

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**



1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: Northwest Texas Hospital Nurses' Home

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 2209 West Sixth Avenue
CITY OR TOWN: Amarillo **VICINITY:** N/A **NOT FOR PUBLICATION:** N/A
STATE: Texas **CODE:** TX **COUNTY:** Potter **CODE:** 375 **ZIP CODE:** 79106

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 nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Christy Russell
Signature of certifying official

24 Sept. 1996
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Rinda McCulland

11/07/96

5. CLASSIFICATION**OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY:** private**CATEGORY OF PROPERTY:** building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	2	0 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	0	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	2	0 TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0**NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING:** N/A**6. FUNCTION OR USE****HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:** EDUCATION/education-related; EDUCATION/school**CURRENT FUNCTIONS:** VACANT/NOT IN USE**7. DESCRIPTION****ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:** Prairie School; Late Gothic Revival

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION CONCRETE
 WALLS BRICK; CONCRETE
 ROOF ASPHALT
 OTHER WOOD

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-6)

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Section 7 Page 5

Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing
Amarillo, Potter County, Texas

In 1924 architect Guy Anton Carlander supervised construction of the Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing by the V.E. Ware Construction Company. The brick residence hall occupied the northwest corner of a hospital complex commissioned by Potter County to meet the health needs of the rapidly growing community. Exhibiting influences of the Prairie School style, the building housed student nurses training at the facility's multistory hospital and frame tubercular cottage. In recognition of inevitably changing conditions, Carlander executed a long range plan to guide expansion of these initial facilities. While the hospital building and the tubercular cottage ultimately departed from these plans, the School of Nursing remained true to Carlander's vision. His oversight of additions in 1938-39 and 1951 resulted in a rectangular composition exhibiting similar materials and compatible stylistic details. As a result, the facility retains a high degree of its historic integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Guy Anton Carlander of Amarillo designed the hospital complex in 1924 for Potter County. V.E. Ware Construction Company was the builder. The three building complex consisted of the nurses' residence, the hospital and a frame tubercular cottage. Northwest Texas Hospital was established to meet the health needs of a young but rapidly growing community. Carlander recognized that the complex would be in a state of continuous expansion and change; therefore he executed a long range plan. In later additions, the radial plan of the hospital was dropped although, under Carlander's direction, the additions were compatible. The hospital building retained its integrity until a 1960 west wing northward extension of the existing five stories provided 70 patient rooms and an expanded emergency department. Later additions for elevators and utilities created other unfortunate changes such as the blocking of the original main entrance. The tubercular cottage has been demolished.

The nursing school building is almost unchanged. The interior was altered to meet the growing school's needs, but the exterior remains the same. Additions were made to the rear in a similar style and the same materials. It is a block long rectangular structure. The north half was built by Frank Litle and the south part by Walter Wirtz to Carlander's specifications. The 1951 addition is almost undetectable. Carlander was quoted in the November 29, 1938 *Amarillo Globe* concerning the upcoming additions, "We want the spirit of the architecture to be the same throughout the old and new units. When the enlargement is complete, the building will look like one single unit." Examination of the c.1970 rooftop photograph pinpoints the alterations and additions to all buildings. Carlander continued to be the hospital architect through the major additions of 1938-39 and 1951.

The original nurses residence is a 2-story hip-roofed residential looking building with a long rectangular rear wing two stories in height. Built of dark red brick with the same Gothic cast stone details as the hospital building, the residence has the look of a duplex with pointed arch inset porches at

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either end of a symmetrical facade and a central pavilion framed by chimneys. The entrance porches feature multiple pointed arch openings and a low decorative brick rail. Windows are 4/1 and 5/1 double hung wood. Window wells line the sides of both buildings. The roof extends over the building ending in overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The rear wing, added in 1939 and 1953, is embellished with continuous hood molds and a crenelated parapet. It is connected to the main building by a one-story enclosed corridor built in 1951. A wide pointed arch window is centered on each side (east and west) of the corridor. West side entrances feature small poured concrete porches with shed roofs. Doors are half glass and half wood. Windows are three over one double hung wood. Vacant now, the building is secured from intruders by wood panels over doors and windows. Original glass is intact beneath the wood. A fire escape is attached to the south end of the building. A metal cover shelters the full-width poured concrete porch. A concrete handicap ramp leads from the street to the porch. Two doors from the building open onto the porch at the first floor level. On the east side there is a centered one story entrance with decorative brick work and cast stone trim. This became the primary entrance after the additions.

The building retains its integrity to a remarkable degree. In particular the property's architectural character (location, design, materials and workmanship) remains virtually unchanged. With these physical features intact, the building clearly maintains its historic associations and feelings. It is simply but elegantly detailed with the Guy Carlander trademark of decorative cast concrete design elements. These designs are not as dramatic as those at Ordway Hall (1936; NR 1992) at Amarillo College but they do compare to his designs of the buildings at Llano Cemetery (1933-36; NR 1992) and his public school buildings. The planning and symmetry are typical of his work. The Northwest Texas School of Nursing meets Criterion C at the local level of significance in the area of Architecture as a well crafted simple institutional building little altered in over 70 years.

Guy Anton Carlander (1888 -1975) was born in Pratt, Kansas. He graduated from Ottawa University in Kansas and attended the University of Kansas and Chicago Art Institute. He worked for the Santa Fe Railway in the architectural department moving with the railroad to Amarillo in 1919. He opened his own office in Amarillo in 1920. He designed and supervised the construction of three Santa Fe hospitals in Albuquerque, Topeka and Los Angeles. He designed Ordway Hall and Russell Gymnasium (NR 1992) of Amarillo College. He was a driving force in the redesign and improvements to Llano Cemetery (NR 1992) during the Depression and the designation of Palo Duro Canyon as a state park. He designed many commercial buildings, the Garza County Courthouse at Post, Texas, numerous residences including the Clarence and Lorraine Eakle House (NR 1992) and the Eakle-Archer House (NR 1992), and schools throughout the Texas Panhandle.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- 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 VALUE, 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: G**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:** Health/Medicine; Education; Architecture**PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:** 1924-1951**SIGNIFICANT DATES:** 1924 1938-39 1951**SIGNIFICANT PERSON:** N/A**CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** N/A**ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Carlander, Guy Anton (architect); V.E. Ware Construction Co. (builder - 1924); Little, Frank (builder - 1938-39); Wirtz, Walter (builder - 1951)**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE** (see continuation sheets 8-7 through 8-12)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheets 9-13)**PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS):** N/A

- 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 #

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: Preservation Amarillo

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In response to the strain on medical services wrought by the oil boom of the 1920s, the Potter County Commissioner's Court appointed a hospital board to oversee construction of a new public hospital in Amarillo. Constructed in 1924 on West Sixth Avenue, the resultant complex included a 75-bed community hospital and a tubercular ward, as well as housing for the student nurses matriculating at the facility. Regionally prominent architect Guy Anton Carlander designed the complex and subsequent expansions in 1938-39 and 1951. The sole surviving component to retain its historic integrity, the Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing best represents the development of public health care facilities in the community. As a result, the property is nominated at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the areas of Health/Medicine and Education and under Criterion C in the Area of Architecture.

Before construction of the Northwest Texas Hospital, Amarillo's only medical facility consisted of St. Anthony's Hospital, founded in 1901 by the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word. St. Anthony's had established a school of nursing in 1909. Clearly another hospital was needed. Community leaders responded to this need by planning a public hospital. A 1913 amendment to the Texas Constitution authorized counties to build hospitals for the care of the indigent and needy. The Potter County Commissioner's Court appointed a hospital board, composed of "six property-owning, tax-paying citizens" to accomplish the task. Appointed were: B.T. Ware, Dr. B.L. McMeans, Charles A. Fisk, Dr. R.S. Killough and Mrs. Thomas Currie. The first Potter County Hospital Board met on 14 March 1923.

In 1924, authorized by the board, Northwest Texas Hospital was built on West Sixth Avenue. Northwest Texas hospital opened as a 75-bed community hospital to serve all patients. However at that time Hispanic and African American patients were treated in basement wards. The hospital charged \$4.00 a day for a double room and \$2.00 for a ward bed. The City of Amarillo and Potter County were each charged \$2.00 a day for all indigents. The hospital expanded to 150 beds in 1940 with Public Works funds and to 275 beds in 1960. The board realized that the quality of patient care would depend on the skill of the medical and nursing staffs, therefore they planned to open a nursing school so that qualified nurses would be available to staff the hospital and provide an adequate number of graduates to fill the Registered Nurse positions.

Professional nursing in Texas was in its infancy prior to the opening of the new facility. Skilled nursing in America during the late 19th century was largely the province of nursing orders of Protestant and Catholic churches who often lacked formal training. The medical profession began organizing schools to train nurses based on the model of the St. Thomas Hospital in London. Founded in consultation with Florence Nightingale, the St. Thomas school developed principles of nursing which are still followed

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today. Nightingale advocated a long period of training under the supervision of a matron educated in nursing and leadership. She wanted nurses of high character possessing a special aptitude for nursing. Other ideals of the Nightingale system included well prepared nurse-teachers, a thorough education, freedom from subsidiary tasks in order to give the best patient care, hospital residence for hospital staff, and nursing as a vocation free from sectarian control.

In 1872 a one year training course for nurses first opened in the United States at the New England Hospital for Women and Children in Roxbury, Massachusetts under the direction of Dr. Susan Dimrock. A similar school opened the same year at Women's Hospital of Philadelphia. In 1890 the first training school for nurses in Texas opened at John Sealy Hospital in Galveston. A number of nurses training schools subsequently were established in Texas as communities realized the need for dependable and qualified nurses. In 1907 in Fort Worth, nurses organized as the Texas Graduate Nurse's Association. The first Board of Nurse Examiners meeting was held on 20 July 1909 at the Driskill in Austin. Nursing was just beginning to develop uniform professional standards. In 1923 a bill was passed by the Texas Legislature that provided for an educational secretary under the Board of Nurse Examiners to visit all the nursing schools in the state annually and make a report to the Board. The American Nurses Association developed a tentative code of nursing ethics in 1926.

On 16 February 1924 the Charter of Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing was filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Provisions of the charter provided for a school to instruct students in the science of nursing, for the care of the sick, and to support a charitable and educational undertaking. Mamie Walker, RN, was the first hospital superintendent. The school opened its doors with a blackboard, a skeleton, four eager students and several doctors who had been recruited to teach. Through the leadership, determination and vision of Jessie Wilson, RN, BS (*Reflections 1924-1985*), who became its director, the school prepared professional nurses through a three-year diploma program. Wilson organized the school and planned the curriculum, using doctors as resources to teach in their fields of expertise. Four students were enrolled when the hospital opened, including Treve Drake of Friona; Texas, Olive Fitzgerald of Eldorado, Oklahoma; Violet Hanson, of Hagerman, New Mexico and Dorothy Andrea of Amarillo. They came from a discontinued school of nursing in Lubbock, Texas. Admission requirements included that the applicant be a high school graduate in the upper one-third of her class, that she furnish a doctor and dentist statement certifying her good health and that the applicant be between the ages of 18 and 30. Applicants furnished three references from reliable persons attesting to their good moral character. The 1934 catalogue suggested that the student bring 50 dollars for books, shoes, uniforms and other necessities. Students were asked to bring a fountain pen and a watch with a second hand. The hospital furnished board, room, a reasonable amount of laundry and free medical care. The first class to graduate was the Class of 1926. Graduates were: Maude Mary Abbott, Olive Fitzgerald, Perina Hanson, Viola Hanson and Anna Lee Stith. Graduating classes were small, under 20 until World War II. In 1945 the graduating class was 28. In 1959 the number climbed to 59; by 1969 the enrollment at the school was 348. The largest graduating class was the Class of 1972 with 89

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graduates. Northwest was the largest diploma school in the state. A 50% attrition rate was typical for starting classes. Graduation ceremonies were held in local churches. Early members of the medical staff who assisted in the education of the first students were Dr. E.A. Johnson, the first County Health Officer, Dr. S.P. Vineyard and Dr. E.A. Lumpkin. In 1930 the board attempted to upgrade the School's instruction and hired a full time nursing instructor rather than relying so heavily on the busy doctors. Miss Rosemary Radcliffe became Director of Nursing Education, serving in the position until 1952. She rewrote the curriculum and improved the quality of her students' education. Miss Radcliffe became known as a crusader for a quality education.

Private duty nursing was the largest field open to graduates. In the 30s upon government funding of public health, many nurses enlisted in that field and worked to promote school health, public health clinics, immunization clinics, health teaching and lay midwives.

According to the *Amarillo Globe*, "The nurses' home is a brick 2-story building which is modernly and comfortably equipped. The rooms are finished in walnut and the furniture is over-stuffed in stone gray." The superintendent had a five-room apartment on the first floor. The girls had a radio and a victrola in the living room. There was a kitchenette, a library and a recreation room. For further recreation there was an outdoor fireplace, volleyball, tennis and croquet courts. A housemother was in charge of the residence. Seven rooms on the second floor provided rooms for fourteen girls. All rooms were provided with lavatories and two closets. Shower and tubs were available on both floors.

Dormitory space increased in 1939 with an addition also designed by Carlander and built by contractor Frank Little south of the residence. The city building permit issued December 16, 1938 was for \$48,000. The new building was not connected to the original until 1951. Built of the same brick, the building faced east and followed the original design. Common materials and ornamental features unified the brick buildings on the hospital campus. The 1939 addition increased space to accommodate 60 students. The school had been forced to house students in nearby rented rooms. Now the basement of the new addition would house classrooms making it possible to remove classrooms from the hospital building making more space in the hospital. The building was extended south in 1951 along with a 100 bed five-story addition to the hospital. A \$750,000 bond issue had been approved in 1947 but a four year period of bickering and changes in plans delayed the project. Hill-Burton funds paid the balance of the hospital project but a separate bond issue February 17, 1951 was necessary to provide \$250,000 for the nursing school addition. The nursing school enlargement plans had been dropped but supporters argued that a larger hospital was useless without the nurses to staff it. The nursing school expanded to provide 40 additional student resident rooms and larger classrooms. Walter Wirtz was the contractor for this project.

Three buildings comprised the hospital plant. The frame tubercular cottage was built on the far southeast side, the hospital was in the center and the nurses residence was built on the northwest side.

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The main entrances to the hospital and nurses home were entered from Sixth Avenue. The hospital campus covered three city blocks. The tubercular cottage was converted to a polio wing during the epidemic of the 1940s. During World War II when the school was overflowing, it was converted to housing for senior students. In 1953 it became a day nursery for children of hospital employees.

The students were rotated through different areas of the hospital to gain experience. The kitchen rotation consisted of six weeks of planning and preparing diabetic diets three meals a day, seven days a week. The laboratory time was generally light with the student sticking fingers and doing blood counts, doing urinalysis and washing equipment. The obstetrics rotation consisted of working in the nursery one month and the obstetrics floor one month. The pharmacy rotation required a month's assignment to the hospital pharmacy. The public health requirement could be satisfied with a month's service at the tubercular cottage, though students sometimes worked at the City Health department or worked in a public health facility in Fort Worth. Until 1938 students gained experience in pediatrics by traveling to Dallas for a three month affiliation. Psychiatric training was received at the State Hospital in Austin until Amarillo's psychiatric hospital opened in 1967. The surgical rotation lasted three months. These students lived in a room on the first floor of the nurse's home to be close to a phone, were on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and were not allowed to leave the campus for any reason without permission.

Early students staffed the hospital by working split shifts during the day, for example working 7-10 a.m. and back to the hospital from 5-10 p.m., with the night shift working from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. Work was assigned for the seven day week, with two half days off, which meant working six hours those days, but there were very few times that the prescribed hours were worked as students worked until the work was completed. In addition to patient care, auxiliary assignments included tasks such as keeping the linen room clean and neat and the utility room cleaned and equipment scrubbed. There was one registered nurse on each floor. Students performed the rest of the nursing duties until World War II when the students "came out of bondage" as the policies of Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing changed so students no longer provided total patient care. Practical nurses, nurses aides, orderlies and allied health personnel were hired to shorten the hours and lighten the duties of the students. After the war, the whole nursing profession made phenomenal advancements in reaching a true professional status.

In 1935 Congress passed the Social Security Act, the first piece of social legislation to result in a significant impact on the need for additional nurses. In 1937 the School's education was strengthened by its affiliation with Amarillo College for courses in the biological, physical and social sciences and in the humanities. The airlines provided another opportunity in the 40s when all major airlines employed registered nurses as hostesses. Lillian Boston, Class of 1937, was one of the first Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing graduates to take to the air.

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The success of the nursing school was assisted by another act of Congress. The Bolton Act, passed in June 1943, created the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps to care for the nation's war wounded as well as the civilian population. It was the largest nursing education project attempted in the United States. A series of scholarships was awarded by the government to qualified young women. Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing cooperated in the program from 1942 through 1947. Classified as nursing cadets, 52 students graduated from the school during this period.

In 1945 the school's curriculum was enriched to require an Associate's Degree from Amarillo College as well as a diploma from the nurses school. Nurses rode the city bus back and forth to Amarillo College. Northwest Texas Hospital's first male nurse graduate, William Lamirand, graduated in 1953.

House rules were strict. Nursing students observed a curfew of 7:30 p.m. on weekdays and 11 p.m. Friday and Saturday. The school required on-campus residency. Smoking, consumption of alcohol, nail polish and the wearing of shorts were forbidden. The girls spent their leisure hours sharing class notes, clothes and food. Occasionally they crept through loosely latched window screens down the fire escape for after hours escapades. They were allowed to date and attend the parties, luncheons, breakfasts and picnics sponsored by the school. The local funeral homes sponsored an annual dance for them at the Nat Ballroom about a mile away on Georgia Street. Nurses were not allowed to marry during their training. The first nursing students donned ankle-length blue dresses with shirt sleeves and separate stiff white collar and cuffs with a bibbed white apron, the school cap, black shoes and black hose. With their \$10 a month wage, the students bought books and other necessities. The wage increased to \$15 a month by the end of the second year.

In 1957 an amendment to Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Texas was approved by the Texas Legislature, creating the first hospital district in the state, the Amarillo Hospital District. The amendment was approved by Texas voters in 1958. Ownership of the hospital passed from Potter County to the Amarillo Hospital District governed by a Board of Managers appointed by the Amarillo City Commission. The Commission authorized a tax not to exceed 75 cents per \$100 valuation to operate the newly formed district. The first outpatient clinic service for charity patients was opened in 1959. It was known as the Northwest Texas Hospital District Clinic. An adult psychiatric unit was opened in 1967 and a children's psychiatric facility in 1976. Northwest Texas Hospital became the regional trauma center in 1972.

The hospital was in a constant state of renovation and enlargement to keep pace with population growth and medical advances. Though Northwest Texas Hospital was a tax-supported community hospital, 95% of the patients paid privately.

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Graduates of Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing scored the highest in the state on the State Board examination for licensure in all five subject areas. The scores were above both the state and national averages. Graduates maintained that record from 1962 until the school's demise in 1985.

Enrollment peaked in the 1970s. In 1974, 60% to 65% of Amarillo's nurses were Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing graduates. The dormitory capacity was exceeded and students were permitted to live off-campus. Educational standards for nurses changed, requiring that entry into nursing should be at the baccalaureate level. Scientific education was to replace training. Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing and West Texas State University at Canyon cooperated in setting up such a program in 1970. The schools of Northwest Texas Hospital and West Texas State University at Canyon merged into one program in 1983. St. Anthony's Hospital had dropped its nursing school in 1966. Northwest's last class graduated in May 1985.

Upon completion in 1978 of a new Medical Center on the west side of Amarillo, hospital facilities and the nursing school moved out of the historic complex. The old school building was converted into accounting, data processing, and purchasing departments for the hospital, although those departments also transferred to the Medical Center in 1982. The Good Samaritan Society received the deed to the old hospital and grounds including the nurses residence and school. They also received more than a million dollars donated by Amarillo citizens to finance conversion of the old hospital into retirement apartments and a nursing home. In 1983 tenants first occupied the new Canyons Retirement Center. The nursing school building remained vacant during this period until it was sold to the American Housing Foundation in 1995. Current plans call for its conversion to low income housing.

The Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing meets Criterion A under education at the local level of significance. It represents the development of Amarillo's nursing community during the first half of the 20th century. 2,000 nursing students graduated from 1926 through 1985. It established Amarillo as a center for educating nurses from a five state area. Nurses at the school cared for residents through tuberculosis isolation, polio epidemics, depression, world war and prosperity. The School grew and adapted the curriculum and facilities to meet the rapid changes of medicine throughout the years of its existence. The hospital and the City of Amarillo have a parallel record of progress and growth.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: approximately 1 acre

UTM REFERENCES

ZONE EASTING NORTHING
14 233500 3899940

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 4-7, Block 56, Original Town, Amarillo, Texas

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property consists of the portion of the historically associated tract retaining integrity.

11. FORM PREPARED BY (with assistance from Bruce Jensen, THC Architectural Historian)

NAME/TITLE: Lueise Tyson

ORGANIZATION: Preservation Amarillo

DATE: February 1996

STREET & NUMBER: 2220 South Tyler

TELEPHONE: (512)371-0728

CITY OR TOWN: Amarillo

STATE: TX ZIP CODE: 79109

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheet Plan-15 through Plan-16)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-17 through Photo-18)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS (see continuation sheets Figure-14)

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: American Housing Foundation

STREET & NUMBER: 1619 South Kentucky, Suite 500A

TELEPHONE: (806)358-7175

CITY OR TOWN: Amarillo

STATE: TX ZIP CODE: 79102

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Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing
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NIGHTINGALE PLEDGE

I solemnly pledge myself before God and in the presence of this assembly:

- To pass my life in purity and to practice my profession faithfully.
- I will abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous, and will not take or knowingly administer any harmful drugs.
- I will do all in my power to maintain and elevate the standard of my profession, and will hold in confidence all personal matters committed to my keeping, and all family affairs coming to my knowledge in the practice of my profession.
- With loyalty will I endeavor to aid the physician in his work, and devote myself to the welfare of those committed to my care.

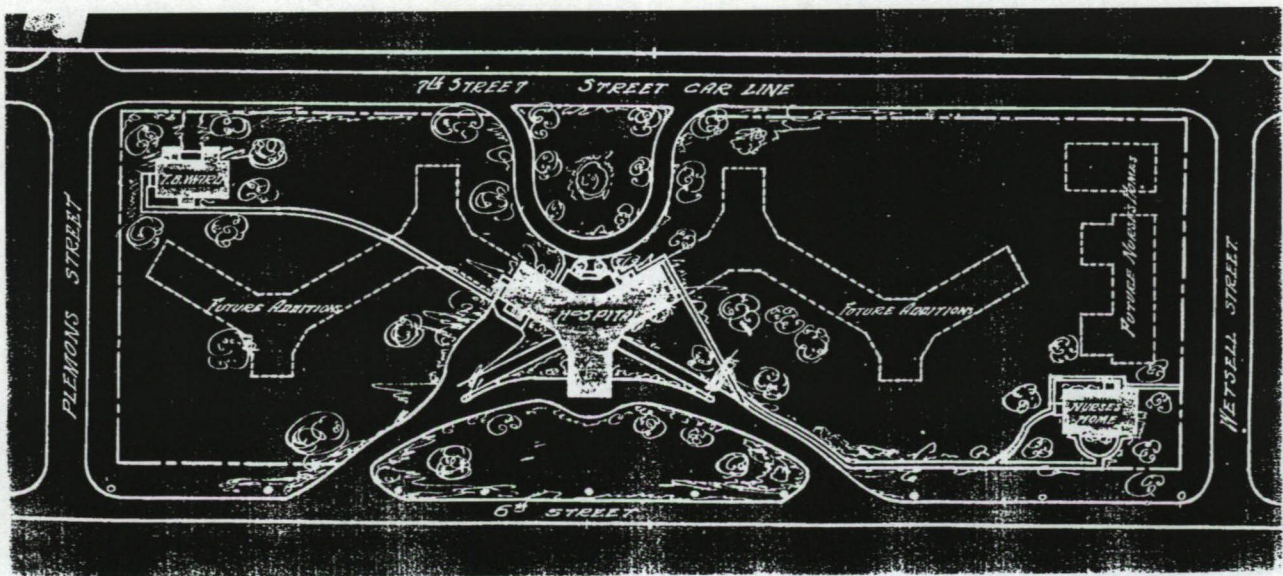
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Site plan of hospital complex, c.1924
(source: Carlander Collection, Panhandle Plains Museum, Canyon)



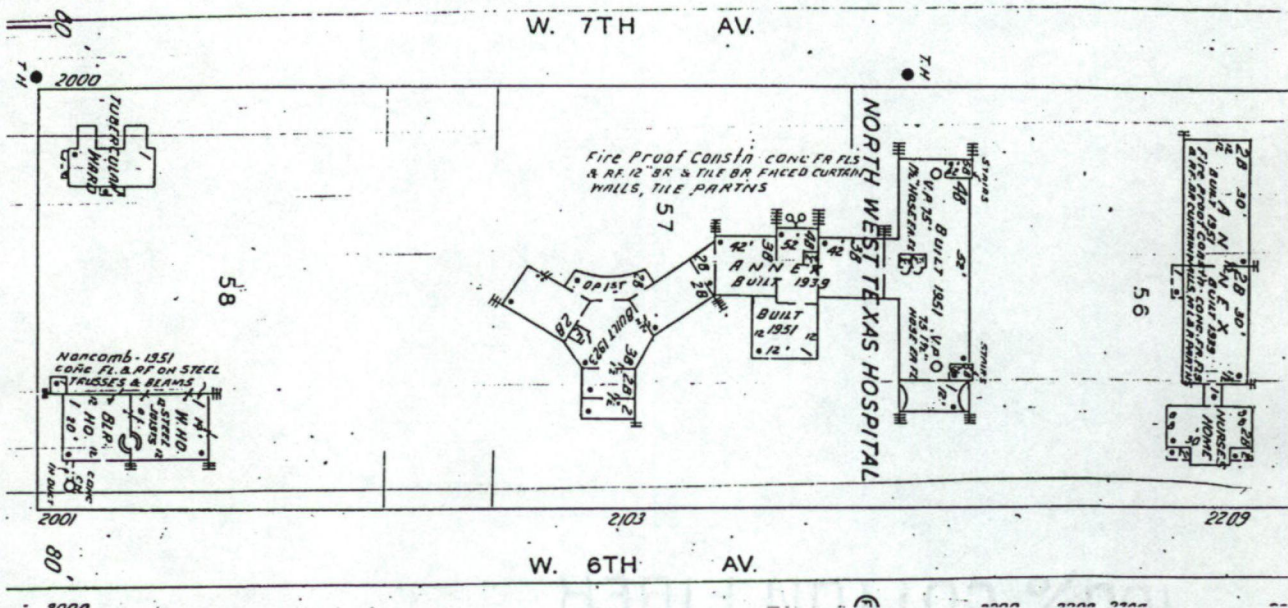
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Site plan of hospital complex, c.1951
(source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company)



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Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing
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Aerial view of hospital campus, c.1965



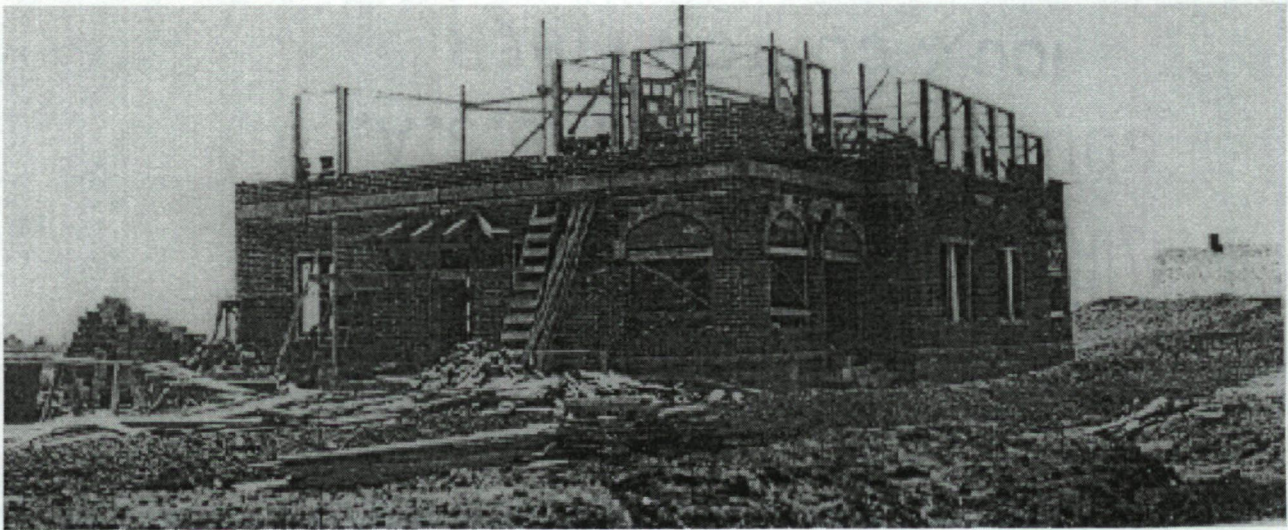
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Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing
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Historic image of building under construction, 1924
(source: Carlander Collection, Panhandle Plains Museum, Canyon)



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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 19

Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing
Amarillo, Potter County, Texas

Historic image of Hospital Building, 1940
(source: *Memories of Days Gone By*, 1985)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 20

Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing
Amarillo, Potter County, Texas

Historic image of School of Nursing and hospital campus, 1942
(source: School of Nursing yearbook)



SOUTH WORTH CO. U.S.A.
PARCUMENT DEED

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 21

Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing
Amarillo, Potter County, Texas

PHOTO INVENTORY

NORTHWEST TEXAS HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING
2209 WEST SIXTH AVENUE
AMARILLO, POTTER COUNTY, TEXAS
LUEISE TYSON - PHOTOGRAPHER (EXCEPT AS NOTED)
MARCH 1996 (EXCEPT AS NOTED)
ORIGINAL NEGATIVES ON FILE WITH THE TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

- PHOTO 1 - Historic photo, c.1924, oblique view of north and west elevations, camera facing southeast
- PHOTO 2 - Oblique view of north and west elevations, camera facing southeast
- PHOTO 3 - Historic photo, c.1939, oblique view of south and east elevations, camera facing northwest
- PHOTO 4 - View of east elevation, camera facing west
- PHOTO 5 - View of connecting hyphen, camera facing west

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 96001234 Date Listed: 11/07/96

Property Name: Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing

County: Potter State: Texas

none
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Linda M. Crilland
Signature of the Keeper

Nov. 7, 1996
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Significance

Criterion Consideration G is, hereby, deleted as a criteria consideration since the requirement for exceptional importance does not apply to the School of Nursing, which evolved in three stages--1924, 1938-39, and 1951--according to one cohesive design.

Dwayne Jones of the Texas State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment on November 07, 1996.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Potter

DATE RECEIVED: 9/27/96 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/08/96
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/24/96 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/11/96
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 96001234

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

School of Nursing is both associated with the training of nurses in the northwestern region of Texas and a fine example of the work of Guy A. Carlstedt, a locally prominent architect. He is responsible for the original 1924 building and the additions of 1938-9 and 1951, which provided additional housing for nurses while maintaining ^{styling of} original building. 1951 addition contributes ~~to~~ both architectural design and association with the School of Nursing role in health, medicine and education. Given circumstances of building's evolution and the compatibility of 1951 addition, 1924-1951 is an appropriate period of significance. Acting

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C

REVIEWER AMcClelland

DISCIPLINE Arch. History

TELEPHONE 202-343-9544

DATE 11/06/96

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

*Keeper agreed
re this 11/07/96
SLR to
dep. Crst.
Consideration
G.*



NORTHWEST TEXAS HOSPITAL
SCHOOL of NURSING

2209 WEST SIXTH AVENUE
AMARILLO, POTTER CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 5



NORTHWEST TEXAS HOSPITAL
SCHOOL of NURSING

2209 WEST SIXTH AVENUE
AMARILLO, POTTER CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 5



8-25-39
GRAY #4

NORTHWEST TEXAS HOSPITAL
SCHOOL of NURSING

2209 WEST SIXTH AVENUE
AMARILLO, POTTER CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 5



NORTHWEST TEXAS HOSPITAL
SCHOOL of NURSING

2209 WEST SIXTH AVENUE
AMARILLO, POTTER CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 5

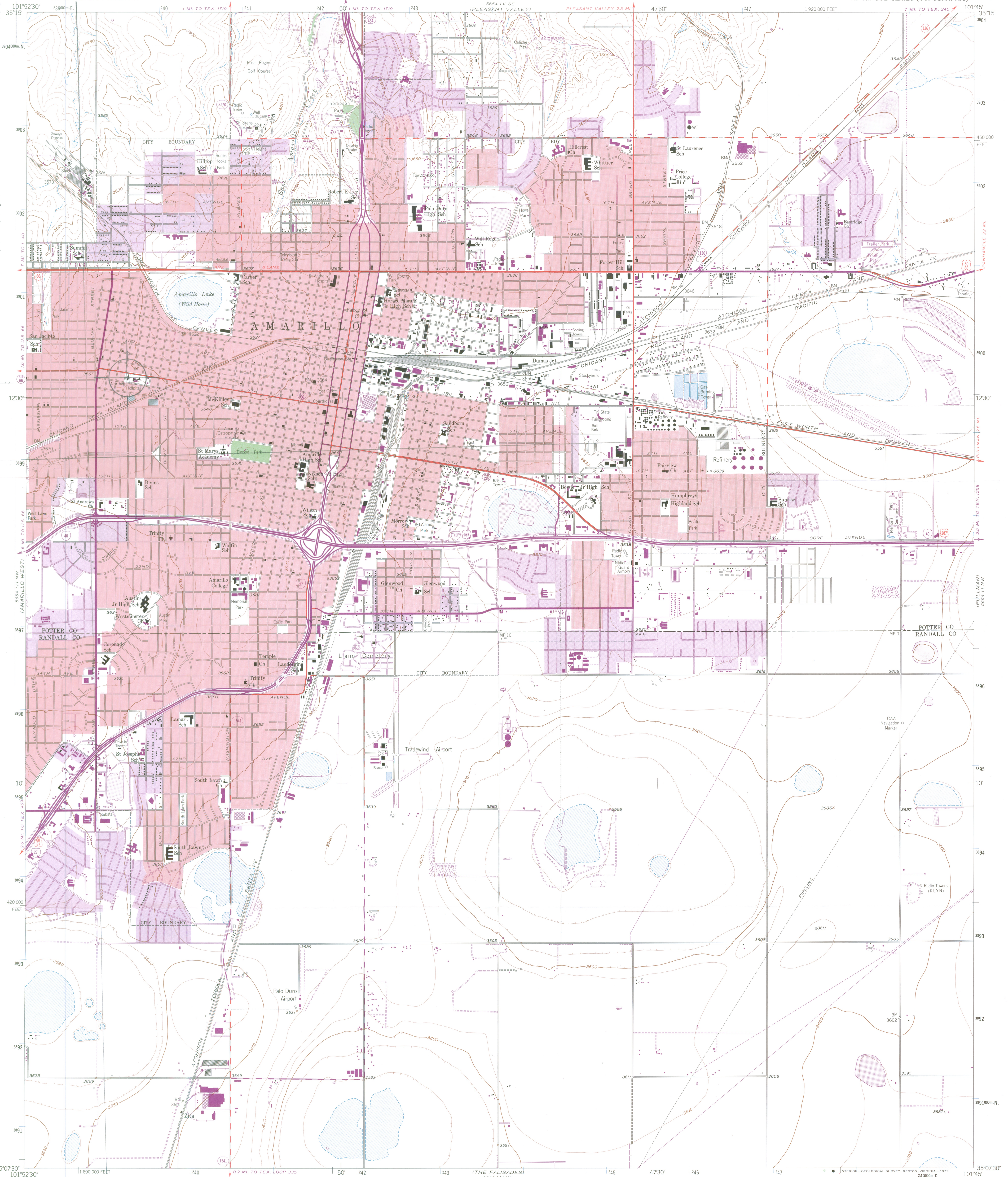


NORTHWEST TEXAS HOSPITAL
SCHOOL of NURSING

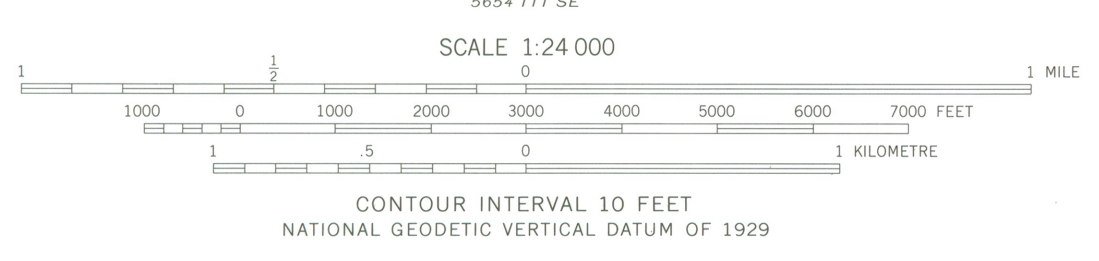
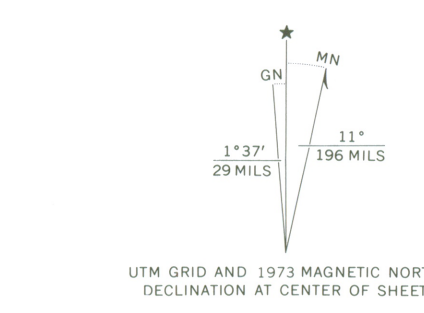
2209 WEST SIXTH AVENUE
AMARILLO, POTTER CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 5 of 5

NORTH WEST TEXAS HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING
2209 WEST SIXTH AVENUE
AMARILLO POTTER CO. TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 14T233500/3899940



Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography from aerial photographs by Kelsh plottor
and by planetable surveys 1956. Aerial photographs taken 1953
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, north zone
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 14, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1967 and 1973. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

3501-224

AMARILLO EAST, TEX.
N3507.5-W10145/7.5
1956
PHOTOREVISED 1967 AND 1973
AMS 5654 III NE-SERIES V882