

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

**DRAFT**

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Lake Norconian Club Historic District (Amendment)

Other names/site number: Naval Hospital Corona, National Bureau of Standards, Corona Laboratory, Naval Ordnance Laboratory Corona, Naval Surface Warfare Center Corona, Detachment Corona, California Rehabilitation Center Norco, Norco College

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: Bet 5th St, Western Av, Norco Col & 1500' w of Hamner Av. CA Rehab Center, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Norco Col

City or town: Norco State: CA County: Riverside 92860

Not For Publication: N/A

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

national       statewide       local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A       B       C       D

<hr/> <p><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<hr/> <p><b>Date</b></p>
<hr/> <p><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<hr/> <p><b>Date</b></p>

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- \_\_\_ entered in the National Register
- \_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_ removed from the National Register
- \_\_\_ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

Site

Structure

Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>18</u>	<u>95</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>17</u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>23</u>	<u>113</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 13

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/hotel  
HEALTHCARE/hospital  
DEFENSE/Naval Facility  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE/Naval Facility  
GOVERNMENT/Correctional Facility  
EDUCATION/College  
\_\_\_\_\_

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/Spanish Colonial Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT/International (Gym/Theater Complex)

OTHER/Military Temporary

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: FOUNDATIONS: Concrete, Concrete piers,

WALLS: Stucco, Asbestos, ROOFS: Terra Cotta, Asphalt

### Narrative Description

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

### Summary Paragraph

The subject property is located in the City of Norco, within the County of Riverside, California. This nomination consists of the expansion of the existing approximately 92 acre Lake Norconian Club National Register Historic District to approximately 332 acres. The National Register Nomination for the existing district identified 13 contributing resources and 4 noncontributing resources. The proposed expansion would add 23 more contributors and 113 more noncontributors. The predominant architectural style of the existing and expanded district is Spanish Colonial Revival. Two other styles are also found among the expanded district's contributors. The first is a large complex of standard military World War II temporary buildings and a gym/theater complex with a Midcentury Modern front element, originally built as a ships' store, flanked to the rear by utilitarian style buildings that were originally built as a gym and a theater. The contributing buildings within the existing historic district were completed in 1929. Those within the expanded district were completed between 1942 and 1947. The district retains a high level of integrity to its historic form, with minimal alterations as follows: The State Department of Corrections, which owns the northerly part of the property has installed a number of utilitarian modular buildings that minimally detract from the integrity of that part of the property. The Navy, which owns the southerly part of the property has carried out five building demolition projects, removed most of its guided missile testing structures, and implemented various alterations to former hospital buildings. The Navy has also constructed three large laboratory buildings, with Spanish Colonial Revival references.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
 (Amendment)  
 Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
 County and State

**Narrative Description**

**Site Overview:**

The subject property is located in the City of Norco, within the County of Riverside, California. Norco is a semi-rural community located about 60-miles east of Los Angeles (Figures 1 and 2) in a semi-arid area characterized by rolling hills and flatlands. Major geographic features in the vicinity include the Pacific Ocean about 30-miles to the southwest, and the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains 30-50-miles to the east and northeast. The northerly city limit is bordered by the Santa Ana River and the easterly boundary follows the ridgeline of the Norco Hills. With a population of about 28,000, the nearest cities to Norco are Corona, population 160,000, bordering Norco to the south and west, Eastvale, population 56,000 located across the Santa Ana River to the north, and Riverside, population 304,000, situated adjacent to Norco’s east boundary.

The subject property began life as 700-acre luxury resort located in what was then an unincorporated settlement of Riverside County known as Norco. Norco was incorporated as a municipality in December of 1964. The Norconian property has gone through five phases since its completion involving all or portions of the property as follows:

<b>HISTORIC USE</b>	<b>YEARS</b>	<b>AREA OF PROPERTY OWNED</b>
Resort	1929-1941	All of property
Naval Hospital	1941-1949	All of property
Naval Hospital	1951-1957	North part of property consisting of Units 1 and 3 and also including the property’s lake, golf course, and related open spaces.
Navy Guided Missile RDT&E (Detachment Corona)	1951-Present	South part of property consisting of Unit 2; eventually expanded to include Unit 1’s Corpsmen’s Quarters, WAVES’ Quarters, Pavilion, Garage/Laundry Building, Chauffeurs’ Quarters, lake, golf course, and related open spaces.
California Rehabilitation Center	1962 - Present	Area north of the Naval guide missile RDT&E facility.
Norco College	1991 - Present	South of Detachment Corona lands.

The Lake Norconian Club resort was built in 1929 on barren rolling hills southwest of the intersection of Hamner Avenue and Sixth Street, Norco’s primary commercial streets. The property is flanked to its east by commercial, governmental, and office uses along Hamner Avenue, and by large lot (primarily ½ acre) residential properties along most other flanks.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Interspersed among these residences are places of worship, schools, and parks. Norco College, a public community college, abuts a large portion of the property's southerly boundary.

The property is dominated by rolling hills interspersed with relatively flat areas. A prominent hill in the northerly part of the property divides it into two areas. The area to the south is the most picturesque, consisting of a manmade lake in a valley flanked by low hills that give the area a sense of scenic enclosure. The area to the north is a large swath of relatively flat land. Taking advantage of the topography, the resort's hotel building was built on the prominent hill, overlooking the overall property. (Figures 6 and 7)

The most significant buildings within the property were constructed in two phases, the first being the Lake Norconian Club resort, built in 1929, (*Los Angeles Times*, 1-20-1929: E-5) and the second being the conversion of the resort into a naval hospital beginning in 1941 (*Los Angeles Times*, 12-16-1941: I-4). The degree to which the property retains integrity to its World War II configuration is remarkable. This is clearly visible in Figure 8, which contains two aerial photographs, one taken c. 1947 and another taken c. 2010.

As noted above, the Navy adapted the existing resort buildings for hospital-related uses and added to the resort a huge hospital campus consisting of three units. Figure 4 shows the relative positions of the three units and Figure 9 calls out the major hospital uses on the property. NHC also had a fourth unit (Figure 10) located on a separate property in an unincorporated area known as Spadra near Pomona, about 14-miles northwest of the main NHC campus. NHC also had significant affiliations with naval convalescent hospitals at Arrowhead Springs Resort, Beaumont, and Banning. Below is a description of each of NHC's three contiguous units:

**Unit 1:** Unit 1 (Figure 11) was the nucleus of NHC and the largest of the three Norconian property units. The heart of Unit 1 was an 800,000 square foot hospital/administrative complex, consisting of the 350,000 square foot reinforced concrete hotel building (Figure 12) and a 450,000 square foot reinforced concrete multi-wing addition, known as the Hospital Annex. (Figure 13)

The part of Unit 1 in the old hotel building contained administrative offices, physical rehabilitation facilities, surgery wards, a morgue, obstetrics ward, prosthetics facility, a brig, officers' treatment rooms, a pharmacy, a kitchen, and dining facilities. Hydrotherapy facilities were adapted for physical rehabilitation from the former resort's pools and spa facilities including hot sweet sulfur water (lacking the rotten egg smell of other sulfur springs) from a nearby spring. The Hospital Annex, a World War II five-wing, multi-story addition to the hotel building, housed hospital wards, a commissary, and offices.

Freestanding buildings associated with Unit 1 included a gymnasium/theater complex, (Figure 14) that also included a bowling alley, ship's store, barber shop, and laundry. Other freestanding buildings in Unit 1 included a chapel, (Figure 15) and buildings devoted to occupational therapy, urology, dermatology, syphilis, x-ray, and physical therapy. Staff housing was an important component of Unit 1, including separate buildings devoted to quarters for Corpsmen, (Figure 16)

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

WAVES, (Figure 17) and Nurses.(Figure 18) An electrical generating plant (Figure 19) originally built to serve the hotel northeast of the hotel building distributed electricity to most of the NHC campus. The resort's chauffeurs' quarters (Figure 20) served various, mostly interim, functions over time, including quarters for nurses, corpsmen, WAVES, and officers. Also tied to Unit 1 were an electrical shop/fire station, paymaster's office, civil readjustment office, rehabilitation administration offices, shore patrol, and maintenance buildings. Among these buildings were those originally constructed as temporary contractors' offices, but later converted into hospital related facilities. The resort's lakeside Pavilion/Casino (Figure 22) housed an Officers' Club. The resort's Garage/Laundry building (Figure 21) was used for the purposes it was originally designed to serve.

Other than the Gym/Theater complex , all of the major new buildings in Unit 1 were designed by architect Claud Beelman to complement the Spanish Colonial Revival architecture of the original resort buildings.

**Unit 2:** (Figure 23) Unit 2 was designed as a coordinated campus of buildings devoted entirely to the treatment of tuberculosis. Because of the communicability of this disease, it was located well away from the balance of the hospital and organized to operate as a self-contained, specialized hospital unit. This unit's military pavilion site layout as seen in Figure 23 is one of its most distinctive features. Functions accommodated within Unit 2 included a Command Center (Figure 24) hospital wards, (Figure 25) Nurses' Quarters (Figure 26), Corpsmen's Quarters, a mess hall/kitchen facility, a morgue, a ships store, a barber shop, a laundry, a recreation hall/theater, (Figure 27) a hydro-therapy facility, fire station, and a maintenance unit. All of the hospital wards and support buildings were interconnected with covered walkways. Figure 28 shows a walkway, clearly depicting the weeping mortar concrete brick columns, tile roofing, and decorative rafter tails typical of most of Unit 2's Phase 1 walkways.

As with Unit 1, Architect Claude Beelman designed all buildings in Unit 2 to coordinate with the Spanish Colonial Revival architecture of the original Norconian Resort.

**Unit 3:** (Figure 29) Unit 3 was primarily devoted to the treatment of rheumatic fever. It was largely a self-contained hospital with most of the components needed to operate independently of the balance of NHC. Like Unit 2, Unit 3 was laid out in a military pavilion fashion. While, primarily designed to treat soldiers afflicted with rheumatic fever, it was also used as a facility to treat, poliomyelitis, lymphatic filariasis, malaria, tropical diseases, venereal diseases, and overflow tuberculosis patients from Unit 2. Within the Unit 3 compound were hospital wards, hydro-therapy facilities, a dental clinic, a fire station, helps' quarters, a theater/recreation building, a mess hall/kitchen facility, administrative offices, a minor surgery clinic, a brig, and a morgue. Unit 3 did not, however, have its own nurses' or corpsmen's quarters. Instead, nurses and corpsmen from Unit 3 were housed with nurses and corpsmen in separate buildings constructed for that purpose in Unit 1.

Unlike Units 1 and 2, Unit 3's architecture was designed by Navy personnel following typical temporary building protocol. (Figure 30) Its buildings are largely of wood frame construction on

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

concrete bifurcated block stilts. Most of the buildings are sided with a fireproof modular material consisting of a mixture of cement and asbestos known as “cementos.” (Letter, Jensen to McIntire, 4-16-1943) Unit 3’s building roofs are simple gabled types sheathed with composition shingles or rolled roofing. It is interesting to note that, while designated “temporary,” Unit 3’s World War II era buildings are still in active use today, over 70-years later, as prison wards.

**Common Area:** Flanking the three NHC hospital units was a vast amount of land largely devoted to landscaping and recreational uses. (Figures 31-33) Originally improved as part of the Lake Norconian Club resort, this common area included tennis courts, basketball courts, shuffleboard courts, a baseball field, a nine-hole golf course, a 60-acre lake, and a boat house complete with boats to use for fishing and recreational boating.

Other common facilities included a sewage treatment plant, (Figure 34) a covered reservoir (Figure 35) and a field of mineral and drinking water wells. (Figure 36) These facilities were all established on separate properties outside of the contiguous boundary of NHC and are not included in the expanded Historic District.

**Unit 4:** Originally built as a Spanish Colonial Revival style state mental hospital and later expanded to serve as an Army general hospital, , Unit 4 (Figures 11 and 37) was acquired by the Navy on July 1, 1944. Unit 4 was located in an unincorporated area near the City of Pomona known as Spadra about 14-miles northwest of NHC. The Army general hospital consisted of the former state mental hospital flanked by a huge complex of temporary hospital buildings. Figure 37 is a photo of the chapel on the former mental hospital part of the complex. Figure 38 is a bird’s eye view of the former mental hospital complex. NHC acquired the property from the Army and used it as a convalescent hospital primarily for rheumatic fever patients, but also for malaria, and tuberculosis patients. Patients at Unit 4 focused on building strength through physical labor, including landscape work and building maintenance. Unit 4 was a key component that helped get sailors and marines back to their regularly assigned military duties. (U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report, 1941–1945:1) The land on which it was once situated is now occupied by Mt. San Antonio Community College. WHS did not find any remnants of the Army hospital on the present college campus. NHC also had significant affiliations with the naval convalescent hospitals at Arrowhead Springs Resort, Beaumont, and Banning, facilities that are no longer extant.

#### ***Nomination Amendment:***

The 1929 built resort complex is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Lake Norconian Club Historic District. Its 13 contributors (Table 1) consist of seven buildings, two site features, and four structures, all of which are oriented toward and clustered around the resort’s 60-acre manmade lake.

This amendment of the Lake Norconian Club Historic District incorporates the property’s history as a naval hospital and a Navy guided missile research, development, testing & evaluation (RDT&E) facility. As noted earlier, as a naval hospital, the property was known as Naval



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Hospital Corona (NHC.) As a guided missile weapons RDT&E the property carried a variety of names. For simplicity's sake, this part of the property is consistently referred to in this nomination as "Detachment Corona."

To the existing 13 contributors, the expanded historic district would add 23 contributing resources. (Table 2) Noncontributing resources within the expanded historic district boundaries would consist of 113 resources, most consisting of prefabricated modular buildings and structures on the prison part of the property. (Tables 3 and 4)

The contributing resources are in overall good exterior condition and the property retains good to excellent integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The hotel, Chauffeurs' Quarters, Corpsmen's Quarters, and Main Gate have been in disuse for a number of years, however, and all suffer from some level of deterioration, with the hotel suffering from a significant amount of interior water damage.

As a point of clarification, while the subject property has always been a part of Norco, its uses by the Navy have always been associated with Corona, the name of the city located immediately south of Norco. The reason for this has to do with the relative size and economic prominence of the two locales. When NHC was founded, Norco was a small unincorporated farming village, while Corona was a full-fledged incorporated municipality. While Norco had its own post office, the services offered at Norco's post office were rudimentary. Corona, on the other hand, was a well established city with a full service post office. Immediately after the Navy acquired the Norconian Resort for conversion to a naval hospital, the hospital was named Naval Hospital Norco. This name was very short-lived, however. Reasoning that the hospital's mail would need to be processed in Corona, the hospital's name was changed to Naval Hospital Corona. In 1951 when the National Bureau of Standards took over a large part of NHC for guided missile RDT&E, it followed the precedent established by the naval hospital, and adopted the name NBS Corona Laboratory. Subsequent iterations of the RDT&E facility have also used Corona in their names. Norco was incorporated as an independent municipality in 1964.

### ***Current Conditions and Character Defining Features:***

As noted earlier, most remarkable factor in regard to the subject property is the degree to which it appears largely the same as it did during its World War II Naval Hospital period. One must look closely to discern the differences between aerial photos taken during World War II with those taken in recent years. Figure 8 consists of two side-by-side aerial photos, one showing the property as it appeared during World War II and another as it appears currently. NHC is the only World War II built naval hospital in the Western United States that retains integrity to its World War II form. It is also one of only six World War II built permanent naval hospitals in the overall United States that retain integrity to World War II. (See Table 10) Further, NHC is the only one of the six whose integrity includes both its permanent and its temporary (Unit 3) buildings.

### ***Character Defining Features:***

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State

The property presents a largely cohesive sense of design through the following Character Defining Features:

- Use of natural features and vistas in site planning.
- The division of the NHC campus into three contiguous, self-contained hospital units.
- The centralized concentration of common uses in each of NHC's three hospital units.
- The use of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture for almost all of the permanent buildings of NHC Units 1 and 2, with this design theme carried out through the predominant use of:
  - Terra cotta clay tile roofs
  - Decorative cupolas for attic ventilation
  - Heavy exposed beams and rafters
  - Spanish Colonial Revival detailing at key windows, doors, and wall planes
  - Stucco exterior wall finishes
  - Weeping mortar concrete brick walls, columns, and pilasters in Unit 2
  - Residential scale in Unit 2
  - Tiered roofs in Unit 2
  - Rounded archways at key locations
- The military pavilion site layout of NHC Units 2 and 3.
- Unit 3's textbook World War II temporary construction design, including:
  - Uniform pavilion site layout
  - Exterior building walls, primarily of concrete-asbestos panels, but also including horizontal wood siding and stucco
  - Double hung wood sash windows
  - Shingle or rolled composition roofing
  - Concrete pier foundations
  - Interconnecting corridors

### ***District Composition and Integrity:***

This section identifies the contributing and noncontributing resources associated with the existing and expanded Lake Norconian Club Historic District.

### ***Contributing and Noncontributing Resources***

Tables 1 through 3 below detail both the contributing and noncontributing resources related to the existing Lake Norconian Club Historic District and the amendment of that district to encompass the property's use by NHC and Detachment Corona. Map ID Numbers in these tables relate to the maps in Figures 38 to 41.

***Existing Lake Norconian Club Historic Contributing Resources:*** As noted earlier, the existing Lake Norconian Club Historic District is composed of 13 contributors; all associated with the Resort Era Period of Significance from 1928 to 1941. Table 1 below displays the contributors

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

associated with the Resort Era. Together, these contributors are listed on the National Register as a Historic District. The table also includes columns that document the extent to which resort contributors were used by NHC and/or Detachment Corona.

**TABLE 1: EXISTING LAKE NORCONIAN CLUB HISTORIC DISTRICT CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES**  
(See Black Numbers in Figures 39 and 40 Maps for Locations)

MAP LOC (Black #s on Maps)	NAVY BLDG #	RESORT FUNCTION	HOSPITAL FUNCTION	DETACHMENT CORONA FUNCTION	YEAR BUILT	RESOURCE TYPE
1	102	Tea House	Unit 1, Tea House	N/A	1928	Building
2	101	Hotel/Club	Unit 1 Admin, Rehab, Clinics, Hospital Wards	N/A	1928 1943	Building Building
3	302	Power Generating Plant	Unit 1 Power Distribution Plant	N/A	1928	Building
4	302	Smokestack	Unit 1 Smokestack	N/A		Structure
5	209	Chauffeurs'/Maids' Quarters	Temporary quarters for WAVES, nurses, officers, and corpsmen	Public Works, Procurement	1929	Building
6	N/A	Gasoline Island	Unit 1 Gasoline Island	Gasoline Island	1930	Structure
7	204	Garage/Laundry	Unit 1 Garage/Laundry	Stores (Laundry Section Demolished)	1930	Building
8	N/A	Gazebo	Gazebo	Gazebo	1928	Structure
9	N/A	Footbridge	Footbridge	Footbridge	1928	Structure
10	N/A	Gazebo	Gazebo	Gazebo	1928	Structure
11	201	Casino/Pavilion	Unit 1 Officers' Club	Conference Center	1928	Building
12	203	Boathouse & Docks	Unit 1 Boathouse & Docks	Boathouse & Docks	1929	Building
13	N/A	Lake & Landscaping	Lake & Landscaping	Lake & Landscaping	1928	Site

*Expanded Lake Norconian Club Historic District Contributing Resources:* Beyond the 13 contributors of the Resort Era, the property's use as NHC and Detachment Corona adds 23 additional contributors. The expanded historic district adds the period 1941 to 1965 to the Period of Significance. The following table lists these contributors, with columns for both the hospital

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

and guided missile aspects of the property, to the extent that listed uses served more than one purpose.

**TABLE 2: EXPANDED LAKE NORCONIAN CLUB HISTORIC DISTRICT  
CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES**  
(See Blue Numbers in Figures 39 and 40 Maps for Locations)

MAP LOC (Blue #s on Maps)	NAVY BLDG #	HOSPITAL FUNCTION	DETACHMENT CORONA FUNCTION	YEAR BUILT	RESOURCE TYPE
1	307-312	Unit 1 Annex	N/A	1943	Building
2	N/A	Unit 1 Flag Pole	N/A	1943	Structure
3	103, 104	Unit 1, Nurses' Quarters	N/A	1943-1944	Building
4	301	Unit 1 Corpsmen's Quarters	Computer Laboratory/Support	1943-44	Building
5	301	Unit 1 Main Gate	Main Gate	1943	Building
6	320-322	Unit 1, Theater/Gym Complex	N/A	1946	Building
7	306	Unit 1 Chapel	N/A	1944	Building
8	208	Unit 1 Fire Stn & Electric Shop	Unknown	1929	Building
9	220 (217 on some maps)	Unit 1, Animal House	Restrooms	1946	Building
10	501-503	Unit 2 Corpsmen's Quarters	Laboratory/Support	1943	Building
11	505	Unit 2 Corpsmen's Bag Storage	12-Car Garage	1943	Building
12-A	506-510, 514, 516, 518	Unit 2 Tuberculosis Wards - Phase 1	Laboratory and Support Buildings	1943	Building
12-B	505, 517-523	Unit 2 Tuberculosis Wards - Phase 2	Laboratory and Support Buildings	1944	Building
12-C	512	Unit 2 Command Center	Command Center	1943	Building

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
 (Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

<b>MAP LOC (Blue #s on Maps)</b>	<b>NAVY BLDG #</b>	<b>HOSPITAL FUNCTION</b>	<b>DETACHMENT CORONA FUNCTION</b>	<b>YEAR BUILT</b>	<b>RESOURCE TYPE</b>
12-D	511	Unit 2 Recreation/ Theater	Technical Library	1943	Building
12-E	515	Unit 2 Sustenance	Restaurant	1943	Building
12-F	539	Unit 2 Bag Storage	Pattern & Model Shop	1943	Building
12-G	555	Unit 2 Phase 1 Covered Walkway	Covered Walkway	1943	Structure
12-H	556	Unit 2 Phase 2 Covered Walkway	Covered Walkway	1944	Structure
13	513	Unit 2 Heating Plant and Smoke Stack	Laboratory and Support Building	1943	Building
14	536	Unit 2 HQ Flag Pole	Headquarters Flag Pole	Unknown	Structure
15	554	N/A	Guard House	1957	Building
16	650	N/A	Fire Station	1964	Building
17	Various 400 Series	Unit 3 Central Facilities and Hospital Wards	N/A	1944	Building
18	207	Unit 3 Help's Quarters	N/A	1944	Building
19	206	Unit 3 Help's Quarters	N/A	1944	Building
20	441	Unit 3, Recreation/ Storage Building	N/A	1944	Building
21	449	Unit 3, Boiler Plant	N/A	1944	Building
22	498	Unit 3 Fire Station	N/A	1944	Building
23	N/A	Southwest Landscape	Southwest Landscape	1928	Site

*Noncontributing Resources:* Beyond the contributing resources listed in Tables 1 and 2, are 113 noncontributing resources (Tables 3 and 4) associated with the expanded Lake Norconian Club

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
 (Amendment)  
 Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
 County and State

Historic District. Most of these are located on the CRC property, and consist of modular buildings added to expand the capacity of the resort and naval hospital buildings for prison use. Other noncontributing resources on the CRC property include a modern water tank and pump mechanism, and prison guard towers. Also included in Table 3 are buildings and structures on the Detachment Corona property. Many of these, while built during World War II or during the 1950s or 1960s, do not contribute to the district for a variety of reasons. Some of the listed noncontributors represent uses such as storage buildings or mechanical equipment enclosures that did not serve a significant purpose in relation to the mission of the installation. Others are newer buildings that were constructed after the Period of Significance. A small number of resources that served Detachment Corona are listed as noncontributors because they were not related to the installation's National Register significant guided missile evaluation function. They may be added to the National Register as a future amendment, pending further research regarding the significance of Detachment Corona's broader mission.

**TABLE 3: NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES WITHIN THE CONTIGUOUS NHC CAMPUS**  
 (See Red Numbers in Figures 39 and 40 Maps for Locations)

MAP LOC (Red #s on Maps)	NAVY BLDG #	HOSPITAL FUNCTION	DETACHMENT CORONA	CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER FUNCTION	YEAR BUILT	RESOURCE TYPE
1-8	N/A	N/A	N/A	Guard Towers	Unk	Building
9&15	N/A	N/A	N/A	Friends Outside	Unk	Buildings
10-14	N/A	N/A	N/A	Cal Fire Forest Fire Unit	Unk	Buildings
16-20, 22-38, 40-41, 47- 71, 73-74	N/A	N/A	N/A	Various Modular Bldgs	Unk	Buildings
21	N/A	N/A	N/A	Concrete Amphitheater	Unk	Structure
39	N/A	N/A	N/A	New Prisoner Dorm	c.2010	Building
42	318	Ship's Service Storage	N/A	Storage	1946	Building
43-44	N/A	N/A	N/A	Fifth Street Sally Port	Unk	Buildings
45	305	Occupational Therapy	N/A	Storage	1942-43	Building
46	313	Tool House	N/A	Hobby Shop	1944-45	Building

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

MAP LOC (Red #s on Maps)	NAVY BLDG #	HOSPITAL FUNCTION	DETACHMENT CORONA	CALIFORNIA REHABILITAT ION CENTER FUNCTION	YEAR BUILT	RESOURCE TYPE
72	N/A	N/A	N/A	Main Entry Bldg	c. 1962	Building
75	N/A	N/A	N/A	Water Storage Tank	Unk	Structure
76	N/A	N/A	N/A	Water Pump Station	Unk	Structure
77	219	Paint Shop and Refrigeration Repair	Vehicle Body and Paint Shop	N/A	1954	Building
78	203	Plumbing Warehouse	Storage	N/A	1942	Building
79	214	Truck Shelter	Storage	N/A	1942	Building
80	215	Grease Rack	Storage	N/A	1942	Building
81	218	Gardeners Tool Shed	Unknown	N/A	1942	Building
82-90	Unk	N/A	Satellite Dishes & Related Structures	N/A	c. 2010	Structure
91	Unk	N/A	Unknown	N/A	Unk	Building
92	Unk	N/A	Observation Platform	N/A	Unk	Building
93-94	Unk	N/A	Fourth Street Gate Guard Buildings	N/A	Unk	Buildings
95 & 106	Unk	N/A	Observation Platform	N/A	Unk	Building
96	528	Unknown	Cycle Converter	N/A	1954	Structure
97	538	N/A	A/C Compressor	N/A	1957	Structure
98	535	N/A	Transformer/Electri c Dist	N/A	1985	Structure
99	547	N/A	Daugherty Assessment Lab	N/A	2009	Building
100	544	N/A	Joint Warfare Assessment Lab	N/A	1994	Building
101	524	Rubbish House	Rubbish House	N/A	1948	Building
102	575	N/A	MS RDT&E Lab	N/A	2002	Building
103	Unk	N/A	Unk	N/A	c. 2015	Building
104	542	N/A	Storage	N/A	1958	Building
105	537	N/A	Grounds Storage	N/A	1957	Building
107	Unk	N/A	Explosives Lab	N/A	Unk	Building
108	Unk	N/A	Explosives Lab	N/A	Unk	Building

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property			County and State			
MAP LOC (Red #s on Maps)	NAVY BLDG #	HOSPITAL FUNCTION	DETACHMENT CORONA	CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER FUNCTION	YEAR BUILT	RESOURCE TYPE
109	Unk	N/A	Explosives Bunker	N/A	Unk	Structure
110	Unk	N/A	Explosives Bunker	N/A	Unk	Structure
111	652	N/A	Foundation of Simulation Encounter Lab	N/A	Unk	Site
112	634	N/A	Radio Frequency Test Bldg	N/A	1960	Building
113	808	Enlisted Quarters	Various	N/A	1957	Building

*Changes to the Property:* Changes to the property are limited, with the following summary accounting for those of any note:

*Reduction in the Property's Size:* Over the years, the overall size of the subject property has shrunk from approximately 700-acres to about 390-acres as unneeded acreage has been sold for development by private and public entities. Today, the remaining acreage is divided into two major ownerships, with the northerly approximately 102 acres owned by the State of California and in use as the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC), a state prison, and the approximately 247-acres south of CRC owned by the U.S. Government and occupied by the Naval Surface Warfare Center (Detachment Corona), a weapons research facility. South of the current Navy owned property is a small hill, owned by Norco Community College. This hill was used as a vantage point over a golf course during the Resort/Naval Hospital eras and as an explosives laboratory area by Detachment Corona. The lands disposed of by the Navy consist entirely of open space areas, with the largest area consisting of most of the former golf course at the southerly end of the property. Another area at the northeast corner of the property was hilly land that is now occupied by industrial uses and a decomposed granite surface mine. Figure 42 shows these areas in relation to the overall property owned by the Navy in 1956.

*Building Demolitions:* While a number of buildings have been demolished over the years, only five demolition projects (Figure 43) involved buildings of fundamental value to the history of the property. These are as follows:

1. The Laundry portion of the resort Garage/Laundry building (Figure 44)
2. The two-story Unit 1 WAVES' Quarters building (Figure 45)
3. The single-story Unit 2 Nurses' Quarters building (Figure 46) and Fire Station
4. All but 2 of the explosives laboratory buildings (Figure 47)
5. The Simulation Encounter building (Figure 48)



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State

*Structure Removals:* During the Navy's first 20-years as a guided missile RDT&E facility, numerous structures were built throughout the property for research and testing purposes. These are identified in Figure 49. The Navy removed all of these structures after 1971 when Detachment Corona's mission was reduced to the single mission of guided missile evaluation. (*Riverside Daily Enterprise*, 7-1-1971, *Riverside Daily Enterprise*, 12-10-1971)

*Landscape Removals and Deterioration:* In recent years, CRC removed a Resort Era decorative rock path and adjacent landscaping between the lake and the hotel plaza to accommodate the installation of prefabricated modular office buildings. (Figures 50A and 50B) CRC has also allowed landscaping around the hotel building to deteriorate from lack of water. In this regard, several mature trees and shrubs have died along with associated groundcovers.

*CRC Building Additions:* CRC has added a large number of prefabricated modular buildings and structures to its grounds for a variety of support and administrative functions. Typical examples can be seen in Figure 50B.

CRC also added one permanent building to its property, a concrete tilt-up prisoner dormitory building built southwest of the Gym/Theater complex. A concrete slab, poured as the foundation for an additional prisoner dormitory is situated east of the completed dormitory. This slab was poured over seven years ago, yet no further construction has taken place.

*Navy Building Alterations:* When the Navy converted the Unit 2 hospital wards into laboratories for Detachment Corona, they replaced the glass frontages of the ward sun rooms with solid walls penetrated by much smaller windows. Figure 51 illustrates this alteration. Many of the original windows and doors have also been replaced, most within their original openings. Finally, some of the original tile roofing of Unit 2 has been replaced with composition shingle roofing.

*Navy Building Additions:* The Navy has built three new permanent buildings on its property, all clustered in one area. These consist of the following buildings:

- The Joint Warfare Assessment Laboratory, 1994
- The Measurement Science RDT&E Laboratory, 2009
- The Daugherty Memorial Assessment Center, 2009

*Photographic Evidence of District Integrity:* The best way to tell the story of the subject property's historic integrity is through photographs. Figures 52 to 55 present a series of aerial photographs, contrasting those taken during various times during the 1941-1964 Period of Significance addressed in this Nomination with those taken recently. The historic integrity of the property, as demonstrated in these aerial photos, is high.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

### *Seven Aspects of Integrity:*

Standards for evaluating the historic integrity of a property are located in National Register Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." The reader is referred to Figures 52 to 55 for aerial images contrasting areas of the property as they appear today, versus how they appeared during the Period of Significance. As this property is being nominated at the District level, the appearance of the property viewed as an overall complex is more important than the integrity of architectural details. Below is an analysis of the subject property's conformance with the seven aspects of integrity as defined in Bulletin 15.

#### *Integrity of Location:*

Bulletin 15 defines *Location* as "...the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place."

The subject property retains excellent Integrity of Location. The property and all of its components remain in their original locations.

#### *Integrity of Design:*

Bulletin 15 defines *Design* as "...the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property."

The property retains very good integrity of design, including almost all of the elements noted in the following:

The original resort was laid out to take advantage of the natural terrain of the property. (Figures 6 and 7) Spanish Colonial Revival architecture was chosen, both because it was popular at the time and also because the site's undulating terrain conjured up images of a hilltop Mediterranean village. Property owner Rex Clark gave architect Dwight Gibbs responsibility for the design of the elaborate resort. In keeping with the resort's Mediterranean theme, Gibbs sited the hotel atop a prominent hill with vistas to both the north and south. The view to the north of the hotel building encompassed a large, wide area of relatively flat land that was pressed into service as the hotel's main access point, with an airplane landing strip situated to the entry's west. The most significant vista used in the resort's site plan was that to the south. This vista encompassed a sweeping view over a valley defined by picturesque rolling hills. The Navy named these hills, Hills A, B, and C. In the valley, Gibbs devoted space for a 60-acre manmade lake to serve as a centerpiece of the southerly vista. He stepped the hotel down the slopes of the hill so as to maximize the view toward the picturesque valley. Overlooking the valley at the top of the hill, he placed the hotel's entry plaza, grand lobby and the most important of the hotel's guest rooms. Stepping down the hill, he placed the hotel's ballroom, its dining room, spas, and swimming pools. The resort's Teahouse, a separate building from the hotel, was located on the south slope,

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

with a view over the valley below. The Teahouse was the first resort facility to open, thus providing a sampling of the resort's future grandeur for early patrons to experience.

Within the valley, Gibbs placed several key components of the resort's Spanish Colonial Revival architectural theme. The hotel's Pavilion/Casino building, a major architectural statement, gave resort patrons an opportunity to enjoy the panoramic views of the lake close at hand. Adjacent to this building, Gibbs placed a boathouse from which patrons could enjoy boating and fishing excursions. Nearby, Gibbs located the Chauffeurs' Quarters and the Garage/Laundry building. While not meant for primary use by hotel patrons, the elaborate designs of these service buildings reinforced the resort's status as an exclusive facility for the rich and famous. Even the Power Plant building was treated to a Spanish Colonial Revival architectural treatment belying its utilitarian purpose. These components remain, largely unaltered from the resort era.

The hills at the southerly end of the valley served to give the valley a picturesque sense of enclosure. Extending around and beyond these hills, was the resort's 18-hole golf course, designed to both serve as a recreational facility and to give a sense of infinite extension to the resort's natural beauty. The existing National Register Historic District includes the lake and immediately surrounding landscaped grounds, but it does not include the hills and related lands beyond the lake's immediate perimeter. As these hills and related lands are important to the organizational visual context of the property, this this nomination amendment adds them to the existing Lake Norconian Club Historic District.

Of the various components that composed the resort's design, only three are no longer present. These consist of the Laundry portion of the Garage/Laundry Building, (Figure 44) the southerly extent of the golf course (Figures 6 and 42,) and the airplane landing strip. While an unfortunate loss to the resort complex, the absence of the Laundry portion of the Garage/Laundry building does not significantly reduce the property's overall integrity of design. The reduction of the golf course's acreage, while considerable in size, does not significantly diminish the view from the hotel in that direction. This is due to the intact nature of the hills and the generally undeveloped land in front of and to the sides of the hills provide sufficient open space ambiance even in the absence of the golf course. The landing strip is now the location of NHC Unit 3, an element that is significant as a part of the National Register eligible NHC Historic District. Essentially, then, the property retains very good overall design integrity.

As noted earlier, the Navy added three layers to the resort property, corresponding with the NHC's division into three generally independent hospital units. (Figure 4) Unit 1 complemented the Spanish Colonial Revival design theme of the resort, using the hotel as a focal point and placing added uses, including the Hospital Annex, Chapel, Corpsmen's Quarters, WAVES' Quarters, Gym/Theater Building, and various service buildings in a freeform horseshoe fashion around the central hill. Unit 2, the hospital's second layer, was added to a large area of valley land southeast of the lake. Its buildings were place in a loosely regimented military pavilion layout. Unit 3 was located on land previously occupied by the resort's airplane landing strip. These buildings were laid out in a highly regimented military pavilion site planning fashion. The vast majority of the buildings in Units 1 and 2 employed Spanish Colonial Revival architecture

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

designed by master architect Claud Beelman. Unit 3's buildings were designed using standard military temporary building templates. Of the naval hospital additions, the only significant buildings that are no longer present are WAVES' Quarters, the Unit 2 Nurses' Quarters, and the original Unit 2 Fire Station. All of the remaining design elements are clearly visible today and all retain remarkable integrity to their original designs.

#### *Integrity of Setting:*

Bulletin 15 defines *Setting* as "...the physical environment of a historic property."

The setting of the subject property during its 1941 to 1965 Period of Significance was that of a resort-based naval hospital situated adjacent to a town dominated by small agricultural properties. While Norco has grown considerably since the 1965 end year of the Period of Significance, Norco has doggedly maintained its rural roots. In place of the egg ranches that were once the foundation of Norco, today's Norco is dominated by acreage equestrian properties. In this way, the subject property still retains its sense of being located in a rural environment.

#### *Integrity of Materials:*

Bulletin 15 defines *Materials* as "...the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property."

By and large, the Norconian's buildings, of all eras, retain a high level of integrity of materials. Exceptions are largely limited to replacements of windows and doors. These window and door alterations are primarily found in NHC Unit 2 and the resort era Pavilion and Teahouse. Other changes in materials may be found in some of the roof vent cupolas of both Units 1 and 2, some of which have been converted to mechanical equipment vents. Additionally, the original clay tile cladding of the roofs of some of the property's buildings have been replaced with composition shingles. The hotel building retains excellent integrity; however, at some point in the past, prisoners at CRC added a new layer of stucco to some of the hotel building's walls. In contrast with the original stucco, the added stucco has a rougher texture. Details regarding these and other alterations may be found in the descriptions of individual buildings in the *Resource Descriptions* section below.

#### *Integrity of Workmanship:*

Bulletin 15 defines *Workmanship* as "...the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory"

Other than the alterations summarized above, the workmanship of the buildings in the expanded historic district is largely intact.

#### *Integrity of Feeling:*

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State

Bulletin 15 defines *Feeling* as “...a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.”

The subject property clearly retains the historic sense of its two primary periods of construction history. The sense of a resort in a natural Mediterranean setting is unmistakable in the integrity of the historic arrangement and intactness of resort’s buildings and the overall visual intactness of the property’s natural features. The added layer of military pavilion site planning associated with NHC Units 2 and 3 also remains firmly intact. The addition of modular buildings to CRC and the construction of new lab buildings on the Detachment Corona part of the property have not significantly diminished the property’s integrity of feeling.

*Integrity of Association:*

Bulletin 15 defines *Association* as “the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer.”

The important events associated with the subject property took place in a campus of buildings that looks essentially the same today as it did during the 1941 through 1965 Period of Significance. Other than the loss of the WAVES’ Quarters building, the Laundry portion of the Garage/Laundry Building, the Unit 2 Married Officers’/Nurses’ Building, and the golf course, the property remains essentially the same as during its historic period. (Figures 52 through 55)

***Resource Descriptions –  
Organization of Section***

The historic contributors of the expanded Lake Norconian Club Historic are described below. The descriptions are organized into three categories as follows:

- *Contributing Resources to the **Existing** Lake Norconian Club Historic District.*
- *Contributing Resources of the **Proposed Expanded** Lake Norconian Club Historic District.*
- *Noncontributing Resources.*

The resources within each of these categories are listed in Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 above.

For each resource category, the following narrative addresses:

- The *Physical Description* of the resource.
- The *Historic and Current Use* of the resource.
- The *Integrity* to the Period of Significance of the resource.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

Each Resource is assigned a number that corresponds with numbered locations displayed on maps relating to the three categories of resources. (Figures 38 through 41)

***Resource Descriptions –  
Contributing Resources to the Existing Historic District:***

Where appropriate, the following text has been copied from the NRHP Registration Form as prepared by Knox Mellon and Associates and approved by the National Park Service on February 4, 2000, placing the Lake Norconian Club on the National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District. All copied text is identified by quotation marks. Additional text has been added where needed.

**Teahouse (Map Location 1 (Black #) in Figure 39 Map, Photograph 0001)**

*Physical Description:* “Located to the west of the hotel building, the tea room is built into a slope. The terrace is on the same level as the hotel building and the tea room, with a smaller patio, is located a level below. A pair of stairways lead down from the terrace to the tea room. A balustraded concrete rail defines the southern edge of the terrace and provides a view of panoramic vistas. The tea room patio below also offers views. The tea room facade is composed of a set of arches which hold double doors. Pilasters separate arched bays and terminate in caps at the balustrade above. The double doors, when open, allow visual access to views and builds on the inside-outside relationship Southern California's climate allows. The tea room exterior is fairly intact. The Spanish Colonial Revival style stucco exterior is similar to the main hotel building. This building is part of the CRC facility.” (Mellon, 2000)

*Historical/Current Use:* The Teahouse was the first building to be completed at the Lake Norconian Club resort. It was used as a casual outdoor facility for light refreshments and views of the southwest landscape below. The Navy continued this use during its use of the property as a naval hospital. Today, it serves as a facility for families to visit prisoners.

*Integrity:* The Teahouse retains good integrity to its historical appearance. At some time in the past, the prison removed and replaced the original windows and doors. The original openings remain unchanged, however, so this alteration does not significantly degrade the integrity of this resource.

**Hotel (Map Location 2 (Black #) in Figure 39 Map, Photographs 0002-0006)**

*Physical Description of the Exterior:* “The Norconian Club/Hotel was designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The design of the monumental building uses sculptural volumes to break up the building into separate, smaller shapes which spread informally over the site. The building's original massing is basically intact. Churrigueresque

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

ornamentation of cast stone is used to distinguish the exterior of special areas such as the main entry facade and assembly spaces such as the dining hall and gym/ballroom.

“The exterior is sheathed in stucco with cast stone ornamentation. The main entry is located at the center of the "U" shaped wing. Although the building is asymmetrical in massing, the front entry facade and guest room wings sport symmetrical elevations. The central entry bay juts out and rises almost two stories higher than the main building. This entry features an arcade with three arched openings. The pilasters that divide these arches rise two stories and are connected by cast stone ornamentation which mimics arches of the entry arcade. A cross gable roof of clay tile is visible to either side of the tower. The tower rises another two stories with a pair of pilasters on either side of an oriel window. The tower is capped by a hipped roof of clay tile. The entrance loggia features transverse arched ceiling, tile flooring, original light fixtures, wooden entry doors, and arched windows with sidelights and transoms.

“The guest room wings flank the garden forecourt and are mirror images of each other. Windows are grouped in sets of pairs at times alternating with a shorter, single window. The same window treatment is used at each floor creating a vertical unity. In contrast to this verticality, horizontal string window sills and header courses define the third floor windows. A three bay section juts out of each guest room wing at the westernmost end. This more decorative section features two sets of paired French doors which open onto balconies; a pair of regular windows are located between each set of French doors. Balconies at the second and third floor sport iron rails while the balcony on the lowest floor is stucco coated.

“The south facade of the building features asymmetrical massing and a highly articulated facade. Churrigueresque cast stone details and deep window and door surrounds distinguish the exterior of assembly rooms located on this elevation. Some of the assembly rooms, such as the dining room, feature large fixed pane windows to provide views to the site's expansive grounds and distant vistas. Outside the Dining Room, as well as in other areas, bas-relief ornaments with floral and aquatic motifs are set into stucco walls. A drive through covered roadway is located along the south facade.

“The rear (east) elevation of the building is defined by two ‘pool towers’ which rise several stories and are capped with a cupola. A loggia leads to the outdoor pool courtyard, Olympic size pool and seating area.

“Throughout the exterior classic Spanish Colonial Revival elements are employed and ornamentation applied. These include: prominent arches, low pitch clay tile roofs; little eave overhang; wrought iron balconies and grills, wood sash casement windows; French doors; and glazed ceramic tile ornamentation.” (Ibid)

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

*Physical Description of the Interior:* “Although the Norconian Club/Hotel main building has undergone adaptation to support hospital administration and correctional facility programming, many interior spaces retain original features.

“The main lobby area contains an arrangement of square concrete columns and beams painted to give the impression of wood texture. An arched entry to the main elevator lobby features a keystone and voussoirs with alternating horizontal and vertical ribbing, a combination repeated at the main stairway. Other features include: Spanish tile in weave pattern and small squares; tile wainscoting at reception desk; pendant lantern; wave form tile-base; tile on stair risers; fixed plate glass picture window; and semi-circular windows with transom. Minor alterations include conversion of a gift shop into an office and remodeling of reception desk area.

“The main corridor connects the main lobby to the outdoor pool, passing through the main elevator lobby, descending slightly, then passing through the former bar area. The corridor features a barrel vaulted ceiling and flush skylights with stained glass and pendant lamps. Steps have been replaced with a ramp and the former bar area partitioned off.

“The corridor from the lobby to the dining hall features ceilings and walls finished with finger textured plaster, floor and base of Spanish tile with decorative wave patterned trim, original lighting fixtures and niches for fountains.

“An elevator lobby forms the entrance antechamber to the dining hall. It is visually linked to the hall by a checkerboard marble floor. It employs geometric patterns in coffered ceilings and decorative ceiling boards. Decorative brass gates lead into the dining hall.

“The dining hall is one of the most decorative spaces in the Norconian Club/Hotel. Encompassing a large area, it offers panoramic views of Lake Norconian and mountains in the distance. Remarkably intact, it has functioned as a dining hall through all ownership changes. Entrance to the room is from a low-ceiling antechamber which helps accentuate the vastness of the dining hall. The hall features a quadripartite series of arches which support stenciled roof trusses and its pitched ceiling. The floor is marble in a checkerboard pattern. An orchestra balcony projects over the North entrance. Decorative ironwork (railings, grills, gates) as well as artwork applied to intrados and chandeliers and wall sconces still grace the room. Only a few alterations have occurred and are reversible: addition of security screens on windows and removal of original wall tapestries.

“The south lobby provides entry to the gym, which was originally a ballroom. A barrel vaulted ceiling features outstanding artwork and a mural above the corridor doorway depicts a scene from a Renaissance masquerade. Decorative ceramic tile wainscoting and patterned Spanish floor tiles are used throughout the room. Pendant lanterns and grills as well as a variety of windows (paired casements, concentric semi-circle with transom and



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

sidelights) also grace the lobby. Alterations are minimal; one original opening to a west waiting room has been filled in.

“The gym/ballroom incorporates an orchestra stage and makes dramatic use of interplay between heavy ceiling joist girders and flanking nave arcades. Lattice ventwork below girders creates interesting architectural elements. Semi-circular windows mimic the pattern of the arcade. Early Renaissance style stenciled artwork is painted on girders, joists and frieze. Wall sconces, pendant lanterns, ceiling lamps and grill work also grace the room. Alterations are limited and include one filled in window opening (a result of addition of exterior stairs) and an exterior ramp installed at southeast exit. Some florescent ceiling fixtures have been added and two original pendant lanterns replaced.

“The former music room features a pitched ceiling accentuated by large scale beams and girders. Recessed balconies are located at the north end. Elaborate artwork is stenciled on ceiling and joist railings. The fireplace design includes a void above the hearth. Alterations include a full height partition which divides the room. An office in the southeast corner filled in an original arched opening. Florescent lights and a circular stairway have been added.

“A network of service corridors support building functions and vary in terms of alterations. The most intact service corridor is located north of the telephone booth area of the south lobby, wrapping along the north and west edges of the gym/ballroom. Plaster walls have light texture, floorings is checkerboard linoleum, and original light fixtures retained.

“Both indoor pools, the south and north, remain. The south pool is the most intact and imparts the essence of the spa that the Norconian Club/Hotel aspired to be. A barrel vaulted skylight and clerestories provide natural light. The pool features tile wainscoting. A corridor with arcade is now filled in with panels. Other alterations include addition of glass partitions to separate pool from splash zone and decking over of pool (potentially reversible). The north pool has been heavily altered and transformed into a modern conference room. The only remaining original elements include a portion of a barrel vaulted skylight and tile wainscoting in the perimeter corridor.

“Several original guest room designs were featured. The typical suite with balcony included a pair of French doors and casement windows. Suites without balconies had four casement windows. Typical guestrooms feature a pair of casement windows and smaller bathroom and closet. All the corner suites have been altered. Generally, alterations have been to hall doors which often have enlarged openings and modern doors. The third floor has undergone the most serious alterations. Original elements are occasionally extant and include: doors (wood frame with lights; wood panel or glass pane; glass pane over wood panel); crown molding; wood base; and painted textured wall plaster.” (Ibid)

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

*Historical/Current Use:* From 1929-1941, this building served as the resort's hotel and main gathering place for guests. It included the hotel's grand lobby, ballroom, dining hall, kitchen, spa facilities, swimming pools, and guest rooms. From 1941 to 1957, it served as the headquarters and technical wing of Naval Hospital Corona. Significant uses during this era included administrative offices, dining hall, meeting rooms, kitchen, medical clinics, and patient rooms. Most significantly, the spa and swimming pool facilities originally built for resort guests were altered and pressed into use for physical rehabilitation of injured and paralyzed military personnel. Between 1962 and 2002, this building housed the California Rehabilitation Center's administrative offices, dining hall, meeting rooms, and kitchen. Its spa and pool facilities provided recreational opportunities for prisoners and some of its hotel rooms were used to house prisoners. Since 2002, the building has been vacant.

*Integrity of Exterior:* "Most of the exterior alterations are located away from principal facades. Building alterations include: new exit stair tower at east end of south wing; infill of north courtyard with offices; pedestrian bridge to new adjacent building; 2-story shed addition on south facade of southern end; one-story shed addition to east; small shed southwest of pool courtyard area; addition to northwest of outdoor pool; Quonset hut enclosure near pool area." (Ibid) All of these alterations fall within the 1941 through 1964 Period of Significance NHC's adaptation of the resort into a naval hospital. Therefore, all have become contributing elements. Additionally, at some time in the past, prisoners were put to work adding a new layer of stucco over some of the building's exterior walls. The new stucco has a much rougher texture than the original. Fortunately, as a result of poor preparation of the underlying surface, the added layer is falling off and it is likely its complete removal will be an uncomplicated task.

*Integrity of Interior:* In 2002, two years after the listing of the property on the National Register for its resort era, the State of California vacated and abandoned the hotel building. Since then the state has allowed the building to deteriorate. In this regard, roof leaks have caused significant interior damage, primarily in the kitchen areas where the most serious roof leaks originate. Pooling water is visible in Photograph 0005. Other than the damage caused by these roof leaks, the interior of the hotel retains the same level of integrity today as it did when it was nominated to the National Register in 2000. In 2015, the Lake Norconian Club Foundation successfully sued the State of California for its "demolition by neglect" of this National Register listed building. Roof repairs are now underway as a result of this lawsuit, funded by the Lake Norconian Club Foundation and the City of Norco.

**Power Plant and Smoke Stack (Map Locations 3 & 4 (Black #) in Figure 39 Map, Photograph 0007)**

*Physical Description:* "The power plant is located to the northeast of the hotel/club building, anchoring a back-of-house utility area that slopes downhill. A functional structure, the power plant is an imposing element of this portion of the site with its

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

soaring smoke stack visible from many vantage points. Basically rectangular in form, the 1-2 story plant building is clad in stucco with clay tile roof in a Spanish Eclectic style. A gable roofed wing projection at the north end creates architectural interest. Fenestration is functional with a variety of window and door types. Throughout the building's life, small shed additions and other utilitarian accretions were added but the basic form and massing of the building and exterior materials are original." (Ibid)

*Historical/Current Use:* Originally, the Power Plant generated its own electricity for the property. Since its conversion to a naval hospital in 1941, it has been used as a main connection and distribution center for power supplied by Edison.

*Integrity:* Other than various shed additions, the power plant retains a high level of integrity to its resort history.

### **Chauffeurs'/Maids' Quarters (Map Location 5 (Black #) in Figure 39 Map, Photograph 0008)**

*Physical Description:* With its irregular floor plan and one-two-story height, this Spanish Colonial Revival building includes several variations in floor plan that enhance its architectural interest. Situated on a concrete foundation, this building's walls are sheathed with smooth sand finished stucco. Roofs are primarily gabled and sheathed with composition shingles. Penetrating the roof are several cupolas. These architectural features serve the dual purpose of adding architectural interest to the roof areas and at the same time providing for attic ventilation. As part of his effort to complement the Spanish Colonial Revival architecture of the resort, NHC architect Claud Beelman incorporated similar roof cupolas into the design of most of NHC's buildings.

Anchoring the north end of the building is a small single-story extension characterized by a parapet enclosed flat roof. The north and west walls of this part of the building are penetrated by pedimented arched windows. Access to this part of the building is from the north, where a concrete bridge extends across a low point in the ground plane and leads to a doorway.

From this single story element, the building increases to two stories and extends a considerable distance to the southwest. At the north end of this part of the building is a shallow projection with two pedimented arched windows on the first floor and a pair of false French doors leading to a pair of false wrought iron enclosed balconies on the second floor. At the south end of this part of the building is a shallow projection with three pedimented arched windows on the first floor and three false French door/wrought iron balcony elements on the second floor. Between these two projections is a long segment of building with double hung sash windows on both the upper and lower floors. The roof over this part of the building is hipped.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

The southwesterly end of the building angles in a southerly direction, creating a shallow V shape to the floor plan. Designed as a focal point entry to the building, this part of the building features a three-story hipped roof tower with an arched entry at the bottom floor. The windows associated with this part of the building are arranged asymmetrically and include a variety of styles and shapes, including pedimented arched windows, rectangular false French door windows leading to false wrought iron enclosed balconies, and double hung sash windows with no ornamentation. The same type of window treatment is also found on the south elevation of this focal point of the building. Other than the hipped three-story tower entry, the roof style at this part of the building is gabled.

Attached to the east side of this focal point of the building is a simple single-story composition shingled gabled extension with double-hung sash windows. A prominent, but utilitarian shed roof covered porch projects from the west fact of this extension. This porch is supported by simple square posts and is enclosed by a short stem wall made of vertical wood siding. The covered porch serves as a protected entry to this part of the building via a door flanked by a pair of double hung windows. To the left of this porch is a chimney.

The rear elevations of the building continue the Spanish Colonial Revival design of the street facing elevations described above, with a much simpler level of detailing.

*Historical/Current Use:* This building was originally designed to house maids and chauffeurs associated with the resort. The naval hospital used it for a number of interim uses, including a Nurses' quarters and WAVES' quarters. In the 1960s, the building was pressed into service as public works procurement offices and it also housed offices related to a unit of Detachment Corona known as FMSAEG. Today, the building is vacant; however, the Navy indicates it has plans to renovate the interior of the building for offices.

*Integrity:* This building retains excellent integrity to its resort heritage. The only significant alteration visible from the outside is the replacement of clay tile roofing with composition shingle roofing.

**Gasoline Station Island (Map Location 6 (Black #) in Figure 39 Map, Photograph 0009)**

*Physical Description:* This structure is located in front of the main entrance to Garage portion of the Garage/Laundry Building. It was designed to serve as a gasoline dispensing facility and consists of a concrete foundation from which four massive columns supporting a clay tile roof extend. Distinctive features of this structure include its clay tile roof, heavy timber exposed roof supporting structure, and substantial fluted columns.

*Historical/Current Use:* This structure was historically used to shelter gasoline dispensing pumps. While the structure remains today, the pumps are no longer in place.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

*Integrity:* This structure retains excellent integrity to its historic form. All architectural elements are in place and all are in good condition. The only missing elements are the original pumps; however, these were never an integral architectural component, so their absence is not important to the overall integrity of this structure.

### **Garage/Laundry (Map Location 7 (Black #) in Figure 39 Map, Photograph 0010)**

*Physical Description:* “The Laundry/Garage Building is located on axis to the east of the hotel/club building. The two-story Spanish Colonial Revival style building is clad in stucco on the second story. The first story is faced in painted concrete block. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Basically rectangular in plan, the primary garage entrance to the building is at the northeastern corner. This corner of the building is truncated creating a short angled facade that holds the main entrance. This elevation, with its arched windows and door, is also the most decorative area of the building. The sides of the garage opening feature quoins at the corner of the building. This creates a visual focal point. Next to the roll-up garage entrance around the corner is a decorative cast stone medallion.” (Ibid) The Navy demolished the laundry portion of this building around 2000 as the building was being listed as a contributor to the Lake Norconian Club Foundation Historic District. All that remains of the laundry portion of the building is its foundation.

*Historical/Current Use:* The northerly end of this building was originally used for the housing and repair of vehicles. The southerly end housed laundry facilities to service the resort. NHC used this building for the same purposes. Presently, the garage portion of the building is used by the Navy for offices and fabrication uses.

*Integrity:* While the Lake Norconian Club Historic District was in the process of being listed, the Navy demolished the laundry part of the building. The remaining garage part of the building retains excellent integrity to its historic form, other than the replacement of red clay tile roofing over the garage building entry element with gray composition shingles. Recently, the Navy restored the entry element at the northwest corner of the garage. While the loss of the laundry part of the building is regrettable, the remaining garage part of the building retains excellent integrity and from a Historic District perspective, the loss of the laundry does not significantly diminish the integrity of the resource.

### **Gazebos (Map Locations 8 and 9 (Black #) in Figure 39 Map, Photograph 0011)**

*Physical Description:* “There are two, small hip-roofed gazebos on the property. Both have red tile roofs and cement work that is formed to resemble wood. One of the gazebos is on the pathway from the hotel to the lake. Its location provides a sweeping vista of the lake. The other gazebo is in the park near the ponds that feed the lake and provides a spot to sit in the shade of the tall palms ringing the ponds and to hear the water cascading from one pond to another.” (Ibid)

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

*Historical/Current Use:* Both of these structures continue to serve their historical use as sheltered seating facilities.

*Integrity:* While in need of repairs, both structures retain excellent integrity to their original design.

### **Footbridge (Map Location 10 (Black #) in Figure 39 Map, Photograph 0012)**

*Physical Description:* “Remnants of the original landscape remain on the club grounds in spite of the division of parcels and introduction of new structures and landscaping. Upon close inspection, one can discern features, such as occasional stone curbs, which define the original pathway which traversed downhill from the hotel to the casino/pavilion. One of the most intact areas includes a stone bridge, located in a grove of palm trees, which arches over a small stream that feeds Lake Norconian. Approximately 10 feet wide, the arch was designed to allow boats to cruise under the bridge. Four stone and wood steps lead to the arch on each side of the bridge.” (Ibid) The railings that define the edges of the bridge are made of concrete designed to simulate the appearance of wood tree trunks.

*Historical/Current Use:* This structure continues to serve its historical use as a footbridge.

*Integrity:* The footbridge retains excellent integrity to its historic form.

### **Pavilion/Casino (Map Location 11 (Black #) in Figure 39 Map, Photograph 0013)**

*Physical Description:* “The Spanish Colonial Revival style casino/pavilion is located on the shores of Lake Norconian, downhill from the hotel/club building. A one-story rectangular entry wing leads to an octagonal pavilion designed to maximize visual access to the lake. A walkway surrounds the pavilion and allows outdoor deck-like seating. The entry wing is clad in stucco and features cast stone decoration. This facade features an incised arch with columns on each side. Stepped down parallel, parapeted corridors flank the entry. The entry wing is capped with a hipped clay tile roof; the pavilion features a peaked roof which radiates down to create a circular cap for this focal section. At the center of the roof is a tower-like cupola with a flag post. This pavilion holds a large ballroom/dining area which features floor to ceiling windows on all sides and a balcony.” (Ibid)

*Historic/Current Use:* Throughout its history, this building has been used as a social gathering place.

*Integrity:* “A number of alterations have occurred including shed additions, replacement of doors and windows with aluminum sliders, construction of new pilings for the balcony and numerous interior changes. Most significantly, the south wall was replaced with an extension to create a bar and includes a newer plate glass picture window.” (Ibid) The

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

major architectural character of the building remains intact, however, and all of the alterations are reversible.

### **Boathouse (Map Location 12 (Black #) in Figure 39 Map, Photograph 00014)**

*Physical Description:* “Near the casino/pavilion is the boathouse and dock. The Spanish Colonial Revival style building is one-story, rectangular and clad with stucco. The long wing sports a cross gabled clay tile roof; and the short projecting wing has a front gabled roof. The low, long structure is primarily provided for boat storage and access to the lake. Wooden boat ramps project from the rear into the lake and storage areas for boating equipment are located here. A concrete walkway and block wall provide access from the casino/pavilion.” (Ibid)

*Historic/Current Use:* Throughout its history, this building has been used as a boathouse and dock. For safety reasons, however, the Navy no longer allows boating on the lake.

*Integrity:* “Several alterations have been undertaken to this building. Aluminum storefront doors have been installed in place of the original doors. Additionally, a new, more homogeneous, clay tile roof has been installed in place of the original clay tile roof. Other than these changes to building details, the building retains excellent integrity to its original design.” (Ibid)

### **Lake and Landscaping (Map Location 13 (Black #) in Figures 39 and 40 Maps, Photograph 00015)**

*Physical Description:* A major focal point of the Norconian property is its southwest landscape. One of the prominent elements of this landscape is a 60-acre manmade lake flanked by a tree-lined shore. The lake’s immediate perimeter is dominated by palm trees, many of them “volunteers” from seeds dropped by established trees. While the landscaped edge of the lake is relatively narrow along its west, and south sides, its east and northeast ends widen into an extensive swath of turf areas interspersed with grottos and streams fed by wells. Active recreation is accommodated in these areas in the form of a runner’s par course, baseball diamond, volleyball courts, and tennis courts. Restrooms and picnic facilities are also located in this area. It is also here that the footbridge and gazebos referenced earlier are found. Adding an exotic flavor to the grottos in this area are various forms of Japanese garden lanterns, survivors of the original resort landscape. Also surviving from the original resort landscape are remnants of a rock-lined path that once linked this part of the resort to the Teahouse and hotel plaza to the north. Holding the lake’s water in place are two earthen dams at the southwesterly end of the lake. In the southeasterly area of the lake is a small island, densely occupied by a variety of flora, most notably palm trees. The pavilion and boathouse project into the lake at its northeast end.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

*Historic/Current Use:* The lake and landscaping were originally improved purely for recreational and aesthetic purposes. The beauty of this feature and its surroundings also provided therapeutic benefits to NHC patients. The recreational use of the lake is no longer permitted. Currently, the lake is used as an aspect of Detachment Corona's simulation exercises and it is recognized as a waterfowl preserve.

*Integrity:* Other than a dramatic increase in vegetation resulting from the germination of seeds from original and introduced flora, the lake and landscaping retain excellent integrity. Recently, the Navy completed a major project to remove many of the volunteer palms and to trim the remaining trees. Invasive plants along the lake's edge were also thinned out. This has improved the integrity of the lake and flanking landscaping.

### ***Descriptions of Contributing Resources to the Expanded Historic District:***

To the existing 13 contributors already listed on the National Register as the Lake Norconian Club Historic District, this nomination proposes to add 23 historic contributors. These contributors are listed in Table 2 above and pinpointed on the map in Figures 39-A and 39-B. The resource descriptions below are organized according to NHC's three contiguous hospital units. (Figure 4)

**UNIT 1:** (Figure 11) *Unit 1 is widely distributed within the Norconian property, including both new buildings and several resort buildings adapted for hospital uses. Unit 1 was centered on the Norconian Hotel building and was both the general hospital and command center for the overall hospital campus. A massive addition to the resort's hotel building, known as the Hospital Annex, accommodated most of the patients of NHC. Unit 1 also provided hospital-wide support and utility uses. Support uses include NHC's Gym Theater Complex, Chapel, Corpsmen's Quarters, Nurses' Quarters, and WAVES Quarters.*

#### **Unit 1 Hospital Annex (Map Location 1 (Blue #) in Figure 39 Map, Photograph 0016)**

*Physical Description:* Designed by master architect Claud Beelman, the Hospital Annex is attached to the north side of the Hotel building, by an enclosed bridge that extends over a service road. Beelman designed this wing in the Spanish Colonial Revival style to complement the architecture of the Dwight Gibbs designed Hotel building.

The Annex has five wings and as many as six floors open to view from the outside, corresponding with the terrain upon which each wing is built. The building's construction is that of steel reinforced concrete with a stucco exterior finish. While less ornate than the hotel building, the Annex employs a number of design features to express the Spanish Colonial Revival style. These include hipped clay tile roofs, cast ornamentation, clay tile capped cupolas, an exterior stucco finish, and cast horizontal belt courses to break up the vertical mass of the building. The ends of each wing are highlighted with more ornate windows that assume a tall vertical form. These windows admitted an abundance of sunlight to solariums in these parts of the Hospital Annex. The



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

portion of the building closest to the hotel employs additional Spanish Colonial Revival detailing, including arched recesses and a gracefully designed arched bridge that extends over a service road. Centered on the quoins that define each face of this arch are embossed crests of the Department of the Navy, Bureau of Medicine & Surgery. At the peaks of the building's red clay tile roofs are cupola roof ventilation elements that are repeated on the majority of NHC's Claud Beelman designed buildings. Windows are primarily double hung wood sash types.

*Historic and Current Use:* The Hospital Annex served as the main general hospital ward complex for NHC. Presently it is used to house CRC prisoners.

*Integrity:* The Annex retains a high level of architectural integrity to its World War II design, with no readily apparent exterior alterations.

### **Unit 1 Flag Pole (Map Location 2 (Blue #) in Figure 39 Map, Photographs 0017-0018)**

*Physical Description:* This flag pole was installed c. 1941 when NHC was commissioned. The existing feature consists of a concrete monument out of which extends a metal flag pole. Attached to the monument is a plaque that reads:

UNITED STATES NAVAL HOSPITAL  
CORONA CALIFORNIA  
DECEMBER 9, 1941  
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
REAR ADMIRAL ROSS T. McINTIRE MC USN  
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

A rope-like frame surrounds the text.

*Historic and Current Use:* The flag pole served NHC from 1941-1957 and has served CRC since 1962.

*Integrity:* CRC relocated the flag pole from the center of the hotel plaza to a sidewalk opposite the hotel entrance in association with the installation of several modular buildings where the flag pole once stood. When it was relocated, its concrete monument base was demolished. At its new location, the flag pole extends out of a much lower concrete monument. Given that the flag pole and plaque are original, this structure is considered to retain sufficient integrity to express its historic purpose.

### **Unit 1 Nurses' Quarters (Map Location 3 (Blue #) in Figure 39 Map, Photograph 0019)**

*Physical Description:* Designed by NHC architect Claud Beelman, the World War II era Spanish Colonial Revival style Nurses' Quarters Complex is situated west of the hotel

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

building. The hilltop complex consists of two interconnected buildings, both having the same general architectural character. The building to the north is referred to as the Nurses' Quarters and the smaller building to the south is referred to as the Nurses' Quarters Annex.

Both buildings are rectangular in floor plan, three stories in height and situated on concrete foundations. Both buildings have stucco exterior walls and red clay tile roofs. The roofs, while primarily of the hipped type, have gabled elements at various locations. Prominent entries consist of gabled porticos situated on north, east, and south elevations. Centered on the west elevation is an entry that extends through a wide arched colonnade. Windows are primarily rectangular wood framed double hung sash types. A bridge connects the two buildings at the center.

*Historic and Current Use:* This complex provided housing for the nurses of Units 1 and 3 during World War II and during the post-war period from 1951-1957. Currently, it houses CRC prisoners.

*Integrity:* The Nurses' Quarters complex retains a high level of architectural integrity to its World War II appearance, with no readily discernible alterations to its exterior.

#### **Unit 1 Corpsmen's Quarters (Map Location 4 (Blue #) in Figure 39 Map, Photograph 0020)**

*Physical Description:* Situated on an irregular concrete foundation, the Corpsmen's Quarters is one of the major Claud Beelman designed buildings on the NHC property. The overall building is three-stories high; however, from the south elevation that faces the main entry to NHC only two stories are visible. All exterior walls are finished with stucco. A horizontal cast belt-course helps to break up the vertical mass of this building. All roofs are hipped in style, sheathed with red clay tile. All eaves have exposed decorative rafters. The majority of the windows are double hung wood sash types. The building's five residential wings are tied together by a central spine. The main entry is centered on south elevation of the middle wing, facing NHC's Fifth Street access drive. This main entry has a Classical Revival influenced surround, consisting of pilasters with an entablature bridge across the top. A similar entry is centered on the north elevation. Rounded archways help reinforce the Nurses' Annex Spanish Colonial Revival design.

*Historic and Current Use:* While in use by NHC, this building housed the medical corpsmen who assisted the hospital's doctors. During the 1960s, it housed the massive computers used by Detachment Corona's FMSAEG unit. Today, it is vacant.

*Integrity:* The Corpsmen's Quarters retains excellent integrity to its World War II design, with the most noticeable alterations consisting of air conditioning ducting attached to the building for the purpose of cooling the Detachment Corona computers that once occupied the building. While not present during the hospital era, the association of

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

these ducts with guided missile evaluation gives them status of appropriate character defining features of the historic Detachment Corona era.

### **Unit 1 Main Gate (Map Location 5 (Blue #) in Figure 39 Map, Photograph 0021)**

*Physical Description:* Situated on a T shaped concrete foundation, this building has stucco finished walls and a red clay tile gabled roof. Overall, the building consists of two elements. At its northwest end, is an enclosed office space with a rectangular floor plan. Extending southeast from this enclosed space is a porte-cochere through which vehicles enter and exit the property. Centered on this porte-cochere is a small rectangular enclosed space designed to be used by guards monitoring entering and exiting vehicles.

NHC was planned to be a flagship naval hospital for use long after World War II and accordingly, architect Claud Beelman used this gatehouse as the property's entry statement. The building's stucco walls, horizontal massing, low relief concrete ornamentation, red clay tile roofing, and Mediterranean influenced quoins served to announce the Spanish Colonial Revival theme of NHC.

The northwesterly enclosed guard's space is accessed by a single slab man door. Large double hung wood sash windows penetrating the southeast and northeast walls provide light and air to the interior. Clerestory windows accomplish the same function for the restroom situated adjacent to the northwest wall. All of these windows are covered with panels of dense expanded metal.

The porte cochere extends southwesterly from the guard's space. Its roof, while attached to the guard's space is supported by two massive stucco finished columns, divided into horizontal bands with reveals. The roof over the porte cochere is sheathed in red clay tiles. Its structural members are visible from below, and consist of heavy timbers with decorative ends.

The enclosed space centered on the porte cochere is accessed via two slab man doors, one each on the northwest and southeast sides of the enclosed space. Double hung sash windows penetrate the northwest and southeast walls, while fixed glass windows face approaching vehicles to the northeast and southwest.

To the front of the guard's building is a freestanding split face concrete block monument sign situated on a concrete foundation. Consisting of peg mounted metal letters, the sign reads:

NAVAL SURFACE  
WARFARE CENTER  
CORONA DIVISION  
2300 FIFTH STREET

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

*Historic and Current Use:* During the 1941 to 1965 Period of Significance, this gatehouse was in continuous use as the main access point to NHC and/or Detachment Corona. Recently, the main access to weapons facility was relocated to Fourth Street. Since then, this gatehouse has remained unused.

*Integrity:* The Fifth Street Gatehouse retains excellent integrity to its original World War II architecture.

### **Unit 1 Theater/Gym Complex (Map Location 6 (Blue #) in Figure 39 Map, Photograph 0022)**

*Physical Description:* This complex consists of three interconnected building elements consisting of, a theater, a gymnasium, and a ships' service/laundry building. The building has a U shaped floor plan situated on concrete foundations. All exterior walls have a smooth stucco finish and all roofs are clad with composition shingles or rolled roofing.

The theater and gymnasium components are utilitarian gabled buildings with simple stucco walls and no architectural detailing. The north end of the theater accommodates a tall stage fly area. The gym and theater are directly connected together with a covered walkway that incorporates restrooms. The theater is largely windowless. The gymnasium has clerestory windows on its south, east, and west elevations.

The ships service/laundry building reflects the Modern architectural trends of the day, having International Modern influences. Its flat roof is divided into three elements. The central element is taller than the two elements that flank it. The south elevation of the central element is penetrated by three sets of tall, floor to ceiling windows. Originally, it appears that entry doors penetrated the center of this element; however, this area now consists of a stuccoed infill panel. The lower elements to the east and west of the central element are relatively plain wings with simple clerestory windows and slab man doors at either end. The other elevations of the ships service/laundry building are utilitarian. Various access doors and windows penetrate the overall building as needed.

*Historic and Current Use:* The Theater part of the building is currently used as a carpentry training facility. The Gym is still in use as a gymnasium. The part of the building that formerly housed a ships store, laundry, bowling alley, and barber shop is currently devoted entirely to a prison laundry.

*Integrity:* Originally, this complex was linked to the hospital wards of Units 1 and 3 via fully enclosed walkways that provided weather protected access for ambulatory and nonambulatory patients. While these walkways are largely intact today, segments are missing between the Gym/Theater complex and the hospital wards of Units 1 and 3. Other than the missing segments of enclosed walkway and the apparent infill of a main entry to the ships store/laundry component, this complex retains a high level of architectural integrity to its World War II era appearance with no significant discernible

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

exterior changes. The interior of the Gym also retains a high level of integrity to its World War II design, with hardwood maple floors serving as a playing surface and clerestory windows providing natural light to the interior.

### **Unit 1 Chapel (Map Location 7 (Blue #) in Figure 39 Map, Photographs 0023-0025)**

*Physical Description (Exterior):* The Chapel is another of the property's Claud Beelman designed Spanish Colonial Revival themed buildings. Situated north of the Hospital Annex building, the chapel has a irregular shaped concrete foundation, stucco finished walls, and grey composition shingle double gabled roof. The overall height of the building is that of a two-story building; however, most of the interior is dominated by the Sanctuary's single volume from floor to ceiling. Entry to the building is via a gabled portico that extends from the west end of the south elevation. The entry has a Classical Revival influenced surround, consisting of pilasters bridged at the top by an entablature with a sign that reads "CHAPEL" flanked by two Christian crosses.

Offering visual relief to the mass of the building is an attached, covered walkway that divides the vertical mass of the building into two planes. Supporting the covered walkway are large square columns. The covered walkway extends from the entry portico across the balance of the south elevation and continues around to the entire east elevation and a portion of the north elevation. The area under this roof along the east and north elevations consists of an enclosed part of the building.

While engineered and intended to have a red Spanish clay tile roof, the Chapel was fitted with a composition shingle roof as a cost saving measure when it was built. Originally, this roof was sheathed with red shingles. The existing shingles are gray.

*Interior:* The interior of the building is divided, from west to east into a narthex, nave, and chancel. Above the narthex is an upper floor balcony area. The nave extends to the height of a two-story building within a single volume. Hardwood pews provide seating for church service attendees. Graceful glulam beams extend up the sides of this volume, arching across the ceiling to create a shallow "V" shape. To the left side of the sanctuary is a single-story aisle. The chancel is centered at the front of the sanctuary within a smaller volume that mirrors the shape of the sanctuary. The chancel is a raised area with risers at the back to accommodate pews for a choir. The upper reaches of the nave walls are penetrated by vertically oriented rectangular stained glass windows, each having a unique design in honor of some of the religions, institutions, and organizations that contributed to the United States' commitment to World War II.

All of the stained glass windows were designed by San Diego's Wieland Studios under the direction of renowned stained glass artist and muralist Fred Wieland (1889-1967.) Wieland's significant stained glass accomplishments include San Diego's St. Joseph's Cathedral, Veterans Museum and Memorial Center, and North Chapel. While all of these

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

projects are located in San Diego, Wieland's works are significant nation-wide. (*The Norconian*, October 2009: 1-4)

*Historic and Current Use:* This building was historically and is currently in use as a chapel. During its military history it was known as St. Luke's Chapel. Under prison management the name was changed to Fred T. Tracy Memorial Chapel. Tracy was a noted minister that served the prisoners for many years.

*Integrity:* The Chapel retains a high level of architectural integrity to its World War II appearance.

### **Unit 1 Fire Station/Electric Shop (Map Location 8 (Blue #) in Figure 39 Map, Photograph 0026)**

*Physical Description:* This building appears to have been NHC's first fire station. In keeping with NHC's architectural theme, it is Spanish Colonial Revival in style, albeit at a very simple level. The predominantly rectangular shaped floor plan of this building accommodates a concrete slab foundation, stucco clad walls, and a hipped red clay tile roof. A small shed extension from the building's north elevation appears to be a later addition. A pair of windows on the north side of this extension has been filled in. The south end of the west elevation is penetrated by a pair of hinged metal doors, the upper halves of which have fixed glass windows. The space to the north of this pair of doors appears to have once been the location of a pair of identical doors; however, that space is now filled in with a stucco finished wall. Wooden structural columns are exposed at the west, north and south elevations. Double hung wood sash windows penetrate the east and south elevations. A single slab man door provides access through the south elevation.

*Historic and Current Use:* The original use of this building was that of a fire station. Later it was pressed into service as an electric repair shop. Today it is used for storage.

*Integrity:* This building retains good integrity to its World War II era, with the only significant alteration being the replacement of the fire vehicle doors on the north half of the west elevation with a solid stucco finished wall. This alteration could easily be reversed.

### **Unit 1 Animal House (Map Location 9 (Blue #) in Figure 39 Map, Photograph 0027)**

*Physical Description:* This is a simple stucco clad building situated on a rectangular concrete foundation with a composition shingle gabled roof. Access to the building is via slab wood doors situated at the east and north elevations. Windows penetrate the building on all four sides. Some of these windows have wooden sills, giving evidence they were likely double hung wood sash windows originally. Because this building now houses restrooms, all of the windows now have obscured fixed glass for privacy. Navy maps show it as both Building 220 and 217.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

*Historic and Current Use:* This building was originally used to house animals for laboratory testing, a key activity at NHC and one that played a significant role in advancements in medicine. Today, building houses restrooms to service the adjacent recreational grounds.

*Integrity:* The original windows appear to have been double-hung wood sash types, whereas now they are fitted with fixed glass. Original doors appear to have been replaced with modern slab types. A wooden trellis has been added the northerly entry to the building. All of these alterations are superficial and reversible, however, and thus the building retains acceptable integrity to its historic form.

**UNIT 2:** (Figure 23) *The overall Unit 2 property consists of two distinct elements. Spanning the length of the property in a north-south direction is a campus of buildings laid out in classic military pavilion fashion, most interconnected by a central spine of covered walkways. In the middle of this complex are buildings that serve the entire Unit 2 campus; including those devoted to administration, recreation, heat distribution, and subsistence. As originally designed, housing for staff was situated in two separate buildings, one to the north and one to the east of the central campus. The northerly complex of corpsmen's housing is still extant; however, the easterly Nurses' Quarters complex was demolished by the Navy in the mid-2000s and replaced with a modern laboratory building.*

*Unit 2 was an important component in the Spanish Colonial Revival architecture of NHC, taking this architectural theme beyond the central Unit 1 hospital campus, into a separate area to the southeast. In contrast with the massive scale of Unit 1's Annex, Beelman designed Unit 2 to take on the character of a residential neighborhood. To accomplish this, he employed a Spanish Ranch variation of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture. The expression of this theme can be seen in the low, wide single story buildings, all oriented toward open spaces. Unless otherwise noted, all buildings have generally rectangular floor plans, and concrete slab foundations. Roofs are predominantly gabled and sheathed in red clay Spanish tiles. The predominant wall material is stucco. All buildings also are equipped with gabled cupolas for attic ventilation; a design element repeated throughout the Claud Beelman designed buildings on the NHC property. Buildings used for hospital ward purposes were originally equipped with glass faced porches having shed roofs situated slightly lower than the main building roofs. These glass walls were replaced with solid walls having much smaller windows when the hospital wards were converted to laboratories for Detachment Corona.*

**Unit 2 Corpsmen's Quarters (Map Location 10 (Blue #) in Figure 40 Map , Photograph 0028)**

*Physical Description:* To the north of the central hospital ward campus, across Fourth Street, are three interconnected buildings originally built to house Navy Medical Corpsmen. In keeping with the Spanish Ranch style employed elsewhere in Unit 2, the

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Corpsmen's Quarters buildings all have low pitched gabled roofs sheathed in red clay tiles flanked on the south by shed roof covered walkways. These walkways are supported by concrete brick weeping mortar columns. The roofs over these buildings have the NHC signature cupola ventilation elements. Opposite the south entry to the central building is a raised shed extension of the main roof that extends a portion of the otherwise rectangular footprint of this building a short distance to the north. Original windows and doors have, for the most part, been replaced with modern aluminum framed types. Air conditioning equipment and ducts dominate the rear (north) elevations of these buildings.

*Historic and Current Use:* During World War II, this complex housed Navy corpsmen. During the Period of Significance of Detachment Corona, the building was used for laboratory purposes. Today it is occupied by a variety of administrative uses.

*Integrity:* While the original wood and glass windows and doors of this complex have largely been replaced with modern aluminum framed types, the overall sense of building scale, massing, materials, and style remains intact. The air conditioning equipment and ducts at the rear of the building, while not original to the hospital use of the property, do have association with the use of the property by Detachment Corona. In any event, this equipment does not fundamentally alter the original architectural integrity of the complex and all alterations are reversible.

### **Unit 2 Corpsmen's Bag Storage Building (Map Location 11 (Blue #) in Figure 40 Map )**

*Physical Description:* This rectangular floor plan building sits on a concrete slab foundation. Its walls are stucco clad and its gabled roof is sheathed with composition shingles. Doors and windows are modern slab and aluminum framed types respectively.

*Historic and Current Use:* Situated behind the Unit 2 Corpsmen's Quarters complex, this building was designed for the storage of the personal effects of the corpsmen during the Hospital Era. During the Weapons Era it served as a 12-car garage. Today, it is a fully enclosed building associated with the nearby satellite dishes.

*Integrity:* The alteration of this building to a 12-car garage would have necessitated significant alterations. Its subsequent conversion to a fully enclosed building would have further compromised the integrity of the building. At the District Contributor level, however, the building retains sufficient integrity to represent its role as a part of both NHC and Detachment Corona.

### **Unit 2 Tuberculosis Wards, Phase 1 and Phase 2 (Map Locations 12-A & 12-B (Blue #s) in Figure 40 Map Photographs 0029 and 0030)**

*Physical Description:* Unit 2's hospital wards were built in two phases. Phase 1 ward buildings are of fully detailed Spanish Colonial Revival style. Phase 2 buildings lack some of the more expensive and labor intensive details of the Phase 1 buildings. The



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

primary differences between the Phase 1 and Phase 2 buildings is the use, on Phase 1 buildings, of red clay tile roofing and weeping mortar concrete brick columns to support walkways and porch shed roofs. The Phase 2 buildings used composition shingles for roofing and wood posts as supports for these elements. The Phase 2 buildings also have greater variations in roof details, including the use of higher central roof areas separated from the lower roof areas with short walls, some of which are penetrated by clerestory windows or louvered vents.

*Historic and Current Use:* These buildings were originally used as tuberculosis hospital wards. They are currently used for guided missile evaluation laboratories and related uses.

*Integrity:* From a historic district perspective, the former Unit 2 tuberculosis wards retain overall integrity. It is not until one looks more closely at these buildings that various alterations become apparent. In regard to integrity, two factors need to be considered. First, is the question of whether the buildings retain integrity to NHC's history; and second is the matter of whether they retain integrity to Detachment Corona's history.

With regard to the use of these buildings as hospital wards, the most significant alteration is the removal of the glass walls of the tuberculosis ward porches. When the Unit 2 tuberculosis wards were converted to guided missile RDT&E laboratories in the early 1950s the glass walls of the porches were replaced with stucco finished walls, penetrated by a horizontally oriented rectangular windows.

In the aftermath of this alteration, the Phase 1 wards retain the greatest sense of Spanish Colonial Revival design. The Phase 2 buildings, having started out with less in the way of Spanish Colonial Revival architectural detailing, were more significantly diminished by the enclosure of the porches.

While it would have been preferable, for the sake of pure architectural integrity, to retain the glass walls of the porches, the change to predominantly solid walls does not significantly reduce the overall architectural integrity of the Unit 2 buildings. This is especially the case in regard to the Phase 1 ward buildings, as their more substantial Spanish Colonial Revival detailing does much to overcome the removal of the glass walls of the porches. Important factors in this regard are the more highly textured clay tile roofs of these buildings and the retention of weeping mortar concrete brick columns between the former porches.

While the Phase 2 buildings may no longer retain sufficient integrity to qualify individually for the National Register, at a district level, all of the ward buildings retain sufficient integrity to qualify as contributors to a district. An examination of aerial bird's eye view photographs taken during World War II and those taken recently, shows the entire campus to read very much the same.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

In recent years, the Navy has replaced some of the clay tile roofs of the Phase 1 buildings with composition shingles. While this change diminishes the architectural integrity of these Phase 1 buildings, the roofs were engineered for the weight of clay tile roofing and thus, the change to composition shingles is reversible. Other changes, including those to windows, doors, and glass faced porches are also all reversible.

### **Unit 2 Command Center (Map Location 12-C (Blue #s) in Figure 40 Map, Photograph 0031)**

*Physical Description:* The Unit 2 Command Center is centrally located among Unit 2's tuberculosis ward buildings and within a sub-campus of support buildings. While it is characterized by the same Spanish Colonial Revival design theme as the other Unit 2 buildings; as a focal point building, it has more design detail than most of Unit 2's other buildings. Its entry is via a gabled porte cochere, served from a circular driveway that penetrates this part of the building via arched openings. A view into the porte cochere from the front is afforded through another arched opening in which a mission-like bell is hung. The gabled roof of the balance of the building is at a higher elevation and wider than the porte cochere. While the building's roof is continuous from one end to the other, the Unit 2 covered walkway system bisects the building into two enclosed components. Where this occurs, the roof is characterized by a cross gable.

*Current and Historic Use:* Throughout its history, this building has been used as a headquarters building.

*Integrity:* The Command Center building retains remarkable integrity, with alterations limited to the replacement of some of its original doors and double hung wood sash windows with aluminum framed types. All of these changes are insignificant at a Historic District level and all are reversible.

### **Unit 2 Recreation/Theater Bldg (Map Location 12-D (Blue #) in Figure 40 Map, Photograph 0032)**

*Physical Description:* The Recreation/Theater Building is situated southeast of the Command Center building. While predominantly rectangular in floor plan, the northwest end of the building has a prominent projection with four distinct design elements. At the center of the projection are two pedimented side gabled elements that step down from the building's main roof. To each side of the larger gabled projection are lower elements with hipped roofs. This important character defining feature of this building remains remarkably intact to its World War II origins, including a beautiful arched window opening centered on the above described projection. Original windows are double hung wood sash types. Some of these have been replaced with aluminum framed windows. Like the Command Center, the Theater/Recreation Building is a signature building of Unit 2.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

*Historic and Current Use:* This building originally housed Unit 2's theater and other recreational uses. In the 1950s through 1970s it served as Detachment Corona's Technical Library and auditorium. Currently it houses administrative offices and meeting rooms.

*Integrity:* Remarkably, this important building retains very good integrity to its World War II origins. Some of its windows and doors have been replaced with modern aluminum framed types. Recently, the prominent multi-pane arched window noted above was removed to make way for an aluminum framed storefront to provide access to a sandwich shop. Fortunately, the original window was removed intact and is in storage for possible future reinstallation. At the time of the writing of this nomination, the storefront had not been installed and the fast food restaurant's occupation of the space was stalled. All of the alterations to this building are insignificant at the District level and are reversible.

**Unit 2 Subsistence Building (Map Location 12-E (Blue #) in Figure 40 Map ,  
Photograph 33)**

*Physical Description:* Situated on a predominantly rectangular concrete foundation, this building includes a substantial side gable that extends northeasterly from the northeast end of the building. This side gable extension terminates in a patio area, enclosed by concrete block weeping mortar walls. Two smaller side gables situated south of this side gable provide weather protection for two entries to the building. While a one-story building throughout, a portion of the southerly end of the building is higher than the balance of the building. The ventilation cupolas on this building range in size and configuration as needed to ventilate cooking equipment. A lower shed roof covered element extends along a substantial part of the northeast side of the building. This shed roof and the presence of evenly spaced weeping mortar concrete brick pilasters give evidence of what may have been an open or glass enclosed porch during the building's NHC history. Weeping mortar concrete brick walls at various points in the northwest end of the building give evidence of what may have originally been outdoor dining areas. Remnants of weeping mortar garden walls incorporated in to stuccoed building walls at the southeast end of the building also give evidence of what may have originally been an open patio in this area. Window types vary from double hung sash, to modern aluminum sliders, to fixed glass. One set of windows in the northwest end of the southwest elevation consists of double hung sash windows that are almost floor to ceiling in height. Security bars over several of the windows of this building have the letter "N" framed in a diamond shaped element, a reference to the naval hospital use of the property.

*Historic and Current Use:* This building originally housed Unit 2's cooking facilities and dining hall. During the 1950s and 1960s, it served as a café and photography facility. Its primary use today is Corporate Communications, including the office of Public Affairs, Multimedia Services, and the Command Archive. A small part of the building houses food vending machines.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

*Integrity:* The most noticeable alterations to this building are areas where it appears patio areas have been enclosed. These alterations are not so significant, however, as to diminish the overall integrity of the building from a historic district standpoint. These and all other alterations are reversible.

### **Unit 2 Bag Storage (Map Location 12-F (Blue #) in Figure 40 Map)**

*Physical Description:* Situated on an “L” shaped concrete slab foundation, this building has stucco finished walls and a composition shingle cross gable roof. Windows penetrating the building include clerestory, slider, and double hung sash types. Doors are all slab types, some with small windows.

*Historic and Current Use:* This structure was originally designed as a storage building for Unit 2 patients’ personal effects. At an earlier period of Detachment Corona’s history it was used as a Pattern and Model Shop. Its use today is unknown.

*Integrity:* The side gable is not present in a 1980 aerial photograph. Therefore, it was constructed after the 1965 end year of the Period of Significance. While this addition reduces the integrity of this building at an individual level, it does not significantly reduce the integrity of the building at a district level. All alterations to this building are also easily reversible.

### **Unit 2 Covered Walkways, Phase 1 and Phase 2 (Map Locations 12-G & 12-H (Blue #) in Figure 40 Map, Photograph 0034)**

*Physical Description:* Two variations of design are found in the covered walkways of Unit 2. The walkways that were built in association with Phase 1 employ red clay tile roofs and supporting columns of weeping mortar concrete bricks. Walkways associated with Phase 2 buildings have composition shingle roofs and supporting posts of wood. Both walkway designs employ substantial exposed wooden beams and rafters in the roof structures and all walkways of both phases are of red colored concrete.

*Historic and Current Use:* These covered walkways have always served to provide shade and weather protection for persons traveling between Unit 2’s central campus buildings.

*Integrity:* Both walkway design variations retain excellent integrity to their original design.

### **Unit 2 Heating Plant and Smoke Stack (Map Location 13 (Blue #) in Figure 40 Map, Photograph 0035)**

*Physical Description:* Generally rectangular in floor plan, the Heating Plant building has a distinctive raised cross-gabled element at its north end. A distinctively designed

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

smokestack is situated at the northeast end of the building. The smokestack is square at its base extending upward as a cylindrical form. The top is highlighted by a fluted band that serves as a visual crown.

*Historic and Current Use:* Also historically referred to as the Boiler House, this building was built to supply heat to NHC Unit 2 and to provide warehouse and vehicle storage space. During the 1950s and 1960s, it housed a chemistry laboratory. Its use today is not of public record.

*Integrity:* While there have been alterations to the windows and doors of this building, it retains good integrity in regard to its predominant form, scale, massing and materials and it qualifies as a District Contributor. All of its alterations are also reversible.

### **Unit 2 Command Center Flag Pole & Bronze Plaque (Map Location 14 (Blue #) in Figure 40 Map, Photograph 0036)**

*Physical Description:* The Unit 2 Command Center flag pole is situated in a circular island surrounded by an asphalt driveway to the front of the Command Center. The flag pole has the appearance of a vintage sailing ship mast, and consists of a vertical tubular pole topped by a brass ball that takes on the appearance of a mast, and a cross piece near the top that has the appearance of a sailing ship's yard. Ropes attached to a pulley system allow flags to be raised and lowered. The central mast accommodates the flag of the United States of America. Ropes attached to the two ends of the yard accommodate lesser flags. A photograph in one of the installation's publications shows the flag of the State of California flying from one of these side ropes. Nearby is a bronze plaque dedicated to the property's history.

*Current and Historic Use:* The flag pole was placed in 1943 and continues to serve its original purpose. Details regarding the plaque are unknown.

*Integrity:* The flag pole and plaque appear to retain excellent integrity to its original design.

### **Unit 2 Guard House (Map Location 15 (Blue #) in Figure 40 Map, Photograph 37)**

*Physical Description:* This building was erected in 1957 to serve as a security check point at the main vehicular access point to Detachment Corona's top secret inner compound. It is a single story, utilitarian stucco clad building situated on a square concrete slab foundation with a flat roof sheathed in rolled composition roofing. Aside from one specialized checkpoint window, the buildings windows are double-hung wood sash types. Windows are located on the buildings east, west, and north sides. One aluminum framed storefront door on the north elevation provides access to the interior of the building.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

*Historic and Current Use:* Throughout its existence, this building has served as a guard house.

*Integrity:* While indistinctive in design, this building has provided an important security function for the inner compound, and retains its essential integrity.

### **Unit 2 Fire Station (Map Location 16 (Blue #) in Figure 40 Map, Photograph 38)**

*Physical Description:* Built in 1964, the purpose of this building was to provide dedicated fire and rescue services to Detachment Corona. It is a one story, utilitarian concrete block building situated on a rectangular concrete foundation with a flat roof having a gravel finish. The building has three segments. The central element provides for the storage of fire trucks. The easterly element is used for office uses, while the westerly element is used for storage. Looking toward the building's front (north) elevation, the center element is dominated by four fire truck bays with sectional vehicle doors providing access and security for the equipment. The rear (south) elevation is identical to the front. The front elevation of the office space has a ribbon of aluminum framed windows that terminate at a transom topped slab door. The side elevation of the office space has two aluminum framed windows and a pair of slab utility doors. The rear elevation of the office is a mirror image of the front elevation, except the windows are obscured by a screening element. The storage room located to the west of the fire truck bays has a pair of slab utility doors on the south elevation, louvered vents and aluminum framed windows on the west elevation, and a plain wall with no penetrations on the north elevation.

*Historic and Current Use:* This building served as a fire station until recently. Its current use is unknown.

*Integrity:* The fire station building retains excellent integrity to its original design, with no discernible changes apparent. While indistinctive in design, this building has served as an important location for emergency services serving Detachment Corona.

**UNIT 3:** *Unit 3 is the only NHC complex built almost entirely with temporary construction generally following typical military temporary building standards. Typical of this type of construction, most of Unit 3's buildings are situated on concrete pier foundations and are not designed with any sort of architectural style in mind. All buildings are of wood frame construction, have gabled or flat composition roofing, and most of the buildings have exterior walls sheathed with panels consisting of a combination of cement and asbestos, sometimes referred to as "cementos." The layout of the buildings is a textbook example of military pavilion design, with wards situated parallel to each other and linked to each other and to a central facilities building via a system of fully enclosed corridors. While, Unit 3 lacks the architecture to qualify it as a Criterion C Historic District contributor, it is strongly linked to the rest of NHC based on Criterion A and therefore its buildings qualify as contributors to an expanded historic*

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

*district. It also qualifies under Criterion C as a rare surviving example of World War II temporary construction laid out in military pavilion fashion.*

### **Unit 3 Central Facilities and Hospital Wards (Map Location 17 (Blue #) in Figure 39 Map, Photographs 0039 and 0040)**

*Physical Description:* This building is made up of three components. The central component was designed to provide most of the common services needed for the hospital ward workers and patients. The interconnected buildings to the east and south of the central hub were built to serve as hospital wards. Both the ward wings and the Central Facilities hub are all linked by a continuous system of enclosed corridors.

**Central Facilities:** The Central Facilities part of this building is, in fact, a complex of five interconnected components characterized by an irregular floor plan and a variety of roof types, including gabled, shed, and flat. Portions of this part of the building are situated on concrete slab foundations, while other areas are supported by concrete piers. Most of the exterior walls are sheathed with horizontal wood siding. However, some areas have a stucco finish. Windows vary in type, with fixed glass and double hung wood sash windows predominant.

**Hospital Ward Wings:** Two banks of hospital ward buildings, laid out in classic military pavilion style, extend out from the Central Facilities hub,. The most northerly bank runs in an east-west direction, while the southerly wing runs in a north-south direction. Each ward is characterized by a generally rectangular floor plan, cement-asbestos paneled walls, gabled composition shingle roofs, and regularly spaced double hung wood sash windows. Each ward has a small shed-roof extension midway along one side where restroom facilities are located. The wards are distinctive for their uniformity and consistency of design.

*Current and Historic Use:* The wards were originally used to house hospital patients. Today, for the most part, the wards house prisoners. Exceptions are found in two areas. One is at the south end of the westerly wing, where one of the wards is a Vocational Carpentry facility, and another serves as a family visitation center. The other is at the northeasterly end of the ward complex, where former hospital wards are devoted to processing prisoners eligible for release. The Central Facilities complex historically and currently accommodates food preparation facilities, medical clinics, and administrative offices.

*Integrity:* Overall, this building retains amazing integrity to its World War II design. Exceptions consist of a missing administrative wing once situated at the southeasterly end of the Central Facilities component. Also missing are two links in the enclosed corridor system consisting of a small segment between the Central Facilities component and the easterly wing, and a longer segment between the easterly wing and the Gym/Theater complex. At a District level, these missing elements are insignificant.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

### **Unit 3 Helps' Quarters (Map Locations 18 & 19 (Blue #) in Figure 39 Map)**

*Physical Description:* The Unit 3 Helps' Quarters consist of two parallel gabled, generally rectangular buildings in the northwesterly area of Unit 3. Architectural components and finishes are generally the same as the ward buildings. Also, like the ward buildings, each Helps' Quarters building has a rectangular flat roof restroom extension. Unlike the ward buildings, however, these buildings are not linked to the hospital ward complex.

*Current and Historic Use:* The Helps' Quarters were once used to house personnel charged with a variety of hospital related tasks. Currently it houses prisoners assigned to fire fighting duties.

*Integrity:* The Helps' Quarters buildings retain excellent integrity to their World War II design, with no discernible exterior changes.

### **Unit 3 Recreation/Storage Building (Map Location 20 (Blue #) in Figure 39 Map, Photograph 0041)**

*Physical Description:* The Unit 3 Recreation/Storage Building has an "L" shaped floor plan, and is situated on a concrete foundation. It has composition rolled roofing, and a stucco finish on all exterior walls. Attic ventilation is achieved via three cupola attic vents. Largely a featureless building, its openings are limited to man doors, narrow clerestory windows, and warehouse loading doors. The overall building is dominated by a two-story high gabled element that runs in an east-west direction. Attached to its southwest end is a one story gabled building component that extends to the south. Attached to the east end of the two-story component is a one story gabled element. The entire north elevation of the two story element is flanked by a single story shed extension. The south and east faces of the "L" are flanked by loading docks, partially shaded by shed roofs. Windows include double hung wood sash types. Aluminum sliders, and fixed glass. Doors include metal and wood sliding types and wood slab hinged types.

*Historic and Current Use:* This building began life as the recreational building for Unit 3; however, as Unit 3 was phased out after World War II, and with the completion of the Unit 1 Gym/Theater complex, its use was changed to storage. Today, it continues to be used for storage.

*Integrity:* Overall the Recreation/Storage building appears to retain reasonable integrity to its World War II form. Two additions are apparent. One is a single story gabled addition with rectangular floor plan at the east end of the two-story element. The second is a gabled addition with irregular floor plan, at the south end of the overall building. All of the windows and doors that once faced the adjacent public streets have been closed off and finished in rough textured stucco. At a District level, this building retains sufficient



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

integrity to qualify as a contributor. Also, all alterations to this building are readily reversible.

### **Unit 3 Boiler Plant (Map Location 21 (Blue #) in Figure 39 Map, Photograph 0042)**

*Physical Description:* The Boiler Plant building is situated east of the Recreation/Storage Building. Its irregular floor plan is situated on a concrete slab foundation with gabled and shed roofs sheathed with composition rolled roofing. Walls are finished with horizontal wood siding. The overall building consists of two elements. The central element is the original location of the boiler. This is a rectangular floor plan gabled component with vehicle access doors on its east and west elevations. Its west elevation also has a pair of utility man doors. Attached to this building are two appendages. An appendage at the southeast corner is a generally rectangular floor plan, shed roof component with a minimal area of attachment to the main building's southeast corner. The second appendage is a shed roof extension situated at the north end of the east elevation. Windows consist of double hung wood sash types and hinged clerestory types. Vehicle doors on the west elevation are hung from tracks that allow the doors to slide along the face of the building. Those on the east elevation are sectional roll up types. Man door access is via wood slab doors, some penetrated by small windows.

*Historic and Current Use:* This building originally supplied heat to the Unit 3 complex. It is currently used as an auto mechanics vocational building.

*Integrity:* Despite the alterations to this building, its historic core retains amazing integrity to its World War II design.

### **Unit 3 Fire Station (Map Location 22 (Blue #) in Figure 39 Map, Photograph 0043)**

*Physical Description:* The Unit 3 Fire Station is a stucco finished building, with a rectangular floor plan situated on a concrete foundation. It has a flat roof of unknown sheathing. World War II maps list this building as 498. Its current number is 316. The Fire Station is Unit 3's only Period of Significance building of permanent construction.

Overall, the building consists of four basic components as follows:

1. The central part of the building appears to be the original two story rectangular floor plan fire station. Its first floor is devoted to fire truck bays and offices and its second floor is devoted to dormitories and related uses. The upper floor has double hung wood sash windows spaced evenly above the truck bays. The truck bays are characterized by typical garage door-type openings with metal roll up doors.
2. A small one story, flat roof fire truck bay is attached to the south end of the central component. A short shed roof extends from the west end of this building

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

component, providing additional weather protection to the truck bay opening. The roof over this part of the building provides an outdoor terrace for the dormitory.

3. Attached to the north end of the two story fire station component is a large utilitarian covered carport area with a solid roof sheathed in an unknown material and supported by metal pipe columns.

*Historic and Current Use:* The primary use of this building has always been that of a fire station.

*Integrity:* Other than the above three additions, the Fire Station retains integrity to its World War II appearance. All of the additions are reversible.

**SOUTHWEST LANDSCAPE (Map Location 23 (Blue #) in Figure 40 Map):** As noted earlier, landscaping and natural beauty were important design components of the Norconian Resort. Resort architect, Dwight Gibbs, placed the hotel building on a hilltop with prominent views overlooking a picturesque valley referred to here as the Southwest Landscape. The hotel's tearoom, spas, pools, dining hall, ballroom, and key guest rooms had views overlooking this valley. In its natural form the vista included the valley, framed by a series of three hills. To these natural features, Gibbs added a 60-acre manmade lake, surrounding landscaped grounds, and an 18-hole golf course. The lake was carefully sited to serve as a passive oasis-like foreground in contrast with the barren hills beyond. As a component of NHC, the lake's visual calm helped provide mental relief from the stresses of the day, while its recreational boating and fishing opportunities helped stimulate a sense of adventure and discovery. The adjacent landscaped grounds, Pavilion, and Boathouse extended the visual and active recreational aspects of the lake. The golf course, while largely a recreational feature, was also a source of visual calm.

As noted earlier, two elements of the Southwest Landscape, consisting of the Lake and its adjacent landscaping, are already a part of the Lake Norconian Club Historic District. Figure 56 depicts the extent of this existing Historic District Contributor. This National Register Nomination proposes to add to these natural features, the hills and adjacent flatlands that border the lake to the south and west and the trees that line the roadways in this area. This expanded area can be seen in Figure 57. Each component of the Southwest Landscape is discussed, including physical descriptions, historic and current uses, and integrity.

### **Lake and Adjacent Landscaping (Map Location 13 (Black #) in Figures 39 and 40 Maps)**

*Physical Description:* The lake is a 60-acre body of water contained by two earthen dams. Surrounding the lake are lushly landscaped grounds consisting of trees, shrubs, turf, and water features. A key feature at the northeast edge of the lake is its elaborate Pavilion building. Immediately east of the Pavilion is its picturesque boathouse.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Incorporated into the landscaped grounds are a variety of structures, including gazebos, foot bridges, stone lined paths, Japanese landscape lanterns, and the like. A turf area to the east and south of the lake provide opportunities for active recreation and picnicking.

*Historic and Current Use:* The lake was used for boating and fishing during the Resort and NHC eras. Currently, it is used as a component of Detachment Corona's RDT&E work. Due to the lack of lifeguard services, fishing and boating are generally not allowed anymore. The lake is also a designated waterfowl preserve.

*Integrity:* The lake and adjacent landscaping retain good integrity to their historic forms. Invasive plant and tree species have become a problem, however, and the Navy actively works to maintain the natural balance of the lake. Recently, the Navy completed a major project to remove many of the volunteer trees and to trim others. The extent of invasive water plants has also been reduced.

### **Hills A, B, and C plus Adjacent Flatlands (Map Location 23 (Blue #) in Figure 40 Map)**

The proposed amendment of the Lake Norconian Club Foundation Historic District would add Hills A, B, and C along with the adjacent flatland areas. This expanded area is depicted in Figure 57.

*Physical Description:* Three hills form the foundation of the lake backdrop, named by the Navy Hill A, Hill B, and Hill C. Each of the hills is a distinct natural feature punctuated with granite boulders and California native plants.

Hill A: Evidence of its use by the resort can be seen in the form of rock lined paths leading to the top of the hill from which sweeping 360 degree views of the property and other surrounding lands can be seen. Evidence of its use by Detachment Corona can be found in the form of two explosives bunkers nestled into the south slope of the hill, and two laboratory buildings at the base of the hill, south of the bunkers.

Hill B is improved with a Detachment Corona laboratory building at the top along with an access road extending up the hill from the south. While never formally used as a recreational vantage point, Hill B offers 360 degree sweeping views, including spectacular views over the subject property.

Hill C is a less prominent hill that provides additional definition for the southwest perimeter of the lake.

#### *Historic and Current Uses:*

Hill A was used as a vantage point during the Resort and NHC Eras. Detachment Corona used this hill as a location for explosives laboratories and bunkers. Today the bunkers and

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

the two surviving laboratory buildings are used by Norco College for storage and property maintenance activities.

Hill B was used by Detachment Corona for its Radio Frequency test building. This building is currently used for various RDT&E tasks by the current labs of Detachment Corona.

Hill C was used by Detachment Corona as a location for guided missile component testing structures. Currently it is occupied by solar panels and a related support structure.

*Integrity:*

Hill A retains reasonable integrity to its Resort, Naval Hospital, and Detachment Corona historic periods. The rock lined paths that once led to golf course vantage points during the Resort and NHC Eras are still intact. Both explosives bunkers also retain integrity to the early days of Detachment Corona. While most of the explosives laboratories have been removed, two examples remain to help tell the story of this past use of Hill A.

Hill B retains reasonable integrity to the Resort and Hospital Eras, with only the presence of an access road and the Radio Frequency Building at the top of the hill detracting from its integrity to these two eras. Hill B retains good integrity to Detachment Corona's earlier days, with its access road and hilltop building both intact.

Hill C was never put to any significant use and it remains as a minimally disturbed natural feature to this day.

**Roadside Trees**

*Physical Description:* During the Resort Era, trees were planted to help define the roads within the southwest landscape. Surviving trees from this period are mostly palms. These trees, discernible in Figure 40, are a part of the Southwest Landscape historic district contributor as depicted in Figure 57.

*Historic and Current Use:* The trees historically helped define the roadways linking the various uses of the resort. Today, they serve as a reminder of the historic extent of the resort's grounds.

*Integrity:* While many of the trees that were originally planted have perished over time, enough of them survive to visually identify the historic roadways through the Southwest Landscape.

**Resource Descriptions -  
Noncontributing Resources:**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

*The largest concentration of noncontributing resources is situated in the land occupied by the California Rehabilitation Center. This includes all of Unit 3 and the majority of Unit 1. The vast majority of the nonconforming resources in this area consist of modular buildings and guard towers. In the descriptions below, the modular buildings and guard towers will be addressed in groups. Other buildings and structures will be described individually. For the purposes of this nomination, the Radio Frequency Building and Fuzing Laboratory buildings are listed as noncontributors as they are not significantly associated with the National Register eligible guided missile evaluation function of Detachment Corona.*

### **Guard Towers (Map Locations 1-8 (Red #) in Figure 39 Map )**

*Physical Description:* Eight guard towers are situated around the perimeter of CRC. Each tower is a tall square floor plan building, situated on a concrete foundation, with walls clad in corrugated metal. At the top of each tower is a corrugated metal pyramid shaped roof. The upper walls of each tower terminate in windows that angle out from the bottom so as to improve visibility to the grounds below. A slab type metal door at the bottom of each tower provides access to the viewing area above.

*Historic and Current Use:* These buildings were purpose built as guard towers and have always been used as such.

*Integrity:* Not within the Period of Significance; therefore, historic integrity is not applicable.

### **Friends Outside Complex (Map Locations 9 and 15 (Red #) in Figure 39 Map)**

*Physical Description:* This complex consists of a two building. At the south end of the property is a single family type frame and stucco gabled building with a composition shingle roof, a rectangular floor plan, concrete slab foundation, aluminum slider windows, and wood slab door. At the north end of the property is a wooden shade structure with a composition shingle gabled roof over a concrete slab waiting area.

*Historic and Current Use:* This complex is occupied by Friends Outside, an advocacy group for prisoners and their families. It is not known if it served a different function in the past.

*Integrity:* Not within the Period of Significance; therefore, historic integrity is not applicable.

### **Cal Fire Conservation Camp, Riverside Unit (Map Locations 10-14 (Red #), Figure 39 Map)**

*Physical Description:* This is a complex of modular and site built buildings of various sorts, including stucco clad gabled buildings, metal buildings, and metal shade structures.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Walls are typically metal, plywood, composite wood, or a synthetic material. Roofs are typically made of corrugated metal or composition roofing. Windows are typically aluminum sliders and doors are typically wood slab types. Foundations are typically either concrete slabs or piers of various sorts.

*Historic and Current Use:* These buildings provide office space, storage, and maintenance facilities for Cal Fire's Conservation Camp.

*Integrity:* Not within the Period of Significance; therefore, historic integrity is not applicable.

### **Concrete Amphitheater Seating (Map Location 21 (Red #) in Figure 39 Map)**

*Physical Description:* South of the Central Facilities complex is a large athletic field defined at its outer perimeter by a running track. At the southeast corner of this athletic field are concrete bleachers built into a slope.

*Historic and Current Use:* This structure has always been used as bleachers.

*Integrity:* Not within the Period of Significance; therefore, historic integrity is not applicable.

### **New Prisoner Barracks Building (Map Location 39 (Red #) in Figure 39 Map)**

*Physical Description:* This single-story building has a rectangular floor plan and is situated on a concrete slab foundation. Walls are made of tilt-up concrete with access from two points along the east elevation via metal man doors. Narrow vertical fixed glass windows provide minimal natural light to the interior. Two dormers on the west slope of the roof are penetrated by air conditioning ducts that attach to ground mounted air conditioning machinery.

*Historic and Current Use:* This building was purpose built as a prison dormitory and it continues to serve this purpose today.

*Integrity:* Not within the Period of Significance; therefore, historic integrity is not applicable.

### **Ship's Service Storage Building (Map Location 42 (Red #) in Figure 39 Map )**

*Physical Description:* This World War II era wood frame, stucco clad storage building is situated on a rectangular concrete slab foundation. Its flat roof, windows, and doors are of unknown composition.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

*Historic and Current Use:* This building was originally built to store retail goods to be sold in the adjacent ship's store. It is still used for storage.

*Integrity:* While this building retains reasonable integrity, it is not significantly related to the hospital use of the property, and thus does not qualify as a district contributor.

#### **Fifth Street Sally Port Buildings (Map Locations 43-44 (Red #) in Figure 39 Map)**

*Physical Description:* These two wood frame buildings are of utilitarian design and situated on rectangular concrete slab foundations. Each building has wooden walls and a flat roof sheathed with an unknown material. One of the buildings (Location 44) has a wide overhang at its south elevation that provides shade for processing persons entering and exiting the prison. Windows and doors are of unknown composition.

*Historic and Current Use:* These buildings were purpose built for prison access control.

*Integrity:* Not within the Period of Significance; therefore, historic integrity is not applicable.

#### **Occupational Therapy Building (Map Location 45 (Red #) in Figure 39 Map)**

*Physical Description* The Occupational Therapy Building is a World War II era building of utilitarian design. Built on a raised concrete generally rectangular foundation, the building has stucco walls, and gabled roof clad with composition rolled roofing. The south elevation has a shed roof extension over a raised loading dock. The building wall along this frontage is penetrated by various loading doors for the warehouse space within. A freestanding gabled structure in front of the south elevation provides weather protection for a large outdoor machine. Original windows have been boarded over.

*Historic and Current Use:* This building was originally built to serve as an occupational therapy medical clinic for NHC. The prison currently uses it as a warehouse and recycling facility.

*Integrity:* This building has been significantly altered, particularly along its south elevation, where large openings have been cut into the building and a shaded loading dock has been added to accommodate warehouse loading. Because of these alterations, this building is not a contributor to the Historic District.

#### **Tool House Building (Map Location 46 (Red #) in Figure 39 Map)**

*Physical Description:* The Tool House Building is a World War II era building of utilitarian design. Situated on concrete piers, this wood framed, stucco clad building has a rectangular floor plan and a composition shingle clad gabled roof. Wood sash windows penetrate the building and access is via wood slab doors.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

*Historic and Current Use:* This building originally served as a tool storage building for NHC. Presently, it is used as a prison hobby shop.

*Integrity:* This building's original horizontal wood siding was, at some point in the past replaced with stucco. Windows and doors appear to be in their original locations and most appear to be unaltered. This building is not significantly related to the hospital use of the property, however, and it is therefore not a contributor to the District.

**Metal Reservoir Tank and Pump Station (Map Locations 75-76 (Red #s) in Figure 39 Map)**

*Physical Description:* This pair of resources consists of a metal above ground reservoir tank and adjacent related machinery protected from the weather by a metal shade structure.

*Historic and Current Use:* The original and current uses of these structures remain the same.

*Integrity:* Not within the Period of Significance; therefore, historic integrity is not applicable.

**Paint Shop and Refrigeration Repair Building (Map Location 77 (Red #) in Figure 39 Map)**

*Physical Description:* Located east of the resort era Garage/Laundry Building, this utilitarian single story, corrugated metal building is situated on a rectangular concrete slab foundation and has a gabled metal corrugated roof. All windows are six-light multi-paned types with metal frames. Most of the doors are simple metal man doors. The south elevation is penetrated two metal roll-up doors designed for vehicle access.

*Historic and Current Use:* This NHC-related building was erected in 1954 for spray painting vehicles and equipment and for the repair of refrigeration units. It is currently used for storage.

*Integrity:* The two roll up doors on the south elevation are recent additions. The vehicle access opening to the west originally consisted of a pair of corrugated metal sliding doors. When the roll-up doors were installed, these sliding doors were parked in their open position. The vehicle access opening to the east was originally served by a pair of hinged metal doors providing access to a spray booth. These doors were recently removed and replaced with new metal roll-up doors. Otherwise, this building retains excellent integrity to its original design. This building is not significantly related to the NHC or Detachment Corona use of the property, however, and it is therefore not a contributor to the District.

**Plumbing Warehouse (Map Location 78 (Red #) in Figure 39 Map)**

*Physical Description:* The Plumbing Warehouse is a utilitarian wood frame building with rectangular concrete slab foundation, horizontal wood siding, and gabled composition



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

shingle roof. The west elevation is dominated by wooden doors. In the center of this elevation are four pairs of hinged plywood garage doors. Former garage door openings on the east elevation are sealed off with fixed sheets of plywood. The north and south ends of the west elevation have one sliding wood door each in a field of wood siding. The south elevation has the only windows on this building, a pair of wood sash types.

*Historic and Current Use:* This building was built as a storage facility and continues to serve this purpose today.

*Integrity:* The garage doors on the west elevation appear to be replacements of original doors. Those on the east elevation have been replaced with fixed sheets of plywood. Otherwise, this building appears to retain good integrity to its original design. This building is not significantly related to the NHC or Detachment Corona use of the property, however, and it is therefore not a contributor to the District.

**Truck Shelter (Map Location 79 (Red #) in Figure 39 Map)**

*Physical Description:* The Truck Shelter is a utilitarian building with a “T” shaped concrete slab foundation, plywood siding, and composition shingle cross gabled roof. The west elevation of the Truck Shelter consists of a series of vehicle openings separated from each other by wooden posts. In lieu of doors, chain link gates secure these openings from intrusion. The southeasterly corner of the building is occupied by a chain link enclosed covered patio the roof of which is sheathed with rolled composition roofing. The building has no windows.

*Historic and Current Use:* This building was built as a storage facility and continues to serve this purpose today.

*Integrity:* It appears that the original wood siding of this building has been replaced with plywood sheets. This building is not significantly related to the NHC or Detachment Corona use of the property, however, and it is therefore not a contributor to the District.

**Grease Rack Building (Map Location 80 (Red #) in Figure 39 Map)**

*Physical Description:* The Grease Rack Building has a rectangular floor plan and is situated on a raised concrete block foundation. Its walls are stucco finished and its gabled roof is clad in composition shingles. The gable ends have wood batten siding. A roll-up garage door at the building’s east elevation leads to a vehicle servicing space with sunken work area. Aluminum slider windows are situated on the south and west elevations.

*Historic and Current Use:* This building was originally erected to provide lubrication services for military vehicles. Its use today is unknown.

*Integrity:* While the form and shape of this building appear intact, the stucco finish, roll-up door, and aluminum slider windows all appear to be modern replacements. This building is not

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

significantly related to the NHC or Detachment Corona use of the property, however, and it is therefore not a contributor to the District.

**Gardener's Tool Shed (Map Location 81 (Red #) in Figure 39 Map)**

*Physical Description:* Situated on a raised rectangular concrete foundation, this single-story utility building has walls of wood siding and a gabled roof clad in composition shingles. Projecting from the buildings south elevation is a shed roof extension made of vertically laid wood siding and accessed by a single wooden slab man door. Three types of siding are evident on the building. The majority of the building is sheathed with horizontal shiplap siding. An extension of the building from its east is clad with vertically laid tongue and groove siding. The gable at this end of the building is finished with the same type of siding as the lower walls, except this siding is laid horizontally. The gable at the west elevation is clad in the same siding as the balance of this end of the building. Windows of the extension are aluminum sliders with openings framed with boards laid flat onto the siding. The windows of the balance of the building are double hung wood sash types. On the north elevation are two places where former doors have been boarded over. One still has its concrete stoop. Access to the building is via a single wood slab door flanked by a raised wooden porch bordered by square tubular railings.

*Historic and Current Use:* This building was originally used as a gardener's tool shed. Its use today is unknown.

*Integrity:* Other than the easterly addition with its aluminum slider windows and the two boarded over doors, this building appears to retain good integrity to its original design. This building is not significantly related to the NHC or Detachment Corona use of the property, however, and it is therefore not a contributor to the District.

**Satellite Dishes and Related Equipment (Map Location 82-89 (Red #s) in Figure 40 Map)**

*Physical Description:* These are typical metal military satellite dishes mounted to concrete foundations. Some of the satellite dishes are flanked by buildings housing related equipment.

*Historic and Current Use:* These structures were built to serve as satellite dishes and they serve this same purpose today.

*Integrity:* Not within the Period of Significance; therefore, historic integrity is not applicable.

**Modular Building (Map Location 91 (Red #) in Figure 40 Map)**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

*Physical Description:* This is a typical engineered wood sided modular building. It has a rectangular floor plan, corrugated metal gabled roof, slab doors, and aluminum slider windows.

*Historic and Current Use:* Neither the historic or current use of this building is known.

*Integrity:* Not within the Period of Significance; therefore, historic integrity is not applicable..

### **Observation Platforms (Map Locations 92, 95 & 106 (Red #s) in Figure 40 Map)**

*Physical Description:* There are three relatively identical observation platforms at Detachment Corona as identified in Figure 39. All are raised platforms shaded by clay tile roofs. Lower walls are stucco clad and supporting structures consist of wood dimensional lumber.

*Historic and Current Use:* These buildings were originally built and are in current use as observation platforms.

*Integrity:* Not within the Period of Significance; therefore, historic integrity is not applicable.

### **Fourth Street Gate Guards Buildings (Map Locations 93 & 94 (Red #s) in Figure 40 Map)**

*Physical Description:* These are two identical buildings designed to house guards at the Fourth Street entry to the Detachment Corona installation. Both buildings are situated on rectangular concrete slab foundations and both have stucco walls and clay tile roofs. Windows are typical aluminum frame sliders. Each building is accessed via a metal and glass door.

*Historic and Current Use:* Both buildings were built to serve as guards shelters and they perform this same function today.

*Integrity:* Not within the Period of Significance; therefore, historic integrity is not applicable.

### **Cycle Converter Structure (Map Location 96 (Red #) in Figure 40 Map)**

*Physical Description:* Situated on a square concrete slab foundation, this stucco clad structure has a composition shingle roof, a single door on its south elevation, and two aluminum slider windows with security bars on its north elevation.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

*Historic and Current Use:* This structure was originally designed to house a Cycle Converter and it continues to perform this function to this day.

*Integrity:* Other than the aluminum slider windows, which are likely replacements for double hung wood sash windows this structure appears to retain good integrity to its original design. This building is not significantly related to the NHC or Detachment Corona use of the property, however, and it is therefore not a contributor to the District.

**Air Conditioning Compressor Structure (Map Location 97 (Red #) in Figure 40 Map)**

*Physical Description:* This shed-style shingle roof building is situated on a rectangular concrete slab foundation. A pair of slab type doors penetrate its stuccoed walls.

*Historic and Current Use:* This structure was originally designed to house an air conditioning compressor and it continues to perform this function to this day.

*Integrity:* Overall, this building appears to retain integrity to its original design. This building is not significantly related to the NHC or Detachment Corona use of the property, however, and it is therefore not a contributor to the District.

**Transformer Structure (Map Location 98 (Red #) in Figure 40 Map)**

*Physical Description:* This rectangular floor plan structure has stucco clad walls and a flat roof of unknown composition. A wide T-1-11 plywood fascia extends around the perimeter of the roof, with a slight overhang from the south elevation where a pair of metal doors provides access to the machinery within.

*Historic and Current Use:* This structure was originally designed to house electrical equipment and it continues to perform this function to this day.

*Integrity:* Overall, this building appears to retain integrity to its original design. This building is not significantly related to the NHC or Detachment Corona use of the property, however, and it is therefore not a contributor to the District.

**Daugherty Assessment Center (Map Location 99 (Red #) in Figure 40 Map -B, Photograph 0044)**

*Physical Description:* Containing some 39,000 square feet, the Daugherty Memorial Assessment Center was built in 2009. Its design has references to Spanish Colonial Revival architecture help it to complement the older buildings in this complex. Situated on a generally rectangular concrete foundation, the building has stucco finished walls and a hipped perimeter roof of red clay tiles surrounding a flat, gravel built up roof. A hipped red clay tile roofed entry portico distinguishes the front elevation from the other sides of the building. Windows are of the clerestory type, each containing four lights. The namesake of the building is Navy Cryptologic Technician First Class, Steven Phillip

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Daugherty, killed by an improvised explosive device (IED) in 2007. The work conducted in this building specializes in combating IED threats.

*Historic and Current Use:* This building was originally built for and continues to serve as a laboratory that specializes in combating IED threats.

*Integrity:* Not within the Period of Significance; therefore, historic integrity is not applicable.

**Joint Warfare Assessment Laboratory (Map Location 100 (Red #) in Figure 40 Map, Photograph 0045)**

*Physical Description:* Built in 1994, the 50,000-plus square foot Joint Warfare Assessment Laboratory is a Spanish Colonial Revival style building, situated on a generally square concrete foundation with walls finished in stucco. Roof areas have both gabled and hipped red clay tile elements around three of the building's perimeter walls, with a flat roof in the center that extends through to the rear of the building. The building's main entry is situated at its northwest corner and consists of a tower element with pyramidal tile clad roof, flanked on two sides by tile clad shed roofs that shelter an open sided porch-like entry foyer. The building is overall windowless, other than aluminum framed storefront at its entry, two windows on each of the two exposed flanks of its tower, and two windows penetrating a wall at its southeast corner. The design of the building is enhanced with Spanish Colonial Revival plant-ons at the building's eave lines, columns, and wall corners.

*Historic and Current Use:* This building was originally built to house a sophisticated system for conducting war-related exercises via computer, a purpose it continues to serve.

*Integrity:* Not within the Period of Significance; therefore, historic integrity is not applicable.

**Rubbish House (Map Location 101 (Red #) in Figure 40 Map)**

*Physical Description:* Located midway along the Power House's southwest elevation, this small stucco finished structure with red clay tile gabled roof is situated on a rectangular concrete slab foundation.

*Historic and Current Use:* This building was completed in 1948 to hold refuse from the adjacent Power House building. Its use today is unknown.

*Integrity:* This building appears to have been significantly rebuilt and does not appear to retain integrity to its original design.

**Measurement Science RDT&E Laboratory (Map Location 102 (Red #) in Figure 40 Map, Photograph 0046)**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

*Physical Description:* Encompassing over 31,000 square feet, the Measurement Science Research, Development, Testing, & Evaluation (RDT&E) Laboratory is situated on a rectangular concrete foundation. This is a very sparse utilitarian building having only minor references the property's Spanish Colonial Revival theme. All exterior walls are finished in stucco, with a concrete wainscot-like element at the bottom of each elevation. The flat roof has a short parapet around its entire perimeter. Two ribbons of windows are situated on the north and east elevations, near the building's entry at its northeast corner. Above each of these is a concrete "eyebrow" element. The only nod to Spanish Colonial Revival architecture is a red clay tile shed roof over the building's entry portico situated within a notch at the northeast corner of the building.

*Historic and Current Use:* Built to house an RDT&E laboratory, it continues to serve the same purpose today.

*Integrity:* Not within the Period of Significance; therefore, historic integrity is not applicable.

#### **Utility Building (Map Location 103 (Red #) in Figure 40 Map)**

*Physical Description:* This recently installed modular building is situated on a rectangular concrete slab foundation with corrugated metal walls and roof. Centered on its west elevation is a roll-up garage door.

*Historic and Current Use:* This building's historic and current uses are unknown.

*Integrity:* Not within the Period of Significance; therefore, historic integrity is not applicable.

#### **Storage Building (Map Location 104 (Red #) in Figure 40 Map)**

*Physical Description:* This utilitarian corrugated metal building is situated on a rectangular concrete slab foundation and has a gabled roof clad with corrugated metal identical to the building's walls. The building has large vehicle openings on both its east and west frontages, each secured by a pair of rolling metal doors.

*Historic and Current Use:* This building's historic and current use is storage.

*Integrity:* Overall, this building appears to retain integrity to its original design. This building is not significantly related to the NHC or Detachment Corona use of the property, however, and it is therefore not a contributor to the District.

#### **Grounds Storage Building (Map Location 105 (Red #) in Figure 40 Map)**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

*Physical Description:* This utilitarian concrete block building is situated on a rectangular concrete slab foundation and has a flat roof with unknown cladding. The building is open along both its east and west frontages. Providing security for the spaces within are panels of chain link fencing. There are no traditional windows or doors.

*Historic and Current Use:* This building was built in 1957 to serve as a grounds storage shed, a use it continues to serve presently.

*Integrity:* Overall, this building appears to retain integrity to its original design. This building is not significantly related to the NHC or Detachment Corona use of the property, however, and it is therefore not a contributor to the District.

### **Explosives Laboratory Buildings (Map Locations 107 & 108 (Red #s) in Figure 40 Map)**

*Physical Description:* These two buildings are essentially alike. Both are utilitarian one story concrete block buildings situated on rectangular concrete foundations. Each has a gabled roof sheathed with rolled composition roofing. All doors are metal or wood, with no distinctive design. All original windows are divided horizontally into three lights and are secured by iron security bars. One window on the north side of Building 107 is a modern aluminum framed window with no security bars. Windows and doors are limited to the east, west, and south elevations. The north elevations are solid walls with no openings. Both buildings have an alcove area at one end, partially enclosed by concrete block walls and protected from the weather by roof extensions. These alcoves appear to have originally provided access to restrooms.

*Historic and Current Use:* These buildings formerly were used as explosives laboratories. Currently, they are used as maintenance and storage facilities for Norco College.

*Integrity:* Overall, these buildings appear to retain integrity to their original design. They are not district contributors, however, as they are not related to Detachment Corona's history as a missile evaluation facility. They may be added in a future amendment to the National Register listing in recognition of the property's important history as a fuzing laboratory and physical sciences research facility.

### **Explosives Bunkers (Map Location 109 & 110 (Red #s) in Figure 40 Map)**

*Physical Description:* These structures are situated on the south slope of Hill A, and are largely underground. The only above ground elements are concrete retaining walls. One wall holds back an earthen berm and is penetrated by a metal door. The other is situated in front of the above element and consists of a "U" shaped retaining wall about six feet high at its highest and sloping down to about one foot high at its lowest. The space within the "U" is filled with dirt.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

*Historic and Current Use:* The use of these bunkers was originally to house explosive materials associated with fuze testing. The “U” shaped element in front of each bunker’s door was designed to absorb any accidental explosion that might escape from the bunker. Currently, these bunkers are used by Norco College for storage.

*Integrity:* Overall, these structures appear to retain integrity to their original design. While significant to Detachment Corona’s other RDT&E functions, they are not district contributors, as they were not significantly associated with Detachment Corona’s Independent Assessment Agency missile evaluation function. They may be added in a future amendment to the National Register listing in recognition of the property’s important history as a fuzing laboratory and physical sciences research facility.

### **Simulation Encounter Building Foundation (Map Location 111 (Red #) in Figure 40 Map)**

*Physical Description:* This is a rectangular concrete slab.

*Historic and Current Use:* This foundation once supported the Simulation Encounter Building. Currently it is used as a parking area for recreational vehicles.

*Integrity:* In the absence of the building once supported by this foundation, there is no integrity to this resource.

### **Radio Frequency Building (Map Location 112 (Red #) in Figure 40 Map)**

*Physical Description:* This is a two story, utilitarian concrete block building situated on a rectangular concrete foundation at the top of Hill B. Its flat roof is flanked on all sides by tubular metal railings, allowing it to be used as an upper deck. There are windows on all sides of the building; most of which appear to be divided into three horizontal lights, very similar to the windows on the surviving Explosives laboratory buildings described above. The main entrance is via a single metal man-door situated on the south side of the building. A metal staircase adjacent to the door provides direct exterior access to the roof. While indistinctive in design, this building served as an important Detachment Corona testing facility.

*Historic and Current Use:* Built c. 1960 and situated atop Hill B, this building was used for investigating the electromagnetic radiation characteristics of experimental radio fuzes. Adjacent to the building, movable track-mounted equipment was used as part of an antenna pattern range which, in conjunction with an integrated analog computer, was uniquely capable of measuring both one- and two-way radiation patterns of radio fuze antennas. Its current use is unknown.

*Integrity:* This building appears to retain integrity to its original design. While significant to Detachment Corona’s other RDT&E functions, it is not a district contributor, as it was



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

not significantly associated with Detachment Corona's Independent Assessment Agency missile evaluation function. This building may be added to the National Register listing at a future date in recognition of the property's important history as a fuzing laboratory and physical sciences research facility.

### Enlisted Quarters (Map Location 113 (Red #) in Figure 40 Map)

*Physical Description:* This former residential triplex is a Mid-Century Modern Ranch Style building situated on a rectangular concrete slab foundation. Its walls are stucco clad, and its gabled roof is sheathed with built-up gravel. Windows are situated on the west and east sides of the building and consist of aluminum sliders. Doors are wood slab types, typical of dwellings built during the mid-1950s. The gabled roof at the far north end of the triplex extends over a carport area. Wing walls situated on the east side of the building between units help provide a degree of privacy.

*Historic and Current Use:* This building is the last survivor of what was originally planned to be a complex of eight triplexes for the housing of medical personnel and their families associated with NHC. Historic aerial photographs document that only five of the eight triplexes were actually built. Building 808, along with its four neighbors, was built in 1957 just before NHC closed. After the hospital was disestablished, the buildings were adapted for various uses by Detachment Corona. Available maps do not reveal all of the uses assigned to these buildings; however, the few maps that are available show that at various times, one of the units housed the GIDEP program and another was adapted for use as a medical dispensary. All of the Enlisted Quarters buildings except this building were demolished by the Navy within the recent past. The current use of this building is unknown.

*Integrity:* This building retains integrity to its historic period. In the absence of the balance of this residential complex, however, this building does not retain sufficient integrity of association to qualify as a Historic District contributor.

---

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Health/Medicine

Military History

Social History

Architecture

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1929 - 1965

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

---

Riverside, CA  
County and State

---

**Significant Person**  
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

---

---

**Cultural Affiliation**

---

---

**Architect/Builder**  
Beelman, Claud Wilbur

---

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State

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

Naval Hospital Corona (NHC) is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, and under Criterion A in the areas of Health/Medicine, Social History, and Military History. In the area of Architecture, NHC is master architect Claud Beelman's only large scale commission in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, a style employed to blend with the architecture of the resort. Additionally, it is significant as a rare surviving World War II built naval hospital, including a resort/hotel-based World War II naval hospital, and a rare surviving example of temporary military construction. In the area of Health/Medicine, NHC is significant for its establishment by the largest contingent of Mayo Clinic doctors ever assembled outside of the Mayo Clinic itself, as the World War II Pacific Theater Center for the treatment of and medical research into tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, and cord bladder issues, and the World War II National Center for the treatment of and medical research into rheumatic fever, using the largely untested miracle drugs penicillin and streptomycin. Finally, NHC's rehabilitation program is significant for its unrivaled resort-based spa and sports facilities, used for rehabilitation, and as the sole surviving pioneer of wheelchair basketball, a sport that is today one of the most significant paraplegic sports in the world. In the area of Social History, NHC is significant for the property's transition from a private facility with almost no connection with its surrounding community to a strong, two-way bond between Corona and Norco after establishment of the naval hospital. NHC is also significant under Social History for its leadership in breaking the back of deeply imbedded Ku Klux Klan influenced local segregation practices. In the area of Military History, NHC is significant for the establishment of the first ever fully independent guided missile evaluation system, known as the Fleet Missile Systems and Evaluation Group (FMSAEG.) FMSAEG significantly improved the effectiveness of United States' guided missiles, thus greatly enhancing this country's ability to maintain peace during the Cold War. The overall Period of Significance is 1929 to 1965.

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

This amendment encompasses the post resort use of the Norconian property for naval hospital and guided missile evaluation purposes. As the resort improvements on the property are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District, this amendment expands the boundaries of the resort-based Historic District to encompass buildings and other improvements added to support the property's use as a naval hospital and a guided missile evaluation facility. The period between 1929 and 1941 relates to the property's use as the Lake Norconian Club Resort, an aspect of the property that is already listed on the National Register as the Lake Norconian Club Historic District. The two periods relevant to this amendment to that district are 1941 to 1957, during which the property operated as Naval Hospital Corona, and 1951 to 1965 during which FMSAEG was established on a portion of the former naval hospital property.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

**Criterion C: Architecture**

Under National Register Criterion C, Naval Hospital Corona is significant at the National Level in the area of Architecture for its rarity among World War II naval hospitals and as a distinctive work of master architect Claud Beelman.

Naval Hospital Corona consisted of the adaptation and expansion of a luxury resort known as the Lake Norconian Club. Opened in 1929, the resort was sold to the U.S. Navy in 1941 for use as a naval hospital. The overall period of the property’s use as a naval hospital is from 1941 through 1957. Within this period, the hospital was temporarily shuttered between 1949 and 1951.

**Historical Overview:** The following table provides an overview of the major events related to Naval Hospital Corona:

**TABLE 5: SIGNIFICANT EVENTS - NHC and DETACHMENT CORONA**

DATE	EVENT
1929-2-2	Lake Norconian Club Resort Opens
1929-10-29	“Black Tuesday” marks the beginning of the Great Depression
1941-12-7	Japan bombs Pearl Harbor
1941-12-9	Navy acquires Lake Norconian Club Resort for conversion to a naval hospital
1942-1-2	Cpt. H.L. Jensen reports as Medical Officer in Command
1942-1-25	Atkinson – Pollock Construction Co begins conversion and expansion of resort into a naval hospital
1942-2-2	Hospital named Naval Hospital Corona (NHC)
1942-2-18	First patients arrive at NHC
1942	Mayo Clinic doctors arrive to set up NHC and train staff
1942-9-15	Unit 2, first phase completed
1942-9-15	Nurses’ Quarters first wing completed
1943-7	NHC designated Pacific Theater center for treatment of tuberculosis
1944-1-1	Unit 3 completed
1944-1-29	Nurses’ Quarters second wing completed
1944-2	NHC designated national center for treatment of rheumatic fever
1944-2	NHC designated Pacific Theater center for treatment of poliomyelitis
1944-7-1	Unit 4 opened
1944-7-3	Penicillin successfully used to treat TB lung infections
1944-12-24	St. Luke’s Chapel Completed
1945-1-1	Unit 2, second phase completed
1945-7	WAVES’ Quarters completed
1945-10-6	NHC designated Pacific Theater Cord Bladder center
1946-4	Gym/Theater Complex completed
1946-12-20	NHC a part of national streptomycin study. Streptomycin tested and while at first

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
 (Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property	County and State
	found effective in treating TB, was later rejected due to its tendency to promote the development of resistant strains of TB.
1947-3-18	First ever wheelchair basketball game between two paraplegic teams played at NHC
1948-8	Civilian polio patients admitted to NHC due to overload of patients at area hospitals
1949-8-20	NHC streptomycin experiments published
1949-11-1	NHC shuttered.
1951-2-7	National Bureau of Standards Guided Missile Laboratory moves into Unit 2, named NBS Corona Laboratories.
1951-6-1	NHC Units 1 and 3 reopen to treat casualties of Korean War and civilian patients
1953-9	NBS Corona Labs transferred to the U.S. Navy, becomes Naval Ordnance Laboratory Corona (NOLC)
1954-2	NOLC Technical Director of all Navy fuze R&D work
1957-10-15	NHC disestablished
1962-3-30	Unit 3 and the majority of Unit 1 turned over to the California Department of Corrections for use as a state prison.
1964-2-24	Establishment of FMSAEG, first independent Navy guided missile evaluation group

**Mobilizing for Casualties:** The United States' involvement in World War II in 1941 necessitated the rapid expansion of the nation's military infrastructure. Among the military facilities aggressively expanded were military hospitals. Three primary approaches were taken to quickly supply needed hospital beds. One was to build entirely new military hospitals, typically using temporary construction. Another was to expand existing military hospitals, again, typically using temporary construction. The third approach was to acquire the use of private properties, primarily resorts and hotels, for conversion into "instant" convalescent hospitals. Wilkman Historical Services (WHS) identified eleven private properties that were adapted to serve as naval hospitals. Ten were resort/hotel properties and one was a private estate. The Norconian was the only private property purchased fee-simple and the only one converted into a flagship naval general hospital. These properties are identified in the table below:

TABLE 6: RESORT/HOTEL BASED WORLD WAR II NAVAL HOSPITALS

LOCATION	NAME	OPENED	CLOSED	INTEGRITY TO WW II?	COMMENTS
Norco, CA	Lake Norconian Club	1941 and 1951	1949 and <del>1956</del> 1957	YES	Only resort/hotel property converted to full scale general naval hospital. Property is the only resort/hotel based World War II naval hospital in the United States that survives with the bulk of both its resort buildings and World War II built buildings intact. These buildings even include the hospital's temporary

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

LOCATION	NAME	OPENED	CLOSED	INTEGRITY TO WW II?	COMMENTS
					buildings, the vast majority of which remain with amazing integrity to World War II.
San Bernardino, CA	Arrowhead Springs Resort	5-23-1944	4-15-1946	NO	Now in private ownership. WW II construction removed.
Santa Cruz, CA	Casa Del Rey Beach Hotel	3-9-1943	4-1-1946	NO	Demolished
Yosemite, CA	Ahwahnee Hotel	6-25-1943	12-15-1945	NO	Now in private ownership. WW II construction removed
Glenwood Springs, CO	Colorado Hotel	7-5-1943	4-1-1946	NO	Now in private ownership. World War II construction removed.
Palm Beach, FL	Palm Beach Biltmore	5-21-1945	2-20-1946	NO	First WW II military use was Coast Guard training, then Naval Convalescent Hospital. Now in private ownership. World War II construction removed.
Sun Valley, ID	Sun Valley Lodge & Resort	7-1-1943	12-1-1945	NO	Now in private ownership. World War II construction removed.
Asbury Park, NJ	Berkeley-Carteret Hotel and Monterey Hotel	4-10-1945	4-1-1946	NO	Berkeley-Carteret Hotel and the Monterey Hotel, used together with convention hall solarium open air pool. Prior to hospital, was used as Navy Pre-Midshipmen School, and prior to that as receiving ship for British Royal Navy (HNS Asbury) Berkeley-Carteret used as main hospital. Nearby Monterey Hotel used as living quarters, and other uses. Convention Hall used for entertainment & gym. Only Berkeley-Carteret Hotel remains. Now in private ownership. World War II construction removed.
Sea Gate, NY	Half Moon Hotel	8-30-1944	6-1946	NO	Demolished in 1996

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
 (Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

LOCATION	NAME	OPENED	CLOSED	INTEGRITY TO WW II?	COMMENTS
New York, NY	Harriman Estate	11-16-1942	11-1-1945	NO	First of WW II Naval Convalescent Hospitals using private properties. Modeled after those of England and Russia. Harriman Estate. Designated for use by male officer patients only. Donated to Columbia University in 1950. Purchased by Research Center for Natural Conservation in 2011. Used as a conference center currently. World War II construction removed.
Asheville, NC	Kenilworth Inn (also Appalachian Hall)	5-24-1943	4-10-1946	NO	Originally built as a Kenilworth Park Hotel. Operated as a sanatorium for mental patients prior to Navy take over. Built to handle convalescent patients from Norfolk. Today is a private apartment building. World War II construction removed.

Typically these properties were leased by the federal government. Having suffered economic hardships for over a decade, due to the Great Depression, the owners of these properties were typically more than happy to have Uncle Sam become their tenant. With the singular exception of Naval Hospital Corona, all of these properties were returned to private ownership, with all World War II construction and alterations, including temporary military buildings, removed.

**Acquisition of the Naval Hospital Corona Property:** His Norconian resort having failed, owner Rex Clark put the property on the market in 1941 for \$2 million, an amount that was less than half of its construction cost. In October/November of 1941 President Roosevelt directed the Navy to purchase the resort, and on December 9, just two days after Pearl Harbor, the Navy took the resort over by executive order. The December 16, 1941, issue of the *Los Angeles Times* covered the Navy's purchase of the Norconian property. The *Times* reported that the resort had been closed for the three months previous to its purchase by the Navy. It noted that the purchase included 688-acres of land, including a hot mineral water well, a lake, large garages, swimming pools, electric system, laundry, and other buildings. (*Los Angeles Times*, 12-16-1941: I-4)

*(Acreage figures for the resort and its man-made lake tend to vary by source. This nomination uses 700-acres as the overall size of NHC and 60-acres as the size of Lake Norconian.)*



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State

**Establishment of Naval Hospital Corona:** On January 2, 1942, Captain Harold L. Jensen (MC) USN, reported to the newly christened hospital to serve as the Medical Officer in Command. The first project was commenced just 22 days after Jensen's arrival. Assigned to the Guy F. Atkinson-George Pollock Construction Company, the scope of work involved the remodeling of the second and third floors of the main hotel building to serve as the hospital's technical department with X-ray equipment, operating rooms, and the like. The pools and spas were converted for use in physical rehabilitation. (U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report Historical Supplement, 1945: 1)

In keeping with standard protocol for the use of resort properties, initially the Navy's plan was to convert NHC to a convalescent hospital. Divided into rooms with individual bathroom facilities and central kitchens, resorts and hotels had the advantage of easy and quick conversion for convalescent hospital purposes. (U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report Supplement, Report Date of Activation and Early History of US Naval Hospital, Corona California, 1941 – 1945) And, in fact, of the eleven documented resorts, hotels, or estates converted to naval hospitals, only the Norconian was converted into a full service naval *general* hospital.

Less than two weeks after assuming command of NHC, Jensen announced that the plan had changed and the Navy would instead expand the resort into a 1,000 bed general naval hospital. Jensen pronounced that the new hospital would be a "flagship hospital," and the "showplace of the West." To assure the highest quality of architecture and construction, the Navy engaged famed architect Claud Beelman. Beelman's orders were to design the new hospital buildings to complement the Spanish Colonial Revival style of the resort. (Letter, McIntire to Jensen, 1-18-1942) (Letter, Jensen to McIntire, 1-11-1942) (Letter, McIntire to Haydock, 3-13-1942) By March, an even more aggressive expansion plan was advanced, (Letter, Jensen to Chief, bureau of Medicine & Surgery, 3-12-1942) and by April, the Navy decided that the hospital would be further expanded to include a unit devoted to the treatment of and medical experimental efforts related to tuberculosis. (Letter, Jensen to McIntire, 4-11-1942) Claud Beelman was immediately engaged to design this hospital unit. Soon thereafter, NHC initiated plans to yet add another major hospital component, this one devoted largely to the treatment and experimental program for rheumatic fever. Jensen's efforts to have this third unit constructed of permanent materials and designed by Claud Beelman were not successful. Thus, Unit Three became the hospital's only unit constructed almost entirely of standardized temporary military buildings. (Letter, McIntire to Secretary of the Navy, 5-11-1945) Later, a fourth unit was added several miles away in Spadra, an unincorporated town near the City of Pomona. (Figures 10, 37, and 38) The Unit 4 facility started life as a state mental hospital that was later expanded with temporary buildings to become an Army general hospital. NHC converted the entire Spadra facility into a convalescent hospital, primarily for rheumatic fever patients. Thus, via a quick succession of decisions, NHC became a four unit naval general hospital with three of those units (Figure 4) located within a contiguous campus based on the former Lake Norconian Club resort and a fourth unit located remotely in Spadra.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

While the standard protocol for World War II construction was to use standardized military temporary buildings, Jensen fought to avoid temporary construction. (Letter, Jensen to Chief of BUMED, 11-23-1942) Jensen insisted on “Class A” construction throughout NHC. (Letter, Jensen to Chief, BUMED, 3-12-1942) When costs finally forced him to accept temporary construction for Unit 3 he sought only the best materials and lobbied for concrete/asbestos (cementos) exterior siding, rather than the flimsy wooden or tarpaper siding normally used in temporary construction, (Letter, Jensen to McIntire, 4-16-1943) (Letter, Jensen to Chief of BUMED, 4-28-1943)

**Sequence of Construction:** War time hospital administration came under the purview of the Federal Board of Hospitalization, an independent executive agency established in 1921 to coordinate the hospital programs of the military services, the public health services, Veterans Administration, and Indian Health Service. The goal of this organization was to assure each hospital received needed equipment and improvements, while at the same time avoiding duplication of services and the overbuilding of facilities. Every proposal for new Navy beds went through this body, and there were inevitable bureaucratic delays in getting beds approved.

With the sudden advent of large numbers of casualties from World War II, the completion of NHC became an urgent priority. This was directly reflected in the 1942 recommendation that the hospital quickly move from a 268 to 1,500 bed facility. (Letter, Zalesky to Commandant Eleventh Naval District, 1-30-1942)

This recommendation occurred only five days after January 25, 1942 when Guy F. Atkinson-George Pollock Construction Company commenced alterations to the hotel building to make it suitable for hospital related uses. The first task was to complete alterations to the second and third floors of the hotel building to serve as the technical part of the hospital, including x-ray, ear, nose, and throat clinic, operating rooms, etc. (U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report, 1941-1945: 1)

**UNIT 1:** (See Figures 4, 9, and 11 for maps to the facilities addressed in this section.) As early as January 11, 1942, Captain Jensen was pushing to expand NHC’s bed capacity and to add staff quarters, laboratory facilities, etc. (Letter, Jensen to McIntire, 1-11-1942) and by February 17, 1942 District Medical Officer Captain Zalesky concurred with architect Claud Beelman’s recommendation that the “only practical solution for ward space at that hospital is to start with new permanent additional construction and not try to modify the main [hotel] building (Figure 12) proper.” (Letter, Zalesky to McIntire, 2-17-1942) To accomplish this, Beelman prepared plans for a 2,235 bed five wing Annex to the hotel, (Figure 13) as well as a Corpsmen’s Quarters building, (Figure 16) and two interconnected Nurses’ Quarters buildings, (Figure 18) one for surgical nurses and the other for ward nurses.

Less than four months later, the Atkinson-Pollock Construction Company commenced work on the permanent Unit 1 “Hospital Annex,” consisting of five multi-story interconnected hospital ward wings attached to the Norconian hotel. The firm also began work on the separate Nurses’ and Corpsmen’s Quarters buildings. (U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report, 1941-1945:

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

1) Per Captain Jensen's request, these buildings were "Class A" permanent construction" and not "Class D" temporary construction as was more typical of wartime building projects. (Letter, Jensen to Chief of BUMED, 11-23-1942)

Completed Beelman designed Unit 1 projects included the St. Luke's Chapel (Figure 15) (finished on 12-24-1944), Corpsmen's Quarters (first phase completed on 9-15-1942, final stage completed on 1-29-1944), Nurses' Quarters (first phase occupied on 9-15-1942, final phase occupied 1-29-1944), WAVES' Quarters (Figure 17) (completed in July of 1945.) Another building, consisting of a gymnasium, theater, ships' store, laundry, barber shop, bowling alley, etc. (Figure 14) was completed in April of 1946. In contrast to other Unit 1 buildings, it's design was a mix of Modern and utilitarian architecture. It is unclear if Beelman was involved in the design of this building. Several other minor buildings were also a part of Unit 1.

Unit 1 also included several existing Norconian Resort buildings that were adapted for naval hospital use. Besides the Hotel building, these included the Tea House, Power House, Pavilion, (Figure 22) Boat House, Chauffeurs' Quarters, (Figure 20) and the huge Garage/Laundry building (Figure 21.) All of these buildings had been previously designed by resort architect Dwight Gibbs.

**UNIT 2:** (See Figures 4, 9, and 23 for maps to the facilities addressed in this section.) As the Unit 1 work was being performed, the Atkinson-Pollock Construction Company initiated work on the Claud Beelman designed buildings of Unit 2. (U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report, 1941-1945) Facilities for staff were to be accommodated in freestanding buildings, while wards for tuberculosis treatment were laid out in military pavilion fashion, interconnected by open sided covered walkways and with buildings oriented and spread far enough apart to allow maximum exposure to the sun. To further enhance the exposure of patients to sunlight, all hospital wards had glass faced porches. (Figures 24 and 25) Beelman also wanted the patients in this area of NHC to enjoy a residential, pedestrian scale. To accomplish this, he chose a one-story Spanish Ranch variant of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture.

Unit 2 was built in two phases. A U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report issued at the time the first phase buildings were under construction referred to them as "...Spanish style buildings of permanent construction with red tile roofing." (Ibid) Another distinctive feature of Unit Two's first phase buildings was the use of concrete brick columns (Figure 28) to support the roofs over covered walkways and glass faced porches. To express an element of rustic, ranch-like charm, the mortar between the bricks was allowed to ooze out, a detail known as "weeping mortar."

Two different dates are noted in period correspondence as to the time when work on Unit 2 commenced. One source has Unit 2's work commencing on July 1, 1942 (U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report, 1941-1945) while another records September 1942 as Unit 2's start date. (U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report Supplement, Report Date of Activation and Early History of US Naval Hospital, Corona California, 1941 - 1945) All sources agree, however, that Unit 2 received its first patients on July 13, 1943. (U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report, 1941-1945)

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State

On May 8, 1944, Phase 2, a 250-bed expansion of Unit 2 was commenced, and opened for patients approximately six months later, on January 1, 1945. (Ibid) To save money and facilitate the speed of construction, Beelman designed these second phase buildings with less architectural detailing than the Phase 1 buildings. Specifically, the Phase 2 buildings had composition shingle rather than clay tile roofing and the supporting posts of the covered walkways and glass faced porches consisted of unadorned square wooden posts. (Figure 25)

**UNIT 3:** (See Figures 4, 9, and 29 for maps to the facilities addressed in this section.) The Navy contracted with the William Simpson Construction Company to build Unit 3, commencing construction on April 12, 1943. Unit 3 was primarily intended as a facility for rheumatic fever patients. Unlike Unit 2, the Unit 3 buildings were of standard military temporary construction. Only Unit 3's Fire Station building was constructed as a permanent building. It is unknown whether Beelman had any say in the layout or design of the Unit 3 buildings. Unit 3 was laid out in classic military pavilion fashion, with all wards and common buildings connected by fully enclosed covered walkways. (Figure 30) Unit 3 received its first patients on January 1, 1944. (U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report, 1941-1945)

**Continuation of Construction Near and Beyond the War's End:** While World War II was the busiest period of NHC's history, its use continued well beyond the end of the war. In this regard, NHC became an important military and civilian regional hospital after World War II, becoming particularly important in the fight against the polio epidemic of the late 1940s. (*Los Angeles Times*, 8-3-1948: 20, *Corona Daily Independent*, 2-24-1949: 1) The hospital also served as a center for emergency services as needed by the local community. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 12-23-1946: 1)

In May of 1945, Navy Surgeon General Ross McIntire wrote of NHC, "This is a large permanent naval hospital and will be retained by the Navy after the war." (Letter, McIntire to Secretary of the Navy, 5-11-1945) A considerable amount of construction occurred toward the end of and after the end of World War II. VE (Victory in Europe) Day occurred on May 8, 1945 and VJ (Victory over Japan) Day happened on September 2, 1945. The dedication of St. Luke's Chapel's occurred in the fall of 1945 (*Corona Daily Independent*, 9-26-1945: 3). A contract to build the Recreation Complex (Theatre, Gymnasium, Ship's Store, etc.), was entered into on April 16, 1945, (U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report, 1941-1945) and was completed in stages during 1945 and 1946. The theater opened on December 21, 1945 with a show featuring Red Skelton and it was announced that the gym and bowling alley would open in the next several weeks. (*Corona Beacon*, 1-25-1946: 1) The basketball facilities were fully completed in April of 1946, and the rules for their use were publicized in the NHC newsletter that same month. (*Corona Beacon*, 4-1-1946: 7) The bowling alley was also opened in April of 1946. (*Corona Beacon*, 4-26-1946: 7) The WAVES' Quarters were contracted on September 28, 1944 (U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report, 1941-1945) and were dedicated on July 17, 1945. (*Riverside Daily Press*, 7-18-1945: 4) The Unit 3 fire station was completed just three months prior to VJ Day (U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report, 1941-1945).

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
 (Amendment)  
 Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
 County and State

Even after VJ Day, several projects to serve NHC as a permanent postwar facility were contracted and completed: These included a bake shop addition, a boiler room addition, laundry building improvements, an electrical Power Plant addition, and a morgue. (U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report, 12-31-1947) Additionally, in 1947 the Navy gave approval to have the golf course rehabilitated for a second time, with work beginning in May of 1947 and opened for use in December of the same year. Extensive alterations were also made to the Unit 1 galley in 1948. (U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report, 12-31-1948)

**Criterion C, Architecture:** The following discussion explores the foundations of the property’s qualification for National Register Listing at the National Level under Criterion C:

***Rare Surviving Example of a World War II Built Naval Hospital in the Western United States:*** NHC is the only World War II built naval hospital that survives intact in the Western United States. Most of the naval hospitals built in the Western United States, consisting of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, were built using temporary military construction. NHC was built using both permanent and temporary construction and it is the only surviving naval hospital of those built in these states. The following table documents this assertion:

**TABLE 10: WORLD WAR II NAVAL HOSPITALS,  
 WESTERN UNITED STATES**

State	Location	Hospital Name	Commissioned	Decommissioned	World War II Built?	Intact to WW II Era?	Const ruction Type(s)	Comments
AZ		None						
CA	Banning	Naval Convalescent Hospital Banning	1944	1945	No	No	T	Former Emergency Hosp for 297 <sup>th</sup> Army Field Hosp. Dismantled
	Beaumont	Naval Convalescent Hospital Beaumont	1944	1945	No	No	T	Dismantled
	Norco	Naval Hospital Corona	1941 and 1951	1949 and 1957	Yes	Yes	C	The only resort/hotel-based property converted to a naval <b>general</b> hospital in the USA. Conversion of existing bldgs,

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

State	Location	Hospital Name	Commissioned	Decommissioned	World War II Built?	Intact to WW II Era?	Construction Type(s)	Comments
								and all new hospital bldgs accomplished during WWII. Today operates as Naval Weapons Station & Calif Rehab Center.
	Long Beach	Naval Hospital Long Beach	1942	1994	Yes	No	C	Demolished 1990s
	Mare Island	Naval Hospital Mare Island	1850	1993	No	No	P	Mix of WW II and earlier military buildings.
	Oakland	Naval Hospital Oakland	1942	1996	Yes	No	T	Demolished.
	Oceanside	Naval Hospital Santa Margarita Ranch (Pendleton)	1942	1974	Yes	No	T	WW II construction demolished and replaced with newer bldgs.
	San Bernardino	Naval Convalescent Hospital Arrowhead Springs	1944	1946	No	No	C	WW II construction removed.
	San Diego	Naval Hospital San Diego	1919	N/A	No	No	P	Many WW II Bldgs Demolished.
	San Francisco	Naval Receiving Hospital	1944	1945	Yes	No	T	Demolished
	Shoemaker	Naval Hospital Shoemaker	1943	1946	Yes	No	T	Demolished 1990s
	Treasure Island	Naval Hospital Treasure Island	1942	1947	Yes	No	T	Highly altered.
	San Leandro	Naval Hospital San Leandro	1944	1946	Yes	No	T	Engulfed by Oakland Naval Hospital.
	Santa Cruz	Naval Convalescent Hospital	1943	1946	No	No	C	Also known as Casa Del Rey Beach Hotel. Demolished.
	Yosemite	Naval	1943	1945	No	No	C	Ahwahnee Hotel-WW II

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

State	Location	Hospital Name	Commissioned	Decommissioned	World War II Built?	Intact to WW II Era?	Construction Type(s)	Comments
		Convalescent Hospital						construction removed.
CO	Glenwood Springs	Naval Convalescent Hospital	1943	1946	No	No	C	WW II construction removed.
ID	Farragut	Naval Hospital Farragut	1943	1946	Yes	No	T	Most bldgs removed, now Farragut State Park
	Sun Valley	Naval Convalescent Hospital Sun Valley	1943	1945	No	No	C	Sun Valley Lodge & Resort built 1936. WW II construction removed.
MT		None						
NV		None						
NM		None						
OR	Astoria	U.S. Naval Hospital Astoria	1942	Unk	Yes	No	T	Now the site of Riverpoint residential development.
	Corvallis	U.S. Naval Hospital Corvallis	1945	Unk	Yes	No	T	Referenced in HyperWar. Aerial photo found there. Appears Army and Navy both had control during various times.
WA	Puget Sound	U.S. Naval Hospital Puget Sound	From early 1900s through WW2	1980	No	No	C	Also known as Naval Hospital Bremerton. Appears to have been a hodgepodge of construction spanning many years. All but six bldgs demolished, c. 1980.
	Seattle	U.S. Naval Hospital Seattle	1942	1946	Yes	No	T	Taken over in 1947 by Firland Sanatorium for TB. Almost nothing left today.
		Marine Hospital Seattle	1933	1981	No	N/A	P	Art Deco prewar bldg National Register listed in 1979.
WY		None						

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
 (Amendment)  
 Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
 County and State

***Rare Surviving Example of a World War II Naval Hospital in the United States:*** NHC is one of only six surviving World War II built naval hospitals in the entire United States that retains integrity to its World War II form. Most World War II built naval hospitals consisted of temporary buildings intended for removal after the war. The World War II built naval hospitals that retain at least a modest level of integrity to the World War II era are identified in the following table. Unique in regard to NHC is the fact that its integrity includes even its World War II temporary buildings (Unit 3.) Images comparing the World War II and current appearances of the other surviving naval hospitals in the United States that retain integrity to World War II may be found in Appendix E:

**TABLE 10: SURVIVING WORLD WAR II U.S. BUILT NAVAL HOSPITALS THAT RETAIN SUFFICIENT INTEGRITY**

NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
Naval Hospital Corona	Norco, California	This three unit hospital consists of an expansion of the 1929 Lake Norconian Resort. Built between 1941 and 1947, this Spanish Colonial Revival style WW II naval hospital retains amazing integrity to its World War II form. Unlike other permanent WW II built Naval hospitals that survive, NHC even includes the temporary buildings (Unit 3) that were built to serve the hospital in WW II.
Carl Vinson Veterans' Hospital	Dublin, Georgia	Built as a permanent Naval hospital, this facility completed in January of 1945. Because its completion occurred very near the end of it did not see significant WW II casualty action. It is an attractive complex of Georgian design, with its two-story buildings constructed of brick that appears to retain integrity to its original design. It served as a rheumatic fever center from May of 1946 to June of 1948, when the entire complex was turned over to the Veterans' Administration.
National Naval Medical Center	Bethesda, Maryland	Built as a permanent facility between 1939 and 1942, this magnificent example of military Art Deco design has served as a center of important naval medical work. Unlike NHC, the property's integrity of setting has been significantly diminished through the demolition of most of site's single story WWII buildings and their replacement by dense complex of newer buildings. Nonetheless, its tower and connected wings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. NHC has a much higher integrity of setting.
Camp Lejeune Naval Hospital	Onslow County, North Carolina	Constructed in 1943 on a Marine base, this attractive Georgian style brick naval hospital had a peak population of over 2,000 servicemen during WW II. Replaced by a new hospital at a different site in 1983, the old Hospital is now Headquarters for Marine Expeditionary Force. Aerial photos



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
 (Amendment)

Riverside, CA

NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
		appear to confirm that the old hospital remains intact.
Charleston Naval Hospital	Charleston, South Carolina	This naval hospital was built to service Charleston Navy Base. Its history extends back to the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century, with a complex history of construction and demolitions. In 2010, the property was placed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District. Most of the buildings in the district were built in the early part of WW II; however, some older buildings were also included in the National Register listing. The tile roofed and stucco finished buildings have a <del>restrained</del> minimal Spanish Colonial Revival style and appear to retain integrity. Unlike NHC, however, several WW II buildings appear to have been removed.
Naval Hospital Quantico	Quantico Marine Base, Virginia	Commissioned as a naval hospital in 1941, this attractive Georgian style brick complex is now the home of the Marine Corps System Command. Unlike NHC, several of the WW II era buildings have been removed, however, the main complex remains intact.

Other permanent naval hospitals that served the needs of World War II consisted of previously constructed naval hospitals that were expanded to meet the increased demands of World War II. Typically, the expansion of existing naval hospitals was accomplished with temporary military buildings. The only part of NHC that was built largely of temporary buildings was Unit 3.

Two studies are considered indispensable in regard to the analysis of World War II military architecture. The first is R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates' study of World War II permanent and semi-permanent buildings. (R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, *Historic Context for Department of Defense Facilities World War II Permanent Construction*, May 1997) The second is a study by Stephen Mikesell of JRP Historical Consulting Services, analyzing the history and significance of military buildings from all eras in the State of California. (JRP Historical Consulting Services, *California Historic Military Buildings and Structures Inventory*, March 2000) In this nomination, the R. Christopher Goodwin report is referred to as "Goodwin" and the JRP study is referred to as "Mikesell."

An important point in Mikesell's work is the fundamental difference between pre-World War II, US military construction versus US military construction during World War II. Mikesell notes that in the period between 1848 and 1941, military construction was largely permanent and built to high style architectural standards. In contrast, during World War II, the emphasis was on low-cost, standardized, temporary construction. (Mikesell 2000: 7-2) Temporary construction was favored in military hospital construction because it could be built rapidly and cheaply to serve large numbers of wartime casualties and then quickly removed after the war when the demand for bed space would have subsided. (Ibid)

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Goodwin defines the differences between permanent, semi-permanent, and temporary construction as follows:

- “Permanent Construction was intended for use after the war; it typically was built of masonry (brick, tile, or concrete) and metal frame.”
- “Semi-Permanent Construction typically consisted of cinderblock construction, wooden-frame construction clad with synthetic siding, or a mixture of wooden frame and masonry. Semi-permanent construction often resulted from ad hoc compromises between the desire for permanent construction and shortages of time and material.”
- “Temporary Construction typically referred to wood-frame buildings, usually built according to standardized plans, and modular metal buildings. Temporary construction was not intended for use after the war.”
- “Theater-of-Operations (T.O.) Construction was the least durable type of construction; and it typically consisted of wood lath on wall sheathing covered in felt.”

(Goodwin 1997, Chapter II: 30)

Of course, these are generic definitions and not fully applicable to all military construction. This is particularly true of NHC. Stucco over wood frame construction is typical of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture, and the use of this construction type did not reflect any intent for NHC buildings of this construction type to be temporary. All of Unit 1’s buildings, whether built of reinforced concrete or wood frame and stucco construction fall into the category of Permanent Construction. The first phase of Unit 2’s buildings, built with stucco over wood frame walls, tile roofs, and weeping mortar concrete brick columns also fall into the category of Permanent Construction. The second phase of Unit 2’s buildings, constructed with shingle roofs and wood columns could, arguably, be categorized as Semi-Permanent Construction. Unit 3 is the only part of NHC built almost entirely of Temporary Construction.

Goodwin notes that, while 2/3 of World War II Navy construction was permanent, by far the bulk of these permanent buildings were industrial in nature. These include buildings associated with the assembly, production, or repair of war materiel, including shipyards, dry docks, shop buildings, cranes, ordnance works, assembly lines, aircraft production, maintenance facilities, and repair shops. (Ibid: 33)

NHC is unique in the context of World War II Naval hospitals. Mikesell notes that, while the late 1930s additions to existing hospitals at Mare Island and San Diego have been found to qualify for the National Register none of the World War II built Naval hospitals in California surveyed as of the date of his report had been found to qualify for the National Register. “The reason for this disparity” Mikesell observes “is to be found in the nature of the construction there. The wartime hospitals and hospital additions were temporary in nature...the buildings were undistinguished architecturally...the hospitals were not built to last...” (Mikesell 2000: 7-40) NHC, by contrast, is a rare example of a surviving World War II built naval hospital constructed as a permanent facility. It is also a standalone naval hospital, not a component of a

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

larger naval installation. Mikesell notes that this factor is significant in defining a military hospital as a property type. (Ibid)

***Rare Surviving Example of a Resort/Hotel Based World War II Naval Hospital:*** NHC is the only example in the United States, of a naval hospital built as an expansion of a resort/hotel that survives and retains integrity to its World War II form. Further, it is the only resort/hotel property that was converted and expanded into a naval *general* hospital. All of the other resort/hotel properties that were pressed into service as naval hospitals during World War II were used as naval *convalescent* hospitals (also referred to as Special Naval Hospitals.) Typical exterior alterations to these convalescent hospitals consisted of the addition of temporary military buildings for specialized uses and exterior alterations to facilitate access and processing of patients in wheelchairs and on gurneys. All of the other naval hospitals founded on resorts and hotels were long ago returned to private ownership, and all alterations and temporary buildings used to facilitate the use of these properties for hospital use were removed prior to being returned to their private owners.

The Arrowhead Springs Resort, (Figure 58) about 25-miles northeast of NHC is a good example of a resort that was converted to a naval convalescent hospital. The Palm Beach Biltmore (Figure 59) is another good example of a hotel that was converted into a naval convalescent hospital. In one case, a private residential estate, the Harriman Estate, (Figure 60) was converted into a naval convalescent hospital. All of these properties survive to this day; however, they do not interpret World War II history particularly well because all of the World War II alterations were removed when the properties were returned to their private owners. Naval Hospital Corona retains both its resort improvements and its World War II hospital additions and alterations.

The convalescent hospitals at Banning and Beaumont (Figure 61) are examples of convalescent hospitals built entirely of temporary construction. (*Record Gazette*, 5-27-2004) Northern California's Shoemaker Naval Hospital (Figure 62) is a good example of a general naval hospital built entirely of temporary buildings. Like many temporary military hospitals, Shoemaker was laid out using a military pavilion site planning approach. Shoemaker Naval Hospital was demolished in the 1990s. The Banning and Beaumont convalescent hospitals are also no longer extant.

San Diego Naval Hospital is a typical example of an existing naval general hospital that was expanded to accommodate casualties of World War II. It was originally opened in 1925, and increased its capacity for World War II by both adapting existing civilian buildings and by constructing new temporary buildings. The civilian buildings modified for hospital use consisted of the former Pan American Exposition buildings in Balboa Park. For example, the House of Hospitality and California Building were used as Navy Nurses' quarters; the Pan American Exposition Fine Arts Gallery and Natural History Museum were turned into hospital wards; the Lily Pond was used to train swimmers and for patient physical rehabilitation; the Red Cross used the Japanese Tea Garden as a Servicemen's Center; and the House of Pacific Relations became an officers' quarters. In 1946 the Balboa Park buildings were returned to the City of San Diego. (Amero, [www.balboaparkhistory.net/glimpses/navalhospital.pdf](http://www.balboaparkhistory.net/glimpses/navalhospital.pdf): Accessed 2016) (*San Diego*

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

*Union-Tribune*, 10- 2-1994) While San Diego Naval Hospital remains in service today, its core predates World War II and its World War II improvements have been significantly altered or removed.

Long Beach Naval Hospital (Figure 63) was a rare example of a Western U.S. naval hospital built during World War II using permanent and temporary construction. Designed by NHC architect Claud Beelman, Naval Hospital Long Beach was opened in 1942. But, the permanent part of the hospital was only one aspect. Capacity needed for wartime use consisted of standard temporary military buildings. These temporary buildings were situated to the right and left of the permanent building at the center of the hospital. Long Beach Naval Hospital is no longer extant, its permanent and temporary buildings having been demolished in the 1990s to make room for a shopping center. ([http://articles.latimes.com/1995-09-28/local/me-50776\\_1\\_long-beach](http://articles.latimes.com/1995-09-28/local/me-50776_1_long-beach))

***Distinctive Work of a Master Architect:*** NHC was an important work of master architect (Claud Beelman) and his only major commission in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. With the decision made that NHC would be a flagship permanent hospital that would be kept in service long after World War II, it was important that its architecture be sophisticated and consistent with the Norconian Resort. Further, it was also important that its construction materials be of the highest quality. To assure that both objectives would be met, the task of designing the new buildings had to be assigned to a capable architect with a proven record of designing large-scale buildings and complexes. After careful consideration, the Navy hired master architect Claud Beelman to design the conversion and expansion of the resort into a naval hospital. Beelman's work included both alterations to existing resort buildings and the design of new buildings in NHC's Units I and II. Sensitive to the architectural beauty of the resort's buildings, Captain Jensen insisted that Beelman design all new buildings and alterations to existing buildings so as to preserve and complement the resort's design character.

Based on research conducted by WHS, U.S. Naval Hospital Corona is Claud Beelman's only major commission designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival tradition. Beelman chose this style in an effort to maintain consistency with the Spanish Colonial Revival architecture of the Norconian Resort. Beelman's designs constitute masterful interpretations of the Spanish Colonial Revival style as interpreted in a military context and the trends toward Modern architecture of the era. In keeping with the 1940s trend toward the simplified lines of Modern architecture, Beelman avoided the direct replication of the resort's design details. The use of more restrained design was also typical of most other architect designed military buildings. The thorough study of World War II architecture by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates observes: "...military designers were aware of popular trends...and incorporated those styles into buildings on military bases. The military interpretation of a style, however, was almost always conservative and restrained." (Goodwin 1997: 7.12.1) This moderated approach to Spanish Colonial Revival architecture allowed the hospital additions to the Norconian Resort to both blend with and be distinctive from the resort buildings.

Master architect Claud Wilbur Beelman (1884-1963) was born in Bellfontaine, Ohio in 1884. In 1888, young Beelman followed his family to Lima, Ohio, where his father was a partner in a

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

carriage making company. Beelman's first foray into building design occurred when he helped design his family's second home in Lima. (Credle: 2012: 6) Beelman did not have a formal education in architecture. Recipient of the Architectural League of America's Harvard Award in 1905, Beelman could have attended Harvard University; however, having only completed grammar school, he felt he would not be adequately prepared for a university education, and he declined the opportunity. Fortunately, attaining professional status as an architect at that time did not require a college degree, so Beelman was able to establish himself as a professional architect, despite his lack of a college education. (Ibid)

With his natural talent for design, Beelman became prolific in the field of architecture at a very early age. As a 16-year-old, he went to work for Toledo architect George F. Mills and by 1911 he had worked in various architectural offices in New Orleans, Detroit, Cleveland, and Indianapolis. Beelman also demonstrated his passion for architecture by serving as president of the architectural clubs in these cities. (Ibid)

In 1912, he became a partner in the firm of Schreiber and Beelman; however, this firm was short-lived, folding in 1916. (Ibid) In 1921, Beelman moved to Los Angeles where he established a partnership with Alexander Curlett. There, he cultivated the Southern California social and business connections that would assure a steady flow of lucrative commissions. His partner, Alexander Curlett, had preceded him in the Los Angeles social world, so Beelman was able to be accepted in high society with relative ease. Both Curlett and Beelman achieved success quickly having nurtured close ties with the rich and famous of Beverly Hills. (Ibid)

The Beelman-Curlett partnership lasted until 1930, by which time the firm had designed an impressive range of commercial buildings. The firm was not, however, able to survive much beyond the start of the Great Depression. (Ibid: 8) During the 1930s and 1940s Beelman worked without a partner, cobbling together commissions wherever he could find them. Prospects for work improved with the advent of World War II; however, and among the commissions he secured, were U.S. Naval Hospital Corona and U.S. Naval Hospital Long Beach. (Ibid: 30)

Highly versatile, Beelman is respected as one of the country's great architects. His practice spanned several eras and his designs are characterized by dramatic range of styles. (Roderick, 6-28-2016, <http://www.laobserved.com/archive/2013/06/beelman-oxy.php>: Accessed 2015) This versatility is reflected in the diversity of buildings of his design that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Early in his career, Beelman's buildings tended to be formal in appearance, representing such traditional styles as Romanesque, Classical Revival, and Renaissance Revival. In the 1930s, he designed several notable Art Deco buildings, and in the 1940s, he followed the trend toward Streamline Moderne. As architectural styles evolved during the 1950s and 1960s, Beelman designed several buildings in the International or Corporate Modern mode. The following is a list of some of Beelman's buildings that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, with related architectural styles and years of completion noted:

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

- **Pacific Electric Building**, 610 S. Main St, Los Angeles, CA: **Classical Revival**, 1908
- **Norwalk Memorial Hospital**, 269 W. Main St, Huron, OH: **Classical Revival**, 1916
- **Cooper Arms**, 455 E. Ocean Blvd., Long Beach, CA: **Renaissance Revival**, 1923
- **South Park Lofts**, 816 S. Grand Ave, Los Angeles, CA: **Beaux Arts-Classical Revival**, 1924
- **Culver Hotel**, 9400 Culver Blvd, Culver City, CA: **Beaux Arts-Classical Revival**, 1924
- **Roosevelt Building**, 727 W. Seventh St. Los Angeles, CA: **Renaissance Revival**, 1926
- **Heinsbergen Decorating Company Building**, 7415 Beverly Blvd, Los Angeles, CA: **Late Gothic Revival/Romanesque**, 1928
- **Security Building**, 234 N. Central Ave, Phoenix, AZ: **Second Renaissance Revival**, 1928
- **Board of Trade Building**, 111 W. Seventh St, Los Angeles, CA: **Beaux Arts-Classical Revival**, 1929
- **Eastern Columbia Building**, 849 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, CA: **Art Deco**, 1930
- **Garfield Building**, 403 W. Eighth St, Los Angeles, CA: **Art Deco**, 1930
- **U.S. Post Office, Hollywood Stn**, 1615 Wilcox, Los Angeles, CA: **Art Deco**, 1937
- **Woodbury University**, 1027 Wilshire Blvd, Los Angeles, CA: **Streamline Moderne**, 1937
- **Superior Oil Company Building**, 550 S. Flower St, Los Angeles, CA: **International Modern**, 1956
- **California Bank Building**, 600 S. Spring St, Los Angeles, CA: **International Modern**, 1961

(USA Art & Architecture, <https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.501631306581046.1073741872.170255386385308&type=3>: Accessed 2015)

Figure 64 displays examples of Beelman's design versatility. Examples in this figure include Classical Revival, Renaissance Revival, Late Gothic Revival, Art Deco, Streamline Moderne, and International Modern. All of these buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Beelman designed NHC in the Spanish Colonial Revival style both to coordinate with the architecture of the existing Norconian Resort and to reflect the traditions of California culture and architecture. The roots of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture in the United States extend back to the 18th century, originating from the Spanish colonization of the Americas. In this regard, California is considered to be the major center of the U.S. expression of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. This style was particularly popular in coastal cities, but it also found favor well inland. The popularization of the style in California is generally attributed to the 1915 Panama-California Exposition in San Diego. The City of Santa Barbara is considered a Mecca of this architectural style, having mandated the use of Spanish Colonial and Mission Revival architecture for the reconstruction of the city after the 1925 Santa Barbara earthquake. While, the Spanish Colonial Revival movement enjoyed its greatest popularity between 1915 and 1931, it has remained a favored architectural style in California throughout the 20th century and into the

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

21st century. (Andree & Young, 1995, [http://www.architect.com/Spanish\\_Revival.html](http://www.architect.com/Spanish_Revival.html):  
Accessed 2015)

***District Continuity of Architectural Style:*** Beelman's use of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture is found in all of the major NHC buildings in Units 1 and 2 with the exception of the Gym/Theater Complex. Beelman even designed the remotely located sewage treatment plant (located outside of the boundaries of the historic district) in the Spanish Colonial tradition. The theme is carried out in the predominant use of red clay tile roofing, stucco finished exterior walls, Spanish style cupolas, and many other Spanish Colonial Revival design details in the buildings throughout Units 1 and 2. Beelman used variants of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture, depending upon the scale of the buildings involved. The multi-story Hospital Annex, Nurses' Quarters, and Corpsmen's Quarters buildings use detailing appropriate to the institutional scale of these buildings. Buildings at a more pedestrian scale, such as the Unit 1 Chapel, and the buildings of Unit 2 are designed in a Spanish Ranch variant of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture. Contributing to the residential scale of these latter buildings is their low-profile single story height, shallow pitched roofs, shed roofed porches, covered walkways, and residential scale windows and doors. The only other World War II built naval hospital designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style is Naval Hospital Charleston.

***Rare Surviving Example of a World War II Temporary Military Campus:*** NHC's Unit 3, consisting almost entirely of military temporary construction, is a rare surviving intact example of this construction type, retaining an amazingly high level of integrity to its World War II form. The definitive study of military temporary construction is a report prepared by John S. Garner entitled *A Brief History of the Architecture and Planning of Cantonments and Training Stations in the United States*. This study was prepared for the U.S. Army Engineering and Housing Support Center in 1993 for the purpose of documenting the various types of military temporary construction. The study describes the principal types of temporary military buildings, including those associated with World War I and World War II. (Garner 1986:1)

The Military Construction Authorization Bill of 1983 requires the demolition of World War II era temporary buildings on Department of Defense (DoD) installations, subject to the documentation of the historical significance of such buildings per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In 1986, the DoD entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) to document the World War II temporary buildings on U.S. military installations. The Garner study was prepared in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act's Section 106. (Ibid)

The Garner study notes that, while most temporary military buildings will eventually be demolished or upgraded to more durable construction standards, efforts should be made to preserve select intact groupings of such buildings as part of our nation's military history. He notes that a mobilization of the scale experienced during World War II will likely never happen again "...so a fitting record – a living record – of that unique achievement should be maintained.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

(Ibid: 2) Naval Hospital Corona's Unit III is a rare surviving example of this type of construction, laid out in the distinctive military pavilion site planning style of World War II.

Garner divides the principal types of military temporary construction as follows:

- Army Series 700 buildings designed from 1937-1940
- Army Series 800 buildings introduced in 1941 and 1942
- Navy B Series Buildings
- Quonsets

The Navy's temporary buildings were generally the same as those of the U.S. Army. The Army referred to its buildings as 700 and 800 series buildings, while the Navy referred to its buildings as B-1 and B-2 series buildings. The buildings in NHC Unit 3 appear to be a variation on an Army 800 series design, essentially consisting of rectangular floor plan wood frame construction situated for the most part on concrete pier foundations. Garner observes that, due to timber shortages, buildings constructed beginning in the latter part of 1942 often used cement-asbestos siding instead of wood siding as was typically specified earlier. (Ibid: 41) NHC Unit 3 includes examples of both types of siding, with the hospital wards sheathed with cement-asbestos panels and the Central Facilities and Boiler House buildings clad for the most part with horizontal wood siding.

An appendix of the Garner study lists the remaining World War II Temporary Buildings as of July 10, 1990. Divided by installation type, the appendix lists Army and Air Force installations with 100 or more temporary units, and Navy and Marine Corps installations with 20 or more units. Appendix B of this nomination lists these installations along with the current status of their temporary buildings. The Garner list does not include NHC's Unit 3, because it is no longer owned by the federal government.

WHS examined each of the 57 installations on the Garner list and found that as of 2016, very few have substantial inventories of temporary buildings and none of them have a complex that is as fully intact to its World War II form as that at NHC. Thus, it is clear that NHC's Unit 3 is a rare surviving example of an intact World War II temporary complex.

### **Criterion A: Health/Medicine**

Under National Register Criterion A, Naval Hospital Corona is significant at the National Level in the area of Health/Medicine during its use as a Navy general hospital. The Period of Significance for this aspect of the property's history is 1941-1957, with a gap between 1949 and 1951 when the hospital was temporarily shuttered.

***Establishment by Mayo Clinic Doctors:*** On February 18, 1942, about eight weeks after the Navy assumed ownership of the property, the first two patients arrived. These inaugural admissions consisted of one officer and one enlisted man. (Letter, Jensen to McIntire, 2-18-1942) Two days later, 24 more patients arrived, transferred from Naval Hospital, Mare Island,



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

California. (Letter, Jensen to McIntire, 2-24-1942) The peak patient load during World War II reached 3,660, (*The Norconian*, 3-3-1952: 1) with a post war record of 4,050 patients reported in late 1946. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 12-19-1946: A-1)

To help assure NHC's future as a flagship permanent naval hospital, its organization, staff training, and facilities enjoyed the benefit of two teams of Mayo Clinic doctors, Mayo Unit 1 and Mayo Unit 2. Together, these teams constituted the largest contingent of Mayo doctors ever before assembled in one place other than the Mayo Clinic itself. (*Riverside Daily Enterprise*, 3-24-1947) (*Los Angeles Times*, 2-21-1943: A-14) Mayo Unit 1 consisted mostly of doctors who were already in the Naval Medical Reserve at the time of Pearl Harbor in December of 1941. Mayo Unit 2 consisted of doctors who joined the military after Pearl Harbor. The Mayo Clinic was and is a renowned teaching college where visiting doctors learn innovative approaches to medical practice and surgery. (<http://www.mayo.edu/mshs/about/mshs-history>, Accessed 2015)

Before being assigned to NHC, Mayo Unit 1 was given orders to compile data relating to wartime medical and surgical matters and to tour the country, giving seminars to doctors and other medical staff. As it did during World War I, the Mayo Clinic initiated training courses for officers assigned by the Surgeon Generals of the Army, Navy, Public Health Service, and the Veterans Administration. The training courses were designed to review and discuss those phases of medicine and surgical procedures that were directly applicable to field conditions in war. (Mayo Clinic Proceedings, Vol. 67, 1992: 1022)

After their nation-wide tour, the Mayo doctors settled in for their assignment at NHC. According to Mayo Clinic physician Mark Coventry, the Mayo Unit 1 team, led by Dr. Albert Snell, was assigned to NHC to begin the process of building it into a first rate naval hospital in preparation for the arrival of thousands of patients. (*Annals of Surgery*, Vol. 221, No. 2, 1995: 196-201)

Mayo Unit 1 (Figure 65) consisted of the following specialists, most of whom had been Mayo Clinic Department heads with stellar reputations.

Dr. Albert C. Snell – Gastroenterology (Mayo Department Head)  
Dr. Harry B. Macey – Orthopedics (Mayo Department Head)  
Dr. Harry M. Weber – X Ray (Mayo Department Head)  
Dr. Edward N. Cook – Urology (Mayo Doctor)  
Dr. Bill Williams – Ears, Nose and Throat (Mayo Doctor)  
Dr. Winchell M.C. Craig – Neurosurgery (Mayo Department Head)  
Dr. Archie H. Baggenstoss – Pathology (Mayo Department Head)  
Dr. Howard K. Gray – General Surgery (Mayo Department Head)  
Dr. Gershom Thompson – Urology (Mayo Doctor)  
(Mayo Clinic Historical Unit, 1943)

Some of the Mayo Unit 1 doctors had helped organized the 71<sup>st</sup> Army General Hospital in Rochester, Minnesota in 1940 for wartime preparedness. This experience gave them critical skills needed to initiate the establishment of NHC as a flagship naval hospital. (Behrs, 1995:

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

196-201) The Mayo doctors at NHC were augmented by other outstanding medical and surgical specialists from throughout the country, including doctors from Stanford University. (*Riverside Daily Enterprise*, 3-24-1947)

In June of 1942, Mayo Unit 2 arrived at NHC. Unit 2 was formed right after Pearl Harbor; however, it was not made functional until 1942. The Mayo Unit 2 doctors had their commissions by March of 1942 and they were called to active duty in June of 1942. Mayo Unit One was very short-lived, existing for only about six months, however, they were very important to NHC, as it was these doctors that led the establishment of the hospital, set its standards, and initiated the training of its staff. Mayo Unit Two stayed at NHC until March of 1944, by which time there were about 2,000 patients. (Coventry 1970: 3)

The Unit 2 doctors continued the work of the Unit 1 doctors in the organization of the hospital, the training of staff, and the establishment of protocols for patient treatment and rehabilitation. They also treated many of the hospital's patients. (Snyder, December 7, 2011) Once Unit 2 had become fully established and ready to operate independently, Unit 1 was deactivated and its members moved on to a variety of assignments, primarily in theater of war field hospitals.

Like the first unit before them, Mayo Unit 2 (Figure 66) was comprised of some of the finest specialists in the nation. As with the Mayo Unit 1 doctors, the Unit 2 doctors included several department heads:

Dr. Waltman Walters – Surgery (Mayo Department Head)  
Dr. Charles Watkins – Hematology (Mayo Doctor)  
Dr. Richard Cragg – Pathologist (Mayo Doctor)  
Dr. John D. Camp – Radiology (Mayo Department Head)  
Dr. Donald H. Pattison – Urology (Mayo Doctor)  
Dr. Theodore Hughes – Ears, Nose, Throat (Mayo Doctor)  
Dr. Laurentius O. Underdahl – Medicine (Mayo Doctor)  
Dr. Hugh R. Butt – Gastroenterology – (Mayo Department Head)  
Dr. Mark B. Coventry – Orthopedics – (Mayo Department Head)  
(Mayo Clinic Historical Unit, 1943)

In November of 1943, a memorandum from Captain W.J.C. Agnew announced the intention to reassign the Mayo Unit 2 doctors to front line duty in mobile hospitals. These doctors were in favor of being released as they felt their mission of transforming the Norconian luxury resort into a flagship naval hospital had been achieved. The memo called for these Mayo Clinic doctors to be transferred to mobile hospitals in Pacific Theater and for doctors already assigned to mobile units to be transferred to NHC to replace them. (Memo – Agnew to Sutton, 11-20-1943) Orders affecting this transfer were issued in March of 1944. (Coventry 1970: 3)

Jensen was anxious to retain the physicians of Mayo Unit 2 at NHC, as he considered them the nucleus of his hospital and the key men around which he had built his staff. (Letter, Jensen to Sheldon, 11-15-1943) But, the Navy felt differently, and reassigned several of Jensen's most

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

prized doctors. (Letter, Agnew to Sutton, 11-20-1943) While the departure of Mayo Unit 2's doctors was a blow to NHC, by the time of their departure, they had established a state-of-the-art hospital for the treatment of war related illnesses and injuries. (Snyder, December 7, 2011)

A number of Mayo Clinic nurses were also assigned to NHC to assist the Mayo physicians. One example is Miss Marie Pound who, because she was familiar with the Mayo system, was assigned to assist Dr. W. Craig as a surgical nurse (*Waterloo Sunday Courier*, 4-19-1942, 1). Pat Cohill received her nursing degree at the Mayo Clinic and spent most of her Navy career at NHC as an operating room nurse. (*Times Herald-Record*, 11-24-2005)

Despite the departure of the Mayo doctors, the NHC doctors and technicians that remained at the hospital were of the highest caliber, and NHC was the center of significant medical research, testing, and treatment during and after World War II. According to a U.S. Navy quarterly report: "There have been a total of 24,907 patients admitted to this hospital between the time of commissioning [12-9-1941] and 25 November 1945. Since that time a total of 26,325 surgical operations have been performed." (Fourth Quarter U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report 1945: 13) Later in the report, the quality of the program was addressed: "Professional standards have been maintained at a high level, and an excellent pattern has been established to guide the staffs of the future. This is a distinct advantage because the pattern that was established originally is not easily nor readily changed." (Ibid: 14) See Appendix D for a list of the significant long-term medical professionals who contributed to the success of NHC.

***Pacific Theater Center for the Treatment of Tuberculosis:*** NHC was the central hospital in World War II's Pacific Theater for the medical research into, and the treatment of tuberculosis. Unit 2 was solely devoted to tuberculosis treatment, research, and testing. It was also a self-contained hospital within the overall NHC campus, equipped with its own mess hall, kitchen, recreation hall, theater, command center, power generating facility, and staff housing. (Ibid: 5-6)

Tuberculosis had been a serious problem during World War I, and the military established procedures to prevent it from becoming a serious problem during World War II. X-ray was a key component of these procedures. Unfortunately, the need to induct as many people as quickly as possible resulted in lapses in the application of these procedures, particularly in regard to the use of x-rays. As a result, tuberculosis became a serious health issue during World War II. (*American Journal of Public Health*, 5-1945: 469)

NHC's importance as a tuberculosis treatment facility is amply demonstrated in its span of influence. As the Pacific Theater Center for the treatment of tuberculosis, NHC received tuberculosis patients from numerous hospitals, hospital ships, and other transitional facilities serving the Pacific Theater. While its status as the central facility in the expansive Pacific Theater was important enough, in fact Unit 2 received many patients from throughout the country. As a consequence of the huge demand for tuberculosis treatment, serious overcrowding was being realized in Unit 2 by 1945. (Letter, Jensen to McIntire, 7-9-1945)

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

In a 1945 letter from Captain Jensen to Admiral McIntire, the problem of overcrowding was extensively discussed. The letter noted that, while Unit 2 was designed to accommodate 500 patients, it in fact had 623 patients. Even beyond these patients, 175 tuberculosis patients were being housed in Unit 3, the rheumatic fever unit. In turn, rheumatic fever patients were forced to be transferred to Unit 4, located near Pomona, at Spadra. While some of the patients at NHC were eligible for transfer to veterans' hospitals, the process to accomplish this was exceedingly slow. These delays forced NHC to keep 134 patients deemed ready for transfer. Further complicating this was the refusal by some officers and enlisted men to be transferred to any veterans' hospital, an option they were allowed to exercise under military regulations. (Ibid)

Captain Jensen's letter also noted that the San Francisco Debarkation Area was receiving some 100 tuberculosis patients per month, all of whom local command wanted to send to NHC. Additionally, various Bay Area hospitals wanted to transfer tuberculosis patients to NHC. And, NHC's reach went well beyond the West Coast. Fitzsimons General Hospital in Colorado wanted to transfer tuberculosis patients to NHC. Even patients from the Great Lakes were being considered for transfer to NHC. Captain Jensen's letter mentioned up to 1,000 patients could come from the Great Lakes area. At one point, consideration was given to converting all of Unit 3 for tuberculosis patients. To accommodate this, rheumatic fever patients would have had to be transferred elsewhere, with facilities in Mississippi considered as a potential recipient. Consideration was also given to converting the convalescent hospitals at Spadra, Beaumont, and Banning to tuberculosis hospitals, but the woeful lack of infrastructure and the flimsy construction of the temporary buildings at these locations quickly eliminated this idea from serious consideration. (Ibid)

One seemingly feasible alternative was a proposal to acquire and convert an entire facility in Sampson, New York into a tuberculosis hospital. (Ibid) Ultimately, the reduction in patient demand that accompanied the end of World War II diminished the problem. Clearly, though, while NHC was designated the Pacific Theater Center for tuberculosis treatment, it was in actuality used as a nationwide center for tuberculosis patients.

NHC was not just a center for the *treatment* of tuberculosis, it was also an important facility for *medical research* into new treatment options. Evidence of this is seen in the fact that NHC was given access to scarce supplies of the relatively unproven antibiotic drug, penicillin. NHC was also a recipient of another experimental drug, streptomycin. Working with famed medical research institution Oliveview Sanitarium in Monrovia, California, NHC was a key component in the effort to find new uses for these wonder drugs. (*Los Angeles Times*, 3-26-1947: A-1) Supporting its experimental medical research was its collection of laboratory animals, housed in a nearby building adjacent to the property's lake.

By studying the history of penicillin one can understand its scarcity during World War II. The discovery of penicillin is generally attributed to Nobel laureate Scottish scientist Alexander Fleming on September 28, 1928. Despite the significance of Fleming's discovery, his poor communications skills resulted in his inability to convince a competent chemist to work with him

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

to refine the antibiotic for practical use. (<http://www.pbs.org/newshour/rundown/the-real-story-behind-the-worlds-first-antibiotic/>: Accessed 2015)

The first practical medical use of penicillin was accomplished in the early 1940s at Radcliffe Infirmary in Oxford, England. In 1942 the drug was used to save the life of a dying patient at the infirmary. The patient involved was expected to die in a matter of days. Through the application of penicillin, the patient's life was saved. (Ibid) Needless to say, this dramatic outcome brought considerable attention to penicillin.

In the United States, an early practical use of penicillin was made in the treatment of survivors of the November 1942 Coconut Grove fire in Boston. Penicillin was crucial in combating staphylococcus infections related to skin grafts. This success led the U.S. Government to support the production and distribution of penicillin to the military. (Levy, 2002: 5-7.) The need for penicillin during World War II was so tremendous; however, that the job of keeping up with the demand proved seriously daunting. It was not until June of 1945 that a method for producing penicillin in large quantities was developed, thus making its widespread distribution possible. (<http://www.pbs.org/newshour/rundown/the-real-story-behind-the-worlds-first-antibiotic/>: Accessed 2015)

As noted earlier, NHC was given priority in securing penicillin for experimental use. While during peace time, experiments using new drugs tended to happen in laboratories, the patient demands of World War II often diverted such testing from laboratories to military hospitals. Military hospitals often did the testing that would otherwise have been done in laboratories or they did the testing in cooperation with laboratories. Dr. Esmond R. Long of the Office of Medical History (U.S. Army) stated it this way: "The very nature of warfare between 1939 and 1945 forced the medical world to rush forward the pace of advances in medicine. Advances in the treatment of infection had occurred pre-war, but with the turmoil of war, research pioneers pushed forward to find solutions to very pressing problems." (<http://history.amedd.army.mil/booksdocs/wwii/PM4/CH14.Tuberculosis.htm>: Accessed 2015)

In 1944, a major breakthrough was achieved at NHC in the use of penicillin to combat dangerous complications of tuberculosis. (*American College of Chest Physicians*, Vol. 13, 11-12-1947: 673-683) It was not unusual for the lungs of tuberculosis patients to be invaded by streptococcus and staphylococcus germs resulting in massive infections. The standard procedure had been to cut a hole into the lungs and allow the pus to drain off, sometimes for as long as six months. Patients already weakened by tuberculosis often died of infections exacerbated by this procedure, rather than the disease itself. (*New York Times*, 7-3-1944)

Navy doctors at NHC experimented with penicillin, administering the drug in lieu of performing surgery. These experiments led to a major breakthrough in the survivability of tuberculosis. Through systematic trials, NHC doctors determined the dosage needed to clear infected lungs. Once the appropriate dosage had been administered, the infections gave way to a clear fluid that could be drained off by simply inserting a syringe into the pleural envelope. NHC doctors proclaimed that "it worked like magic", eliminating a major hurdle in the treatment of

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

tuberculosis. (Ibid) Newspapers all over the United States covered NHC's significant medical advancement.

The Navy made special reference to the success of the penicillin experiments in one of its quarterly publications: "Use of penicillin in the treatment of tuberculosis empyema was tried as soon as penicillin became available for this type of experiment. The first tests, [conducted at NHC] were so remarkably successful that all subsequent cases of this type have been treated with penicillin and the results indicate clearly that its use is justified." (Historical Supplement to the Fourth Quarter U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report 1945: 13)

Streptomycin testing was also a significant component of Unit 2's work. In this arena, NHC worked with the pioneer tuberculosis laboratories at Olive View Sanitarium in Monrovia, California. Olive View Sanitarium was one of only three institutions in the United States to receive streptomycin for tuberculosis experimental treatment and research. The other two were the University of Michigan and Cornell University. Olive View was granted \$25,000 from the National Institute of Health to use for continuing research "...on the value of streptomycin, a new and rare drug." (*Los Angeles Times*, 3-26-1947: A-1)

NHC, with its large patient base, began a partnership with Olive View Sanitarium in 1946 to test the effectiveness of streptomycin on tuberculosis. A 1946 article in the *Corona Daily Independent* reported that "Dr. [Francis] Pottenger of the Olive View Hospital at Monrovia, recognized as one of the outstanding experts on tuberculosis, has inspected this [NHC] hospital. With the even temperature of the Corona area, its unusual freeness from fogs and local climatic conditions, there seems to be the hope that the Corona Naval Hospital should be developed as the outstanding of all naval hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis in patients." (*Corona Daily Independent*, 12-20-1946: 1)

NHC was the site of significant research regarding the effectiveness of streptomycin on tuberculosis. Working in cooperation with Dr. Edwin A. Doane of Olive View Sanitarium, Lieutenant Commander Dr. Norma C. Furtos of NHC was responsible for conducting tests on tuberculosis patients to see what effect streptomycin would have in the treatment of that disease. Dr. Furtos examined over 385 patients for the presence of possible resistance to streptomycin. As a result of these tests, she learned that there are streptomycin resistant strains of tuberculosis and that these forms of tuberculosis are easily transmitted from person to person. (*Journal of the American Medical Association*, 8-20-1949: 1274-1275)

The NHC testing resulted in the conclusion that streptomycin could actually exacerbate the disease by transmitting resistant tubercle bacilli from patient to patient. (Ibid) Knowing this allowed researchers to devote scarce resources elsewhere to find effective tuberculosis treatment drugs and techniques and to avoid its administration to persons carrying the tubercle bacilli.

***National Center for the Treatment of Rheumatic Fever:*** NHC was World War II's central naval hospital for medical research into, and the, treatment of rheumatic fever, serving patients from every state in the nation. As such, NHC's Unit 3 was the site of nationally significant testing and

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

advancements in the treatment of rheumatic fever. (*Torrance-Herald*, 10-19-1944: 5) Surgeon General Ross McIntire stated in *The History of the Medical Department of the United States Navy in World War II*, "In recognition of the important role played by rheumatic fever in the development of heart diseases, the Navy set up a special hospital at Corona, California, for its study and control. Beginning in 1943, a well-organized program was developed..." (U.S. Marine Corps 1958: Vol. I, 292) (U.S. Navy, *Bumed Newsletter*: Vol. 6, No. 9, 1945: 10-11)

Rheumatic fever is caused by a deficiency of the immune system that is associated with a streptococcus infection. In many cases, patients experience pain in their joints before the sore throat associated with the disease is evident. The most severe form of rheumatic fever is rheumatic heart disease which can cause permanent damage the heart valves. In fighting the streptococcus infection, the immune system not only attacks the harmful bacteria but also attacks healthy tissue. It is an inflammatory disease that attacks the connective tissues in the body. (Lifescript, [http://www.lifescript.com/health/a-z/conditions\\_a-z/conditions/r/rheumatic\\_fever.aspx](http://www.lifescript.com/health/a-z/conditions_a-z/conditions/r/rheumatic_fever.aspx): Accessed 2015)

The rheumatic fever Unit at NHC was one of the nation's leading centers for the treatment of this disease. The unit was headed by Dr. George C. Griffith, "...recognized as a world authority on rheumatic hearts." Dr. Griffith studied 11,000 rheumatic fever cases through the Rheumatic Heart Unit at NHC. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 2-15-1945: 1, *California Western Medicine*, Vol. 64, No. 6, 7-1946: 340-346) After the war, Dr. Griffith created the Mary Louise Griffith Rheumatic Heart Clinic at San Antonio Community Hospital in Upland, CA. In 1951, Dr. Griffith stated that "Rheumatic fever, together with tuberculosis and syphilis, constitute the remaining big three of infectious problems in American communities." (*Corona Daily Independent*, 1-22-1951: 1)

Unit 3 was created as a 41 building complex, most of which were interconnected ward buildings. Unit 3 was a semi-independent hospital, with its own administration building, recreation hall, galley, and mess hall. Also within Unit 3 were facilities for surgery, a library, an x-ray department, dental department, pharmacy, laboratory, and helps' quarters. (*California and Western Medicine*, 2-1944: 73-74) Missing from the facilities were quarters for the nurses and corpsmen. These staff members were housed in the Nurses' and Corpsmen's Quarters of Unit 1. Unit 3 was capable of handling 1,723 enlisted men. No facilities were designated for officers only. (Historical Supplement to the Fourth Quarter U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report 1945: 6)

In a study of rheumatic fever, Dr. Robert W. Quinn stated that "During World War II, rheumatic fever was one of the major causes of lost man days due to sickness in the Navy and Marine Corps....The number of cases of rheumatic fever in the Navy rose from 148 in 1940 to 7,668 in 1944. The rate per thousand persons increased during the same period from .073 to 2.29." According to this study, two naval hospitals were designated to treat rheumatic fever, U.S. Naval Hospital, Dublin, Georgia and NHC, with NHC designated the Navy's National Center for both the treatment and medical research into this disease. (*Archives of Internal Medicine*, 12-1947: 709)

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State

In January of 1943, NHC received a draft of 225 rheumatic fever patients to begin its treatment and experimentation activities. The ultimate capacity of Unit 3 was over 1,700 patients, however, so there was considerable room for growth. (Historical Supplement to the Fourth Quarter U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report 1945: 5) Subsequently, on February 15, 1944, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery designated NHC as the Navy's National Center for the treatment of rheumatic fever. (Ibid: 8)

Significant rheumatic fever research was conducted at Unit 3 by a small group of medical officers, carefully chosen because of their interest, experience, and training in cardiology. Many came from prestigious institutions such as the University of Southern California, Stanford, Cornell, the University of Pennsylvania, and others. These doctors created a comprehensive program of medical care, education, occupational therapy, and rehabilitation. (Historical Supplement to the Fourth Quarter U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report 1945: 6 and 8)

The Unit 3 doctors conducted an intensive research program addressing all phases of rheumatic fever, including early diagnosis, on-going treatment, evaluation of different drugs, the correlation of electrocardiographic changes, skin manifestations, the proper period of convalescence, etc. The importance of this work was summarized in a Navy Sanitary Report: "The findings made by this staff have proven of inestimable value and some of the results have been disseminated throughout the medical world by various articles and treatises published in medical journals, magazines and periodicals." (Ibid: 8)

Experiments conducted by the Unit 3 doctors revealed that "...sulfonamides and penicillin, while tending to prevent rheumatic fever before it develops...do not evidence any beneficial effect upon the rheumatic fever itself....Sodium salicylate, given in conjunction with sodium bicarbonate appears to be the most efficacious drug in alleviating symptoms." (Ibid: 9)

As of April 1, 1944, Unit 3's bed capacity was completely filled necessitating an increase in capacity from 66 to 82 beds per ward. This was accomplished by placing beds closer together. The average daily census in Unit 3 stood at 2,000 until July of 1944. For the years 1944 and 1945, approximately 10,000 rheumatic fever patients were treated and proper dispositions made. Toward the end of 1945, the rheumatic fever census declined and the space thus opened up was made available for an overflow of tuberculosis patients from Unit 2. (Ibid)

NHC was able to achieve a 95% rheumatic fever cure rate. This high success rate was due to the "...outstanding heart specialists...." who were stationed at NHC. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 10-11-1948: 22, *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 39, 1-1949: 61-65, *Annals of Internal Medicine*, 1946: 1039-1042) As of 1946, only 14 deaths were recorded among the thousands of rheumatic fever patients treated at NHC. (Historical Supplement to the Fourth Quart 1945: 6 and 8)

Throughout 1947, the Navy was engaged in reducing the scope of NHC commensurate with the reduction of military forces following the end of the war. Beds became rapidly available because



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

the limited duty status had been discontinued. Patients who were sufficiently recovered were typically dispositioned out of the military. (U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report, 1941 – 1945) As a result, the number of rheumatic fever patients dropped significantly with a patient count of only 26 by the end of the year. Consequently, Unit 3 was deactivated in 1947, with only the deep freeze kept in operation. The recreation building and some of the wards were repurposed for storage. (Fourth Quarter U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report 1947: 2)

***Pacific Theater Center for the Treatment of Poliomyelitis:*** On February 15, 1944, NHC was designated the central naval hospital in the World War II Pacific Theater for the treatment of poliomyelitis. (Historical Supplement to the Fourth Quarter U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report 1945: 3)

In contrast with rheumatic fever treatment, which was phased out by the end of 1947, poliomyelitis remained a significant aspect of NHC's operations until the hospital's temporary closure in late 1949. Poliomyelitis had reached epidemic proportions in the United States in the late 1940s, necessitating the use of NHC to treat civilians stricken by this disease. Headed by Dr. Robert E. Duncan, a former member of President Roosevelt's medical team, NHC became recognized as a first rate poliomyelitis hospital. According to the *Los Angeles Times*, NHC and Los Angeles General Hospital were among the best equipped hospitals in the world to treat poliomyelitis. In contrast to a national patient death rate of 11%, NHC and Los Angeles General Hospital had only a 4.01% death rate. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 2-24-1949: 20)

During the devastating polio epidemic of the late 1940's, the U.S. Navy opened the doors of NHC to treat, at no charge, non-military children and adults afflicted with the dread disease. Doing so greatly eased the overcrowding of facilities in the greater Los Angeles area. (*Los Angeles Times*, 9-6-1948: B-2) As they had done throughout the war, Hollywood celebrities came to help improve the morale of NHC's polio patients. Figure 67 is a photo of cowboy actor Hop Along Cassidy cheering up a child in an NHC iron lung.

The surge in poliomyelitis cases during the late 1940s taxed Los Angeles General Hospital well beyond its limits. On August 5, 1948, the Los Angeles hospital had 29 patients in iron lungs with a reserve of only three machines available for other patients in need. Los Angeles General Hospital's poliomyelitis patient load stood at 266 at this time. (*Los Angeles Times*, 8-6-1948: 11) In 1948, Los Angeles General Hospital worked out an agreement to transfer a large number of its patients to NHC. During the summer of 1948, 96 polio patients were transferred to from Los Angeles General Hospital to NHC. These patients were added to the population of 261 poliomyelitis patients already at NHC. (*Los Angeles Times*, 8-3-1948: 20)

Patients sent from Los Angeles General Hospital to NHC included adults and a considerable number of children. A *Los Angeles Times* article on this matter noted "Patients who are expected to require a long period of secondary hospitalization are being sent there....Corona's facilities, developed during the war for paraplegic patients, will be put to full use in treating the polio victims." (*Los Angeles Times*, 12-30-1948: 7) Specialized equipment installed in NHC's

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

spas was ready made for the treatment of polio. Figure 68 is a photo of a nurse treating a child in an NHC Hubbard Tank.

NHC was so highly regarded as a poliomyelitis hospital that Franklin Roosevelt's grandson Curtis was sent there for treatment of his polio. Lead physician, Dr. Robert E. Duncan was known to the Roosevelts because he had once treated the boy for measles (*Los Angeles Times*, 8-27-1948: A-1) (*The Norconian*, 3-3-1952: 1).

***Other Diseases and Medical Services:*** In 1943, Jensen lobbied for an opportunity have a research center established at NHC for malaria and filariasis. He also expressed his belief that NHC was more suited to research on a truly scientific basis than the "...acute hospitals in the immediate coastal areas..." as their turnover was very rapid and NHC could hold patients longer to gather results. (Letter, Jensen to Andrus, 8-19-1943)

Research conducted at NHC led four of its physicians to early breakthroughs in the identification and treatment of Lymphangitis and other illnesses. (*Mil Med*, Vol. 181, No. 7, July 2005: 585-589, *U.S Naval Medical Bulletin*, Vol.42, 1944) Because of the pressing demands of the war, papers reporting on the results of significant tests were often not published until after the war. Lymphatic filariasis was the second most common parasitic disease world-wide, after malaria, and there were numerous outbreaks in military deployments during World War II. A special commission from NHC was appointed to investigate this disease, and a test study was performed on 46 Marines who had arrived from the South Pacific. Because of the rarity of filariasis in caucasians and the previous rarity of the disease overall, a careful study, likely the first in the history of the Navy, was directed by the Navy. (Ibid)

NHC also conducted a controlled study on peptic ulcers, gastritis, and psychoneurosis. The study examined disease treatment and looked into how to effectively diagnose symptoms (*Journal of American Medical Association*, 7-29-1944: 890-896)

NHC's status as a medical center grew considerably over time. In this regard, the hospital received regular attention in newspapers, both locally (where the hospital was daily news) and across the country.

Following the Korean War, NHC served as a teaching hospital, turning out its first graduating class of interns the year the hospital closed in 1957. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 6-20-1957: 1) NHC also served as an emergency hospital for area veterans and civilians, treating accident and illness victims on an emergency basis. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 10-12-1955: 1) In the field of medical science, NHC produced several professional papers detailing advancements in treatments developed there, ranging from moles to chest wounds. (*California Medicine*, 6-1953: 496-498, *Archives of Dermatology*, "Treatment of Benign Pigmented Moles" 1954: 399-410)

NHC was also a very active in the delivery of babies. In 1953 alone it was reported that 2,608 babies were born at NHC. (*Press Telegram*, 12-9-1953: A-20) This jumped to 3,845 in 1956. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 1-31-1956:1) In 1954, obstetrician Thomas Lebherz delivered 24

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

babies in one 24-hour period, which so impressed Groucho Marx, he put the physician on as a guest of his television show, *You Bet Your Life*. (*Los Angeles Times*, 1-20-2002)

The caliber of NHC's physicians continued to be exemplary and as with World War II, many physicians who served at NHC in the 1950s went on to prominent medical careers. For example:

- Thomas Lebherz was a famed professor of obstetrics and gynecology who helped pioneer surgical treatments for women suffering complications after giving birth. He also did important research into the causes of premature births, and detecting congenital problems in the fetus. He went on to be the Chief of Gynecology at naval hospitals in Bethesda, Oakland, and San Diego before joining the faculty at UCLA. (Ibid.)
- Dr. Lay Fox went on to serve as Chief of Medicine at Bethesda, Maryland, and at President Lyndon Johnson's request, was assigned to the White House as a Cardiologist. (Austin American Statesman, 4-26-2012)
- Dr. Richard John Kitz, went on to be a renowned researcher/inventor/teacher/anesthesiologist at Harvard, Columbia, and Massachusetts General Hospital. (Kitz, 1950)
- Dr. Paul David Mozley went on to fame as the Founder of Obstetrics Fellowships in the United States amongst numerous other achievements (*American Journal of Clinical Medicine*, Spring 2009: 6-7)

**Rehabilitation:** NHC's medical rehabilitation offerings were unique among all World War II naval hospitals. World War II's systems for evacuating wounded soldiers off the battlefield and into hospitals resulted in numerous military personnel surviving wounds that would have, in previous wars, resulted in death. Medics rendered immediate treatment of the wounded where they fell, and helped to evacuate them to field hospitals. From these triage and transportation facilities patients were loaded onto hospital ships and airplanes for transportation to fully equipped military general hospitals in the USA for long term treatment and rehabilitation. (*Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 239, 5-1945: 66)

The Navy recognized early-on that the morale of those fighting on the front was greatly improved if they were confident that the military was dedicated to their recovery and that continuing care would be given after the war. This morale factor not only helped soldiers withstand the rigors of the war's many battles, it also helped to bring the fighting to a quicker end. It also meant, more than ever, that military hospitals needed to be fully equipped to handle the rehabilitation needs of those suffering from paralysis, amputations, or other devastating wounds. (Ibid)

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

To address the need for more robust rehabilitation services, in April of 1944, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery created a new branch devoted entirely to rehabilitation, and ordered each naval hospital in the USA to appoint one officer to serve as the hospital's rehabilitation officer. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 9-28-1945: 1)

This approach was first tried in Britain, where the British Air Force made a practice of giving graded exercises matched to the abilities of wheelchair-bound warriors in World War II hospitals. The result was less time in bed and faster recovery. The successes achieved in Britain, led to this approach being adopted by U.S. military branches, including the Navy. (Ibid)

The basic principles of the Navy Medical Department's concept of rehabilitation were:

- Give the best care and treatment that medical science and skill could afford.
  - Expedite recovery so patients could return to duty with a minimum loss of time.
  - For those whose disability prevented return to active duty, emphasize treatment on skills needed in civilian life.
  - Concentrate recovery efforts to achieve the highest level of post-hospital activity.
  - Apply these principles to all patients, not just select patients with severe disabilities.
- (*Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 5-1945: 67)

Having been established as a luxury resort, NHC was ideally suited for physical rehabilitation purposes. The book entitled *The History of Medical Department of the United States Navy in World War II*, documents use of civilian health resorts/hotels as convalescent hospitals. Those equipped with facilities for hydrotherapy were used as special rehabilitation treatment centers. (U.S. Marines, 1958: 359)

NHC was in a class of its own, however, when compared to other luxury properties. This factor was a major ingredient in the decision to make NHC into a general hospital, rather than just a convalescent hospital as was typical of other resort/hotel properties. Its vast landscaped grounds, huge man-made lake, and extensive sports and spa-related amenities were beyond anything offered at other resort/hotel properties adapted for naval hospital use. NHC's hot springs were particularly well suited for the rehabilitation of severely injured and ill military personnel, especially those with injuries of the spinal cord, tuberculosis, polio, and rheumatic fever. (*California and Western Medicine*, Vol. 60, No. 6, 6-1944: 334) Because the water was "sweet" sulfur water, it did not have the rotten egg odor associated with regular sulfur water.

In a 1942 *Los Angeles Times* article entitled "Heroes Man Ship that Never Sails", writer Timothy Turner expounded on the healing nature of NHC: "The club, built in 1929 is a palace, with spacious parlors, a vast dining hall and many hotel rooms...suitable for remodeling into a hospital." Noting that the hospital included the traditional tools of rehabilitation like pool tables, occupational therapy apparatus, mechanical toys, wire puzzles, typewriters, rug rooms, and carpentry and machine shops, he emphasized that the resort environment offered much more. "The club setup includes 700 acres of grounds that can be planted to truck and flower gardens...a golf course, a 52 acre lake and two outdoor and two indoor swimming pools....[and] a famed

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

sulfur spring.” These characteristics offered considerable benefit to physical rehabilitation, but even more important, Turner noted, was the effect of the grounds on psychological rehabilitation. “Never has there been such a pleasant hospital, and the physicians are noting a good psychological effect on the patients as a result of it. A colorful building surrounded by the beauties of nature is making for recovery much more than the usual neutral hospital background, and this discovery may lead to a new concept of treatment.” (*Los Angeles Times*, 5-1-1942: A-1) Figure 69 is a photograph of a sailor looking over NHC’s vast recreational grounds from the hotel dining hall.

But, the resort offered more than just ambiance. Many of its spa facilities were directly adaptable for rehabilitation purposes. Quoting from a period *Los Angeles Times* article, “Here in a splendorous setting reminiscent of the luxury of ancient Roman baths in the days of the Caesars, treatment is administered. The rooms have tiled floors, high arched ceilings and house the most modern therapeutic equipment obtainable.” (*Los Angeles Times*, 7-30-1944: 11) Highlighting the unique offerings of NHC compared to other naval hospitals, in 1945 a movie was filmed at NHC about the rehabilitation services offered by the Navy. Entitled “The Road to Recovery,” it included numerous scenes showing the rehabilitation facilities at NHC. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 3-26-1945: 1) Figure 70 is a photo of amputees making use of an indoor NHC pool for muscle development and coordination.

Working with Rehabilitation Department director Lt. Commander Edward W. Lowman (MC) USN, were 30 Pharmacist’s Mates, half WAVES and half Navy men. Each patient was seen by appointment, making wait times nil or very short. Treatments lasting about 45 minutes would be selected from hot sulfur baths, mineral swimming pools, whirlpools Hubbard tanks, steam and heat cabinets, numerous heat bakers, and hot salt glow slabs. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 1-10-1946: 3)

The *Los Angeles Times* in 1943 spoke of the value of hot springs and their use by the U.S. Military as one of “Natures Remedies” (*Los Angeles Times*, 1-8-1943, pg. 16). Lt. Commander Lowman stated his staff “takes up where the surgeons leave off” and pointed to the success of using the former Norconian spa facility, equipped with the most modern therapeutic equipment available to get men’s bodies back to mobility and flexibility. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 5-29-1944) (*California and Western Medicine*, Vol. 60, No. 6, 6-1944: 334)

In her syndicated column, “My Day”, Eleanor Roosevelt lauded NHC for its extensive spa amenities. (Roosevelt, Eleanor, 4-28-1943) Given her husband’s polio affliction she would have had first-hand knowledge of the value of these types of facilities. As documented in Figure 71, she was also among the dignitaries who came to NHC to bring cheer to its patients.

Hydrotherapy, according to Lowman, should be part of a department that includes “electrotherapy, light therapy, mechanotherapy, fever therapy, and a gymnasium for corrective exercise.” (*US Naval Medical Bulletin*, Vol. 43, 10-1943). Unlike other World War II naval hospitals, NHC had existing hot sweet sulfur spring fed spas, swimming pools, a full spectrum of indoor and outdoor recreational facilities, and eventually a full service gymnasium. Captain

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Jensen stated "We are using the hydrotherapeutic facilities here for the post polios and the scar cases with very good results." (Letter, Jensen to McIntire, 4-11-1942 1)

In fact, in 1944, NHC's Dr. Lowman wrote a definitive work on how to bring patients back to health through systematic rehabilitation tailored to the needs of the individual. (*US Naval Medical Bulletin*, Planned Convalescence, Edward Lowman, 10 -1944) The physical rehabilitation program at NHC was the second largest at any hospital operated by the Navy, the largest being the program at U.S. Naval Hospital San Diego. Six commissioned officers and 40 chiefs oversaw NHC's rehabilitation program. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 9-28-1945: 1) Other than its broader range of rehabilitation facilities, a significant difference, between NHC and Naval Hospital San Diego is the fact that NHC retains a higher level of overall integrity to its World War II configuration, whereas Naval Hospital San Diego has been substantially altered over the years.

A major effort at NHC was devoted to physical fitness. The main objective was, to prevent the inevitable muscular atrophy associated with inactivity. Exercise would typically start while the patient was still confined to bed. Incrementally, exercises would be increased to the point where the patient was ready for post-hospital activity. This would include vocational education, preparation for college, or the completion of high school. Prior to release, all patients were informed of their rights and benefits, and assistance was provided in making related claims. (*Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 5-1945: 67)

NHC received very large numbers patients requiring rehabilitation services, including those injured in battle and those suffering from poliomyelitis. As an example of the magnitude of the NHC program, by 1946, six to seven thousand patients had been treated at NHC's Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. (Fourth Quarterly U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report, NHC 1946: 5)

To secure staff for NHC's exercise-centered approach, the Navy rounded up personnel with physical education backgrounds from schools and colleges, sending them to Sampson, New York, for intensive training. (*Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 5-1945: 66) At NHC, the rehabilitation program was born in the rheumatic fever wards of Unit 3 and then expanded to the orthopedic and surgery wards of Unit 1. Only the tuberculosis patients in Unit 2 were precluded from this program. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 9-28-1945: 1) A report on this program noted that "... of the 30,000 Navy and Marine Corps wounded up to June 30, 1944, only 433 had to be invalided out of the service." (*Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 5-1945: 66)

Incorporated into the rehabilitation facility were devices for corrective exercise. Among the offerings was a chair set up for developing thigh muscles, finger wheels, shoulder wheels, bicycles, and rowing machines. Many rehabilitation tasks were also performed in the hospital wards, including heat, massage, muscle re-education, general physical therapy, and instruction in walking. (Fourth Quarterly U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report, NHC 1946: 4)

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

The Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation was also charged with fitting braces. These devices were made by a private contractor in Los Angeles that did fittings and delivered completed braces to NHC every two to three weeks. (Ibid)

The Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation also offered Occupational Therapy through a separate department by that name. The Occupational Therapy Department was staffed by three WAVE officers, four enlisted personnel, and three full-time instructors. Augmenting the staff of this department were workers from the Arts for National Defense, some of whom were paid and others of whom were volunteers. Volunteer Arts and Skills workers also assisted this department, under the auspices of the Red Cross. (Ibid: 5) (*Riverside Daily Enterprise*, 8-7-1944: 10)

Occupational and vocational therapies were also major components of NHC's physical rehabilitation program. Hobby activities, art programs, and shops of various sorts were essential components of recovery. (*US Naval Medical Bulletin*, Vol. 43, 10-1943) The building contractors who were responsible for expanding the resort into a three-unit hospital, left their temporary offices behind, some of which were used for occupational and vocational therapy. Figure 72 is a photograph of a sailor regaining hand skills by building a model.

NHC had a rehabilitation shop where ceramics, weaving, woodworking, and plastics could be learned. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 4-5-1946) One problem was finding qualified instructors. Needed were people who could teach linoleum block printing, leather tooling, painting, cartooning, weaving, and much more (*Corona Daily Independent*, 1-5-1945: 2) The sailor in Figure 73 is using a lathe to create an object out of wood.

One of NHC's unique rehabilitation facilities not found in a typical naval hospital was its golf course, originally built as a feature of the Norconian Resort. The golf course was in poor condition when the Navy bought the property, having been neglected for several years. A 1942 memo from the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to the Bureau of Yards and Docks succinctly summarized the rehabilitation value of golf. The memo requested a Caterpillar diesel engine to pump water for the irrigation of the Norconian golf course. Concerned that the request would be seen as frivolous, the memo explained that "...the importance of this [golf course] becomes apparent when it is realized that the primary function of the Naval Hospital, Corona, is the rehabilitate our disabled, crippled, wounded, and injured personnel as quickly as possible so that they may return to active duty again." The memo went on to observe that "The type of exercise offered by golf, affording as it does motion of the arms, body and legs in easily controlled degrees of activity together with the added incentive of a competitive sport, is one of the best means for limbering up stiff joints and strengthening weakened limbs." (Memo, 9-19-1942, Sheldon to Bureau of Yards and Docks) Only a small portion of the NHC golf course remains today. Most of the land it once occupied is now developed with residences and the Norco College Campus.

**Wheelchair Basketball:** Of all the rehabilitation programs offered at NHC, none is more historically significant than its wheelchair basketball program. NHC was one of three pioneers in

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

the development of this sport and was the venue of the first ever documented basketball game between two paraplegic teams. But, as important as this history is, even more important is the fact that of the three hospitals that pioneered wheelchair basketball, NHC is the only venue that survives, retaining amazing integrity to its World War II form. Wheelchair basketball is, today, one of the most important of the major paraplegic sports played worldwide, and NHC can justly claim to be a major pioneer of this sport.

Many sources of information are available on the history of wheelchair basketball, including books, newspaper articles, and internet web sites. Unfortunately, too often these sources are at odds with each other in terms of dates, participants, and significant events. To assure the most historically accurate account of wheelchair basketball, WHS anchored its research on documents that were published at the time the events took place. This rigorous approach to research resulted in information that is more reliable and accurate than that found in any of the previously written histories of wheelchair basketball. In fact, some of the wheelchair basketball authors and internet sites have corrected their content based on the research conducted by WHS.

The origin of sports for the disabled can be traced to the U.S.A. and Great Britain. The British newspaper, *The Thames Star* references a "Cripples Olympiad" held in the USA in 1911. While, no mention of wheelchairs could be found in the article, it did refer to many participants with a variety of disabilities. (*The Thames Star*, 10-17-1913: 5)

Featured in the article was an Englishman named Skipper Francis, well-known at that time as an accomplished athlete, despite having a withered leg. Francis's achievements as a disabled individual were quite impressive. At the Cripples Olympiad, he won the running and wrestling competitions. At home in England, he participated in team sports with able bodied athletes and made impressive achievements in such individual sports as swimming, cycling, and running. His high mark of achievement came when he swam England's Bristol Channel from Penarth to Newport in 1913. Despite the frigid waters and his physical disabilities, he set a new record of 4 hours 32 minutes. (Ibid)

As early as 1923, wheelchair bound patients and able bodied staff in the United Kingdom participated in gymkhanas and bowls at the Royal Star and Garter Home in Richmond, Surrey. (<http://www.mandevillelegacy.org.uk/>, Accessed 2014) These games did not, however, constitute organized team sports. Organized wheelchair athletics were unknown until World War II.

In Great Britain and in the United States, many of the combatants who were rescued from battlefields had devastating injuries, including those necessitating amputations and those resulting in paralysis. In 1943, British Dr. Ludwig Guttmann established a Spinal Injuries Unit at the Ministry of Pensions Hospital at Stoke Mandeville in Ayulesbury, Buckinghamshire. Here wheelchairs were used informally in hybrid forms of polo and hockey, played in hospital wards between wheelchair-bound patients and able-bodied physiotherapists in wheelchairs. (Ibid)

Armand Thiboutot, author of *Wheelchairs Can Jump!*, the most comprehensive history of wheelchair basketball published to date, provides a detailed analysis of the history of Wheelchair



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Basketball. In his book, he documents that Dr. Guttmann was responsible for the replacement of wheelchair polo with wheelchair netball. Guttmann was a pioneer in wheelchair athletics and was the creator of the International Stoke Mandeville Games, an international sporting event established in July of 1948 for persons with severe disabilities, sanctioned by the International Stoke Mandeville Wheelchair Sports Federation. (Labanowich and Thiboutot 2011: 3-4)

Thiboutot takes great pains in his book, however, to dispel the notion that wheelchair *basketball* was invented in England. He emphasizes that in England, they played wheelchair *netball*, a distant cousin to wheelchair basketball. While netball and basketball share the use of a hoop through which a ball must pass to score points; that is about all the two sports have in common. In wheelchair netball there is no dribbling and no backboard. The rules are also entirely different. While wheelchair netball is still played today, it was largely replaced with wheelchair basketball by the mid-1950s. Thiboutot notes in his book: “The myth that wheelchair basketball originated in England continued to circulate for years, even as late as 2011. A growing number of wheelchair basketball aficionados and administrators now recognize that wheelchair basketball was originally developed by WW II veterans in the United States in 1945-1946.” (Ibid: 4)

Thiboutot notes that: “The myth associated with the origins of wheelchair basketball at Stoke Mandeville has been repeated...on the web sites of the International Paralympics Committee.... When this historical error was called to the attention of the progressive organizers of the 2006 Gold Cup...necessary corrections were made on the 2006 Gold Cup website. Likewise...the IPC [International Paraplegic Committee] website now reads: ‘Wheelchair Basketball was originally developed by World War II veterans in the U.S... in 1945/1946.’ The IWBF [International Wheelchair Basketball Federation] website notes that wheelchair basketball was played at Corona Naval Station (sic) and at Framingham, Massachusetts as early as 1945 (Ibid: 25) Thiboutot documents in his book that Birmingham hospital in Van Nuys, California should also be listed with these pioneers.” (Ibid: 9)

The incorporation of wheelchair athletic activities into the military’s rehabilitation programs came to the USA in April of 1944 via the United Kingdom. Recognizing the success of the United Kingdom’s programs, the Navy’s Bureau of Medicine and Surgery created a U.S. military branch devoted entirely to rehabilitation, and ordered each naval hospital in the USA to appoint one officer to serve as the hospital’s rehabilitation officer. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 9-28-1945: 1) (U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, 1945)

The earliest record found by WHS of wheelchair athletic activities at NHC appeared in a 1945 newspaper article in the *Riverside Daily Press*. This article describes the use of athletic equipment to aid in the physical and mental recovery of wheelchair-bound seamen and marines. Referring to the participants as the Navy’s “wheelchair athletes,” the article states, “Every day...the wheelchair teams of the U.S. Navy Hospital are getting a little more speed on the ball, they’re tossing the medicine ball a little higher and the pace of impromptu ‘polo’ games is getting faster, according to an official Navy report.” The article observes that “...these ailing members of the Navy and Marine Corps are getting a whale of a lot of fun out of their treatments and convalescence, at the same time hastening the time when the crippling effects of injury or

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

disease have been conquered.” Later the article goes on to say “Exercises for the wheelchair contingent have become a major part of NHC’s physical rehabilitation program.” Describing the specific activities engaged in by the patients, the article says: “A typical morning schedule finds a group of four or five tossing a medicine ball around the circle, while others toss a baseball to and fro with all the pep of a talkative infield....polo games are apt to spring up at any time with the players chasing the ball in their chairs and whacking at it with a cane or crutch.” (*Riverside Daily Enterprise*, 5-22-1945: 7)

The *Daily Enterprise* article does not mention basketball among the sporting activities engaged in by the NHC “wheelchair athletes” of 1945. Nonetheless, in later writings and oral histories, NHC patients and staff noted that they witnessed wheelchair basketball at NHC as early as 1945. While, WHS has not found period written documentation to support the accuracy of these recollections, more than one individual has testified to the existence of wheelchair basketball activities at NHC in 1945.

Charles Roth, a polio patient at NHC in 1945 stated in an oral history:

“I remember hearing about the paraplegics playing basketball and that must have been about October or November of 1945....I knew there was a group playing basketball in wheelchairs but I don’t know of any one from the polio ward that got into that . . . . I wondered about it at the time because the polio patient’s muscles were so tender to even touch that we didn’t get into things that ended up hurting more . . . . I had heard at the time that the paraplegics had also lost feeling and also that because of the trouble with possible urinary infection there were rumors that they probably wouldn’t live more than 10 or 12 years . . . this is only hearsay but it was what I had heard at the time . . .and many got an attitude of resentment and bitterness because of it . . .” (Oral History, 2014, Charles Roth, Interviewer, Kevin Bash, Kevin Bash Archives)

Rita Kyle, who was one of Roth’s nurses during 1945 recalled:

“Everything possible was given to the wheelchair boys – baseballs, bats, basketballs, footballs – most of them played sports in school and once they got to rolling around, they just killed each other. Get four or five together and playing basketball; one minute they were playing and laughing and the next minute they were punching each other and rolling around on the ground. I don’t know if there were teams, but they certainly kept score. At first the docs were worried; then one of the plastic surgeons called them all into an operating room and showed them the damage being done. It came down to, infection and dying in pain or letting them kill each other playing ball. They played ball.” (Oral History, 2010, Rita Kyle, Interviewer, Kevin Bash, Kevin Bash Archives)

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

On the east coast, Dick Foley, a veteran who was paralyzed in action in Europe stated in an oral history that he first played wheelchair basketball as early as the winter of 1945 at Cushing General Hospital in Framingham, Massachusetts. (Labanowich and Thiboutot 2011: 7)

Written documentation places the beginnings of wheelchair basketball in late 1946. These sources document three locations as the pioneers in wheelchair basketball played as a team sport. Thiboutot lists these pioneers as follows:

- **Birmingham Veterans' Hospital** in Van Nuys, California
- **Cushing Veterans' Hospital** in Framingham, Massachusetts
- **U.S. Naval Hospital Corona**, Norco, California

(Ibid: 9)

Thiboutot found that the earliest documented wheelchair basketball game occurred on November 25, 1946 at Birmingham Veterans' Hospital. (Ibid) Written documentation of this game appeared in the hospital's newsletter, the *Birmingham Reporter*, in which a headline in the November 29, 1946 issue read: "Plegics Win Wheelchair Game, 16 to 6". The game was played between wheelchair-bound patients and able bodied medical staff from the hospital. The wheelchair bound patients went by the name "Birmingham Five", while the able bodied opponents were referred to as the "Birmingham Medics". The able bodied Medics played the game from wheelchairs, subject to the same rules as the wheelchair-bound athletes. (*Birmingham Reporter*, 11-29-1946: 1)

The idea of wheelchair basketball at Birmingham appears to have started with Sergeant Stanley Den Adel. Adel was sent to Birmingham Veterans' Hospital in 1945 after becoming paralyzed due to a spinal injury suffered while fighting with the 11<sup>th</sup> Armored Division in Europe. Adel recounted that he got the idea of playing wheelchair basketball in November of 1946 while watching a regular game at Birmingham with some of his wheelchair-bound friends. Between halves, he and his friends started experimenting with one of the basketballs. After a while, the future wheelchair athletes tried a few shots at the basket, experiencing success very early on. Bob Rynearson, Assistant Athletic Director at the hospital quickly saw the potential of basketball as a form of wheelchair therapy, and organized a basketball team of paralyzed soldiers. Adel became the team's captain. (*Oakpark Oakleaves*, 2-26-1948: 54)

The second documented instance of wheelchair basketball occurred at Cushing Veterans Hospital in Framingham, MA on December 6, 1946. In this game, Cushing's wheelchair athletes played the professional Boston Celtics, winning the game 18 to 2. As with the Birmingham game, both basketball teams (able bodied and paraplegic) played from wheelchairs, and in accordance with rules created for the wheelchair form of the game. Documented in the *Framingham News*, this match occurred at the Boston Garden arena. (*Framingham News*, 12-6-1946: 9)

There were key differences in the rules between West Coast and East Coast wheelchair basketball. The West Coast rules provided for a more aggressive form of the sport, while the

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

East Coast rules called for less contact and more liberal standards. Eventually, the West Coast rules were adopted as the national standard, and these rules form the foundation of today's wheelchair basketball rules. Birmingham Hospital's Bob Rynearson is credited with devising the West Coast rules. (*Oak Park Oakleaves*, 2-26-1948)

NHC was the third hospital documented to have taken up organized wheelchair basketball. Historical records document that the founder of wheelchair basketball at NHC was Dr. Gerald Gray. (Figure 74) Dr. Gray was a plastic surgeon who moved to Corona in July of 1946. (*Oakland Tribune*, 7-3-1946:5) (*Oakland Tribune*, 5-20-1947: 1) He had been assigned to NHC to heal the bedsores paraplegics suffered as a result of being relegated to bed for hours on end. While stationed at NHC, Dr. Gray traveled to many of the region's military hospitals to work on healing bedsores. (Ibid)

In early 1947, while visiting Birmingham Hospital, Dr. Gray observed wheelchair-bound patients playing basketball. And, he learned from the staff there that the game had proven very beneficial, both physically and mentally, to these patients. Physically, the exercise helped build strength, coordination, and stamina. But, even more important were the game's mental health benefits. Specifically, it gave wheelchair-bound patients a sense of purpose and self-respect. Their success in the endeavor of wheelchair basketball gave them the knowledge that they could accomplish a physical activity that demanded speed, strength, and coordination. (Kinzer-O'Farrell, 2007: 52-53)

Before participating in wheelchair basketball, many wheelchair-bound patients had been bed-ridden and dependent on staff for all of their needs. These circumstances caused the patients to suffer from debilitating depression and a sense of hopelessness. Success in wheelchair basketball proved greatly beneficial in lifting the spirits of the paraplegic patients and in giving them a feeling of confidence that they could make something of themselves in civilian life. (*Oak Park Oakleaves*, 2-26-1948)

After witnessing wheelchair bound patients playing basketball at Birmingham Hospital, Dr. Gray returned to NHC to form what became known as the "Rolling Devils", a precise and competitive wheelchair basketball team. (Ibid) Figure 75 is a photo of the team kibitzing on the floor of the NHC gym. One source asserts that the team was founded in February of 1947 (Labanowich and Thiboutot 2011: 9) while another suggests the founding date was March 15, 1947. (Devils-Bittner program, 5-26-1947: 2) WHS believes the March date is likely the most accurate, as it is taken from a period publication, the program for a game between the Rolling Devils and Oakland's Bittner professional basketball team in May of 1947. (Ibid)

On March 18, 1947, three days after the Rolling Devils team was formed, the Birmingham team came to the NHC gymnasium to play the Devils. *This was the first documented game of wheelchair basketball played between two teams composed entirely of wheelchair-bound players.* While the Devils were defeated, 20 to 6, they were not discouraged. Rather, the defeat motivated them to train harder and practice relentlessly. As stated in a Devils wheelchair basketball program, "It seems as if each and every member of the Devils decided in some part of

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

the game that the opponents could be beaten and they hoped to do it. In that they were new to the rules and the game, an intensive practice began and each afternoon much time was devoted to the principles of this game.” (Ibid)

As noted above, wheelchair basketball was transformational for the handicapped military personnel who engaged in it. These benefits are succinctly summarized in the book *World War II: A Navy Nurse Remembers*, by Elizabeth Kinzer-O’Farrel in which she recounts her experiences as an NHC World War II nurse. Referring to wheelchair basketball at NHC, she wrote:

“The paraplegic wards were literally abuzz with excitement. Even the quadriplegics were enthusiastic and were talking about how they could find a way to get in the game. Suddenly, we were seeing our patients beginning to feel like men, not like cripples waiting around to be sent to a veterans hospital for the rest of their lives, or worse home to become an object of pity and a burden to their families. Life was not quite the same on the paraplegic wards after the game. In subtle ways patients seemed more confident, as though they had somehow proved to themselves if not yet to anyone else that they could succeed at something, and that just maybe, if they really tried they might be able to make some kind of a life for themselves after their discharge from the hospital.” (Kinzer-O’Farrell, 2007: 52-53)

Following their defeat at the historic Birmingham vs. Devils game, the Rolling Devils went on to play 22 more games, winning all of these contests. (*Harrisburg Telegraph*, 7-10-1947: 24) Eventually, the Rolling Devils took to the air, flying in a specially equipped airplane to Northern California, where they played St. Mary’s College, the University of California at Berkeley, and finally the professional Oakland Bittners basketball team. (Devils-Bittner Program, 5-26-1947: 2) This was the first documented instance of a paraplegic basketball team traveling by air to a distant game. Figure 76 is a photo of the Rolling Devils posing with the U.C. Berkeley team. Figure 77 is a page from the Devils-Bittner program with photos and a short write-up on each Devils team member.

In Oakland, the Devils defeated the Bittners, 38 to 16. Leading the scoring on the Devils team was Johnny Winterholler, (Figure 78) a former Wyoming University All-American basketball player. Winterholler became paralyzed due to malnutrition while being held in a Japanese prisoner of war camp. Louie “The Tank” Largey was said to steal the show with amazing defensive tactics. (*Oakland Tribune*, 5-27-1947: 15) Proceeds from the sale of tickets for the game were donated to the Paralyzed Veterans’ Association of Corona, founded on March 25, 1947 by Dr. Gerald Gray. (Devils-Bittner program, 5-26-1947: 8)

The Northern California tour was sponsored by the *Oakland Tribune* newspaper, thus garnering the team considerable nationwide publicity. The *Oakland Tribune* articles were picked up by wire services with the result that news of the Rolling Devils was spread to dozens of newspapers across the United States. The publicity from the Northern California tour helped catapult wheelchair basketball and the Rolling Devils team into the public’s attention and spurred the

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

adoption of the game in many distant cities. This nationwide coverage continued until the Devils disbanded. (*Los Angeles Times*, 6-15-1947: A-8)

Research suggests that the Birmingham team was the first to tour, but all of their touring was accomplished using ground transportation to relatively local venues. The earliest out of town Birmingham game found by WHS occurred on February 9, 1947, when Birmingham played an exhibition half-time game with the women's Red Heads basketball team at the Long Beach Municipal Auditorium. (*Long Beach Independent*, 2-9-1947: 30) The earliest away Rolling Devils game found by WHS occurred on April 1, 1947 in Pomona, California. (Devils-Bittner program, 5-26-1947: 8) The Rolling Devils, however, was the first wheelchair basketball team to fly to a distant city via a specially equipped airplane. This set the stage for nation-wide travel by the Flying Wheels, the name given to the Birmingham wheelchair basketball team shortly before they were transferred to Long Beach Naval Hospital.

While, the Rolling Devils' impact on wheelchair basketball was significant, the team itself was relatively short lived. Created in March of 1947, by June of that year, news was circulating that the team would disband. In this regard, on June 15, 1947, the *Los Angeles Times* carried a wire story which it headlined "Veteran's Wheelchair Team Will Hang Up Basketball Togs" (*Los Angeles Times*, 6-15-1947: A-8) Dozens of other newspapers across the country also carried this article.

At first glance it may seem surprising that a successful and pioneering basketball team like the Rolling Devils would disband so soon after it was formed. But the answer resides in two factors; first, the type of hospital to which the Devils team was attached, and second, the period in history relative to World War II. Unlike Cushing and Birmingham, which were *veterans'* hospitals, the Devils team was attached to an *active duty general* hospital. The significance in this lies in the fact that general military hospitals existed for the purpose of administering urgent medical and rehabilitation attention to active duty patients, while veterans' hospitals existed for military personnel no longer on active duty. Once an NHC patient had reached a point where he no longer needed primary care, one of three things would happen:

- He would be sent back to his military unit.
- He would be transferred to a veterans' or a convalescent hospital.
- He would be sent home.

In 1947, the war had been over for some time and paraplegic patients and others with lower extremity issues were not being generated in battle. Consequently, while the populations of paraplegic patients were an ongoing phenomenon at veterans' hospitals, at general military hospitals the trend was just the reverse. The fact that the Rolling Devils could not remain at NHC indefinitely, coupled with the sharp reduction in paraplegic cases meant that wheelchair basketball could not be perpetuated at NHC. This in no way, however, diminishes the significance of NHC as a wheelchair basketball pioneer and impact on wheelchair basketball that resulted from the Rolling Devils team.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

About a month after the announcement of the Rolling Devils' dismantling, news surfaced that suggested the team might go on to play at least one more game. The July 3/4, 1947 issue of the *Corona Daily Independent* carried a story that reported: "The Rolling Devils, Crack U.S. Naval Hospital wheelchair basketball team has been invited to play a top national professional basketball team in Chicago at the College Allstar World Championship tournament November 27, sponsored by the Chicago Herald-American." The paper went on to observe that sports editor Larry Birlaffi of the *Wyoming Daily Eagle* had pronounced the Devils the number one sports sensation of 1947. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 7-3 & 4-1947: 1) Unfortunately, the decision to disband the team had already been made and the Devils did not play this game.

In 1949, the Birmingham Veterans' Hospital team took on the name "Flying Wheels" and launched a nation-wide tour, adopting the air travel methods developed by the Devils. Among the key players on the Flying Wheels were former Devils team members "Pistol Pete" Simon, Jerry Fensmeyer, and Neil Harris. The Flying Wheels team was later transferred to Long Beach Naval hospital. (Labanowich and Thiboutot 2011: 12)

Soon after wheelchair basketball had been given life at NHC, Birmingham, and Cushing, the Paralyzed Veterans of America took on the mission of promoting the sport throughout the United States. By 1948 six veterans' hospital teams had been formed, including teams in Chicago, Memphis, Richmond, and New York. In Kansas City, Missouri, mixed teams composed of both veteran and non-veterans were formed. (Ibid: 12)

NHC's Gym/Theater complex, the birthplace of the Rolling Devils and the site of the first documented basketball game between two paraplegic teams, remains essentially the same today as it was in 1946. This fact is clearly documented in Figures 79A and 79B, which contrasts a photo of the gym complex taken in 1946 with another taken in 2016. The overall context of its related hospital campus is also largely intact to its World War II form. Both of the other two pioneering institutions of wheelchair basketball are no longer extant. As such, NHC is the sole surviving pioneer of wheelchair basketball.

Since its near simultaneous birth at three military hospitals in the immediate post World War II period, wheelchair basketball has gone on to become one of the most important disabled sports worldwide. Governing the sport is the International Wheelchair Basketball Federation (IWBF.) This entity is recognized by the International Paralympics Committee (IPC) as the worldwide authority in wheelchair basketball. (<http://www.iwbf.org/>: Accessed 2015)

Today wheelchair basketball is arguably the most important paraplegic sport in the world, and NHC remains as the only survivor of the sport's three pioneers. Some 82 national organizations promote and organize wheelchair basketball throughout the world, and the number of wheelchair basketball teams and organizing bodies increases every year. It is believed that over 100,000 athletes play wheelchair basketball, from local clubs to national teams. (Ibid) As an international game, wheelchair basketball is included in the Paralympics Games. Two years after every Paralympics Games, a Wheelchair Basketball World Championship is organized. Countries participating in these games include Canada, Australia, the United States, Great Britain, the

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Netherlands, and Japan. Wheelchair basketball also remains an important part of military rehabilitation programs for wounded warriors. (Ibid) And, it all began at three hospitals in the United States, only one of which, NHC, remains intact to this day. In honor of this distinction, in 2014 and 2016, Norco promoted a Rolling Devils Tournament, a tribute wheelchair basketball game held in the very gym where the first wheelchair basketball game pitting two paraplegic basketball teams was held in 1947.

***Pacific Theater Center for Cord Bladder Issues:*** On October 6, 1945, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery designated NHC as the central hospital serving the Pacific Theater for the treatment of and medical research into cord bladder issues. (Historical Supplement to the Fourth Quarter U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report 1945: 6) Cord bladder issues consist of complications from spinal injuries that disrupt the ability of a person to have normal bladder function. In relation to World War II, this typically involves people who have suffered gunshot or shrapnel wounds to the spinal cord. The first group of cord bladder cases to arrive at NHC consisted of 59 patients from the U.S. Naval Hospital Santa Margarita Ranch in Oceanside. By the end of 1945, 62 cord bladder patients were under treatment at NHC. (Ibid)

NHC was chosen as the Pacific Theater Center for the treatment of, and medical research into this disorder because it had the Navy's best overall physical therapy program. Patients with this disorder required an unusual amount of lifting and turning to avoid pressure sores, frequent changing of dressings, specialized bladder and bowel care, and for those with arm paralysis, feeding, shaving, brushing teeth, etc. (Ibid)

NHC had a specially trained group of corpsmen and nurses assigned to the wards containing cord bladder patients. The availability of enhanced spa facilities, including the hot or cold water, sulfur or otherwise, proved ideal for treating these patients. Treatments given included Hubbard Tank therapy, ultraviolet exposure, heat and massage, and ambulation training. To avoid deformities and contractures, these treatments had to be administered regularly by staff highly skilled in these areas. (Ibid)

Surgery was another important component in the cord bladder program. NHC's surgical facilities and highly skilled doctors allowed damaged areas to be surgically repaired to relieve nerve pressure. Orthopedic surgeons assigned to NHC were a valuable part of the medical team assigned to the Physical Therapy unit. (Ibid) By the end of 1945, pioneering neck and bladder operations allowed satisfactory bladder function to be restored for 28 patients. Other patients were set to receive this type of operation as soon as their condition allowed for it. (Ibid)

Infections of the urinary tract were eliminated through the use of penicillin, streptomycin, and sulfa drugs. As noted earlier in the discussion of tuberculosis, NHC was one of only a small number of hospitals given access to penicillin and streptomycin for testing purposes, the demand for which was much greater than the supply. In fact, streptomycin was only available under the provisions of a special project for the treatment of these cases toward the end of 1945. The results of testing related to this special study proved very encouraging. Special attention in the



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

use of streptomycin focused on determining an effective dosage and administration schedule.  
(U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report, 1941–1945)

Another important aspect of the treatment of NHC’s cord bladder patients involved vocational training and scholastic guidance. In many cases, it proved possible to bring patients to a point of recovery and reeducation where they could live at home and be self-supportive. (Ibid)

Because of the quality of treatment administered to NHC’s cord bladder patients, morale tended to be quite high given the circumstances. The expertise of the staff allowed most patients to be out of bed several hours a day, with many patients becoming well enough to walk with the aid of crutches and braces. Fully 80% of the patients treated at NHC gained sufficient mobility and skill sets to allow them to live at home with a high level of independence. (Ibid)

The medical research advancements achieved at NHC were significant, and were recognized in professional medical journals. For example, an article in the *S.A. Medical Journal* made reference to the cord bladder service at NHC, pointing out that in this unit, all paraplegic bladder cases were treated together and the psychological as well as the technical aspects were handled in a coordinated fashion. “Thirty-three sailors and marines of the Cord Bladder Service at Corona have been awarded the Urological Gold Star. This is placed with fitting ceremony on their bedside charts. These fortunate 33 not only empty their bladders, but the urine they pass is sterile on culture – the ultimate goal of every paraplegic” (*S.A. Medical Journal*, 1-15-1949: 48)

### **Criterion A: Social History—Effect of the Naval Base on the Cities of Norco and Corona**

Under National Register Criterion A, Naval Hospital Corona is significant at the local level in the area of Social History for its substantial engagement with the local communities of Corona and Norco, its disruption of the local segregation practices, and for its unique relationship to the celebrities of Hollywood. The Period of Significance for this aspect of the property’s history is 1941-1957, with a gap between 1949 and 1951 when the hospital was temporarily shuttered.

**Historical Overview:** The following narrative provides a brief overview of relationship between the naval hospital property and the Corona-Norco communities:

NHC had major social, cultural, and economic impacts on both Corona and Norco. During the property’s operation as a resort, it had very little involvement with the everyday lives of the Corona and Norco communities. The resort was geared for wealthy patrons, most of whom came from large urban centers. Essentially, it was like a mansion on the hill overlooking a modest community of farmers and business people. The property’s conversion to a naval hospital changed all of that. With a pressing need for volunteer help, NHC transformed the previously remote resort property into a fundamental part of local community life. NHC also disrupted and significantly changed racial segregation practices in the Corona-Norco area.

The Corona and Norco communities responded enthusiastically to NHC’s urgent pleas for volunteers. Social groups and individuals from both communities eagerly cooperated,

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

supporting the hospital in numerous ways. About the only area of dispute among the two communities was what to name the hospital. It was located in the unincorporated town of Norco, so Norco's residents advocated for "Norco" to be included somewhere in the hospital's name. And, in fact, on January 6, 1942, it was designated US Naval Hospital Norco. But, while the Navy agreed with the logic of including "Norco" in the hospital's name, Norco did not remain a part of the name for long. Neighboring Corona made a strong case for the hospital to be named after its city. Corona argued that it was an incorporated city with a thriving business district, booming citrus industry, and a transportation hub. More significantly, Corona boosters noted that it had a full service post office where large quantities of mail could be processed. Norco, it asserted, was an unincorporated poultry farming village with limited postal services. In the end, Corona won this contest, and on February 2, 1942 the hospital at the former Norconian resort was renamed "U.S. Naval Hospital Corona." Norco reluctantly accepted its fate. (Bash/Jouxtel 2011: 29)

With the arrival of the Navy, rural Corona and Norco were suddenly placed in the unique position of being in direct proximity to a major medical facility that fostered interactions with patients, physicians, naval officers, and staff. And, just as suddenly, the local community found itself in direct contact with people of all races, cultural backgrounds, religions, and walks of life. Hispanics, African Americans, Asians, and Native Americans were to be found as both patients and staff at NHC. Among the Native American patients at NHC were some of the infamous Code Talkers who used their knowledge of Native American languages to transmit coded messages that could not be deciphered by enemy forces. Involvement with all of these minorities transpired at the most intimate level, with local residents called on to house, serve, support, and even care for the men and women serving in World War II. War was no longer a distant concept; rather, in a very real way, regular people found themselves face-to-face with horrors that war inflicts on the body and mind.

**Criterion A Qualifications, Social History:** The following discussion explores the foundations of the property's qualification for National Register Listing at the Local Level under Criterion A in the area of Social History:

***Impact on Racial Segregation Practices:*** One of the most significant impacts to the Corona/Norco area was the influence NHC had on race relations. The Corona/Norco area had historically been a significant and open Ku Klux Klan stronghold prior to the arrival of NHC, and the Klan was accepted as an integral part of local life. This fact is abundantly illustrated in a 1924 front page story in the *Corona Daily Independent* with a headline reading: "Local Klan Takes Class into Order – About 5,000 Persons See Class of 54 Initiated into Order of Rabid Realm." (*Corona Daily Independent*, 8-29-1924: 1) The KKK strongly influenced the practices of both local businesses and public facilities. Restaurants, hotels, public pools, etc., openly discriminated against minorities, including African-Americans and Hispanics. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 8-28-1924: 1) The Corona public pool only allowed Hispanics to use the pool the day it was scheduled to be drained and cleaned. African-Americans were entirely banned from using the pool. (Oral History, 2008, Ray Harris, Corona resident and business owner, Interviewer, Kevin Bash, Kevin Bash Archives) Rex Clark, the founder of both the Town of

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Norco and the Lake Norconian Club resort was unapologetically racist. By using the term “Club” in the name of his resort, he was legally able to deny access by Jews and non-whites. (*Los Angeles Times*, 7-23-1929: 8)

One particularly ugly incident clearly illustrates the pervasiveness of racism in the Corona/Norco area prior to the arrival of NHC. It involved a Corona country club known as the Parkridge. Built by Dan Gilkey in the early 1920s, the Parkridge was a lavish facility which included a substantial Spanish Colonial Revival style clubhouse (*Corona Daily Independent*, 11-28-1925: 1), 18-hole golf course (*Corona Daily Independent*, 5-23-1925: 3), airplane landing field, tennis courts, shooting range, (*Corona Daily Independent*, 10-23-1925: 1) and riding academy. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 2-12-1926: 3) The elite of Corona joined the high-end club (*Corona Daily Independent*, 4-6-1925: 1) and the November, 1925 Grand Opening was reported to have been a smash hit. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 11-26/27-1925: 1)

But, behind the scenes, Gilkey was desperately short of cash and rumors of insolvency were whispered. On August 16, 1927, the *Corona Daily Independent* ran a front-page story entitled, “It is Rumored...” The article asserted that the Parkridge Country Club had been sold to a group of “Los Angeles negroes.” (*Corona Daily Independent*, 8-16-1927: 1) Very quickly it was learned that the rumors were in fact true and the *Independent* soon headlined that the “Negro Menace is Great as Ever.” (*Corona Daily Independent*, 9-3-1927:1) White members of the club filed a lawsuit to stop the sale, (*Corona Daily Independent*, 8-24-1927: 1) but to no avail. On April 20, 1928, the *Independent* ran yet another headline, “Negroes Claim Club” (*Corona Daily Independent*, 4-20-1928: 1) and plans were announced that a “nation-wide colored club” was to be formed. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 4-21-1928: 1)

In protest, the local chapter of the KKK burned a Cross of Fire near the club and the City of Corona waged a legal battle to stop the sale. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 8-20-1927: 1) The new owners attempted to extend an olive branch by stating they would honor existing Caucasian memberships; (*Corona Daily Independent*, 4-20-1928: 1) however, the *Corona Daily Independent* slammed the idea of a “...club where black and white may mingle...” stating it “...will never be done, especially in a community where the white blood of the South flows through so many veins.” (*Corona Daily Independent*, 4-21-1928: 3)

Eventually, Corona managed to evict the new African-American owners, but not before they held one major, nationally covered event. On Memorial Day, 1928, hundreds of “negroes” arrived at the Parkridge for a golf tournament, swimming contest, and beauty pageant. It was claimed in newspapers across the country that Corona Police harassed the attendees and a “race riot” ensued. Corona vehemently denied the claims. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 5-31-1928:1) By 1930, the Parkridge was in Federal Receivership and finally sold. (*Corona Courier*, 8-15-1930: 1) All vestiges of the club are now gone, having been replaced by roadways and urban development.

It was into this volatile racial environment that thousands of World War II wounded warriors, including many minorities, arrived. The Norconian, which once barred minority guests, was

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

suddenly a fully integrated facility, with wards organized in accordance with medical need, regardless of race, religion, or ethnic background.

At first, it was “racism as usual” for local private and public facilities. But, this didn’t last for long. In June of 1942, an African-American patient, on leave from the hospital, decided to drop by a Corona restaurant for a bite to eat. Per the long standing policy of the restaurant, the patient was refused service. Word of this incident filtered back to NHC and it did not sit well with the command there.

In June of 1942, the Executive Officer of NHC, Captain Leslie Marshall, addressed the Corona Rotary Club. The *Corona Daily Independent* reported Captain Marshall’s remarks as follows: “There was a problem which had come to his attention that must be worked out by Corona citizens. There is a young colored serviceman at the hospital who was wounded at Pearl Harbor. Recently this young man was refused service at one of the local cafes.” (*Corona Daily Independent*, 6-19-1942:1)

Larry Key, a member of an influential Corona family of lifelong Rotarians, was at that luncheon and remembered: “When the Captain left, the first question out of everyone’s mouth was who knew that Negro’s would be in the military much less be patients at the new hospital. I don’t think there were two African-Americans in the whole town.” “The Captain made it very clear that if we did not take care of this problem and serve everybody, Corona would be off-limits to the Navy. Think about that, no customers. Helen Stanley got wind that Topps Restaurant was denying service and she got her woman’s improvement society gals together and they went door to door and laid down the law. We didn’t have a problem after that...” “We knew who the guys in the sheets were, but, by the war, they were pretty much in hiding. You know, it was not a mistake that the Ronald Reagan movie [Storm Warning] about the Ku Klux Klan was made in Corona.” (Oral History, 2010, Larry Key, Lifelong Corona resident and Rotary member, Interviewer, Kevin Bash, Kevin Bash Archives)

Corona resident Nettie Whitcomb served for many years as the manager of the city’s municipal pool and as a Grey Lady at NHC in charge of water therapy. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 6-20-1963:3) At the hospital, she worked with African-American patients and Hispanics. When Corona Hispanic Joe Dominquez, a young man she had known since his childhood, was killed December 27, 1943, Nettie decided to end years of discrimination by taking down the segregation signs at the Corona Plunge and burning them in the city park. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 10-13-1969: 7)

During a Navy Day Open House at the hospital in 1944, hundreds of Norco and Corona residents applauded as several patients received Purple Hearts: including Black Sailor Robert C. Smith. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 10-25-1944: 1) “... after a while, you just didn’t notice what color a person was, you saw a uniform.” (Oral History, 2010, Larry Key, Lifelong Corona resident and Rotary member, Interviewer, Kevin Bash, Kevin Bash Archives)

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Of course, discrimination against minorities did not completely end with the coming of NHC. Housing discrimination, segregated schools, and local prejudice remained in evidence. Returning Hispanic veterans were encouraged to “form their own American Legion Post where they could be more comfortable.” (Oral History, 2010, Francis McIntosh, Past Commander American Legion Post 216 Interviewer Kevin Bash, Kevin Bash Archives) And, Black teachers were not hired by the local school district until the early 1960s and even then housing was hard to find for these instructors in Corona because of deed restrictions. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 6-15-1965: 4) And, the de facto “Mexican” school, Jefferson Elementary, was kept in place until the early 1960s, when the policy was loudly abolished. (Bash, et. al. 2013: 121-122) Nonetheless, NHC put a major dent in the attitudes and practices of the community, and moved the race relations needle significantly in the direction of tolerance and acceptance.

NHC also brought into local focus, another minority, previously largely invisible except for its marching band and athletic teams. The Sherman Indian High School in Riverside was a specialized high school designed to assimilate Native Americans into the culture and economy of mainstream America. Training at the school, however, focused mostly on homemaking and agricultural pursuits, not the sorts of activities that would lead to work in urban centers. The severe labor shortages of World War II opened up opportunities to the Native American students outside of the narrow confines of agriculture. While Sherman students continued to serve as farm workers during World War II, the war’s severe labor shortages gave many students opportunities to work jobs they could not have otherwise held.

Florence Marlow is a local Corona resident whose father, Lt. Colonel Virgil Stanbaugh was in charge of all food services at NHC. Florence herself worked at the hospital’s ships’ stores during World War II. In an oral history, she recounted that every day a bus was dispatched from NHC to Sherman for the purpose of transporting a group of its students to staff NHC’s snack bars, ships’ stores, and commissaries. Their presence at NHC facilities was not insignificant either, as each of NHC’s three hospital units had its own facilities. As employees of the hospital, Native American students also had opportunities to patronize local Corona/Norco businesses. Previously, local residents had only experienced these students at a distance, watching them perform as members of Sherman’s marching band and athletic teams. Florence said it caused quite a stir when these students began showing up at the hospital and in town. People didn’t know what to make of them. Were they Mexicans? Were they Asians? Coming to know their actual heritage was quite a steep learning curve for many locals. Over time, however, the Native American students were accepted as a normal part of community life. (Florence Marlow Oral History, 11-8-2016, Kevin Bash Interviewer, Kevin Bash Archives)

While race relations may have caused a certain amount of friction in the local community, in just about every other sense, NHC’s arrival at the shuttered Norconian Resort was a welcome and energetically embraced happening.

***Impacts to the Local Economy:*** One major, enthusiastically greeted benefit of the arrival of NHC was its sudden and dramatic boost to the local economy. In a seriously damaged economic position due to the Great Depression, the Corona/Norco area needed a major stimulus to revive

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

its economic well-being. Almost from its initial establishment in 1942, NHC became the biggest economic driver in the local economy. Corona's population in 1940 was only 8,765 people. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 2-19-1942: 1) Corona's economy was anchored in the citrus industry, with the community billing itself as the "Lemon Capital of the World." (*Corona Daily Independent*, 6-7-1941: 4) Norco was an unincorporated town of 1,250 people, most of whom ran small, two to five acre poultry farms. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 2-19-1942: 1) Both communities had suffered from the Great Depression, especially Norco, which had been devastated by the collapse of the West Coast poultry market. The infusion of some 6,000 new "residents," made up of NHC patients and staff, exerted monumental demands for goods and services, many of which were met by local businesses. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 2-24-1946: 1, *Corona Daily Independent*, 1-12-1945: 1)

One major impact was NHC's demand for housing. The immediate need to accommodate NHC's staff made the hospital the single most important stimulant in reviving the area's housing market. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 8-21-1942: 1, *Corona Daily Independent*, 1-27-1942: 1, *Los Angeles Times*, 5-23-1943: A-6) The housing stimulus was felt both during the war and after the war's end, when thousands of returning veterans settled in the area. The conversion of NHC's Unit 2 into a weapons laboratory in 1951 further stimulated the local housing market. This unprecedented population boom was met enthusiastically by developers who quickly built tract homes to meet the need for additional housing. (Bash et. al. 2013)

***Engagement with the Local Community:*** NHC also significantly influenced the community's social and cultural institutions. NHC was a major hospital with thousands of patients. While the number paid staff was sufficient to provide essential professional services, hundreds of volunteers were needed to keep the hospital afloat. To fill these needs NHC reached out to the Corona/Norco communities. And in response, the locals engaged and created several charitable, educational, social outreach, and entertainment organizations. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 10-17-1949: 1) Driven by patriotic fervor, the local community also embraced NHC with parades, speakers, bond drives, and fundraising. An annual event known as Navy Day was celebrated annually and other patriotic events were promoted throughout the year. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 10-25-1944: 1, *Corona Daily Independent*, 4-30-1942: 1, *Corona Daily Independent*, 7-6-1942: 1) War bond sales in the Corona Norco area were extraordinary for rural communities their size. Frequently, goals were quickly met and the amount of money raised for the war effort was significant. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 7-11-1945: 1, *Corona Daily Independent*, 7-7-1944: 1) A key to the success of Corona-Norco war bond sales was the participation of the staff and patients at NHC. For example, in a 1943 bond drive, the Corona/Norco communities were only at seventy-four percent of the drive's goal and realized Navy participation was a must. Plans were made for a gala show and rally at the local movie theater with most of the entertainment provided by Navy personnel. Stimulated by this NHC led event, the local quota was met in short order. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 9-28-1943: 1)

Local social groups and individuals got deeply involved in NHC, helping with both patient medical care and morale. A local Red Cross group known as the Gray Ladies was particularly important in the areas of patient care and morale. Remarking on the significance of this group,

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Captain Jensen observed: "I am reliably informed that this is the first naval hospital on the Pacific Coast to have a trained group of Red Cross Gray Ladies serving in the hospital wards." (Captain Jensen's remarks, "Formal Opening of the New Building", 4-15-1943, *Corona Daily Independent*, 12-23-1946: 1, *Corona Daily Independent*, 10-17-1949: 1) A group named the Navy Mothers provided transportation, hospital visits, birthday parties, and honored a wide variety of personal requests from NHC patients. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 7-29-1946, *Corona Daily Independent*, 10-9-1946, *Corona Daily Independent*, 12-23-1946: 1, *Norco Beacon*, 11-17-1947) The magnitude of this group's devotion to NHC is exemplified in a *Corona Daily Independent* article documenting that 5,179 visits had been made by the Navy Mothers between the scant two-month period between September 1 and November 8, 1946! (*Corona Daily Independent*, 11-8-1946: 3) Local citizens also established and operated a USO and servicemen's canteen in Corona. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 4-22-1942: 1 and 6, *Corona Daily Independent*, 12-23-1946: 1)

Local schools also got involved in the war effort. With so many young men serving in various military branches, labor shortages were experienced. On September 25, 1942, the U.S. Office of Education established the Victory Corps, for the purpose of providing specialized training to high school students. On January 15, 1943, the entire student body of Corona High School was inducted into this corps and issued white armbands carrying the V for victory symbol. Inductees were divided into land, sea, air, community, or production divisions. Students performed community service activities in support of the war and engaged in physical fitness activities so as to be prepared to serve directly in the armed services upon reaching age eligibility. As a component of President Roosevelt's Food for Victory Campaign, the class schedules of local schools were adjusted to allow school children to harvest local crops in Corona and work the poultry ranches in Norco. Students also helped gather scrap metal, man observation posts, transport messages, raised funds for war bonds, and accomplished a broad range of other tasks that needed doing. (Bash et. al. 2013)

While the above school activities were designed to support the war effort in general, one significant component of the Victory Corps saw direct service to NHC. An organization of Corona High School girls known as the Coronets (sometimes spelled Coronettes) conducted frequent dances for servicemen. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 4-16-1943: 3, *Corona Daily Independent*, 5-29-1945: 3, *Corona Daily Independent*, 11-8-1946: 3, *Corona Daily Independent*, 12-23-1946: 1) Chaperoned by local adults, the Coronets organized and participated in local dances for the service men at both the Corona USO recreation hall and at the nearby naval hospital. The Coronets also conducted dances at other area military installations, such as March Air Field, Camp, Haan, and Camp Anza. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 4-16-1943: 3, *Corona Daily Independent*, 5-29-1945: 3, *Corona Daily Independent*, 11-8-1946: 3, *Corona Daily Independent*, 12-23-1946: 1) The group was formed by local USO head, Helen Stanley who attended one of the Victory Corps meetings at Corona High School and urged the high school girls there to volunteer as organizers and participants in dances for servicemen. Former Coronet and current Corona resident Edna Velthoen recalled "We had to have our parents sign and I got special permission because I was only 16. We had a choice of picking fruit, observation duty, or messenger duty. I hated that [messenger duty] because all you did was sit in the school

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
 (Amendment)  
 Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
 County and State

office and wait for someone to need a message, but, they just used the phone and I never once rode a bike.” “So, I picked being a Coronet and we had dances every Friday at the USO with dinner which was always the same thing: spaghetti and meat balls and cookies. Then, we visited patients twice a week and there was a dance every week.” “Nobody even remembers us, but, we did a lot of good I think, and it got me out of picking lemons.” (Oral History, Edna Velthoen, 11-12-2016, Interviewer Kevin Bash, Kevin Bash Collection.)

While a considerable amount of money was raised for war bonds, local funds were also directly used to pay for improvements at NHC. For example, the old Norconian Golf course had been allowed to go fallow prior to the Navy’s purchase of the resort. Needed for therapeutic purposes, the Navy rehabbed 9-holes in 1942. (Letter Captain Jensen to Captain Sheldon: 9-11-1942) But by 1945, the course was again in need of rehabilitation and Corona's Lakewood Country Club donated \$1,500 for that purpose and paid their golf pro Dal Andreason to give free lessons to the patients and serve as NHC’s resident pro. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 5-15-1945) In 1946, the course was opened to the public (*Corona Daily Independent*, 12-23-1946: 1) and was played until well into the 1970s. (Oral History, 2006, Jack Gordon, NOLC/FMSAEG Electrician 1954-1990, Interviewer Kevin Bash, Kevin Bash Archives)

The following table summarizes some of the local organizations and their contributions to NHC:

TABLE 12: WORLD WAR II LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS  
 ASSOCIATED WITH NAVAL HOSPITAL CORONA

LOCAL ORGANIZATION	FUNCTIONS	REFERENCES
20-30 Club	Birthday cakes	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 10-17-1949: 1
Businessmen’s Association	Served as a clearing house to coordinate entertainment of NHC personnel & patients	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 2-22-1942: 1
Catholic Daughters	Birthday cakes	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 10-17-1949: 1
Corona Business and Professional Club	Birthday cakes	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 10-17-1949: 1
Coronets (also spelled Coronettes)	Conducted frequent dances and other entertainment for servicemen	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 4-16-1943: 3, <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 5-29-1945: 3, <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 11-8-1946: 3, <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 12-23-1946: 1
Gray Ladies (Red Cross)	Conducted regular patient visits, boosted patient morale, assisted professional nurses	Captain Jensen’s remarks, “Formal Opening of the New Building”, 4-15-1943, <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 12-23-1946: 1, <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 10-17-1949: 1
Joe Dominguez Post	Birthday cakes	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 10-17-1949: 1
Lions Club	Birthday cakes	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 10-17-1949: 1
National Business and	Birthday cakes	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 10-17-1949: 1



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Professional Woman's Club		
Navy Mothers	Provided hospital transportation, hospital visits, birthday parties, fulfilled patients' personal requests	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 11-8-1946: 3, <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 7-29-1946, <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 10-9-1946, <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 12-23-1946: 1, <i>Norco Beacon</i> , 11-17-1947
Optimists Club	Birthday cakes	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 10-17-1949: 1
Rotary Club	Birthday cakes	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 10-17-1949: 1
Soroptimists Club	Birthday cakes	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 10-17-1949: 1
Tippecanoe Council of Pocahontas	Birthday cakes	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 10-17-1949: 1
USO Canteen (Building located in Corona)	Provided rooms, food, morale support, communications assistance, entertainment	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 4-22-1942: 1 and 6, <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 12-23-1946: 1
Woman's Improvement Club	Birthday cakes	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 10-17-1949: 1
Eastvale Service League	Provided support and entertainment to NHC TB Ward B, raised funds to support efforts	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 7-23-1946: 2, <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 5-28-1945: 6

And the connections between the community and NHC were not strictly “one way.” NHC also engaged with the community in many ways. Hospital facilities, such as the NHC golf course and auditorium were made available local residents. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 12-23-1946: 1, *Corona Daily Independent*, 12-23-1948: 1) NHC also provided speakers to a wide variety of local organizations. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 2-4-1942: 3, *Corona Daily Independent*, 6-16-1942: 1, *Corona Daily Independent*, 3-9-1943: 1) Patients and staff at NHC were featured speakers at War Bond rallies and local speaking engagements. Numerous examples NHC patients and staff engaging the community could be cited. Here are just a few:

- When 70 Corpsmen arrived at NHC in mid December 1941 (*Corona Daily Independent*, 12-19-1941: 1), the community opened their arms to the newcomers (*Corona Daily Independent* 1-7-1942: 1) Jack Britton was one of those Corpsmen and he remembered in a 2011 interview: “... while I was there, [at NHC] we were guests everywhere, movies, people's homes, you name it, we got it: I never paid for a meal or drink the whole time I was at Norco; you would have thought I was Admiral Nimitz himself!” (Oral History, 2010 Jack Britton, NHC Corpman, Interviewer Kevin Bash, Bash Archives)
- In January of 1942, NHC Commanding Officer Captain Jensen stood before the local Lions Club and spoke of his experience serving as the Chief Medical Officer of the USS Solace during the attack on Pearl Harbor. He expressed his admiration for his crew's fight to save men trapped in sinking ships, and of wounded men disobeying orders to stay

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

in bed and jumping overboard to save fellow Sailors in burning waters. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 1-23-1942: 1)

- The Lions also heard from famed NHC physician D.K. Burnham and his pioneering efforts to create and support blood banks throughout the nation. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 1-29-1942: 1)
- NHC Patient Joseph J. Roybal, seaman second class, told his story of being aboard the ill-fated USS Cushing during the Battle of Guadalcanal. Constant Japanese bombardment forced the order to “abandon ship”, but the crew refused and cried, “Hell, no – we’ll keep on fighting!” With the ship blazing with fire and rapidly sinking, the crew continued firing torpedo’s and any gun still in commission to sink five Japanese transports before finally jumping overboard to safety. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 9-28-1943: 1)
- Local papers carried the story of 22 year old NHC patient Harold Columbus Crouch who worked “like a fiend” in the engine room of the USS Hornet as Jimmy Doolittle and his squadron of history-making Mitchell bombers roared off the flight deck above to deliver payback for the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 6-17-1943: 1)
- Movie comedian Eddie Bracken hosted a packed house event at the Corona Theater in 1943 that featured a band comprised of staff and patients from NHC and starred “America’s #1 Hero” Commander Corydon M. Wassell MD, a former patient at the hospital whose heroic efforts to save 12 wounded American servicemen from Japanese capture earned him the Navy Cross, praise from President Roosevelt, and Hollywood fame as the subject of the Gary Cooper film, *The Story of Dr. Wassell*. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 9-30-1943: 1)
- At a 1943 War Chest Rally at the Corona High School, NHC Commanding Officer Harold Jensen introduced Dale Lyons, a hero who lost a foot fighting a fire to save fellow Sailors during the Pearl Harbor attack and Lt. JT Seaver who survived December 7<sup>th</sup> aboard the USS Arizona: both were greeted with huge applause and their remarks were appreciated for their sincerity and modesty. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 7-7-1942: 1)
- On December 7<sup>th</sup>, 1942 a special radio broadcast, “A Dedication to Victory” was heard featuring patients from NHC who delivered “real life experiences.” (*Riverside Daily Press*, “A Dedication to Victory”, 12-5-1942:9)
- NHC also regularly held citation ceremonies during which patients and staff received commendations and decorations for valor. These events were open to the public, heavily attended by local dignitaries and residents and featured in local newspapers. (*Los Angeles Times*, 3-9-1944: A-16)
- In March of 1947, the NHC wheelchair basketball team, the Rolling Devils, played a sold out, jam-packed game at the Corona High School Gymnasium against an able bodied group of men and former high school players also in wheel chairs representing the Corona American Legion. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 3-21-1947: :2) This was the first demonstration of the sport outside the fences of NHC in the Inland Empire. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 3-24-1947: 3)

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

NHC also assisted the community in meeting its emergency medical needs (*Corona Daily Independent*, 12-23-1946: 1) and battling local fires. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 10-12-1948: 1) In the late 1940s, when area hospitals were overwhelmed with poliomyelitis patients, NHC made its facilities available to civilians stricken by this disease during the post-war polio epidemic. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 12-23-1946: 1, *Los Angeles Times*: 8-3-1948: 20)

In compliance with the Field Act, adopted after the devastating Long Beach Earthquake, Norco's elementary school was forced to close. So that local students would not have to be bused to already crowded Corona schools, NHC made its WAVES' Quarters building available for use as an interim elementary school. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 6-29-1948:1, *Corona Daily Independent*, 6-30-1970:1)

Truly, with NHC's arrival, the Norconian property was no longer a remote, detached facility for white, wealthy patrons.

***Unique Relationship with Hollywood:*** The Norconian's proximity to Hollywood and the previously established connections between Hollywood celebrities and the Norconian Resort resulted in a unique bond between Hollywood and NHC that went beyond that of any other naval hospital in the United States.

NHC was a springboard in 1942 for the establishment of the Hospital Service of the Naval Aid Auxiliary (NAA.). The NAA was founded by the wives of some of the most powerful men in Hollywood. It was chartered under the supervision of the Eleventh Naval District and registered with the President's War Relief Control Board as the first volunteer women's naval welfare organization founded and chartered to serve the Navy and Coast Guard. (*Naval Aid Auxiliary Souvenir Booklet*, 1944) The NAA "...was organized to promote the welfare of and to furnish financial and other assistance and relief to enlisted men and other personnel of the United States Navy and Coast Guard and their families and dependents." (Ibid) The direct connection of the NAA's leaders to members of the Hollywood elite, led to participation by the biggest names in Hollywood. A unique unit of the NAA was the "Hospital Service," which was begun by film star Kay Francis at NHC in 1942. While the Hospital Service would eventually grow to encompass Navy, Army and VA Hospitals across the nation, the genesis of this organization was established at NHC. (Ibid)

Unlike World War II's USO and Victory Committee touring companies, the NAA Hospital Service was not the typical wartime entertainment unit, but one devoted to visiting and speaking with individual patients on a regular basis, sometimes staying with them while they lay dying of their injuries. (Letter, Francis to Lastfogel, 12-9-1943) NAA Hospital Service leader Kay Francis served as the "morale officer" for NHC and every week personally visited scores of patients. (Ibid) Many other Hollywood stars also made personal visits to NHC patients, including Cary Grant, Francis Langford, Gary Cooper, Red Skelton, Janet Blair, Rita Hayworth, Jack Benny, William Boyd, Claudette Colbert, Jerry Colonna, Bing Crosby, Joan Fontaine, Louis Hayward, Bob Hope, Spike Jones, Evelyn Keyes, Kay Kyser, Carol Landis, Francis Langford, Groucho Marx, Roy Rogers, James Cagney, and many others. Bing Crosby served each Friday

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
 (Amendment)  
 Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
 County and State

morning as the librarian of the NHC library. (*Riverside Daily Press*, 12-31-1942: 3) These visits inspired multiple stories written by former patients. (*A Kiss for your Mother: A Tribute to Claudette Colbert*, Mathews, Carl, 2009) Hollywood Starlets were also enormously popular with the patients (*Los Angeles Times*, 9-27-1942,

After its establishment at NHC, the NAA Hospital Service program spread to the newly opened Long Beach Naval Hospital in 1943. The stars and starlets who participated in NAA activities operated with two units running simultaneously between Long Beach and NHC. Subsequently, the NAA Hospital Service expanded throughout the nation. (*Los Angeles Times*, 7-21-1944, A-5)

The film *Voyage to Recovery*, in which Kay Francis made an appearance, detailed the Navy’s efforts to treat and rehabilitate wounded and sick Marines and Sailors. *Voyage to Recovery* was filmed at NHC, which by many accounts was the most beautiful naval hospital in the country. This film was shown throughout the Navy hospital chain, and then was released to the general public (*Corona Daily Independent*, 4-5-1946: A1). Captain Jensen claimed the hospital was chosen as the site for the film because of “its excellent progress in the restoration of naval personnel to good health.” (*Corona Daily Independent*, 3-26-1945: 1)

**Local Commitment to Keep NHC Open:** World War II had created a significant bond between NHC and the communities of Norco and Corona, and local residents took the Navy’s promise that NHC would be a permanent medical facility seriously. However, with incoming patients dropping significantly subsequent to VE Day and VJ Day, the federal government’s attentions shifted from how to handle patient loads to what to do with all the extra hospital beds. The vast majority of the military hospitals built during World War II were made of temporary construction and these were typically closed and later demolished. In contrast, over 15 million dollars (a value of over 200 million dollars today) had been invested in NHC with the intent that it would be a flagship hospital kept in service as a permanent Navy hospital. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 12-9-1947: 1) But politics got in the way, and NHC went through a major tug of war in the years following World War II, with powerful forces calling for its closure and less powerful entities, typically local organizations and politicians, fighting to keep it open. The following table summarizes key events in this drama:

**TABLE 7: EVENTS – POST WAR CLOSURE OF NHC**

When	Event	Sources
Early 1945	With patient numbers dropping, Jensen considers closing satellite convalescent hospitals at Spadra, Banning, and Beaumont.	Letter, Jensen to Agnew, 4-26-1945
1945-1947	Patient count drops from 4,599 to 474.	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 3-22-1946; <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 12-19-1946; U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report, 12-31-1947
1945-1947	Despite patient count drops, construction at NHC continues unabated, including new	Letter, McIntire to Secretary of the Navy, 5-11-1945; Letter, Andrus to

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property	County and State
	vehicle shed, expansion of laundry, new storage bldg, Power House expansion, water system improvements.
3-1946	BuDocks, 7-25-1945; Letter, McIntire to USNH Corona, 7-25-1945; <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 3-1-1946; <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 3-22-1946: 1
10-1947	Surgeon General McIntire asserts NHC to be a permanent facility for rehabilitation. States "...that the Corona Naval Hospital was one of the largest on the West Coast and that it definitely will be a permanent institution." <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 10-21-1947: 1; <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 11-26-1947: 1; <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 10-20-1947: 1
1-1948	Local businesses and veterans' organizations launch campaign to fill empty beds. Political support from State Senator Nelson Dilworth to make NHC a VA hospital. <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 1-28-1948: 1
6-1948 and 10-1948	General Paul R. Hawley, head of the Medical Department of the Veterans Administration indicates preference is to have VA hospitals in large centers of population. <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 6-29-1948: 1; <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 10-27-1948: 1
9-1949	Rumors circulate that NHC will be converted to an Army Hospital, but rumors prove untrue. <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 9-15-1949: 1
11-1949	Orders issued that NHC must close by November 1, 1949 On October 20, 1949, the last patients left the facility and NHC formally closed on November 1, 1949. <i>Norconian</i> , 3-3-1952: <i>Los Angeles Times</i> , 10-21-1949: 27

Efforts to reestablish NHC as a permanent military hospital continued even after its 1949 closure, with these efforts driven largely by the local community. Considering that \$15 million that had been invested to establish NHC as a flagship, permanent military hospital, (*Corona Daily Independent*, 12-9-1947: 1) one would have thought its retention would have been unquestioned. After all, while the war was over, there were still veterans to serve. And, the war had swelled the ranks of this population exponentially. But, the obvious answer was not necessarily the favored answer, and the fate of NHC was bounced around like a ping-pong ball for many years after the end of the war. The following table is a summary of these efforts:

**TABLE 8: EVENTS – EFFORTS TO REOPEN NHC**

When	Event	Sources
12-1949	American Legion lunches a campaign to reopen the hospital. Receives support from Veterans Administration Rehabilitation Services.	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 12-12-1949: 1; <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 12-15-1949: 1
1949 and	State Senator Nelson Dilworth spearheads a resolution to reopen NHC as a VA hospital.	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 12-20-1949: 1; <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> ,

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
 (Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property	County and State
1950	Congressmen Harry Sheppard and Richard Nixon voice support for this idea. 5-2-1950: 1; <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 7-28-1950: 1
7-1950	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> announces NHC may be designated a nuclear war hospital. <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 7-14-1950: 1
7-1950	Truckloads of hospital equipment observed exiting hospital, with some equipment going to San Diego and other equipment headed to Tokyo, Japan. <i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 7-26-1950: 1

Community efforts to reopen NHC received a boost in 1951 by events outside of the realm of local influence.

At the eve of the Korean War, two competing interests began to eye the shuttered naval hospital. In August of 1950, it was announced NHC might be put to use by the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) as a guided missile research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E) laboratory (*Los Angeles Times*, 8-23-1950: B-20) and by September an appropriation bill was before the Senate to convert the hospital for this purpose (*Corona Daily Independent*, 9-14-1950: 1) Congress, however, felt NHC would be needed to care for military wounded from Korea (*Corona Daily Independent*, 9-20-1950, 1) and in a lopsided 84 to 7 vote appeared to derail permanently the NBS's plans to relocate to Norco. Nonetheless, over the next few months, both the Department of Defense and Veteran's Administration stated there was no interest in reopening the facility for use as a hospital. (Ibid)

Subsequently, President Truman asked for \$1,632,000 for NBS to modify NHC for a new guided missile RDT&E laboratory (*Corona Daily Independent*, 11-30-1950: 1) Originally, NBS wanted both Units 2 and 3 for this purpose; however, as negotiations proceeded into February of 1951, only Unit 2 was assigned to the NBS. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 12-18-1950: 1) (*Los Angeles Times*, 1-7-1951: 40)

Finally, on February 7, 1951 it was announced that the Navy had officially assigned Unit 2 plus 100 acres of open space to the NBS. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 2-7-1951: 1) Two weeks later, the Navy announced that Units 1 and 3 would be reopened for the care of 1,000 patients from the Korean War. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 2-19-1951: 1)

The impact of the reopening in the Corona/Norco area was huge. Home building skyrocketed, businesses prepared for a new influx of cash, and the Corona Post Office looked forward to a windfall of postal receipts (*Corona Daily Independent*, 1-31-1951: 1) (*Corona Daily Independent*, 7-19-1950: 1)

On June 1, 1951, as the Korean War heated up, NHC was recommissioned. (BUMED Hospital Statistics, 12-14-1970) Initially it was thought this would be solely devoted to the care of active duty Korean War casualties. On opening day, however, NHC was rated as a 1,650 bed institution geared to provide general and clinical services for active and retired personnel and dependents of the Navy, Marines, Army, and Air Force. (*Los Angeles Times*, 6-14-1951: A-10).

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Quite a number of civilian patients were also accommodated in the reopened hospital. NHC's range of coverage included the entire Los Angeles Metropolitan Area and surrounding territory, including Riverside, San Bernardino and Orange Counties. Bases in the 100 square mile area included:

- US Naval Shipyard, Long Beach
- US Naval Ships in Long Beach Harbor
- US Naval Air Station, Los Alamitos
- US Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro
- US Naval Station Port Heuneme
- US Naval Air Station, Point Mugu
- US Marine Corps Depot, Barstow
- US Air Force Base, March Field
- US Air Force Base, Norton, San Bernardino

(U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report, 1952)

After delays due to labor issues (*Corona Daily Independent*, 10-22-1951; 1), the first 25 patients arrived on November 27, 1951. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 11-28-1951; 1) As of February of 1952, the patient count was expected to reach 1,700. The *Corona Daily Independent* stated that "...the reactivated Corona Naval Hospital will be one of the most up-to-date institutions in its field. It will be equipped and staffed for the best of service in modern quarters with the finest of equipment." (*Corona Daily Independent*, 11-19-1951: 1)

Upon NHC's reopening to serve Korean War casualties, the communities of Norco and Corona once again organized to support the patients and staff with visits, picnics and a variety of special events. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 5-12-1953: 1) In cooperation with NHC, the American Legion offered recreational programs in its hall to servicemen. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 3-6-1952) As it did during World War II, the Navy returned the community's kindness by opening its grounds for use by local Boy Scouts, (*Corona Daily Independent*, 3-28-1955: 3, *Corona Daily Independent*, 4-27-1953: 1) and allowing its facilities to be used for school plays, graduations, Christmas celebrations, music classes, and sports (*Corona Daily Independent*, 2-24-1954: 4, *Corona Daily Independent*, 4-1-1954, *Corona Daily Independent*, 4-30-1954: 3, *Corona Daily Independent*, 5-20-1954: 6, *Corona Daily Independent*, 6-14-1954: 8, *Corona Daily Independent*, 12-14-1955: 3, *Corona Daily Independent*, 2-10-1956: 1) Personnel from NHC became a part of the Norco and Corona's communities, participating in annual parades (*Corona Daily Independent*, 10-8-1951: 1), donating time for Boy Scout jamborees, etc. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 7-15-1953: 1) The NHC Fire Department also lent its services in response to local emergencies. (*Los Angeles Times*, 3-8-1952: 7)

Hollywood also turned out again. Bob Hope made his second appearance at the hospital. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 8-1-1952, 1), The Three Stooges were regulars because stooge Larry Fine's son was a Corpsman at the hospital (*Los Angeles Times*, 5-20-1955, B-10). It was said the Stooges loved to roam the grounds in doctors garb and "attack patients with 'diagnosticosis'." Musical entertainment included Jose Iturbi, the Los Angeles Bureau of Music

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
 (Amendment)  
 Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
 County and State

(*Corona Daily Independent*, 10-28-1953, 1) and local talent, such as the “Circle City Sisters.” (Corona was known as the Circle City because of its famed circular Grand Avenue) (*Corona Daily Independent*, 12-16-1953: 4) A film was also made at the hospital, *Bullet Lou Kirn*, about a Navy pilot who cured himself from a debilitating paralysis (*Corona Daily Independent*, 3-1-1957: 1)

The reopened hospital was put to full use, with facilities for surgery, obstetrics, dental, vision, emergency services, etc. By 1952, most of the mothballed buildings were back in use, and the recreational facilities were described as “excellent.” These included the lake, four tennis courts, a golf course, a gym, bowling alleys, a theater, an officer’s club, etc. (First Quarterly U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report, 3-27-1952)

Unfortunately, NHC’s Korean War rejuvenation was short lived, but its final demise did not occur without a fight. On July 3, 1957 the *Corona Daily Independent* carried the headline, “Fear Corona Naval Hospital May Close” (*Corona Daily Independent*, 7-3-1957: 1). Quickly, local politicians and organizations rallied to keep the hospital open. Unfortunately, these efforts were not successful and NHC closed for good in July of 1957. But, that was still not the end of the matter. Even beyond this closure date, efforts were ongoing to reopen the hospital. In the end, these efforts proved unfruitful. The following table tracks the events related to NHC’s final fate:

**TABLE 9: EVENTS LEADING TO THE FINAL CLOSURE OF NHC**

When	Event	Sources
7-1957	Congressman Dalip Singh Saund called for a full report as to why neither the Defense Department nor the Budget Bureau had advised him of the impending closure, asking why NHC should close, when there was a shortage of Naval hospital beds in Southern California.	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 7-12-1957: 1
7-1957	Congressman Craig Hosmer confronted Secretary of the Navy Thomas Gates, insisting that NHC’s closure would impose “severe hardships” accusing BUMED planners of a “grandiose plan for a super medical center in San Diego.”	<i>Los Angeles Times</i> , 7-15-1957: 23; <i>Press Telegram</i> , 7-12-1957: B-1
7-1957	With the closure only six days away, the NHC’s commanding officer insisted NHC was	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 7-25-1957: 1



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property		County and State
	“...going full blast and admitting new patients left and right...it would be practically an impossibility to close the hospital in just six days. Many patients are in critical conditions.”	
7-1957	Following protests from California’s delegation to the House of Representatives, the White House ordered NHC to remain open	<i>Los Angeles Times</i> , 7-27-1957: 4
10-1957	Secretary of Navy Gates decreed that NHC and Mare Island must close to stem financial bleed from an overabundance of naval hospitals. He insisted that hospitals could handle the volume.	<i>Riverside Daily Enterprise</i> , 10-15-1957: B-1
10-15-1957	NHC Closes	<i>Riverside Daily Enterprise</i> , 10-15-1957: B-1
5-1958	State Senator Nelson Dilworth resumed his campaign for NHC to be a VA hospital	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 5-27-1958: 1
10-1959	Congressman Clyde Doyle of Louisiana, charged with review of NHC, concluded NHC was too remote to be retained as a military hospital of any sort. Long Beach would get the nod for new hospital facilities.	<i>Corona Daily Independent</i> , 10-28-1959: 1

**Criterion A: Military History**

Under National Register Criterion A, the Naval Hospital Corona property is significant at the national level in the Military History Area of Significance for its status as the birthplace of the United States’ first ever fully independent guided missile evaluation organization, known as the Fleet Missile Systems and Evaluation Group (FMSAEG.) The Period of Significance for this aspect of the Naval Hospital Corona property is 1951 when the Hospital’s Unit 2 was converted to a guided missile laboratory to 1965, accounting for FMSAEG’s creation and organization throughout the year 1964.

FMSAEG revolutionized guided missile evaluation, establishing the first ever direct reporting relationship between the scientists and engineers charged with testing guided weapons and the

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

top Department of Defense staff charged with directing needed corrections to these weapons. The establishment of FMSAEG resulted in a major improvement in naval guided missile effectiveness, thus helping the United States to maintain a balance of power and peace during the Cold War.

Detachment Corona's status as the birthplace in 1964 of the Fleet Missile Systems and Evaluation Group (FMSAEG) clearly qualifies it for National Register listing under Criterion A in the Military area of significance. Evidence is also strong that the groundbreaking work of Detachment Corona's Fuze and Research Departments also qualify it for National Register listing; however, research is ongoing in these arenas and a final conclusion regarding their National Register significance has yet to be made. If the ongoing work on this aspect of Detachment Corona's history further bolsters Detachment Corona's eligibility for the National Register, it will be advanced as a future amendment to the property's National Register listing.

*(Note: The guided missile laboratories on the subject property have gone by numerous names over the years. Seemingly, every change in organization or command was accompanied by a new name. For the average reader, the multitude of names and their associated acronyms can be very confusing. For simplicity's sake, this nomination uses the term "Detachment Corona" as a generic reference to the facility, regardless of the actual name or acronym assigned during the various periods of time addressed.)*

**Historical Overview:** The following paragraphs provide an overview of the history of the NHC property as a guided missile laboratory.

Detachment Corona has a legacy as a critical component of the United States' ongoing efforts to maintain the military superiority necessary for a worldwide balance of power and the preservation of peace in the free world. This was particularly the case during the Cold War when the ability of the United States to defend itself and the free world was a major deterrent to the unthinkable consequences of nuclear war. Detachment Corona's guided missile evaluation function existed as one of several components organized to carry out guided missile research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E) of naval guided missiles. The first part of this section covers the history and context within which the guided missile evaluation effort at Detachment Corona operated. The last part addresses the guided missile evaluation program and its significance.

***Early History as a Branch of the National Bureau of Standards:*** Detachment Corona's role in guided missile RDT&E began in June of 1951, when it became home to a branch of the National Bureau of Standards (NBS.) In that year, the NBS moved its guided missile RDT&E function from Washington D.C. to the former Naval Hospital, Corona property located in Norco, California. The hospital had been shuttered since late 1949 and its facilities were available for a new use. The hospital property was considered ideal as it was in close proximity to the centers of military RDT&E facilities such as China Lake, Point Mugu, and the aircraft manufacturers of Southern California. It was also ideal because of the ready availability of a large number of

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

buildings ideally suited for conversion to laboratories, and expansive open spaces where outdoor testing equipment could be built. Thus, in 1951, the NBS transferred its Missile Development Division from Washington, D.C. to the former NHC, in Norco, California. (*Los Angeles Times*, 1-30-1951: A-1)

The NBS team of scientists and engineers had already proven to be a highly effective working group in Washington D.C., but needed a facility with more room for its complex operations and greater security from external threats. The unit's relocation to the former NHC property instantly put the Corona/Norco area on the map as a major center of national defense work.

(<http://www.nist.gov/nvl/nist-nbs-history.cfm>: Accessed 2015)

The NBS was founded in 1901 for the purpose of taking over the responsibilities of the Treasury Department's Office of Standard Weights and Measures. Over the years the role of the NBS grew, and it assumed responsibility for a wide variety of projects in the fields of physics, chemistry, mathematics, and engineering. The expansion of the NBS into the military arena took hold during World War I. (Ibid)

With the dawn of World War II, the federal government established within the NBS, the National Research Defense Committee, with the mission of developing new and more sophisticated weapons. Division 5 of the Committee was given the responsibility for guided weapons, including radio controlled bombs and pilotless aircraft. Soon, the Navy became interested in the work of Division 5, and established a naval detachment to help boost the manpower and resources devoted to its guided weapons endeavors. (U.S. Navy, 2000: 5)

In its Washington D.C. location, the NBS made significant contributions to the effectiveness of the technology that helped the USA to achieve victory in World War II. The NBS was particularly instrumental in the development and perfection of guided weapons. During World War II, NBS scientists and engineers:

- Created, in conjunction with the Applied Physics Laboratory, the first successful radio proximity fuze (fuze is the military spelling for fuse) for explosive missiles.
- Developed the first radio direction finder.
- Helped develop and perfect the Bat, the first U.S. guided missile successfully used in combat.

(Goodwin,1995: 245-261)

The part of NBS that moved to NHC was given the name "National Bureau of Standards, Corona Laboratory" (NBS Corona.) Making the move from Washington DC, were some 250 NBS personnel. Suddenly, the Corona/Norco area was awash with physicists, aerodynamicists, electronic scientists, electronic engineers, electromechanical engineers, and engineering draftsmen. The *Corona Daily Independent* estimated that by 1955, some 80% of the Corona labs employees were living in the immediately surrounding communities, with the remainder commuting from locations within 50 miles. (*Los Angeles Times*, 10-4-1955: 5)

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

The relocated technical and support staff moved into 22 buildings that had served as NHC's Unit 2 tuberculosis hospital. Figure 80 is a bird's eye view of Unit 2 taken c. 1955. Three missile component drop tower test structures can be seen adjacent to former Unit 2 ward buildings. Originally used as hospital wards, the buildings required very little modification to serve as laboratory and support services facilities. The most noticeable change was the replacement of largely glass exterior frontages of the tuberculosis wards with solid walls penetrated with much smaller windows. Figures 51A and 51B contrasts the glass frontage of the hospital wards with the more solid walls that replaced them when they were converted to labs. This change did not significantly disrupt the architectural character of the buildings; however, as all of the other Spanish Colonial Revival architectural elements, such as the weeping mortar columns, exposed timber rafters, cupolas, and tile roofs, remained unchanged. All remodeling necessary to establish Unit 2 as an RDT&E facility was accomplished by Zoss Construction Company of Los Angeles, at a cost of \$700,000. (Ibid)

Originally, the NBS had hoped to occupy the entire NHC complex, but its interest in the facility coincided with the start of the Korean War, at which point the need for hospital beds kept the NBS out of all but one of the three hospital units. Accordingly, the NBS was granted ownership and use of Unit 2 and its surrounding open spaces. Units 1 and 3 remained devoted to hospital uses. (Ibid)

The newly reassigned NBS personnel concentrated on missile guidance systems, electronic devices, airframes, radar equipment, etc. (Ibid) Missile development work at the former NHC facility included research, both theoretical and applied, and the construction of components and entire units. (*Los Angeles Times*, 1-30-1951: A-1)

***Transfer to U.S. Navy Command:*** In July of 1953, the Defense and Commerce Secretaries announced the decision to put the Corona Laboratories under the direct command of the U.S. Navy. Thus, in September of 1953, NBS, Corona became Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Corona (NOLC) under direction of the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance. (U.S. Navy, 2000: 7) This transfer was more than just a reassignment to a new lead agency, it was also the beginning of the significant expansion of Detachment Corona's mission and the components that supported that mission.

While, most of Detachment Corona's needs were accommodated in existing buildings, a small number of activities were housed in new buildings. These buildings, both old and new, provided space for laboratories, machine shops, wind tunnels, jet engine testing facilities, altitude chambers, missile assembly facilities, and a major reference library. Perhaps the biggest change to the property was the large array of specialized outdoor structures, built for testing purposes. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 9-16-1958: 1 and 8) Figure 49 is an aerial photograph of Detachment Corona wherein the extensive array of this specialized test equipment can be seen.

A significant aspect of the RDT&E work at Detachment Corona involved the use of computers (Figure 81) to analyze flight simulation data and trajectories. Detachment Corona's computers and computer technicians were considered some of the best in the Navy. Mathematical equations

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

that would have taken weeks for trained mathematicians to solve manually were completed in minutes by NBS computers. (Ibid)

Environmental testing facilities were also critical to the development of weapons systems. An environmental test laboratory was added to Detachment Corona to provide a facility for the testing of missile components under a wide range of conditions, including "...the searing heat of supersonic flight, the intense cold of the arctic, and wide ranges of humidity, altitude, and acceleration." (Figure 82) Environmental test facilities also provided for the testing of missiles and missile components under extreme conditions of shock, vibration, and corrosion. (Ibid)

Starting as a single NBS entity in 1951, Detachment Corona evolved into a multi-part organization under Navy command, addressing a wide range of guided missile RDT&E activities. This growth in mission was accompanied by significant increases in scientists, engineers, and other staff. Operating with a contingent of 250 employees at its beginning in 1951, by 1968, the employee count had grown to over 1,000. (U.S. Navy, 11-1968: 2) Of this staff, over 400 were engineers and scientists and an additional 175 were skilled technicians. (*Rocketeer*, 4-26-1968: 5)

By 1957, the number of RDT&E functions being carried out at Detachment Corona had grown significantly, including the following tasks:

- The technical direction of the entire Navy guided missile fuze R&D program.
- Fuze RD&TE, including the certification of fuzes for Fleet use.
- The design and management of systems to track the "shelf life" of missiles, both in storage and onboard ships (referred to as "surveillance.")
- RD&TE to reduce missile vulnerability to interference and countermeasures.
- Research in the physical sciences for improved materials, devices, and techniques for anticipated naval ordnance needs.
- Weapons systems feasibility studies.
- Missile guidance systems RDT&E.
- RDT&E for other DoD agencies and contractors.
- The evaluation of missile performance and reliability.
- The evaluation of missile quality control.

(ASM 2011: 75)

A good indicator of the overall significance of Detachment Corona at its peak is the number of patents recorded by its staff. Over 70 patents were recorded between 1957 and 1964. (<https://ntrl.ntis.gov/NTRL/dashboard/searchResults/titleDetail/AD614796.xhtml>: Accessed 2015, U.S. Navy, 1964)

Accomplishing all of these tasks necessitated the division of Detachment Corona into working entities. While the number and names of Detachment Corona's working groups varied over time, the following list generally represents Detachment Corona's organizational structure:

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State

- Guided Missile Fuze Department.
- Advanced Systems Group.
- Missile Systems Department.
- Missile Evaluation Department

(U.S. Navy, 8-1958)

***Guided Missile Fuze Department:*** The NBS's invention of the proximity fuze was one of the most significant scientific developments of World War II. This invention made it possible to time the detonation of a fuze within a specified distance of a target in order to cause maximum damage. Once a functional proximity fuze had been developed, scientists at Detachment Corona continually improved it to maximize its reliability and accuracy. (Ibid)

In February of 1954, the DoD designated Detachment Corona as the *Technical Director of all naval fuze R&D work*. However, Detachment Corona went beyond just directing the work of others; it also did significant fuze RDT&E of its own on the Corona campus. (U.S. Navy, 2000: 6)

Making sure a missile and its target meet at the right time is not an easy task; especially when both entities are traveling at supersonic speed. According to a Navy publication: "The proximity fuze is a very complex device which has to take into account many and varied signals. One is the exact time to trigger the warhead." Measured in milliseconds, it has to be accomplished at exactly the right time or the warhead will be almost completely ineffective. It cannot pass the target or trigger too far before it gets to the target. It has to detonate just before reaching the target to have maximum effect. Some of these fuzes are actually miniature radars; either very short pulse radars or ones which work on infra-red radiation. (*Rocketeer*, 4-26-1968: 9)

Among other weapons, Detachment Corona had significant involvement in the fuzes for:

- The air-to-air Sidewinder, Sparrow I, II, and III missiles.
- The Corvus long-range air-to-surface missile.
- The Terrier, Tartar, and Talos surface-to-air missiles.
- The Bullpup air-to-surface guided missile.
- The Air Force's Falcon and other such guided missiles. (Ibid)

The entire Navy guided missile program depended upon the Fuze Department for its success.

***Missile Systems Department:*** A Navy publication described the Missile Systems Department as follows:

"The Program Management Office of this department carries out the Laboratories' assigned responsibility for technical direction of the development of Standard ARM, a major new air-launched attack system - the latest in a series of air-to-surface

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

missiles whose development has been directed by the Laboratories. The Guidance Division is engaged in the analysis, design, development, and flight testing of advanced missile guidance systems.... The Instrumentation Division is responsible for the development of telemetry systems, subsystems, and components.... The Countermeasures Division ... has the exacting task of determining the susceptibility of missile guidance systems to enemy countermeasures and developing methods of reducing such susceptibility.... Finally, the Dynamics Division is engaged in determining guided missile system design parameters, including airframe, propulsion, trajectory, and flight control system requirements. In this work, personnel of this division operate the Corona Laboratories Simulator and Hybrid Computer Facility, which includes one of the largest Government-owned analog computers in the West.” (U.S. Navy, 11-1968: 9-10)

The Missile Systems Department’s dynamic analysis facility was capable of performing aerodynamic tests of missile equipment for both the military and private contractors. Sophisticated equipment included a microwave dark room that simulated free-space conditions, and missile system test rooms. While Detachment Corona’s core mission was to support Navy guided missile development, it also provided assistance to the Army’s Corporal missile program and the Air Force’s Titan missile program. (*Rocketeer*, 4-26-1968: 9)

**Advanced Systems Group:** A Navy publication described the Advanced Systems Group’s responsibilities as follows:

“The work of the Advanced Systems Group includes determining the requirements of future Navy guided missile systems, formulating the concepts of systems which may meet these requirements, and assessing the feasibility of such systems. Certain personnel of the Advanced Systems Group perform a continuing analysis of future threats, based on their evaluation of information on the equipment and tactics of potential enemies. Other personnel are concerned with the exploratory development of new systems which exploit the latest advances in guided missile technology. These development efforts are frequently carried out in conjunction with personnel of the Missile Systems Department, notably those of the Dynamics Division. Because of their established expertise in the missile systems area, personnel of the Advanced Systems Group are frequently called upon to evaluate proposals for new missile systems by other Government agencies or private contractors.

“The exploratory development efforts of the Advanced Systems Group are concerned with new air-launched missile systems, primarily those of an air-to-surface type. These may utilize microwave guidance techniques with novel antenna designs, advanced microwave signal processing circuitry, and special tracking and computer circuit designs; or they may utilize new laser-related or low-light level optical techniques, including new imaging tubes and other sensors developed for the purpose. Missile aerodynamic designs, stabilization and control techniques, propulsion

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

systems, and warheads are also studied and selected for use, although not developed in detail by the Advanced Systems Group.” (U.S. Navy, 11-1968: 6-7)

***Research Department:*** A U.S. Navy publication stated that the Research Department was responsible for the foundation of each weapons development program, including the development of materials, components, and techniques that did not exist when the weapons system was conceived. (U.S. Navy, 8-1958) This publication further identified a number of tasks as critical to the Research Department’s work:

- Infrared research to provide basic information on detectors and needed to hone in on enemy aircraft exhaust.
- Chemical research for the synthesis of polymers with electrical systems capable of operating at high temperatures.
- Research on semiconductors, ferromagnetic, and ferroelectric materials.
- Laboratory work to grow, refine, and shape experimental quantities of materials for missile electronics.
- The development of computer storage elements of microscopic size, miniature refrigeration systems, and low noise microwave amplifiers.

(Ibid)

Detachment Corona benefitted from numerous talented scientists; however, one in particular stands out as exceptional. Dr. Curtis J. Humphreys, (Figure 83) the head of the Research Department. Humphreys was a well respected scientist who was “...*recognized internationally for his scientific breakthroughs in atomic spectroscopy.*” (U.S. Navy, 2000: 7) Before his arrival at Corona, he was renowned for having determined the correct placement of uranium on the periodic series. He was also the first to measure the sixth series of atomic hydrogen, a breakthrough so important that it was named the “Humphreys Series.” (Ibid)

Under Dr. Humphreys’ direction, Detachment Corona’s Infrared Spectrometry Division made significant contributions to the work of the Fuze Department and advanced several technologies that were of broader application, such as:

- The creation of an international system of wavelength standards, a work that was recognized in 1960 to be of worldwide importance.
- Significant technological advancements that “revolutionized the techniques of radiometry and spectrophotometry.”
- The creation of large artificial crystals, critical for infrared transmissions.
- Significant advancements in photoconductivity, a critical component of heat sensors in missile guidance systems. (Detachment Corona’s infrared detector program was considered to be the largest in the USA, in terms of the time devoted to it and the number of personnel assigned to it.)
- The provision of important assistance to China Lake’s Sidewinder project in standardizing the detectors for the heat-seeking missiles. (The results of this important



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

work were published in the *Journal of Optical Society of America* and the *Journal of Applied Optics*.)

- The development of a technique for high-speed magnetic domain reversal phenomena.
- Significant contributions to the use of thin magnetic film for the storage of data (ASM, 2011: 79-81)

The practical value of the above achievements was that a guided missile could be programmed to target a specific heat emission. Thus the missile could distinguish between a variety of objects and home in on the specific object at which the missile was aimed. This heat seeking capability revolutionized guided missile design and greatly improved the success of U.S. guided missiles. (*Rocketeer*, 4-26-1968: 9)

In summarizing the importance of the guidance system work accomplished at Humphreys' lab, a Navy publication had the following to say: "Corona Laboratories in its historical position has been a pioneer in evolving guidance concepts and implementing those concepts; in electro-optical guidance in particular and in initial work on anti-radar guidance. In addition to the missile systems, Corona Labs, not only historically, has had an active participation in theory and application conception of guidance systems, but their work is continuing as an active part of the missile systems research at the Laboratory." Humphreys retired in 1967; however, he continued to consult with Detachment Corona through 1971. (*Rocketeer*, 4-26-1968: 9)

**Detachment-wide Support Groups:** To support the functions of Detachment Corona a number of detachment-wide services were needed. These were not specifically associated with any individual department, but served as resources for all of Detachment Corona's departments:

Situated within the former NHC Unit 2 Recreation/Theater Building, Detachment Corona's *Technical Library* (Figure 84) contained a collection of at least 10,000 books, 450 periodicals, and 30,000 documents. Services available through the library included literature searches, abstracting, and translations of foreign technical literature. The Technical Library was a key facility that supported the RDT&E work of all Detachment Corona's departments. (Ibid) Detachment Corona's Technical Library housed all of the Research Department's R&D technical reports. It also kept all of the Fuze Department's literature. The library supplied technical reports to other armed forces, federal agencies, and allied governments. A Technical Information Division provided editing, illustration, and copying via a print shop and photography laboratory. (Ibid)

In Detachment Corona's *fabrication shop*, skilled craftsmen (Figure 85) performed machine work, metal forming, welding, and glass blowing as needed for the fabrication of missile component prototypes and experimental models. (Ibid)

The *Computer Group* was a critical part of Detachment Corona's operations. Calculations that would have taken days to perform manually were completed in minutes by Detachment Corona's computers. While not formally designated a "department" in its early years, it operated as a

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

department, serving the needs of the entire detachment. Eventually, it was given department status, in recognition of its overall independent nature. (Ibid)

**The Importance of the Independent Assessment Agent:** While Detachment Corona's guided missile evaluation work has been carried out under a variety of names, all of them fall under the umbrella of what is known as an "Independent Assessment Agent," or IAA. FMSAEG was a groundbreaking development in the history of the IAA.

Dennis Casebier is a retired scientist who worked as a physicist and supervisor in Detachment Corona's missile evaluation program from 1960 through 1989. Today, Mr. Casebier is recognized as a respected guided missile historian of the Cold War era. In a paper he wrote in 2003, Casebier explained the significance of the IAA at Corona as follows:

"There are many significant programs at the Naval Warfare Assessment Station [Detachment Corona] that are vital in different ways to Fleet combat readiness, but the Independent Assessment Agent function is unique among them. It is difficult to explain, hard to understand, and at times controversial. But there is nothing else in the Navy like it - it is the most certain guarantee the operating forces have that their systems will work the way they expect them to work when the balloon goes up." (Casebier, 1-26-2003)

Casebier explained the need for an IAA in the broader sense:

"The need for independent assessment arises from basic human characteristics. It is not a question of honesty - it has to do with reality and common sense about human nature. It is unreasonable to ask anyone to be totally objective in the appraisal of anything for which they have personal responsibility." (Ibid)

Glenn Estes Jr., the commander of Detachment Corona's IAA function in 1964 explained the importance of the IAA in simpler terms as follows:

"We're the umpire. We don't design, produce or maintain - we just keep score on what's being done. If we were a part of Detachment Corona, it would be a little like having a baseball umpire in a Dodger uniform."  
(*Corona Daily Independent*, 5-13-1965: 3)

The initial need for the IAA can be traced back to the vexing problem of World War II torpedo failures. Too often these weapons failed to perform as intended. Sometimes they would explode onboard a ship before they were launched. At other times, they would reach their target, but not detonate. This would alert the enemy to the location of the ship firing on it and allow the enemy to fix on the firing ship's location. Both instances would result in loss of U.S. military lives and property. (Casebier, 1-26-2003) The story of torpedo failures is dramatically and accurately told in the 1955 book *Run Silent, Run Deep*, by Commander Edward L. Beach Jr. (Beach, 1955)

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State

Why did the torpedoes (and missiles) fail? As Casebier observes: “There was no agent involved in this process with complete, unquestioned objectivity.” Testing would clearly identify the source of these weapons failures, however, by the time the test results passed through several steps of review they would have been edited to such an extent that they were useless. (Casebier, 1-26-2003)

The torpedo example demonstrates how important an IAA is for the safety and effectiveness of the military. The idea of creating such a program at Corona followed the post-war shift to guided missiles. These “beam riding” missiles, originally represented by the Terrier surface to air missile, depended entirely on electronics to make sure they performed to the highest level. Unfortunately, in Casebier’s words, “...*these weapons were defective.*” (Ibid)

The formal assignment of guided missile evaluation to Detachment Corona can be traced back to 1952. In that year, an important event occurred that added a significant dimension to NBS Corona’s work. The Terrier Missile had just been completed and the Navy felt there was a need for an independent assessment of its performance. Given the well-established relationship between the Navy and NBS Corona, it was natural that Corona would be given the task of creating an IAA for this purpose. Thus was created a new function for NBS, Corona, a function that later became its own department in 1954 and was designated the Missile Evaluation Department (MED.) (U.S. Navy, 2000: 5)

When the missile evaluation program was first established in 1952 at NBS, Corona, it was the smallest of the laboratory’s functions. By 1957, MED had surpassed the combined size of both Fuze Department and Physical Science (Research) Department. (Ibid: 7) MED’s experience with the evaluation of the Terrier missile led to it being assigned responsibility for the analysis and evaluation of the *Navy’s entire weapons system*, including both shipboard systems and ground systems. (Ibid: 8)

From its beginning, a significant aspect of MED’s work centered on creating a viable data processing system through which to evaluate data from test firings of the Terrier missile. This work continued throughout the 1950s and into the 1960s. Using the results of this evaluation process, MED advised the Bureau of Ordnance of needed design and development changes. For this purpose, MED created specialized field test equipment along with manuals for their use. (Ibid)

The first Terrier data tests were derived from firings on the USS Mississippi and the USS Norton Sound. Increasingly MED’s responsibilities expanded into evaluating the production quality of missiles, surveillance\* programs, and new missiles as they entered Fleet for service. MED was responsible for the development of methods, techniques, and standards for assessing missiles and their components. The objective was to evaluate these things in regard to quality, design, and reliability. (Ibid) (\* Surveillance is the process of keeping track of the “shelf life” of a missile in storage and onboard a ship.)

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Telemetry constituted an important component of MED's operations for compiling missile flight data. To do this effectively and within a reasonable amount of time, it was necessary to store large amounts of data through which to consistently analyze test results. (ASM, 2011: 69-70) Large-scale digital computers were increasingly available in the 1950s and were constantly being improved. These computers and their progressive improvement remained as a cornerstone of MED's ability to do its work. For its work in this area, MED was recognized as the Navy's central computer facility from 1954-1963. Through the work it did in advancing the analytical capabilities of computers, MED was largely responsible for critical improvements in the quality and performance of naval missile systems. (Ibid)

In September 1959, MED moved into several former hospital buildings near NHC's Fifth Street gate. These included the former Corpsmen's Quarters, WAVES' Quarters, and the old Norconian Resort Chauffeurs' Quarters. (Ibid: 89) MED's relocation to these buildings did not represent a functional separation from the balance of Detachment Corona, rather it facilitated the improvement of MED's efficiency as a component of Detachment Corona.

While missile firing evaluations remained a central focus of MED, it also took on two additional evaluation tasks:

- The first addressed *production quality*, including the evaluation of a manufacturer's ability to consistently produce a reliable product. This included the effectiveness of the manufacturer's acceptance inspection procedures, its production proof test firing plans, its simulation tests, its calibration programs, and its test equipment compatibility studies.
- The second addressed the quality of weapons *surveillance programs*, essentially programs to track and document the "shelf life" of weapons in storage and onboard ships. (Ibid)

By 1964, MED had become a critical component of the Navy's Fleet Readiness Program. It was the *single entity* to which the Navy turned for objective evaluations of missile performance and reliability. Its evaluation of ballistic and guided missiles had expanded to include the Talos, Terrier, Tartar, Typhoon, Sidewinder, Sparrow, Bullpup, Shrike, and Polaris missiles. In addition, MED provided the Special Projects Office with analyses of *ballistic* missile systems. (ASM, 2011: 77-78)

1964 was a groundbreaking year for Detachment Corona's missile evaluation function. It was in this year that MED was given complete independence from the balance of Detachment Corona's command and during which it was assigned a direct reporting relationship with the DoD. With these fundamental changes, MED was renamed the Fleet Missile Systems Analysis and Evaluation Group (FMSAEG.) The establishment of FMSAEG is the basis upon which this National Register nomination asserts the qualification of Detachment Corona for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as an amendment to the existing Lake Norconian Club Historic District. The following section examines the history of FMSAEG and its contributions as an unduplicated agent in the role of the United States in deterring armed conflicts during the Cold War.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State

**Criterion A Qualifications:** The following discussion explores the foundations of the property's qualification for National Register Listing at the National Level under Criterion A, in the area of Military history:

***Birthplace of Fully Independent Guided Missile Evaluation:*** (*Fleet Missile Systems Analysis and Evaluation Group (FMSAEG) 1964-1976:* Detachment Corona is unique in naval history as the birthplace and nationwide center for naval guided missile evaluation. While MED was highly effective in accomplishing its task of evaluating weapons, there were still problems with missile failures. In the early 1960s, Captain (later Rear Admiral) Eli T. Reich, (Figure 86) Commanding officer of the guided missile cruiser the USS Canberra, found that, despite the quality of MED's evaluation work, missile systems could still not be depended upon for consistent performance. Additionally, analyses of various systems tended to give conflicting data. To address these issues, Reich founded "Code G" in the Bureau of Weapons to focus on improving missile quality. He also initiated operational test programs with the objectives of assuring that a ship's missile systems would work effectively against targets, and that a battle group would be effective in war-game exercises. (U.S. Navy, 1997: 2) (Letter, E.B. Jarman to Glen G. Estes, 12-9-1963) (Letter, Kovac to Casebier, 4-11-1989)

To accomplish these objectives Reich believed there was a need for both a sound analytical model *and an effective means to communicate the data* generated via that model. (U.S. Navy, 2000: 15) While Detachment Corona's MED was fully capable of producing competent and unbiased reports, Reich recognized that MED lacked the *direct reporting relationship* necessary to assure that its findings would reach their final destination in an unbiased form. Through Reich's leadership, MED was given the independence it needed to eliminate bias in the reporting of its evaluations. To accomplish this, MED was given both an organizational separation from the balance of Detachment Corona *and* the direct reporting relationship with the DoD needed to assure the unadulterated delivery of its findings. (Ibid)

Thus was born, at Detachment Corona, the Fleet Missile Systems Analysis and Evaluation Group. Detachment Corona's MED became FMSAEG on February 24, 1964, with authorization from the Secretary of the Navy. FMSAEG's mission: "To provide the Navy Department, the operating Forces, and appropriate organizations of the Shore Establishment with evaluation of performance, reliability, readiness, and effectiveness of missile weapon systems, subsystems and assemblies, and associated test equipment and checkout systems." (Ibid)

Despite FMSAEG's organizational separation from the balance of Detachment Corona, its historical context cannot be understood in the absence of the overall context of Detachment Corona's history and physical campus. While FMSAEG was busy with evaluation tasks in one part of the Detachment Corona campus, the balance of Detachment Corona continued its groundbreaking work in the broader range of guided missile RDT&E through its Fuze Department, Advanced Systems Group, Missile Systems Department, Computer Department, and Research Department.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

MED's core mission remained unchanged in its new identity as FMSAEG. Specifically, it focused on the evaluation of the quality and reliability of all Navy missile systems. FMSAEG analyzed shipboard firings, static tests, and manufacturing operations. To make its work effective, FMSAEG used telemetry ground stations, spectrum analyzers, and computers. (Ibid) FMSAEG also continued to occupy the former Naval Hospital Corona's WAVES' and Corpsmen's Quarters, home to MED since 1959.

FMSAEG was an independent Navy entity, the professional staff of which was largely made up of electronic engineers, general engineers, physicists, mathematicians, and statisticians. (U.S. Navy, 11-1968: 15) Figure 87 is a photograph of FMSAEG staff members John Fishell, Ron Reynolds, and Ron Short aboard the USS Norton Sound during a test of the AEGIS System.

FMSAEG was an entirely unique organization, unduplicated anywhere else in the Navy. Its mission critical role was that of rigorous and unbiased evaluations aimed at assuring Navy guided missile weapon systems were ready, reliable, and effective. Its work was not a one-time effort. Rather, FMSAEG performed a continuous evaluation of missile weapon systems, subsystems, and assemblies, associated test equipment, and checkout systems. (Ibid)

FMSAEG operated in four major areas, with departments for each area as follows:

- Surface-Launched Missile Systems Department.
- Air-Launched Missile Systems Department.
- Ballistic Missile Systems Department.
- Missile Systems Test Equipment Department.

(U.S. Navy, 1997: 92)

FMSAEG was responsible for the evaluation of all Navy guided missile weapon as follows:

- The air-to-air Sidewinder, Sparrow III, and Phoenix.
- The air-to-surface Bullpup, Shrike, and Walleye.
- The surface-to-air Terrier, Tartar, Talos, and Standard Missile.
- The underwater-to-surface Fleet Ballistic Missile Weapon Systems Polaris and Poseidon.
- All underwater torpedoes.

(U.S. Navy, 11-1968: 15)

In the arena of air-launched and surface-launched missiles, FMSAEG was responsible for instrumentation, data collection and processing, missile firing analysis, systems operability analysis, and system readiness evaluation. Data on the missiles would come to FMSAEG from Fleet and shore units. FMSAEG's analyses of these data were then distributed to appropriate commands and activities throughout the Navy. (Ibid)

In the ballistic missile systems arena, FMSAEG was responsible for three significant programs:

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

- The operation of the Fleet Ballistic Missile Weapon Systems (Polaris and Poseidon) development, coordination/evaluation, quality assurance, and reliability programs.
- Responsibility over the Fleet Ballistic Missile Weapon Systems Trouble and Failure Reporting Program (FARADA.)
- The maintenance and operation of a central collection and distribution center for missile weapon and aerospace systems component and part quality and reliability data. (GIDEP) (Ibid: 16)

FMSAEG was also responsible for the development, maintenance, and evaluation of specialized test equipment necessary for the effective execution of its mission. This aspect of its mission involved the analysis and evaluation of both manufacturer production test equipment and the field tactical test equipment used in evaluating Navy missile systems. To keep test equipment technologically up-to-date, FMSAEG regularly performed surveys of test equipment and made recommendations to correct design issues and eliminate problems. FMSAEG also carried out certification and correlation programs to assure the adequacy of test equipment and the compatibility of test results. (Ibid: 17)

Vital to its effectiveness was FMSAEG's computer facility. These computers would take raw data from factories, depots, ships, and test firings, and translate them into a usable form. The ability of this computer system to readily retrieve any needed data from a large quantity of stored data made FMSAEG the central missile weapon system data collection, storage and retrieval facility for the Navy. (Ibid) The former NHC Corpsmen's Quarters building served as FMSAEG's computer lab. This building remains intact to its FMSAEG history, with even its extensive exterior air conditioning duct system surviving intact. While the former NHC WAVES' Quarters, that once served as FMSAEG's administrative center is no longer extant, the balance of the Detachment Corona laboratory complex, including the Chauffeurs' Quarters building that housed FMSAEG operations, remains largely intact to its guided missile laboratory historical form.

Other FMSAEG specialized equipment included photo-optical equipment, capable of translating information on film into digital data. In this form, data could be fed into the computers, and telemetry equipment. (Ibid 18)

FMSAEG's growing participation in Fleet firing operations led to an increase in the number of FMSAEG-operated telemetry stations. Starting with just one installation in 1964, FMSAEG's telemetry stations increased to six in 1971. As a group, the telemetry stations encircled the entire globe. Manned by FMSAEG employees on a full-time or as-needed basis were the following stations:

- Poro Point in the Philippines.
- White Beach in Okinawa.
- Naval Air Station Oceana in Virginia.
- The Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point in North Carolina.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

- The Atlantic Fleet Weapons Training Area in Puerto Rico.
  - The NATO Missile Firing Installation in Crete.
- (Ibid: 94)

In an effort to detect malfunctioning missiles prior to aircraft launch, FMSAEG designed and constructed a portable telemetry unit that could be operated by one technician on the flight line. By 1968, this unit was in use at all of FMSAEG's East Coast ranges. (Ibid: 115)

FMSAEG proved itself over time to be a bastion of military efficiency and effectiveness. And, as its trust was earned, it was given more responsibilities. For example, FMSAEG was given responsibility for:

- Preparing and issuing requirements for components of missile systems.
- Continued work on the reliability issues of the Terrier, Tartar, and Talos missiles.
- Continued responsibility for the viability of test equipment used for the Terrier and Tartar missile readiness evaluations.
- Determining the true readiness of the Bullpup and Shrike missiles using "real time" information from state-of-the art computers.
- Implementing special projects and testing for Sidewinder and Polaris' tactical test equipment.
- Evaluating all equipment used for Standard Missile components and assemblies during production.
- The collection and analysis of Walleye missile data.
- Auditing and evaluating the reliability and quality programs of the Polaris and Poseidon missile contractors.
- Processing and analyzing data acquired via Trouble and Failure Reports (TFRS) for the Polaris, Poseidon and Trident missiles. (ASM 2011: 86)

The close of the 1960s saw significant changes to Detachment Corona. By April of 1969, 36 military installations were targeted for closure, including Detachment Corona. The first group to be moved from Detachment Corona was its infrared function, which was directed to the Naval Electronics Laboratory at San Diego, California on September 25, 1969. Subsequently, on January 1, 1970, all functions except FMSAEG became an organizational annex of China Lake. And, by the end of 1971, the reorganized functions were physically moved to China Lake. (ASM 2011: 82) (*Riverside Daily Enterprise*, 4-23-1969) Other than FMSAEG, the one exception to this was a small group of technical personnel who remained at Detachment Corona for a time to operate its Fuze Model Range and the Missile Component Test Facility. (*Program Manager*, July-August 1997: 75) As the above components relocated from Detachment Corona, FMSAEG expanded to occupy the vacated buildings in the balance of the Detachment Corona campus.

While, the Period of Significance for this part of this National Register nomination ends with 1965, FMSAEG's proud history as a groundbreaking Independent Assessment Agency continues



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

to this day as a core mission at Detachment Corona. Today, what started life as FMSAEG is now known as the Naval Surface Warfare Center Corona, a part of the Naval Sea Systems Command. In this capacity, it is one of NAVSEA's 33 activities located in 16 states. NAVSEA is the largest of the Navy's five commands, employing some 60,000 military, and contract support personnel. (<http://www.navsea.navy.mil/nswc/corona/default.aspx>:Accessed 2015)

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

### Books, Periodicals, and Internet Sources

American College of Chest Physicians

- 1947 "Treatment of Complications Arising in the Course of Pneumothorax Therapy of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," Gibbons, Morton R. Jr., Comdr. (MC) USNR, Vol. 13, 11-12-1947: 673-683

American Journal of Clinical Medicine

- 2009 "Paul David Mozley, MD, FACOG, FACS, FAPA: Founder of Obstetrics Fellowships in the United States," Avery, Daniel M.D., Vol. 6, No. 2, Spring 2009: 6-7

American Journal of Nursing

- 1941 "Navy Nurses on the U.S.S. Solace," Danyo, Anna, Vol. 41, No. 10, 10-1941:1173-1175  
1945 "The Navy Trains Operating Room Technicians," Danyo, Anna, Vol. 45, No. 9, 10-1945: 727-729  
1951 "Plasma Clot Technique for Nerve Repair," Danyo, Anna, Vol. 51, No. 2, 2-1951: 123-125

American Journal of Public Health

- 1945 "Tuberculosis in the Armed Forces," Long, Esmond R., Col. (MC), F.A.P.H., Lew, Edward A., Major MAC, Vol. 35, No. 5, 5-1945: 469-479  
1949 "A Community Program for the Control of Rheumatic Fever," Griffith, George, C, Vol. 39, 1-1949: 61-65

Amero, Richard

- 2016 [www.balboaparkhistory.net/glimpses/navalhospital.pdf](http://www.balboaparkhistory.net/glimpses/navalhospital.pdf), Accessed 2016

Andre, Herb, and Noel Young

- 1995 *Santa Barbara Architecture*, Thomas Bollay Architects, Inc, Montecito, CA ([http://www.architect.com/Spanish\\_Revival.html](http://www.architect.com/Spanish_Revival.html) , Accessed 2015)

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science

- 1945 "The Disabled Veteran", Vol. 239, 5-1945

Annals of Internal Medicine

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

1946 "Sudden Death in Rheumatic Fever" Griffith, George, C. Lt. Comdr. (MC)  
USNR, F.A.C.P., Robert W. Huntington, Jr. (MC) USNR, U.S. Naval Hospital,  
Corona, Vol. 25 No. 2: 283-292

1946 "The Treatment of Rheumatic Fever by Roentgen-Ray Irradiation," Griffith,  
George, C. Lt. Comdr. (MC) USNR, F.A.C.P., Lt. Comdr. Halley, E.P. (MC)  
USNR, U.S. Naval Hospital, Corona, 1946: 1039-1042,

#### Annals of Surgery

1995 "Contributions of the Mayo Clinic in World Wars I and II," Beahrs, Oliver, H.  
M.D., Vol. 221, No. 2, 1995: 196-201

#### Archives of Dermatology

1954 "Treatment of Benign Pigmented Moles," Ekblad, Gordon H. Capt. (MC) USN,  
Vol. 70, No. 4, 1954: 399-410

#### Archives of Internal Medicine

1947 "Epidemiologic Study of 757 Cases of Rheumatic Fever," Quinn, Robert W, Vol.  
80, No. 6, 12-1947: 709-727,

#### ASM Affiliates

2011 *Survey, Evaluation, and Update of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility  
at Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, Detachment Corona, in Norco, Riverside  
County, California, 9-2011 FINAL*

#### Austin American Statesman

2012 Dr. Lay M. Fox Obituary, 4-26-2012

#### Bash, Kevin and Brigitte Jouxte

2011 *The Navy in Norco*, Arcadia Publishing Company, San Francisco, CA, 2011  
2013 *A Brief History of Norco*, The History Press, Mount Pleasant, SC, 2013

#### Bash, Kevin, Don Williamson, Nita Grantham, and Mary Brownlow

2013 *From One Room*, Corona-Norco Schools Educational Foundation, Company,  
Corona, CA, 2013

#### Beach Jr, Edward L

1955 *Run Silent, Run Deep*, Henry Holt & Co, New York, 1955

#### Birmingham Reporter (VA Hospital Newspaper)

1946 "Plegics Win Wheelchair Game, 16 to 6," 11-29-1946: 1

#### California and Western Medicine

1944 "Corona Naval Hospital: New Unit," Vol. 60, No. 2, 2-1944: 73-74

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

- 1944 "Corona Luxury Baths Aid Navy Men to Health," Vol. 60, No. 6, 6-1944: 334  
1946 "Electrocardiographic Abnormalities in 6,000 Cases of Rheumatic Fever,"  
Filberbaum, Milton B. Lt. Comdr. (MC) USNR, Lt. Griffith, George C. Comdr.  
(MC), USNR, Solley, Robert F. Comdr. (MC), USNR, Leake, William H., Capt.  
(MC), USNR, Vol. 64, No. 6, 7-1946: 340-346

California Medicine

- 1953 "Chest Injuries Among Korean Casualties," Chapman, Harold J. Capt. (MC),  
USN, Dickinson, Everett H. Capt. (MC), USN, Rollins, Emanuel Cmdr. (MC),  
USN, Crenshaw, Gerald L. M.D Lieut. (MC), USN, and Hood, Maurice R. (MC),  
USN, Vol. 78, No. 6, 6-1953: 496-498,

Casebier, Dennis

- 2003 "Independent Assessment, the Need for an Independent Assessment Agent and  
Characteristics of the Discipline", Self-Published Paper, 1-13-2003  
2003 "Independent Assessment Agent Naval Sea Systems Command, Navy Surface  
Warfare Center Corona, California", Self-Published Paper, 1-26-2003

Corona Beacon

- 1946 "New Recreation Building Coming into Use," 1-25-1946: 1  
1946 "Ships Service Moves to New Rec. Bldg.," 1-25-1946: 1  
1946 "Gym Rules," 4-1-1946: 7  
1946 "Bowling Alley Opens," 4-26-1946: 7

Corona Courier

- 1930 "May Take Tests of Racing Cars on Circle Track", 8-15-1930: 1

Corona Daily Independent

- 1924 "Many to Attend Klan Ceremony", 8-28-1924: 1  
1925 "Chamber of Commerce Endorsed Parkridge", 4-6-1925: 1  
1925 "Half Million to Be Expended on Course", 5-23-1925: 3  
1925 "Great Air Circus and Turkey Shoot Planned", 10-23-1925: 1  
1925 "Hundreds Attend Big Shoot and Air Circus", 11-26/27-1925: 1)  
1925 "The Parkridge", 11-28-1925: 1  
1926 "Parkridge Country Club Riding Academy Attracts Visitors from Out of Town", 2-  
12-1926: 3  
1927 "It is Rumored...", 8-16-1927: 1  
1927 "Fiery Cross Burns Near Parkridge", 8-20-1927: 1  
1927 "Coronans Filed Action Against Gilkey", 8-24-1927: 1  
1927 "Negro Menace Is Great As Ever", 9-3-1927:1  
1928 "Negroes Claim Club." 4-20-1928:1  
1928 "Plan Big Nation-Wide Colored Club Here", 4-21-1928: 1  
1928 "News and Comment", 4-21-1928: 3  
1928 "Los Angeles Paper Shy From Facts", 5-31-1928:1

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

- 1941 "Today's Citrus Market", 6-7-1941: 4  
1941 "70 Medical Corps Men Due December 22 at Hospital" 12-19-1941: 1  
1942 "Navy Men Guests of 20-30 Club" 1-7-1942: 1  
  
1942 "Eyewitness Account of Japanese Attack Upon Pearl Harbor Give Lions by  
Commander of Naval Hospital" 1-23-1942: 1  
1942 "100 New Homes are Needed in Corona for Hospital Staff", 1-27-1942: 1  
1942 "Lions Hear of Blood Banks." 1-29-1942: 1  
1942 "Norco C of C Addressed by Two Speakers", 2-4-1942: 3  
1942 "Civilian Defense Council in Determined Effort to Get Protective Equipment  
Here", 2-19-1942: 1  
1942 "City Council Discusses Canteen Lounge Bldg. For Servicemen", 4-22-1942: 1  
1942 "Corona is Ready for its First Victory Parade and Patriotic Rally of 2<sup>nd</sup> World War  
Friday", 4-30-1942: 1  
1942 "City Officials Meet at Hospital", 6-16-1942: 1  
1942 "Captain Marshall Speaks at Rotary", 6-19-1942: 1  
1942 "Community Expected to Turn Out in Force Tonight to Honor Heroes at High  
School", 7-6-1942: 1  
1942 "War Heroes Honored at War Chest Rally by Enthusiastic Group at High School",  
7-7-1942: 1  
1942 "Survey of Rooms Available is Made by C of C", 8-21-1942: 1  
1942 "Naval Hospital Men Aid Bond Sales in Los Angeles", 9-21-1942: 3  
1942 "Sailors Give CHS Court Team Lesson", 12-18-1942: 2  
1943 "Naval Hospital Patients Speak at Lions Club", 3-9-1943: 1  
1943 "Coronets Plan Additional Affairs for Servicemen", 4-16-1943: 3)  
1943 "Hospital Patient Worked in Hornet Engine Room in Raid" 6-17-1943: 1  
1943 "Local Navy Hospital Patient Describes Destroyer's Loss" 9-28-1943: 1  
1943 "Bond Sale 74 Per Cent of Quota; Show Stirs Interest" 9-28-1943: 1  
1943 "Thrilling Story of Doctor Wassell Features Bond Rally", 9-30-1943: 1  
1944 "Sister Kenny Addresses Staff At Navy Hospital," 3-21-1944: 1  
1944 "Physical Therapy in Important Role at U.S. Naval Hospital," 5-29-1944: 1  
1944 "Local Sale of War Bonds Now Totals \$505,271" 7-7-1944: 1  
1944 "Corona to Pay Her respects to Navy on Friday", 10-25-1944: 1  
1945 "Rehabilitation at Naval Hospital Discussed Here," 1-5-1945: 2  
1945 "\$98,399 Postal Receipts Here Set New Record", 1-12-1945: 1  
1945 "Naval Hospital Lauded for Fever and Polio Work," 2-15-1945: 1  
1945 "Rehabilitation Is Theme of Naval Hospital Movie," 3-26-1945: 1  
1945 "\$1500 Gift will Help restore Golf at Navy Hospital", 5-15-1945  
1945 "Coronettes Plan Party-Meeting Dance", 5-29-1945: 3  
1945 "Stanley Praises Corona-Norco for War Bond Buying" 7-11-1945: 1  
1945 "Eastvale News: Service League Thursday", 7-22-1945: 2  
1945 "Bishop Buddy Will Speak at Dedication of New Chapel," 9-26-1945: 3  
1945 "Rehabilitation at Navy Hospital is Second Largest," 9-28-1945: 1  
1946 "Long Service Here Ends for Comdr. Edw. Lowman," 1-10-1946: 3

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

- 1946 "Herbert M. Key is not Candidate for Council Position", 2-25-1946: 1  
1946 "Naval Hospital is Permanent: Corona Institution in Postwar Plans, Admiral Declares," 3-1-1946: 1  
1946 "2,700 Patients at Naval Hospital; 4,500 a Year Ago," 3-22-1946: 1  
1946 "Rehabilitation at Naval Hospital Is Topic for Rotary," 4-5-1946: 1  
1946 "Eastvale News", 5-23-1946: 6  
1946 "Navy Mothers Get Station Wagon to Entertain Patients", 7-29-1946  
1946 "4813 Calls in September by Navy Mothers", 10-9-1946  
1946 "5179 Visits Made to Navy Hospital Since September 1", 11-8-1946: 3  
1946 "USO Hayride Ended Abruptly by Sudden Rain", 11-8-1946: 3  
1946 "4,050 Patients at Naval Hospital of Corona Set Record," 12-19-1946: 1  
1946 "Corona Hospital as Tuberculosis Center Visioned," 12-20-1946: 1  
1946 "Naval Hospital Ready to Serve in Civil Emergency", 12-23-1946: 1  
1947 "Rolling Devils in Wheel Chairs From Corona Naval Hospital Will Oppose American Legion Basketball Team", 3-21-1947: 2  
1947 "Naval Hospital Wheelchair Cage Five Beats Legion", 3-24-1947: 3  
1947 "Rolling Devils Invited to Top U.S. Cage Event," 7-3/4-1947: 1  
1947 "Legion Requests Naval Hospital for Veterans," 10-20-1947: 1  
1947 "Fill Vacant Navy Hospital Beds Drive Proposed," 10-21-1947: 1  
1947 "Naval Hospital's Use for Veterans Is Topic on Radio," 11-26-1947: 1  
1947 "\$15-Million Naval Hospital Building Program Finished," 12-9-1947: 1  
1948 "Naval Hospital Used to Limit Now Authorized," 1-28-1948: 1  
1948 "Fullenwider Reports that Navy Will Permit Use of WAVE Barracks for School; Captain Hints Approval," 6-29-1948: 1  
1948 "Navy Wins Victory Over Rheumatic Fever," 10-11-1948: 22  
1948 "Fire Destroys Poultry Houses on Norco Ranch", 10-12-1948: 1  
1948 "Naval Hospital At Near Capacity Assured," 10-27-1948: 1  
1948 "Norco Play Staged in Navy Hospital's Fine Auditorium", (*Corona Daily Independent*, 12-23-1946: 1)  
1949 "Calls Corona Navy Hospital Best in World for Polio," 12-24-1949: 1  
1949 "Orders to Close Naval Hospital on November 1 Received," 9-15-1949: 1  
1949 "Red Cross Thanks Corona for Help to Naval Hospital", 10-17-1949: 1  
1949 "Legion Calls for Opening of Naval Hospital," 12-12-1949: 1  
1949 "Congress Group Is Convinced VA Needs Hospitals," 12-15-1949: 1  
1949 "California Senate Asks US Government to Buy Corona Naval Hospital," 12-20-1949: 1  
1950 "Nixon Favors Use of Naval Hospital for Armed Forces," 5-2-1950: 1  
1950 "Naval Hospital is Being Stripped; Some Use Possible," 7-28-1950: 1  
1950 "Naval Hospital Called Ideal for Atomic Patients," 7-14-1950: 1  
1950 "Naval Hospital Being Sent to San Diego," 7-26-1950: 1  
1950 "Appropriation for Converting of Corona Naval Hospital for Bureau of Standards Is Included in a Bill," 9-14-1950: 1  
1950 "Reports Corona Naval Hospital Change Rejected," 9-20-1950: 1

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

- 1950 "Truman Considers Use of Atom Bomb in the War President Asks \$1,632,000 for Corona Building," 11-30-1950: 1
- 1950 "President Asks \$1,632,000 for Corona Building: Seeks Funds to Make Hospital a Standards Bureau," 11-30-1950: 1
- 1950 "Standards Bureau Needs Only Senate Vote to Be Here," 12-18-1950: 1
- 1950 "Work to Remodel Navy Hospital to Start Soon," 12-28-1950: 1
- 1951 "Rheumatic Heart Clinic Helps Six Corona Children," 1-22-1951: 1
- 1951 "Home Building for Year Nearly Equals '46 Peak," 1-31-1951: 1
- 1951 "Navy Officially Assigns Space to Standards Bureau," 2-7-1951: 1
- 1951 "Phillips Reports Navy Hospital to Be Re-Opened," 2-19-1951: 1
- 1951 "Navy Takes Top Award in Rodeo Parade Sunday," 10-8-1951: 1
- 1951 "Labor Walk-Out Delaying Opening of Navy Hospital," 10-22-1951: 1
- 1951 "First Patients Get Welcome from Captain," 11-28-1951: 1
- 1951 "1,700 Patients by Feb 1. Expected at the Navy Hospital," 11-19-1951: 5
- 1952 "Adult Recreation Center at Legion Hall Proposed", 3-6-1952: 1
- 1952 "Bob Hope to be at Corona Navy Hospital Tonight," 8-1-1952: 1
- 1953 "200 Explorer Scouts Camp at Naval Hospital," 4-27-1953: 1
- 1953 "Gayety Reigns at Formal Dance Held at Corona Naval Hospital," 5-12-1953: 1
- 1953 "15 Sick Jamboree Scouts at Corona Naval Hospital," 7-15-1953: 1
- 1953 "Iturbi and Friend at Corona Navy Hospital," 10-28-1953: 1
- 1953 "Circle City Sisters Score Hit at Naval Hospital Entertainment," 12-16-1953: 4
- 1954 "Junior Class Play at Corona Naval Hospital", 2-24-1954: 4
- 1954 "Ninth Grade Plan was Presented Naval Hospital Auditorium", 4-1-1954
- 1954 "Community Calendar", 4-30-1954: 3
- 1954 "Instrumental Groups of Junior High Concert at Navy Auditorium", 5-20-1954: 6
- 1954 "HS Baccalaureate Service was held at Naval Hospital", 6-14-1954: 8
- 1955 "Sea Scout Troop 38 to Meet Tonight," 3-28-1955: 3
- 1955 "Marine, Injured In El Toro Blast, Taken to Corona," 10-12-1955: 1
- 1955 "Christmas Concert", 12-14-1955: 3
- 1956 "More Babies Born Every Year at Naval Hospital," 1-31-1956: 1
- 1956 "City Recreation During January Served 2,234", 2-10-1956: 1
- 1957 "Making TV Film at Navy Hospital," 3-1-1957: 1
- 1957 "First Interns in History of Naval Hospital Graduate," 6-20-1957:1
- 1957 "Fear Corona Naval Hospital May Close," 7-3-1957:1
- 1957 "Ask Full Report on Why Hospital Might Be Closed," 7-12-1957: 1
- 1957 "Still Admitting Patients, Naval Hospital Due to Close in 6 Days," 7-25-1957: 1
- 1958 "Navy Hospital Opening Before Congress," 5-27-1958: 1
- 1958 "Corona Navy Lab Develops Missiles Vital to Nation", 9-16-1958: 1 and 8
- 1958 "The Importance of Fuses", 9-16-1958: 1 and 8
- 1959 "House Sets Open Hearing Before USNH Disposal," 5-1-1959: 1
- 1959 "Unlikely Hospital Will Be Used as Such Again," 10-28-1959: 1
- 1963 "Governor Brown Dedicates CRC," 5-8-1963: A-1
- 1963 "She Pooled Her Talents", 6-20-1963: 3
- 1965 "Paradox Marks the Fuze's Job," 5-12-1965: 3

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

- 1965 "Comdr. Estes in Umpire's Role", 5-13-1965: 3  
1965 "Lincoln School Loses a Fine Teacher Because He Couldn't Buy a Good Home",  
6-15-1965: 4  
1969 "More than 25 years ago", 10-13-1969: 7

Coventry, Mark B.

- 1970 "Mayo Naval Medical Units in World War Two: Reminiscences of Mark B.  
Coventry, M.D." Mayo Historical Suite, Mayo Foundation, Rochester, MN, 5-  
1970

Credle, George V. III, M.H.P.

- 2012 *Claud Beelman's Corporate Moderne Style 1951-1963*, University of Southern  
California, 2012

Devils-Bittners Program

- 1947 Program for the game between the Oakland Bittners and the Rolling Devils, dated  
5-26-1947, Kevin Bash Collection, Norco, CA

Era Bradford, The

- 1944 "Servicemen's Atrophied Muscles 'Learn to Live Again' in New Naval  
Hospital," 7-19-1944: 3

Framingham News

- 1946 "Cushing Wins over Celtics in Wheel-Chair Basketball," 12-6-1946: 9

Friedman, Norman

- 1984 *U.S. Naval Weapons: Every Gun, Missile, Mine, and Torpedo Used by the U.S.  
Navy from 1883 to the Present Day*, Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, 1984

Garner, John S.

- 1993 *World War II Temporary Buildings, A Brief History of the Architecture and  
Planning of Cantonments and Training Stations in the United States*, U.S. Army  
Corps of Engineers, March 1993

Goodwin and Associates

- 1995 *Navy Cold War Guided Missile Context: Resources Associated with the Navy's  
Guided Missile Program, 1946-1989*, 1995  
1997 *Historic Context for Department of Defense Facilities World War II  
Permanent Construction*, US Army Corps of Engineers Baltimore  
District, Baltimore, MD, 5-1997

Harrisburg Telegraph

- 1947 "Wheelchair Cagers Hang Up Togs after 22 Wins", 7-10-1947: 24



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

International Wheelchair Basketball Association

2015 <http://www.iwbf.org/> (Accessed 2015)

Journal of American Medical Association

1944 "Peptic Ulcer, Gastritis and Psychoneurosis," Montgomery, Hugh, Lt. Comdr. (MC) USNR, Schindler, Rudolf, MD, Underdahl, Laurentius O., Lt. (MC) USNR, Butt, Hugh R. Lt. (MC) USNR, Walters, Waltman, Capt. (MC) USNR, 7-29-1944: 890-896

1948 "Effects of Streptomycin on Tuberculosis," Vol. 138, No. 8, 10-23-1948: 584-593

1949 "Transmission of Streptomycin-Resistant Tubercle Bacilli in Man," Furtos, Norma C., Lt. Comdr. (MC) USNR, Doane, Edwin A., M.D., Vol. 140, No. 16, 8-20-1949: 1274-1275

Kinzer-O'Farrell, Elizabeth,

2007 *WWII: A Navy Nurse Remembers*, Cypress Publications, Tallahassee, FL

Kitz, Richard J.

1950 Richard J. Kitz Papers (1950-2001), Documents pertaining to the administrative, teaching and research activities of Kitz, Richard J: Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital, Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, Boston, MA (<http://invention.si.edu/richard-j-richard-john-kitz-papers-1950-2001>, Accessed 2015)

Labanowich, Stan and Armand "Tip" Thiboutot

2011 *Wheelchairs Can Jump: A History of Wheelchair Basketball*, Acanthus Publishing, Boston, MA

Levy, Stuart B.,

2002 *The Antibiotic Paradox: How the Misuse of Antibiotics Destroys Their Curative Powers*, Da Capo Press, Boston, MA

Lifescript

2015 "Rheumatic Fever," Editorial Staff and Contributors, 2015  
[http://www.lifescript.com/health/a-z/conditions\\_a-z/conditions/r/rheumatic\\_fever.aspx](http://www.lifescript.com/health/a-z/conditions_a-z/conditions/r/rheumatic_fever.aspx) (Accessed 2015)

LiquiSearch

2015 "Ruth Agatha Houghton – Navy Nurse Corps Career,"  
[http://www.liquisearch.com/ruth\\_agatha\\_houghton/navy\\_nurse\\_corps\\_career](http://www.liquisearch.com/ruth_agatha_houghton/navy_nurse_corps_career)  
(Accessed 2015)

Long Beach Independent

1947 "Red Heads Meet Marine '5' Tonight," 2-9-1947: 30

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Lonnquest, John C. and David F. Winkler

2014 *To Defend and Deter: The Legacy of the United States Cold War Missile Program*, (Usacerl Special Report,) 9-15-2014

#### Los Angeles Times

- 1929 "Club's Formal Opening Slated," 1-20-1929: E-5
- 1929 Norconian Advertisement, 7-23-1929: 8
- 1941 "Navy Buys Hotel Norconian for Hospital," 12-16-1941: I-4
- 1942 "Heroes Man Ship That Never Sails," 5-1-1942: A-1
- 1943 "Spas Stress Health Role," 1-8-1943: 16
- 1943 "Naval Hospital at Norco Staffed with Specialists," 2-21-1943: A-14
- 1943 "Additional Housing Sought in Corona," 5-23-1943: A-6
- 1943 "Navy Nurse Tells About Her Sea Duty," 10-29-1943: A-5
- 1944 "Arrowhead Springs Hotel to Become Navy Hospital", 3-9-1944: A-16
- 1944 "Kay Francis to Tour Military Hospitals," 7-21-1944: A-5
- 1944 "Navy Discovers New Use for Magic Penicillin," 7-30-1944: 7
- 1947 "County Given Research Fund," 3-26-1947: A1
- 1947 "Veteran's Wheelchair Team Will Hang Up Basketball Togs," 6-15-1947: A8
- 1948 "Corona Naval Hospital to Take Polio Patients," 8-3-1948: 20
- 1948 "Polio Victims Tax Hospital's Iron Lungs," 8-6-1948: 11
- 1948 "FDR Physician to Treat Grandson 'Buzzy' for Polio," 8-27-1948: A-1
- 1948 "Luxurious Resort Now Polio Hospital," 9-6-1948: B-2
- 1948 "Polio Situation Little Changed," 12-30-1948: 7
- 1949 "Last Patients Leave Norco Naval Hospital," 10-21-1949: 27
- 1950 "Corona Hospital May Be Used as Laboratory," 8-23-1950: B-20
- 1951 "Work on Missile Laboratory Nears," 1-7-1951: 40
- 1951 "Corona Hospital to Be Used for Guided Missile Research," 1-30-1951 A-1
- 1951 "Missile Study Set at Closed Hospital", 6-1-1951: A-1
- 1951 "Navy to Re-establish Hospital at Corona," 6-14-1951: A-10
- 1952 "Fire Sweeps Feed Mill at Corona", 3-8-1952: 7
- 1955 "Three Stooges to Give 2-Hour Show at Navy Hospital," 5-20-1955: B-10
- 1955 "Local Lab Has 2nd Birthday", 10-4-1955: 5
- 1957 "Rep. Hosmer Fights for Corona Hospital," 7-15-1957: 23
- 1957 "White House Prevents Corona Hospital Closing," 7-27-1957: 4
- 1995 "Southeast/Long Beach: PEACE PACT", 9-8-1995
- 2002 Obituary: "Thomas Lebherz, 79; Pioneering UCLA Gynecologist," 1-20-2002

#### Mandeville Legacy

- 2014 "Sir Ludwig Guttman and His Legacy,"  
[http://www.mandevillelegacy.org.uk/page\\_id\\_\\_30\\_path\\_\\_0p4p19p.aspx](http://www.mandevillelegacy.org.uk/page_id__30_path__0p4p19p.aspx)  
(Accessed 2014)

#### Mayo School of Health Sciences

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

- 2015 "Mayo School of Health Sciences History, Mayo Clinic,"  
<http://www.mayo.edu/mshs/about/mshs-history>, (Accessed 2015)

#### Mayo Clinic Historical Unit

- 1943 "Mayo Clinic Physicians List (WWII) Assigned to Military Hospitals, 1942-1943", Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN  
1943 "Mayo Clinic Physicians Who Served in WWII at U.S. Naval Hospital Corona", Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN  
1992 "Historical Profiles of Mayo: World War II and Mayo," Nelson, Clark W. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, Vol. 67: 1022,

#### Mellon and Associates

- 2000 "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form," Norconian Historic District, 2-4-2000

#### Mikesell, Steven

- 2000 *California Historic Military Buildings and Structures Inventory*, JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, CA

#### Mil Med

- 2005 "Lymphatic Filariasis: Disease Outbreaks in Military Deployments from World War II," Leggat, P.A., W. Melrose, Vol. 181, No. 7, July 2005: 585-589  
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16130638> (Accessed 2015).

#### Minnpost

- 2012 "Sister Kenny Institute Revolutionized Treatment of Polio Patients," Cartwright, R.L., 11-27-2012

#### National Technical Information Service

- 2015 <https://ntrl.ntis.gov/NTRL/dashboard/searchResults/titleDetail/AD614796.xhtml> (Accessed 2015)

#### New York Times

- 1944 "Penicillin Used to Check Empyema," 7-3-1944: 2

#### National Institute of Standards and Technology

- 2015 [http://www.nist.gov/nvl/nist-nbs\\_history.cfm](http://www.nist.gov/nvl/nist-nbs_history.cfm) (Accessed 2015)

#### Norconian (U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Newspaper 1952-1957)

- 1952 "The Story of the Hospital," 3-3-1952: 1

#### Norco Beacon

- 1947 "Navy Mothers Kept Busy," 11-14-1947

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Oakland Tribune

- 1946 "West Pointer Claims Bride," 7-3-1946: 5
- 1947 "Gallant Story of Rolling Devils Basketball Team Told by Oakland Doctor," 5-20-1947: 1
- 1947 "Rolling Devils Beat Bittners," 5-27-1947: 15

Oak Park Oakleaves

- 1948 "Originator of Paraplegic Basketball Former Resident," 2-26-1948: 54

Of Ships & Surgeons

- 2011 "The U.S. Navy's 'Phantom' World War II Hospitals in California, Part I," Snyder, Thomas, Capt. MC, USNR (Ret.), Society for the History of Navy Medicine, 5-8-2011 <https://ofshipssurgeons.wordpress.com/2011/05/08/the-u-s-navy%E2%80%99s-%E2%80%9Cphantom%E2%80%9D-world-war-ii-hospitals-in-california-part-ii/> (Accessed 2015)
- 2011 "The U.S. Navy's 'Phantom' World War II Hospitals in California, Part II," Snyder, Thomas, Capt. MC, USNR (Ret.), Society for the History of Navy Medicine, 4-9-2011, <https://ofshipssurgeons.wordpress.com/2011/04/09/the-u-s-navys-phantom-world-war-ii-hospitals-in-california-part-i/> (Accessed 2015)
- 2011 "The U.S. Navy's 'Phantom' World War II Hospitals in California, Part the Final," Snyder, Thomas, Capt. MC, USNR (Ret.), Society for the History of Navy Medicine, 6-2-2011 <https://ofshipssurgeons.wordpress.com/2011/06/02/the-u-s-navys-phantom-world-war-ii-hospitals-in-california-part-the-final/> (Accessed 2015)

PBS News Hour

- 2013 "The Real Story Behind Penicillin," Markel, Howard, M.D., 9-27-2013 <http://www.pbs.org/newshour/rundown/the-real-story-behind-the-worlds-first-antibiotic/>, (Accessed 2015)

Program Manager

- 1997 "Naval Warfare Assessment Division, Naval Ordnance Center's Premier Testing and Research Facility", Barnes, P.A., *Program Manager*, July-August 1997

President's War Relief Control Board

- 1944 "*Another Victory for the United Nations, Naval Aid Auxiliary Souvenir Book*" Registry – D19, c. 1944

Press Telegram

- 1953 "2,608 Babies Arrive at Corona Hospital," 12-9-1953: A-20.
- 1957 "New Hospital Requested," 7-12-1957: B-1

Record Gazette

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

2004 "Remembering Naval Hospitals in Beaumont & Banning," Shockey, Homer, 5-27-2004

#### Riverside Daily Enterprise

1945 "Wheelchair Athletes at Corona Doing All Right," 5-22-1945: 7  
1947 "Craft Work Helps Veterans Recover at Navy Hospital," 8-7-1944: 10  
1947 "Naval Hospital Big Norco Asset," 3-24-1947: A-4  
1957 "Navy Hospital at Norco to Close its Gates Today," 10-15-1957: B-1  
1969 "Naval Weapons Center to be Closed by June, 1971" 4-23-1969  
1971 "Flag Lowered at Weapons Center", 7-1-1971  
1971 "Navy May Keep Part of the Naval Weapons Center Land in Norco to House its Fleet Missile Systems and Evaluation Group", 12-10-1971

#### Riverside Daily Press

1942 "A Salute to Our Heroes", 9-19-1942: 3  
1942 "'Bing' Joins Navy in Hospital Corps." 12-31-1942: 3  
1945 "New Quarters for WAVES Opened at Corona Hospital," 7-18-1945: 4  
1968 "U.S. to Close Naval Weapons Lab", 9-19-1968

#### Rocketeer

1968 "Naval Weapons Center Corona Laboratories", 4-26-1968: 5-9

#### Roderick, Kevin

2013 "How the Getty Found Architect Claud Beelman's Papers," Roderick, Kevin, 6-28-2013, <http://www.laobserved.com/archive/2013/06/beelman-oxy.php>), (Accessed 2015)

#### Rolling Devils vs. Oakland Bittners Program

1947 "Rolling Devils vs. Oakland Bittners," Oakland Auditorium, 5-26-1947

#### Roosevelt, Eleanor

1943 "My Day," Syndicated Column, 4-28-1943  
([https://www.gwu.edu/~erpapers/myday/displaydoc.cfm?\\_y=1943&\\_f=md05648](https://www.gwu.edu/~erpapers/myday/displaydoc.cfm?_y=1943&_f=md05648)  
2: Accessed 2015).

#### S.A. Medical Journal

1949 "Paraplegic Treatment," Vol. 23, 1-15-1949: 47-48

#### San Diego Union Tribune

1994 "Restoring Charm: Balboa Park Facelift," Showley, Roger M, 10-2-1994

#### Snyder, Thomas, Capt., MC, USNR, (ret.)

2011 Pearl Harbor Day Speech Delivered at Former US Naval Hospital, Corona, Naval Surface Warfare Center Seal Beach, Detachment Norco

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Society of Neurological Surgeons

- 1949 "Winchell M.C. Craig, MD" (Obituary)  
<https://www.societyns.org/society/bio.aspx?MemberID=99033>, Accessed 2015

Thames Star

- 1913 "Skipper Francis at Thames", 10-17-1913: 5

Times Herald-Record

- 2005 Obituary: Elizabeth P "Pat" Cohill, 11-24-2005

Toby

- ND "Story of the Great White Ship" undated manuscript located at  
<https://tpzoo.wordpress.com/2008/12/07/the-story-of-a-great-white-ship/>:  
Accessed 2015

Torrance-Herald

- 1944 "Navy Doctors Conquer Heart Ails from Rheumatic\_Fever," 10-19-1944: 5

USA Art & Architecture

- 2015 <https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.501631306581046.1073741872.170255386385308&type=3> (Accessed 2015)

U.S.A

- 1947 *Building the Navy's Bases in World War II: History of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Civil Engineer Corps 1940-1946*, United States government Printing Office, Washington D.C., 1947

U.S. Army Medical Department

- 2015 <http://history.amedd.army.mil/booksdocs/wwii/personnel/chapter6htm> (Accessed 2015)  
2015 <http://history.amedd.army.mil/booksdocs/wwii/PM4/CH14.Tuberculosis.htm>  
(Accessed 2015)

U.S. Marine Corps

- 1958 *The History of the Medical Department of the United States Navy in World War II: Volume I* (Re-Issue from 1958), 1-6-1989

U.S. Naval Hospital Corona

- 1945 "Sanitary Report: Historical Supplement to Fourth Quarterly Sanitary Report Cumulative Report for Period of World War II, U.S. Naval Hospital, Corona, California, 1941-1945." BUMED Archives  
1945 "Sanitary Report: Date of Activation and Early History, USNH Corona, 1941-1945," BUMED Archives.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

- 1947 "Quarterly Sanitary Report of the U.S. Naval Hospital, Corona, California: Period Ending 31 December 1947," BUMED Archives.
- 1947 "Historical Supplement to Fourth Quarterly Sanitary Report, U.S. Naval Hospital, Corona California," BUMED Archives.
- 1948 "Quarterly Sanitary Report of the U.S. Naval Hospital, Corona, California: Period Ending 31 December 1948," BUMED Archives.
- 1952 "First Quarterly Sanitary Report, U.S. Naval Hospital, Corona California, 3-27-1952," BUMED Archives.

U.S. Navy

- 1943 "Special Articles: Planned Convalescence," Lowman, Edward W. Lt. Comdr., (MC), USN, *U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin*, Vol. 43, 10-1943: 611-620
- 1944 "Lymphangitis of Suspected Filarial Origin," Burhans, Robert, A. Lt. Comdr. (MC) USNR, Camp, John D., Comdr. (MC) USNR, Butt, Hugh R., Lt. (MC) USNR, Richard, W., Cragg, Lt. (MC) USNR, *U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin*. Vol. 42, No.2, 1944: 336-340
- 1945 "The Rehabilitation Program of the Medical Department United States Navy," McIntire, Ross, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., 1945
- 1945 "Use of Hanging Casts in Compound Fractures of the Humerus," Coventry, M.B., Capt. (MC), USNR, Macey, H.B., Capt. (MC), USNR, Vol. 45, No. 3, 1945: 33
- 1945 "U.S. Naval Activities World War II by State," Department of The Navy, Washington DC, 1945, <http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USN/ref/USN-Act/> (Accessed 2015).
- 1945 "Treatment of Rheumatic State by X-Ray Irradiation of the Heart and of the Sympathetic Ganglia," Griffith, George, C. (MC) USNR, F.A.C.P., Halley, E.P. Lt. Comdr. (MC) USNR, U.S. Naval Hospital, Corona, *BUMED News Letter*, Vol. 6, No. 9, 1945: 10-11
- 1958 "Naval Ordnance Laboratory Corona California", U.S. Navy, August 1958
- 1964 *Abstracts of U.S. Patents obtained by the NOLC office of Patent Counsel 1957-1964*
- 1968 "Naval Weapons Center, Corona Laboratories," U.S. Navy, November 1968
- 1969 "Dr. Atchison to Leave Corona Laboratories", *LAB Notes, Naval Weapons Center Corona Laboratories*, 1-2-1969: 1-3
- 1970 "BUMED Report: US Naval Hospital Corona History," Patton, Kenneth W., Lt. MSC, USN (Ret.), Navy Medical History and Reporting Branch, 12-14-1970
- 1971 *The History of the Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach and Fallbrook and FMSAEG Annexes 1941-1971*, U.S. Navy, 1971
- 1997 "United States Navy Fact Sheet" Naval Warfare Assessment Division, 1997
- 2000 *NAVSEA: A Tribute to 60 Years of Service to the Navy*, Corona, CA, 2000
- 2015 <http://www.navsea.navy.mil/nswc/corona/default.aspx> (Accessed 2015)
- 2015 U.S. Navy Historical Center (<http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USN/ref/USN-Act/>) Accessed 2015

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Waterloo Sunday Courier

1942 "Delaware's Public Health Nurse Will Enter Navy Service," 4-19-1942:1

Women's Memorial

2015 <http://www.womensmemorial.org/Education/APA.html>: Accessed 2015

### Correspondence Consulted:

Agnew, J.C., Captain, (MC) USN

1943 Agnew to Admiral Sutton, 11-20-1943, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1-1943: Letter 69

Andrus, C.L., Commodore (MC) USN

1944 Andrus to Jensen, 1-22-1944, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1-1944: Letter 27

1945 Andrus to BuDocks, 7-25-1945, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1-1945-46: Letter 17

Beelman, Claud

1942 Beelman to Jensen, 3-3-1942, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1-1942: Letter 49

Francis, Kay

1943 Francis to Lastfogel, Naval Aid Auxiliary, 12-9-1943, Kevin Bash Collection

Jarman, E.B.

1963 E.B. Jarman to Glenn G. Estes, Establishment of the U.S. Naval Fleet Missile Analysis Group, 12-9-1963

Jensen, Harold L, Captain (MC) USN

1942 Jensen to McIntire, 1-11-1942, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1-1942: Letter 2-4.

1942 Jensen to McIntire, 2-18-1942, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1-1942: Letter 37-40.

1942 Jensen to McIntire, 2-24-1942, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1-1942: Letter 41-42.

1942 Jensen to Sheldon, 3-10-1942, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1-1942: Letter 44- 47.

1942 Jensen to Chief BUMED, 3-12-1942, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1-1942: Letter 50-51

1942 Jensen to Sheldon, 4-11-1942, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1-1942: Letter 45.

1942 Jensen to McIntire, 11-23-1942, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1-1942: Letter 120.



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

- 1943 Jensen to McIntire, 4-16-1943, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1-1943: Letter 16-22.
- 1943 Jensen to McIntire, 4-28-1943, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1-1943: Letter 23.
- 1943 Jensen to Andrus, 5-3-1943, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1-1943: Letter 24-25.
- 1943 Jensen to Andrus, 8-19-1943, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1-1943: Letter 49-52.
- 1943 Jensen to Sheldon, 11-15-1943, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1-1943: Letter 67-68.
- 1944 Jensen to Sheldon, 1-21-1944, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1-1944
- 1944 Jensen to Butler, 5-23-1944, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1-1944: Letter 41-42.
- 1945 Jensen to Agnew, 4-26-1945, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1-1945-46: Letter 2-4.
- 1945 Jensen to McIntire, 7-9-1945, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1-1945-46: Letter 13-15.

Kovac, John

- 1989 Kovac to Casebier, History of FMSAEG, 4-11-1989

McIntire, Ross T, Rear Admiral (MC) USN

- 1942 McIntire to Jensen, 1-18-1942: National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1 1942
- 1942 McIntire to Jensen, 3-9-1942: National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1 1942
- 1942 McIntire to Haydock, 3-13-1942, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1 1942
- 1945 McIntire to Secretary of the Navy, 5-11-1945, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A1-1 1945-1946

Ravenscroft, G.M., Assistant Commandant (USN)

- 1945 Ravenscroft to Secretary of the Navy, National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A1-1 1945-1946

Sheldon Luther, Jr. (MC) USN (Acting Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery)

- 1942 Sheldon to Bureau of Yards and Docks, 9-19-1942

Zalesky, W.J., Captain (MC) USN

- 1942 Zalesky to the Secretary of the Navy, 1-30-142: National Archives: RG 52 Entry 15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1 1942

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

1942 Zalesky to McIntire, 2-17-1942: National Archives: RG 52 Entry  
15B Box 109 File NH47-A-1 1942

### Oral Histories

Gordon, Jack

2006 Jack Gordon Oral History, 2006: Kevin Bash Collection

Harris, Ray

2008 Ray Harris Oral History, 2008: Kevin Bash Collection

Key, Larry

2010 Larry Key Oral History, 2010: Kevin Bash Collection

Kyle, Rita

2014 Rita Kyle Oral History, 8-20-2014: Kevin Bash Collection

Marlowe, Florence

2016 Florence Marlowe Oral History, 11-8-2016: Kevin Bash Collection

McIntosh, Francis

2010 Francis McIntosh, 2010: Kevin Bash Collection

Roth, Charles

2014 Charles Roth Oral History 8-17-2014: Kevin Bash Collection

Velthoen, Edna

2016 Edna Velthoen Oral History 11-12-2016: Kevin Bash Collection

### Maps and Aerial Photographs

1946 Aerial Photograph: "SP-10948, U.S. Naval Hospital, Corona, California, 28 February 1946, Three Drilled Water Wells Showing Excavated Pipe Line Trench Looking Northeasterly, Contract NOy-12819" Date Stamped 2-28-1946

1946 Aerial Photograph: "SYSP-7258, U.S. Naval Hospital, Corona, California, 6 November 1946, View Showing Addition to Bake Shop Looking Southwest, Contract NOy-13015" Date Stamped 11-6-1946

1946 Aerial Photograph: "SYSP-7256, U.S. Naval Hospital, Corona, California, 6 November 1946, View Showing Addition to Power Plant Looking Northeast, Contract NOy-13657" Date Stamped 11-6-1946

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

- 1947 Aerial Photograph: "SYSP-7579, U.S. Naval Hospital, Corona, California. 7 January 1947, View Showing Foundation for New Boiler (Old Boiler Room) Looking East, Contract NOy-13657" Date Stamped 1-7-1947
- 1947 Aerial Photograph: "SYSP-7572, U.S. Naval Hospital, Corona, California, 7 January 1947, View Showing Construction of Laundry Building Looking Southwest, Contract NOy-13075" Date Stamped 1-7-1947
- 1947 Map: "Plot Plan – U.S. Naval Hospital"
- 1956 Map: "Master Shore Station Development Plan," 6-1-1956
- 1959 NOLC Map and Directory
- 1964 NOLC Map and Directory
- 1965 U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Corona, California General Development Map, 10-1-1965

### **Persons Consulted**

Thomas Snyder, Capt. MC, USNR, (ret.): President/Founder, Society for the History of Navy Medicine.

Dennis Casebier: Retired Department Head/Historian – Fleet Missile System Analysis and Evaluation Group (FMSAEG)

Jean Easum, Retired Military Historian

Dr. Loren Meissner: Retired Scientist/Computer Technology – Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Corona (NOLC)

Virginia Austerman: Professional Historic and Prehistoric Archaeologist

Kevin Bash, Norco Historian

Nicole L. Babcock, Mayo Clinic Historian

### **Primary Sources**

City of Norco Historic Collections, Norco, California

Corona Public Library Heritage Room Archives, Corona California

Huntington Library, Pasadena, California

Kevin Bash Historic Collections, Norco, California

Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles

Mayo Clinic Historical Unit, Rochester, Minnesota

National Archives, Riverside, California

National Archives, Washington, DC

National Library of Medicine

Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (Office of Historian)

Naval Surface Warfare Center, Norco, California

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

Sea Bee Archives, Port Hueneme, California  
University of Southern California Collections, Los Angeles, California  
University of California at Los Angeles Collections, Los Angeles, California

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

---

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** 390

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |    |                     |                        |
|----|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Latitude: 33.931002 | Longitude: -117.576501 |
| 2. | Latitude: 33.931209 | Longitude: -117.565905 |
| 3. | Latitude: 33.930630 | Longitude: -117.565319 |
| 4. | Latitude: 33.929551 | Longitude: -117.566236 |
| 5. | Latitude: 33.928601 | Longitude: -117.565701 |

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

- |     |                     |                        |
|-----|---------------------|------------------------|
| 6.  | Latitude: 33.925877 | Longitude: -117.566338 |
| 7.  | Latitude: 33.925986 | Longitude: -117.562380 |
| 8.  | Latitude: 33.924333 | Longitude: -117.562379 |
| 9.  | Latitude: 33.92422  | Longitude: -117.563503 |
| 10. | Latitude: 33.920436 | Longitude: -117.564476 |
| 11. | Latitude: 33.919054 | Longitude: -117.566467 |
| 12. | Latitude: 33.920560 | Longitude: -117.568638 |
| 13. | Latitude: 33.918309 | Longitude: -117.568819 |
| 14. | Latitude: 33.918202 | Longitude: -117.569331 |
| 15. | Latitude: 33.919109 | Longitude: -117.571025 |
| 16. | Latitude: 33.921830 | Longitude: -117.570840 |
| 17. | Latitude: 33.921597 | Longitude: -117.573930 |
| 18. | Latitude: 33.920896 | Longitude: -117.574753 |
| 19. | Latitude: 33.920892 | Longitude: -117.576534 |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

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

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

The boundary of the expanded Lake Norconian Club Historic District contain all that land occupied by the California Rehabilitation Center, the Naval Surface Warfare Center, and the portion of Norco College consisting of Hill A, east of Western Avenue, south of Fifth Street, west of Hamner Avenue, and north of Third Street in the City of Norco.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.) The boundaries of the district encompass the remaining core lands actively used by NHC and Detachment Corona

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

during the Period of Significance of 1941-1965. This area includes all contributors to the district, including related buildings, structures, roads, recreational areas, and open spaces.

---

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Bill Wilkman, MA  
organization: Wilkman Historical Services  
street & number: P.O. Box 362  
city or town: Riverside state: CA zip code: 92502-0362  
e-mail: wilkmanhistory@aol.com  
telephone: 951 288-1078  
date: 11-14-2016

---

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

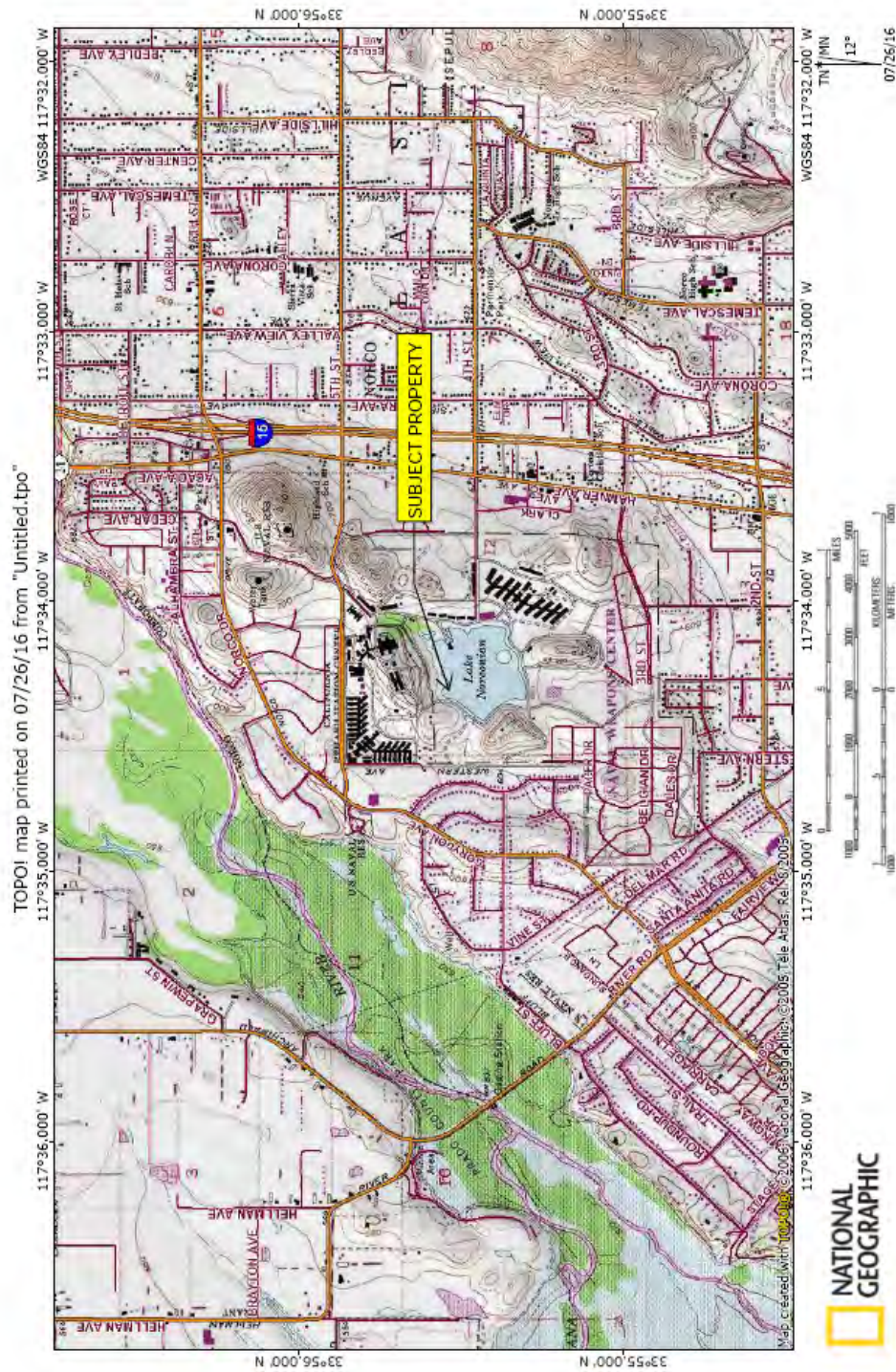
Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State

### USGS Map Showing Subject Property Location



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
 (Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

**Detailed Map of Expanded Lake Norconian Historic District - Latitude/Longitude**

A	33.931002 -117.576501	F	33.925877 -117.566338	K	33.919054 -117.566467	P	33.921830 -117.570840
B	33.931209 -117.565905	G	33.925986 -117.562380	L	33.920560 -117.568638	Q	33.921597 -117.573930
C	33.930630 -117.565319	H	33.924333 -117.562379	M	33.918309 -117.568819	R	33.920896 -117.574753
D	33.929551 -117.566236	I	33.924227 -117.563503	N	33.918202 -117.569331	S	33.920892 -117.576534
E	33.928601 -117.565701	J	33.920436 -117.564476	O	33.919109 -117.571025		





Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

### Simplified Map of Expanded Lake Norconian Historic District - Latitude/Longitude

A	33.931002 -117.576501	B	33.931002 -117.562538	C	33.917909 -117.562538	D	33.917909 -117.562538
---	--------------------------	---	--------------------------	---	--------------------------	---	--------------------------



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

### Photo Map Areas



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



Map to Photographs – Photo Area One

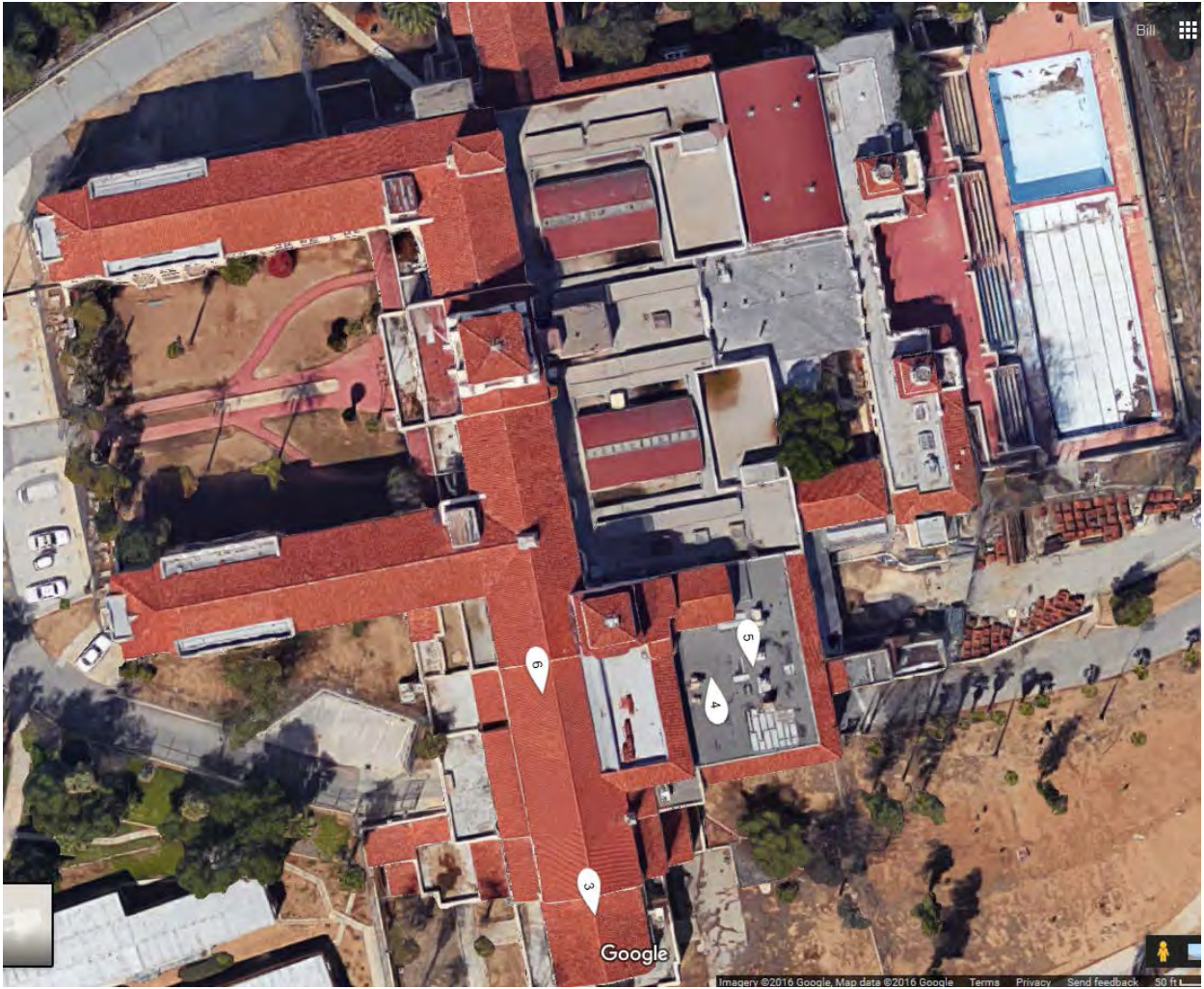
Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State

**Map to Photographs – Norconian Hotel Interior**



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

**Map to Photographs – Chapel Interior**



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

**Map to Photographs – Photo Area Two**



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

**Map to Photographs – Photo Area Three Photographs**

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



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Lake Norconian Club Historic District

City or Vicinity: Norco

County: Riverside

State: California

Photographer: As noted in log

Date Photographed: As noted in log

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

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_001 of 43  
Teahouse, ~~aerial view~~, camera facing ~~north~~-northwest  
Photographer: Kevin Bash Date of Photograph: 12-24-2015

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_002 of 43  
Hotel, aerial view, camera facing ~~north~~-northeast  
Photographer: Kevin Bash Date of Photograph: 12-24-2015

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_003 of 43  
Hotel Ballroom, interior view, camera facing west  
Photographer: Brigitte Jouxte Date of Photograph: 12-23-2015

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_004 of 43  
Hotel Dining Room Hallway, interior view, camera facing east  
Photographer: Brigitte Jouxte Date of Photograph: 12-23-2015

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_005 of 43  
Hotel Dining Room, interior view, camera facing west  
Photographer: Brigitte Jouxte Date of Photograph: 12-23-2015

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_006 of 43  
Hotel Foyer, interior view, camera facing east  
Photographer: Brigitte Jouxte Date of Photograph: 12-23-2015

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_007 of 43  
Power House, camera facing ~~north~~-west  
Photographer: Bill Wilkman Date of Photograph: 4-7-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_008 of 43



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Chauffeurs'/Maids' Quarters, aerial view camera facing east  
Photographer: Brigitte Jouxte Date of Photograph: 12-23-2015

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_009 of 43  
Gasoline Pump Island, camera facing northeast  
Photographer: Bill Wilkman Date of Photograph: 2-10-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_010 of 43  
Garage/Laundry, ~~aerial view~~ camera facing southeast  
~~Photographer: Kevin Bash Date of Photograph: 12-24-2015~~  
Photographer: Bill Wilkman Date of Photograph: 2-10-  
2016CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_011 of 43  
Gazebo, camera facing northwest  
Photographer: Bill Wilkman Date of Photograph: 2-10-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_012 of 43  
Footbridge, camera facing northwest  
Photographer: Bill Wilkman Date of Photograph: 2-10-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_013 of 43  
Pavilion, ~~aerial view~~ camera facing ~~north~~-northeast  
~~Photographer: Kevin Bash Date of Photograph: 12-24-2015~~  
Photographer: Bill Wilkman Date of Photograph: 2-10-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_014 of 43  
Boat House, camera facing ~~east~~-southeast  
Photographer: Bill Wilkman Date of Photograph: 2-10-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_015 of 43  
Lake and Landscaping, aerial view-camera facing southwest  
Photographer: Kevin Bash Date of Photograph: 12-24-2015

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_016 of 43  
Unit 1 Hospital Annex, aerial view camera facing ~~north~~-southeast  
Photographer: Kevin Bash Date of Photograph: 12-24-2015

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_017 of 43  
Unit 1 Flagpole, camera facing south  
Photographer: Bill Wilkman Date of Photograph: 4-7-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_018 of 43  
Unit 1 Flagpole Commemorative Plaque, camera facing ~~northeast~~-northwest  
Photographer: Bill Wilkman Date of Photograph: 4-7-2016

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_019 of 43  
Unit 1 Nurses' Quarters, aerial view camera facing ~~southeast~~-northeast  
Photographer: Kevin Bash Date of Photograph: 12-24-2015

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_020 of 43  
Unit 1 Corpsmen's Quarters, camera facing ~~northeast~~-northwest  
Photographer: Bill Wilkman Date of Photograph: 2-10-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_021 of 43  
Main (Fifth Street) Gate, camera facing ~~northeast~~-southwest  
Photographer: Bill Wilkman Date of Photograph: 2-10-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_022 of 43  
Gym/Theater Complex, aerial view camera facing northwest  
~~Photographer: Kevin Bash Date of Photograph: 12-24-2015~~  
Photographer: Bill Wilkman Date of Photograph: 2-10-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_023 of 43  
Chapel, camera facing northeast  
Photographer: Bill Wilkman Date of Photograph: 4-7-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_024 of 43  
Chapel, interior view, camera facing east  
Photographer: Brigitte Jouxte Date of Photograph: 12-23-2015

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_025 of 43  
Chapel, interior view, camera facing north  
Photographer: Brigitte Jouxte Date of Photograph: 12-23-2015

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_026 of 43  
Fire Station/Electric Shop, camera facing east  
Photographer: Bill Wilkman Date of Photograph: 2-10-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_027 of 43  
Animal House, camera facing ~~southwest~~-southeast  
Photographer: Bill Wilkman Date of Photograph: 2-10-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_028 of 43  
Unit 2 Corpsmen's Quarters, camera facing northeast  
Photographer: Bill Wilkman Date of Photograph: 2-10-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_029 of 43  
Unit 2 Wards, Phase 1, camera facing ~~northeast~~-southeast

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Photographer: Det Corona Base Photographer 11-4-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_030 of 43  
Unit 2 Wards, Phase 2, camera facing northeast

Photographer: Det Corona Base Photographer 11-4-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_031 of 43  
Unit 2 Command Center, camera facing southeast

Photographer: Det Corona Base Photographer 11-4-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_032 of 43  
Unit 2 Recreation Building, camera facing ~~southeast~~-northeast

Photographer: Det Corona Base Photographer 11-4-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_033 of 43  
Unit 2 Sustenance Building, camera facing southwest

Photographer: Det Corona Base Photographer 11-4-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_034 of 43  
Unit 2 Walkway, Phase 1, camera facing southeast

Photographer: Det Corona Base Photographer 11-4-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_035 of 43  
Unit 2 Power House, camera facing ~~northeast~~-northwest

Photographer: Det Corona Base Photographer 11-4-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_036 of 43  
Unit 2 Flagpole and Commemorative Plaque, camera facing southeast

Photographer: Det Corona Base Photographer 11-4-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_037 of 43  
Unit 2 Guard House, camera facing ~~south~~ northwest

Photographer: Det Corona Base Photographer 11-4-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_038 of 43  
Unit 2 Fire Station, camera facing northeast

Photographer: Bill Wilkman Date of Photograph: 2-10-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_039 of 43  
Unit 3 Central Facilities Building (hospital wards beyond), aerial view camera facing ~~south~~  
southwest

Photographer: Kevin Bash Date of Photograph: 12-24-2015

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_040 of 43

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

Unit 3 Wards, camera facing east-southeast

Photographer: Bill Wilkman Date of Photograph: 4-7-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_041 of 43

Unit 3 Recreation Building, ~~aerial view~~, camera facing ~~north~~ northwest

~~Photographer: Kevin Bash Date of Photograph: 12-24-2015~~

Photographer: Bill Wilkman Date of Photograph: 4-7-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_042 of 43

Unit 3 Boiler House, ~~aerial view~~, camera facing northeast

Photographer: Bill Wilkman Date of Photograph: 4-7-2016

CA\_RiversideCo\_LakeNorconianClubHistoricDistrict\_043 of 43

Unit 3 Fire Station, camera facing northeast

Photographer: Bill Wilkman Date of Photograph: 4-7-2016

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

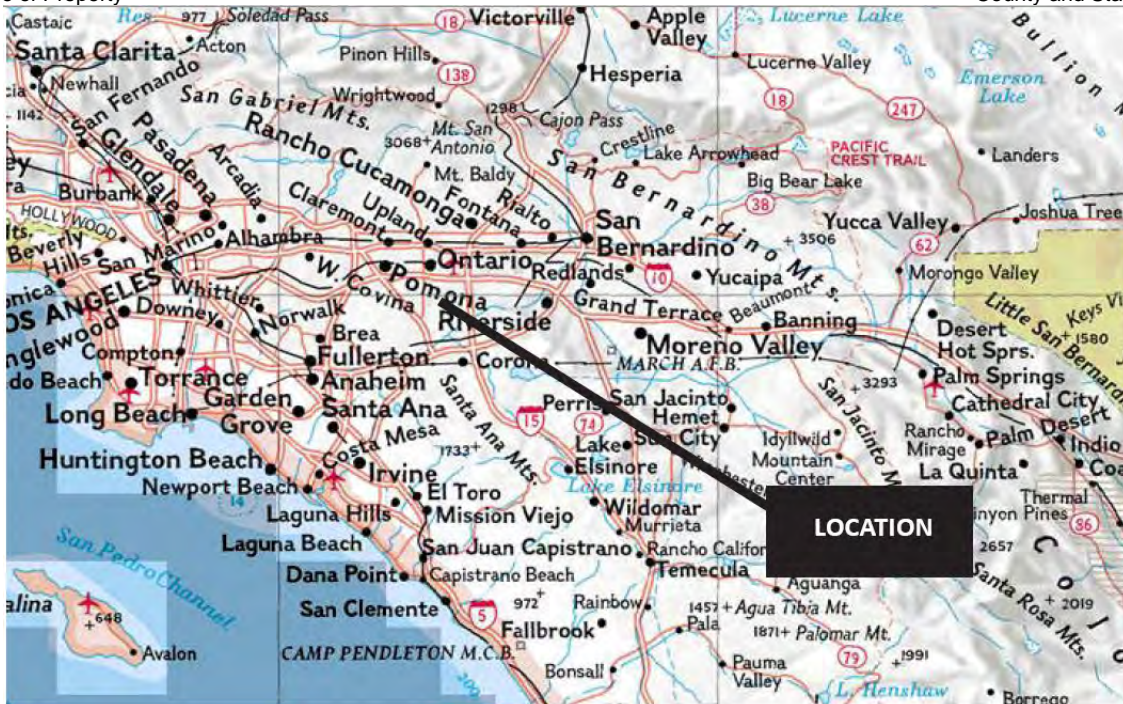


FIGURE 1: LOCATION, REGIONAL LEVEL

Source: USGS

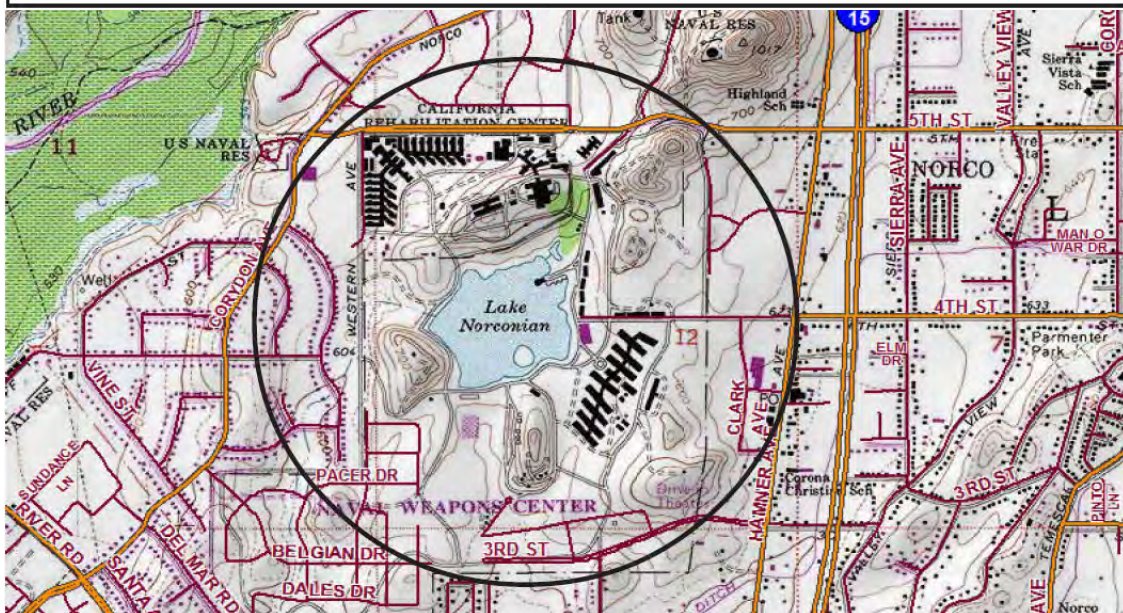


FIGURE 2: LOCATION, CITY LEVEL

Source: USGS

Lake Norconian Club Historic District

Riverside, CA



**FIGURE 3: SURVEY AREA**

Source: Google.com

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State



**FIGURE 4**  
**HOSPITAL UNITS – c. 1944**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State



**FIGURE 5**

**PROPERTY OWNERSHIP**

**1 through 4: California Department of Corrections**

**5 through 8: U.S. Navy**

**9: Norco College**

**SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH**



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State



**FIGURE 6**  
**OVERALL RESORT LAYOUT – c. 1931**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



**FIGURE 7**  
**BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF RESORT – c. 1931**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURES 8A and 8B**  
**BIRD'S EYE AERIAL COMPARISONS – c. 1947 and 2016**

**SOURCES: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION, GOOGLE.COM**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

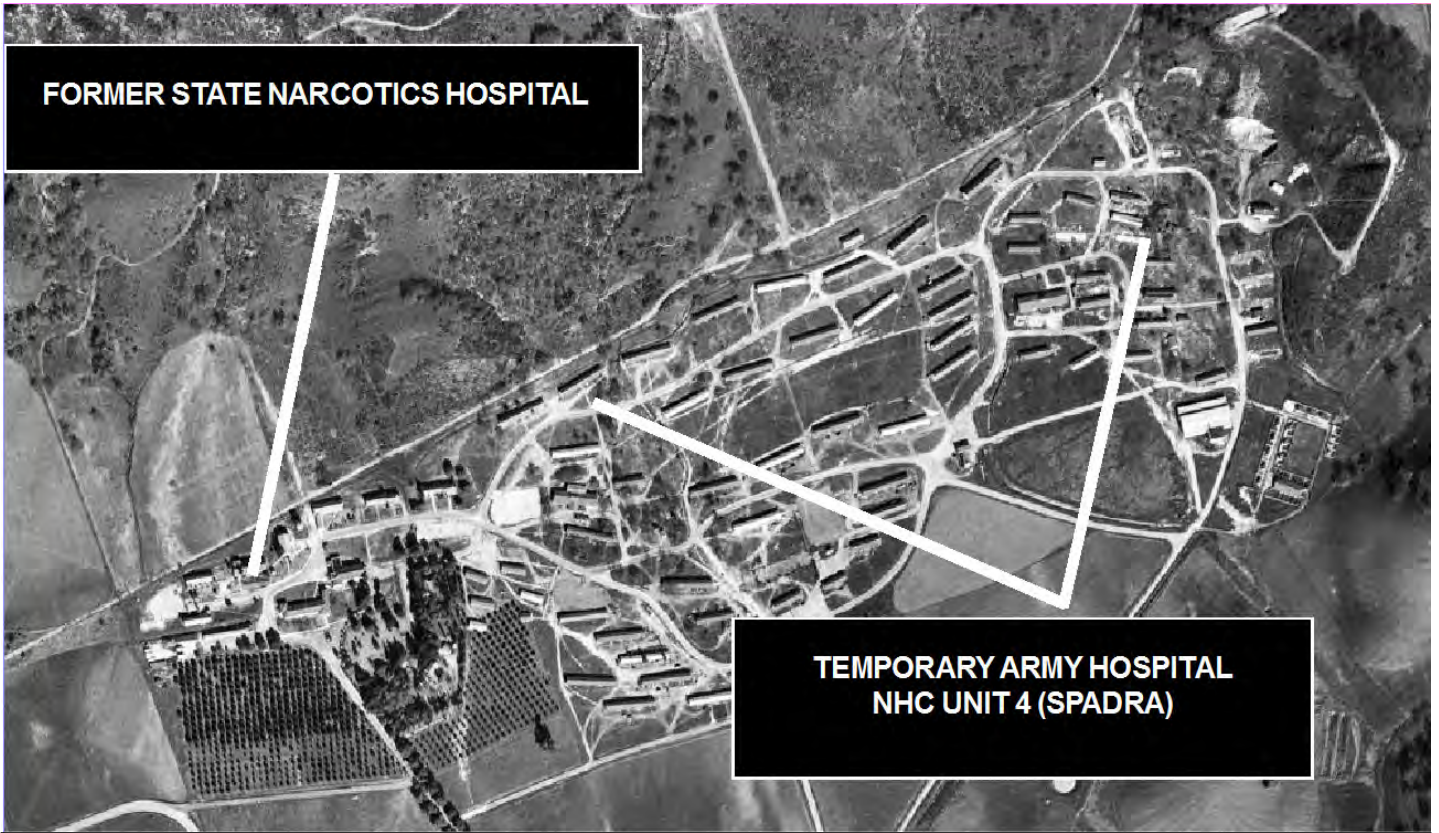


**FIGURE 9**  
**NAVAL HOSPITAL CORONA MAJOR COMPONENTS**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 10**  
**UNIT 4 – SPADRA – c. 1943**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

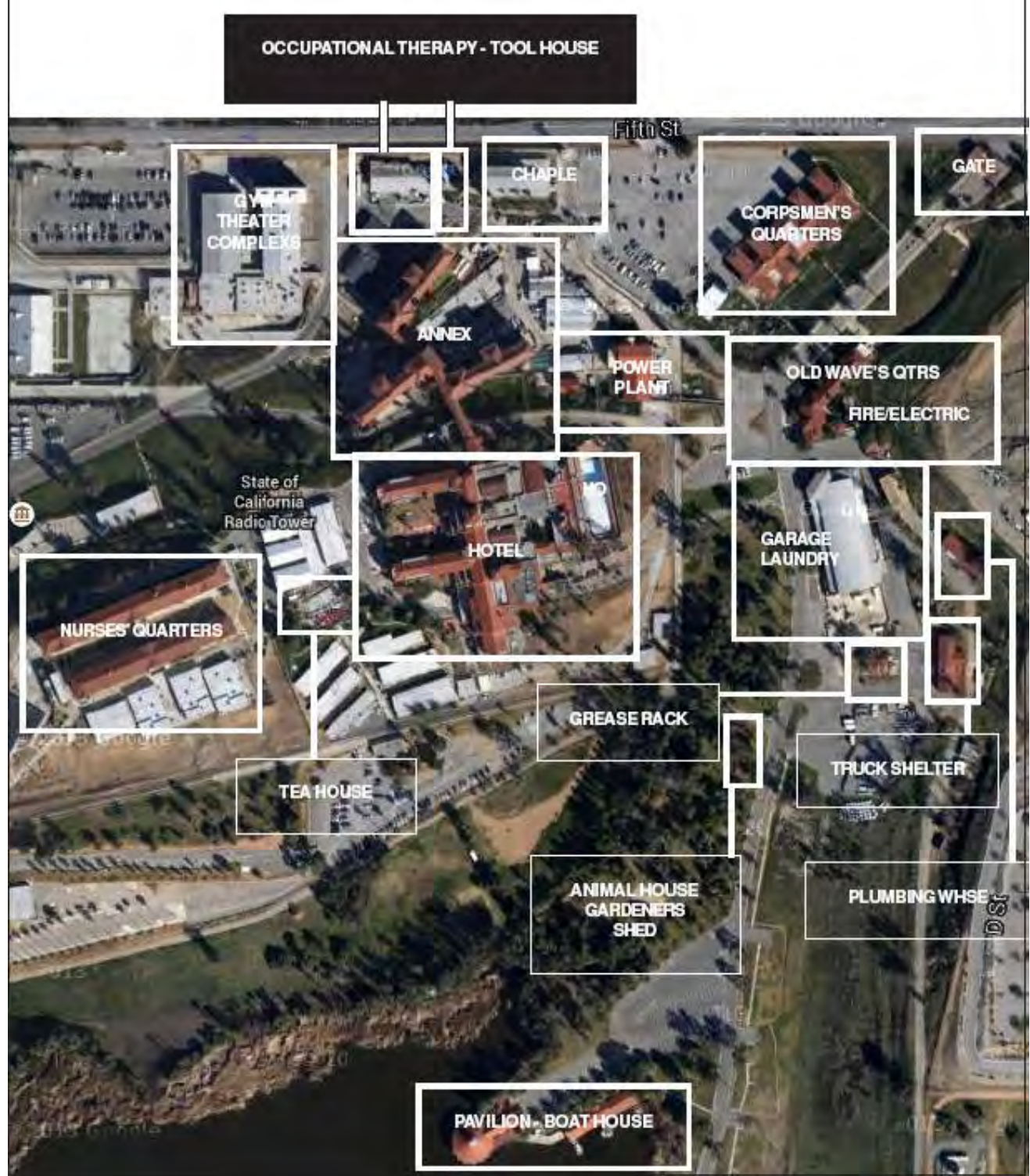


FIGURE 11  
UNIT 1 SITE LAYOUT

SOURCE: GOOGLE.COM

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State



**FIGURE 12**  
**UNIT 1 ADMIN BUILDING (FORMER HOTEL BLDG) – c. 1943**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



**FIGURE 13**  
**UNIT 1 ANNEX – c. 1943**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State



**FIGURE 14**  
**UNIT 1 GYM/THEATER COMPLEX – c. 1946**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



**FIGURE 15**  
**UNIT 1 CHAPEL – c. 1946**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State



**FIGURE 16**  
**UNIT 1 CORPSMEN'S QUARTERS – c. 1946**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



**FIGURE 17**  
**UNIT 1 WAVES' QUARTERS – c. 1946**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State



**FIGURE 18**  
**UNIT 1 NURSES' QUARTERS – c. 1952**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



**FIGURE 19**  
**UNIT 1 POWER HOUSE – c. 1952**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State



**FIGURE 20**  
**UNIT 1 FORMER CHAUFFEURS'/MAIDS' QUARTERS – c. 1946**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



**FIGURE 21**  
**UNIT 1 GARAGE/LAUNDRY BUILDING – c. 1946**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State



**FIGURE 22**  
**UNIT 1 PAVILION (OFFICERS' CLUB) – c. 1946**

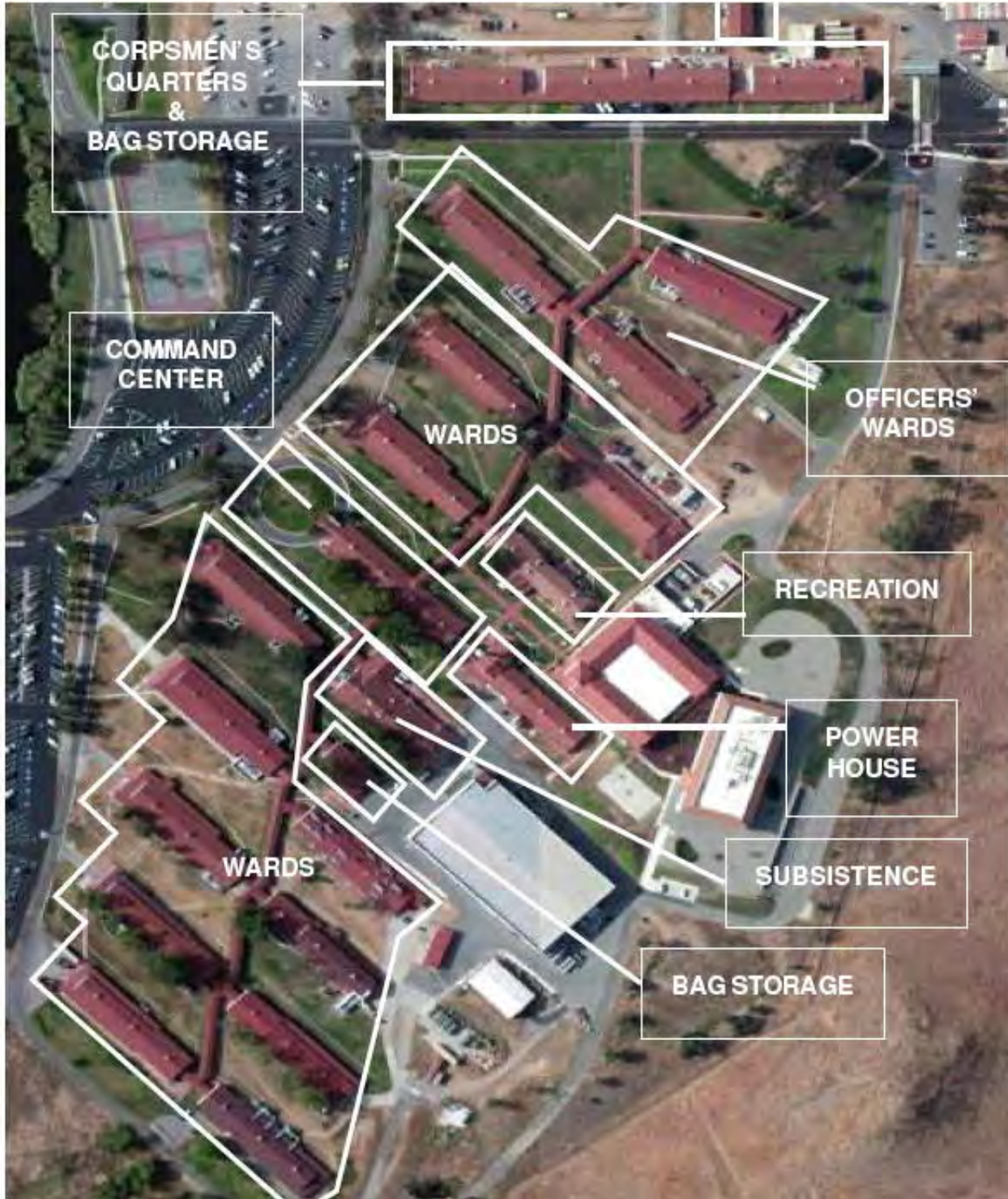
**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State



**FIGURE 23**  
**UNIT 2 SITE LAYOUT**

**SOURCE: GOOGLE.COM**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State



**FIGURE 24**  
**UNIT 2 COMMAND CENTER FLANKED ABOVE AND BELOW BY PHASE 1 TB WARDS— c. 1946**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



**FIGURE 25**  
**UNIT 2 PHASE 2 TB WARDS – c. 1946**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State



**FIGURE 26**  
**UNIT 2 CORPSMEN'S QUARTERS (NURSES QUARTERS SIMILAR) – c. 1946**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



**FIGURE 27**  
**UNIT 2 RECREATION BUILDING – c. 1946**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 28**  
**UNIT 2 WALKWAY – PHASE 1 – c. 1946**  
**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 29**  
**UNIT 3 SITE LAYOUT**

**SOURCE: GOOGLE.COM**



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

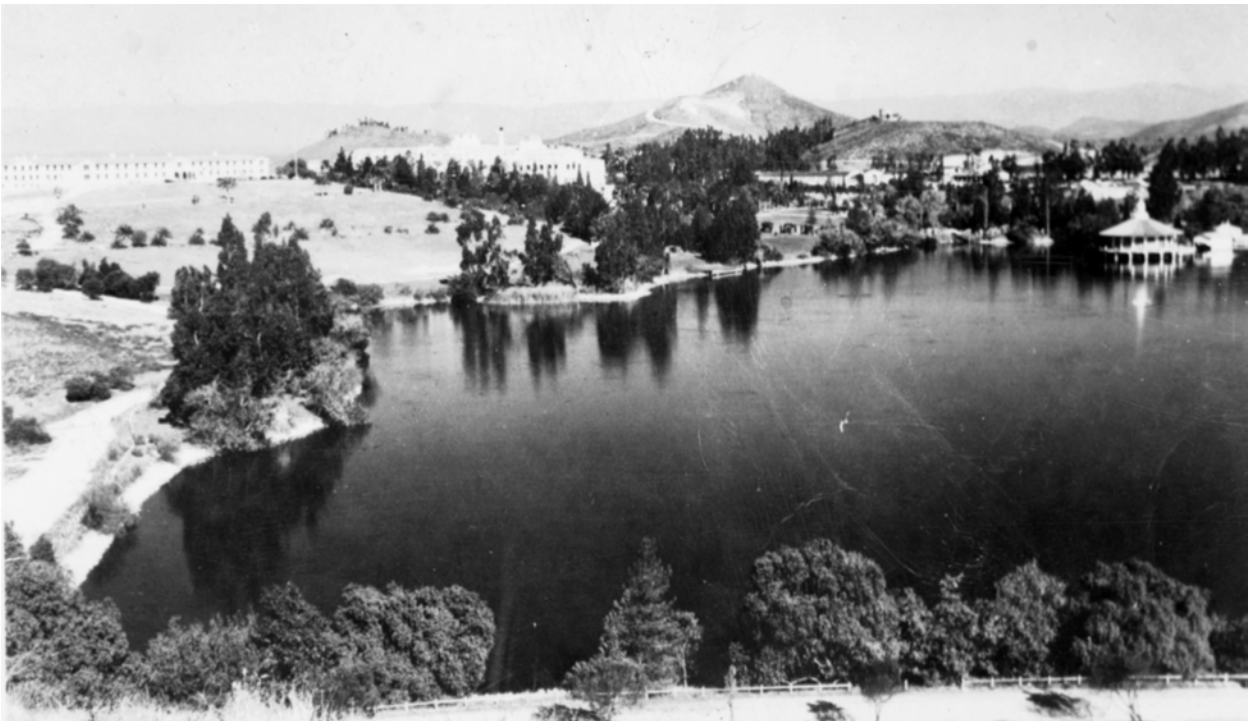
Riverside, CA

County and State



**FIGURE 30**  
**UNIT 3 PAVILION LAYOUT AND TEMPORARY UTILITARIAN ARCHITECTURE – c. 1946**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



**FIGURE 31**  
**VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST ACROSS LAKE NORCONIAN – c. 1946**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 32**  
**BOATING ON LAKE NORCONIAN – c. 1946**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



**FIGURE 33**  
**A SAILOR SHOWS OFF HIS CATCH – c. 1946**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

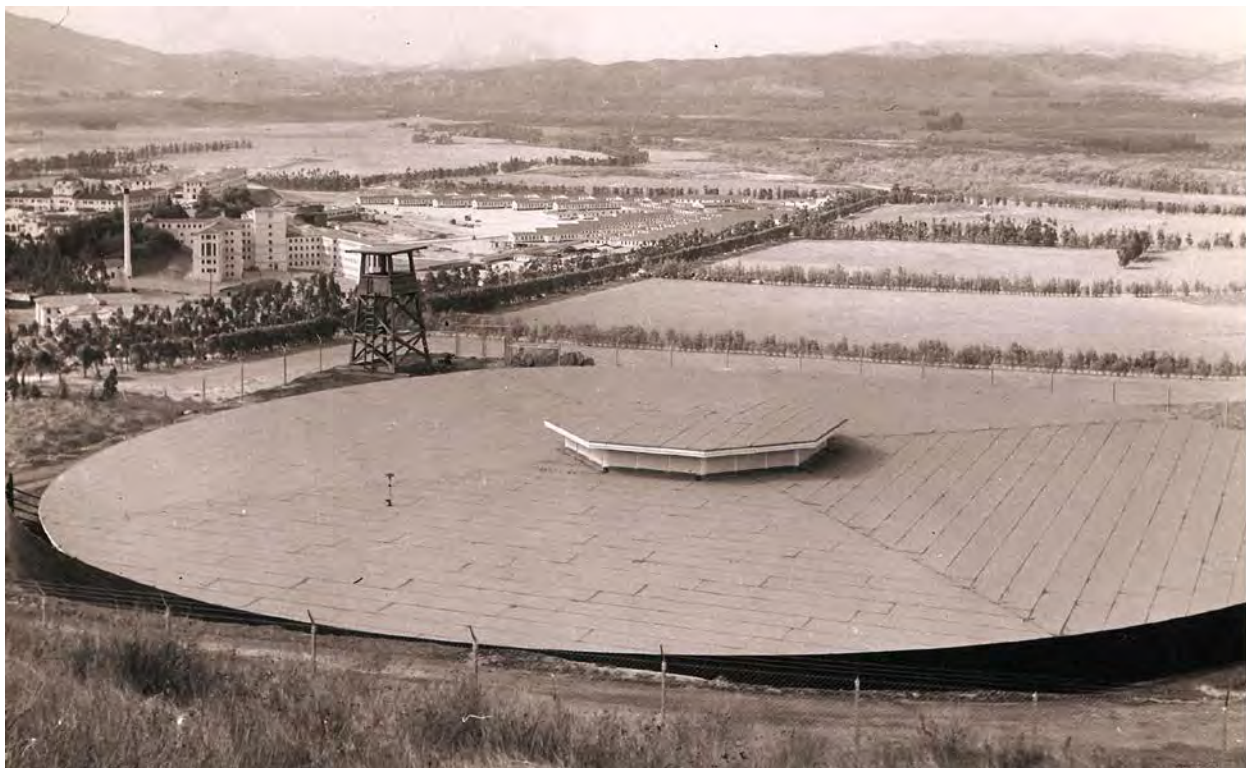
Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 34**  
**NAVAL HOSPITAL CORONA'S SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT – c. 1946**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



**FIGURE 35**  
**NAVAL HOSPITAL CORONA'S UNDERGROUND WATER RESERVOIR – c. 1946**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 36**  
**NAVAL HOSPITAL CORONA'S WATER WELLS – c. 1946**

**SOURCE: SEA BEE ARCHIVES**



**FIGURE 37**  
**UNIT 4 SPADRA CHAPEL – c. 1946**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State



**FIGURE 38**  
**BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF MENTAL HOSPITAL THAT FORMED THE CORE OF NHC UNIT 4**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State



FIGURE 39

CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES – NORTH

Black = Contributing to the Existing National Register Historic District

Blue = Contributing to the Expanded National Register Historic District

Red = Noncontributing Resources

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

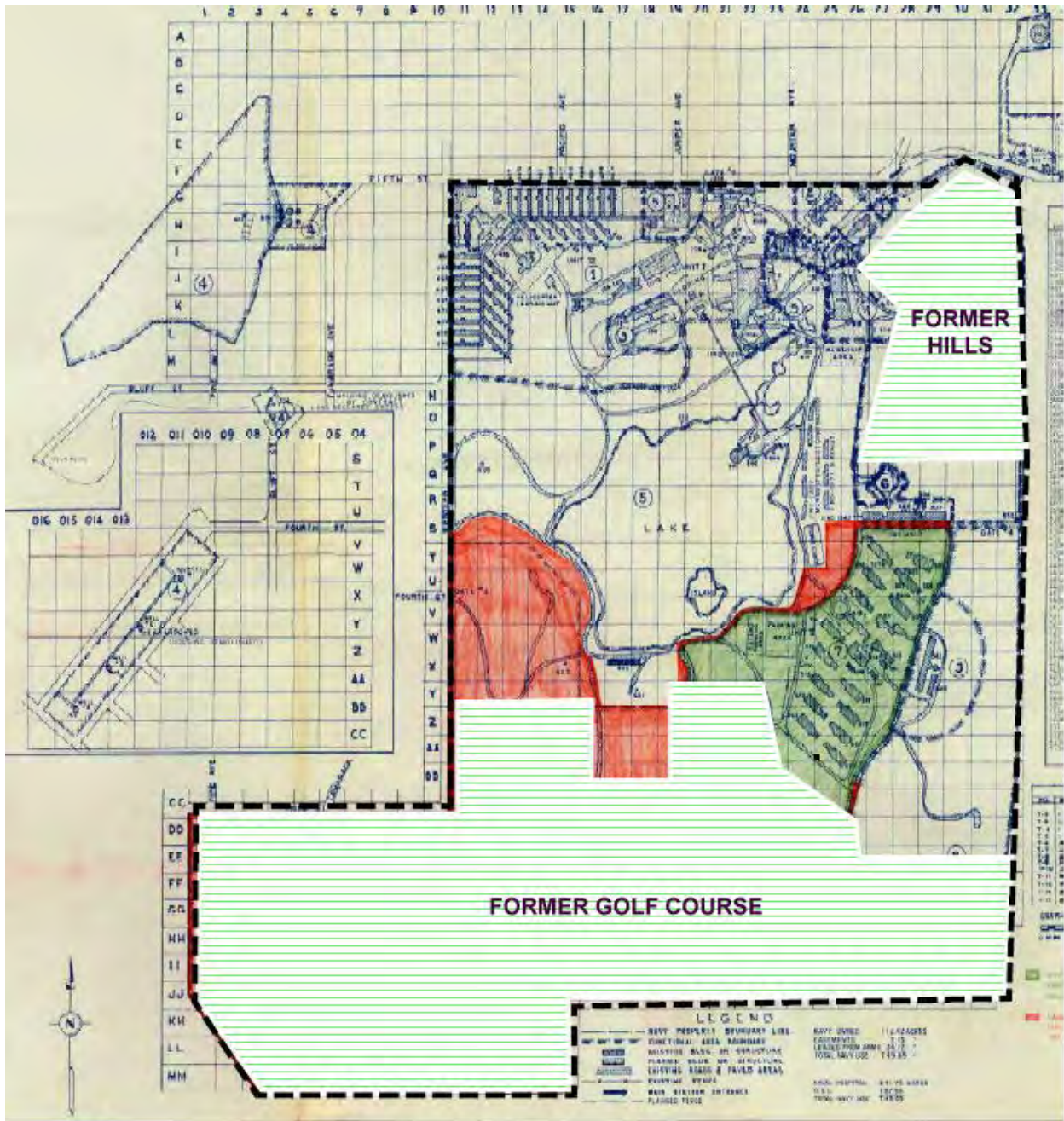
County and State



**FIGURE 40**  
**CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES – SOUTH**  
Black = Contributing to the Existing National Register Historic District  
Blue = Contributing to the Expanded National Register Historic District  
Red = Noncontributing Resources

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 42**  
**LANDS DISPOSED**

**SOURCE: NHC AND NOLC MASTER SHORE STATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN – 6-1-1956**



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State



FIGURE 43  
BUILDINGS DEMOLISHED BY THE NAVY

SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 44**  
**LAUNDRY PORTION OF GARAGE/LAUNDRY BUILDING (# 1, Fig. 43)**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



**FIGURE 45**  
**NAVAL HOSPITAL CORONA UNIT 1 WAVES' QUARTERS (#2, Fig. 43)**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

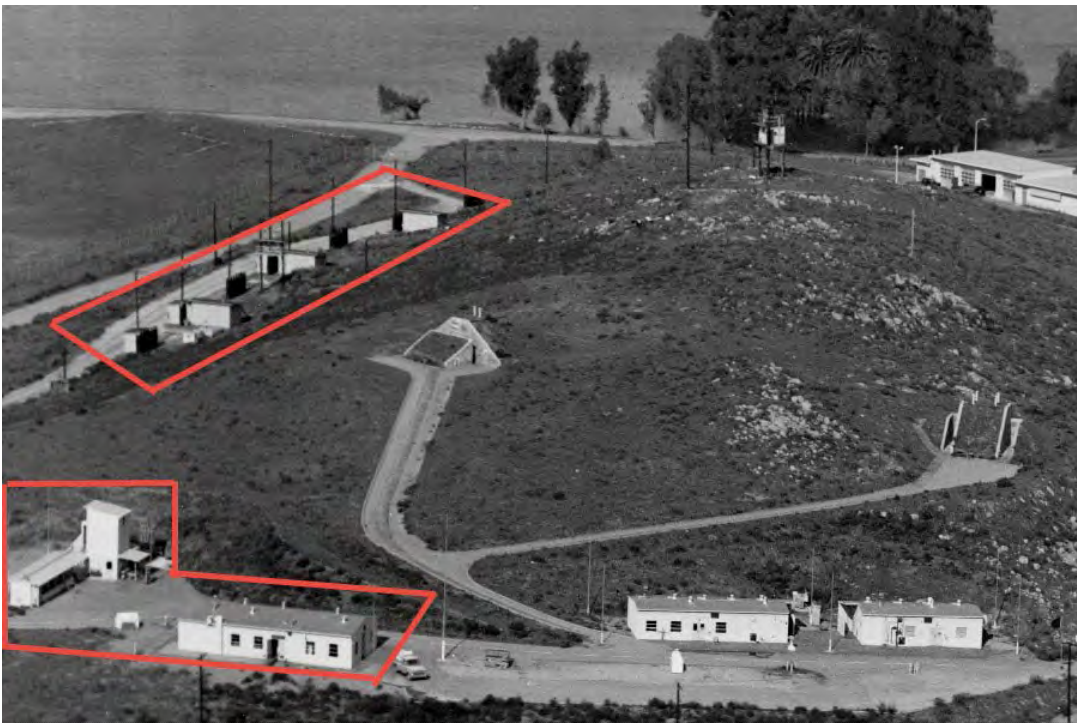
Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 46**  
**NAVAL HOSPITAL CORONA UNIT 2 NURSES' QUARTERS (#3, Fig. 43)**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



**FIGURE 47**  
**DETACHMENT CORONA EXPLOSIVES LABS (# 4, Fig. 43. Red enclosed bldgs no longer extant.)**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 48**  
**DETACHMENT CORONA SIMULATION ENCOUNTER BUILDING (#5, Fig 43)**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
 (Amendment)  
 Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
 County and State



**FIGURE 49**  
**DETACHMENT CORONA OUTDOOR TESTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 50-A**  
**LANDSCAPED PATHWAY FROM LAKE TO TEAHOUSE**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



**FIGURE 50-B**  
**MODULAR BUILDINGS REPLACING HISTORIC LANDSCAPED PATHWAY**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURES 51-A and 51-B**  
**ABOVE: TUBERCULOSIS WARD GLASSED PORCHES AS THEY ORIGINALLY APPEARED - c. 1943**  
**BELOW: FORMER TUBERCULOSIS WARDS AS ALTERED TO SERVE AS DETACHMENT CORONA LABS – c. 1956**  
**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State



**FIGURES 52-A and 52-B**  
**ABOVE: OVERALL PROPERTY c. 1946**  
**BELOW: OVERALL PROPERTY c. 2016**

**SOURCES: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION, GOOGLE.COM**



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State



**FIGURES 53-A and 53-B**  
**ABOVE: NHC UNIT 1 c. 1946**  
**BELOW: NHC UNIT 1 c. 2016**

**SOURCES: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION, GOOGLE.COM**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State



FIGURES 54-A and 54-B  
ABOVE: NHC UNIT 2 c. 1946  
BELOW: NHC UNIT 2 c. 2016

SOURCES: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION, GOOGLE.COM

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State



**FIGURES 55-A and 55-B**  
**ABOVE: NHC UNIT 3 c. 1946**  
**BELOW: NHC UNIT 3 c. 2016**

**SOURCES: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION, GOOGLE.COM**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State



**FIGURE 56**  
**EXISTING LANDSCAPE HISTORIC DISTRICT CONTRIBUTOR**

SOURCE: GOOGLE.COM



**FIGURE 57**  
**PROPOSED EXPANDED LANDSCAPE HISTORIC DISTRICT CONTRIBUTOR, TO INCLUDE SOUTHWEST LANDSCAPE**

SOURCE: GOOGLE.COM

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 58**  
**U.S. NAVAL CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL ARROWHEAD SPRINGS**  
**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



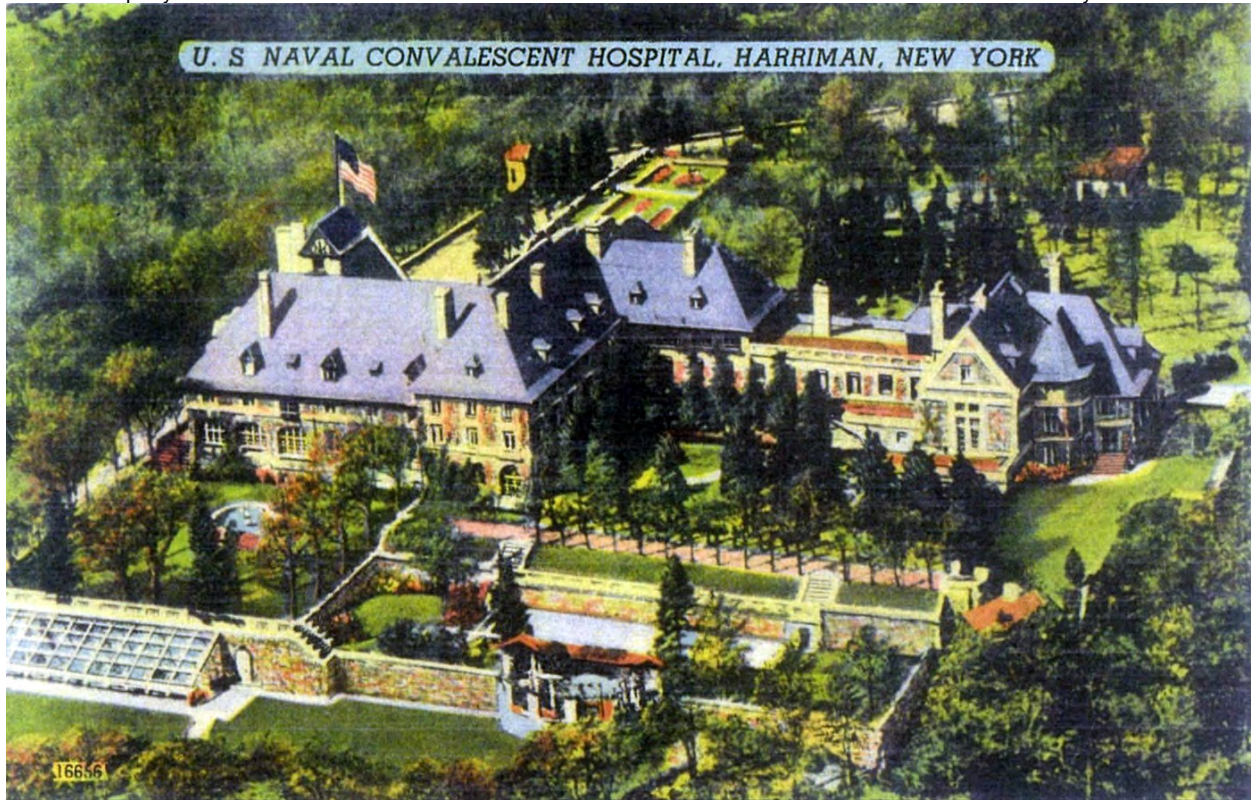
**FIGURE 59**  
**U.S. NAVAL CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL PALM BEACH BILTMORE HOTEL**  
**SOURCE: CURRENT POST CARD**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State



**FIGURE 60**  
**U.S. NAVAL CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL HARRIMAN, NEW YORK**

**SOURCE: PERIOD POST CARD**



**FIGURE 61**  
**U.S. NAVAL CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL BEAUMONT c. 1943**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State



**FIGURE 62**  
**U.S. NAVAL HOSPITAL SHOEMAKER c. 1944**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



**FIGURE 63**  
**U.S. NAVAL HOSPITAL LONG BEACH c. 1945**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 64**  
**EXAMPLES OF CLAUD BEELMAN DESIGNED BUILDINGS**  
UPPER LEFT: PACIFIC ELECTRIC BUILDING  
UPPER CENTER: ROOSEVELT BUILDING  
UPPER RIGHT: HEINSBERGEN BUILDING  
LOWER LEFT: EASTERN COLUMBIA BUILDING  
LOWER CENTER: WOODBURY UNIVERSITY  
LOWER RIGHT: CALIFORNIA BANK



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 65**  
**MAYO CLINIC UNIT 1 DOCTORS – c. 1941**  
**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



**FIGURE 66**  
**MAYO CLINIC UNIT 2 DOCTORS – c. 1942**  
**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 67**  
**HOP-A-LONG CASSIDY WITH A POLIO STRICKEN CHILD – c. 1948**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



**FIGURE 68**  
**POLIO STRICKEN CHILD BEING TREATED IN A HUBBARD TANK – c. 1948**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State



**FIGURE 69**  
**SAILOR LOOKS OUT OVER NHC'S VAST OPEN SPACES FROM HOTEL DINING HALL - c. 1943**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 70**  
**AMPUTEES DEVELOP STRENGTH IN A NORCONIAN INDOOR POOL – c. 1944**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



**FIGURE 71**  
**ELEANOR ROOSEVELT WITH A STRICKEN SAILOR – c. 1944**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State



**FIGURE 72**  
**MODEL MAKING HELPS A RECOVERING SAILOR REBUILD FINGER COORDINATION – c. 1944**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State



**FIGURE 73**  
**A LATHE HELPS AN INJURED SAILOR REGAIN STRENGTH AND COORDINATION – c. 1944**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 74**  
**DR. GERALD GRAY – FOUNDER OF THE ROLLING DEVILS – c. 1947**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 75**  
**THE ROLLING DEVILS RELAXING ON THE COURT – 1947**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



**FIGURE 76**  
**THE ROLLING DEVILS POSE WITH RIVAL BASKETBALL PLAYERS FROM U.C. BERKELEY – 4-25-1947**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Name of Property

Riverside, CA

County and State

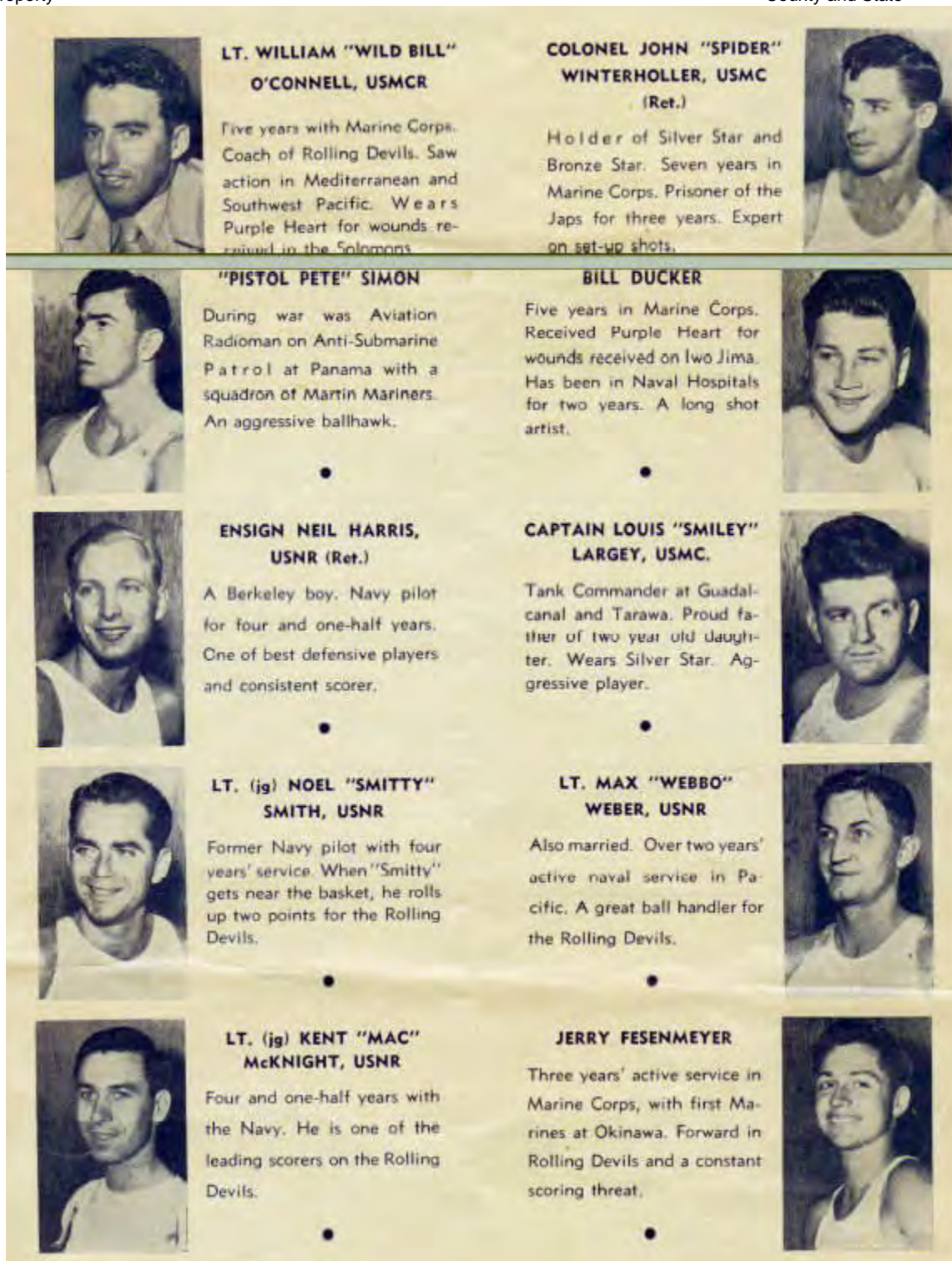


FIGURE 77  
THE ROLLING DEVILS WHEELCHAIR BASKETBALL TEAM – 1947

SOURCE: DEVILS-BITNERS PROGRAM

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 78**  
**THE ROLLING DEVILS WHEELCHAIR BASKETBALL TEAM CAPTAIN JOHNNY**  
**WINTERHOLLER – 1947**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURES 79-A and 79B**  
**ABOVE: GYM/THEATER COMPLEX 1946**  
**BELOW: GYM/THEATER COMPLEX 2016**  
**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



FIGURE 80  
DETACHMENT CORONA – c. 1956 (ONE OF THREE DROP TOWERS IDENTIFIED)

SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 81**  
**DETACHMENT CORONA IBM 7074 COMPUTER – c. 1960**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

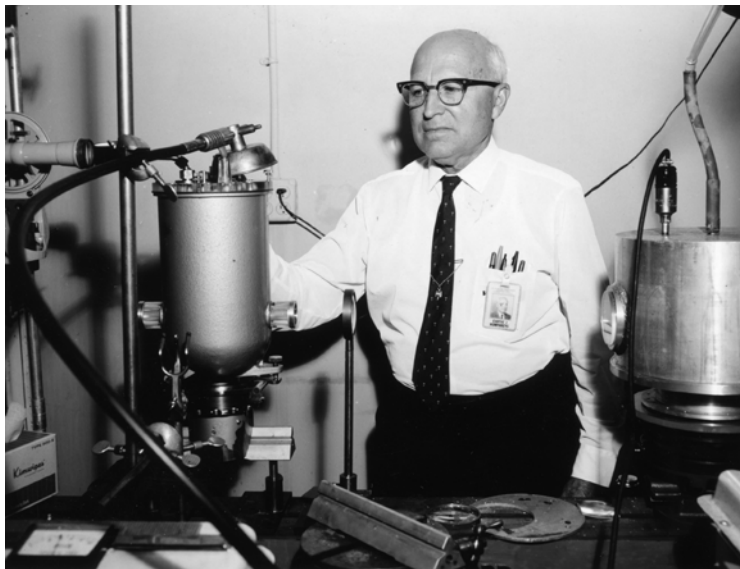
Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 82**  
**DETACHMENT CORONA ENVIRONMENTAL INERT TESTING – c.**  
**1960**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



**FIGURE 83**  
**DR. CURTIS J. HUMPHREYS – c. 1960**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 84**  
**DETACHMENT CORONA TECHNICAL LIBRARY (FORMER UNIT 2 RECREATION BUILDING)– c. 1960**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



**FIGURE 85**  
**DETACHMENT CORONA MACHINE SHOP – c. 1960**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 86**  
**REAR ADMIRAL ELI T. REICH – FOUNDER OF FMSAEG – c. 1964**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State



**FIGURE 87**  
**FMSAEG STAFF MEMBERS JOHN FISHHELL, RON REYNOLDS, AND RON SHORT ABOARD THE USS**  
**NORTON SOUND DURING A TEST OF THE AEGIS SYSTEM – c. 1973**

**SOURCE: KEVIN BASH COLLECTION**

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

**APPENDIX A**  
**World War II USA Naval Hospitals**  
(Western USA States)  
(Resort/Hotel Hospitals)

**Source:** <http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USN/ref/USN-Act/>, Accessed 2015

State	Location	Hospital Name	Commissioned	Decommissioned	World War II Built?	Intact to WW II Era?	Construction Type(s)	Comments
AL		None						
AZ		None						
AR		None						
CA	Banning	Naval Convalescent Hospital Banning	1944	1945	No	No	T	Former Emergency Hosp for 297 <sup>th</sup> Army Field Hosp. Dismantled
	Beaumont	Naval Convalescent Hospital Beaumont	1944	1945	No	No	T	Dismantled
	Norco	Naval Hospital Corona	1941 and 1951	1949 and 1957	Yes	Yes	C	The only resort/hotel-based property converted to a naval <b>general</b> hospital in the USA. Conversion of existing bldgs, and all new hospital bldgs accomplished during WWII. Today operates as Naval Weapons Station & Calif Rehab Center.
	Long Beach	Naval Hospital Long Beach	1942	1994	Yes	No	C	Demolished 1990s
	Mare Island	Naval Hospital Mare Island	1850	1993	No	No	P	Mix of WW II and earlier military buildings.
	Oakland	Naval Hospital Oakland	1942	1996	Yes	No	T	Demolished.
	Oceanside	Naval Hospital Santa Margarita Ranch (Pendleton)	1942	1974	Yes	No	T	WW II construction demolished and replaced with newer bldgs.
	San Bernardino	Naval Convalescent Hospital Arrowhead Springs	1944	1946	No	No	C	WW II construction removed.
	San Diego	Naval Hospital San Diego	1919	Present	No	No	P	Many WW II Bldgs Demolished
	San Francisco	Naval Receiving Hospital, San Francisco	1944	1945	Yes	No	T	Demolished
	Shoemaker	U.S. Naval Hospital Shoemaker	1943	1946	Yes	No	T	Demolished 1990s

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

State	Location	Hospital Name	Commissioned	Decommissioned	World War II Built?	Intact to WW II Era?	Construction Type(s)	Comments
	Treasure Island	U.S. Naval Hospital Treasure Island	1942	1947	Yes	No	T	Highly altered.
	San Leandro	Naval Hospital San Leandro	1944	1946	Yes	No	T	Engulfed by Oakland Naval Hospital.
	Santa Cruz	Naval Convalescent Hospital Santa Cruz	1943	1946	No	No	C	Also known as Casa Del Rey Beach Hotel. Demolished.
	Yosemite	Naval Convalescent Hospital Yosemite	1943	1945	No	No	C	Ahwahnee Hotel-WW II construction removed
CO	Glenwood Springs	Naval Convalescent Hospital Glenwood Springs	1943	1946	No	No	C	WW II construction removed.
CT		None						
DC	DC	Navy Unit, Saint Elizabeth's Hospital	1855	2010	No	No	P	62 Structures – 52 to be restored for Homeland Security. Original 1850s bldg listed as a National Historic Landmark.
	DC	Naval Hospital Washington	1866	1906	No	No	C	Moved to new location.
DE		None						
FL	Jacksonville	Naval Hospital Jacksonville	1940	Unknown	Yes	No	P	Appears only one building left.
	Key West	Naval Hospital Key West	1942	Unknown	No	No	P	Demolished in 1998 – replaced by new buildings
	Palm Beach	Naval Convalescent Hospital Palm Beach	1945	1946	No	No	P	Built earlier as a private hotel. First WW II military use was Coast Guard training, then Naval Hospital. World War II construction removed.
	Pensacola	Naval Hospital Pensacola	1826	Active	Part	Part	P	Hospital 5, Bldg 628, built 2-15-1941 retains integrity. Building 16 built 1836 retains integrity. A new hospital has been built off site.
GA	Dublin	Naval Hospital Dublin	1945	1948	Yes	Yes	P	Established as Naval General Hosp post war 1-22-1945. On 5-31-1946 was named a rheumatic fever medical research unit. Has served as VA since 7-1-1948. Today is known as the Carl Vinson VA Medical Center
ID	Farragut	Naval Hospital Farragut	1943	1946	Yes	No	T	Most bldgs removed, now

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

State	Location	Hospital Name	Commissioned	Decommissioned	World War II Built?	Intact to WW II Era?	Construction Type(s)	Comments
								Farragut State Park
	Sun Valley	Naval Convalescent Hospital Sun Valley	1943	1945	No	No	C	Sun Valley Lodge & Resort built 1936. WW II construction removed.
IL	Chicago	Gardiner General Hospital	1942	1946	No	No.	C	This was an Army hospital – consisting of one wing of the Chicago Beach Hotel demolished in early 1970s.
	Great Lakes	Naval Hospital Great Lakes	1911	Unknown	No	No	P	Demolished 2014. Photos indicate that less than five buildings remain, and perhaps as few as two.
IN		None						
IA		None						
KS		None						
KY		None						
LA	New Orleans	Naval Hospital New Orleans	1943	Unknown	Yes	No	T	Many problems with site on reclaimed swamp land. Expanded 1944 and 1945. Appears to be largely gone.
ME		None						
MD	Annapolis	Naval Hospital Annapolis	1845	Unknown	Unk	Unk	P	There is a new offsite medical center – unknown if old hospital is still in use as medical facility
	Bainbridge	Naval Hospital Bainbridge	1942	1976	No	No	P	Former Tome School seized by Navy and converted to NTC. Currently being razed and developed.
	Baltimore	John Hopkins Hospital	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	The Navy utilized this hospital during WWII for the expertise of its staff, but, this could not be called a Navy hospital given what I can find (or not find) (Per History of WWII BUMED). There was an association with the Marine Hospital Service for Seamen.
	Baltimore	Marine Hospital Baltimore	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	This appears to be more of a service spread through several hospitals and not applicable. There was a Marine Hospital but

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

State	Location	Hospital Name	Commissioned	Decommissioned	World War II Built?	Intact to WW II Era?	Construction Type(s)	Comments
								very little can be found regarding Navy usage.
	Bethesda	Naval Hospital Bethesda	1940	Unknown	Yes	Part	C	Original 1200 bed hosp expanded with temp bldgs to handle 2464 beds. Some key buildings. \$5.6 Mill expansion Aug 1960. In 1975, 3-story and 7-story bldgs added. 1979 Last of temp bldgs removed for parking structure. Merged with other hosp in 2011. Main WW2 era tower on National Register.
MA	Boston	Massachusetts General Hospital	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	P	Not a Navy installation other than expertise and part of "War Service"
	Chelsea	Naval Hospital Chelsea (Also known as Naval Hospital at Charlestown and Naval Hospital Boston)	1836	1974	No	No	P	Naval Hospital Boston NHRP Historic District consists of five bldgs, 1836 Naval Hosp, 1857 Marine Hosp, Commanding Officer's qtrs, and two ordinance bldgs.
	Springfield	Naval Convalescent Hospital Springfield	1944	1946	No	No	C	Springfield College provided space for convalescent hospital. Today's Alumni Hall used as Convalescent Hosp during WW
MI	Battle Creek	Percy Jones Army General Hospital	1942	1953	No	No	P	Former health sanitarium built 1933. Main bldg razed 1986. Army Hospital purchased by Army in 1942. 21 Buildings still exist for use by Federal Government. On National Register – pre war construction
MN		None						
MS		None						
MO		None						
MT		None						
NE		None						
NV		None						
NH	Portsmouth	U.S. Naval Hospital Portsmouth	Pre WW2	Unknown	No	No	P	Located at 1 Ayres Circle, Naval Branch Health Clinic, Portsmouth, NH. Remains intact

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

State	Location	Hospital Name	Commissioned	Decommissioned	World War II Built?	Intact to WW II Era?	Construction Type(s)	Comments
NJ	Asbury Park	Naval Convalescent Hospital Asbury Park	1945	1946	No	No	C	Former Berkeley-Carteret Hotel and the Monterey Hotel, used together with convention hall solarium open air pool. Prior to hosp, was used as Navy Pre-Midshipmen School, and prior to that as receiving ship for British Royal Navy (HNS Asbury) Former Berkeley-Carteret used as main hosp. Bldg, Nearby Monterey Hotel used as living qtrs. And other uses. Convention Hall used for entertainment & gym. Only Berkeley-Carteret Hotel remains.
NM		None						
NY	Brooklyn	U.S. Naval Hospital Brooklyn	1838	1948	No	No	P	Among oldest Naval Hosp along with Portsmouth, VA. Naval Hospital is abandoned. Steiner Studios has plans to make into a media center. A few buildings are intact and on National Register
	Sea Gate	Naval Convalescent Hospital Sea Gate	1944	1946	No	No	C	Half Moon Hotel, Demolished in 1996
	Buffalo	Marine Hospital Buffalo	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	P	Part of Marine Service. No historical info found online. Bldg appears to be 19 <sup>th</sup> Century or early 20 <sup>th</sup> Century.
	New York	Naval Convalescent Hospital Harriman	1942	1945	No	No	C	First of WW II Naval Conv Hosp using private properties. Modeled after those of England and Russia Harriman Estate. Designated for use by male officer patients only. Donated to Columbia University in 1950. Purchased by Research Center for Natural Conservation in 2011. Used as a conference center. WW II construction removed.
	St Albans	U.S. Naval Hospital St	1943	1970s	Yes	No	C	Comparable to NHC Unit 2,

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

State	Location	Hospital Name	Commissioned	Decommissioned	World War II Built?	Intact to WW II Era?	Construction Type(s)	Comments
		Albans						except much larger. Built to treat respiratory diseases during WWI, including TB. Early site of Streptomycin testing for TB. WW2 aerial shows a large field of temp wards arranged in pavilion fashion; all gone today. Currently the main Building in use as VA Community Living Center. Existing bldgs may be demolished and replaced with new.
	Sampson	U.S. Naval Hospital Sampson	1943	1946	Yes	No	T	Built to serve nearby Naval Training Center. Appears to have been largely or completely temporary const. Early use of penicillin for pneumonia. Treated TB patients beginning January 1945. Site now cleared of most bldgs. May be devoted to cemetery.
NC	Asheville	Naval Convalescent Hospital Kenilworth Inn (also Appalachian Hall)	1943	1946	No	Yes	C	Facilities very similar to NHC, but on a much smaller scale. Originally built as a Kenilworth Park Hotel. Operated as a sanatorium for mental patients prior to Navy take over. Built to handle patients from Norfolk. Today is an apartment bldg. WW II construction removed.
	Onslow County	Camp Lejeune Marine Base (Naval Hospital located on Marine Base)	1943	1982	Yes	Yes	P	In 1982, this hospital was replaced with a new one on another site. Photographic evidence of original hosp is sparse. Appears core bldg retains integrity. Overall complex is expansive. May include later additions.
ND		None						
OH		None						
OK	Norman	U.S. Naval Hospital	1942	1946	Yes	No	T	Built to serve the Naval Reserve

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

State	Location	Hospital Name	Commissioned	Decommissioned	World War II Built?	Intact to WW II Era?	Const ruction Type(s)	Comments
		Norman						Air Base nearby. It is said the base was constructed of temporary building and all but a few are gone.
OR	Astoria	U.S. Naval Hospital Astoria	1942	Unknown	Yes	No	T	Now the site of Riverpoint residential development.
	Corvallis	U.S. Naval Hospital Corvallis	1945	Unknown	Yes	No	T	Referenced in HyperWar. Aerial photo found there. Appears Army and Navy both had control during various times.
PN	Philadelphia	Jefferson Hospital	Unknown	Unknown	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unknown relationship to Navy
	Philadelphia	U.S. Naval Hospital Philadelphia	1935	1988		No	P	Demolished 2001
	Philadelphia	Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C	Teaching hospital, now Drexel University College of Medicine. Unable to find references to any association with Navy
RI	Newport	U.S. Naval Hospital Newport	1913	Unknown	No	N/A	P	New hosp built to replace old. Old hosp transferred to joint powers authority as part of BRAC.
SC	Charleston	U.S. Naval Hospital Charleston	1942 (Earlier bldgs date to 1917)	1973	Yes	Yes	P	World War 2 era Naval Hosp, listed on the National Register 12-22-2010 as Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District.
	Parris Island	U.S. Naval Hospital Parris Island	1891	1949	No	No	T	WW1 temporary hosp used for WW2. Replaced by Naval Hosp Beaufort in 1949.
SD		None						
TN	Memphis	U.S. Naval Hospital Memphis (appears this is actually U.S. Marine Hosp. Memphis)	Marine Hosp 1884, most of hosp built as WPA project 1930s. Naval Hosp listed in HyperWar as 1-11-1943	Marine Hosp 1965	No	No	P	Could find no history on Naval Hospital Memphis. Did find U.S. Marine Hospital of Memphis. Vacant and deteriorating today. Part is on National Register. Kennedy Army Hospital in Memphis did research with penicillin.



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

State	Location	Hospital Name	Commissioned	Decommissioned	World War II Built?	Intact to WW II Era?	Construction Type(s)	Comments
	Nashville	Davidson County Hospital						Cannot find connection with Navy.
TX	Corpus Christi	U.S. Naval Hospital Corpus Christi	1940	Unknown	Yes	No	T	Part of Naval Air Station. All bldgs wood frame; all but one were single story. Fate of hosp unknown.
	Galveston	Camp Wallace Naval Convalescent Hospital	1944	1946	Yes	No	T	An Army camp. Transferred to Navy 1944. Part used as a convalescent hospital by Navy during WW2. Declared surplus 1946 or 1947. Bldgs removed 1947.
	Houston	U.S. Naval Hospital Houston	1946	1949 transferred to VA	Yes	No	P	Not completed until after the war. Long and twisted history. No longer there.
VT		None						
VA	Lee Hall	U.S. Naval Hospital Fort Eustis	Unknown	Unknown	Unk	Unk	Unk	Nothing found on internet.
	Norfolk	U.S. Naval Hospital Norfolk	1942 (Earliest Const 1917)	Unknown	Yes	Unk	T	Const began Jan 1942. Const classified as temporary, although given a brick veneer. Consisted of six, two story H type wards interconnected to admin bldg. Unknown status today.
	Portsmouth	U.S. Naval Hospital Portsmouth, VA	1833	Active	No	No	P	The oldest naval hosp was est 1830 located near the Norfolk Navy Yard in Portsmouth, VA. There was also a Naval Hospital Corpsmen's School in Portsmouth. History is confusing. Portsmouth and Norfolk may be one and the same. Only original prewar building exists, restored. On National Register.
	Quantico	U.S. Naval Hospital Quantico	1941	2000	Yes	Part	P	Construction began 1939, expanded during WWII. Replaced with new clinic 2000, WWII clinic now base command. Main bldg remains intact, however, several separate bldgs are no longer present.

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
 (Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

State	Location	Hospital Name	Commissioned	Decommissioned	World War II Built?	Intact to WW II Era?	Const ruction Type(s)	Comments
WA	Puget Sound	U.S. Naval Hospital Puget Sound	From early 1900s through WW2	1980	Part	No	C	Also known as Naval Hospital Bremerton. Appears to have been a hodgepodge of construction spanning many years. All but six bldgs demolished, c. 1980.
	Seattle	U.S. Naval Hospital Seattle	1942	1946	Yes	No	T	Taken over in 1947 by Firland Sanatorium for TB. Almost nothing left today.
		Marine Hospital Seattle	1933	1981	No	N/A	P	Art Deco prewar bldg National Register listed in 1979.
WV		None						
WI		None						
WY		None						

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

**APPENDIX B**  
**STATUS OF WORLD WAR II FEDERAL OWNED TEMPORARY BUILDINGS**  
**Source: World War II Temporary Buildings, John s. Garner, 1993**

LOCATION	INTACT?	COMMENTS
<b>ARMY (Installations with 100 or more units)</b>		
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD	No	
Ft. Charles, OK	No	
Ft. Benning, GA	No	
Ft. Bliss, TX	No	
Ft. Bragg, KY	No	
Ft. Campbell, KY	No	
Ft. Carson, CO	No	
Ft. Devons, MA	No	
Ft. Dix, NJ	No	
Ft. Drum, NY	No	
Ft. Eustis, VA	No	
Ft. Meade, MD	No	
Ft. Gillem, GA	No	
Ft. Gordon, GA	No	
Ft. Hood, TX	No	
Ft. Indiantown Gap, PA	Yes	Many intact barracks arranged in grid
Ft. Jackson, SC	No	
Ft. Knox, KY	No	
Ft. Lee, NJ	No	
Ft. Leonard Wood, MO	No	
Ft. Lewis, WA	No	
Ft. McCoy, WI	Partial	Excellent example of pavilion, triangle shape
Ft. Monmouth HQ ECOM, NJ	No	
Ft. Ord, CA	Partial	Good example of 700 Series, decaying, slated for demo
Ft. Picket, VA	Partial	Partially intact
Ft. Polk, LA	No	
Ft. Riley, KS	No	
Ft. Sam Houston, TX	Partial	Housing looks historic, not sure if temporaries extant
Ft. Sill, OK	No	
Ft. Stewart, GA	No	
Ft. Huachuca, AZ	No	
Hunter Army Airfield, GA	No	
Joliet AAP Elwood, IL	No	
McClellan, CA	No	
NG Camp Atterbury, IN	No	
NG Camp Roberts	Partial	Some WWII 700 Series, decaying, slated for demo
NTC & Ft Irwin, CA	No	
Rucker, AL	No	
Scholfield Barracks, HI	Partial	
USA Eng Ctr Ft. Belvoir, VA	Remnant	
<b>AIR FORCE (Installations with 100 or more units)</b>		
Boise Air TRML, ID	No	
Chanute AFB, IL	No	AFB decommissioned

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
 (Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

LOCATION	INTACT?	COMMENTS
Hill AFB, UT	No	
Lackland AFB, TX	No	
Vandenberg AFB, CA	No	
<b>NAVY (Installations with 20 or more units)</b>		
CBC Davisville, RI	No	
CBC Port Hueneme, CA	No	
NAS Barbers Point, HI	No	
NAVIRTESTCEN Patuxent River, MD	No	
NAVORDSTA Indian Head, MD	No	
NAVPHIBASE Coronado, CA	No	
NAVPHIBASE Little Creek, VA	No	
NAVSTA Treasure Island, CA	No	
WPNSTA Seal Beach, CA	No	
WPNSTA Yorktown, VA	No	
<b>MARINE CORPS (Installations with 20 or more units)</b>		
MCAS El Toro, CA	No	
MCB Camp Pendleton, CA	No	

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

**APPENDIX C**  
**Significant Mayo Clinic Doctors and Their Accomplishments**  
**Sources: As Cited**

- **Dr. Hugh R. Butt** became renowned for his studies involving Vitamin K and patients with jaundice. (*New York Times*, 8-23-2008)
- **Dr. Mark B. Coventry** was famed for his work in orthopedics and dedicated himself to chronicling the history of the Mayo doctors at NHC. (Coventry 1985: 2-20)
- **Dr. Waltman Walters** went on to serve on Admiral Halsey's staff and was later Chief of Surgery at the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia (*Annals of Surgery*, 1995: 196-201) Eventually, Dr. Walters returned to the Mayo Clinic to become a key abdominal surgeon and editor of the *Archives of Surgery*. (*Riverside Daily Enterprise*, 3-24-1947) (*Los Angeles Times*, 2-21-1943: A-14)
- **Drs John D. Camp, Hugh R. Butt and Richard W. Cragg** constituted a team of NHC Mayo doctors that did important work in Lymphangitis (U.S. Navy, 1944: 336-340)
- **Dr. Harry Macey**, along with Mayo Clinic physician Dr. Mark B. Coventry, developed the use of the hanging cast for fractures due to gunshots (U.S. Navy, 1945:33) He later authored articles about World War II medical units. (Coventry 1970: 2-20)
- **Dr. Winchell M. Craig** established the first neurosurgical center for Navy and Marine wounded at NHC. He went on to the US National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland where he served as Chief of its Neurosurgical Division and later as its Chief of Surgery. At the time of enlistment Craig was considered to be the leading neurosurgeon in the United States and was practicing at the Mayo Clinic. He went on to become a consultant to the Surgeon General. (Society of Neurological Surgeons, <https://www.societyns.org/society/bio.aspx?MemberID=99033>: Accessed 2015)

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

## APPENDIX D

### Long-Term NHC Doctors and Their Accomplishments

- **Dr. William H. Leake**, head of the rheumatic fever unit. (*Torrance-Herald*, 10-19-1944:5)
- **Dr. Edward W. Lowman**, the head of the Physical Therapy Department who saw the role of his department as an extension of those who performed primary medical care to patients. “We take over where surgeons leave off.” (*The Era Bradford*, 7-19-1944: 3) Lowman developed the Navy’s comprehensive physical therapy program and conducted an important 1,000 patient physical therapy study. (*U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin*, 10-1943: 611-620) Lowman was a Mayo Clinic physician but was not among the Clinic doctors that made up Units 1 and 2. (*Corona Daily Independent*, 1-10-1946)
- **Dr. George C. Griffith**, the clinical Head of Rheumatic Fever Unit, was previously at Philadelphia Naval Hospital where he conducted several studies of rheumatic fever. (U.S. Marine Corps, 1958: 293) He was subsequently sent to NHC to set up NHC’s national rheumatic fever unit. Griffith reportedly achieved a high level of success in advancing the treatment of rheumatic fever at NHC. (*Torrance Herald*, 10-19-1944) Among Griffith’s important achievements at NHC was a study of 6,000 rheumatic fever patients. (*California and Western Medicine*, 6-7-1946: 340-346) Previous studies appear to have utilized a range of 50 to 300 patients. Another article “Sudden Death in Rheumatic Fever,” referred to 7,165 rheumatic fever patients observed at NHC over an 18 month period. (*Annals of Internal Medicine*, Vol. 25 No. 2, 1946: 283-286) A medical journal article entitled “The Treatment of Rheumatic Fever by Roentgen Ray Irradiation” detailed a study of 201 patients under Griffith’s leadership. (*Annals of Internal Medicine*, 1946: 1039-1042) Griffith wrote of another study at NHC with 229 patients “Treatment of Rheumatic State by X-Ray Irradiation of the Heart and of the Sympathetic Ganglia. (U.S. Navy, *BUMED Newsletter*, 10-26-1945: 10-11)
- **Dr. Gerald H Gray**, a plastic surgeon who is credited with establishing the Rolling Devils wheelchair basketball team at NHC. (*Oakland Tribune*, 5-20-1947: A-1)
- **Dr. Harold L. Jensen**, received a commendation for his heroic role as Medical Officer of the hospital ship *Solace* during the attack on Pearl Harbor. Served as the Commander of NHC throughout World War II. (Toby, “The Story of the Great White Ship”, undated manuscript located at <https://tpzoo.wordpress.com/2008/12/07/the-story-of-a-great-white-ship/>: Accessed 2015) Letters written by Jensen to Navy Surgeon General McIntire reflected the close relationship they shared. Letters to his superior often included references from and to their respective wives, “Winnie joins me in sending our kindest personal regards to you and Polly” (Letter, Jensen to McIntire, 1-11-1942 1) In the same letter, Jensen makes a reference to his days with McIntire at San Diego, reminding McIntire that he was known at that hospital as “Jensenheimer” for his ability to handle tough tasks. He promised McIntire that as head of NHC, he would live up to the standard he set at San Diego. (Letter, Sheldon to Jensen, 3-3-1942) Jensen was a prolific letter writer given the hundreds of letters written to McIntire and a large cadre of local and national command staff. These letters at one point prompted Captain L. Sheldon to comment, “Your several letters have created much interest in the Bureau and you will, no

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

doubt, be flooded with letters from the various divisions commenting upon the several points raised by you.” (ibid) McIntire placed a high level of trust in Jensen, assigning him to envoys looking for new hospital locations in Death Valley, Las Vegas, and Barstow. (Letter, Jensen to Sheldon, 1-21-1944), During a Los Angeles envoy, he examined the Biltmore, Huntington, Vista del Arroyo, and Ambassador Hotels. (Letter, Jensen to Andrus, 2-3-1943) McIntire also directed Jensen to supervise the construction of the Long Beach Naval Hospital. (Letter, McIntire to Jensen, 1-18-1942)

- **Dr. (Sister) Elizabeth Kenny**, famed for her innovative polio treatment, Kenny’s methods had been dismissed by established medical authorities until recognized by the Mayo Clinic. (*Minnpost*, 11-27-2012, *Corona Daily Independent*, 3-21-1944: 1)
- **Dr. Enoch Brian** was the only Mayo team doctor that Jensen was successful in retaining at NHC. Brian was responsible for significant advancements in the use of Penicillin in the treatment of tuberculosis. In 1944 NHC made national news with the announcement that Penicillin was effective against Tuberculosis related empyema. (*New York Times*, 7-3-1944). This was a groundbreaking event that led to many other studies of the use of penicillin as a means to combat empyema as opposed to dangerous surgery. (Ibid) Brian and his team of doctors also comprised the “Streptomycin Study Unit at NHC. This study uncovered both positive and negative effects from the use of streptomycin. The other key physicians who comprised the unit were Norma Furtos, and Morton Gibbons. (*Journal of American Medical Association.*, 8-20-1949: 1274-1275)
- **Dr. Morton R. Gibbons** was instrumental in the treatment of tuberculosis at NHC and was a key physician during the three-year period from July 1943 to May 1946 when some 2,838 patients had been treated at NHC. (*American College of Chest Physicians*, Nov/Dec. 1947: 673-682). This set the stage for NHC to become the Navy’s West Coast (Pacific Theater) Tuberculosis Treatment Center (U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report, 1941-1945).
- **Dr. Norma C. Furtos** worked with Olive View Sanitarium to advance tuberculosis treatment. She also participated in a May 1946 study of tuberculosis, organized as a cooperative effort by the Veteran’s Administration, Army, and Navy. Originally nine hospitals participated in this study, but the number was increased to twenty-three in December of 1946. NHC was an original member of the study and the only Naval Hospital among the participants. (*Journal of the American Medical Association*, 10-23-1948: 584-593) By 1948, three studies at NHC had been completed, including those involving laboratory animals housed at NHC. Furtos with Olive View Sanitarium presented “Transmission of Streptomycin – Resistant Tubercle Bacilli in Man” to the Sixth Streptomycin Conference at Minnesota in October of 1948 (U.S. Naval Hospital Corona Sanitary Report, 12-31-1948). In the group’s paper, the study participants were referred to as the “Streptomycin Study Unit, United States Naval Hospital, Corona, California” and the “Western Trudeau Streptomycin Laboratory, Olive View Sanitarium. (*Journal of the American Medical Association*, 8-20-1949: 1274 – 1275)
- **Nurse Ruth Houghton**, after serving at NHC, Houghton went on to become a Captain in the US Navy and Chief Nurse at both San Diego and Bethesda before assuming the role of Director of the Navy Nurse Corps

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)

Riverside, CA

Name of Property

County and State

([http://www.liquisearch.com/ruth\\_agatha\\_houghton/navy\\_nurse\\_corps\\_career](http://www.liquisearch.com/ruth_agatha_houghton/navy_nurse_corps_career) Accessed 2015)

- **Nurse Nellie Jane DeWitt** became the sixth and final Superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps and became its first Director. However, she was also USNH Corona's first Head nurse (*Corona Daily Independent*, 9-9-1942, p. 3)
- **Nurse Anna Danyo** served aboard hospital ships for one and half years and survived the attack on Pearl Harbor aboard the *USS Solace*. She later worked as a flight nurse before settling at NHC. (*Los Angeles Times*, 10-29-1943: A-5) She later wrote several articles on nursing duties and her experiences as a hospital ship member of the nursing corps. (*American Journal of Nursing*, 10-1941, *American Journal of Nursing*, 9-1945: 727, *American Journal of Nursing*, 2-1951, Vol. 51, No. 2)
- **Marietta (Chong) Eng** was one of the first Chinese-Americans to serve as a WAVE/occupational therapist. (<http://www.womensmemorial.org/Education/APA.html>: Accessed 2015)



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

**APPENDIX E**  
**Images of Permanent World War II Built Naval Hospitals that Retain Integrity**

**Naval Hospital Corona, Norco, California**



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

### Carl Vinson Veteran's Hospital, Dublin Georgia



Carl Vinson VA Medical Center



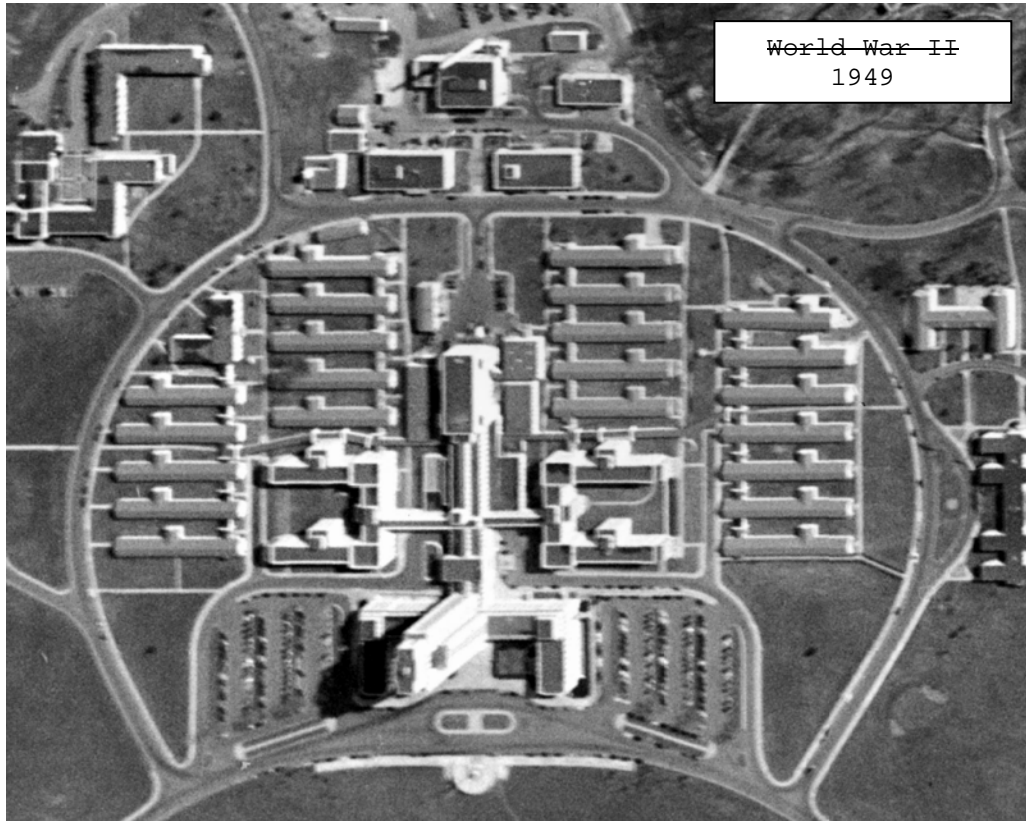
An Aerial shot of the Carl Vinson VA Medical Hospital in Dublin, GA

Tags: aerial, dublin, georgia, hospital, photography, va

Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

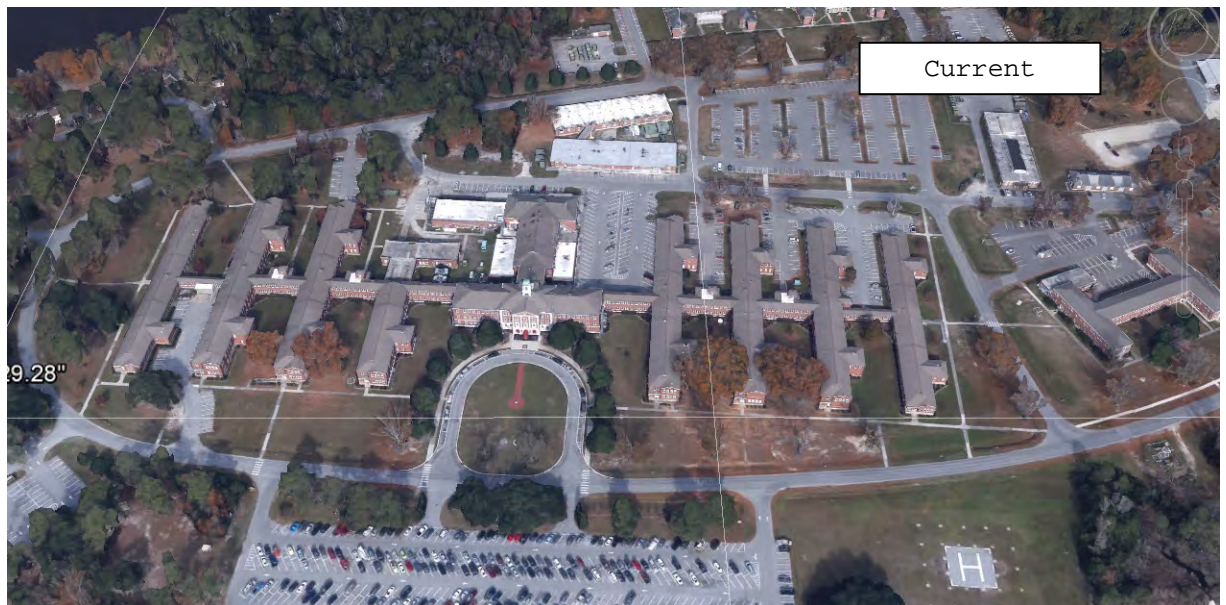
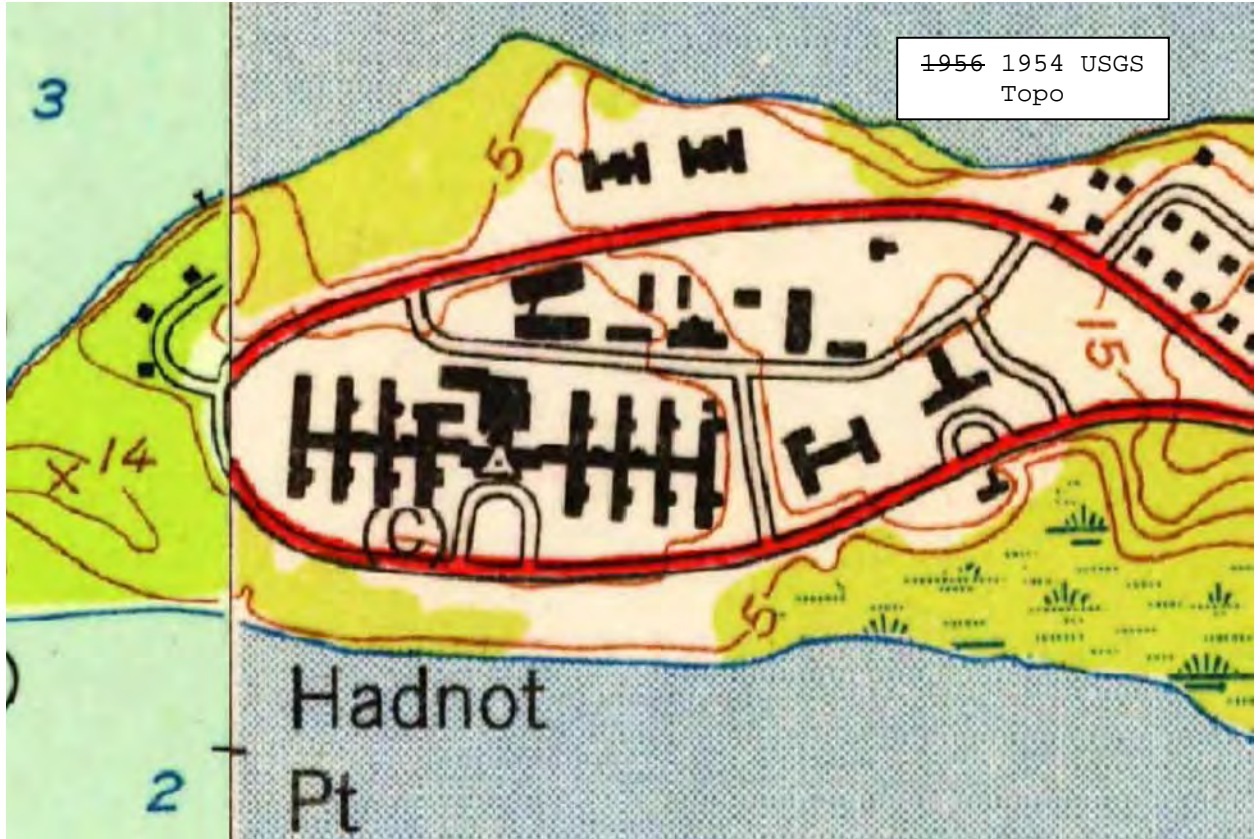
**National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland (Integrity Limited to Tower)**



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

### Camp Lejeune Naval Hospital, Onslow County, North Carolina



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

### Naval Hospital Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina



Lake Norconian Club Historic District  
(Amendment)  
Name of Property

Riverside, CA  
County and State

### Naval Hospital Quantico, Quantico Marine Base, Virginia

