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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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Washington County Memorial Hospital

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:
NA

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

2. Location

Street & number: 412 Southeast Frank Phillips Boulevard

City or town: Bartlesville State: OK County: Washington

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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


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

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

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

 _____ Signature of certifying official/Title:	<u>1/21/14</u> _____ Date
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

For Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

3-11-14
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Health Care: Hospital

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant/Not in Use

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:
Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick; Stone

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 Washington County Memorial Hospital is in downtown Bartlesville, Oklahoma, northwest and across Frank Phillips Boulevard from the original county court house located at 312 Southeast Delaware Avenue.¹ The Classical Revival style hospital is between Southeast Delaware and South Cherokee on the east and west, East Second on the north, with the main hospital entrance on Frank Phillips Boulevard. The hospital with a nurses' home (no longer extant) once occupied an entire block. The hospital today is in a mixed-use commercial area with mostly one-story buildings with their associated parking lots. To the rear of the hospital, there are two small parking areas above street grade to the northwest and northeast. The hospital once had a front "U" drive which has been replaced with a metal picket fence surrounding a courtyard with shrubbery. Significant features of the hospital include the stone foundation at ground level and brick walls above; engaged stone pilasters; and, the one-story ground-level entry. Floors are reinforced concrete construction and the building has brick curtain walls. The building is four floors in the 1922 portion and five in the 1948 portion. The c. 1922 hospital has historical integrity, and the exterior changes and additions were made when the hospital was enlarged in c. 1941 and c. 1948 within the period of significance which ends in 1952; thus the additions have historical integrity.

¹ This was the original county courthouse. The current courthouse is at 5th and Johnstone.

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Narrative Description

The Washington County Memorial Hospital is a flat-roofed four-story T-shaped building with a Bedford limestone ground floor and three brick floors (ground, and floor one, once the primo piano, and floors two and three)². The building has a large brick elevator/mechanical penthouse near the center rear of the building. The building is T-shaped because of the 1948 rear addition which is five stories (ground plus four). The building is today has approximately 48, 242 sf.³ The building is a c. 1922 Classical Revival building with c. 1941 additions which extended floor three to the east and west, and a c. 1948 addition to the building rear. The building and additions have parapet walls finished with stone coping.

South Elevation (Primary)

The south elevation has an A-B-A bay pattern. All windows on floors one to three are single or paired, and 1/1 metal with a lower hopper. The stone ground floor is separated from the three brick floors above by a stone cornice. The west A bay ground floor's six windows are single pane replacements. The east bay ground floor retains more original wood windows, four of which are 4/1 ribbon and two are smaller 2/1. On each of the remaining three brick floors, A bays have five windows, one window is smaller than the rest in the left A bay, and two are smaller windows in the east A bay. In the east A bay, two windows on the third floor have been in-filled with brick but the infill is keyed thus are barely visible. Floor one and two of the east and west A bay windows have a running stone sill beneath the windows, and third floor windows have individual stone sills. Floor one in the A bays has a continuous stone window header; floor two has a larger more decorative stone belt course which serves as the window header. The A bays' third floor windows are finished at the base of the parapet wall with a stone frieze and cornice.

The B bay has a ground level one-story full bay flat-roofed partially glass-enclosed portico (c. 1988) with six rusticated stone columns supporting a flat roof stone cornice. The columns project through the cornice and the center of the portico cornice has a three-part keystone. The columns create five bays, three of which have been enclosed on all sides with low brick walls and an ensemble of four metal windows between the columns. These windows are on both sides of the center bay where there are paired metal entry doors. The west and east elevations have large sliding doors with single windows on each side and the doors open into the bays that are not enclosed. The flooring in the portico is tile. A knee-high fence surrounds the enclosed portico portions with "JP" in the metal pickets.

The B bay on floors one through three is the most decorative. The bay is divided into five parts by the six stone pilasters which support a stone cornice between floors two and three. The pilaster capitals are finished with stylistic egg and dart and partial wheel patterns. The centers of the pilasters are slightly recessed. The center bay on floors two and three has paired metal 1/1 windows with hoppers. These center windows have a stone surround which ties them together as

² Before alterations in 1948, the first floor of the hospital was approached by impressive stone steps from the ground level, and the first floor was the public entry point.

³ The Washington County Assessor's Office provided this number.

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a decorative unit. The surround has a stone architrave around the second floor windows, and a stone spandrel with boxes in bas relief is between the second and first floor windows. The other windows on these two floors have stone sills and stone architraves with key stones. The third floors windows rest on the second floor cornice and are finished by a dentil course and cornice at the base of the parapet wall.

The south elevation had a recessed but outset portion at the building east end. There are windows on floors one through three which are 1/1 with hopper in this outset. The building before the exterior fire stairs were added on the east and west ends appeared as basically symmetrical, because the recessed outset was less visible from the front elevation.

West Elevation 1922 Hospital Building

The west elevation of the c. 1922 hospital had an open external fire escape but the elevation today has brick enclosed fire stairs from the roof to ground. The stairs exit at a metal slab door on floor one with steps to the ground. The c. 1922 west elevation is partially visible and the A bay decorative treatment of stone and brick is repeated here. There are windows on floors ground and one which are wood 1/1 double-hungs, and there is a 1/1 metal window on the third floor with lower hopper.

West Elevation c. 1948 Addition

The addition adds a "T" portion to the rear of the c. 1922 building and is five floors (ground through four), although the addition is not a rectangle, rather a portion of the building north is wider (B portion) than the section which connects to the hospital (A portion). The mechanical/elevator penthouse has a sixth floor and serves both the 1922 and addition elevators. The A portion windows with the exception of one single pane replacement are all three part metal with a slider (upper pane) and hopper (lower pane). There are five windows on floors one to five with the exception of the fifth which has two extra windows in the elevator penthouse. The ground floor has four windows and a pair of metal entry doors protected by a flat metal awning.

In the B portion, the ground floor has two three pane metal windows, and two areas where windows have been brick in-filled. There is single metal slab door with a small metal flat awning above. The windows, five openings per floor, are the same as those on the A portion with the exception of floor two where the windows are single pane replacements. The windows in both the A and B portions have stone sills.

North Elevation . 1922 Hospital (West End)

The original c. 1922 north elevation west A bay is visible as is a small portion of the B bay. The A bay ground floor is stone with brick floors above. The ground floor windows are original ribbon wood windows, either 4/1 or 2/1, and there is one covered window opening. Floors one and two have five single windows and the fourth has four windows; all 1/1 metal with a hopper. The B bay has one pilaster and there is one 1/1 metal window per floor and the decorative stone on this elevation mirrors the front elevation.

North Elevation, c. 1948 Addition

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The north elevation of the addition has five floors and a basement which is visible. There is a basement entry door which is glazed metal with a small flat-roofed metal awning. Above the awning is a horizontal glass block window. To each side of the entry door are paired triple windows with slider and hopper. The ground floor has no windows. The first through fourth floors have paired in groups of two. Floors one and four have triple pane windows with slider and hopper, and floors two and three have 1/1 with hopper. Centered on floors two and three are a glass block window and a 1/1 with hopper. On the left side of this elevation is a brick stairwell with glass block windows at each floor and landing. This stairwell provides roof access.

North Elevation, c. 1922 Hospital (East End)

With the exception of the ground floor, this elevation is the same as the A bay north elevation of west end of the 1922 hospital. The B bay mirror's the south elevation's stone details, but instead of one window in this bay, there are two 1/1 with hopper on floors one through three. The north elevation has a one-story flat-roofed portion which is likely original (extant on the 1927 Sanborn). This one-story portion's parapet wall is finished with stone coping, and there are three three-pane metal slider and hopper windows, one is partially filled with an air conditioner. There is one glazed metal entry door.

East Elevation, c. 1948 Addition

The B portion of the building elevation has a brick wall with a vertical glass block window which spans ground through four floors. The ground floor has a metal entry door and a flat roofed metal awning above. The A portion has two triple pane slider and hopper metal windows in floors one through four, a triple pane window in the penthouse, and a triple pane window in the ground floor. Sills are stone.

East Elevation, c. 1922 Hospital

The east elevation of the one-story portion of the building has a pair of glazed metal panel doors and one triple pane window with hopper. One ground floor window opening is covered.

The four story portion of the 1922 hospital has an added enclosed brick fire stair with a metal slab exit door and concrete steps to the ground. The original hospital east elevation is partially visible with single 1/1 windows with a lower hopper on floors one and two, and an original 4/1 wood window at ground level. Windows have stone sills and headers. This elevation has the corner stone for the hospital with the masonic emblem, indicating the freemasons dedicated the building.

Interior c. 1922 and 1948 Hospital Buildings

The basic footprint of each floor in the 1922 and 1948 buildings remains intact. A central hall with terrazzo floor runs east/west and near the center of the halls on floors ground through three in the 1922 building. At the center core is an elevator, nurses' stations (except on 3rd), and stairs to each floor and roof. Patient rooms are north and south of the hall and fire stairs are at the east and west end of the building. The size of patient rooms varies some; most have tiled bathrooms, some have showers; most rooms without private baths have at least a sink. Some rooms which once were likely large wards have been divided into separate spaces, or sometimes rooms have been combined. The 1948 addition connects to the rear of the 1922 building and a hall runs N/S.

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This addition has its own elevator, essential for service to the basement where services such as central supply, pharmacy and laundry were located. This portion of the hospital has a laundry chute from each floor to the basement. The stairs that are at the northeast corner of the 1948 addition connect each floor, basement and the roof. The ground floor of the 1922 portion differs from the upper floors with an open lobby, chapel area, and the location of offices for administrative services. No patient rooms are located on this floor and the 1948 portion housed emergency entrance, emergency room and a cafeteria and kitchen.

There two basements, one for the 1922 mechanical and one which is in the 1948 portion. The 1948 basement has light wells in two areas below ground level. The basements are not connected. A small sub-basement is accessed only by ladder.

Alterations: Exterior

The first known alteration to the hospital was in 1941 when the third floor was extended on both A sides of the B bay. Historical photos show that only the B bay had ground plus three floors and the addition added a third floor to the A bays. The second major alteration was the 1948 addition to the rear including a larger elevator penthouse. The windows with some 1922 ground floor exceptions are replacements, c. 1948. Fire stairs were added after 1946 on the east and west elevations.⁴ The west fire stair has had further alterations at an unknown time on the ground level. The front of the building was landscaped in c. 1988 and the portico and fencing added when Jane Phillips Hospital used the building, thus the "JH" among the pickets.

Alterations Interior:

Alterations subsequent to the additions included a 1963 bond for modernization which was completed in 1966. It included new surgery equipment, X-ray, dark room, lab updates, relocating the pharmacy, new system for medical records, remodeling the kitchen, etc. The ground floor was renovated and in 1969 the fourth floor was remodeled. Again in 1974 remodeling took place in the surgical suites, radiology suite, central service and second floor patient rooms, ground floor snack bar and lounge. In 1981 the hospital was converted to geriatric care and in 1982, the first and second floor plans were revised, and the first and second floor dining and patient rooms were altered. In 1994, Eldercare occupied part of the building until 2005. The interior of all floors and patient rooms have significant changes when bathrooms have been added in some rooms or retiled, closets added for elderly residents, carpet installed over the original terrazzo flooring, carpeted walls and added hand rails installed to assist elderly. Like most hospitals to remain certified, continual upgrades were made over the decades in just about every portion of the hospital such as X-ray, pharmacy, kitchen, laboratories, baby care, bathrooms, mechanical, communications and offices.

The areas off the central halls have also been rearranged to accommodate dining rooms, social activities, exercise rooms, day rooms, solariums, and family rooms which vary location by floor. The hospital today reflects the changes that have been made as it was re-purposed, serving elderly residents rather than treating the ill.

⁴ The fire stairs do not show on the 1946 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

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Integrity:

The exterior of the building retains integrity with the original 1922 and 1948 building portions intact. Because the end of the period of significance is 1952, most windows replacements are historic. The original floors and baseboards in the hospital are terrazzo and are extant for the most part under carpets and in some cases, vinyl flooring. Some rooms where baths, showers and laundry areas are located are also terrazzo and their walls are tile. The kitchen area and emergency room on the ground floor have extensive tile on the walls, and there tile walls in the 1948 stairwell. Most interior doors appear to be replacements, and are painted wood slabs. The 1922 building has original door and window trim details in patient rooms with the exception of 3rd Floor where some surrounds are new. Walls and ceilings (except where walls have been moved) are plaster although the ceilings are covered today with a dropped grid (c. 1967). The 1948 portion has tile windows sills and plaster construction and the basic footprint of both buildings remains from construction. Original metal doors are still in place on the 1948 addition at ground level. The 1948 stairs are in fair condition with terrazzo landings, metal balusters, wood hand rails and the glass block windows at each floor and landing. Due to neglect, many stairwell wall tiles have fallen.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Health and Medicine

Period of Significance

1922-1952

Significant Dates

1922

1941

1948

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Everman, Walter

Gorman, Arthur (1941)

Holifield, Thomas (1948)

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

The Washington County Memorial Hospital (WCMH) is locally significant under criterion A in the area of Health and Medicine. The 1922 hospital was funded by a city bond in 1920 as a tribute to the veterans who served in WWI. It was enlarged in 1941 and 1948 to serve the community and county's increasing demand for medical services. The period of significance is from the construction date, 1922 to 1952, when WCMH medical services and the facility's assets were transferred to the private Jane Phillips Episcopal Medical Center. Jane Phillips Hospital leased the WCMH in 1969 for a period of 25-years at \$25/year with a lease option to renew. Both hospitals retained their names, but WCMH ceased to be managed by the county and became managed by a private institution. The Washington County Memorial Hospital, however, served the county for thirty years as the county's only hospital from 1922 to 1952, providing services and medical assistance to the community and surrounding area.

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

Bartlesville's first hospital was a private 15-bed, two-story brick building constructed in c. 1906. It was small and barely adequate for the community's need, let alone Washington County residents and community agitation for a new hospital had already begun by 1916.⁵ In 1918, the Washington County Commissioners purchased the private hospital and changed its name to Washington County Hospital, but the commissioners, encouraged by World War I veterans, decided to build a new hospital. The commissioners requested proposals for a new location and both Bartlesville and Dewey representatives proposed sites. Bartlesville was chosen because the city offered a bonus of \$50,000 to the county if the hospital were constructed in Bartlesville.

WWI veterans not only lobbied for the construction of a new hospital, but also helped influence the Oklahoma legislature to pass the needed authorizing legislation, the Hospital Enabling Act of December 16, 1919. Without the legislation's enactment, the county could not present a new hospital bond vote to the public. The term "county" at the time, meant that a new "county" hospital would be one used by those who could not pay for services. The new hospital needed paying residents to defray the costs, thus the county did not want a "county" hospital in the old sense; i.e., taking just charity cases. Veterans petitioned the county commissioners in the late 1919 to present the public a bond issue for \$150,000 for a new hospital. Once the Enabling Act had passed, the county commissioners held the bond election which passed in 1920. The new hospital would continue to accept poor patients, but it now could accept paying ones as well. Veterans were to also to receive "no-fee" hospital treatment.

The word "memorial" was included in the new hospital's name to honor the World War I veterans. At one time a bronze plaque in the hospital noted that the "memorial" was given to the hospital name, "in the name of those comrades who gave their lives in the service of their

⁵ "10th Birthday of Hospital Observed," *Bartlesville Daily Enterprise*, March 22, 1932.

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county, the members of James H. Teel Post, Number 103 [sic], American Legion, gratefully acknowledge the erection of this hospital by the citizens of Washington County.”⁶

In December 1920, an architect was chosen, Walter Everman, along with the construction company, Shallenberger of Tulsa. A new hospital site was chosen, and the house on the property was moved to the rear of the lot and used as a nurses’ home. The hospital was finished in March of 1922 and opened with seventy beds, with thirty private rooms and eight wards. Two wards were for black patients, two wards were for county patients and four wards were private. There was not enough money left after construction to furnish the rooms thus clubs, organizations and individuals furnished rooms. The original room doors were marked with plaques noting the donors. A local physician furnished the operating room equipment and the only equipment purchased at the time was an X-ray machine.⁷

A nurse’s training program was started in 1922, but it closed in 1934 after patient load dropped. The patient load had to be above 25 for the school to be maintained. In 1933, the hospital was in the American College of Surgeons list of approved hospitals and in 1936, the hospital was redecorated and the rooms refurbished. Donors again provided much of the new equipment and furniture.⁸

By 1941, the hospital again was facing inadequate facilities for the demand of medical services. It was often overcrowded and patients were housed on the sun porches and in rooms originally designed as office space. In 1941, a county wide bond was passed for \$120,000 to enlarge the hospital. The architect for the addition was Arthur Gorman, and his plans added a third floor in both of the A bays, and remodeled the rest of the third floor. The addition created 25 additional beds, including maternity space. Final redecoration and the additions were completed during 1942-3, and older hospital equipment was replaced.

In 1945, a new nurse home was constructed west of the hospital, and in September 1948, citizens passed another \$600,000 bond for an addition to the north side of the building, and other hospital improvements. The bond included money to complete the new nurse’s home just west of the hospital and parking for doctors when the old nurses’ home was demolished. Thomas F. Holifield was the new addition architect, and the addition which brought the hospital bed capacity to 120 including two nurseries.

In 1952, the new Jane Phillips Hospital opened. It was Bartlesville’s second hospital, whose construction was prompted by Jane Phillips, wife of Frank Phillips, founder of Phillips Petroleum Company. Prior to her death in 1948, she had wished to build a maternity hospital in

⁶ Margaret Teague, “Memorial Hospital 40th Anniversary is Noted,” *Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise*, February 14, 1962. The post number is incorrect and should be Post No. 105. There is another bronze plaque at the flag pole in the front of the hospital which reads, “In Memory of Sgt. James H. Teel – U.S. Army 1895-1919, Killed in France – World War I and in the Memory of All the Others Who Died Defending the United States, Presented by James H. Teel Post 105.” Beside the plaque is an American Legion disk – a round with a star and “US”.

⁷ Debbie Neece’s Hospital Timeline

⁸ Ibid.

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Bartlesville but when convinced that more extensive facilities were needed, she began plans for a general hospital. This hospital added another 95 beds to the city/county hospital facilities.⁹

The Washington County Memorial Hospital was modernized again in 1966 through a \$150,000 bond issue. The list of improvements made at the time was extensive, including the lowering of the ceilings with “suspended acoustical material,” improved lighting, electrical, heating and air conditioning, new offices, new bathrooms in the surgery suite, oxygen and nitrous oxide piping into surgery and the obstetric suites, a prayer/meditation room, remodeled lobby, and changes in the X-ray department.¹⁰

In 1969, the merger of the Washington County Memorial Hospital with the Jane Phillips Hospital was put to a public vote and approved. The merger was an effort to eliminate duplication of administrative services and an attempt to stabilize costs. While the two hospitals had attempted to share laundry and printing costs prior to the merger, Washington County Memorial Hospital was leased to the Jane Phillips Hospital, a private institution. Jane Phillips Hospital used the Memorial Hospital in the early 1980s for geriatric care and Eldercare used the hospital as an elderly residence between 1994 and 2005.¹¹

The period of significance for the hospital ends 1952 when it was no longer the only hospital in Bartlesville. The effect of the second hospital, a newer and larger one, changed the dynamics of the Washington County Memorial Hospital’s significance as the county’s only hospital. The hospital was a tribute to veterans’ service to the nation and their efforts to secure the new hospital in Bartlesville just after the Great War, and it served the community and county well for thirty years.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ December 3, 1967 *Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise*

¹¹ “Memorial Hospital Celebrates 50th Anniversary, March 23, 1972, *Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise*.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)
The author of this National Register nomination was fortunate to have had the assistance of Debbie Neece, Collections Manager of the Bartlesville Area History Museum. The museum has collected information about the hospital over the years and has written a time-line of the hospital's history gleaned from the local newspapers. Ms. Neece, has also collected the information on the hospital from the public library's vertical file and compiled all the information into one document, "Debbie Neece Timeline". The newspapers noted below come from the timeline. Ms. Neece, also provided written transcripts of the newspapers listed below. The museum's collected resources regarding the hospital have provided the information for the nomination. Most of the information in this document has been taken from the *Bartlesville Morning Examiner* or the *Examiner-Enterprise* newspaper. The museum has original blue prints, and many other drawings from the hospital's remodeling periods and these provide information and record many of the changes that have been made to the hospital. Three historic photographs are also courtesy of the Bartlesville Area History Museum.

"10th Birthday of Hospital Observed," *Bartlesville Daily Enterprise*, March 22, 1932.

Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise, December 3, 1967.

"Memorial Hospital Celebrates 50th Anniversary, March 23, 1972, *Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise*.

Teague, Margaret. "Memorial Hospital 40th Anniversary is Noted," *Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise*, February 14, 1962.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1927 and 1946, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, Sheets 8.

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 # _____

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Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Bartlesville Area History Museum

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property: About 1 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.751030 | Longitude: -95.972396 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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

The boundary of the property is the legal description of the hospital and grounds. These include Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, less the West 80.65 feet of Lot 3 and Lot 4, Block 16 Original Town of Bartlesville, Washington county, Oklahoma ("Tract 2").¹²

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary contains the extant property historically associated with the Washington County Memorial Hospital.

¹² This legal description is derived from an easement agreement between the owners of the 80.65' of Tract 1, and Tract 2, the hospital owned by Washington County. The easement permits the perpetual non-exclusive right of ingress and egress over the parking lot portion of Tract 1.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Cathy Ambler, Ph.D.
organization: _____
street & number: 1129 E. 8th Street
city or town: Tulsa state: OK zip code: 74120
e-mail cambler@sbcglobal.net
telephone: 918-584-3566 or 918-808-5403
date: August 2013

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.)

- **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.

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Photograph Log

Name of Property: Washington County Memorial Hospital

City or Vicinity: Bartlesville

County: Washington

State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Cathy Ambler

Date Photographed: Exterior Photos were taken August 16, 2013; Interior Photos taken August 2, 2013

Exterior Photos Taken August 16, 2013:

- 0001 Historic Photo - Hospital under construction, c. 1921, Looking NW
- 0002 Historic Photo - Hospital Shortly after Completion, c. 1922, Looking NW
- 0003 Historic Photo - Hospital with 'U' drive, Nurses' home to the north, c. later 1920s
Looking NW
- 0004 Hospital South Elevation, Looking NE
- 0005 Hospital South Elevation, Looking S
- 0006 Ground Floor One-Story Portico, and B Bay Window Treatment, Looking NE
- 0007 Pilaster and Capital Detail in B Bay South Elevation, Looking N
- 0008 1922 Hospital North Elevation West A Bay, with Added Fire Stair, Looking SE
- 0009 1948 Addition, Parts 1 and 2, West Elevation with Elevator Penthouse, Looking E
- 0010 1948 Addition, North Elevation with Glass Block Stair Windows, Looking S
- 0011 1948 Addition, Part 2, East Elevation, Looking W
- 0012 1948 Addition, Part 1, East Elevation, Looking W
- 0013 1922 Hospital North Elevation East A Bay with added Fire Stair and One-Story
Mechanical Wing, Looking S

Interior Photos Taken August 2, 2013:

- 0014 1922 Ground Floor Hall, with Partly Enclosed Entry Area from One-Story Portico
on Left, Looking W
- 0015 1922 Ground Floor Core Area with Elevator, Stairs, Looking N
- 0016 1922 Ground Floor Activities/Social Services Room, Looking NW
- 0017 1948 Addition, Kitchen Area Looking N
- 0018 1948 Addition, Geriatric Emergency Room, Looking N
- 0019 1922 First Floor Typical Hospital Room, Room 112 with WC, Looking SW
- 0020 1922 First Floor Typical Hospital WC, Room 128 (Though Many Without
Showers), Looking E
- 0021 1922 First Floor Core Area with Elevator, Stairs, Looking NE
- 0022 1948 Addition First Floor Hall, Looking S
- 0023 1948 Second Floor Stairs to Third; Handrail, Terrazzo/Metal Steps, Looking NW
- 0024 1922 Second Floor Hospital Room 211, Door Trim Detail, Looking W
- 0025 1922 Second Floor Typical Hospital Room, Room 218, Looking N
- 0026 1922 Second Floor Nurses Station Looking NW
- 0027 1948 Addition Second Floor Dietary Kitchen, Looking E
- 0028 1922 Third Floor Hall Looking W
- 0029 1922 Third Floor Room, Room 305, Looking N
- 0030 1948 Addition Third Floor Family Room, Looking S

Washington County Memorial Hospital

Washington County, OK
County and State

Name of Property

- 0031 1948 Addition Third Floor Arts and Crafts Room, Looking S
- 0032 1948 Addition Fourth Floor Core Area Elevator and Stairs, Looking E
- 0033 1948 Addition Fourth Floor WC and Walk-in Tub, Looking E
- 0034 1948 Addition Fourth Floor Nurses Station and Hall, Looking S
- 0035 1948 Addition Fourth Floor Typical Room, Room 406, Looking NE
- 0036 1948 Addition Basement Hall, Looking S
- 0037 1948 Addition Basement, Room 6, Looking W
- 0038 1948 Addition Basement, Room 8, Looking SW
- 0039 1948 Addition Basement, Room 9, Looking NE

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.).

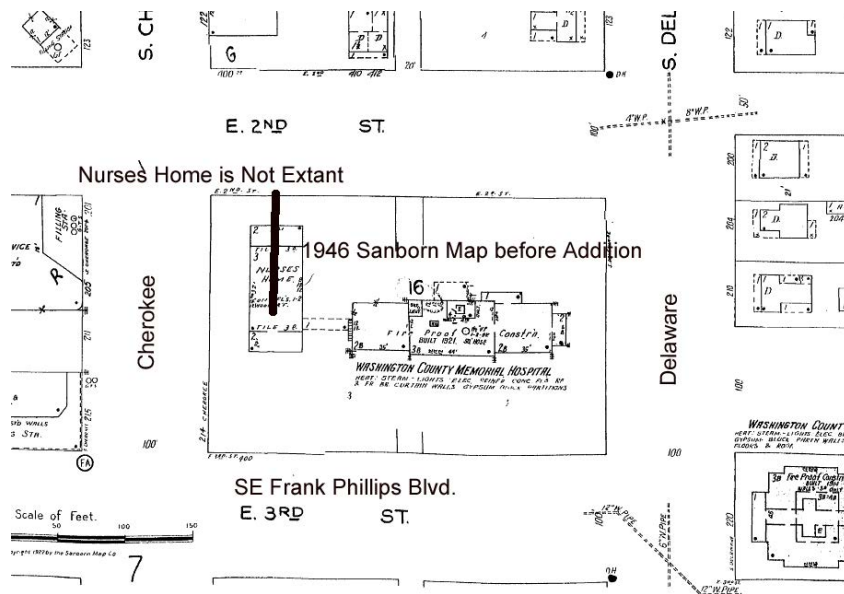
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

Washington County Memorial Hospital
 Name of Property

Washington County, OK
 County and State



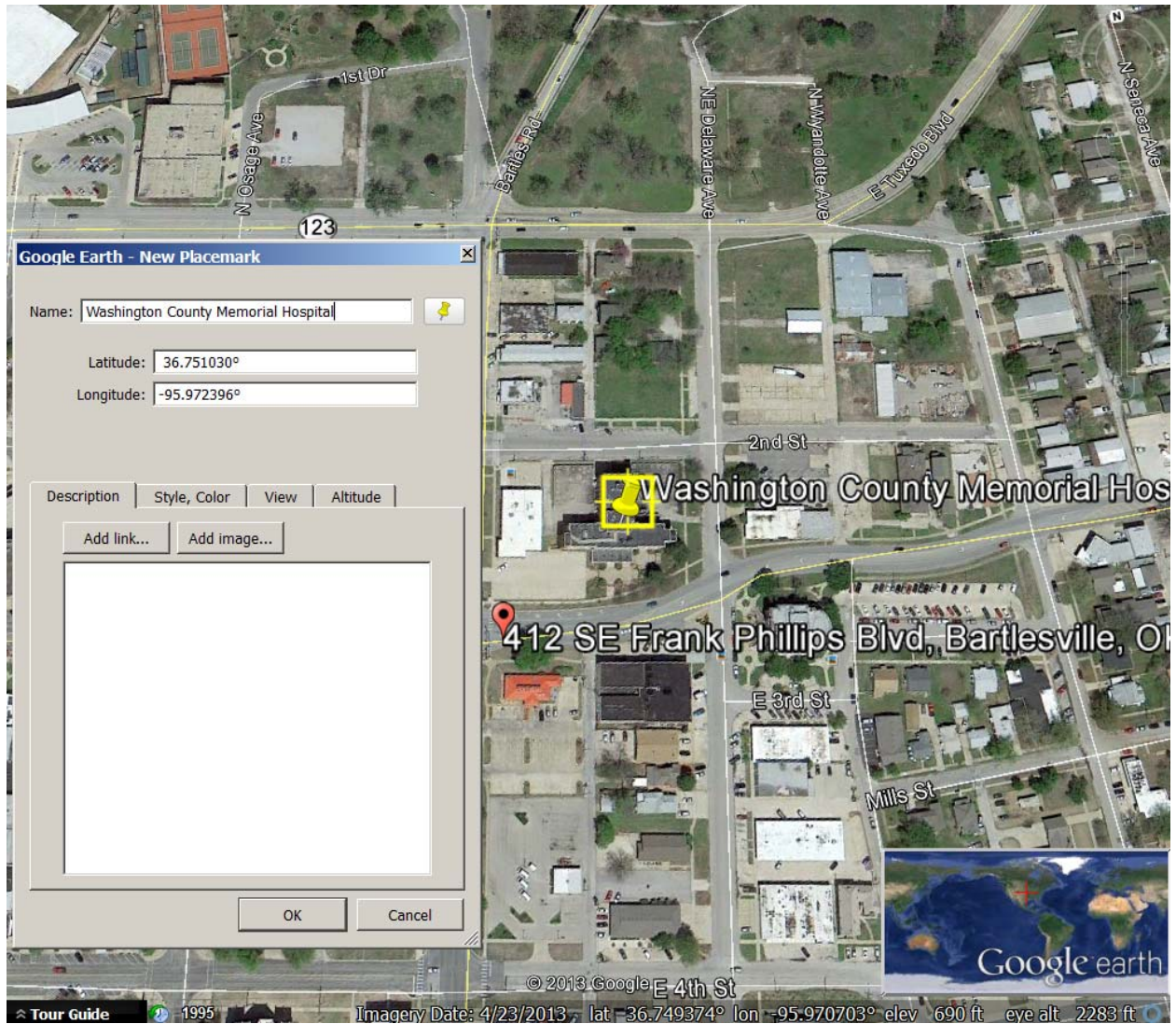
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show the hospital five years after completion and just before the 1948 addition was constructed.



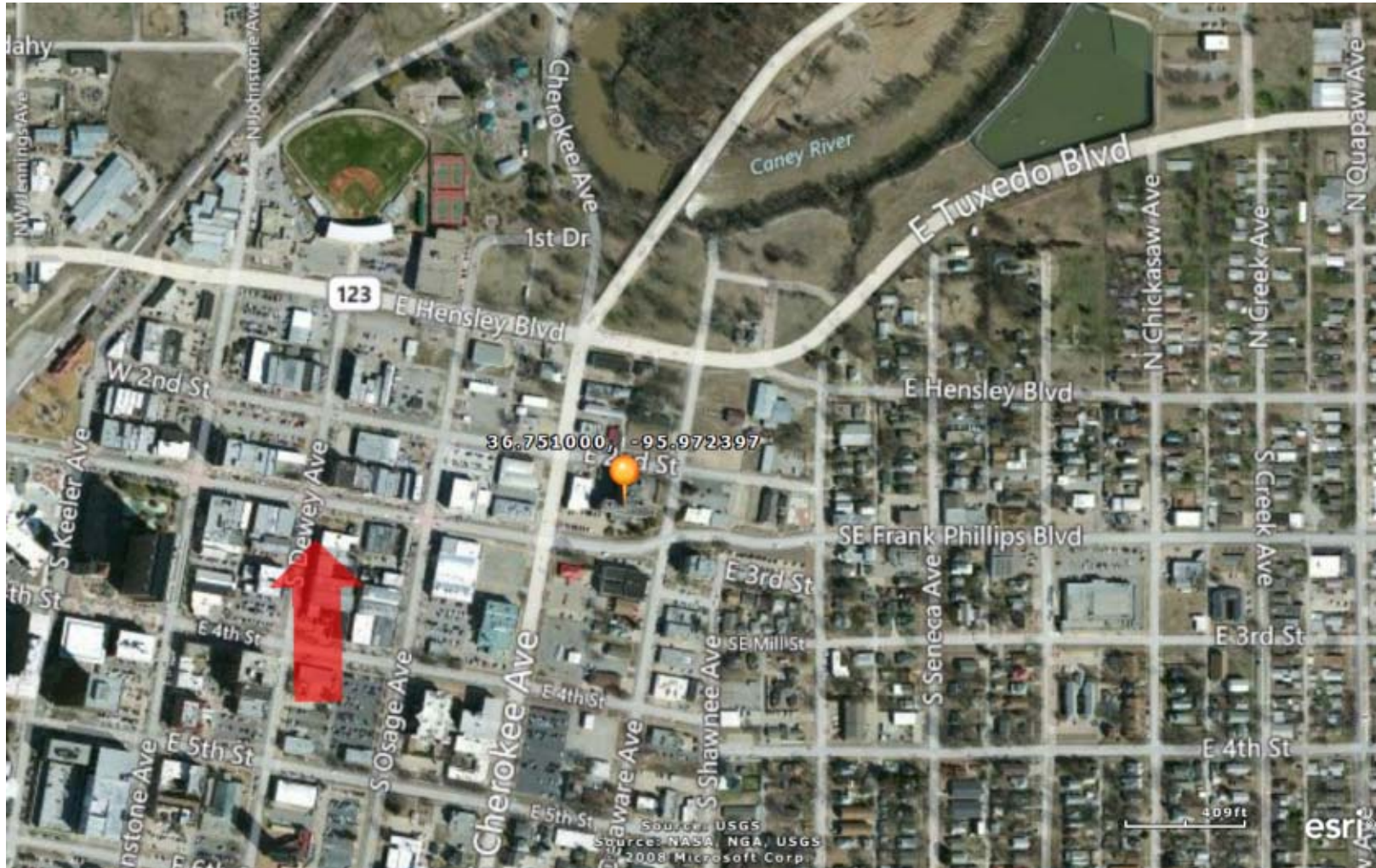
Washington County Memorial Hospital
Name of Property

Washington County, OK
County and State

Latitude/Longitude Map Derived from Google Earth



Washington County Memorial Hospital, 412 SE Frank Phillips Blvd, Bartlesville, Washington Co, OK

























RESEARCH

NO PARKING

RESEARCH







F-1-CM

EXIT



Elevator

EXIT

SAFETY
ELEVATOR
EXIT









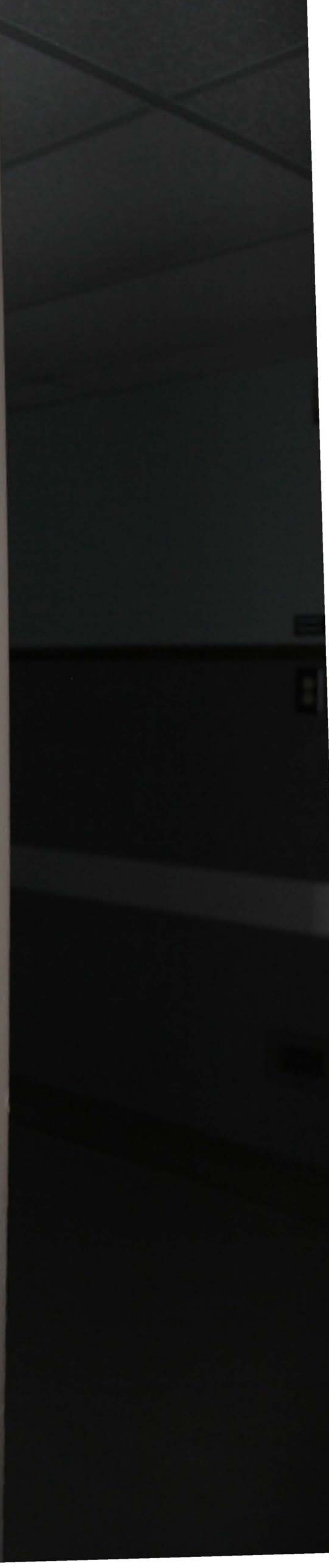


FIRE
EXTINGUISHER

DINING / ACTIVITY
ROOM









RISK
FOR
FALLS



ATTENTION
2
NURSE STATION















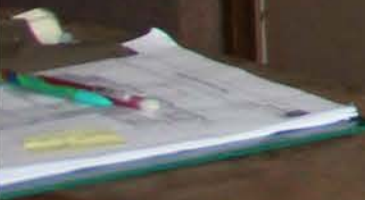
4
3
2
1
G

FIRE
EXTINGUISHER

EMPLOYEES
ONLY
MACHINE
EQUIPMENT
ROOM

PUSH

FIRE BAR
DOOR M
BE KE
CLOSE







RISK
FOR
FALLS

FIRE
EXTINGUISHER





A white cabinet with glass doors, mounted on the wall. The cabinet has two doors on the left and two doors on the right. The left doors are slightly ajar, and a spray bottle is visible inside. The cabinet appears to be made of wood or a similar material and is showing signs of wear.

A white workbench with a sink. On the counter, there is a bag of QUIKRETE concrete mix, a spray bottle, and other items. The workbench is made of wood and has a white top. The sink is a simple white basin.

A white bucket sitting on the floor next to the workbench. The bucket is empty and has a white lid. It appears to be made of plastic or metal.

A white box mounted on the wall. The box has some text on it, but it is mostly illegible. It appears to be a container for some kind of product or tool.

A green box mounted on the wall. The box has a clear window showing a white bottle inside. It appears to be a container for a liquid product, possibly a cleaning solution or a spray.

A white door with a silver handle and a door closer. The door is slightly ajar. The door closer is a black metal device mounted on the top of the door. The door has a simple panel design.

A wire mesh structure mounted on the wall to the right of the door. The mesh is made of thin metal wires and is shaped like a rectangular frame. It appears to be a hanging rack for some kind of tool or equipment.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Washington County Memorial Hospital

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 1/23/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/24/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/11/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/11/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000055

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3-11-14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Oklahoma Historical Society

Founded May 27, 1893

State Historic Preservation Office

Oklahoma History Center • 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7917
(405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm

January 23, 2014

Ms. Carol Shull
Acting Keeper of the Register
National Park Service 2280, 8th floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20005



Dear Ms. Shull:


We are pleased to transmit five National Register of Historic Places nominations for Oklahoma properties. The nominations are for the following properties:

Logan Apartments, 720 West Boyd Street, Norman, Cleveland County
Beattie's Prairie, Address Restricted, Delaware County
First Methodist Episcopal Church, 518 East Houston Street, Muskogee, Muskogee County
Masonic Temple, 121 South Sixth, Muskogee, Muskogee County
Woodward Park and Gardens Historic District, 2101 South Peoria Avenue, Tulsa, Tulsa County
Washington County Memorial Hospital, 412 Southeast Frank Phillips Boulevard, Bartlesville, Washington County

The member of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board), professionally qualified in the fields of architecture was absent from the public meeting at which each of these nominations was considered and the recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer was formulated. However, the member possessing the requisite professional qualifications for evaluation of each nominated property was present and participated in the recommendation's formulation.

We look forward to the results of your review. If there may be any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either Lynda S. Ozan of my staff or myself.

Sincerely,


Melvena Heisch
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

MKH:lso
Enclosures