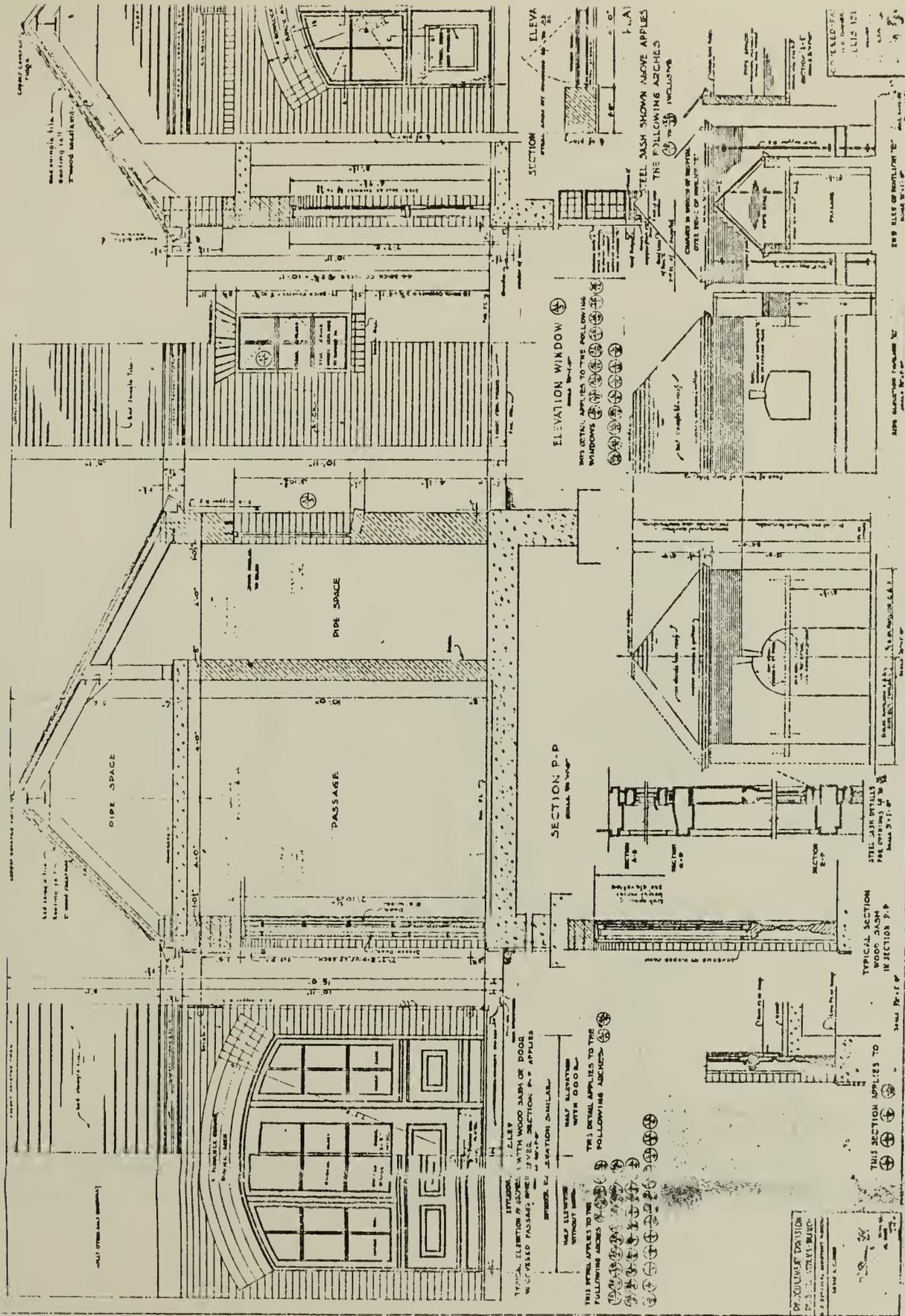






West elevation, covered way 7A, 2/15/34.  
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 / 43,945 / 4  
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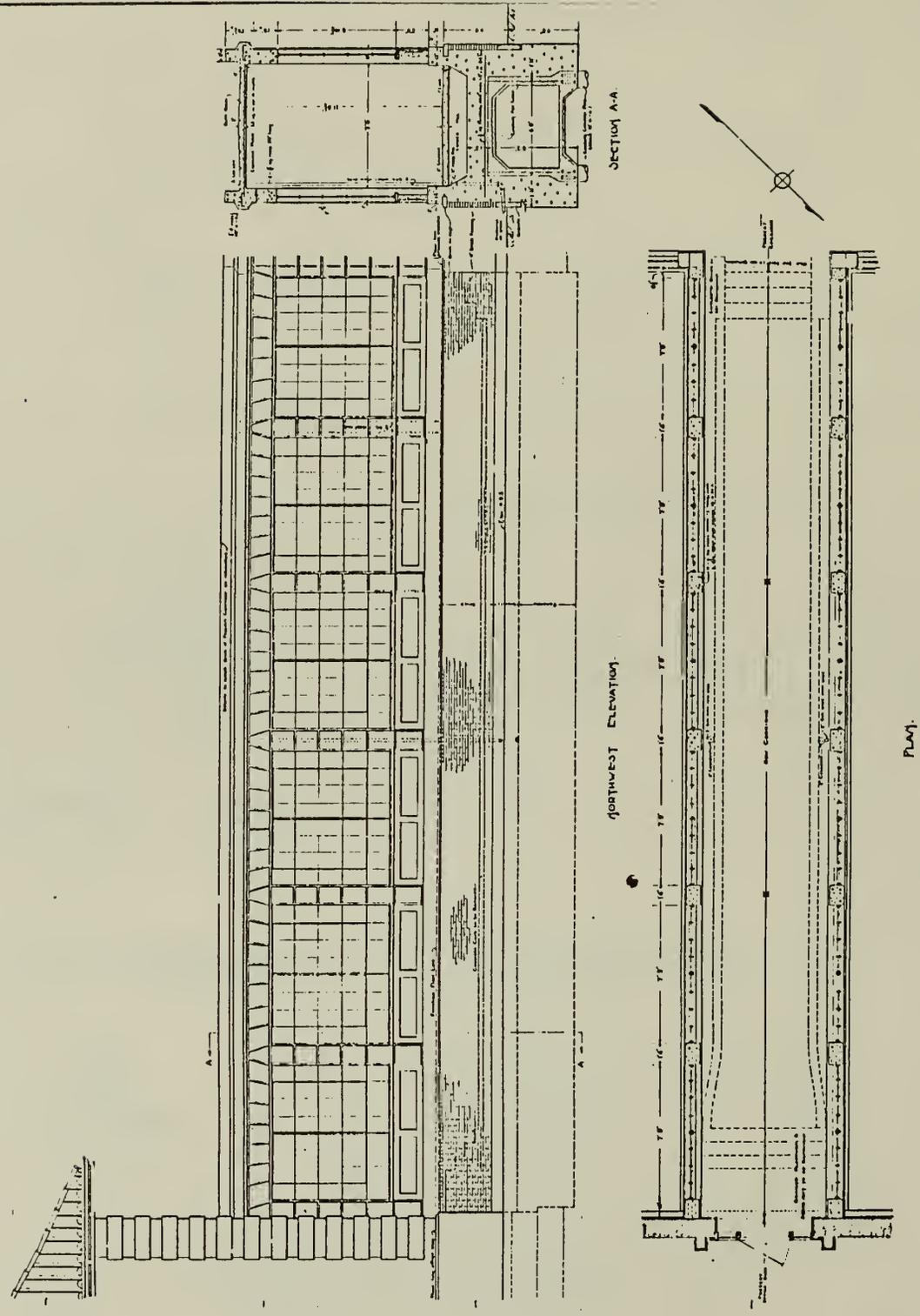




Section and elevations, covered way 8C, 2/15/34.

NPS Dwg. No. 356 43,948 / 9

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Plan and elevation, covered way 9A, 5/12/14.  
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1. Wooden covered way between Islands 2 and 3, 1934. Fill and landscaping in progress. National Archives.



2. West elevation of C-7A intersected by C-7B.



3. East elevation, C-7A, north pavilion.



4. East elevation, C-7A, south pavilion.



5. West exit, south pavilion.



6. Guard room, south pavilion.



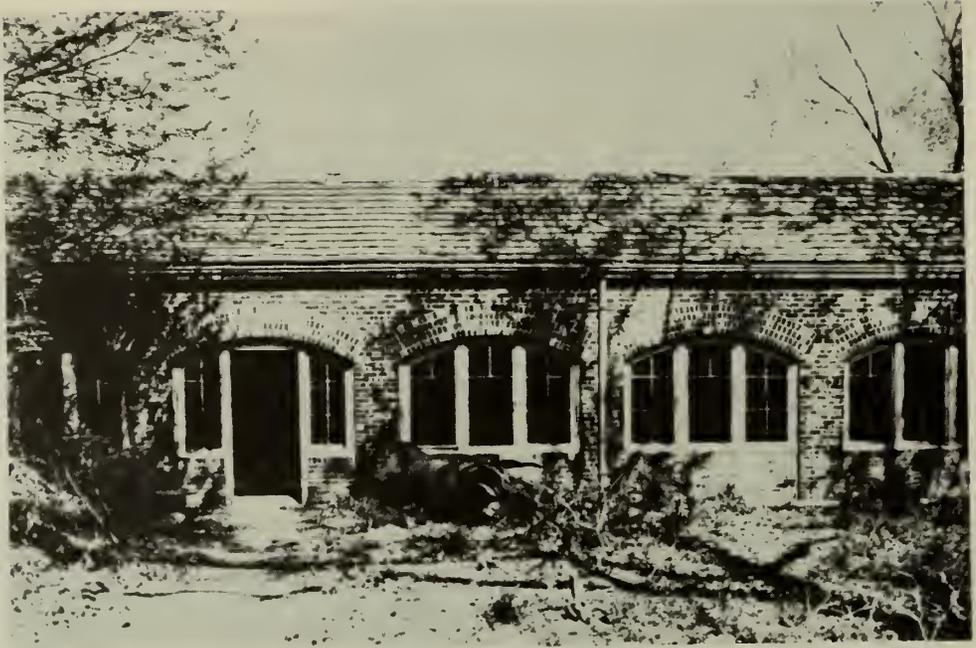
7. C-8, view from roof of ferry house.



8. C-8A, north elevation.



9. Fenestration, C-8A, south elevation.



10. Fenestration, C-8C.



11. Typical window sash, C-9.



12. C-9B between wards C and G, view south.



13. C-9E between staff house and ward K.



14. Curved passage into ward K from C-9E.



15. Missing sash, east elevation, C-8C.



16. Door between hospital outbuilding and psychopathic ward.



17. Vine cover, C-9E.



18. Corroded metal sash, C-9D.



19. Shed adjacent to C-9E near staff house.



20. C-7A, view south.



21. C-7B, view west.



22. C-8A, view west.



23. C-8C, view south.



24. C-9, view west.



25. Cracking at brick joints, C-7B.



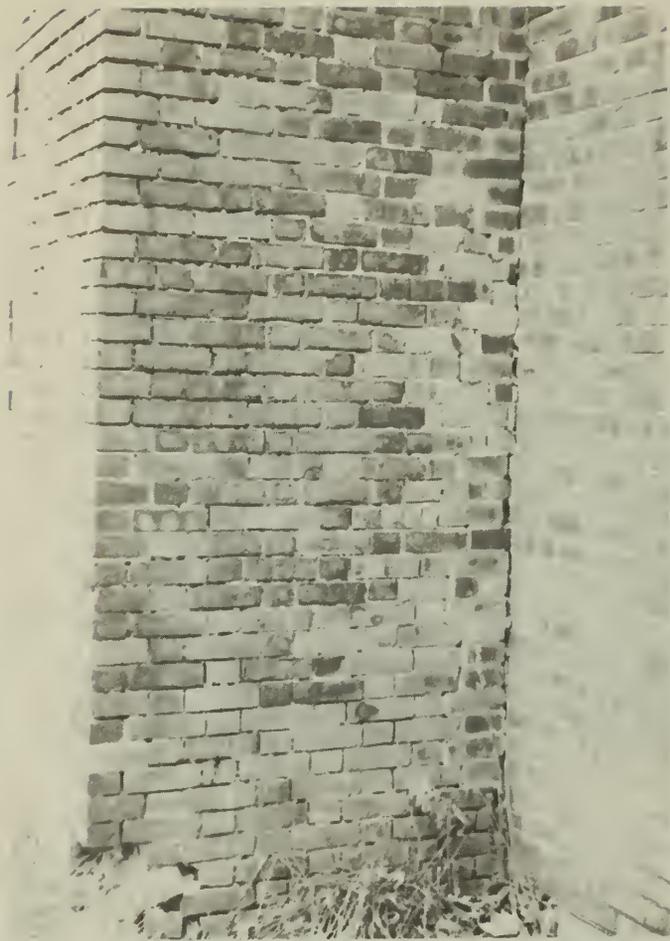
26. Cracking at brick joints, C-7B.



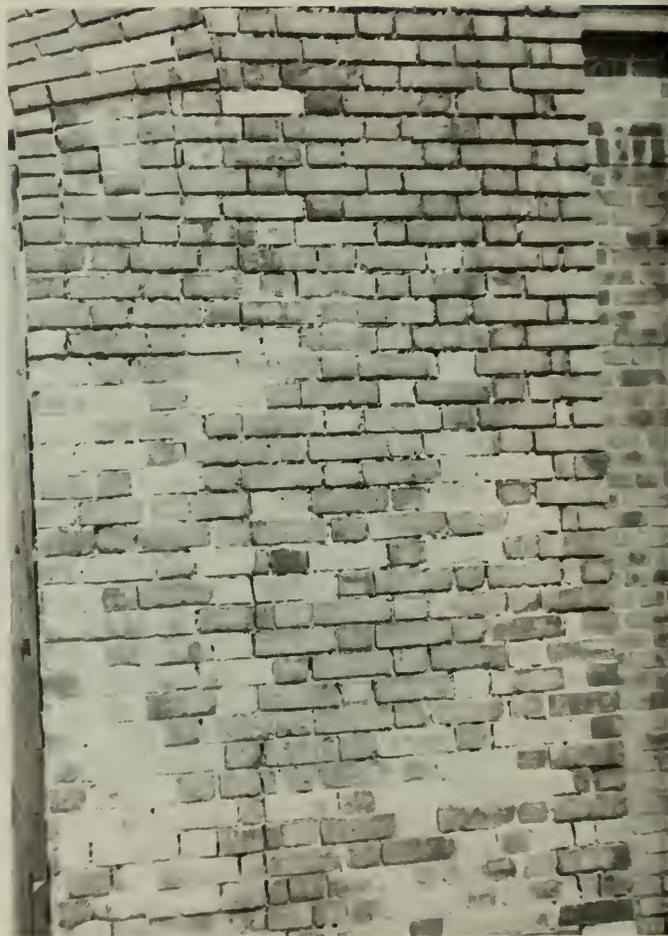
27. Cracking of concrete base, C-7B.



28. Cracking of concrete base, C-7B.



29. Deteriorated brick joints,  
east wall of south pavilion,  
C-7A.



30. Deteriorated brick joints,  
north wall of south pavilion,  
C-7A.



31. Cracks on interior wall of south pavilion, C-7A.



32. Cracks on interior wall of south pavilion, C-7A.



33. Cracks, west elevation of south pavilion, C-7A.



34. Exposed and rusting steel in ceiling slab of north pavilion, C-7A.



35. Diagonal cracks, north wall of north pavilion, C-7A.



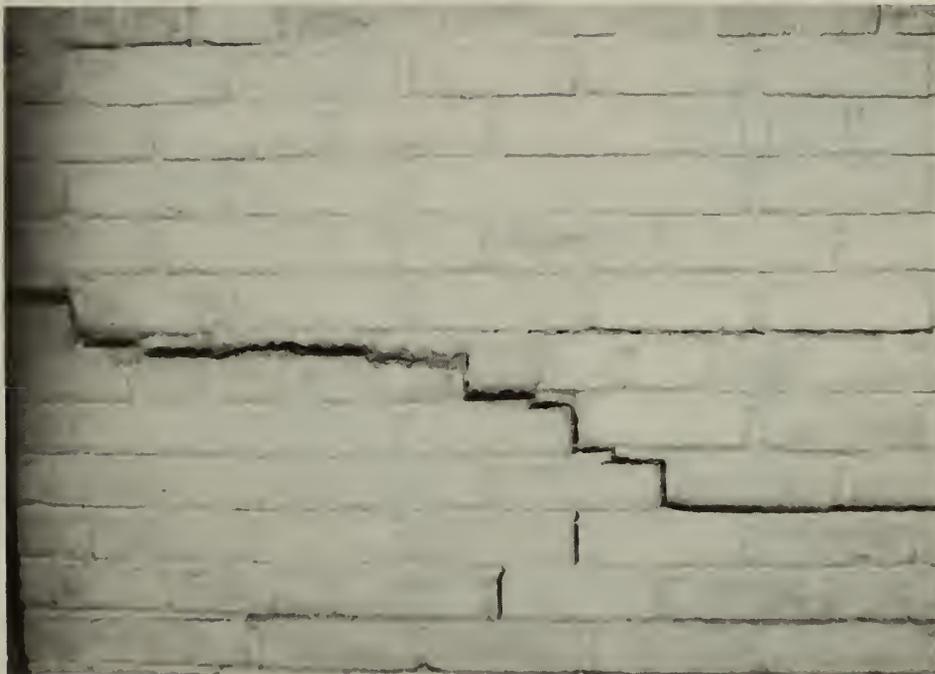
36. Gap at junction between walls of C-8C and C-9A.



37. Gap at junction between walls of C-8C and C-9A.



38. Diagonal cracks, east wall, C-8C.



39. Diagonal cracks, north wall, C-8C.



40. Crack, east wall near window, C-8C.



41. Transverse cracks, ceiling slab, C-8C.



42. Diagonal cracks, south wall, C-8C.



43. Cracking and buckling of pier, south elevation, C-9C.

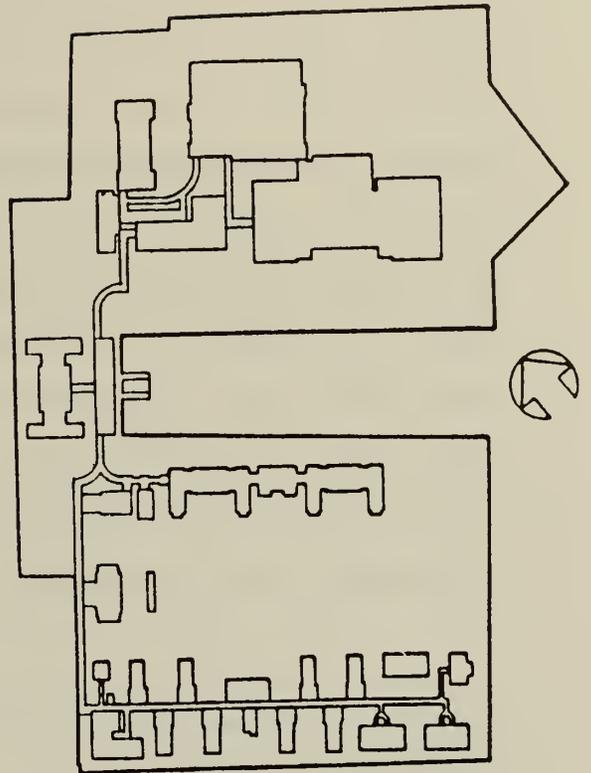


44. Spalled concrete, exposed and corroded beam in east elevation of link to kitchen.



45. Spalled concrete, exposed and corroded beam at base of west elevation of link to kitchen.

**SITE**



**HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT UNITS 2, 3 & 4  
ELLIS ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW YORK/ NEW JERSEY**

## SITE

### 1. History

A full analysis of Ellis Island as a site, Historic Landscape Analysis, was written by Bruce Kelly, landscape architect, in 1984 and was included in the Historic Structure Report: Main Building prepared by Beyer Blinder Belle/Anderson Notter Finegold for the National Park Service in 1984. The HSR III discussion of the Units 2, 3 and 4 site has been based on field observation by the BBB/NFA team, the 1984 Bruce Kelly landscape analysis, the Historic Structure Report, Ellis Island, Historical Data, by Harlan D. Unrau published by the National Park Service in 1981, and the Historic Resource Study (Historical Component) also by Harlan D. Unrau published by the National Park Service in 1984, archival drawings and documents housed at the National Park Service Denver Service Center, and the United States Coast Guard Academy Library in New London, Connecticut.

In the Act of July 19, 1897, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to enlarge Ellis Island by approximately three acres which were to form a second island, Island 2. The area was 3.31 acres upon completion and was separated from Island 1 by a ferry slip (exhibit 1).<sup>1</sup> Island 2 was planned as a site for the hospital complex buildings, the first of these structures being the main hospital building, the hospital outbuilding and the surgeon's house, all built during a 1900-1901 construction campaign (exhibit 2).

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<sup>1</sup> Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structure Report, Ellis Island, Historical Data (Denver Service Center: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1981), 415.

A permanent landscape was not constructed for the newly formed Island 2 until 1902. That year, construction debris was removed and the landscape was dressed with loam. Scored concrete walks were laid out on Island 1 in front of the kitchen and laundry building and the main building, and on July 1, 1902, the Deficiency Act made \$2,625 available for a 10' wide paving space, paved with asphalt, cement or granolithic material, to be installed around the main hospital building.<sup>2</sup> As part of the 1902 landscape plan, lawn, privet hedges and flower gardens of geraniums, nasturtiums, palms, pansies and ferns were planted. Lawns with flower beds were bordered by hedges, with lawn areas having 36" high fences of wooden posts connected with three rows of twisted wire installed for protection of the bedding plants. Shepherds crook lamps were utilized to provide night lighting.<sup>3</sup> It is probable that these landscaping efforts were extended in some form to Island 2.

A third island, Island 3, was landfilled with deposits of hard material, cellar dirt, stones, clay, old masonry, and like material for the contagious disease hospital during 1905-06.<sup>4</sup> The new island, 4.75 acres upon completion, was located to the south of Island 2, and was separated from it by a boat basin providing 200' of clear water space between the two islands to insure freedom from the danger of contagion, in keeping with medical theories of the time (see exhibit 1).<sup>5</sup>

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2 Ibid, 442.

3 Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service by Beyer Blinder Belle/Anderson Notter Finegold, Historic Structure Report, Main Building, June 1984, 50, 53.

4 Unrau, 512.

5 Ibid, 507.

Islands 2 and 3 were connected by an uncovered trestle bridge.<sup>6</sup> In 1911, the contagious disease hospital was opened for use, and Island 3 was graded and refuse removed (exhibit 3).

A pergola which extended from the east exit of the new hospital extension (1908-09) to the surgeon's house (photos 1 and 2) was constructed on Island 2 in 1911. The pergola was decorated with vines and edged with annual flowers. A tennis court lay to the east of the pergola. A circular flower bed planted with annuals was located between the pergola and the ferry slip.<sup>7</sup>

1924 repairs made to the pergola provide information on its material and construction: on August 30, 1924 the Fireproof Products Company of New-York City received a contract to replace three columns supporting the pergola's upper structure. The columns were 12" in diameter, 9'-5/8" overall, 2" white pine, and had caps and bases.<sup>8</sup>

A Descriptive Location Plan of No. 2 Island dated June 1, 1916 (exhibit 2) shows the 1911 pergola, circular flower bed and tennis court sited at the easterly end of Island 2, with lawn extending to a cinder walk which bordered the entire perimeter of the island's sea wall. A playground is shown as occupying the space between the two wings of the new hospital extension. An oval flowerbed is located to the south of the administration building, and a pump house occupies the center of a rectangular section of lawn to the south of the main hospital building. Paved areas are depicted bordering all the Island 2 buildings with the exception of the Red Cross building and the

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<sup>6</sup> Ibid, 468; Historic Structure Report, Main Building, 55, 57.

<sup>7</sup> Historic Structure Report, Main Building, 55, 57.

<sup>8</sup> Unrau, 472.

north and west elevations of the hospital outbuilding.<sup>9</sup> In 1915, Commissioner Frederic C. Howe made provisions in the landscape for immigrant recreation. Benches were placed out of doors on the lawns, and playgrounds were created for children.<sup>10</sup> The playground depicted in 1916 to the rear of the new hospital extension building, probably dated to Howe's program of improvements.

During the early 1920's and early 1930's, the boat basin between Islands 2 and 3 was gradually filled in (photos 1 and 3).<sup>11</sup> In 1934, as a result of recommendations of the Ellis Island Committee calling for improved recreational facilities for hospital patients, the landfilled area between the hospital buildings on Islands 2 and 3, then covered with cinders, was proposed to be regraded, landscaped and a geometric system of paved walks constructed in the central open space (exhibit 4 and photo 4). A description of the geometric walkway between the contagious disease wards and the hospital complex on Island 2 can be found on page 83 of Historic Structure Report, Main Building, 1984. By early 1935, the space between Islands 2 and 3 had been graded and covered with 18" of earth fill and 6" of topsoil (photos 5 and 6). During the spring of 1935, the area was seeded to grass except for the walks and flower beds.<sup>12</sup>

An outdoor pavilion, or shelter (1936-1937), to be located on the landfill between Islands 1 and 2, was also planned by the Ellis Island Committee in 1934, as were the recreation

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<sup>9</sup> Archival Drawing, Descriptive Location Plan, No. 2 Island And Ferry House, June 1, 1916, Park Service Number 42.957:1, Original Number E316:1.

<sup>10</sup> Historic Structure Report, 57.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid, 60.

<sup>12</sup> Unrau, 597, 598.

building (1936-1937) and immigrant building (1934-1935). Landfill was added to the west end of the landbridge between Islands 1 and 2 to become the site of the immigrant building which was to be located to the west of the new ferry house, constructed 1934-36. The immigrant building was flanked by 100' wide fenced-in recreational areas (exhibit 5).<sup>13</sup>

In the early 1930's, a flower garden was located to the south of the staff house, and a play area equipped with outdoor play equipment and used by staff member's children was sited to the southeast of the staff house.<sup>14</sup>

In 1939, a planting plan was developed for the entire island (exhibit 6). London plane trees, some still extant along the Island 2 paved walk bordering the southern edge of the ferry slip and in the central quadrangel between former Islands 2 and 3, were planted at this time. These trees are typical of New York plantings of this era. The 1939 plan also included numerous shrubs, not all of which were identified but are thought to include yew (*taxus baccata*), forsythia (*forsythia suspensa*), and privet (*ligustrum vulgare*, *ligustrum californicum*). In addition, the planting on Island 2 included lacecap hydrangea (*hydrangea macrophylla*), bear grass (*yucca aliafolia*), birch (*betula populifolia*), lilac (*syringa vulgare*), elm (*ulmus Americana*), eonymus (*euonymus alatus*), ivy (*hedera helix*), and virginia creeper (*parthenocissus quinquefolia*). These species are still evident, primarily on Island 2 in a naturalized state.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Historic Structure Report, 60.

<sup>14</sup> Interview with Albin Maskelony, by the National Park Service, Ellis Island, May 1986.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid, 63, 65, 100, 103.

Also in 1939, the Coast Guard gained possession of the immigrant building, as well as portions of the ferry house, preempting the 1934 WPA design for the area around the immigrant building which had called for a playground to the north, and a garden to the south of the building. Spaces in use by the Coast Guard are depicted by shaded areas on a 1937 plan of the island (exhibit 7). The area of landfill to the north of the immigrant building is shaded on this plan.<sup>16</sup>

In 1941, the Coast Guard personnel engaged in a number of outdoor recreational activities, such as baseball, softball, basketball, horseshoe pitching, tennis and badminton.<sup>17</sup> That some of these sports took place on the 1934 westerly landfill surrounding the immigrant building is highly likely. Tennis courts, located on the southerly area of landfill which flanked the immigrant building, are depicted on the 1939 planting plan (exhibit 6) and are also mentioned in a 1939 letter from Byron Uhl to Mr. LeRoy Barton, Acting Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department.<sup>18</sup>

The Coast Guard occupied the immigrant building until 1946, relinquishing it for a period of five years, before taking possession of all of Island 2 as well as the immigrant and ferry building areas from 1951-54. Details of their usage of the site during this later period have not been documented.

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<sup>16</sup> Historic Structure Report, Main Building, 65; Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Resource Study, Historical Component, Volume III, (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984), 825.

<sup>17</sup> Paul J. McQuillan, "Ellis Island", U.S. Coast Guard Magazine, September 1942, 42.

<sup>18</sup> Byron H. Uhl, District Director, New York District, letter to LeRoy Barton, Acting Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., May 10, 1939, 4.

The buildings of Island 3 were vacated in 1951 and those of Island 2 in 1954. After 1954, the island was neglected and eventually became overgrown (photo 7).

Vestiges of the prior plantings on Islands 2 and 3 remain today. On Island 3, in the spring, daffodils and tulips bloom along the south foundation wall of the staff house, and forsythia fills the area to the north of the office building. The formal system of walks between Islands 2 and 3, obscured for years beneath layers of soil and vegetative overgrowth, have been uncovered to reveal their scored concrete surfaces. Remnants of the concrete perimeter walk, circa 1912, exist around the contagious disease wards, in addition to those of 1902 located around the Island 2 hospital complex. Southwest of the immigrant building, rows of overgrown privet delineate a more impromptu unpaved path, which probably dates to the 1939 planting plan. A few pre-1935 lamps with concrete posts punctuate the now cleared area separating the contagious disease wards and the hospital complex (photo 8 and 9), and a single bird bath is located to the rear of the Island 2 administration building (photo 10); all remnants of prior garden spaces.<sup>19</sup>

North of the immigrant building, a concrete flagpole base inscribed "United States Coast Guard Oct 1940" also remains; its weathered base revealing two pipepin reinforcing rods which originally connected the flagpole. A bench with a perforated cast iron support system and wooden slat seat and backrest was found during Bruce Kelly's landscape survey at the western-most corner of the 1935 landfill adjacent to the immigrant building, and another of steel structure with a wood slat seating surface was found at the northwest corner of Island 2. A rubble wall, composed of broken pieces of concrete, is located between measles wards C and G; its crude construction

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<sup>19</sup> Historic Structure Report: Main Building, 76, 83, 88.

suggesting it is a late addition to the site.<sup>20</sup> Rusting chain link fencing and a basketball backboard remaining between measles wards A and E remain from the period when these buildings were used as facilities for violent and acutely disturbed patients and illegal entrants under hospital care.

Today pheasant and waterfowl are the primary inhabitants of the central quadrangle and the overgrown areas surrounding the buildings of Unit 3. As the current clearing of heavy overgrowth undertaken by the National Park Service continues, the landscape continues to reveal itself, providing further clues as to the usage of these outdoor spaces, and the manner in which the site related to the buildings constructed upon it.

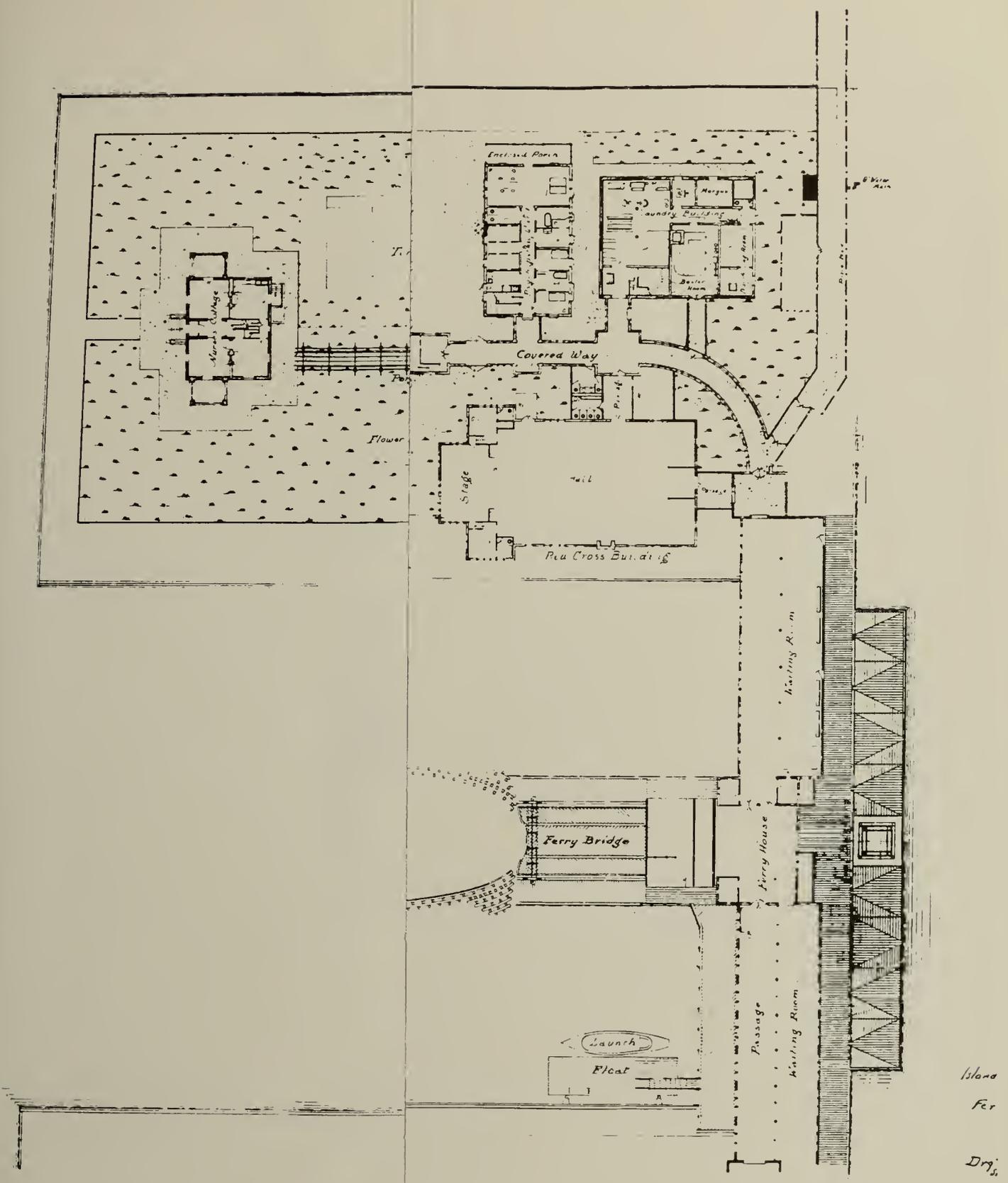
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<sup>20</sup> Ibid, 91, 95, 97.









• PLANT - STATION  
 • ISLAND - HOUSE  
 • FLOWE  
 • COMPLETION  
 • LOCATION - PLAN  
 • AND FLOOR HOUSE

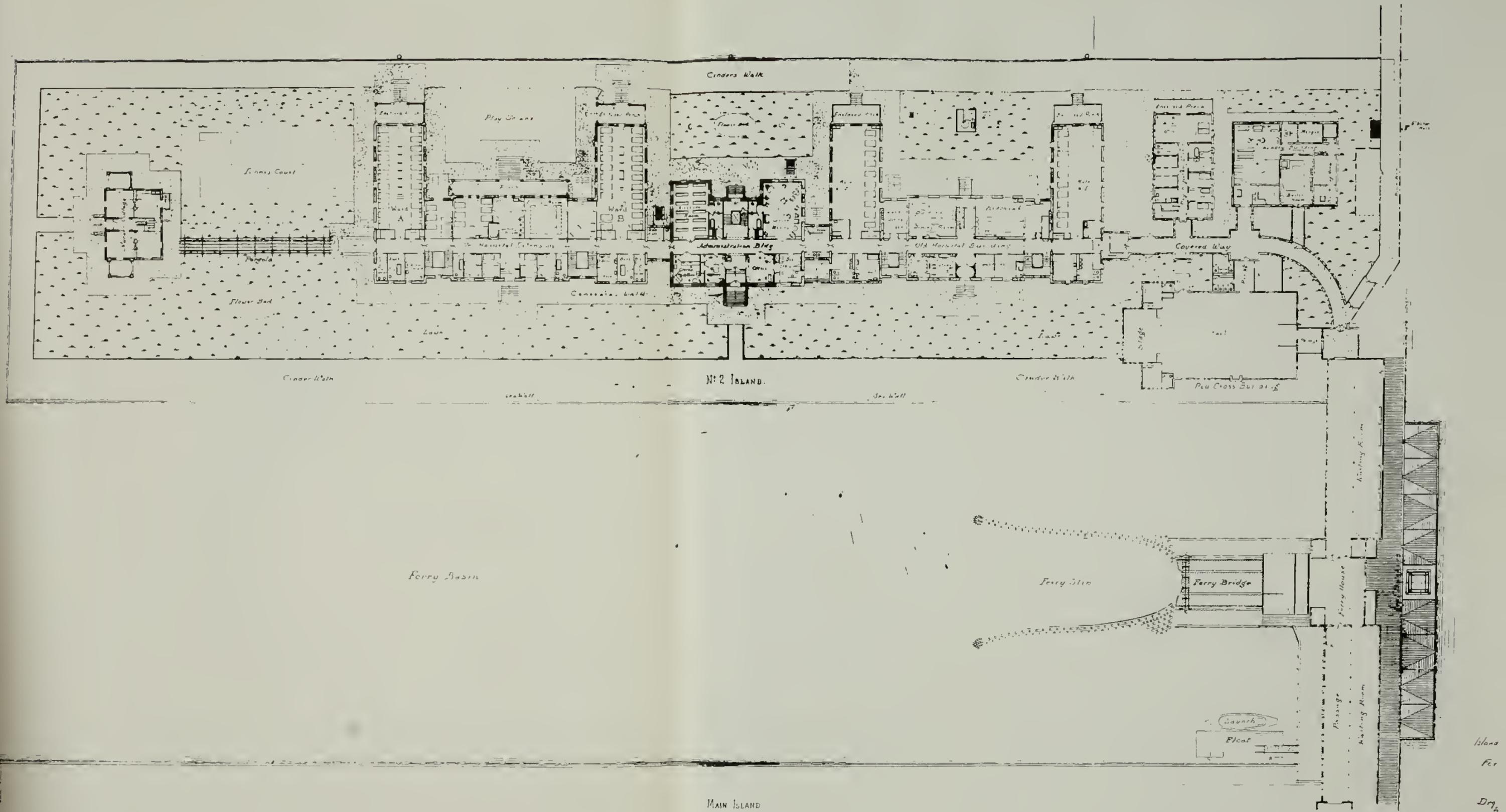
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REDUCED SIZE REPRODUCTION

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 • PHOTOGRAPHED BY: [illegible]  
 • 50-302

Descriptive location plan,  
 NPS Dwg. No. 356 42,957 / 1  
 DSC JUL 88



MAIN ISLAND

FIRST FLOOR  
Scale 1/4"

REDUCED SIZE REPRODUCTION

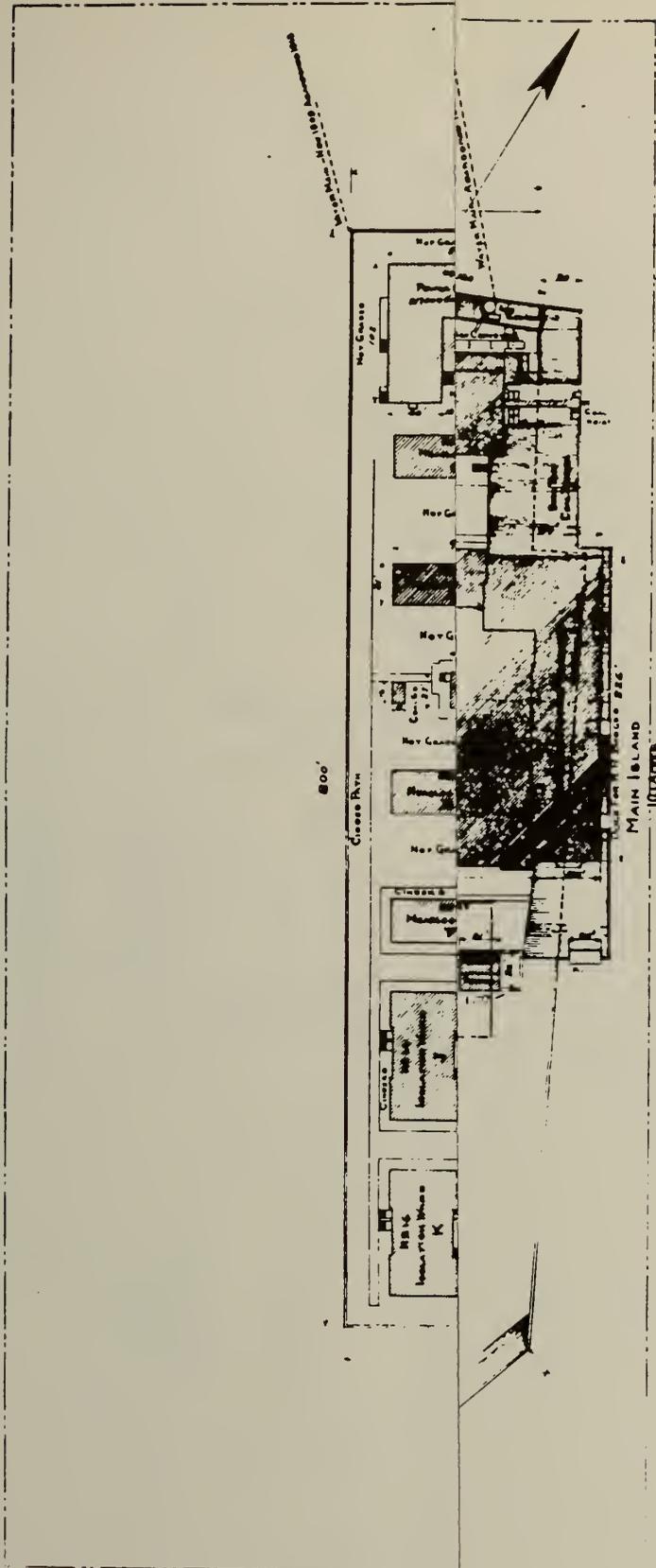
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1-23  
JUL 11 1968

• AUTO-BEX  
• PLAN-SHOWN  
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For and [illegible]  
58-382

Descriptive location plan, Island 2, 6/1/16.

NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,957 / 1

DSC | JUL 88



CUBIC CONTENTS OF BUILDINGS

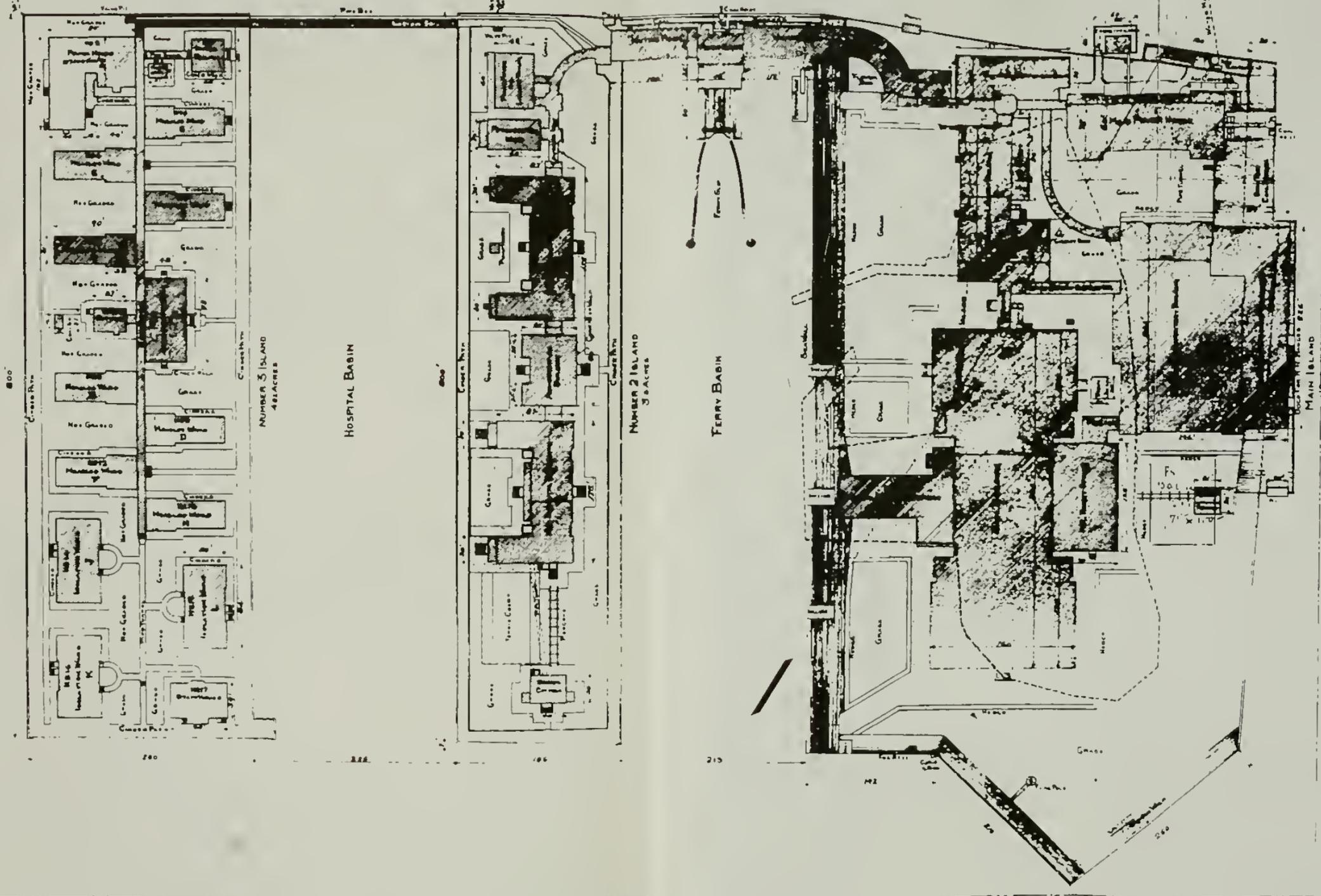
MAIN ISLAND		Cu. Ft.	Approx. Sq. Ft.
MAIN BUILDING	3600000	70000	
ADDITIONAL STOREY NW WING OF DB	100000		
GLASS PORCH AND MED EXAM QUARTERS	100000		
R R TICKET OFFICE	100000	8000	
BUS CASE AND DEPARTING BUILDING	1320000	24000	
ADDITIONAL STOREY FOR DB	500000		
METAL AND MASONRY PRODUCTION	240000	13340	
KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY BUILDING	590000	14000	
POWER HOUSE	400000	18000	
ICE PLANT	40000	1000	
CREMATORIUM	14000	860	
BAKERY AND CARPENTER SHOP	150000	4340	
FERRY HOUSE WITH COVEREDWAY ETC	104000	24000	
PRIVY IN N. ROOM YARD	7000	800	
NO 2 ISLAND			
POWER HOUSE	26000	3500	
PSYCHOPATHIC WARD	72000	8400	
OLD HOSPITAL BUILDING	470000	10000	
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	300000	6000	
NEW HOSPITAL EXTENSION	240000	10000	
NURSES COTTAGE	40000	2200	
NO 3 ISLAND			
OFFICE BUILDING	34000	1700	
POWER HOUSE	210000	2600	
MORTUARY	8000	400	
HEADQUARTERS	100000	4000	
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	170000	6000	
KITCHEN	17000	1700	
ISOLATION WARD	123000	6000	
STAFF HOUSE	20000	3500	
COVEREDWAY	240000	11300	
PIPE TUNNEL	41000		

AVERAGE OF ALL THREE ISLANDS

MAIN ISLAND	1000 ACRES
NO 2 ISLAND	.50
NO 3 ISLAND	.07
FERRY BRIDGE ETC	.37
<b>TOTAL ACRES 10.94</b>	

NOTE

DOTTED LINES ON MAIN ISLAND INDICATE SIZE AND SHAPE OF ORIGINAL ISLAND



CUBIC CONTENTS OF BUILDINGS

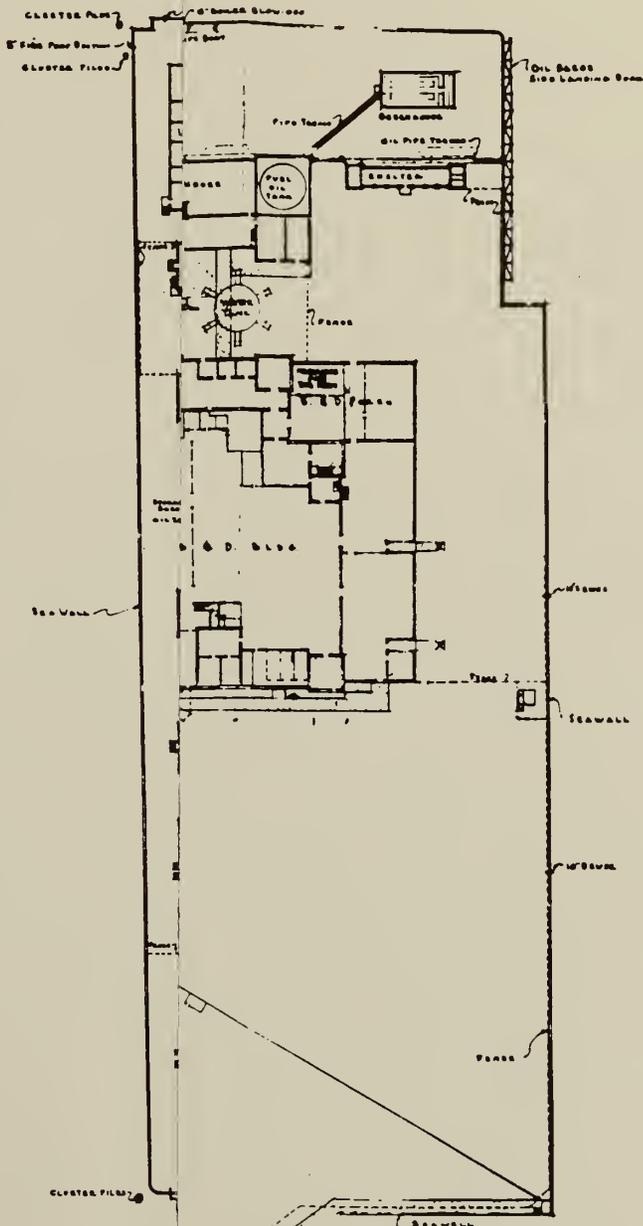
Main Island		
Building Name	Cu. Ft.	Number
Main Building	1,000,000	10,000
Additional Storage Building	1,000,000	10,000
Garage	1,000,000	10,000
R.R. Ticket Office	1,000,000	10,000
Business and Office Building	1,000,000	10,000
Hotel	1,000,000	10,000
Kitchen and Laundry Building	1,000,000	10,000
Power House	1,000,000	10,000
Ice Plant	1,000,000	10,000
Canteen	1,000,000	10,000
Barber and Comber Shop	1,000,000	10,000
Fore House with Coal Storage	1,000,000	10,000
Private Room Yard	1,000,000	10,000
No 2 Island		
Power House	1,000,000	10,000
Psychopathic Ward	1,000,000	10,000
Old Hospital Building	1,000,000	10,000
Administration Building	1,000,000	10,000
New Hospital Extension	1,000,000	10,000
Nurses Cottage	1,000,000	10,000
No 3 Island		
Office Building	1,000,000	10,000
Power House	1,000,000	10,000
Mortuary	1,000,000	10,000
Measles Ward	1,000,000	10,000
Administration Building	1,000,000	10,000
Kitchen	1,000,000	10,000
Isolation Ward	1,000,000	10,000
Staff House	1,000,000	10,000
Coverway	1,000,000	10,000
Pipe Tunnel	1,000,000	10,000
AVERAGE OF ALL THREE ISLANDS		
Main Island	100 ACRES	
No 2 Island	30	
No 3 Island	40	
Ferry Bridge etc	10	
<b>TOTAL ACRES 180</b>		

BLOCK PLAN  
 SHOWING RELATIVE LOCATIONS OF BUILDINGS  
 CORRIDORS ETC ON THE THREE ISLANDS  
 U.S. IMMIGRANT STATION ELLIS ISLAND N.Y.H.  
 DECEMBER 24 1913 SCALE 1" = 60 FEET

Block plan, Ellis Island, 12/24/13.  
 NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 43,968 / 8  
 DSC | JUL 88







GENERAL PLAN - 1st FLOOR

U S DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SERVICE  
ELLIS ISLAND  
NEW YORK HARBOR, N.Y.

Gener  
NPS D

*Handwritten notes:*  
2/1 x 2/10  
SP... ..

DESG BY FEC

H.L. Booth - PLANT ENGR

DATE Dec 23, 1937

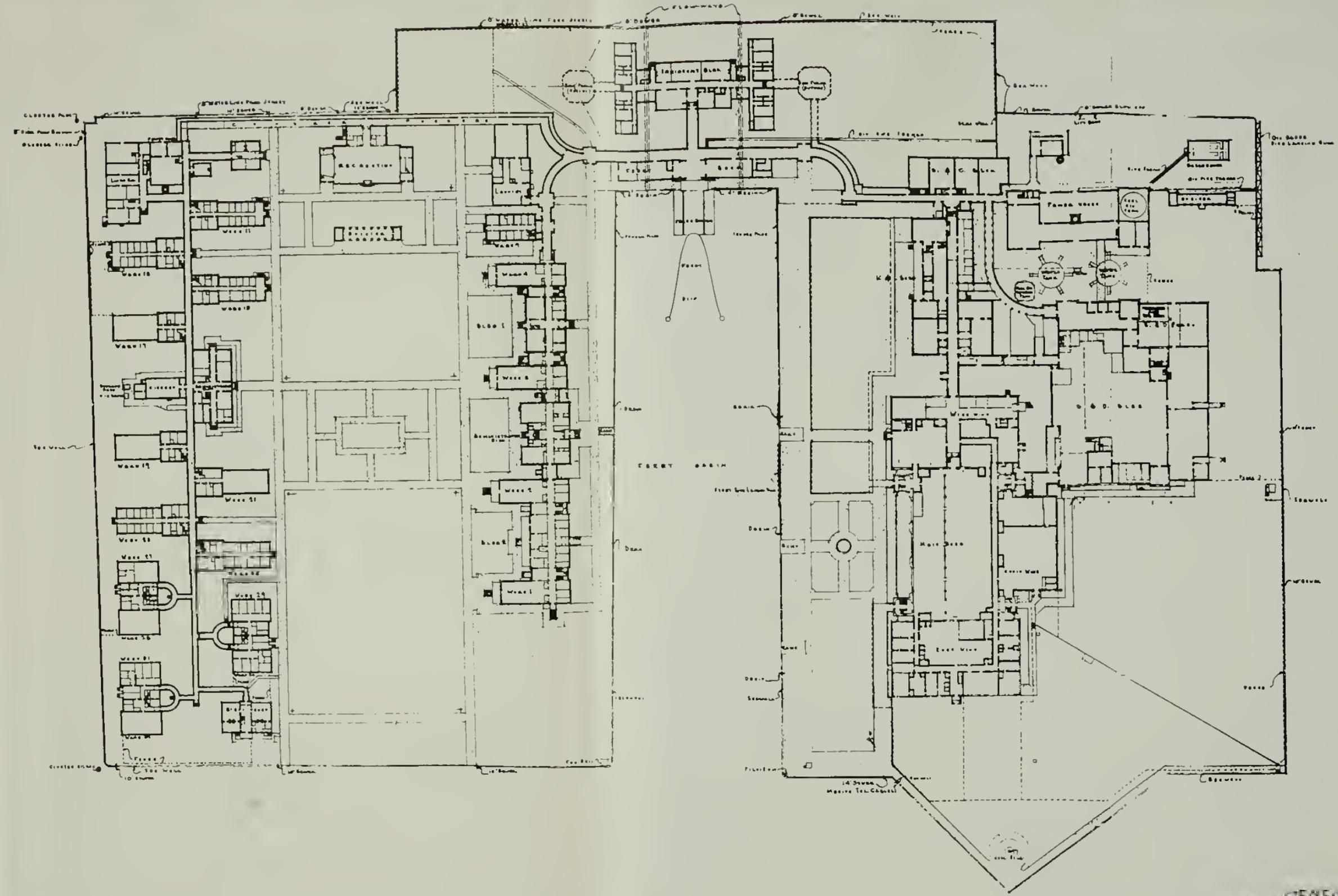
DRAWING NO D-1316

Scale 1" = 60'

2 OF 5 SHEETS

REVISED MAY 31, 1941

SEE DRAWING NO. D-14, D-17, D-18, D-19

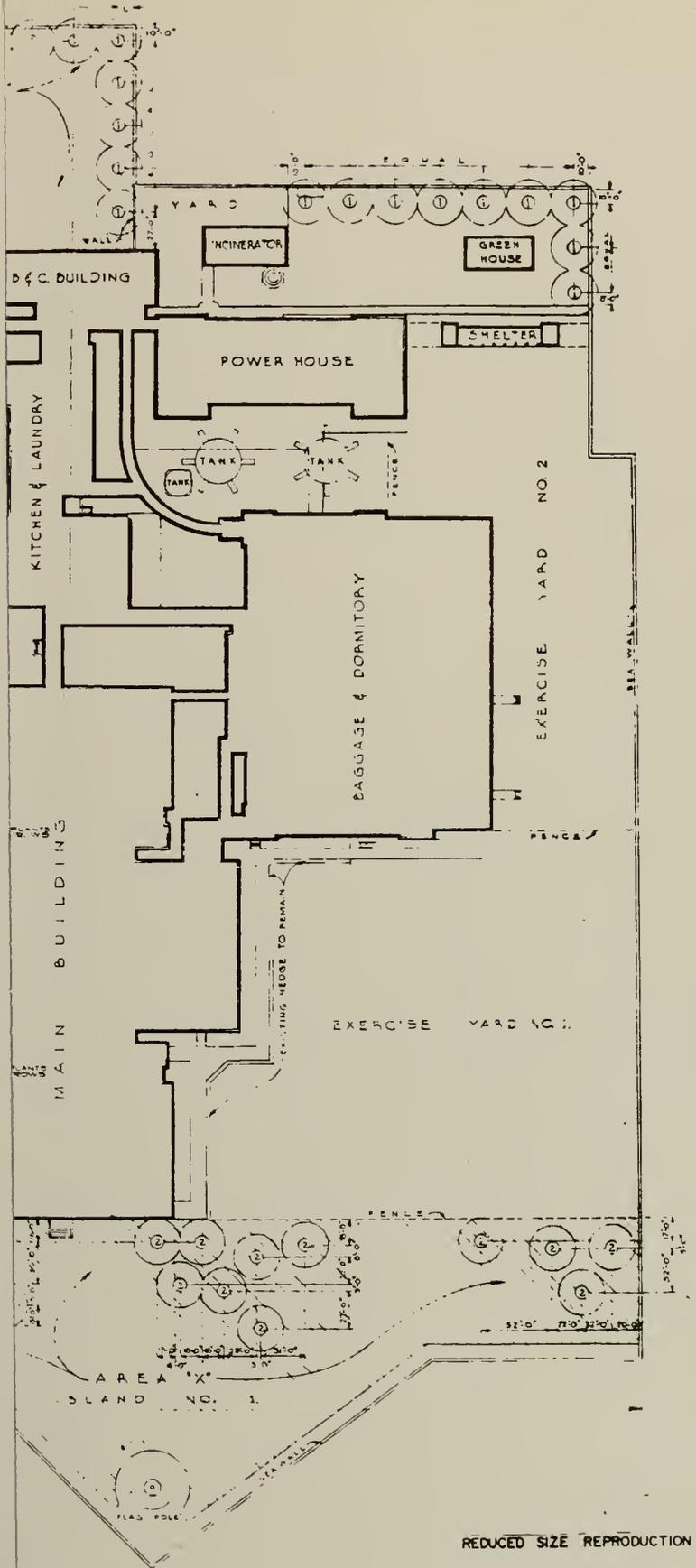


General plan, Ellis Island, 12/23/37.  
 NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 43,968 / 19  
 DSC | JUL 88

GENERAL PLAN - 1st FLOOR  
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
 IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SERVICE  
 ELLIS ISLAND  
 NEW YORK, N.Y.

DATE DEC 23, 1937  
 SCALE 1" = 60'  
 DRAWN BY J. H. W. [unclear]  
 CHECKED BY [unclear]

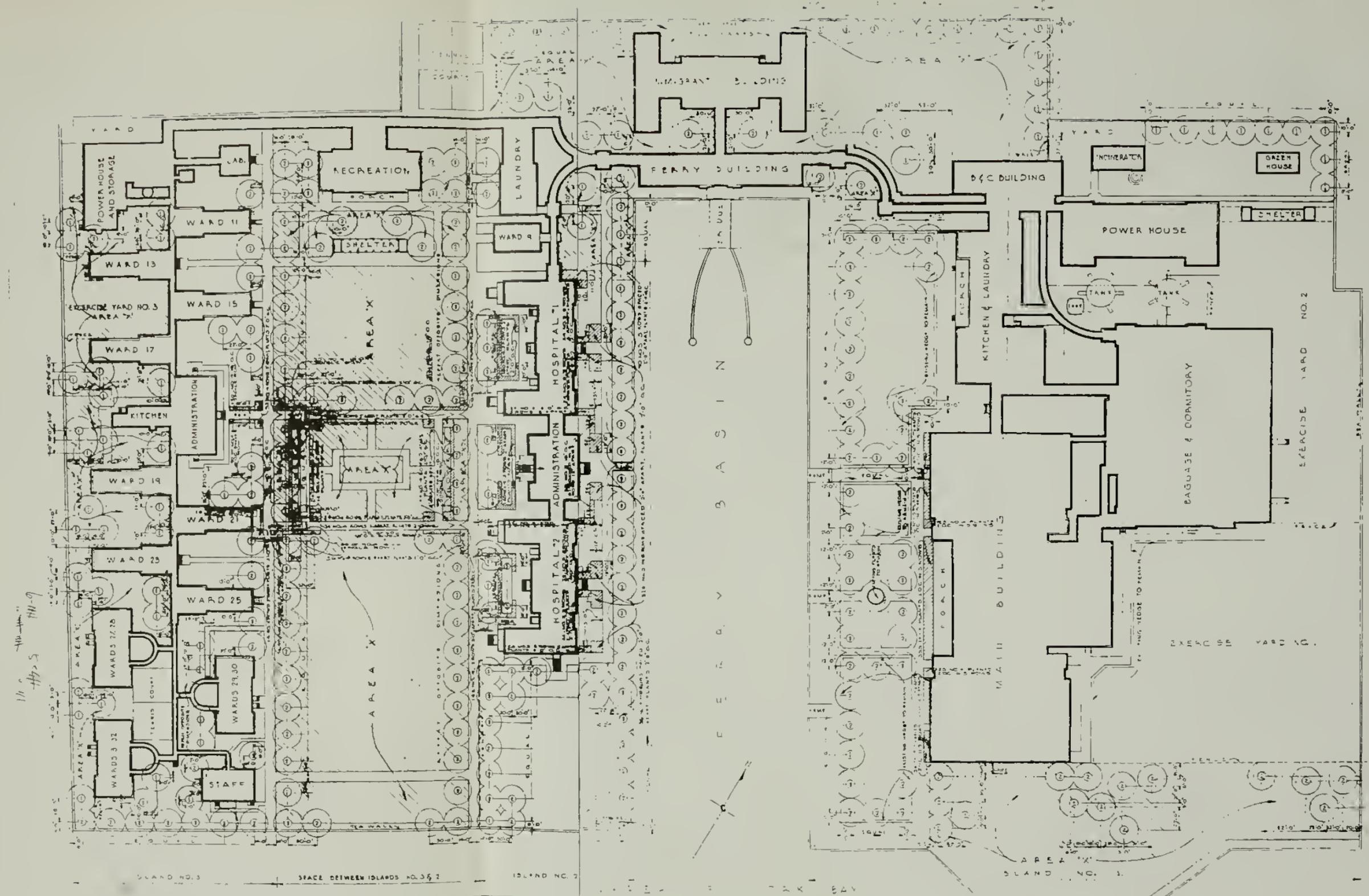
HLB Bath, Plans 5-10  
 D-1316  
 2 of 3 sheets  
 SEE DRAWING D-1316 FOR PLAN



REDUCED SIZE REPRODUCTION

NEW YORK, N.Y.  
 LEWIS ISLAND, M. STA.  
 PLANTING PLAN  
 SCALE 1" = 250'





116  
44-5  
44-9

PLANT LIST				
NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	HEIGHT	SPREAD
1	QUERCUS PALUSTRIS	PIN OAK	15-20'	6-12'
2	PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS	AMERICAN PLANE	10-12'	5-10'
3	LIGUSTRUM AMURICANUM	AMUR PRIVET	3-5'	6-8'
4	LIGUSTRUM VORICUM	REGAL PRIVET	3-5'	6-8'
5	PRUNUS (EXISTING - TO BE TRANSPLANTED FROM LOCATIONS #1)			

NOTES: All the provisions of the printed specifications are a part of this contract.  
 Circles with numbers show exact locations of plants, numbers in circles indicate varieties as listed.  
 Areas noted 'A' shall be resseeded according to specifications.

Planting plan, Ellis Island, 10/6/39.  
 NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 43,968 A / 1  
 DSC | JUL 88

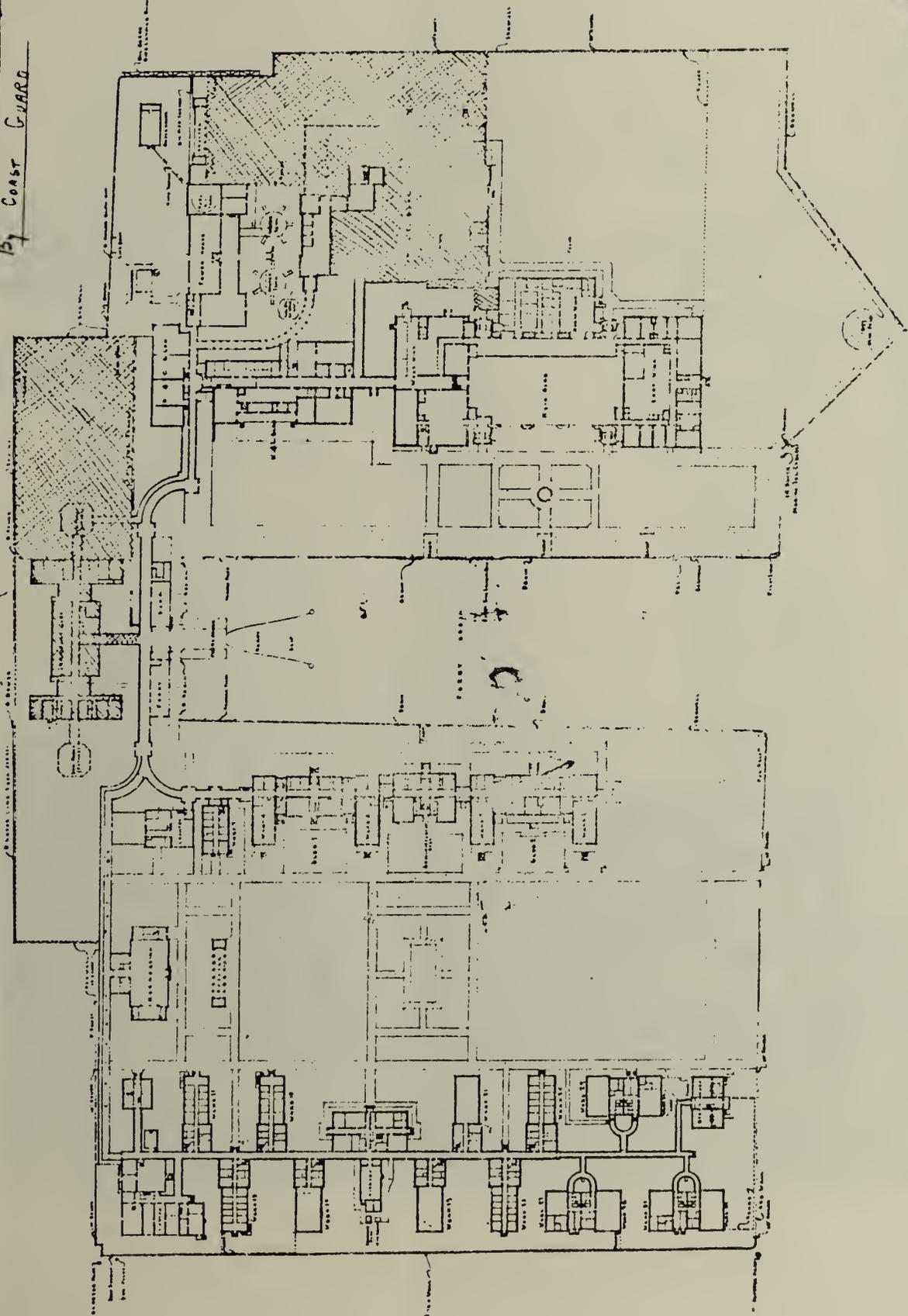
REDUCED SIZE REPRODUCTION  
 NEW YORK, N.Y.  
 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 PLANTING PLAN  
 SCALE: 1" = 100'

GENERAL PLAN - IN FLOOD  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SERVICE  
ELLIS ISLAND  
NEW YORK, N.Y.

DATE OF FEC H.L.B. 11/1/1937  
DATE OF D-1316 11/22/1937  
SCALE 1:60



SHADED PORTION IN USE  
BY COAST GUARD



432 / 103 0/8  
11/22/1937

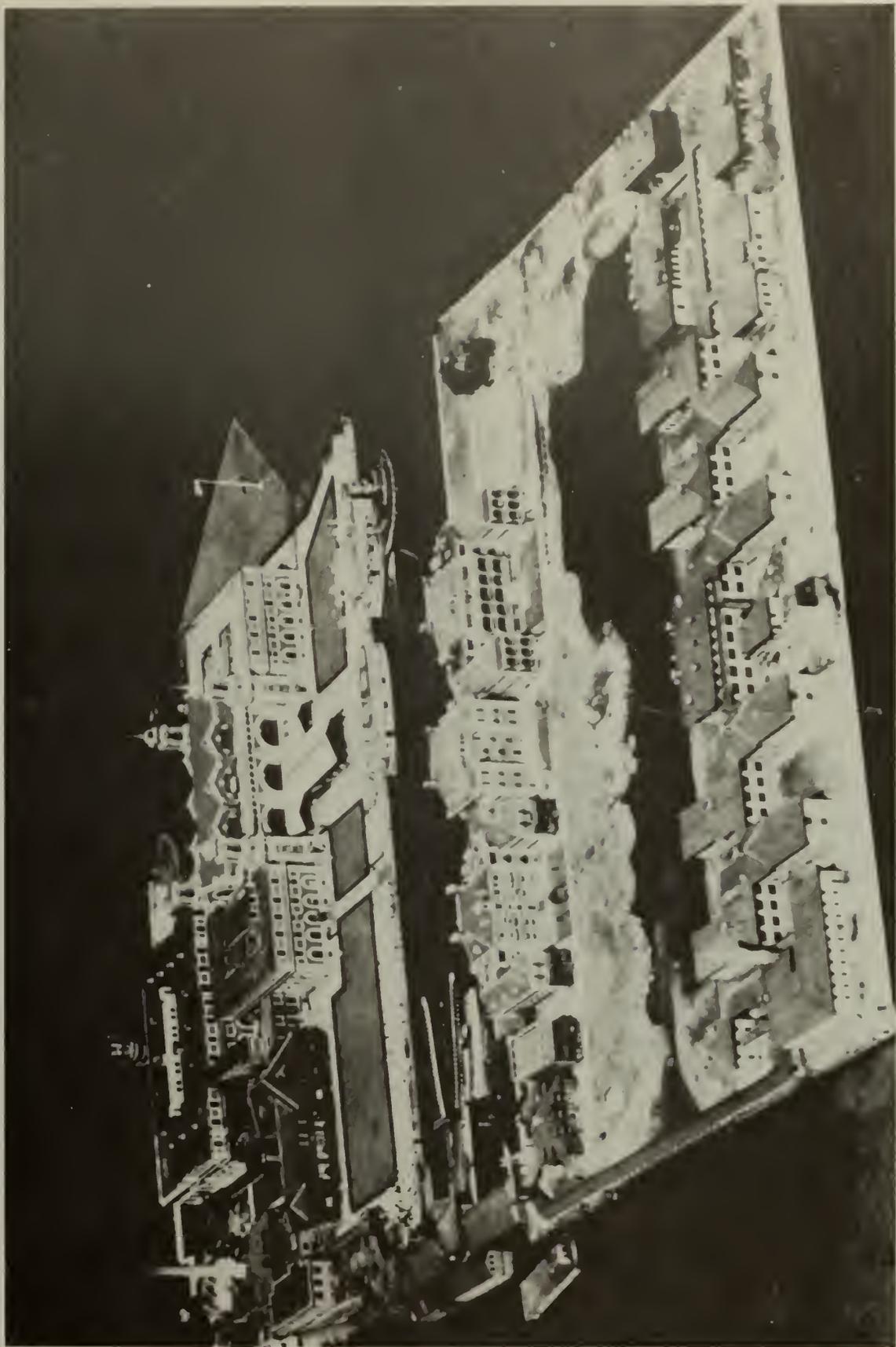
General plan, Ellis Island showing shaded portion in use by  
Coast Guard, 10/23/37. NPS. Dwg. No. 356 | 43,968 / 12  
DSC | JUL 88



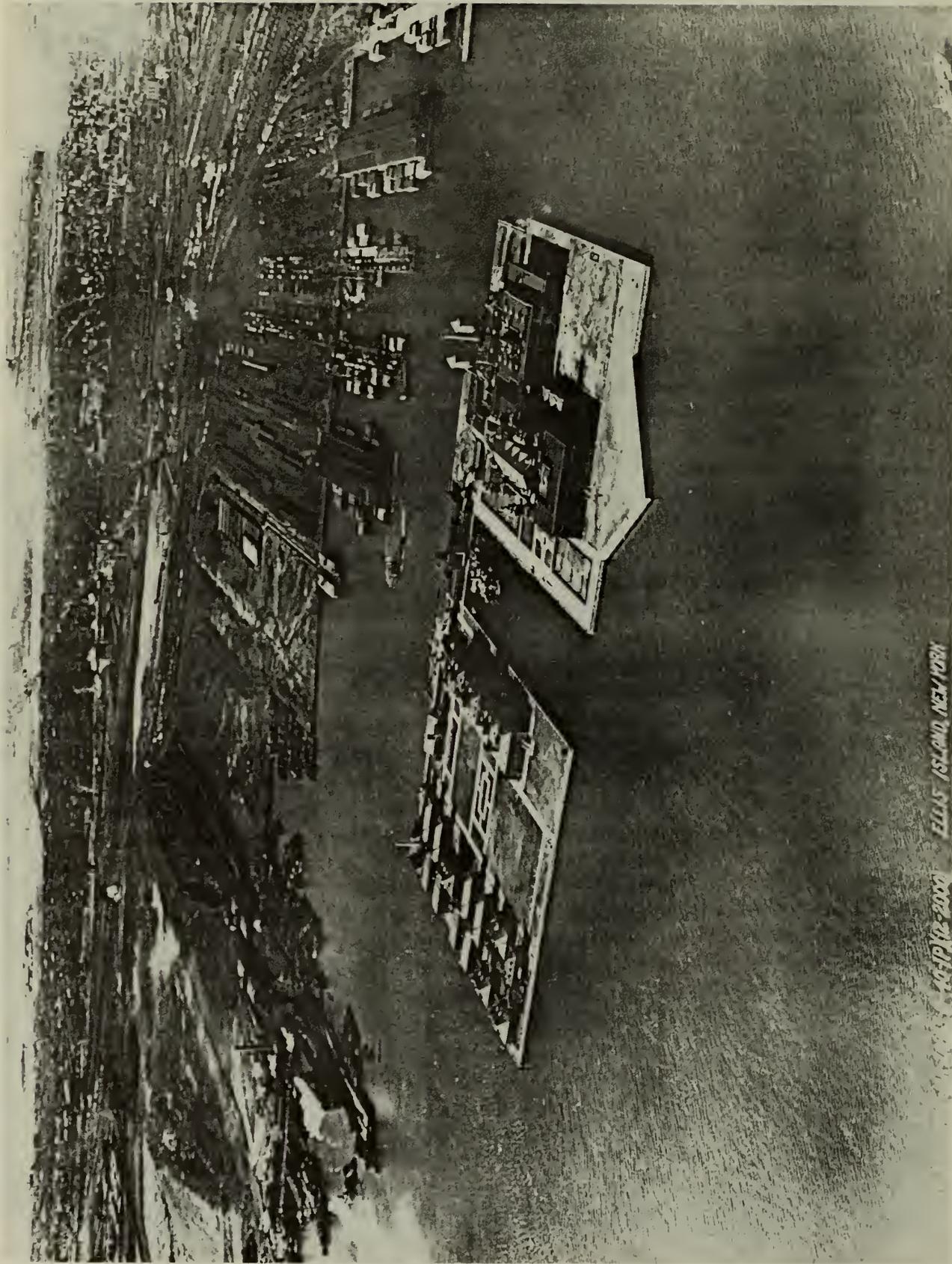
1. Rear view of hospital buildings with pergola. Partial fill in foreground. Early 1920's. National Archives.



2. Pergola connecting with east entrance to new hospital extension, c. 1909-1913. William Williams Collection, New York Public Library, Edwin Levick, photographer.



3. Ellis Island, aerial view, 1920's. National Archives.



ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK

4. Ellis Island, aerial view, 1940. National Archives.



5. Ellis Island, aerial view, c. 1932-1934. National Archives.



6. Fill and landscaping in progress between Islands 2 and 3, 1934. National Archives.



7. Overgrown path between Island 2 and 3.



8. Concrete lamp post near measles ward D.



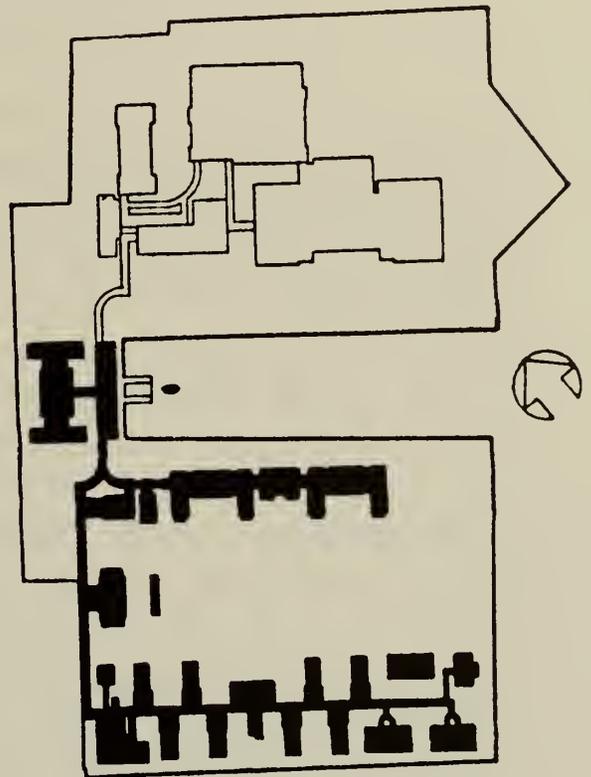
9. Concrete lamp post behind new hospital extension.



10. Bird bath at rear of Island 2 administration building.



## D. ARCHITECTURAL TREATMENT OF THE BUILDINGS



HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT UNITS 2, 3 & 4  
ELLIS ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW YORK/ NEW JERSEY

## D. ARCHITECTURAL TREATMENT OF THE BUILDINGS

### 1. Discussion of Use

At the present time the potential use of the structures of Units 2, 3, and 4 are under study by the National Park Service and the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Commission. The first phase of this study is expected to be completed by the end of 1986.

### 2. Preservation Philosophy

Ellis Island is part of the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island National Monument and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The significance of the Units 2, 3, and 4 buildings dictates that the rehabilitation of these structures be conducted with respect for the historic building fabric in strict accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and "36 CFR 800".

BBB/NFA has conducted careful analysis of the resources. Four aspects of the buildings were analyzed in detail:

1. Existing conditions
2. Historical development of existing fabric
3. Historical use
4. Architectural significance

These studies have resulted in a thorough understanding of the historical, cultural, and architectural aspects of the buildings and will serve as a basis for future decision-making. When a program of rehabilitation for the structures of Units 2, 3, and 4 is undertaken, an appropriate level of intervention to the building fabric of each structure should be identified which considers both the historical and

architectural context, contemporary use needs, and good preservation practice.

### 3. Design Issues

Most design issues relevant to the adaptive use of the various buildings in Units 2, 3 & 4 are contingent on proposed new uses for these buildings. As has been previously stated nearly all structures built on the island were built in response to real and practical needs, nearly all being constructed as part of an earlier site Master Plan. Each building reflected contemporary construction technologies and planning theory for its particular building type, all developed as part of a previously conceived grand master plan for the complex.

Other than some building conservation technical challenges, the architectural design issues range from orthodox restoration design problems to adaptive use/new construction design which could be quite complicated. Restoration of existing buildings would generally involve:

- a. Roof and water handling systems repair or replacement,
- b. Window and door repair or replacement,
- c. Exterior restoration, repointing, weather-proofing and cleaning,
- d. Interior plan rearrangement as per new program requirements,
- e. Restoration or replacement of damaged or missing historic interior finishes,

- f. Installation of new mechanical and electrical systems including replacement elevators in the main hospital building, the new hospital extension and the administration buildings of both Unit 2 and Unit 3.
- g. Interior furnishing and finish presentation depending on new use program, and
- h. Site planning, drainage, landscaping and lighting.

#### 4. Impact

##### a. Energy Issues

The buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4 were equipped with steam heating and relied on both natural and mechanical ventilation systems for cooling. Certain architectural features were an integral part of this method of air conditioning. Original architectural planning toward heating and cooling these buildings included the following features:

- i. High ceilings
- ii. Symmetrically placed windows planned for cross ventilation and adequate natural lighting.
- iii. Double-hung and other types of operable windows and door transoms for upper room level air circulation.
- iv. Window shades to filter direct sunlight.
- v. Insect screens at doors and windows.

- vi. Roof skylights and dormers to naturally light and ventilate stairwells, corridors and selected rooms.
- vii. Basement cold storage planned for the basements of certain buildings which also were naturally ventilated.

Any rehabilitation of the buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4 for extended use should involve some type of modern HVAC system. From an historic preservation and interpretation point of view the original steam radiation system might be upgraded and reused, but this choice should be based on the results of feasibility studies and life cycle costing analyses of such systems at the time the work is planned. The possibilities of reusing existing radiators and distribution systems will be contingent on an existing condition survey of these elements.

Modern insulation techniques and other energy conservation measures should be a part of rehabilitation work as well. This might include improved roof and wall insulation, possible new double-glazed windows or storm sash.

#### b. Handicapped Access

Given the prior use of Units 2, 3 and 4 primarily as a hospital facility, i.e., largely planned for wheel chair and other wheeled vehicles, alterations to modern handicapped access standards should be relatively simple. A minimum of floor level changes exist despite the considerable size of the complex. Sloping ramps are found in several locations for handling wheelchairs and other wheeled vehicles.

The Unit 2 hospital buildings, the main hospital building, administration building and new hospital

extension, and the administration building of Unit 3 are the tallest structures within the Unit 2, 3 and 4 complex. Although there are a minimum number of floor level changes in the buildings, only four (4) elevators serve all floors of the 420 foot long interconnected complex. More elevators may be required in a comprehensive adaptive use of the complex, depending on selected uses.

Fixtures in toilets and bathrooms are antiquated, but most could be recycled depending on new program needs. If reused, such fixtures could be relocated where necessary to accommodate height and reach requirements required by current A.N.S.I. standards.

### c. Life Safety

Specific life safety issues at the Units 2, 3 and 4 buildings have not been analyzed since such a study requires knowledge of the proposed new uses. It is anticipated, however, that extensive changes to the buildings to upgrade them to current life safety standards should not pose major problems due to the present design of these structures, unless radically different new uses are planned for the buildings.

Assuming new uses for the complex are planned which are similar in character to its original use, there appear to be an adequate number of means of egress existing throughout the complex at the ground level especially, however upper floors would, at least, require improved fire stair enclosures, smoke hatches and perhaps certain increased finish ratings. It is possible that additional or greatly improved means of egress from the second stories of the Unit 3 buildings will be required, depending on use and/or the provision of other means of fire protection, such as sprinklers. In any case fire detection and alarm systems will be required throughout the complex.

As was done in the code analysis for buildings at Unit One, an analysis of the code compliance requirements of the Units 2, 3 and 4 buildings should be made in light of the two local building codes, even though this National Register, U.S. Government property can be considered exempt on some issues. After new use groups and occupancies are determined, code compliance for these buildings should be developed along the lines of the Basic Building Code (BOCA), 1981 Edition with amendments, and the Building Code of the City of New York (Local Law 76, effective December 6, 1968) to determine which requires the strictest interpretation.

#### 5. Analysis of Building Materials and Recommendations for Treatment

This section has been divided into three sections for purposes of discussion in this report: a) Exterior b) Interior c) Structural System. A fourth section, Mechanical Systems, has not been included due to the potential presence of asbestos within the buildings of Units 2, 3, and 4 which has prevented the undertaking of a mechanical systems analysis at this time.

The observations and recommendations discussed in this section are based upon three sources: 1. November 1985 - May 1986 field work completed by the BBB/NFA survey team, 2. the "Structural Systems Report: Units 2, 3, and 4, Ellis Island", May - June 1986 prepared by Robert Silman Associates, P.C., and 3. the "Historic Structures Report, Ellis Island, Statue of Liberty National Monument", December, 1978 prepared by The Ehrenkrantz Group. For the nineteen structures not fully surveyed due to the potential asbestos hazard, analysis of materials and recommendations have drawn upon general building descriptions from the previous Ehrenkrantz report. The broad

concerns for the architectural treatment of the structures of Units 2, 3, and 4 is to deter accelerating environmental deterioration of exterior and interior surfaces and materials.

It is recommended that the structures of Units 2, 3, and 4, with the exception of the Administration Building which underwent stabilization in 1980, be stabilized so as to deter further damage to the structures.

The following discussion, the analysis and recommendations for the materials and structures of Units 2, 3 and 4 buildings, will address the structures as a group and will cite specific buildings only as appropriate.

The structures of Units 2, 3, and 4 are of five basic types:

- Type 1
- masonry bearing wall construction
  - partial interior steel framing
  - steel roof framing
  - clay tile hipped roofs
  - granite or bluestone base
  - limestone, terra cotta, wrought iron, copper trim

As found in the hospital outbuilding, main hospital building, administration building, Unit 2 and new hospital extension.

- Type 2
- masonry bearing wall construction
  - partial interior steel framing
  - flat composition roofs
  - limestone, terra cotta, wrought iron, lead or metal trim
  - steel sash windows

As found in the ferry house and immigrant building.

- Type 3
- combination masonry clad steel framing
  - masonry bearing wall construction
  - combination gable clay tile and flat composition roof
  - limestone and terra cotta trim
  - steel sash windows

As found in the recreation building.

- Type 4
- masonry bearing wall construction coated with large aggregate stucco
  - reinforced concrete, steel and wood interior framing
  - wood framed clay tile roofs
  - granite base, limestone trim
  - wood and steel sash windows

As found in the office building, mortuary, powerhouse, measles wards (8 structures), administration building, Unit 3, kitchen, isolation wards (3 structures) and the staff house.



Masonry, such as limestone, bluestone and granite, exhibits general surface weathering which in limestone has resulted in granular, uneven surfaces. Cracking and loss due to spalling or removal occurs infrequently. Iron staining of limestone window sills and surrounds associated with corroding window grilles and window grille bolts, and green copper staining associated with existing fly screens and deteriorating gutters occurs occasionally. Carbon soot staining appears generally in protected areas such as on the undersurfaces of limestone window lintels. Mortar deterioration and loss occur randomly.

Terra cotta block exhibits minor chipping and surface crazing. Localized areas of cracking, spalling, displacement and loss due to the deterioration of underlying steel members occur randomly. Carbon soot staining is evident on protected surfaces with heavy accumulations appearing in crevices such as between modillion blocks. There is some scattered evidence of repair to damaged terra cotta block with a tan-colored cementitious material.

Concrete surfaces exhibit random cracking and areas of loss. Concrete parging of verandah ceilings and stair parging can display cracking accompanied by detachment from the underlying base material. Iron and copper staining occur randomly.

Large aggregate stucco (pebble dash) surfaces display some areas of loss of surface aggregate. Cracking occurs randomly and often accompanies the perimeters of cementitious infill or patching material. Some cracking and separation of the upper pebble dash surface from its base material allowing water infiltration occurs infrequently. Carbon soot stains most surfaces obscuring the tan-gold coloration of the pebble dash with overpainting occurring on some facades. Biological accumulation is evident on damp protected areas, lower

wall surfaces and under removed downspouts. Damage to stucco surfaces is generally confined to areas of removed downspouts, and alterations such as the installation or removal of metal circuitry boxes, vent and fan housings, door and window openings and fire escapes.

Wood surfaces exhibit general surface weathering, crazing and flaking loss of painted finish resulting in exposure of the underlying wood, black discoloration, deterioration and areas of rot. Loss of wood members and replacement of parts occur randomly.

Metal surfaces exhibit flaking loss of protective painted finish, pitting and surface rusting with severe corrosion resulting in delamination, displacement, compression and loss occurring in some areas. Metal window sash of Unit 3, corridor 9 exhibits severe outward bowing, deterioration and loss. Original decorative window and verandah grilles of Unit 2 suffer from a full range of deterioration-related problems with removal of areas of metal work having occurred. Most downspouts have been removed and gutters and copper roof ventilators suffer from perforation of surfaces and loss of parts. Ferrous metal replacement gutters are rusting and gutters are generally clogged with debris. The decorative copper cornice cheneau and ridge termini of the Unit 2 hospital buildings suffer from perforations, infrequent crushing damage and loss of parts. Loss of flashing and ridge and hip roof capping occur randomly.

Clay roofing tile is generally intact with some areas of tile displacement and loss. Clay tile skylights of the Unit 2 hospital buildings, with the exception of the stabilized administration building, display fairly extensive loss of side wall sheathing resulting in exposure of the structural tile sub-surface. Flat composition roofs display shifting of gravel aggregate and deteriorating paper and tarred surfaces.

## ii. Recommendations for Stabilization

Deteriorated masonry mortar joints should be raked and repointed to match the existing. Surface efflorescence, green biological and carbon soot staining may be left on most surfaces and removed only in areas of severe encrustations. Displaced stone should be examined and reset if further displacement is likely to occur or in areas where displacement permits water intrusion. Deteriorating metal grilles, fan housings, window enframing bolts, etc., should be removed, openings cleaned of rust and deteriorated masonry areas, and infilled with like or appropriate materials having the same coloration and texture to the original. Temporary, reversible infill materials could also be utilized. The metal clad wood marquise of the ferry house and displaced sections of lead cladding of the ferry house tower should be removed and stored appropriately.

Terra cotta block mortar joints should be raked and repointed to match existing. Displaced but sound block should be reset. Displaced, severely cracked or unsound block should be removed, and any exposed deteriorating metal members scaled, cleaned, painted and covered by temporary protective installations.

The concrete parging of verandah railings should be examined for failure; severely displaced areas removed, underlying steel-members scaled free of rust, painted and protective sheathing installed.

Pebble dash surfaces appear to be stable. Severe encrustations of green biological growth should be removed from the the aggregate surface. Gutter and downspout repair and replacement will help deter heavy regrowth.

Wood window sash should be protected from further environmental deterioration and all window openings sealed by plexiglass sheet installations or other suitable temporary protection. Wood exterior doors should be encased by temporary plywood sheeting and working locks installed, or damaged doors removed, labeled, stored and temporary doors or new doors installed to match the existing.

Severely corroded decorative items such as the grilles of the new hospital extension verandahs, stair railings, etc., should be removed, labeled and stored under appropriate dry storage conditions so as to prevent further deterioration. At the time of stabilization and rehabilitation work being undertaken, any decorative metalwork remaining should be protected from potential damage during construction by temporary protective installations.

The metal window sash of Unit 3 corridor 9 should either be removed, labeled, stored and plexiglass protective sheeting installed in window openings so as not to damage window opening materials or temporarily protected 'in situ.' Skylights should be examined, repaired or protected by plexiglass installations. All deteriorating metal fan, vent and electric circuitry housing should be removed from the exteriors of Units 2, 3 and 4 structures, and the remaining openings sealed with protective installations. All reusable copper gutters should be repaired, and severely damaged copper gutters replaced, and leaders installed where missing. Copper valley and ridge flashing should be repaired or replaced as required.

Damaged and missing roof tile and skylight sidewall sheathing should be replaced. Composition roofing should be removed from flat roofs and replaced by appropriate new flat roofing systems.

## b. Interior

### i. Existing Conditions

Poured flooring to include concrete, terrazzo and composite floors of the new hospital extension, is generally sound and exhibits localized areas of cracking and minor spalling loss. Clay and ceramic tile floors are in good condition with localized minor cracking of some areas. Wood floors are generally intact and exhibit general loss of surface finish and localized warping, discoloration and rot usually in areas of exposure to water intrusion. Composition flooring (linoleum, asphalt tile) is in a generally destroyed condition with occasional areas being in good condition such as the second floor room, room 203, of the office building.

Plaster surfaces are in poor to fair condition with some in protected areas of the island being in good condition. Loss of plaster finish with resultant exposure of structural tile is prevalent in exposed areas of the island. Painted finishes are flaking generally with remnants of significant painted daubed or stippled finish and painted dados dating to several time periods remaining in some areas. Marble and tile wainscot is in generally good condition with localized areas of cracking, damage and loss due to construction removal and vandalism. Wood paneled walls are generally intact, and in good condition with occasional areas of damaged finish due to abrasion.

Plaster ceilings exhibit loss of painted finish, with spalling loss and exposure of structural tile in unprotected areas. Ceilings of acoustical tile are in fair condition with localized areas of water staining and loss of tile.

Wood surfaces have been generally overpainted. Wood veneer doors are in fair to poor condition and exhibit delamination of veneer in exposed areas of the buildings. Wood paneled doors which have not been overpainted exhibit lifting of wood grain, surface abrasion, and deteriorated varnished surfaces. Marble door and window trim is in good condition with some overpainting and loss due to removal having occurred.

None of the 1901-1911 lighting fixtures remain. Examples of 1923 and 1934 installations are extant with many fixtures exhibiting breakage and loss of glass parts.

Steam radiators generally remain intact. Plumbing fixtures generally remain with some removal and breakage as a result of vandalism.

#### ii. Recommendations for Stabilization

Stabilization of the buildings to result in the cessation of water intrusion and alleviation of the general damp interior conditions common to these buildings in their exposed marine environment will significantly slow the process of interior deterioration. Although sections of plaster may continue to detach and fall, it is recommended that the building interiors be left as they are until a program of restoration or rehabilitation is planned. Debris already accumulated on floors should be left as it is until examination and a survey to identify and remove any significant items can be undertaken. Decorative metal work such as the ornamental grilles installed on third floor stair landings of the new hospital extension and electrical fixtures such as the 1923 Frink operating room fixture should be removed and appropriately stored.

It is recommended as a supplement to this historic structure report, that a survey of identification, photographic documentation, research and materials analysis of the interior finishes of the Units 2, 3, and 4 building, which were not possible under the parameters of this report, be undertaken. It is important that the interiors of these structures be interfered with as little as possible until a survey of this type can be completed.

c. Structural System<sup>1</sup>

i. Existing Conditions and Recommendations

Brick facades exhibit cracking due to a number of causes, the most common cause being that of thermal expansion and contraction with cracking due to foundation failures, which is the more serious, occurring infrequently. After the reinstatement of heat within the buildings, cracks resulting from thermal expansion and contraction should be routed out and repaired with expansion joints installed in some instances. Cracking due to possible foundation failure requires investigation by visual inspection of piling to determine the exact problem.

Cracking of the large aggregate stucco finish due to thermal expansion also occurs and will be handled by the reinstatement of heat within the buildings. Repair of cracking can best be completed by routing out of cracks, installation of back-up rods and expansion joint sealants, as was recommended in handling the vertical cracking of the west wall of the powerhouse. Where the cause of the cracking is unknown, as

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<sup>1</sup> Based on Robert Silman Associates, P.C., "Ellis Island, Historic Report, Units 2, 3 & 4, Structural Systems," May-June 1986.

in the horizontal cracking of the east porch pilasters of the staff house, removal of stucco at the crack area followed by further investigation is recommended.

Terra cotta exhibits some cracking due to the deterioration of underlying steel members such as in the window lintels of the ferry house. It is recommended that when areas exhibiting this condition are rehabilitated, that the terra cotta be removed, underlying steel cleaned, reinforced and new terra cotta installed.

Cracking of limestone occurs infrequently. One example of cracking at the northeast corner of the ferry house should be handled by expansion joints being installed at the juncture of the central pavilion and the building's wings.

Deteriorated and rotting wood plank roof framing should be inspected and replaced as required.

In areas of falling ceilings and severe cracking of plaster, ceilings should be removed in the areas of water penetration to determine the extent of structural deterioration.

Steel framing exhibits varying degrees of corrosion and deterioration. Severely corroded steel may require ultrasonic testing and further inspection with removal of overlying finish in some areas to determine the extent of the deterioration. Repair will require a number of corrective measures: removal and replacement of members to include protective concrete encasement; non-removal of members with installation of adjacent replacements; repair or replacement of reinforced concrete slabs where necessary, and the partial disassembly, cleaning, replacement of destroyed or missing members, re-alignment and appropriate re-painting, of exposed

metal construction such as the south elevation porch stairs of the main hospital building.

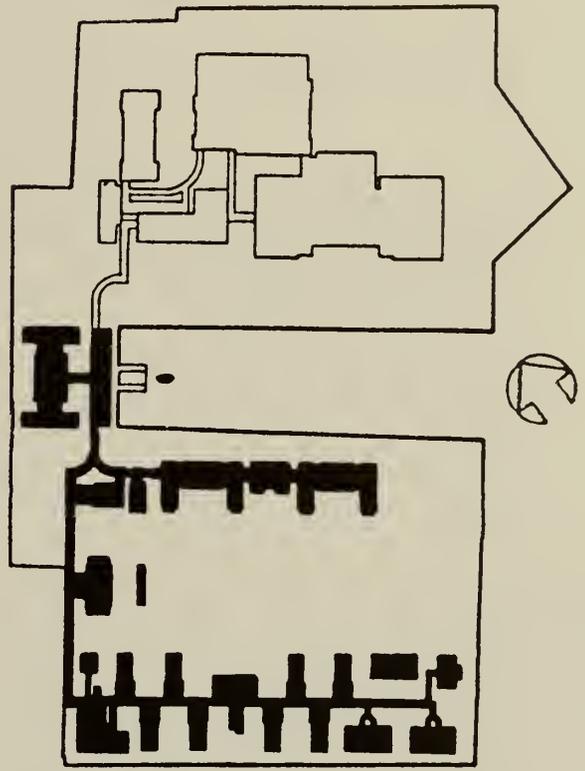
Damaged or missing areas of structural tile should be handled on an individual basis by grouting or replacement of individual tiles. Where concrete has severely cracked and spalled, concrete is to be removed and reconstructed.

## 6. Cost Estimates

Cost estimates for stabilization or rehabilitation treatments for the buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4 are not part of the scope of this HSR. The development of building costs for any work on this half of Ellis Island is dependent on the outcome of a future use study, currently being developed by a subcommittee of the Stature of Liberty/Ellis Island Centennial Commission. When new uses are determined, project costing can be accurately developed based on an enhanced knowledge of construction costing and building experience presently underway at Unit One.



## E. DISCUSSION OF FUTURE USE AND RECOMMENDATIONS



HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT UNITS 2, 3 & 4  
ELLIS ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW YORK/ NEW JERSEY



## E. DISCUSSION OF FUTURE USE AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 1. Chronology of Use: ELLIS ISLAND<sup>1</sup>

Currently, the future use of the structures of Units 2, 3 and 4 is under study by the National Park Service and the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Commission.

In this section of the report, a chronology of significant past actual and proposed uses for Ellis Island has been compiled. This chronology includes events which directly relate to utilization of Ellis Island and is intended to provide background for the proposed uses for Units 2, 3 and 4 which are presently being developed.

Following the historic use chronology, a brief discussion treats recommendations for the interim period prior to the implementation of a chosen plan of reuse for these structures. Recommendations for further study and future research conclude the final section of this report.

- 1600's                      Ellis Island used as a site for "oyster feasts". Due to its rich oyster banks, the island was known as Oyster Island and was frequented by local Indians as well as by the Dutch who used it for oyster feast parties and as a common resort from the city.<sup>2</sup>
- 1765                        Ellis Island served as a site of an execution by hanging. Still called Oyster Island, later hangings took place and the island became known as Gibbet Island.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Resource Study (Historical Component), Volume III (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984), 1145-1204, passim; Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structure Report, Ellis Island, Historical Data (Denver Service Center: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1981), 3-26, passim.

<sup>2</sup> John F. Pousson, "An Overview And Assessment Of Archeological Resources On Ellis Island, Statue Of Liberty National Monument, New York", review draft (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, April 1986), 14.

<sup>3</sup> Thomas M. Pitkin, Keepers of the Gate, A History of Ellis Island (New York: New York University Press, 1975), 3.

- 1794 Earthworks, consisting of one strong enclosed battery mounting eight pieces of heavy artillery, constructed. This battery would have been situated at the southeast end of the island to command approaches to New York.<sup>4</sup>
- c. 1794-1808 Possible commercial use as a tavern and for harvesting of oyster bed resources. In 1785, Samuel Ellis, owner of the island since sometime before 1778, attempted to sell it together with its improvements. Ellis on at least two occasions advertised the sale of barrels of shad and herring.<sup>5</sup>
- 1811-1812 Battery of twenty guns, magazine and barracks constructed on the island. Ellis Island served as an arsenal, powder magazine and a part of the New York harbor defenses until 1890.
- Apr. 1, 1890 Resolution appropriating \$75,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to improve Ellis Island for immigration purposes passed by the House of Representatives.
- Jan. 1, 1892 Immigration station opened on Ellis Island to include a general hospital and insane hospital. The buildings were destroyed by fire June 15, 1897.
- Dec. 1900 Fireproof main building by architects, Boring & Tilton opened for processing of immigrants. Ellis Island was utilized as an immigration station until the outbreak of World War I.
- 1917 Crews of German ships in the harbors of New York and New London interned in the baggage and dormitory building at Ellis Island. Suspected enemy aliens arrested by the

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4 Pousson, 19.

5 Ibid, 16.

Department of Justice were brought to Ellis Island and housed in the main building.<sup>6</sup>

- Feb. 1918 Department of Labor transferred use of the Ellis Island buildings to the War Department for use by the Army and the Navy. Several thousand enlisted personnel, pending their assignment to ships, were quartered in the baggage and dormitory building, the railroad ticket offices and several rooms in the main building.<sup>7</sup>
- Mar. 1, 1918 -  
June 30, 1919 Army took possession of the twenty-one hospital buildings and the main building's registry room for accommodations for up to 7,000 returning servicemen requiring medical and surgical attention.
- 1919 The "Red Scare" at the close of World War I. Suspected alien radicals were detained at Ellis Island.
- 1920 Facilities at Ellis Island re-opened for immigrant inspection.
- 1924 Second quota act ended mass immigration. This act provided for the examination of immigrants at American consulates overseas. Ellis Island thereafter was primarily utilized as a center for assembly and deportation of aliens who had entered the U.S. illegally or had violated the terms of their admittance.
- 1939-1946 World War II: Ellis Island utilized as a Coast Guard Station, a hospital for returning wounded soldiers, and a detention center for suspected enemy aliens.
- 1950 Passage of the Internal Security Act excluded immigration of members of Communist or Fascist organizations. Detainees were housed on Ellis Island.

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<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid, 156.

Mar. 3, 1951 U.S. Public Health Service closed hospital complexes on Islands 2 and 3. Island 2 was temporarily taken over by the Coast Guard for their Ellis Island Port Security Unit. The buildings of Island 3 were apparently left vacant.<sup>8</sup>

Nov. 1954 Ellis Island closed. Declared excess to the needs of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and transferred to the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration.

1954-1956 Various recommendations for the use of Ellis Island advanced:

1. a home for the aged, homeless or for delinquent boys by New York City
2. a alcoholic clinic by New York State
3. recreation area and ethnic museum by New Jersey
4. housing development by realtors

Sept. 13, 1956 Announcement to dispose of Ellis Island by private sale via sealed bids. Twenty-one bids were received by February 1958 with the highest being \$201,000 for a luxury development to include a 600-room hotel, marina, heliport, convention hall and museum. The bid was rejected.

1958 Governor Averell Harriman of New York suggested Ellis Island be taken over by National Park Service and developed as a national monument and park with the buildings adapted for recreation as well as educational and historical exhibitions.

Senator Jacob Javits of New York recommended the island be converted to a permanent center for international trade with sites for display of goods from foreign countries as well as the United States.

Raymond Loewry, an industrial engineer proposed giving Ellis Island to the teen-

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<sup>8</sup> Ibid, 571.

agers as a youth city with a play-land, hobby, educational center and indoor-outdoor recreation ground with facilities for every sport.

1958

Oscar Handlin, a professor of history at Harvard University, suggested Ellis Island be refurbished to house refugees or displaced persons from tyranny, such as those who fled Hungary in 1956.

Marianne Moore, a poet, proposed the building be used to house the harbor police, quarter retired artists, provide recreation facilities for deprived New York City children, afford studio space to musicians or serve as an information center for all America.

William Zeckendorf, a New York real estate man, proposed the island be made a permanent shrine commemorating immigration, and be serviced by youth organizations with the buildings being converted to an art museum.

1959

Frank Lloyd Wright commissioned by businessmen Elwood Doudt and Jerry Damon to design an apartment-hotel-retail complex for Ellis Island. Wright, ninety-two, who died ten days after accepting the commission, discussed his proposal with William Wesley Peters, Talesin Associates head architect. Wright wanted to level all the existing buildings and build a shimmering crystal city. He envisioned an experimental city of 7,500 permanent residents, a 500-room luxury resort hotel, a yacht basin for 450 pleasure boats, a market place with banks, restaurants, night clubs, and shops. Moving sidewalks would make cars unnecessary and huge, air-conditioned domes would house churches, auditoriums, and exhibition halls. A filigree of gold-hue cables would support an expansive terrace on the main level. The project's only reference to the island's former use is that it should be named "Key". After Wright's death, Peters took responsibility for the project and designed a futuristic mini-city. Peters

scheme was well received by his clients and the national press, however, backers for the project never came forward and eventually the plan was dropped.<sup>9</sup>

1959 & 1960

General Services Administration repeated attempt to sell Ellis Island by sealed bids. In both cases bids were rejected as not being commensurate with the value of the property.

1960

Cooper Union and Pratt Institute, New York students developed uses for Ellis Island as course assignments. The following were proposed:

- a. an atomic research center, including a laboratory encircling a reactor, living quarters, an auditorium and an exhibition hall
- b. a religious center comprising a non-denominational cathedral, several chapels, and numerous offices
- c. a nuclear power plant to provide New York City with all its electricity
- d. a world cultural center, featuring suspended disks with shops and cafes of various nations
- e. a nautical museum to preserve ships and other seafaring relics.

Aug. 9, 1960

Department of Health, Education and Welfare and General Services Administration jointly sponsored conference for public and private groups having an interest in the noncommercial disposition of the island. The following uses were proposed:

- a. educational facilities to include a library and museum devoted to American immigration by the International

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<sup>9</sup> Kevin Wolfe, "Island of the Dreams", Metropolis, (January/February, 1986), 26-29, 40.

University Foundation, Ellis Island for Higher Education Inc., and the Training School at Vineland, New Jersey.

- b. a plan including health, education, and housing programs for the elderly by Theodore Granik
- c. an educational facility utilizing a streamlined curriculum, large lecture classes and a footbridge to the New Jersey shore by Ellis Island for Higher Education, Inc.

All were rejected.

July 12, 1962

Creation of the Senate Committee on Government Operations. The committee received five bills relating to the disposal of Ellis Island. Two bills introduced the Ellis Island for Higher Education, Inc. and The Training School at Vineland, New Jersey proposals, and three bills set forth slightly different programs for health, education and housing for the elderly.

Sept. 26, 1962

Subcommittee preliminary hearing, presided over by Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, on the issues and questions regarding the disposal of Ellis Island and plans developed for its future utilization.

Dec. 1962

Publicization of a number of additional proposals for utilization of Ellis Island:

1. an 8,000-resident, self-contained dream city of the future, sometimes referred to as the perfect city of tomorrow, in the shape of a key as envisioned by the late Frank Lloyd Wright: H. Jerome D'Amato and Elwood Doudt, New York radio-television executives
2. a residential and cultural center by Jersey City officials
3. housing for the elderly
4. a training school for retarded children
5. a liberal arts college
6. an international university

7. an immigrant museum
8. a center for promotion of peace and interfaith understanding.

Dec. 6-7, 1962

Hearings on the disposal of Ellis Island held by the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations in New York City. Proposals and recommendations for future utilization advanced during these hearings did not receive sufficient support to warrant endorsement by the subcommittee.

Mar. 1963

Interest in developing a warehousing center in a duty-free zone proposed by Levine, Sargent, Tan & Co., New York City management consultants.

Apr. 22, 1963

Senator Muskie requests eleven major foundations to assess and comment upon the feasibility of the various noncommercial plans. None indicated a willingness to support any one or a combination of the plans.

Views of Adlai Stevenson, U.S. Representative to the United Nations and Robert Moses of the New York City Department of Parks solicited. Adlai Stevenson: no need by the United Nations was identified.

Robert Moses: suggested island be converted to a public recreation area under the jurisdiction of New York City with a youth conservation project employed to clear the island.

July 22, 1963

Senator Muskie requested assistance of state officials, congressional representatives and mayors of New York City and New Jersey in the deliberations of the subcommittee on the disposal of Ellis Island.

Sept. 4, 1963

Meeting in Washington, D.C. for all interested municipal, state and federal officials to arrive at a consensus on the disposal of Ellis Island.

The following proposed uses were considered:

1. a self-contained city designed by Frank Lloyd Wright: Damon, Doudt Corporation
2. a resort hotel; a combined marina and boatel; a middle-income, multi-family housing project; cultural facilities; a museum of immigration and a variety of recreational facilities: Sol G. Atlas Realty Investment Company
3. residential and commercial development: a group of British investors and a group of Greek investors.

Proposals requiring legislative action:

4. housing for the elderly
5. a mental retardation diagnostic and training center
6. a maritime center and a nautical motivational high school
7. a "symbol of America" with displays of political concepts, exhibits of religious, scientific and industrial life, and perhaps a museum
8. a veterans convalescent home and rest camp
9. a recreational area for the promotion of physical fitness
10. a place to rehabilitate narcotics addicts
11. a Biblical Center to symbolize the common background of all nations in accordance with the idealistic Western attitude toward life as opposed to the materialistic Eastern attitude
12. a "Boys Town" for New York.
13. an International Cathedral for Peace Prayers.

Muskie requested that the National Park Service review the development of the island for memorialization or national monument purposes.

June 1964

"A Study Report on Ellis Island" produced by the National Park Service in cooperation with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, United States Department of the Interior.

This report recommended:

1. the conversion of the island to a national area for public visitation and its designation as a national historic site with possible secondary compatible uses
2. establishment of an Advisory Commission on Ellis Island to assist in the development of plans for converting the property to a national historic site and determination of possible compatible uses and to formulate a proposed solution to the jurisdictional question to be recommended to the federal government and the States of New Jersey and New York.

May 11, 1965

Proclamation 3656. Ellis Island added to the Statue of Liberty National Monument under the administration of the National Park Service.

July 1965

National Park Service designates Philip Johnson, a New York Architect, to develop a plan for the redesign, interpretation and utilization of Ellis Island. Johnson's plan stabilized the major structures on the island to include the main building, stripping them of glass and wood and turning them into vine-covered ruins. All other structures would be demolished. Structures to be erected included a viewing pyramid on the point of Island 1, a restaurant in the shape of an early fortress, a hollow cone-shaped commemorative structure 300 feet in diameter and 130 feet in height and a band shell.

Nov. 1968

Approval of "A Master Plan for Ellis Island", released June 1968. This plan proposed retention of the main immigration building and removal of all other buildings with the exception of the ferryboat "Ellis Island", existing covered walkways and three relatively modern buildings. The plan provided for the interpretive development of the main building, administrative facilities and a maintenance and residential area. Facilities were to be provided for ethnic

observances, concession food service, a restaurant and seating for evening programs.

Ellis Island was divided into three units, each with its own function, the North Unit, the South Unit and the connecting fill between them. The function of the North Unit would be to interpret and recall the past. The main building would be preserved and serve as (a) an exhibit in place, (b) interpretive space and (c) office use. The South Unit would function as the setting for ethnic activities. A promenade, landscaped raised area, pavilion, concessionaire refreshment pavilion and restaurant would be provided. The function of the Transition Unit between the North and South Units was to provide a transition from the interpretive, contemplative North Unit to the more informal South Unit.

Mar. 1970

Attempt by militant Indians to seize Ellis Island and establish a cultural center for tribal life, a training center for young Indians to learn how to reverse air, water and land pollution and museum exhibiting the destructive effects of European immigrants upon Indian culture.

Sept. 1, 1970  
Sept. 1971

Use of the south side of Ellis Island by Dr. Thomas Matthews and the National Economic Growth and Reconstruction Organization Inc. Plans called for the conversion of several of the buildings into factories for electronics assembly, chemical packaging and other light industrial projects as part of a work-and-rehabilitation center for drug addicts, ex-convicts and welfare recipients. This organization occupied parts of the island from July 1970 to September 1971.

Oct. 1974

Establishment of the Restore Ellis Island Committee. The aim of the committee was the stabilization of what remained on the island.

1975

Appropriations proposed to initiate a visitor use program at Ellis Island.

Jan. 1, 1976 Bill setting aside \$1,000,000 for the restoration of Ellis Island and \$500,000 for an annual NPS operations budget signed by President Gerald R. Ford.

May 1976 Ellis Island opened for visitation by the public. A staff of twenty guides and maintenance men were hired to staff the island. Sixty-minute tours were limited to the main building. Tours were given six times a day, seven days a week on a seasonal basis.

Aug. 1977 Report on the review of the 1968 master plan by the Ellis Island Subcommittee of the North Atlantic Region Advisory Committee. Among the recommendations of the subcommittee were:

1. retention of the main building and some structures
2. demolition of all remaining buildings
3. reconstruction of a replica of the Ellis Island ferry
4. interpretation focusing on the processing of immigrants
5. removal of the American Museum of Immigration to Ellis Island
6. development of a "nature" park on the island's South Unit with open space for outdoor activities.

May 1978 "Ellis Island Study Action Plan" established five options for future action in the development of Ellis Island.

Option A proposed a total restoration of the entire site.

Option B proposed a partial restoration of the site concentrating on the main building and its support functions. The interiors of the structures on Islands 2 and 3 and other buildings would be converted to other uses and/or stabilized. The 1930's era structures would be converted to use for administration and interpretive programs.

Option C proposed to preserve all buildings on Islands 1 and 2 that were visually evident from the ferry slip and to demolish the entire building complex on Island 3.

Option D addressed the issue of historical integrity. If the site were considered in its historical context alone, all buildings added after the period of the height of immigration would be demolished.

Option E was the implementation of the 1968 master plan.

1980

Amendment of the National Historic Preservation Act to give the National Park Service authority to lease historic structures to private users and retain the revenues for historic preservation work.

Dec. 1980

Release of Analysis of Alternatives (Environmental Assessment) for the National Park Service Management Plan. The document's purpose was to provide information and evaluate reasonable alternatives and their probable consequences so they could be discussed at greater length by NPS managers and the public. Four alternatives were analyzed:

- a. minimal preservation and use
- b. total preservation and use
- c. implementation of the 1968 master plan
- d. implementation of a preferred alternative.

The preferred alternative reflected a concern for fiscal responsibility and energy costs, while maintaining the flexibility for more extensive preservation if additional federal or private monies became available. The preferred alternative advocated:

1. preservation and interpretation of the three main structures on Unit 1 as adequately conveying an insight into the immigrant experience.
2. stabilization of the hospital complex on Unit 2 to preserve the historic scenographic context.

3. the retention of the contagious disease wards in Unit 3 and the WPA structures in Unit 4 to provide the options to stabilize and preserve these buildings should funding become available.

Decision made that a general management plan be prepared by the National Park Service for both Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty as a result of the possibilities afforded by the amendment to the National Historic Preservation Act.

1981

Proposal submitted by architects Susana Torre and Charles Simonds to an exhibition sponsored by The Architectural League. The plan devoted one-half of the island to an examination of the past; the main building to remain empty. The other half of the island would be used for a cultural museum; the former Island 2 hospital buildings to be renovated to become a hostel and Center for the Study of American Ancestry. The central geometric path system between Islands 2 and 3 would be retained with an oval pool and twenty-four foot waterfall, gardens and terraces constructed on Island 3.<sup>10</sup>

July 1981

Draft of the General Management Plan with alternatives discussed in public meetings.

May 1982

The Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Centennial Commission appointed by Secretary of the Interior James Watt to raise funds to support preservation efforts at the national monument.

Sept. 1982

Approval of the "General Management Plan". This plan proposed to

1. preserve Ellis Island complex and return the buildings to active life by devoting major historic structures to public use and interpretation and by making the contributing structures available for adaptive use

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10 Ibid

2. preserve the exteriors and interiors of the major historic structures on Ellis Island and, through tours and programs, recall the human drama that occurred within and explore the far-reaching effects it had on the nation.
3. preserve the thousands of artifacts that are extant on Ellis Island and those that have been donated by families of immigrants to develop a collection that would record and help convey the Ellis Island story.
4. The entire island would be managed as a historic zone with subzones for preservation/interpretation and adaptive use. The National Park Service, with funds raised by the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Centennial Commission, would preserve and interpret all of the spaces that are most closely associated with the immigrants' experiences.
5. To the extent made feasible by private funding, the remainder of the buildings on the island would be preserved on the exteriors, and the interior spaces adapted for use by either the National Park Service or a private organization under a lease agreement or concession contract.
6. A request for proposals (RFP) by the National Park Service issued for the preservation and management of buildings in this subzone by a private organization. By offering long-term leases on these structures under the authority of section 111 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, the Park Service sought to ensure the protection of these resources while encouraging the innovative reuse of buildings which had been vacant for more than thirty years.

Oct. 1982

Responses to the RFP evaluated. The Center for Housing Partnership's proposal submitted by William Hubbard for the design and construction of a conference center on Islands 2 and 3 was selected by the National

Park Service as the best of the fourteen proposed presented. This proposed would preserve the exteriors of the buildings while the interiors would be used for public or corporate purposes.<sup>11</sup>

- April 1983 Request by Lee Iacocca, Chairman, Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission and the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, of Secretary of the Interior James Watt to delay any decision as to the development of Units 2, 3 and 4.
- Fall 1983 An ethnic museum complex to commemorate the diversity of the cultures represented by the immigrants who had passed through Ellis Island proposed by Chairman, Lee Iacocca.
- 1986 Appointment of two committees by the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Commission to study alternatives for potential use of the buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4. The findings of these committees are expected to be foundational and provide the direction for all planning involving future utilization of the structures on the south half of Ellis Island.

In HSR I, "Historic Structure Report: The Main Building" and HSR II, "Historic Structures Report: Unit One Buildings", certain aspects of the issues of future use and recommendations were dealt with in varying degrees by work completed outside of the normal BBB/NFA Historic Structure Report work scope. Similarly the future of the south half of Ellis Island is being handled by others as well. At the present time, the potential use of the structures of Units 2, 3, and 4 is under study by the National Park Service and the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Commission. Two committees have been appointed and are currently studying future plans for the Units 2, 3, and 4 buildings. These committees are expected to complete the first phase of their study by the end of 1986.

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<sup>11</sup> Daily News, February 13, 1986, 4.

While the findings of the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Commission committee provide the primary direction for the future use of the Units 2, 3, and 4 buildings over the next several years, we have given attention to the subject of recommendations for the immediate future.

The structures of Units 2, 3, and 4, with the exception of the administration building of Unit 2, and unlike the buildings of Unit 1, have not undergone stabilization measures.

The range of deterioration problems identified by the existing conditions survey indicates that the buildings are in good condition structurally, and represent a consistent range and type of disintegration common to all structures. That these conditions exist is due to their common siting, term of vacancy, and relatively few number of building types utilizing similar materials and construction.

In view of the simplification of organization facilitated by few building types and common conditions, limited stabilization of all remaining buildings of Units 2, 3, and 4 is recommended at this time. This work would appear to require some degree of limited repair and replacement of specific materials ranging from the installation of temporary window opening protection to the more major roof repair work needed to prevent water intrusion.

The benefit resulting from stabilization work being undertaken at this time would be the significant slowing of the on-going process of environmental erosion and deterioration of materials, and the rendering of the buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4 to a more favorable stable condition until adaptive reuse is implemented. In conjunction, with a limited program of stabilization, it is also recommended that the survey and removal of asbestos be undertaken so as to render the Units 2, 3 and 4 buildings accessible.

A more detailed discussion of the recommendations for limited stabilization of these structures can be found in Analysis of Building Materials and Recommendations for Treatment, sub-section D, 5. of this report.

## 2. Recommendations for Further Study

### a. Landscape Study

Research of primary and secondary sources and field work undertaken for HSR III indicated the presence of horticulture and a system of pathways located throughout the landscape of Units 2, 3, and 4. An analysis of Ellis Island as a site, "Historic Landscape Analysis," was written by Bruce Kelly, landscape architect in 1984 and was included in HSR I, Historic Structures Report: Main Building. Kelly's analysis provided an historical overview and is excellent as a broad base of information, however, no survey depicting site location of extant plantings and path or walkway systems was able to be undertaken at that time. Some recent partial site clearing can better facilitate this type of analysis. A survey identifying remaining horticultural species, path locations and dates of introduction to the site should be undertaken by a qualified landscape consultant and each planting and path clearly located on a site plan as well as being identified in the field.

### b. Asbestos Removal/Completion of Survey Documentation.

As the interior survey work and production of measured drawings depicting "as found" conditions was interrupted due to a potential asbestos hazard within twenty of the Units 2, 3, and 4 buildings, the removal of asbestos from these structures is recommended. The resumption of this work is also recommended upon removal of the asbestos for the twenty structures for which

a full "Existing Conditions Survey" and "as found" drawings were not completed.

c. Future Areas of Research

Extensive historical, archival, and architectural research has yielded a vast body of information documenting the history of Ellis Island to include Units 2, 3, and 4. Most major archival sources have been identified and much of this material has been analyzed. While the history of the main building has been thoroughly researched, research topics pertaining to Units 2, 3, and 4 still remain to be more fully explored than was possible under the parameters of this project.

Some of these areas are:

1- a definitive history of the United States Coast Guard occupation of the hospital islands

2- a history of the clinical and pathological research undertaken in the laboratories of the Unit 2 and 3 hospital complex facilities

3- a research study involving interviews of former patients and employees of the hospital islands so as to compile a body of information which could expand upon and provide perspective to the statistical records of archival sources.



### **III. APPENDIX**

**HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT UNITS 2, 3 & 4  
ELLIS ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW YORK/ NEW JERSEY**



### III. APPENDIX

#### A. Existing Condition Survey

(Under separate cover)

#### B. Bibliography

##### 1. Books, Reports, Articles, Interviews

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Division.

Washington, D.C. National Archives. Audiovisual Archives  
Division, Still Pictures Branch.

## C. List Of Illustrations

### A. INTRODUCTION

#### Exhibits

1. Ellis Island: names of buildings. Plan of Island depicting building names for Units 1, 2, 3 and 4, 8/1/86.
2. Historical development of Ellis Island.
3. Example, revised interior condition survey form.
4. Example, exterior condition survey form.
5. Existing Conditions, exterior/interior finishes, site plan.
6. Existing conditions, exterior/interior finishes, site plan.
7. Structural conditions survey, site plan.
8. Structural conditions survey, site plan.
9. Historical use, Units 2, 3 and 4, site plan, 8/1/86.
10. Historical use, Units 2, 3 and 4, site plan, 8/1/86.
11. Architectural significance table.
12. Historical significance table.

### B. HISTORICAL DATA COMPONENT

#### Exhibits

1. United States Department of the Interior - Geological Survey, Jersey City Quadrangle, New Jersey - New York, 7.5 minute Series (Topographic) N4037.5-W7400/7.5, 1967, Photo Revised 1981 DMA 6165II NE - Series V822.
2. Archeological Resource Assessment and Overview, April 1986, Review Draft, Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, National Monument/New York, by John F. Pousson, Denver Service Center, Eastern Team, Rockville, Maryland, 21.

3. Historical Development of Ellis Island
4. Block plan, Island no. 1 and no. 2, Boring and Tilton, 11/18/97.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.968:1
5. Revised plan with elevations, Ellis Island, Boring and Tilton, c. 1899. NPS Dwg. No. 43.968:2
6. Layout of Ellis Island. Prepared by Ellis Island Committee in a 1934 report.  
From Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 269

#### Photographs

1. Main Building, Unit 1, c. 1900. Powderly Papers and Photographs, Department of Archives and Manuscripts, The Catholic University of America.
2. Aerial view, 1920's. National Archives.

### C. ARCHITECTURAL DATA COMPONENT

#### UNIT 2

#### Ferry House

##### Exhibits

1. 1896 plan of Island showing original buildings, redrawn 12/15/13.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.967:6
2. Block plan, Ellis Island, 10/24/98.  
NPS Dwg. No. 41.962:1
3. General plan of U.S. Immigration Station, c. 1902-05.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.968:6
4. Front elevation, ferry house, 10/11/33.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.957:1
5. Plan, ferry house, 2/15/34.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.945:1
6. Ferry house, east elevation, drawing of record, 2/1/86.

7. Lunch counter and restaurant equipment, floor plan and section, 4/29/36.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.955:2
8. Layout of Ellis Island. Prepared by Ellis Island Committee in a 1934 report.  
From Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 269.
9. Three-quarter inch exterior detail, ferry house, 2/15/34.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.945:9
10. Detail of cupola, ferry house, 2/15/34.  
NPS Dwg. No.43.945:11
11. Ferry house, first floor plan, drawing of record, 2/1/86.
12. Ferry house, Section A-A, drawing of record, 2/1/86.
13. Sections, ferry house, 2/15/34.  
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14. Elevations, ferry house, 2/15/34.  
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15. Ferry house, first floor plan, historical room use, 8/1/86.
16. Ferry house, first floor plan, historical development, 8/1/86.
17. Fixture details, ferry house, 1/27/34.  
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 43.950:1
18. Section and elevation details, ferry house, 2/15/34.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.945:7
19. Bench detail, ferry house, 2/15/34.  
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 43.945:1
20. Window details, ferry house, 2/15/34.  
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21. Example, existing condition survey form, ferry house.
22. Example, existing condition survey form, ferry house.

23. Example, definition of condition criteria, existing condition survey.
24. Ferry house, first floor plan, existing conditions, 2/1/86.
25. Ferry house, first floor plan, architectural significance, 8/1/86.

#### Photographs

1. 1901 ferry house, c. 1911-1913 William Williams collection, New York Public Library.
2. 1901 ferry bridge, c. 1910. National Archives.
3. New ferry house, c. 1936. Library of Congress.
4. East facade.
5. South wing, east facade, view northwest.
6. Door, south facade.
7. North facade, view southwest.
8. Air vent, copper clad parapet walls, roof.
9. Covered way 7A, view south. Exterior wall of ferry house on left.
10. Central pavilion, east facade.
11. Central doors, east facade.
12. Marquee, view northwest.
13. Terra cotta corner block, central pavilion.
14. Terra cotta coping.
15. Tower, south facade.
16. West facade.
17. Ladder, tower, south facade.
18. Tower.
19. Cracking, limestone base.

20. Iron staining, limestone base, east facade.
21. Vertical crack, east facade, rear juncture of north wing with central pavilion.
22. Cracked terra cotta lintel course, east facade.
23. Deterioration of marquee.
24. Torn and missing lead cladding, tower.
25. Room 102B, view west.
26. Waiting room, room 101, view south.
27. Men's toilet, room 105.
28. Bench, southwest corner, room 101.
29. Room 101, view south. Note space in wainscot where bulletin board has been removed.
30. Room 102C, view east.
31. Eastern doors, room 101.
32. Cracks, terra cotta lintel course, east facade, north wing.
33. Cracks, terra cotta lintel course, east facade, south wing.
34. Horizontal cracks, lintel course; diagonal crack, parapet wall, north corner, east facade.
35. Vertical crack, east facade, north of juncture of wing with tower.
36. Vertical crack, east facade, south of juncture of wing with tower.
37. Cracked and missing limestone base, east corner, north facade.
38. Cracks, terra cotta lintel course, south facade.

## Ferry

### Exhibits

1. Plan, emergency lighting system, ferry boat, c. 1938.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.966:8
2. Lower deck plan, ferry boat, c. 1938.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.966:9
3. Upper deck plan, ferry boat, c. 1938.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.966:10

### Photographs

1. Ferry boat "Ellis Island," c. 1920's.  
National Archives.
2. "Barges at Ellis Island," June, 1920.  
MetaForm files, New York, New York.
3. Christening plaque. Photographed by  
Shirley Burden, c. 1955. MetaForm files,  
New York, New York.
4. Pilot house with pine staving, c. 1940's.  
Anthony Galletta Collection, MetaForm  
files, New York, New York.
5. Upper deck, c. 1940's.  
Anthony Galletta Collection, MetaForm  
files, New York, New York.
6. Upper deck with oak deck rails, c. 1940's.  
Anthony Galletta Collection, MetaForm  
files, New York, New York.
7. Passengers embarking ferry to Manhattan, c.  
1907.  
National Archives.
8. Ferry boat "Ellis Island", c. 1940's.  
Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn  
Collection, Eagle Collection.
9. Moored ferry, c. 1957, photographed by  
Shirley Burden. MetaForm files, New York,  
New York.
10. Sunken ferry, 1968.  
Museum of the City of New York.

11. Sunken ferry, view from ferry house, December 1985.
12. Sunken ferry, December, 1985.

### Hospital Outbuilding

#### Exhibits

1. Plan for the enlargement of Ellis Island, 9/98.  
Harlan Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 50.
2. Plan, elevation and section, hospital outbuilding, 4/28/00.  
Graphically enhanced excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 42.947:1
3. First Floor plans, hospital outbuilding, 1932.  
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 42.972:1
4. First Floor plan, hospital outbuilding, 6/1/16.  
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 42. 957:1
5. Plans, hospital outbuilding. Numbered and enhanced excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 42.947:1

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1. South elevation, view northeast.
2. East elevation, view north.
3. North elevation, view southeast.
4. Altered window, central bay, south facade.
5. Door, south facade.
6. South facade, linen exchange.
7. Weathered and flaking brick, south elevation.
8. Deteriorated brick and mortar, quoin, southwest corner.
9. Biological staining, northwest juncture of linen exchange with covered way 8.

10. Carbon soot staining of limestone window sill, and spalling of bluestone base, south elevation.
11. Weathered limestone window sill; joint caulked with tar, south elevation.
12. Weathered and stained wood eaves, south elevation.
13. Hanging strap at missing downspout, east elevation.
14. Sagging roof, south elevation, linen exchange.

### Psychopathic Ward

#### Exhibits

1. Proposed alteration of hospital corridor, elevations and plans, psychopathic ward, 6/11/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.951:4
2. Proposed alteration of hospital corridor, front and rear elevations, entrance portico, psychopathic ward, 8/23/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.951:1
3. Proposed alteration of hospital corridor, southeast elevation, psychopathic ward, 8/23/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.951:2
4. Proposed alteration of hospital corridor, northwest elevation, psychopathic ward, 8/23/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.951:3
5. Proposed alteration of hospital corridor, longitudinal section, psychopathic ward, 8/23/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.951:7
6. Details for installation of ladder, psychopathic ward, 11/12/28.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.961
7. Heating system, Unit 2 pumphouse and foundations, 11/5/30.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.963:1

8. Existing Conditions, first and second floor plans, 7/1/51.  
Coded excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 42.992:8
9. Location plan, Unit 2, 6/1/16.  
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10. Plumbing, heating and lighting first and second floor plans, 2/28/36.  
Graphically enhanced NPS Dwg. No. 42.953:17
11. Existing Conditions, first and second floor plans, 7/1/51.  
Graphically enhanced NPS Dwg. No. 42.992:8
12. Installation of brig facilities, second floor plan, elevation and detail of window guards, 11/21/52.  
Graphically enhanced Dwg. No. 42.997:1
13. Plot plan and miscellaneous details of fixtures, etc. Electrical installation, Unit 2, 2/14/34.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.975:1
14. Window guards, elevation and details, 11/30/31.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.967

#### Photographs

1. South elevation, view northeast.
2. East elevation, view northwest.
3. West elevation, view northeast.
4. North elevation, view south; facade obscured by covered way 8C.
5. West elevation, iron window grilles.
6. Iron window grille, first story, west elevation.
7. Doorway with infilled transom, south elevation.
8. Metal stair, south elevation, view west.
9. Brick erosion, east facade.
10. Brick erosion and cracking, south facade.

11. Brick erosion and cracking, south facade.
12. Efflorescence, east facade.
13. Surface weathering and carbon soot staining of parapet coping, east elevation.
14. "Restricted Area" sign, bottom quoin, northwest corner.
15. Carbon soot staining, dentils, east elevation.
16. Rusted window grille and rust stained sill.
17. Metal stair with deteriorated supports.
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19. Altered window, west elevation.
20. Quoins damaged by downspout removal, southwest corner.
21. Mortar deterioration and cracks in wall, south facade.
22. Mortar deterioration and brick erosion, west facade.
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24. Corroded exterior steel stair.
25. Deteriorated structural clay tiles, ceiling, room 205.
26. Deteriorated structural clay tiles, ceiling, room 206.

#### Main Hospital Building

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1. Proposed plan and elevations, main hospital building, c. 1897.  
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2. Proposed plan, main hospital building, c. 1897.  
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3. Basement plan, main hospital building,  
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4. First floor plan, main hospital building,  
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5. Second floor plan, main hospital building,  
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6. Third floor plan, main hospital building,  
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42.945:11
7. Front elevation, main hospital building, c.  
1908.  
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8. Basement plan, main hospital building,  
7/1/51.  
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9. First floor plan, main hospital building,  
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10. Second floor plan, main hospital building,  
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Coded excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 42.992:2
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7/1/51.  
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12. First floor plan, main hospital building,  
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Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 42.957:1
13. Second floor plan, main hospital building,  
4/11/18.  
Excerpt, descriptive location plan, NPS  
Dwg. No. 42.957:2
14. Third floor plan, main hospital building,  
7/19/18.  
Excerpt, descriptive location plan, NPS  
Dwg. No. 42.957.3

15. Lighting fixtures and repairs, alterations and additions, Unit 2, 4/4/23, Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 42.960
16. Plot plan and miscellaneous details of fixtures, Unit 2, 2/14/34. Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 42.975:1

#### Photographs

1. View from Island 1, main hospital building on right.
2. View southeast from roof of ferry house, main hospital building on right.
3. North elevation, view southeast.
4. Main entrance, north elevation.
5. Bull's-eye dormer, east hip of roof.
6. Denticulated cornice with copper cheneau, north elevation, central pavilion.
7. North elevation, link, between west wing and central pavilion.
8. West elevation, west wing.
9. East wing porch.
10. West wing porch.
11. Column details, east wing porch.
12. Various cornice treatments of north elevation.
13. Mortar deterioration, east elevation, west wing.
14. Mortar deterioration and weathered limestone, east elevation, west wing.
15. Granite base with carbon soot staining and mortar loss.
16. Copper staining, intersection of east wing with stairwell bay.
17. Carbon soot stained modillion blocks, south elevation, west wing.

18. Rust stained cornice, north elevation, central pavilion.
19. Deteriorated concrete parging, east wing porch.
20. Detached balustrade, central stair, south elevation.
21. Window with fly screen, west wing, east elevation.
22. Holes in window indicating grille removal, north elevation, west wing.
23. Altered window, west elevation, west wing.
24. Basement entrance with extant screen door, west end, south elevation.
25. Missing clay tiles, walls of east skylight.
26. Missing gutter and rust stained cornice, south elevation, west wing.
27. Women's ward, main hospital building, east wing (?), c. 1923-1934. National Archives.
28. Cracked limestone trim, south facade, central pavilion.
29. Corroded floor beam, west porch.
30. Deteriorated stairs, west porch.
31. Leaning railing post, west end of west porch.
32. Leaning railing post, east end of west porch.
33. Deteriorated stairs, south facade, central pavilion.
34. Deteriorated stairs, east porch.

#### Administration Building

##### Exhibits

1. First floor plan, administration building, 7/15/05.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.949:2

2. Second floor plan, administration building,  
7/15/05.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.949:3
3. Third floor plan, administration building,  
7/15/05.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.949:4
4. North elevation and stabilization notes,  
administration building, Ehrenkrantz Group,  
8/80.  
NPS ID #25006A, sheet 7 of 21
5. South elevation and stabilization notes,  
administration building, Ehrenkrantz Group,  
8/80.  
NPS ID #25006A, sheet 9 of 21
6. East elevation and stabilization notes,  
administration building, Ehrenkrantz Group,  
8/80.  
NPS ID #25006A, sheet 8 of 21
7. Basement plan, administration building,  
Ehrenkrantz Group, 8/80.  
NPS ID# 25006A, sheet 2 of 21
8. First floor plan, administration building,  
Ehrenkrantz Group, 8/80.  
NPS ID# 25006A, sheet 3 of 21
9. Second floor plan, administration building,  
Ehrenkrantz Group, 8/80.  
NPS ID# 25006A, sheet 4 of 21
10. Third floor plan, administration building,  
Ehrenkrantz Group, 8/80.  
NPS ID# 25006A, sheet 5 of 21
11. First floor plan, administration building,  
6/1/16.  
Excerpt, descriptive location plan,  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.957:1
12. Second floor plan, administration building,  
4/15/32.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.969:3
13. Fixture details, 4/4/23.  
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 42.960
14. Fixture details, 2/14/34.  
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 42.975:1

## Photographs

1. Hospital buildings of Island 2, with administration building in center. View south from Island 1.
2. North elevation.
3. Windows with plexiglass weatherproofing.
4. North entrance.
5. South entrance.
6. Fenestration, south elevation.
7. Link between administration building and the main hospital building, north elevation.
8. South elevation, basement story.
9. Roof, view west from new hospital extension.
10. Roof, south elevation.
11. Copper cheneau and bull's-eye dormer.
12. Limestone patching.
13. Patching of holes from removed iron grilles.

## New Hospital Extension

### Exhibits

1. Proposed cellar plan, 5/25/08.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.954:6
2. Proposed first floor plan, 5/25/08.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.954:7
3. Proposed second floor plan, 5/25/08.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42. 954:8
4. Proposed third floor plan, 5/25/08.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.954:9
5. Proposed roof plan, 5/25/08.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.954:10

6. Proposed front elevation, 5/25/08.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.954:2
7. Proposed east and west elevations, 5/25/08.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.954:4
8. Proposed rear elevation, 5/25/08.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.954:3
9. New hospital extension, north elevation,  
drawing of record, 2/1/86.
10. Proposed details of stairs, grilles for  
verandas, etc., 5/25/08.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.954:19
11. New hospital extension, basement plan,  
drawing of record, 2/1/86.
12. New hospital extension, first floor plan,  
drawing of record, 2/1/86.
13. New hospital extension, second floor plan,  
drawing of record, 2/1/86.
14. New hospital extension, third floor plan,  
2/1/86.
15. New hospital extension, section, drawing of  
record, 2/1/86.
16. Descriptive location plan, Island 2 and  
ferry house, 6/1/16.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.957:1
17. Excerpt, descriptive location plan, Island  
2 and ferry house, 6/1/16.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.957:1
18. Excerpt, floor plans, replacements,  
plumbing fixtures and fittings  
floor plans, 5/21/32.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.970:1
19. Excerpt, fly screen installation plans,  
Unit 2, 5/25/32.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.972:1
20. Basement wiring plan, 2/14/34.  
Graphically enhanced NPS Dwg. No. 42.975:9
21. First floor wiring plan, 2/14/34.  
Graphically enhanced NPS Dwg. No. 42.975:10

22. Second floor wiring plan, 2/14/34.  
Graphically enhanced NPS Dwg. No. 42.975:11
23. Proposed gallery and mess hall plan, Unit  
2, 2/16/51.  
Graphically enhanced NPS Dwg. No. 42.990:1
24. Plumbing, alterations and additions,  
First floor plan, U.S. Coast Guard era,  
6/12/51.  
Graphically enhanced NPS Dwg. No. 42.991:3
25. Plumbing, alterations and additions,  
Second floor plan, U.S. Coast Guard era,  
6/12/51.  
Graphically enhanced NPS Dwg. No. 42.991:5
26. New hospital extension, first floor plan,  
historical development, 8/1/86.
27. New hospital extension, second floor plan,  
historical development, 8/1/86.
28. New hospital extension, third floor plan,  
historical development, 8/1/86.
29. New hospital extension, first floor plan,  
historical room use, 8/1/86.
30. New hospital extension, second floor plan,  
historical room use, 8/1/86.
31. New hospital extension, third floor plan,  
historical room use, 8/1/86.
32. Lighting fixtures and repairs, alterations  
and  
additions to panel boards and wiring,  
4/4/23.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.960
33. Plot plan and miscellaneous details of  
fixtures, etc., 2/14/34.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.975:1
34. Example, existing condition survey form,  
new hospital extension.
35. Example, existing condition survey form,  
new hospital extension.
36. Example, definition of condition criteria,  
existing condition survey.

37. New hospital extension, first floor plan, existing conditions, 2/1/86.
38. New hospital extension, second floor plan, existing conditions, 2/1/86.
39. New hospital extension, third floor plan, existing conditions, 2/1/86.
40. New hospital extension, first floor plan, architectural significance, 8/1/86.
41. New hospital extension, second floor plan, architectural significance, 8/1/86.
42. New hospital extension, third floor plan, architectural significance, 8/1/86.

#### Photographs

1. North facade, view south from Island 1.
2. Typical first floor window, north facade.
3. Second and third story fenestration, north facade.
4. North facade, view southwest.
5. Basement story.
6. Doorway, north facade.
7. Roof, north hip.
8. Terra cotta cornice and copper cheneau.
9. East stairwell skylight, north elevation.
10. Typical window, east facade.
11. East facade, east wing.
12. East entrance.
13. Roof, west wing, cheneau of central pavilion in foreground.
14. Central pavilion, south facade with porches.
15. East wing, south facade with porches.
16. Porch, central pavilion, east facade.

17. Wrought iron grille, south facade.
18. Entrance to basement under porch.
19. East entrance to basement, south facade.
20. West entrance to basement, south facade.
21. Third story window, connecting section, south facade.
22. Shed attached to south facade.
23. Biological growth, west wing.
24. Efflorescence, east wing, west facade.
25. Flaking of brick surface.
26. Deteriorated piers, east wing, veranda.
27. Weathered limestone, basement window lintel.
28. Carbon soot staining under lintel.
29. Broken terra cotta cornice dentils, north facade.
30. Broken terra cotta, east wing veranda.
31. Cracked concrete parging of balustrade, east entrance.
32. Cracked ceiling, east wing veranda.
33. Weathered window sash.
34. Destroyed wood door, east facade.
35. Deteriorated wood door and frame, north facade.
36. Deteriorated steel framing, east wing veranda.
37. Torn copper ridge capping, west wing, view west.
38. Missing ridge capping, southeast hip ridge, central pavilion.
39. Damaged copper roof hood, north dormer.

40. Missing copper roof hood, south dormer.
41. Corridor, second floor.
42. Typical stairwell.
43. Metal fire doors.
44. Typical ward, room 206, view south.
45. Typical ward, room 206, view north.
46. Laboratory in converted main entry foyer, H101.
47. Main attic, view west.
48. Third floor wall finish, south wall, H301.
49. Room 306, operating room, view south.
50. Typical door.
51. Poured composition floor and base.
52. Hallway with destroyed linoleum flooring.
53. Flooring obscured by plaster debris, H301.
54. Exposed structural tile, S02.
55. Destroyed tile wainscot, room 106.
56. Delaminated door, room 108.
57. Frink operating table reflector, room 306.
58. Operating room, c. 1916.  
National Archives.
59. Deteriorated purlin flange, attic.
60. Missing bottom webs and mortar, ceiling,  
room 106.
61. Corroded lintel, first floor porch, central  
pavilion.
62. Corroded beam, first floor porch, central  
pavilion.
63. Cracked pier, first floor porch, central  
pavilion.

64. Corroded southwest pier, porch, central pavilion.
65. Corroded pier and beam, first floor porch, west wing.
66. Corroded pier and beam, second floor porch, west wing.
67. Leaning column, second floor porch, west wing.
68. Cracked terra cotta cornice, east facade.

### Red Cross Building

#### Exhibits

1. Island 2 descriptive location plan, 6/1/16.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.957:1
2. Proposed plan, surgeon's house, 4/20/00.  
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 42.946:2

#### Photographs

1. Red Cross building, early 1930s, east elevation. National Archives.
2. Main hall, Red Cross building, view west, 8/21/23. STLI Collection.
3. Main hall, Red Cross building, view west, 8/12/23. National Archives.
4. Main hall, Red Cross building, view north, c. early 1930's. National Archives.

### Surgeon's House

#### Exhibits

1. Island 2 descriptive location plan, 6/1/16.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.957:1
2. Proposed plan, surgeon's house, 4/20/00.  
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 42.946:2
3. Proposed plan, surgeon's house, 4/20/00.  
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 42.946:2

4. Proposed elevation, surgeon's house,  
4/20/00.  
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 42.946:1
5. Proposed elevation, surgeon's house,  
4/20/00.  
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 42.946:1
6. Proposed elevation, surgeon's house,  
4/20/00.  
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 42.946:1
7. Nearly completed surgeon's house, east  
elevation, June 30, 1901.  
National archives.

### UNIT 3

#### Office Building and Mortuary

##### Exhibits

1. Historical development of Ellis Island.
2. Roof plan, Island 3, 8/11/13.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.923:1.
3. North and West elevations, office building,  
8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902F:4.
4. South elevation and section, office  
building, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902F:5.
5. East elevation and roof plan, office  
building, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902F:2.
6. Plans, office building, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902F:1.
7. Exterior and interior details, office  
building, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902F:6.
8. Elevations, plan, and details, mortuary,  
8/18/06.  
Graphically enhanced NPS Dwg. No. 43.902F:9
9. Plans, office building.  
Coded excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 43.902F:1.

10. Plan, Island 3, 7/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902A:1
11. Contagious disease hospital, Island 3,  
5/15/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.901:1

#### Photographs

1. Aerial view, c. 1932, with contagious disease hospital complex in foreground, National Archives.
2. Office building, north and east elevations, view southwest.
3. Office building, north and east elevations, view southwest.
4. West elevation with stucco window infill panels, view southeast.
5. North elevation, view southwest.
6. North portico.
7. West elevation of mortuary, view from covered way 9A.
8. Patches of missing aggregate, pebble dash surface of west elevation.
9. Missing patch of pebble dash, first story, north end of west elevation.
10. Crack, first story, north end, west elevation.
11. Vine-cover, carbon soot staining beneath window lintel, east elevation.
12. Biological staining, base of north elevation west of portico.
13. Carbon soot staining, dentils of north portico.
14. Deteriorated wood eaves, west elevation.
15. Corroded iron lintel, door leading to pipe cellar, mortuary, north elevation.
16. Office building laboratory, c. 1916. National Archives.

## Power House and Laundry Building

### Exhibits

1. First floor plan, powerhouse and laundry building, 7/16/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902E:1
2. Second floor plan, powerhouse and laundry building, 7/16/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902E:2
3. Roof plan, powerhouse and laundry building, 7/16/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902E:3
4. South elevation, powerhouse and laundry building, 7/16/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902E:4
5. East elevation, powerhouse and laundry building, 7/16/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 34.902E:5
6. West elevation, powerhouse and laundry building, 7/16/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902E:6
7. North elevation and detail, powerhouse and laundry building, 7/16/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902E:7
8. Elevation and section, powerhouse and laundry building, 7/16/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902E:8
9. Section, powerhouse and laundry building, 7/16/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902E:9
10. First floor plan, powerhouse and laundry building, coded and enhanced.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902E:1
11. Second floor plan, powerhouse and laundry building, coded and enhanced.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902E:2
12. Plan, disinfector, powerhouse and laundry building, 11/24/24.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.919

13. Plan, section and details, mortuary and autopsy room, powerhouse and laundry building, 4/24/36.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.953:11

#### Photographs

1. South elevation, view northeast.
2. Southwest corner of powerhouse, view northeast.
3. West elevation, view northeast.
4. Round window and steel doors, to boiler room, west elevation.
5. Powerhouse chimney, view south from west side of measles ward G.
6. East elevation, view southwest.
7. North elevation, view southwest; link with covered way 9A.
8. Loss of pebble dash aggregate in areas surrounding double doors, south elevation.
9. Loss and cracking of pebble dash aggregate in area of removed downspout, west elevation.
10. Crack near second story steel doors, west elevation.
11. Carbon soot staining beneath lintel and sill; second story window, south elevation.
12. Tar-like sealant beneath window sill, east elevation.
13. Green biological staining, brick base, east elevation.
14. Vine-cover, east end of south elevation.
15. Vertical crack, north of double steel doors, west elevation.
16. Upper portion of crack, west elevation.
17. Removed brick, base of south elevation, third bay from west end.

18. Removed brick, base of south elevation, fourth bay from westend.
19. Variation in pebble dash aggregate, infilled window, south elevation.
20. Removed downspout, east elevation, north end.
21. Vertical crack near steel doors, north end of west elevation.
22. Vertical crack and corroded lintel above steel doors, west elevation.

### Measles Wards

#### Exhibits

1. Site plan
2. Proposed plan, measles ward, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902B:1
3. Proposed plan, measles ward, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902B:2
4. Proposed corridor and end elevation, measles ward, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902B:4
5. Proposed side elevation, measles ward, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902B:5
6. Proposed side elevation, measles ward, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902B:6
7. First floor plan, measles ward.  
Coded excerpt. NPS Dwg. No. 43.902B:1
8. Second floor plan, measles ward.  
Coded excerpt. NPS Dwg. No. 43.902B:2
9. Alteration plan, plumbing and wiring, ward 13 (E), 6/17/15.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.913:1
10. Plans, measles wards 11 and 12 (G), 4/24/36.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.953:4

11. Plans, measles wards 13 and 14 (E),  
4/24/36.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.953:5
12. Plans, measles wards 15 and 16 (C),  
4/24/36.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.953:6
13. Plans, measles wards 17 and 18 (A),  
4/24/36.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.953:7
14. Plans, measles wards 19 and 20 (B),  
4/24/36.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.953:8
15. Plans, measles wards 21 and 22 (D),  
4/24/36.  
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 43.953:2
16. Plans, measles wards 23 and 24 (F),  
4/24/36.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.953:9
17. Plans, measles wards 25 and 26 (H),  
4/24/36.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.953:10

#### Photographs

1. Aerial view of Ellis Island c. 1932-1934,  
with contagious disease hospital at bottom  
of photograph. National Archives.
2. Measles wards under construction, c. 1907-  
1909.  
National Archives.
3. Newly completed measles wards A and F and  
Powerhouse,  
1907. National Archives.
4. Measles ward D, west elevation, view east.
5. Ward D, east elevation fenestration.
6. Ward C, east elevation, view west.
7. Ward G, north elevation, view south.
8. Ward G, north elevation, first floor  
entrance.

9. Typical measles ward double hung two-over-two window; east elevation, ward D.
10. Typical measles ward double hung, thirty-over-thirty steel sash window; east elevation, ward G.
11. Cracked and spalled stucco; east elevation, ward C.
12. Ward A, west elevation; efflorescence, brick base.
13. Ward D, west elevation; biological staining of brick base.
14. Ward B, south elevation; pitted and rusted metal door.
15. Ward C, north elevation; rusted fire escape.
16. Cracked concrete balustrade, north elevation, ward D.
17. Deteriorated chain link fence between wards A and E.
18. Gutter clogged by vegetation, south elevation, ward F.
19. Ceiling cracks, room 205, evident in wards A, B, and G.
20. Ward G, north elevation stoop; crack in concrete balustrade.
21. Cracks in stucco at window opening, north elevation, ward H.
22. Cracks in stucco at window opening, north elevation, ward H.

#### Administration Building & Kitchen

##### Exhibits

1. First floor plan, administration building, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902A:2
2. Second floor plan, administration building, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902A:3

3. Third floor plan, administration building,  
8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902A:4
4. Roof plan, administration building,  
8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902A:5
5. North elevation, administration building,  
8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902A:6
6. West elevations, administration building  
and kitchen, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902A:7
7. East elevations, administration building  
and kitchen, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902A:8
8. South elevation, administration building,  
section through corridor, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902A:10
9. Sections, administration building and  
kitchen, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902A:11
10. Section, administration building, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902A:12
11. Plan, elevation, section and details,  
kitchen, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902A:16
12. Layout of Ellis Island. Prepared by Ellis  
Island Committee in a 1934 report. From  
Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structure Report,  
269.
13. First floor plan, administration building.  
Coded NPS Dwg. No. 43.902A:2
14. Second floor plan, administration building.  
Coded NPS Dwg. No. 43.902A:3
15. Third floor plan, administration building.  
Coded NPS Dwg. No. 43.902A:4
16. Floor plan, kitchen.  
Coded NPS Dwg. No. 43.902A:16

17. First floor plan, administration building and kitchen, 5/4/23.  
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 43.917:2
18. Second and third floor plans, administration building, 5/4/23.  
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 43.917:5
19. Plan and sections, administration building and kitchen, 5/17/32.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.927

#### Photographs

1. Administration building, view west, with foundations of measles ward D in foreground, 1907. National Archives.
2. Recently completed kitchen, view northeast, 1907. National Archives.
3. Recently completed kitchen, view northwest, with measles ward A in background.
4. Administration building, view southwest.
5. Administration building, north elevation, view southeast.
6. Administration building, fenestration, west elevation.
7. Administration building, north or principal entrance.
8. Nurses at north entrance to administration building, c. 1920. National Archives.
9. Administration building, north elevation, view south.
10. Kitchen, view northwest.
11. Kitchen, south elevation, view north.
12. Kitchen, east elevation, view west.
13. Kitchen, east elevation, view northwest.
14. Administration building, carbon soot staining beneath window lintel, north elevation.

15. Efflorescence and green biological staining, base of north elevation, administration building.
16. Window with textured glass replacement panes, first story, north elevation, administration building.
17. Damaged downspout, north end of west elevation, administration building.
18. Bolt-holes from removed addition, south elevation, kitchen.
19. Ghost outline of removed addition, south elevation, kitchen.
20. Spalling of pebble dash, west elevation of kitchen link to covered way 9C.
21. Damaged brick base, east end of south elevation, kitchen.
22. Infilled window, east elevation, kitchen.
23. Deteriorated stair railing, kitchen, south elevation, view northwest.
24. Kitchen gutter, south elevation, clogged by vegetative growth.

#### Isolation Wards

##### Exhibits

1. Site plan
2. First floor plan, typical isolation ward, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43:902C:1
3. Second floor plan, typical isolation ward, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43:902C:2
4. Roof plan, typical isolation ward, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43:902C:3
5. Front elevation, typical isolation ward, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43:902C:4

6. Rear elevation, typical isolation ward,  
8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43:902C:5
7. End elevation and cross section, typical  
isolation ward, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43:902C:7
8. Longitudinal section, typical isolation  
ward, 8/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43:902C:9
9. First floor plan, typical isolation ward,  
8/18/06.  
Coded NPS Dwg. No. 43:902C:1
10. Second floor plan, typical isolation ward,  
8/18/06.  
Coded NPS Dwg. No. 43:902C:2

#### Photographs

1. Isolation ward L, view southwest.
2. Isolation ward L, view southeast.
3. Ward K, east elevation, view southeast.
4. Ward L, north elevation, view south.
5. Ward I, south elevation, view northeast.
6. Ward L, stoops, north elevation.
7. Ward K, south facade; boarded over  
entrances.
8. Connection of north facade of ward K with  
covered way 9E.
9. Ward L, north elevation, view southeast.
10. Ward L, south elevation, vine cover.
11. Greenhouse structure, at south elevation,  
of ward K.
12. Efflorescence, base of north elevation of  
ward L.
13. Mortar deterioration, base of south  
elevation of ward I.
14. Ward L, east facade, infilled window.

15. Ward K, south elevation, spotlight in dormer.
16. Hospital library, ward K, c. 1916. National Archives.
17. Room 101 in ward K, view north; site of the hospital library.
18. Linen closet, ward K.
19. Hallway with typical five-panel wood doors, ward K.
20. Ward I, south stairwell, second floor; rotted skylight header and ceiling rafters.
21. Ward I, east dormer; rotted roof beam.
22. Ward K, room 109, ceiling; exposed and corroded reinforcing bar.
23. Ward K, room 203, water damage; exposed ceiling and roof members.
24. Ward L, water damaged ceiling; exposed clay tiles.
25. Ward L, first floor main corridor; exposed clay tiles.
26. Ward L, south elevation; cracks in pier.

#### Staff House

##### Exhibits

1. Plans, staffhouse, 7/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902D:1
2. Elevations, staffhouse, 7/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902D:3
3. Elevations, staffhouse, 7/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902D:4
4. Sections, staffhouse, 7/18/06.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.902D:5
5. Staff house, east elevation, drawing of record, 2/1/86.

6. Staff house, first floor plan, drawing of record, 2/1/86.
7. Staff house, second floor plan, drawing of record, 2/1/86.
8. Staff house, section A-A, drawing of record, 2/1/86.
9. Plans, staff house, c. 1929.  
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 43.921:1
10. Staff house, first floor plan, historical development, 8/1/86.
11. Staff house, second floor plan, historical development, 8/1/86.
12. Staff house, first floor plan, historical room use, 8/1/86.
13. Staff house, second floor plan, historical room use, 8/1/86.
14. Example, existing condition survey form.
15. Example, definition of condition criteria, existing condition survey.
16. Staff house, first floor plan, existing conditions, 2/1/86.
17. Staff house, second floor plan, existing conditions, 2/1/86.
18. Staff house, first floor plan, architectural significance, 8/1/86.
19. Staff house, second floor plan, architectural significance, 8/1/86.

#### Photographs

1. Porch, view northwest.
2. Altered window, east elevation.
3. Altered door, east elevation.
4. South elevation, view northwest.
5. Typical first story window, west elevation.

6. Typical second story window, west elevation,
7. West elevation, view southeast.
8. Door, south side of porch.
9. Exposed sill and stucco infill, east elevation.
10. Downspout receiver, southwest corner.
11. Vine-growth, east elevation.
12. Cracking of stucco surface, porch.
13. Rusted balcony, south elevation.
14. Tar-coated copper-roofed dormer.
15. Spotlight in window, south elevation.
16. Fireplace, library, room 103.
17. Windows with wood valances, room 103.
18. Double doors, living room, room 104.
19. Arched doorway and cupboard, room 102.
20. Sink, room 102.
21. Counter, room 102.
22. Door to H102.
23. Typical light fixture, H102.
24. Room 105, view north.
25. Stairs, paneled stringer.
26. Door with hinged upper panel, room 205.
27. Valance, room 202.
28. Typical bathroom, room 208.
29. Crack in pier, east porch.

## UNIT 4

### 1. Immigrant Building

#### Exhibits

1. Layout of Ellis Island. Prepared by Ellis Island Committee in a 1934 report. From Harlan Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 269.
2. Proposed first floor plan, immigrant building, 2/15/34.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.946:1
3. Proposed second floor plan, immigrant building, 2/15/34.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.946:2
4. Proposed elevations, immigrant building, 2/15/34.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.946:4
5. Proposed plans and elevation, sun porches, immigrant building, 2/15/34.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.946:3
6. Revised elevations, sections, roof plan and details, immigrant building, 8/34.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.946:10.
7. Immigrant building, elevations, drawing of record, 2/1/86.
8. Immigrant building, floor plan, drawing of record, 2/1/86.
9. Immigrant building, sections, drawing of record, 2/1/86.
10. Immigrant building, floor plan, historical development, 8/1/86.
11. Immigrant building, floor plan, historical room use, 8/1/86.
12. Interior elevations and details, immigrant building, 2/15/34.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.946:8
13. Example, existing condition survey form, immigrant building.

14. Example, interior existing condition survey form, immigrant building.
15. Example, definition of condition criteria, existing condition survey.
16. Immigrant building, floor plan, existing conditions, 2/1/86.
17. Immigrant building, floor plan, architectural significance, 8/1/86.

#### Photographs

1. East facade, north of covered way 7B.
2. West facade, north wing.
3. Terra cotta roof coping with copper flashing.
4. Triple window, east facade.
5. Double window, east facade.
6. Door to immigrant building from covered way.
7. South door, west facade.
8. Roof, southern half.
9. Roof, northern half.
10. Efflorescence, north facade.
11. Broken window, north facade.
12. Wood doors, north facade.
13. Metal grille, east facade.
14. Wood grille, east facade.
15. Windows with bars, south facade.
16. Stenciling, door to room 101A.
17. Door to H106.
18. Typical dormitory door.
19. Typical chain-hung light fixture.

20. Original light fixture.
21. Partition wall, room 101D.
22. Screen door, H104.
23. Typical locker room.
24. Typical bathroom.
25. Room 111, view south.
26. Wood paneling and double doors, room 111.
27. Water-damaged acoustical ceiling panels, H106.
28. Door with missing metal louvre.
29. Typical shower stall.
30. Extant bathroom mirror and paper towel dispenser.
31. Room 111, view south.
32. Stairs, hallway H101.
33. Vertical crack, east wall.

#### Recreation Building and Shelter

##### Exhibits

1. Layout of Ellis Island. Prepared by Ellis Island Committee in a 1934 Report. From Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 269.
2. Floor plans and details, recreation building, 10/17/35.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.947A:1
3. Elevations, recreation building, 10/17/35.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.497A:2
4. Sections and details, recreation building, 10/17/35.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.947A:3
5. Plans, sections, elevations and construction details, shelter, 10/17/35.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.949:2

6. Recreation building, north and east elevations, drawing of record, 2/1/86.
7. Shelter, section, elevations, plan, drawing of record, 2/1/86.
8. Recreation building, first and second floor plans, drawing of record, 2/1/86.
9. Recreation building, sections, drawing of record, 2/1/86.
10. Canteen grille detail, 1944.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.957:20.
11. Recreation building, first and second floor plans, historical development, 8/1/86.
12. Recreation building, first and second floor plans, historical room use, 8/1/86.
13. Shelter, section, elevations, plan, historical development, 8/1/86.
14. Shelter, section, elevations, plan, historical room use, 8/1/86.
15. Recreation room, c. 1937.  
National Archives Photo.
16. Original light fixtures, 10/17/35.  
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 43.947A:7
17. Door details, 10/17/35.  
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 43.947A:7
18. Example, existing condition survey form, recreation building.
19. Example, existing condition survey form, recreation building.
20. Example, definition of condition criteria, existing condition survey.
21. Recreation building, first and second floor plans, existing conditions, 2/1/86.
22. Shelter, section, elevations, plan, existing conditions, 2/1/86.
23. Recreation building, first and second floor plans, architectural significance, 8/1/86.

24. Shelter, section, elevations, plan, architectural significance, 8/1/86.

#### Photographs

1. North facade.
2. East facade.
3. Terra cotta lintel course and eaves.
4. Terra cotta raking cornice and chimney cap.
5. Chimney with terra cotta consoles.
6. Lead-coated copper downspout, top.
7. Lead-coated copper downspout, bottom.
8. North wing, east facade.
9. South wing, east facade.
10. Fenestration, north and west facades.
11. North gable, vent.
12. North gable, terra cotta raking cornice.
13. West wing connected to covered way.
14. Shelter, east facade.
15. Shelter, west facade.
16. Shelter, interior view north.
17. Shelter, north facade.
18. Shelter, grille on interior window face, north room.
19. Shelter, grille on exterior window face, south room.
20. Shelter, door to north room.
21. Shelter, benches.
22. Recreation building, cracking east facade.
23. Brick flaking.
24. Vine-cover, east facade.

25. Efflorescence, east facade.
26. Green biological staining, chimney.
27. Chipping, terra cotta sill, west facade.
28. Iron staining, north facade.
29. Copper staining, east elevation.
30. Window covered with plexiglass and wood, east facade.
31. Pipe protruding from infilled door, east facade.
32. Deteriorated gutter.
33. Infilled door, east facade, north wing.
34. Efflorescence, base of shelter wall.
35. Broken terra cotta shelter.
36. Broken window, east facade, shelter.
37. Fireplace, recreation room.
38. Recreation room, east wall.
39. Recreation room, west wall.
40. Wood veneered proscenium.
41. View south towards stage.
42. Canteen.
43. Inside canteen, view east.
44. Stairway to second floor.
45. Stencil on door to room 105B.
46. Hearth laid with herringbone brick.
47. Metal radiator cover.
48. Windows with pleated fabric valances.
49. Door from recreation building to covered way, 8C.

50. Stenciling on door to room 108A.
51. Stage curtain crank.
52. Set and curtain apparatus.
53. Valance and stage lighting.
54. Canteen, view west.
55. Projection room, view southeast.
56. Plaster loss, ceiling of recreation room.
57. Delamination of door.
58. Light fixture, room 108A.
59. Broken terra cotta, shelter.
60. Ceiling-mounted light fixture, shelter.
61. Horizontal cracks above lintel, north facade, west link.
62. Cracked and chipped terra cotta lintel, east facade.
63. Cracking, east facade, north end.

#### Corridors and Covered Ways

##### Exhibits

1. Key plan, covered way and corridor plan.
2. Plan, new and existing covered ways, 2/15/34.  
Note lack of guard room in existing pavilion A.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.948:4
3. West elevation, covered way 7A, 2/15/34.  
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 43.945:4
4. Plan, sections and elevation, covered way 8C, 2/15/34.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.948:6
5. Section and elevations, covered way 8C, 2/15/34.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.948:9

6. Plan and elevation, covered way 9A,  
5/12/14.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.912:3
7. Elevation and section, corridors 9B, C and  
D, 5/12/14.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.912:2
8. Elevation and details, covered way 9E,  
7/16/14.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.912:6

#### Photographs

1. Wooden covered way between Islands 2 and 3,  
1934. Fill and landscaping in progress.  
National Archives.
2. West elevation of C-7A intersected by C-7B.
3. East elevation, C-7A, north pavilion.
4. East elevation, C-7A, south pavilion.
5. West exit, south pavilion.
6. Guard room, south pavilion.
7. C-8, view from roof of ferry house.
8. C-8A, north elevation.
9. Fenestration, C-8A, south elevation.
10. Fenestration, C-8C.
11. Typical window sash, C-9.
12. C-9B between wards C and G, view south.
13. C-9E between staff house and ward K.
14. Curved passage into ward K from C-9E.
15. Missing sash, east elevation, C-8C.
16. Door between hospital outbuilding and  
psychopathic ward.
17. Vine cover, C-9E.
18. Corroded metal sash, C-9D.
19. Shed adjacent to C-9E near staff house.

20. C-7A, view south.
21. C-7B, view west.
22. C-8A, view west.
23. C-8C, view south.
24. C-9, view west.
25. Cracking at brick joints, C-7B.
26. Cracking at brick joints, C-7B.
27. Cracking of concrete base, C-7B.
28. Cracking of concrete base, C-7B.
29. Deteriorated brick joints, east wall of south pavilion, C-7A.
30. Deteriorated brick joints, north wall of south pavilion, C-7A.
31. Cracks on interior wall of south pavilion, C-7A.
32. Cracks on interior wall of south pavilion, C-7A.
33. Cracks, west elevation of south pavilion, C-7A.
34. Exposed and rusting steel in ceiling slab of north pavilion, C-7A.
35. Diagonal cracks, north wall of north pavilion, C-7A.
36. Gap at junction between walls of C-8C and C-9A.
37. Gap at junction between walls of C-8C and C-9A.
38. Diagonal cracks, east wall, C-8C.
39. Diagonal cracks, north wall, C-8C.
40. Crack, east wall near window, C-8C.
41. Transverse cracks, ceiling slab, C-8C.

42. Diagonal cracks, south wall, C-8C.
43. Cracking and buckling of pier, south elevation, C-9C.
44. Spalled concrete, exposed and corroded beam in east elevation of link to kitchen.
45. Spalled concrete, exposed and corroded beam at base of west elevation of link to kitchen.

#### Site

##### Exhibits

1. Historical development of Ellis Island.
2. Descriptive location plan, Island 2, 6/1/16.  
NPS Dwg. No. 42.957:1
3. Block plan, Ellis Island, 12/24/13.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.968:8
4. Lay-out of Ellis Island, Prepared by Ellis Island Committee in a 1934 report. From Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 269.
5. General plan, Ellis Island, 12/23/37.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.968:19
6. Planting plan, Ellis Island, 10/6/39.  
NPS Dwg. No. 43.968A:1
7. General plan, Ellis Island showing shaded portion in use by Coast Guard, 10/23/37.  
NPS. Dwg. No. 43.968:12

##### Photographs

1. Rear view of hospital buildings with pergola. Partial fill in foreground. Early 1920's. National Archives.
2. Pergola connecting with east entrance to new hospital extension, c. 1909-1913. William Williams Collection, New York Public Library, Edwin Levick, photographer.
3. Ellis Island, aerial view, 1920's. National Archives.
4. Ellis Island, aerial view, 1940. National Archives.

5. Ellis Island, aerial view, c. 1932-1934. National Archives.
6. Fill and landscaping in progress between Islands 2 and 3, 1934. National Archives.
7. Overgrown path between Island 2 and 3.
8. Concrete lamp post near measles ward D.
9. Concrete lamp post behind new hospital extension.
10. Bird bath at rear of Island 2 administration building.

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