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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Date Listed 7-3-2017
NRIS No. SG100001275
Oregon SHPO

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters

other names/site number Adventist Hospital Nurses' Quarters, Worldview Center

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number 6012 SE Yamhill Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Portland ☐ vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97215-2829

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: X **A** ___ **B** ___ **C** ___ **D**

Christine Curran 4.12.17

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters
Name of Property

Multnomah, Oregon
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	**Total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Institutional Housing

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Institutional Housing

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
Classical Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT/ International

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete
walls: Brick
roof: Asphalt
other:

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 Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters is located at 6012 SE Yamhill Street in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. The building is in the Mount Tabor neighborhood a block south from the intersection of SE Belmont Street and SE 60th Avenue. The building is located on the western slope of Mt. Tabor, approximately four miles east of downtown Portland in a predominantly residential district. The building is on a .595 acre, or 25,926 square foot, irregularly shaped lot that rises approximately 25 feet from SE 60th Avenue at the west towards Mt. Tabor at the east. The site has been regraded, and there are no character-defining landscape features. The approximately 11,275 square foot building comprises two parts, the first built in 1928, the second in 1946, and together they form a single 'L' shaped building. The 1928 building was completed in a neo-classical style and the 1946 addition in an International style. The building is currently used for student accommodations, including some larger units for families and a few offices.

Narrative Description

Setting

The former Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters is located at 6012 SE Yamhill Street in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. The building is in the Mount Tabor neighborhood, approximately a block south from the intersection of SE Belmont Street and SE 60th Avenue and is four miles east of downtown Portland. The subject property is located at the intersection of SE 60th Avenue and SE Yamhill Street. SE 60th Avenue is a main north-south road with two lanes of traffic and no street parking. SE Yamhill Street is a side road that meanders up toward Mt. Tabor Park and does not conform to the street grid.

The property is in a predominantly residential district with a handful of institutional and commercial buildings on nearby SE Belmont Street. To the south and east are single-family residences. To the north, across SE Yamhill Street, is the Marquis Mt. Tabor, the former Adventist Hospital. To the west, across SE 60th Avenue, is the Mt. Tabor Seventh Day Adventist Church, its associated surface parking lot, and more single-family residences located beyond this property.

Site

The former Nurses' Quarters occupies Lots 4, 6, and a portion of Lot 1 on Block 3 of the Leonard Tract. The building is located on an irregularly shaped, .595 acre, or 25,926 square foot, lot. The building is laid out in an open L-form. The short part of the 'L' is built to the lot line at the west along SE 60th Avenue and runs north-south and nearly the full width of the parcel. The long part of the 'L' is located near the south of the parcel creating a trapezoidal lawn along SE Yamhill Street at the north. The building has a footprint of approximately 11,275 square feet; it occupies 49% of the lot.

The lot rises approximately 25 feet from SE 60th Avenue at the west towards Mt. Tabor at the east. The lot has been regraded and is fully disturbed. At the north, the lawn slopes gently from the side walk to the building's primary entrance, located at the crux of the 'L'. The lawn was

landscaped in 1998 to include paved paths, flower beds, and shrubbery at the building's foundation. At the east there is a rectangular, approximately 4,800 square foot surface parking lot which runs approximately 60 feet east-west and 80 feet north-south. The approximately 600 square foot patio at the south wraps around a one-story addition. This yard is 12 feet lower than at the north and is accessed via a path with a gentle slope at the east. There is a significant drop off from the southern lot line to the neighboring property.

Structure

The building comprises two components: the first built in 1928, the second in 1946. The 1928 building is three stories, running 133 feet east-west and 44 feet north-south, and located at the south-center of the lot. The 1928 building is unreinforced masonry; the floors are constructed of wood-joists sheathed with straight-wood sheathing and generally span between interior transverse wood-framed walls. The roof is constructed of wood sheathing on wood rafters supported on load-bearing walls. Perpendicular to this is the 1946 addition. The addition is a four-story, rectangular in form, and runs 138 feet north-south and 35 feet east-west. The addition is of reinforced concrete construction consisting of eight inch concrete spandrel beams supported on concrete sheer wall piers. The floor construction is wood joists with diagonal-wood sheathing and generally spans between interior traverse wood-framed walls. The roof is constructed of straight-wood sheathing on sawn lumber rafters. The second floor framing in both buildings has wood and steel beams supporting the typical wood joist floor framing. Upper floor and roof framing are supported on interior wood bearing walls.

There are two minor additions constructed in 1998. The first is a two-story, 10 foot by 20 foot stair tower at the east elevation of the 1928 building. The second is a one-story, 48 foot east-west and 15 foot north-south, addition at the south, rear, elevation of the 1928 building.

Though the two structures are three-stories and four-stories, respectively, as a result of the grade, the roof line is flat.

Exterior

The building is made up of two components, the 1928 building and the 1946 addition. The 1928 building was completed in a neo-classical style and the 1946 addition in an International style, though the buildings have similar massing and materials. From west to east,

<u>1946 Addition</u>: The west elevation of this addition fronts SE 60th Avenue (Photo 6). It is four stories tall, 138 feet wide, and ten bays across. All of the bays are the same with the exception of the fifth bay from the north which includes an entry and a multi-light window for the stairwell. The entry is centered between glass blocks on a tile bulkhead. A small marquee is installed above the entry way. The remaining bays include tri-partite windows. At each corner is a tri-partite window that wraps around to the adjacent elevation.

The north elevation fronts SE Yamhill Street (Photo 5). This portion is 35 feet wide, three bays across, and four stories tall. At each corner is a tri-partite window that wraps around to the adjacent elevation. The center bay has a window opening at the fourth floor and a man-door at the first floor. The south elevation (opposite) has the same dimensions as the north and is utilitarian. At the outside bays, tri-partite windows wrap around to the adjacent elevations. At the center the doors remain from an exterior fire escape that has since been removed.

At the east, the elevation is partially visible both at the north and south (Photo 3). At the north, along SE Yamhill Street, this elevation is four bays wide and includes the building's entry. The entry is accessible via an external stair. The entry is centered between glass blocks on a tile bulkhead. A small marquee is installed above the entry way. Screened mechanical units are located next to the stair. An elevator overrun is visible in the same bay. The three bays at the north are three stories tall with tri-partite windows on the upper two floors. The windows at the corner wrap around to the adjacent elevation. The southern portion of this elevation is not visible from the street. It is utilitarian in nature with simple one-over-one fenestration and no decorative elements. Additionally, an HVAC system is visible on this elevation; it provides exhaust for the kitchenette on the third floor via a punched opening.

1928 Building: This building is oriented east-west and abuts the east elevation of the 1946 addition. The north, SE Yamhill Street, elevation is three-story, is 133 feet wide, or ten bays across (Photo 2). The bays are defined by two-story, concrete painted tan, recessed arched panels that include a molded concrete festoon painted a russet color between the two windows and a rosette in the arch above each upper window. The windows are modern, one-over-one. The cornice is simple with brick corbels. The eastern edge has subtle, unpainted brick quoins. The lowest floor is partially below grade.

The south elevation is similar to the north with a few exceptions (Photo 7). For example, the fifth bay from the west, the third floor window is slightly shorter; this is to accommodate the staircase located at this bay. At the eighth bay from the west, the window openings are smaller; these windows are located in restrooms and allow for more privacy. Additionally, there is an HVAC system visible on this elevation; it provides ventilation for the kitchen on the first floor. The ventilation duct runs nearly the full height of the building between the eighth and ninth bays from the west. Also on the south elevation is the one-story 1998 addition which is approximately 50 feet east-west and 15 feet north-south. The addition is clad in horizontal, pressed wood siding with aluminum picture windows. The addition has a butterfly roof allowing for clerestory windows.

There is no west elevation. The east elevation is minimal with one exposed bay at the south; this bay has the same decorative, arched, recessed window panel, quoining, and cornice as the other elevations (Photo 8). Also at the east is the 1998 stair addition. It is 20 feet east-west and 10 feet north-south. It is clad in tan brick and has glass block windows at the southwest and northwest. There is an entry accessible via a covered ADA ramp at the southwest. The stair has a flat roof.

Interior

The building is currently used for student accommodations, with some larger units for families and a few offices.

The first floor is a partial floor with a north-south double-loaded corridor at the far south that provides access to a multi-purpose room at the southwest and a small office at the center-west. At the center of the floor is an enclosed stairwell with entry vestibule that has direct exterior access to SE 60th Avenue. This stair runs the full height of the building and is articulated on the exterior with the multi-light window. The first floor landing of the stair has terrazzo floors. To the east of the stairs, across the corridor, is a passenger elevator. At the north, there is a double-height space, now used for storage. Overall, finishes are modern with wall-to-wall carpet, plaster or gypsum walls, and gypsum or dropped-tile ceilings. In some locations, mechanicals and pipes

are exposed. The ceiling in the classrooms at the south was dropped below the window head to accommodate modern HVAC.

Floors two through four have similar layouts and finishes. Each floor has an 'L' shaped, double-loaded corridor. The finishes are modern with wall-to-wall carpet, plaster or gypsum walls, and gypsum or dropped-tile ceilings. In some locations, mechanicals and pipes are exposed. At the second floor, off of the north-south corridor is a gathering space at the north, classrooms at the center-west, and offices with a lounge at the south. The gathering space at the north has a modern decorative ceiling with four elongated ovals stretching the width of the room, as well as modern light fixtures and HVAC elements. Off of the east-west corridor is laundry, storage, and back-of-house at the east and bedrooms and offices at the west. There is a dining room and kitchen at the center-south. The stair at the center-south was enclosed as a result of code updates.

The third floor has the building's entry which leads to the north-south corridor at the crux of the 'L' (Photo s 9 and 10) . Off of this corridor is a lounge at the north, offices at the center-west, and a library, computer room, and kitchenette at the southeast. The lounge has a modern decorative ceiling and a modern decorative fireplace; both were installed in 1982. The library was also updated in 1982 to include wood paneling and a decorative fireplace. Off of the east-west corridor are units ranging from bedrooms that use a communal restroom, to studios, and a two-bedroom unit (Photos 11 and 13). The two-bedroom unit at the west has a decorative fireplace, also added in the 1980s.

The fourth floor is solely used for dormitory units and apartments (Photos 14 and 15). The units differ from the third floor; the majority of units are configured with individual kitchens, bathrooms, and two- to three-bedrooms. Only a handful of units at the west share a communal bathroom.

Alterations

During the period of significance, in 1946, William Claussen designed the addition at the west. The first floor included a recreation room at the north and lab space at the south. The addition also included a chapel, more study rooms, a parlor, a library, a worship room, and offices. The entry was relocated to the west on SE 60th Avenue and the former entry was enclosed and made into a bedroom. An additional entry was located at the east of the addition, where it remains today. This addition included twelve dormitory-style bedrooms on the top floor with a common bathroom located at the south end of the hall. In order to join the 1928 and 1946 buildings, portions of the 1928 building had to be reconfigured. First, the former entry, previously on the north elevation of the 1928 building at the second bay from the west, was removed. Second, at the west end of the 1928 building, the corridors were extended and the rooms reconfigured to allow for a connection to the addition; in some instances this required the addition of stairs to account for floor heights. Third, where exterior walls abutted the 1946 addition, the windows and chimneys were infilled and faced with gypsum board.

Since the 1946 addition, there have been two small additions, the one-story dining room at the south and the two-story stair tower at the east. Aside from these there have been some minor alterations over time.

- In 1982 the open stair in the 1928 building was enclosed to meet fire code.
- In 1982 the fire escape at the north elevation of the 1946 building was removed.
- In 1982 non-working decorative fireplaces were installed.
- In 1998, the fourth floor, the bedrooms were reconfigured to create two- and three-bedroom units in order to better accommodate families.
- In 1998, the fire escape at the south and east were removed.
- Approximately one-third of the windows at the 1946 addition have been sympathetically replaced. There is no exact date for these alterations; they appear to have occurred as necessary.

Integrity

The building has strong integrity. As noted, alterations are minor, limited. Measured against the seven aspects, the building excels in all aspects. Specifically,

- The building is in its original **location**;
- The **setting** is largely intact;
- The **design** is largely intact with only minor alterations;
- The **workmanship** and **materials** are similarly intact.
- The building, essentially as when built, retains high levels of **association**, and **feeling**.

8. Statement of Significance

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

- [x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

- [ ] 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

Period of Significance

1928-1951

Significant Dates

1928 – Initial Construction

1946 – Significant Addition

1951 – Change to Baccalaureate Program

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

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Claussen & Claussen

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance began with the construction of the 1928 Nurses' Quarters and runs until the joining with Walla Walla College to become a baccalaureate nursing program in 1951.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

The Nurses' Quarters served the Portland Sanitarium, a hospital operated by the Seventh Day Adventists. The quarters served the student nurses and full-time nurses of the Portland Sanitarium. The building is emblematic of the changing position of nursing as an educational field and profession. During the early- and mid-twentieth century the health care industry was evolving. As the methods of treatment changed, so too did the means of educating medical professionals. At this time nursing education shifted from an apprenticeship-like training regime with long hours of hands-on hospital work to a pre-professional curriculum paired with shifts at the hospital. Improvements and changing features of Nurses' Quarters were parallel to the changes in nursing education and professional nursing, creating less of a room-and-board arrangement and more of a round-the-clock studying and on-call hospital work setting.

The Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters is locally significant and eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with Health/Medicine. This building was designated a historic landmark by the City of Portland on September 25, 2016.

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

The Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters is locally significant and eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with Health/Medicine. The Nurses' Quarters was completed in 1928, added to in 1946, and joined with Walla Walla College in 1951 to create a baccalaureate nursing program.

Statement of Significance: The Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters is locally significant and eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Health/Medicine.

History of Nursing Education

The Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters reflects the changes in nursing education from apprenticeship to hospital-run diploma programs to university baccalaureate programs. In turn, this shift subsequently altered the housing of nurses enrolled in these programs. Nurses went from being considered a source of menial labor at hospitals to an important member of the health care profession. With this, nurses went from being given board in cramped auxiliary spaces to hospitals providing quarters proximate to the hospital.

Early Nursing Education, Late Nineteenth Century: Before the 1870s, trained nurses were virtually unknown in America. Hospital nursing was a menial occupation, taken up by women of the lower class, some of whom were conscripted from the penitentiary or the almshouse. The movement for reform originated not with doctors, but among upper-class women who had taken on the role of guardians of a new hygienic order. In New York, the impetus came from women in the State Charities Aid Association, who in 1872 formed a committee to monitor the conduct of public hospitals and almshouses. At Manhattan's Bellevue Hospital, the women found patients and beds in 'unspeakable' condition.[1] Elizabeth C. Hobson, one of the women who toured the facility wrote, "the one nurse slept in the bathroom, and the tub was filled with filthy rubbish. As for the nurse… to her was confided the care of twenty patients, her only assistants being paupers… women drafted from the workhouse,

[1] Paul Starr, *The Social Transformation of American Medicine: The Rise of a Sovereign Profession and the Making of a Vast Industry*, (New York: Basic Books, Inc., Publishers, 1949), p. 155.

many of whom had been sent there for intemperance, and those convalescents who could leave their beds. The hospital laundry has not had any soap for weeks, and at night no one attended to patients except the rats that roamed the floors."[2] Aside from a call for better conditions, the women in the State Charities Aid Association desired to establish a nurses' training school, which would attract the wholesome daughters of the middle class.[3]

Nursing Education as an Apprenticeship, 1890s-1910s: When formal nursing education began, it was within the hospital context. Nurses learned from trial-and-error on the job, under the supervision of senior nurses. However, this lack of formal training led to high mortality rates and nurses with scattered skill sets. In 1909, the need for trained nurses had grown substantially. Mary Roberts, a noted historian of nursing, reported that over 400,000 hospital beds for persons with acute and sub-acute illnesses had been opened across the country; beds for the chronically ill and others requiring nursing services raised the bed total to approximately 800,000. The response of the hospitals was to open training schools, with students providing a source of cheap labor. In 1890, there were 35 schools across the county with 471 graduates; in 1900, the number of schools had grown to 432 with a total of 3,500 graduates. By 1910, 1,129 schools existed.[4]

Around 1900, treatment strategies came to fully embrace the germ theory of disease rather than the miasma theory of disease that called for generally passive treatments focused on exposure to fresh air. This encouraged a more pro-active approach, while also fostering an appreciation of antiseptics and sterilization. Hospitals became professionally managed by trained medical personnel, while the medical profession itself concentrated on improved education and effective standards. Nurses typically had hands-on training with chronically ill, and generally bedridden patients, rather than working with serious contagious diseases. Moreover, care focused on following a given procedure rather than the modern approach, which takes into account a patient's medical background, hereditary health issues, or underlying symptoms.[5]

This was the style of education when nursing schools in Portland began to open. The first nursing school in Portland opened in 1890 at Good Samaritan Hospital under the supervision of Emily Loveridge.[6] That same year, before Good Samaritan started its school, only three trained nurses were known to be in Portland.[7] Twelve nurses graduated with the first class in 1892.[8] Good Samaritan continued to produce class after class of nurses, typically averaging a total of ten graduates per class.[9]

St. Vincent's Hospital, a Roman Catholic hospital, began a School of Nursing in 1894.[10] The hospital and nursing school were located on NW Cornell Street (now NW Westover Road) from NW Irving Street to NW Glisan Street.[11] As the nursing school grew, special quarters were constructed

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[2] Harry F. Dowling, *City Hospitals The Undercare of the Underprivileged,* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard university Press, 1982), p. 71.
[3] Starr, *The Social Transformation of American Medicine,* p. 155.
[4] Mary M. Roberts, *American Nursing: History and Interpretation,* (New York: The MacMillan Company, 1954), p. 54-55.
[5] Barbara Conway Gaines, *Oregon Health and Sciences University, School of Nursing: A History of the School*, 1998, p. 15.
[6] "A Training School for Nurses," Oregonian, June 29, 1890, p. 6.
[7] Boufford, *A History of Nursing in Oregon*, p. 5.
[8] Patricia Ann Carver and John R. Ross, A Brief History of the Good Samaritan Hospital School of Nursing, 1890-1992 (Portland, OR: Linfield-Good Samaritan School of Nursing, 1992) p. 17.
[9] "Two Hospitals Started 100 Years Ago," Oregonian, June 22, 1975.
[10] University of Oregon Health Sciences Center, School of Nursing, "The Past Is Here Today; The Future Will Not Go Away," (Portland: University of Oregon, 1976) p. 2.
[11] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1928

exclusively for the nurses. In 1910, St. Theresa Hall, a beautiful brick building behind the hospital, was finished. It included "living rooms, libraries, lecture halls, classrooms, private rooms, dormitories, a kitchenette, a small laundry, and every modern equipment to provide the proper environment for the social and professional life of the nurses."[12] The Portland Sanitarium nursing school opened shortly after in 1897.

For the most part, at the turn of the last century, nursing students were considered apprentices more than pre-professional students. Hospitals typically provided quarters for the student nurses; however, the facilities were not always so well outfitted. For example, from 1897 to 1903, the Portland Sanitarium housed nurses in a nearby renovated barn.[13] Overall, the apprenticeship model flourished. It offered women an opportunity for a vocation. It improved care of the sick, and decreased the cost of nursing services in hospitals while student nurses provided patient care services for a minimal allowance. Nursing schools had been welcomed by hospital authorities, beginning in the late nineteenth century, not only because they produced better nurses than the former hit-and-miss training but because students cost the hospital less than trained nurses and performed many of the same tasks. But this situation gradually changed.[14]

Nursing Education Reform and Hospital Schools, 1910s-1940s: In the early twentieth-century, likeminded nurse superintendents and doctors called for an improvement in nurse training to parallel the evolving changes in medical education. Josephine Goldmark, in her 1923 report entitled "Nursing and Nursing Education in the United States," emphasized that the training needs of students and the service needs of hospitals were incongruent, as the environment required academic education to yield to a patient's needs.[15] The intellectual content of nurse training was made more demanding, while as a necessary prerequisite, hours of ward work were curtailed and the course lengthened from two to three years. Physical conditions, such as nurse quarters, were improved.[16]

The fourth nursing program in Portland opened in 1909, when the Multnomah County Hospital acquired the Smith Mansion at SW Second Avenue and SW Hooker Street.[17] The Multnomah School for Nurses, also commonly referred to as the Multnomah Hospital Training School, opened there a year later.[18] In 1911, seven nurses graduated from the Multnomah Training Hospital; in the same year, a request for bids for the construction of a nurses' home at the corner of SW Second Avenue and SW Woods Street appeared in *The Oregonian*.[19]

The establishment of departments of nursing under competent nurse-administrators and the founding of hospital nursing schools were great steps forward, but many problems remained. Experts surveying Chicago's Cook County Hospital in 1927, though impressed with highly efficient nurses, stressed that they barely sufficed for the number of patients. The effectiveness of the few nurses on

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[12] Catholic Sentinel, Aug. 20, 1925, p. 11.

[13] "Former Homes of Portland 'San' and Portland Adventist Hospital," *Oregonian*, 4/17/1977.

[14] Dowling, *City Hospitals The Undercare of the Underprivileged*, p. 141.

[15] Martha Scheckel, "Nursing Education: Past, Present, Future," in *Issues and Trends in Nursing: Essential Knowledge for Today and Tomorrow*, ed. Gayle Roux and Judith A. Halstead, (Burlington, MA: Jones and Bartlett Publishers, 2009). p. 33.

[16] Gaines, *Oregon Health and Sciences University, School of Nursing: A History of the School*, p. 229.

[17] Virginia Diegel, "The Story of Hansen Smith." Summer, 1977. [As told to Virginia Diegel by Katherine Schnabel O'Neill, and other sources.] p. 3.

[18] Gaines, *Oregon Health and Sciences University, School of Nursing: A History of the School*, p. 5.

[19] The South Portland Historic District states that this building was constructed in 1918; "7 Nurses in First Class: Multnomah Training School Students to Hold Exercises," Oregonian, June 18, 1911, p. 11; "Nurses' Home is Planned: Institution Will be part of Multnomah County Hospital," Oregonian, June 18, 1911, p. 9.

duty was lessened by the physical conditions under which they had to work. Aside from overcrowding hospitals paired with low-quality and poorly-located nurses' stations, living arrangements for the nurses and students were also poor. At Cook County, this issue was remedied with a handsome new nurses' home and school in the mid-1930s.[20] In Portland at this time, when Multnomah County Hospital relocated to Marquam Hill in 1923, a nurses' dormitory was built across the road from the new hospital and connected via an underground tunnel, which provided both upgraded nurses' quarters and easier access to the hospital.[21] In 1927 a second nurses' home was constructed on Marquam Hill.[22] At St. Vincent's School of Nursing, by 1930 enrollment had grown so much that new accommodations were needed, and the hospital's former sanitarium was demolished and replaced by a seven-story classroom and dormitory building.[23]

Advances in scientific medicine demanded more of nurses, and newly organized national nurses' associations set out to see that graduates of the schools measured up to the demands. By 1914, forty states had laws listing requirements for registered nurses. Licensing proposals required accreditation of nurse training schools, but this new strategy for expanding nursing autonomy mobilized immediate opposition. When reformers turned to the states' power to improve nursing education and legitimate the field, they were opposed by many physicians, who saw the registration of nurses as a threat to their authority. If nurses were licensed, they would, as hostile practitioners put it, "feel that they too were professionals and thus licensed to contradict the physician" as well as practice nursing.[24]

Shift to Baccalaureate Nursing Programs, 1940s and Beyond: Rising standards of instruction elevated costs, and when it became cheaper to staff hospitals with graduate nurses, many hospitals closed their schools.[25] Changes in health care, such as rapid advances in medical technology and the expansion of knowledge in treatments for diseases, required nurses to have sound theoretical preparation. These changes signified a decline in hospital-based diploma programs and the beginning of predominantly college- and university-based programs.[26] The number of diploma hospital nursing schools in the United States fell from about 2,150 in 1926 to 1,300 in 1946.[27]

In the mid-century, the diploma programs run by hospitals were giving way to the rising need for baccalaureate nursing education. In the 1940s nursing roles remained problematic; there was a lingered struggle to define nursing education and develop curricula for it. Lucille Brown's 1948 report, "Nursing for the Future," stated that nursing education belonged in institutions of higher education and that curricula in higher education for nursing education must be integrated to include liberal and technical training for professional practice. Brown wrote that these baccalaureate programs should prepare nurses for complex clinical situations requiring high levels of education and skill. By the 1960s baccalaureate education was taking shape. In particular, preparation in liberal education, intellectual skills, and content in leadership management, community health, and teaching differentiated from diploma or associate degree education.[28]

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[20] Dowling, *City Hospitals The Undercare of the Underprivileged,* p. 139.
[21] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1950.
[22] "OHSU: 125 Years of Connection," http://www.ohsu.edu/xd/about/facts/history.cfm
[23] Sydney Clevenger, "St. Vincent's and the Sisters of Providence: Oregon's First Permanent Hospital," Oregon Historical Quarterly 102, no. 2 (Summer 2001): 210-21.
[24] Charles E. Rosenberg, *The Care of Strangers: The Rise of America's Hospital System*, (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1987). 234.
[25] Dowling, *City Hospitals The Undercare of the Underprivileged,* p. 141.
[26] Martha Scheckel, "Nursing Education: Past, Present, Future," p. 34.
[27] Dowling, *City Hospitals The Undercare of the Underprivileged,* p. 141.
[28] L. Y. Kelly and L. A. Joel, *The Nursing Experience: Trends, Challenges, and Transitions*, (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2002).

Following this trend, all of the Portland nursing programs joined with universities to create baccalaureate programs. These mergers typically consisted of the nursing students beginning with classroom work in the early years of the program and clinical work at the associated hospital later into their course work. For example, among Portland-area nursing programs, the Multnomah County Hospital nurses' school remained at SW Second Avenue and SW Woods Street until 1926, when the nursing school joined with the University of Oregon to create a five-year program. In 1938, St. Vincent's nursing school became a four-year baccalaureate program through the University of Portland.[29]

Nurses' Quarters Are Emblematic of Changes in Nursing Education: Improvements and changing features of Nurses' Quarters were parallel to the changes in nursing education and professional nursing, creating less of a room-and-board arrangement and more of a round-the-clock studying, on-call hospital work situation.

At the turn of the last century, nurses, their education, and their housing were all an afterthought to the healthcare industry. Hospitals typically provided room and board for the apprentice nurses; however, the facilities were not always so well outfitted. Most hospitals just put beds into auxiliary spaces. For example, from 1897 to 1903, the Portland Sanitarium housed nurses in a nearby renovated barn, and from 1903 to 1920, their accommodations were in the hospital's attic.[30] While this meant the nurses' were in close proximity to the patients, they were given neither the opportunity nor the facilities to learn outside of the hospital.

As nursing education became more rigorous, the quality of nurses' accommodations improved. Nurses continued to be housed in close proximity to the hospitals, so they could be on-call when necessary. Improvements to Nurses' Quarters reflected the change in education standards and the introduction of a strict curriculum. Rather than just being a place for student nurses to sleep, it also became a place to learn. From 1910 to 1940, nurses' quarters typically included laboratory space, classrooms, and libraries so student nurses could study and take courses while not working at the hospital. This improved treatment of nursing students both enticed middle class women to pursue a career in health care and bolstered respect for the nursing profession.

Finally, when hospital-based nursing schools joined with baccalaureate programs, the nurses' quarters were still used by many of the hospitals to offer housing for nurses. Though nursing students went to college and universities for the majority of their studies, hands-on work in hospitals was still a vital part of the curriculum. Although the hospitals that once offered a nursing school no longer had full-time students, these hospitals typically continued a reciprocal relationship with the universities for allowing student nurses hands-on experience in exchange for labor.

[29] Sydney Clevenger, "St. Vincent's and the Sisters of Providence: Oregon's First Permanent Hospital," Oregon Historical Quarterly 102, no. 2 (Summer 2001): 210-21.

[30] "Former Homes of Portland 'San' and Portland Adventist Hospital," *Oregonian*, 4/17/1977.

History of the Resource

The Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters was built in 1928 as a component of the Portland Sanitarium located across the street to the north.

The Portland Sanitarium was founded by the Seventh Day Adventists under the leadership of Lewis Belknap. Belknap was a student of Dr. Harvey Kellogg's original Seventh Day Adventist Hospital in Battle Creek, Michigan. The Sanitarium Hospital was first located at a house on SE 12th Avenue between SE Ankeny Street and SE Ash Streets.[31] Within a couple of years, the fledgling sanitarium outgrew the small quarters. By 1895, Portland Sanitarium had relocated to the Reed Mansion. The large, ornate house provided room for 20 patients, along with a surgical ward, office, kitchen, and dining room. By 1897, a two-year nurses' training program was added.[32] This same year the sanitarium moved to an old mansion at SW Second Avenue and SW Montgomery Street, where the nurses were housed in a nearby renovated barn.[33]

In 1902, the Sanitarium relocated to its current location at SE Belmont Street and SE 60th Avenue, and built a hospital with a 35-bed capacity.[34] This location was chosen while the hospital practiced the miasma theory of disease that called for generally passive treatments focused on exposure to fresh air. At this time Mount Tabor was a rural area, yet accessible.[35]

> "At an elevation of 400 feet above the city proper and in Portland's most desirable suburb it is above ordinary fog level and out of the city's dust and noise… It is a beautiful suburban town with many elegant residences, churches, etc. Its broad streets and driveways enable one to get pleasant views of the surrounding country. The park at the summit of the mountain affords ample ground for recreation… The principle of the Sanitarium idea is that nature heals." [36]

When the hospital moved, the nursing school was still in its infancy. The nurses were still housed in an auxiliary space, this time in the hospital's attic.[37] As of 1907, the training school had a faculty made up of three doctors and five instructors for the following topics: domestic science, culinary, physical culture and nursing, bible, vocal music, rhetoric, and physics.

As the nursing profession was recognized as a critical part of the medical field, the treatment of nursing education and the quality of Nurses' Quarters was re-evaluated. In the case of the Portland Sanitarium, the opportunity came in 1920 when the Sanitarium's hospital building was condemned by

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[31] "Former Homes of Portland 'San' and Portland Adventist Hospital," *Oregonian*, 4/17/1977.

[32] https://www.adventisthealth.org/nw/pages/about-us/history.aspx

[33] "Former Homes of Portland 'San' and Portland Adventist Hospital," *Oregonian*, 4/17/1977; Ann Sullivan, "Adventist Care Site to Open," *Oregonian*, 7/6/1968.

[34] *Oregonian*, "Sanitarium Unit in Use: Patients Are Admitted to $130,000 Structure," 5/28/1922.

[35] In the early 1900s, what would be considered downtown Portland was limited to the area of southwest that makes up today's downtown. The riverfront both on the east and west side was characterized as industrial. A limited number of commercial buildings were located on the east side along Union (or Martin Luther King, today) Avenue and Grand Avenue. Residential neighborhoods stretched onto the east side with densely located single-family residences from roughly 7th Avenue to 33rd Avenue. From 33rd Avenue until 47th Avenue, the residences were more sparsely located; east of 47th Avenue residences were much further apart and would best be characterized as rural. Also, at this time, Mount Tabor Park was at its early stages. When John Charles Olmstead visited Portland in 1902 and created his plans for Portland City parks, Mount Tabor was designed by Emanuel Tillman Mische, a member of Olmsted's landscape architecture firm. 1908-09 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Mount Tabor Historic District National Register Nomination, 2004.

[36] Holden, William B. Residence National Register Nomination, Section 8, p. 7.

[37] "Former Homes of Portland 'San' and Portland Adventist Hospital," *Oregonian*, 4/17/1977.

the Portland Fire Bureau.[38] Shortly after, planning began for both a new hospital and a separate Nurses' Quarters to be located across SE Yamhill Street. In 1922 the hospital erected a new building designed by Claussen & Claussen. The hospital was built at a cost of $130,000 (or $1.8 million today) and could hold seventy patients at any given time.[39]

The firm of Claussen & Claussen, comprising brothers Fred and William Claussen, practiced architecture in Portland from 1908 to 1950. In 1908, the brothers arrived in Portland from Chicago. Fred Claussen died in 1942; William continued the firm until his death in 1953.[40] Claussen & Claussen was known for their Classically-detailed designs, though over the firm's career, a great deal of versatility was shown in terms of architectural styles and choice of materials.[41]

Six years after the hospital designed by Claussen & Claussen was built, the firm was asked to design the Nurses' Quarters.[42] The building cost approximately $60,000 (or $850,000 today). The entry was located on the north elevation at the second bay from the west and included an open stair and covered porch. The building included instruction and study facilities for the nurses in the basement, including a chemical lab, dietetic lab, demonstration room, library, and study room. The nurses' curriculum included shifts at the hospital as well as lessons that could be taught outside of the hospital, such as Bible studies, missionary studies, anatomy, physiology and hygiene, and scientific and healthy cooking. The first and second floors provided space for the nurses to live and recreate. The first floor had a kitchen, parlor, and an additional library. The maximum capacity of the nurses' quarters was 59. The second floor had nineteen rooms and the first floor had nine rooms, each able to house two nurses. These rooms used the shared restrooms off of the hallway. There were also two bedrooms on the first floor that included a private living room and en suite bathroom. One of these was likely for the matron of the nurses' quarters. Finally, there was an isolation room on the second floor with an en suite bath.

Throughout the second quarter of twentieth century, the Portland Sanitarium Nursing School was involved in the greater nursing community in Oregon. Nurses and instructors attended annual conferences and conventions, like those of the Oregon State Graduate Nurses' Association, the Oregon State League of Nursing Education and the Oregon State Organization of Public Health Nursing.[43] In later years the Sanitarium's nursing school looked even further outside Oregon and did an exchange program through the Seventh Day Adventist mission system to host medical professionals from abroad.[44]

During the 1930s through the 1940s, the nursing school staff consisted of a director and supervisor of instruction, a superintendent of nurses, a Bible instructor, and a matron to oversee the Nurses' Quarters. The average class size was relatively small, compared to the larger programs at Good Samaritan and St. Vincent's Hospitals. The average graduating class of nurses from the Portland

[38] Holden, William B. Residence National Register Nomination, Section 8, p. 8.

[39] *Oregonian*, "Sanitarium Unit in Use: Patients Are Admitted to $130,000 Structure," 5/28/1922.

[40] Richard Ritz, *Architects of Oregon* (Portland, OR: Lair Hill Publishing, 2002), pp. 79-80; Roosevelt Hotel National Register Nomination.

[41] Brown Apartments National Register Nomination.

[42] *Oregonian*, "Nurses' Home to Start," 4/29/1928.

[43] In 1937, for example, Ann Stratton, the Director and Supervisor for the Nursing School from 1937 through the mid-1960s at the Portland Sanitarium, was named the new director of the Oregon State League of Nursing Education. "Nursing Groups Close Conclaves," *Oregonian*, 5/30/1937.

[44] "Japanese Nurse Lauds Portland," *Oregonian*, 2/10/1963

Sanitarium was around twenty.[45] According to the graduation announcement, the nursing school drew in students from up and down the west coast and as far east as Montana and as far west as Hawaii.[46]

In 1946, the nursing program expanded with more students and needed the facilities to match. Soon the faculty included an instructor for the nursing arts, medical nursing, obstetrical nursing, physical therapy, and surgical nursing. In July of the same year, a three-story addition with basement was approved by the city.[47] The project was projected to cost $80,000 (or $1.3 million today).[48] This addition was also designed William Claussen. The first floor included a recreation room at the north and lab space at the south. The addition also included a chapel, more study rooms, a parlor, a library, a worship room, and offices. This addition included twelve dormitory-style bedrooms on the top floor with a common bathroom located at the south end of the hall.

The Portland Sanitarium and Hospital School joined with Walla Walla College of Nursing in 1951. Walla Walla College was also associated with the Seventh Day Adventists. The Portland Sanitarium became a satellite campus offering hands-on practical work at the hospital for nursing students.[49] During its existence that lasted over a half a century, the Portland Sanitarium trained more than 2,000 prospective nurses and many licensed practical nurses.[50] When the Portland Adventist Hospital relocated in 1977, the Nurses' Quarters was taken over by Worldview, a Christian ministry group that continues to use the quarters as a dormitory and office space.

Comparative Analysis: Nurses' Quarters as Historic Resources in Portland

As discussed above, Nurses' Quarters are emblematic of the changes in nursing education from apprenticeship to baccalaureate programs. City directories and historic newspapers from 1890 to 1960 identified contemporaries of the Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters. Three other examples of nurses' quarters in Portland are known to exist:

1) 1936 Good Samaritan Nurses' Quarters (2282 NW Northrup Street): The former Good Samaritan's Nurses' Quarters is located at the southeast corner at the intersection of NW 23rd Avenue and NW Northrup Street and was constructed in 1936 to replace Good Samaritan's original 1906 Nurses Quarters.[51] The 1936 building is four-stories tall with a partially day-lighted basement and flat roof. It is clad in red brick and features brick detailing, including multiple string courses, quoins, a dentil cornice design, and cast stone keystones above the windows. The layout is unchanged, with an east-west double-loaded corridor and offices occupying the former dormitory rooms. Today this building is known as the Northrup Building and houses Good Samaritan's Administrative offices. The setting of this building has changed substantially as the Good Samaritan Hospital campus has evolved.

2) 1918 Multnomah County Hospital Nurses' Quarters (3037 SW 2nd Avenue): One of two resources associated with the Multnomah County Hospital School of Nursing, the 1918 building at SW Second Avenue and SW Woods Street which is currently owned by the City of

[45] "22 to Receive Nurse Diplomas," *Oregonian*, 5/12/1940; "Degrees Due Nurse Class, Sanitarium Lists College Seniors," *Oregonian*, 6/8/1951.
[46] "Degrees Due Nurse Class: Sanitarium Lists College Seniors," *Oregonian*, 6/8/1951
[47] *Oregonian*, "Nurse Home Passes CPA," 7/28/1948.
[48] *Oregonian*, "July Building Surges Ahead, Banner Year Total in Sight," 8/1/1946.
[49] "Degrees Due Nurse Class: Sanitarium Lists College Seniors," *Oregonian*, 6/8/1951
[50] Ann Sullivan, "Adventist Care Site to Open," *Oregonian*, 7/6/1968.
[51] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1950; "1874, 1900 cornerstones opened at Good Sam," *Oregonian*, 11/5/1975.

Portland.[52] The building is a contributing building to the South Portland National Register Historic District. The two-story, colonial revival, brick building has a partially exposed cement-clad basement and hipped roof with dormer windows. The building has brick quoins, cast stone keystones above each window, and dentil roof detail. The building is currently used as storage and the interior is inaccessible. The interior integrity is unknown.

3) 1927 Multnomah County Hospital Nurses' Quarters (31 SW Sam Jackson Park Road): The second of two buildings associated with the Multnomah County Hospital is the 1927 nurses' home on Marquam Hill.[53] The classical revival, four-story, tan brick building has a front porch with Doric columns, string course detailing, and painted iron railings. The building's interior has been altered to create offices and exam rooms. The original auditorium at the northeast, rear, corner of the building was demolished and a new addition was constructed on the southeast, front, corner of the building sometime after 1950.[54] Today the building is Oregon Health and Science University's Family Medicine Center. The setting of the building has changed dramatically as OHSU's campus has developed.

The Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters and three buildings listed above were all constructed between 1918 and 1946, they all display the characteristics synonymous with early-twentieth understanding of nursing education and nurses' quarters. All four have had minor alterations over time, typically as a result of code upgrades and modified uses. The interior of the three buildings that were accessible retain the interior corridor configuration with a central hallway and dormitory rooms on either side. The Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters and the 1918 Multnomah County Hospital Nurses' Quarters have retained a higher degree of integrity with regard to the buildings' setting, feeling, and association. These buildings are in comparable settings to the time they were constructed with minimal developments. The integrity of the setting creates a high degree of feeling and association. On the other hand, the 1936 Good Samaritan and 1927 Multnomah County Hospital Nurses' Quarters have been incorporated into larger medical campuses over time.

Conclusion

The Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as locally significant under Criterion A for its association with Health/Medicine. This building is emblematic of the changing position of nursing as an educational field and profession.

This dormitory served the student and full-time nurses of the Portland Sanitarium. The Nurses' Quarters is directly associated with the broad pattern of nurse education and reforms in training of medical professionals that occurred during the early- and mid-twentieth century. All in all, the changes in nursing education from apprenticeship to hospital-run diploma programs to university baccalaureate programs subsequently altered the housing of nurses enrolled in these programs. Nurses went from being a second thought of hospitals crammed into auxiliary spaces like restrooms and attics to important members of the health care profession and provided quarters proximate to the hospital.

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[52] The National Register nomination states that the building was constructed in 1918, according to the following *Oregonian* article, plans for the building were drawn up in 1911; "Nurses' Home is Planned: Institution Will be part of Multnomah County Hospital," Oregonian, June 18, 1911, p. 9.

[53] The original nurses' quarters constructed on Marquam Hill was built in 1923 and had a tunnel connecting the building to the main hospital. The nurses' quarters has since been demolished to make way for the Shriners Hospital for Children.

[54] Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1950.

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Oregonian, "Former Homes of Portland 'San' and Portland Adventist Hospital," 4/17/1977.

Oregonian, "July Building Surges Ahead, Banner Year Total in Sight," 8/1/1946.

Oregonian, "New Buildings Planned: Sanitarium to Erect Home for Nurses," 3/11/1928.

Oregonian, "Nurses' Home is Planned: Institution Will be part of Multnomah County Hospital," 6/18/1911.

Oregonian, "Nurses' Home to Start," 4/29/1928.

Oregonian, "Sanitarium Unit in Use: Patients Are Admitted to $130,000 Structure," 5/28/1922.

Oregonian , "Two Hospitals Started 100 Years Ago," 6/22/1975.

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"22 to Receive Nurse Diplomas," *Oregonian*, 5/12/1940.

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
X Local government
X University
____Other
Name of repository: OHSU archives, Multnomah County Library
adventistarchives.org

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.595 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
1	45.515776	-122.601627	3		
2			4		

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters is located on Lots 4 and 6 of Block 3 in the Leonard Track of the City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. The property consists of Tax Lot R4206292.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary is the legally recorded boundary lines for the property for which the National Register status is being requested.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John M. Tess, President date November 28, 2016
organization Heritage Consulting Group telephone (503) 228-0272
street & number 1120 NW Northrup Street email jmtess@heritage-consulting.com
city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97209-2852

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **General Location Map**
- **Specific Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

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Figure 14: Comparable Nurses' Quarters - 1927 Multnomah County Hospital Nurses' Quarters (31 SW Sam Jackson Park Road)

*Floor number to match existing conditions.

Figure 1: Property Tax Map

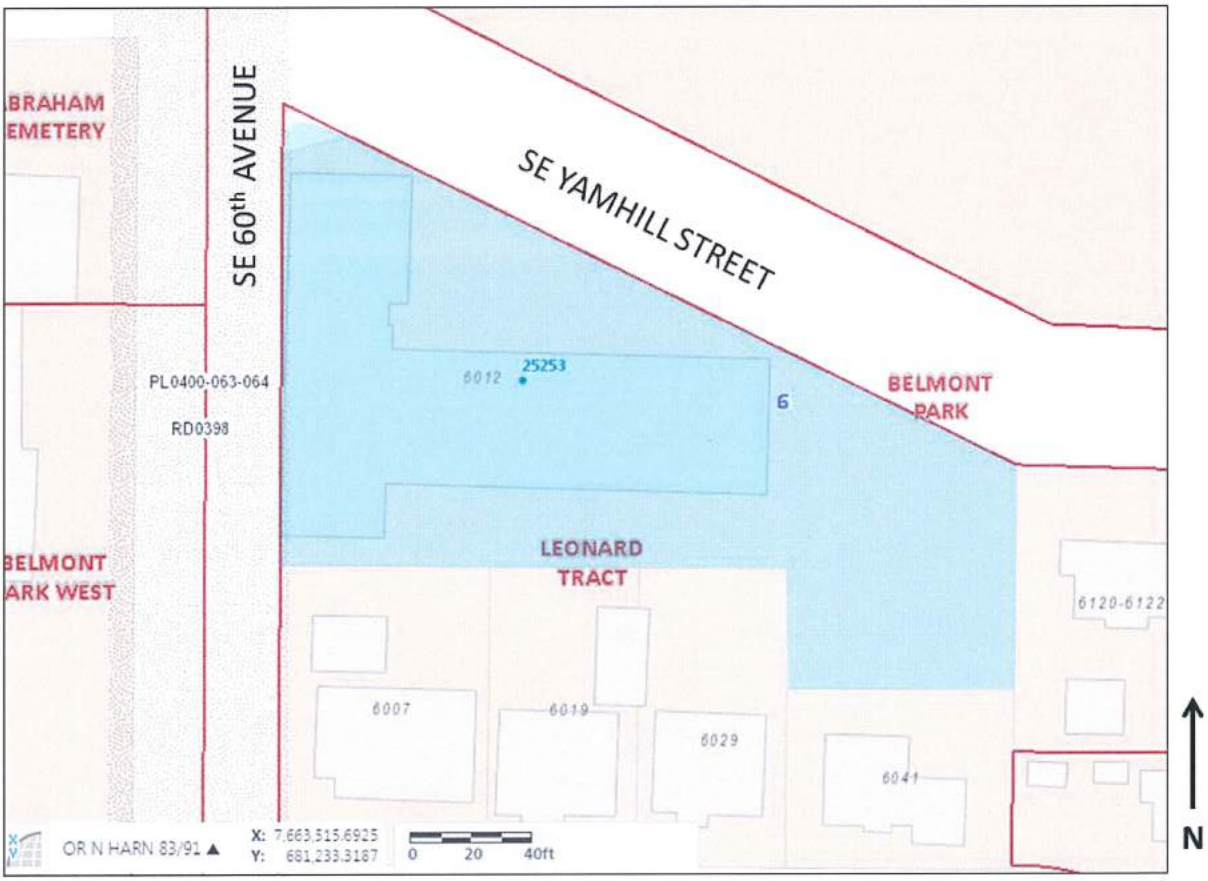


Figure 2: Existing First Floor Plan

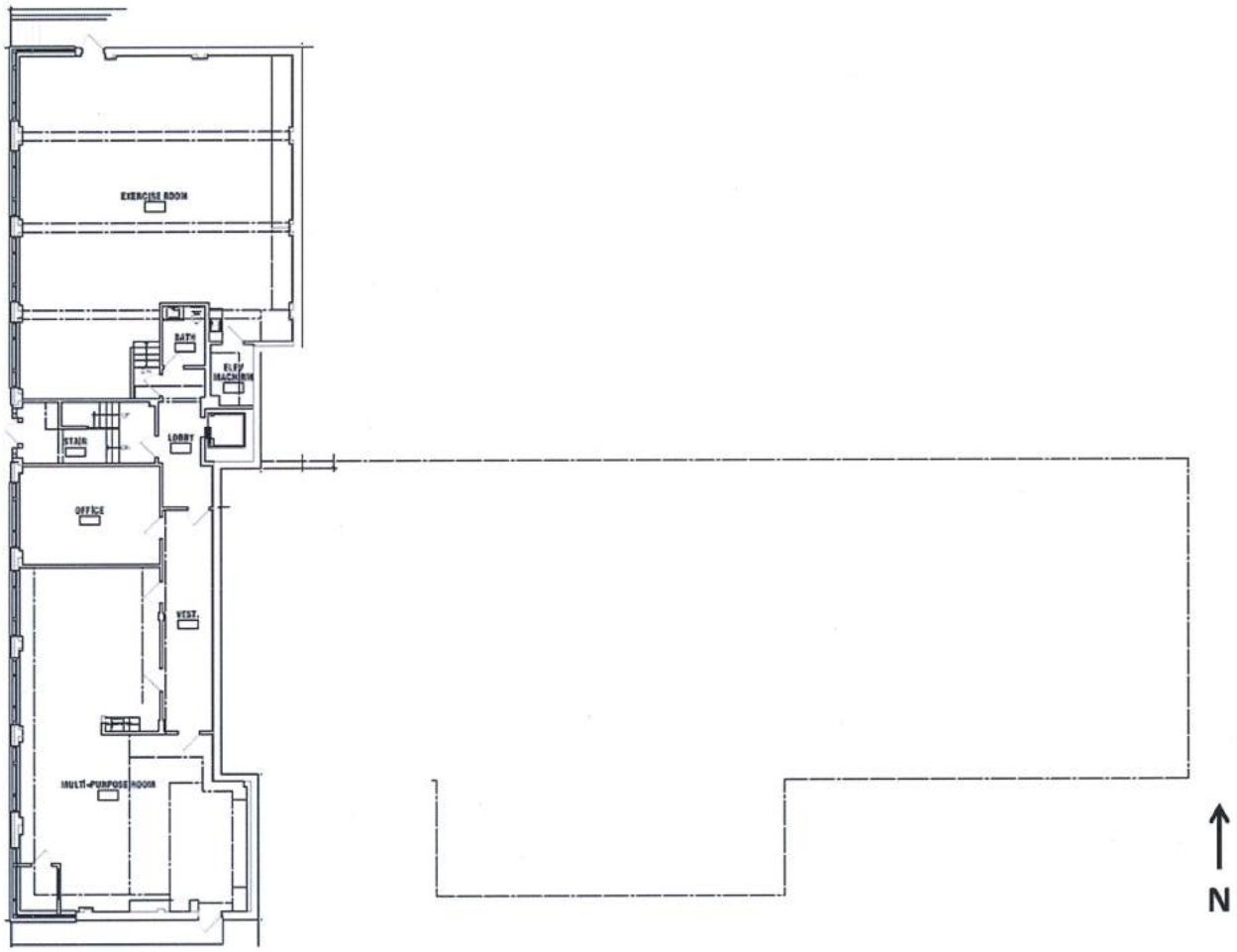


Figure 3: Existing Second Floor Plan

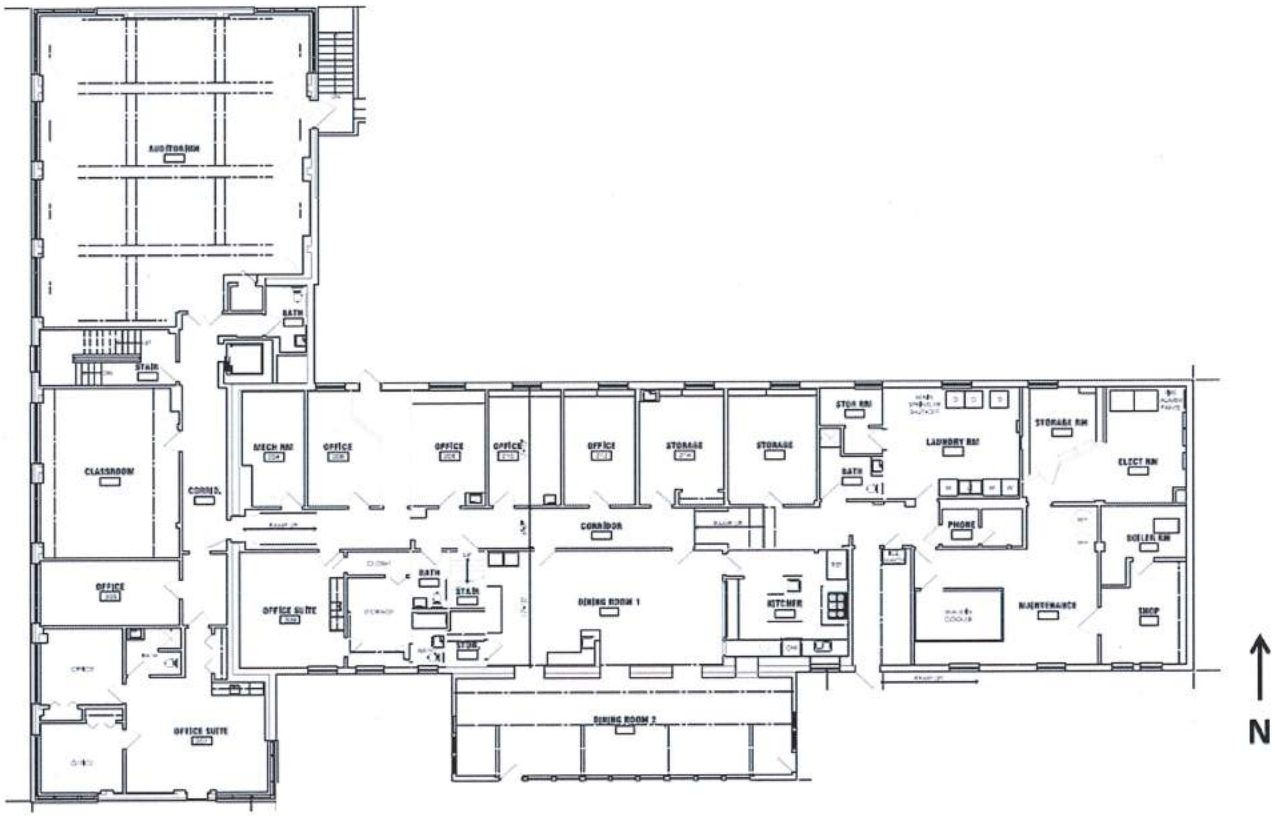
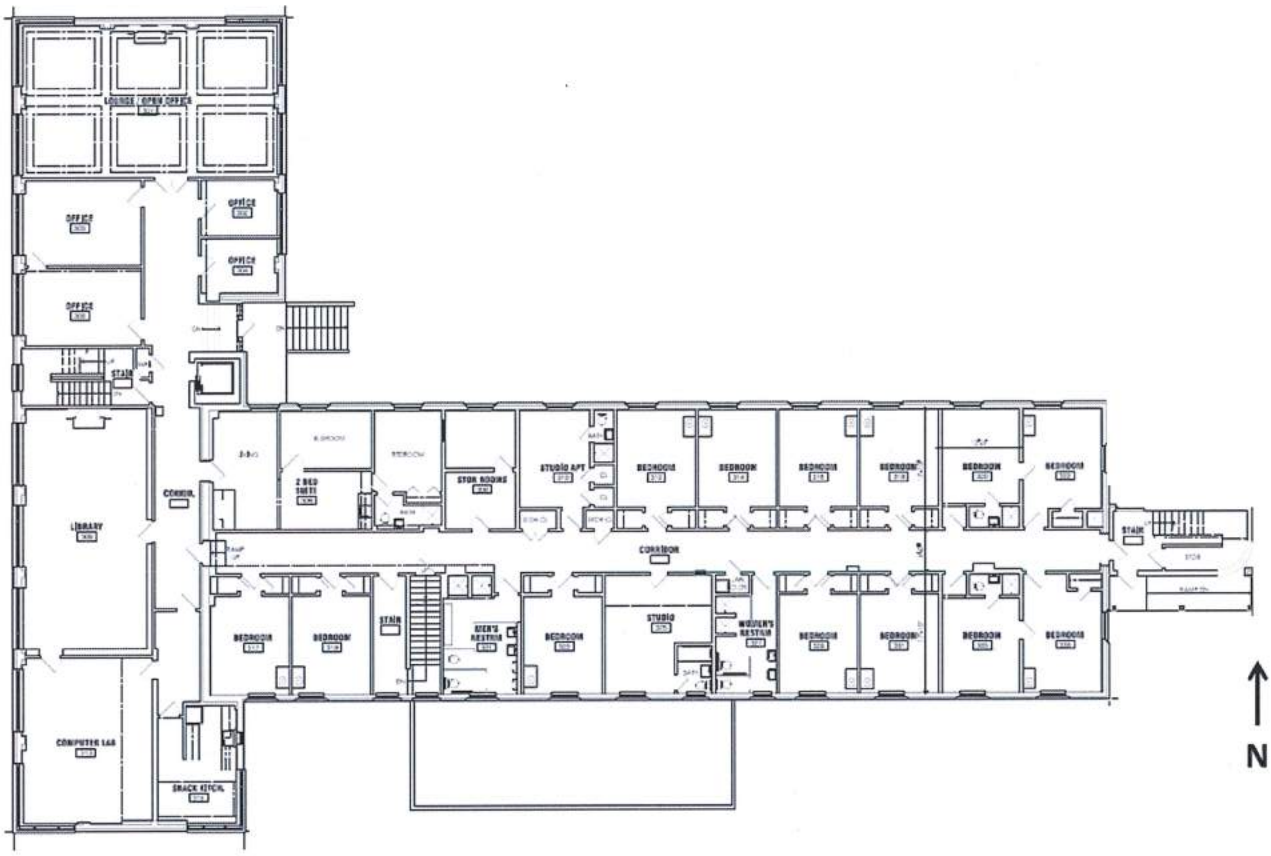


Figure 4: Existing Third Floor Plan



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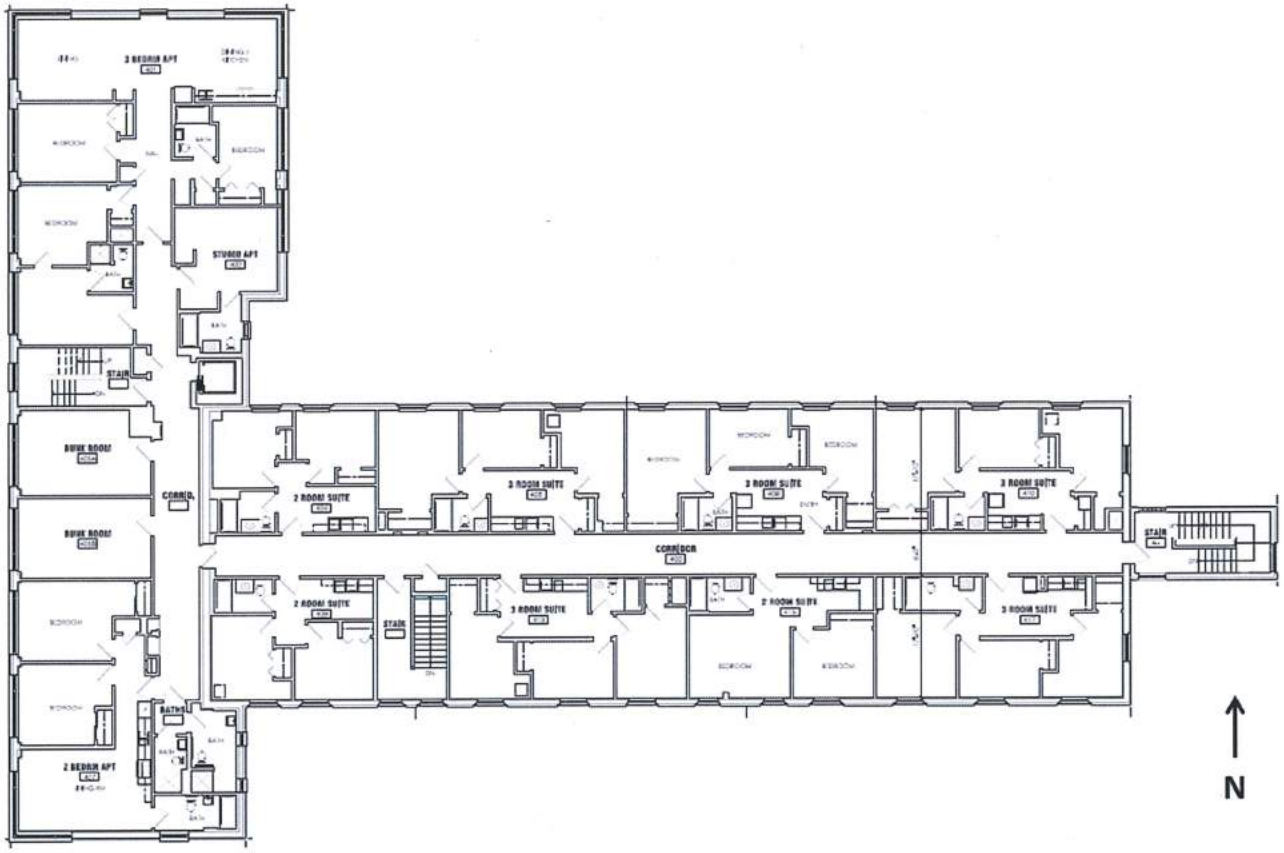


Figure 6: "Hospital Work Proceeding Apace in Portland," *Oregonian*, 7/29/1928

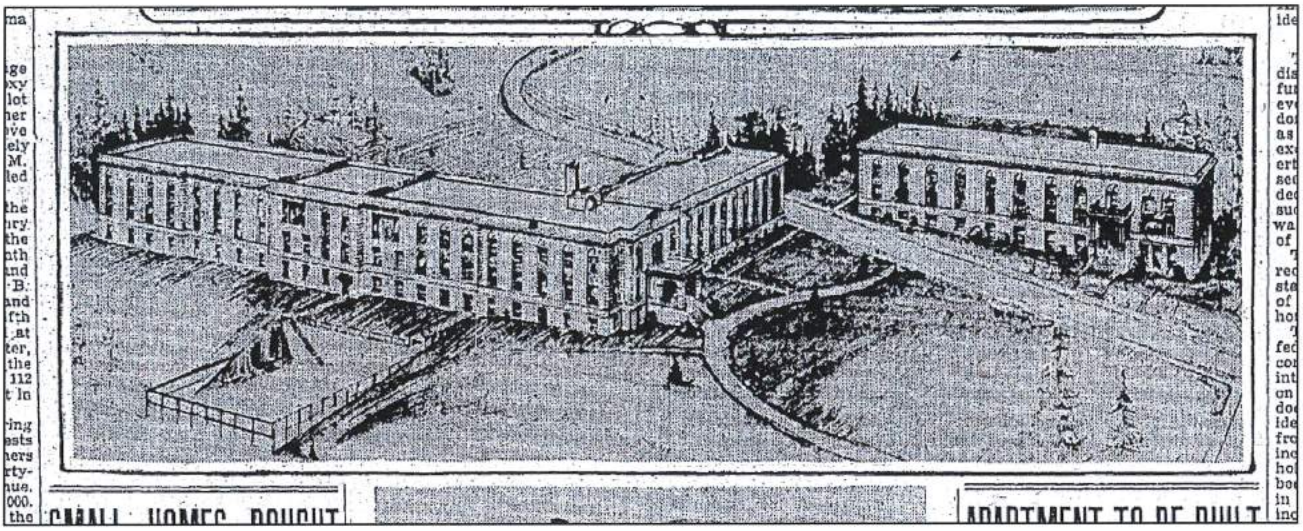


Figure 7: "Nurses' Home to Start," *Oregonian*, 4/29/1928

NURSES' HOME TO START

PORTLAND SANITARIUM JOB GOES TO F. M. AMBLER.

Excavation for Building Annex to Begin Tomorrow; Other Additions Coming.

F. M. Ambler has been awarded the general contract for construction of the nurses' home at the Portland sanitarium and expects to start excavation tomorrow, according to Claussen & Claussen, architects who drew the plans.

The building will have accommodations for 60 nurses and will be two stories high. Its cost will be about $60,000.

In a month, according to expectations, plans will be completed for a two-story addition to the hospital proper that will provide space for 25 additional beds. One hundred thousand dollars will be spent in the development program.

Figure 8: Nursing Students, Circa 1930s/40s

Figure 9: 1930 Seventh Day Adventist Yearbook

PORTLAND SANITARIUM

East Sixtieth and Belmont Sts., Portland, Oreg.

Telephone, Tabor 8674.

Founded 1893; reorganized 1902; became an institution of the North Pacific Union Conference 1906. Control transferred to Western Oregon Conference 1920.

Board of Directors: I. J. Woodman, Pres.; R. W. Nelson, Sec. and Treas.; Morris Lukens, W. A. Woodruff, Dr. W. B. Holden, Dr. E. E. Rippey, J. G. Lamson, D. J. Chitwood, J. E. Weaver.

Medical Faculty: W. B. Holden, M. D., Supt.; R. W. Nelson, Manager; Frances J. Tautfest, R. N., Supt. of Nurses' Training School; E. E. Rippey, M. D., Ferol L. Jackson, R. N., Ruby Cook, R. N., Charlotte Robbins, R. N.; Laura A. Brenner, R. N.; W. Lee Parker, R. N.; Carrie L. Nelson, R. N., Mrs. Anna M. Wasell, R. N., Pauline Young, R. N., Faye Pritchard, R. N., Ernestine Gill, R. N., Mrs. Ruth Parker, R. N., Louise Tautfest, R. N., Margurette Torrence, R. N., Miss Etta Alsberge, L. L. Wasell, J. G. Lamson, Chaplain. Wassell, J. G. Lamson, Chaplain; J. E. Weaver, Asst. Business Manager.

Figure 10: 1930 Portland City Directory

HOSPITALS

Portland Sanitarium & Hospital

Medical, Surgical and Maternity

R. W. NELSON, Superintendent

FRANCES J. TAUTFEST, R.N., Supt. of Nurses

EAST SIXTIETH STREET, BELMONT TO YAMHILL

PORTLAND, OREGON

PHONE TAbor 8674

Conducted under the auspices of the Seventh-Day Adventists

Figure 11: 1950 Seventh Day Adventist Yearbook

PORTLAND SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL

932 S. E. 60th Ave., Portland 15, Oregon

Established 1893; reorganized 1902

Telephone: EMpire 4121.

Legal Corporation: Portland Sanitarium and Benevolent Association.

Number of Patient Beds: 144.

Board of Directors: L. E. Biggs, Chairman; R. W. Nelson, Secretary; George S. Belleau, R. F. Bresee, St. Clair Diamond, G. T. Dickinson, R. T. Emery, J. E. Fjarli, W. B. Holden, C. A. Scriven, Wayne Scriven.

Administration:

Administrator, R. W. Nelson.

Treasurer, Jay H. Irvine.

Director of Nurses, Anne M. Stratton.

Dietitian, Lois Miller.

Faculty of the School of Nursing:

Director, School of Nursing and Nursing Service, Anne M. Stratton.
Assistant Director, School of Nursing, Laura A. Brenner.
Supervisor of Instruction, Florence Wimer.
Night Supervisor, Sadie Oickle.
Instructor of Nursing Arts, Eleanor Baer.

Supervisors of Clinical Service:
Medical Nursing, Lydia Belz.
Obstetrical Nursing, Viola Neufeld.
Operating Room, Gladys House.
Physical Therapy and Hydrotherapy, Mary F. Sumner.
Surgical Nursing, Belle O'Neill.

Business Manager, R. W. Nelson.

Instructor of Religion, Pearl Stafford.

Supervisor of Nurses' Residence, Thelma Storey.

Dietitian, Lois Miller.

Chaplain, H. E. Willoughby.

Figure 12: Comparable Nurses' Quarters - 1936 Good Samaritan Nurses' Quarters (NW 23rd Avenue and NW Northrup Street)

Figure 13: Comparable Nurses' Quarters - 1918 Multnomah County Hospital Nurses' Quarters (SW 2nd Avenue and SW Woods Street)

Figure 14: Comparable Nurses' Quarters - 1927 Multnomah County Hospital Nurses' Quarters (Marquam Hill)

Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
County and State

Photographs:

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters

City or Vicinity: Portland

County: Multnomah **State:** Oregon

Photographer: Heritage Consulting Group

Date Photographed: August 2016

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

1 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0001
Exterior View, 1928 Building, North Elevation and 1946 Addition, West Elevation, Looking Southwest

2 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0002
Exterior View, 1928 Building, North Elevation, Looking Southwest

3 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0003
Exterior View, 1928 Building, North Elevation and 1946 Addition, East Elevation, Looking Southwest

4 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0004
Exterior Detail, 1946 Addition, North Elevation, Entry, Looking West

5 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0005
Exterior View, 1928 Building, North Elevation and 1946 Addition, North and West Elevations Looking Southeast

6 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0006
Exterior View, 1946 Addition, West Elevation, Looking East

7 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0007
Exterior View, 1928 Building, South Elevation, and 1946 Addition,East Elevation, Looking Northwest

8 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0008
Exterior View, 1928 Building, East Elevation, Looking West

9 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0009
Interior View, Third Floor, North-South Corridor, Looking South

10 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0010
Interior View, Third Floor, Entry, Looking East

11 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0011
Interior View, Third Floor, East-West Corridor, Looking East

12 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0012
Interior View, Second Floor, Multi-purpose Room at Northwest, Looking North

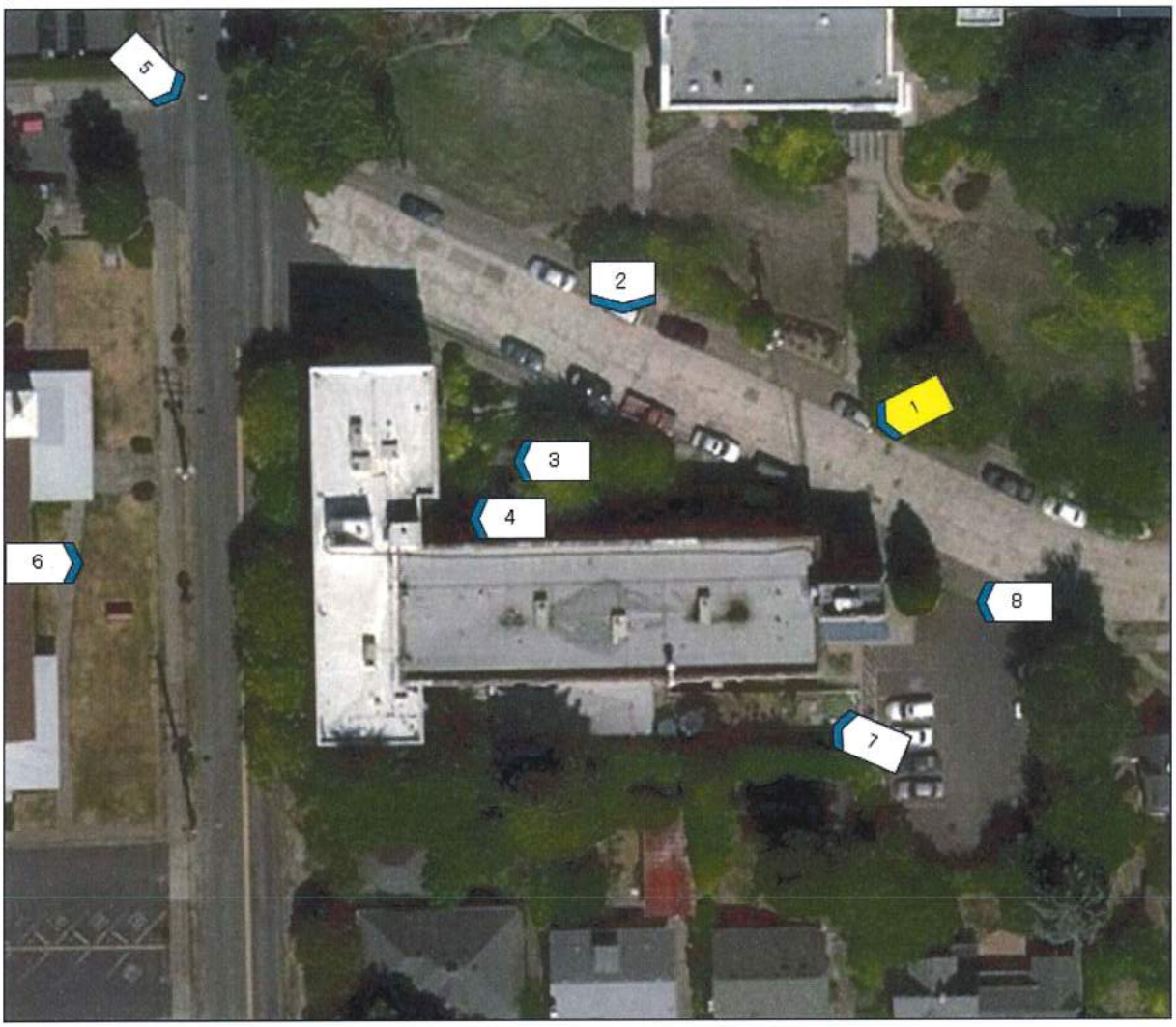
13 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0013
Interior View, Third Floor, Bedroom, #314, Looking North, Typical

14 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0014
Interior View, Fourth Floor, Bedroom, #405A, Typical

15 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0015
Interior View, Fourth Floor, Two Bedroom, #415, Looking East, Typical

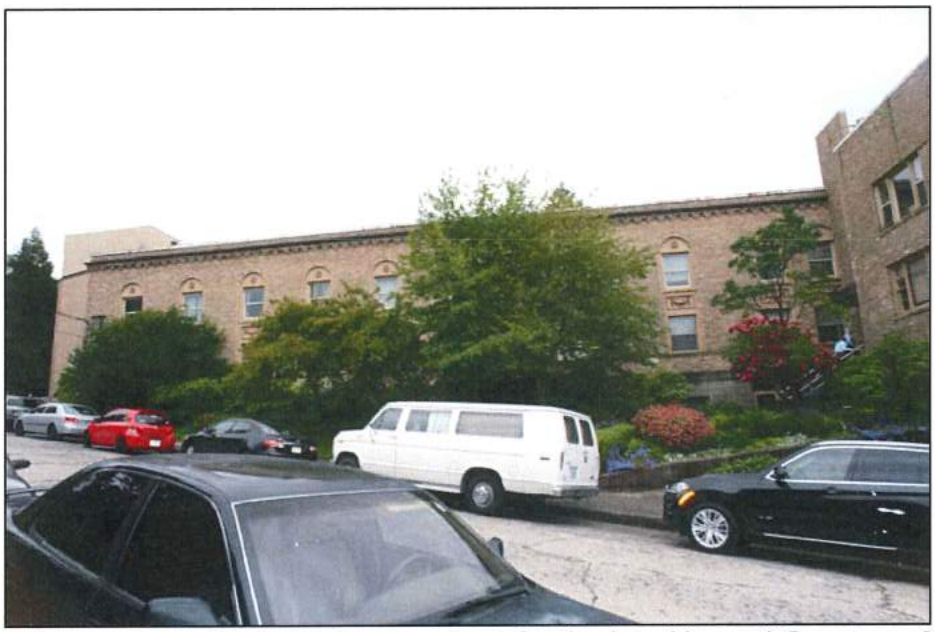
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Exterior Photo Key:



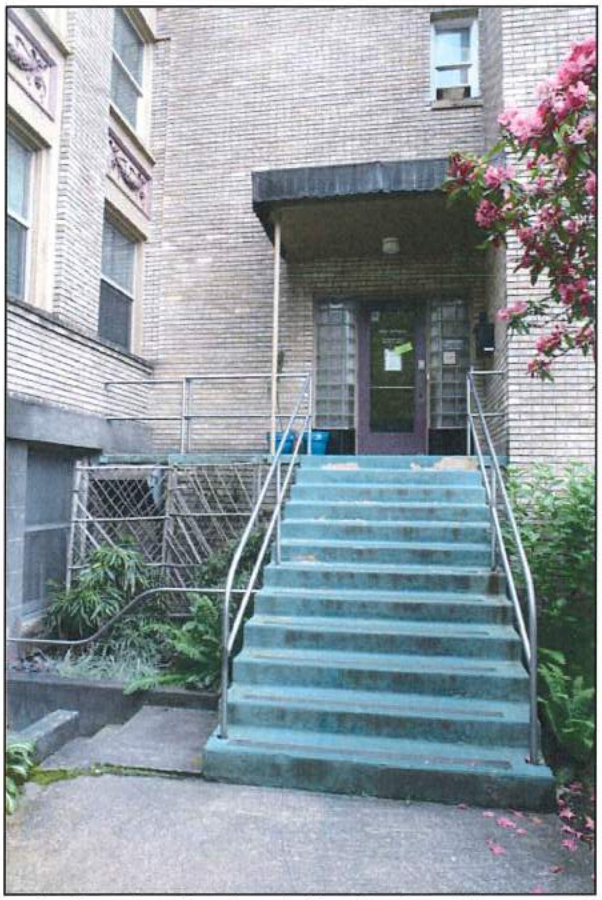
Photos:

1 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0001
Exterior View, 1928 Building, North Elevation and 1946 Addition, West Elevation, Looking Southwest



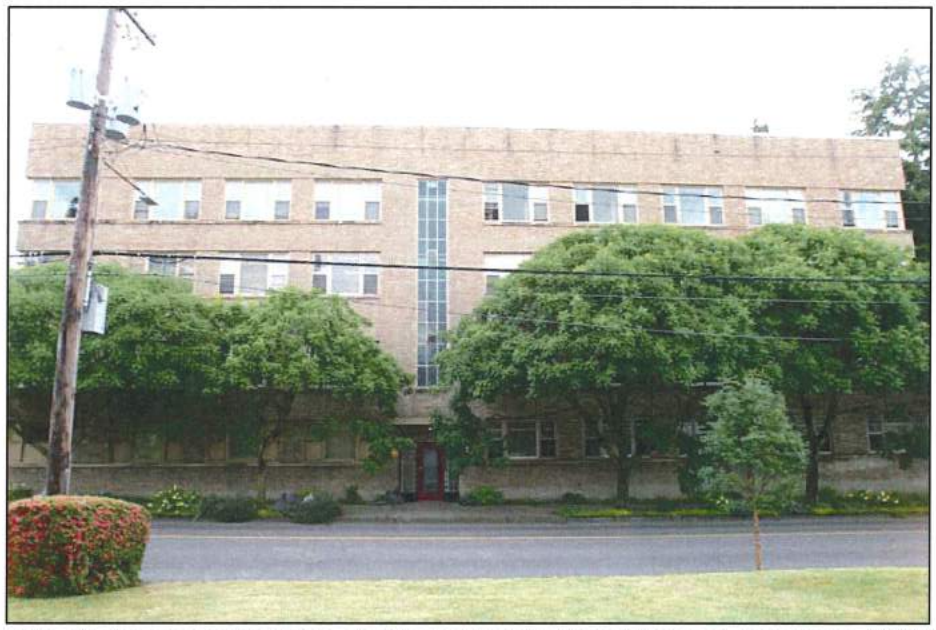
2 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0002
Exterior View, 1928 Building, North Elevation, Looking Southwest

3 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0003
Exterior View, 1928 Building, North Elevation and 1946 Addition, East Elevation, Looking Southwest



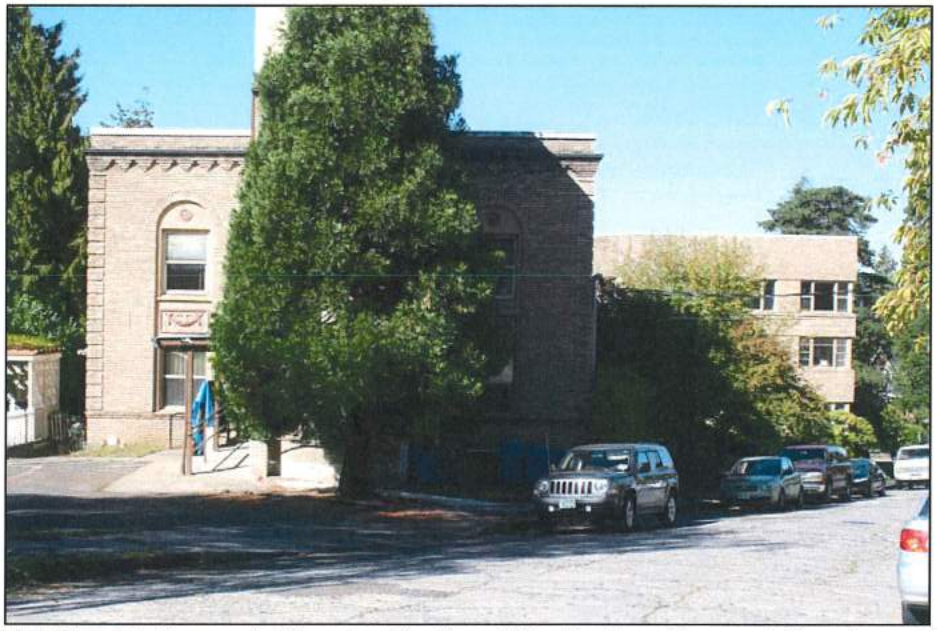
4 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0004
Exterior Detail, 1946 Addition, North Elevation, Entry, Looking West

5 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0005
Exterior View, 1928 Building, North Elevation and 1946 Addition, North and West Elevations Looking Southeast



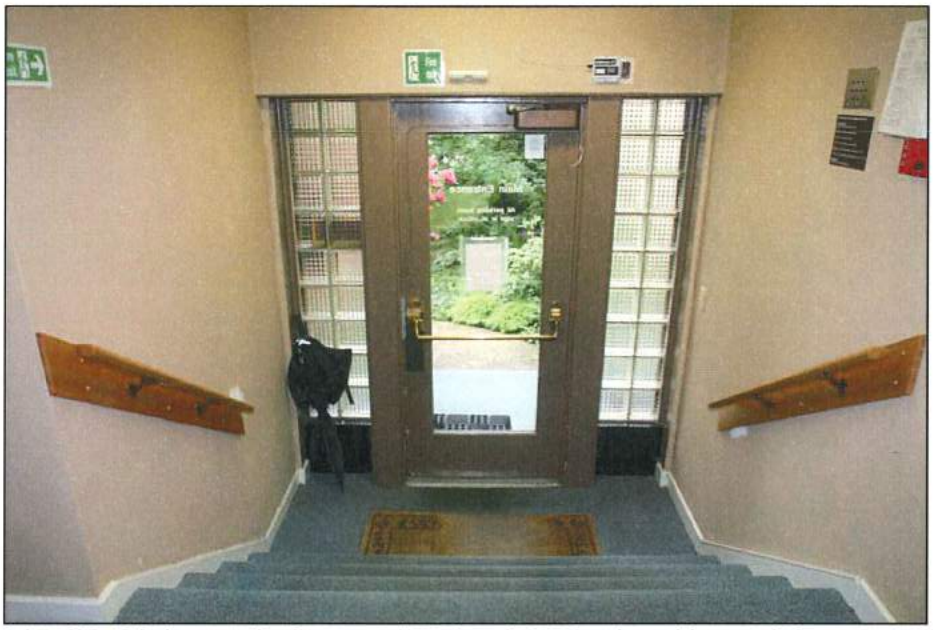
6 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0006
Exterior View, 1946 Addition, West Elevation, Looking East

7 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0007
Exterior View, 1928 Building, South Elevation, and 1946 Addition,East Elevation, Looking Northwest

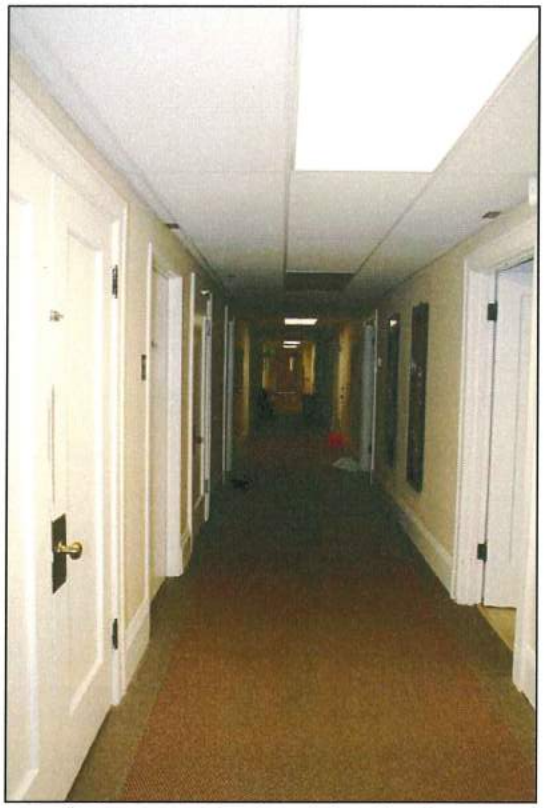


8 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0008
Exterior View, 1928 Building, East Elevation, Looking West

9 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0009
Interior View, Third Floor, North-South Corridor, Looking South



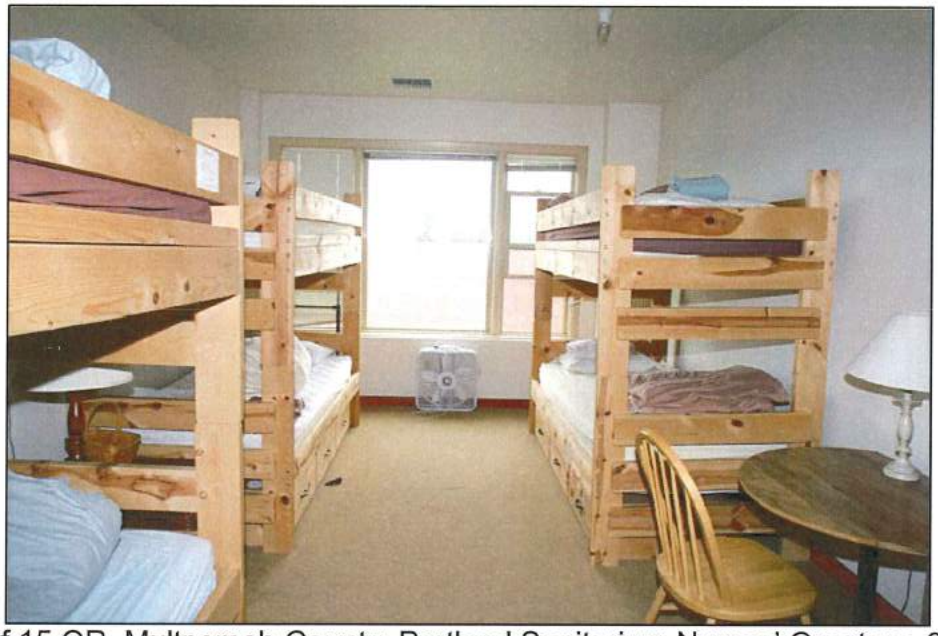
10 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0010
Interior View, Third Floor, Entry, Looking East



11 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0011
Interior View, Third Floor, East-West Corridor, Looking East

12 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0012
Interior View, Second Floor, Multi-purpose Room at Northwest, Looking North

13 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0013
Interior View, Third Floor, Bedroom, #314, Looking North, Typical



14 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0014
Interior View, Fourth Floor, Bedroom, #405A, Typical

15 of 15 OR_Multnomah County_Portland Sanitarium Nurses' Quarters_0015
Interior View, Fourth Floor, Two Bedroom, #415, Looking East, Typical