

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name Lutheran Hospital & School of Nursing

Other names/site number Lutheran Medical Center, St. Alexius Hospital-Jefferson Campus; Lange, residence.

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number 3535 S. Jefferson Ave (primary); 3519-59 S. Jefferson Ave, 2611-19 Miami St

N/A	not for publication
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City or town St. Louis

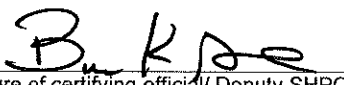
N/A	vicinity
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State Missouri Code MO County Independent City Code 510 Zip code 63118

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local
Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

 8-19-21
Signature of certifying official/ Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
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

Lutheran Hospital & School of Nursing
Name of Property

St. Louis, Independent City, MO.
County and State

5. Classification

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

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

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
2	3	structures
		objects
4	3	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH CARE/hospital

EDUCATION/school/nursing

EDUCATION/library/medical

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

HEALTH CARE/medical business/pharmacy

HEALTH CARE/medical business/doctor office

HEALTH CARE/clinic/doctor office

EDUCATION/school/nursing

EDUCATION/library/medical

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

LATE 19th & 20th Century Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT

OTHER

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: concrete

walls: brick

concrete

roof: asphalt

other: glass

metal

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Lutheran Hospital & School of Nursing
Name of Property

St. Louis, Independent City, MO.
County and State

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.)

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.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Areas of Significance

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1898 to 1973

Significant Dates

1898, 1968, 1973

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Froese, Maack & Becker (architect-1954-1972)

Iftner, William B. (architect-1944)

Ritchie, James H. & Assoc., Boston (architect)

Milligan & Miklas, structural engineer

Wilson, Harry F., mechanical engineer

Steinmeyer, Theodore (architect-1927)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Concordia Historical Institute
Lutheran Hospital School of Nursing

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

Lutheran Hospital & School of Nursing
Name of Property

St. Louis, Independent City, MO.
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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 8.5 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

1 38.591451° -90.226004°
Latitude: Longitude:

3 38.590038° -90.228419°
Latitude: Longitude:

2 38.591710° -90.228070°
Latitude: Longitude:

4 38.589794° -90.226335°
Latitude: Longitude:

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

1 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Matt Bivens/Historic Preservation Director

organization Lafser & Associates, Inc.

date 3.1.21; 4.26.21; final 8.9.2021

street & number 1000 S. Newstead Ave

telephone 314-560-9903

city or town St. Louis

state MO

zip code 63110

e-mail msbivens@lafser.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:**
 - A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 - A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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 18 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.

Lutheran Hospital & School of Nursing
Name of Property

St. Louis, Independent City, MO.
County and State

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.

Photo Log:

Name of Property: Lutheran Hospital & School of Nursing

City or Vicinity: St. Louis

County: Independent City State: Missouri

Photographer: Matt Bivens

Date

Photographed: 1.11.20, 2.1.21; checked on 8.1.2021 and no changes to conditions

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

- 1 of 21: Primary elevation of original 1883 hospital (building #1) at Potomac St.; camera facing S.
- 2 of 21: West side elevation of original 1883 (left; building #1) to 1904 hospitals; camera facing SE.
- 3 of 21: West elevation of early 1899 (left, building #2) to 1927 (right, building #3) hospitals; camera facing SE.
- 4 of 21: West side of original 1883 to 1904 (left, buildings #1-2) & 1927 (right, building #3) hospitals; camera NE.
- 5 of 21: South-facing apex of 1954 hospital (Building #4); camera facing NW.
- 6 of 21: Southwest 1954 building end (Building #4) showing below ground entry & recessed site; camera NE.
- 7 of 21: West facing apex of 1954 building (right side, Building #4) with connecting bridge to Building #3 (left); camera facing east.
- 8 of 21: East facing apex wing of 1954 building (left side, Building #4) with 1966+ bridge and 1953 Building #5 (right side); camera facing west.
- 9 of 21: East facing elevations of Building #5 (left), Building #6 (center low building), and Building #7 (right); camera facing NW.
- 10 of 21: Primary elevation of Building #7 (left) and Building #1 (right); camera facing westward.
- 11 of 21: Primary elevation of Building #8 (right side) and west end (left); camera facing NE.
- 12 of 21: Rear, north elevation of Building #8 (right side), parking lot (foreground) and Building #9 (left side); camera facing SE.
- 13 of 21: Primary elevation of Building #9; camera facing west.
- 14 of 21: Primary elevation of Building #10; camera facing NW.
- 15 of 21: Primary elevation of Building #11; camera facing SW.
- 16 of 21: Detail of bridge connecting west to east complexes; camera west.
- 17 of 21: Interior of Building #4 main 1st floor lobby; camera North.
- 18 of 21: Interior corridor of Building #4 main 1st floor; camera SE.
- 19 of 21: Interior of Building #1 first floor; camera facing north.
- 20 of 21: Interior courtyard of Building #7; camera facing east.
- 21 of 21: Interior of Building 13 first floor lobby; camera facing SE.

Photo Keys on pages 135 and 136 at end of document.

Lutheran Hospital & School of Nursing
Name of Property

St. Louis, Independent City, MO.
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Figure Log:

Essential figures included within the nomination text while supplemental figures are included as needed on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

Figure 7.1 (page 3): St. Louis City context of the nominated complex. Functioning hospitals are identified below; additional hospitals are added for context. The nominated complex is identified below by a red arrow and circle. Source: Google Earth, 2020.

Figure 7.2 (page 3): Detail of St. Louis City context of the nominated complex. Note the dense urban neighborhood setting and associated heavy industry along the Riverfront. The nominated complex is identified below by a red box. Source: Google Earth, 2020.

Figure 7.3 (page 4): Detail of neighborhood context of the nominated complex. Jefferson Avenue runs to the immediate right (or east) of the property; running north and south through the city it connects the complex to other major traffic corridors including Arsenal Street to the north and South Broadway to the south. The nominated complex is identified below by a red box. Source: Google Earth, 2020.

Figure 7.4 (page 5): Wealth of historic properties listed or surveyed in the general vicinity. The nominated site is being considered for individual listing in the National Register; it is identified by a red circle and arrow below. Source: Missouri Department of Natural Resources, "Historic Districts and Sites Map Viewer," 2020.

Figure 7.5 (page 8): Site map showing the general layout of each building, addition, and structure. As noted above "B" stands for building, "A" for addition, "P" for parking lot, and "W" for elevated walkway. Source: Kramer + Marks for Veteran Services USA, site plan, October 2020. Marked by MSB, February, 2021.

Figure 7.6a and 7.6b (page 11): (7.6a left side) Original hospital building as it appeared in 1883; right side is north. The Atlas of the City of St. Louis, sheet 19, 1883 was inaccurate based on historic photographs; the drawing is a revision to the 1890 Whipple cited. (7.6b right side) Hospital as expanded to the east by 1890. Source: Map of St. Louis, Missouri. Whipple, sheet 267, 1890.

Figure 7.6c (page 12): The pre-1898 hospital is at the right side in pink color (representing brick). The 1899-1900 wing was built as a separate building (B2) which was then connected to B1 (at the left in grey). A two-story wood frame porch at the rear of the earlier hospital would be replaced in 1920 by a brick solarium (Figure 7.6e). Source: Whipple Fire Insurance Map, sheet 267, 1896; revised partially to 1909 (however this city block was revised only to pre-1904).

Figure 7.6d (page 12): Appearance of the hospital through 1904 third-story addition to original hospital buildings; the three-story "fireproof constrn" building is B2. Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, volume 4, sheet 91, 1909.

Figure 7.6e (page 13): Appearance of the completed hospital through 1920 with rebuilding of rear solarium in brick. This map includes B1 at right and B2 at left; note the paste over at the top of the drawing which documented the change from two-story to three. Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, volume 4, sheet 91, 1909 base revised through 1950 with portions blocked by author for historic appearance comparison.

Figure 7.7 (page 16): Appearance of the hospital with 1899-1900 completed at left side. The earlier hospital building (B1) is shaded to the right side. Source: Fire Insurance Maps of Missouri. Sanborn, volume 4, sheet 91, 1909.

Figure 7.8 (page 18): Appearance of the 1927 (left side) in context of the earlier buildings (shaded at the right side). Source: Fire Insurance Maps of Missouri. Sanborn, volume 4, sheet 91, 1909 base updated to 1950.

Figure 7.9a (top) and 7.9b (bottom) (page 21): Footprint and elevation of new 1954 hospital on south end of city block. Source: "Alterations & Additions To Lutheran Hospital." Froese, Maack & Becker, Architects. Sheet 6 (7.9a) and Sheet 13 (7.9b), March 17, 1953.

Figure 7.10 (page 24): Architect's drawing of modern nurses' home. Source: "Alterations & Additions To Lutheran Hospital." Froese, Maack & Becker, Architects. Sheet 32, March 17, 1953.

Figure 7.11 (page 26): Appearance of the 1944-45 "annex" (left side) in context of the earlier Nurses' Home (shaded at the right side and demolished historically). Source: Fire Insurance Maps of Missouri. Sanborn, volume 4, sheet 91, 1909 base updated to 1950.

Figure 7.12 (page 26): Architect's drawing of modern nurses' annex. Source: "Addition to Nurses Home for the Lutheran Hospital." William B. Ittner.

Figure 7.13 (page 28): The design of the east-facing entry was revised during the 1969 drawing for B7; it also appears that basement windows were closed at this time. Source: "Community Mental Health Center for Lutheran Hospital." Froese, Maack & Becker, Architects. Sheet 7, February 19, 1969.

Figure 7.14 (page 29): Initial design of the building with 5 stories plus basement; and additional 3 levels would be added during construction. Source: "Community Mental Health Center for Lutheran Hospital." Froese, Maack & Becker, Architects. Sheet 7, February 19, 1969.

Figure 7.15a (page 32): Current first floor plan of Buildings 1-7 (labeled "B1" through "B7"). Source: St. Alexius Hospital maintenance department.

Figure 7.15b1 (page 34): Current first floor plan of Building 4 (B4). Source: St. Alexius Hospital maintenance department.

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Figure 7.15b2 (page 35): Current second floor plan of Building 4 (B4). Conditions are very similar for floors two through four. Source: St. Alexius Hospital maintenance department.

Figure 7.15b3 (page 36): Current fifth floor plan of Building 4 (B4). Conditions are very similar for floors two through four but change at five. Source: St. Alexius Hospital maintenance department.

Figure 7.15c1 (page 37): Current first floor plan of Building 3 (B3) in green shade to right side. Source: St. Alexius Hospital maintenance department. B2 is in yellow shade; B1 is in blue shade; A2 is identified as "roof" in center of complex.

Figure 7.15c2 (page 38): Current second floor plan of Building 3 (B3) in green shade to right side. Conditions are very similar for floors two and three; however the third floor contains additional patient rooms in the east wing and a dining room flanking the southernmost, east end wall (in the location of rooms 240, 242, 244). Source: St. Alexius Hospital maintenance department. B2 is in yellow shade; B1 is in blue shade; A2 is identified as "roof" in center of complex.

Figure 7.15d1 (page 41): Current first floor plan of Building 7 (B7) in red shade to left side. Source: St. Alexius Hospital maintenance department. B6 is in purple shade; B5 is in pink shade at top right; A1 is in grey shade at bottom.

Figure 7.15d2 (page 41): Current fifth floor plan of Building 7 (B7) in red shade to left side. Source: St. Alexius Hospital maintenance department. B6 is white; B5 is in pink shade at top right; A1 is in grey shade at bottom.

Figure 7.16a (page 44): Current first floor plan of Buildings 8-11 (labeled "B8" through "B11"). Source: St. Alexius Hospital maintenance department.

Figure 7.17 (page 45): These drawings were misfiled at time of inspection. The below image is the architect's rendering which was followed in construction. Source: "Lutheran Hospital Report of Service" informational pamphlet, 1967.

Figure 7.18 (page 47): Source: "School of Nursing – Teaching Facility." Froese, Maack & Becker, Architects. Sheet 4, August 11, 1966.

Figure 7.19 (page 48): Source: "Helene Fuld Audio Visual Production Center for the School of Nursing." Froese, Maack & Becker, Architects. Sheet 4, December 7, 1972.

Figure 7.20 (page 50): As originally designed, the building was proposed at 7 stories; it was reduced to 4. Source: "Office Building for Lutheran Hospital." Froese, Maack & Becker, Architects. Sheet 7, 1971.

Figure 7.21a (page 53): Current first floor plan of Buildings 8-11. Source: St. Alexius Hospital maintenance department.

Figure 7.21b (page 55): Current first floor plan of Buildings 8 and 9. Source: St. Alexius Hospital maintenance department.

Figure 7.21c (page 56): Current second floor plan of Buildings 8 and 11. Source: St. Alexius Hospital maintenance department.

Figure 7.21d (page 57): Current first floor plan of Buildings 10 (right side shaded yellow) and 11. Source: St. Alexius Hospital maintenance department.

Figure 8.1 (page 66): Area as built in the later 1870s; the circled buildings are still extant today—all constructed by German masons. The Lange house is identified by a black arrow towards the top of the image. Source: "Pictorial St. Louis: The Great Metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, a Topographical Survey Drawn in Perspective A.D. 1875." (St. Louis: Western Engraving, 1875). Drawn by Camille N. Dry; designed and edited by Rich J. Compton. Plates 34 (top section) and 32 (bottom half).

Figure 8.2a (right; page 67): Residence circled in red on map; note the sparse, yet focused development of the area and the distinctive German element including a Lutheran school and church. Source: "Atlas of the City of St. Louis." G. M. Hopkins, 1883, sheet 19.

Figure 8.2b (below; page 67): Etching of original house prior to being sold to the Lutherans, circa 1880. Source: Concordia Historical Society vertical file from the German version of the "Fiftieth Anniversary of the Lutheran Hospital" program published in 1909.

Figure 8.3 (page 68): Etching of expansion of the original house to the east in January of 1890. Source: Concordia Historical Society vertical file from the German version of the "Fiftieth Anniversary of the Lutheran Hospital" program published in 1909.

Figure 8.4a (page 79): Period photograph of expansion of the original house to the south by 1901. Source: Concordia Historical Society vertical file from the German version of the "Fiftieth Anniversary of the Lutheran Hospital" program published in 1909.

Figure 8.4b (page 80): Period etching of completed hospital, circa 1901. Source: Concordia Historical Society photograph file.

Figure 8.5 (page 82): Period photograph of expanded hospital to a full three floors, circa 1905. Source: Concordia Historical Society photograph file.

Figure 8.6 (page 83): Period photographs of patient rooms in new addition, circa 1901. Source: Concordia Historical Society photograph file.

Figure 8.7 (page 86): Period photograph of early nursing staff and superintendent Mrs. Louise Krauss-Ament (inset) at main entrance of hospital facing Potomac Street, circa 1909. Source: Concordia Historical Society photograph file.

Figure 8.8 (page 97): Period photograph of new addition to hospital (Building #3), 1927. Source: "Lutheran Hospital" bulletin, number 1, 1928, front page.

Figure 8.9 (page 98): Source: *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. June 27, 1927, page 6.

Figure 8.10 (page 102): Period photograph of 1944-45 Nurses' Addition (or Annex at left side, extant) to existing 1921 Nurses' Home (right side, since demolished). Source: Concordia Historical Society photograph file. Taken 1945.

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Figure 8.11 (page 104): Period rendering of the new hospital building and existing setting. Source: St. Louis Globe Democrat. September 23, 1951, page 9.

Figure 8.12 (page 105): Lutheran Hospital Student Nurse Residence Hall, 1954. Source: Concordia Historical Society photograph file; taken 1954

Figure 8.13 (page 106): Dedication ceremony, 1955. Source: Concordia Historical Society photograph file. Taken 1955.

Figure 8.14 (page 110): Architect's rendering of proposed new Nurses' Residence, 1965. Source: St. Louis Post-Dispatch. April 28, 1965, page 98.

Figure 8.15 (page 110): Education Building, low-profile buff brick building in center. Source: Concordia Historical Society photograph file; taken 1968

Figure 8.16 (page 114): Architect's rendering of the proposed hospital. Source: *St. Louis Lutheran*. "Construction of New Mental Health Center is Underway." Saturday, January 24, 1970, page 12.

Figure 8.17 (page 116): Architects' rendering for Froese, Maack & Becker of proposed new building. Source: St. Louis Post-Dispatch. May 9, 1971, page 53.

Figure 8.18 (page 116): Source: 1972-3 informational pamphlet "To Serve You... Lutheran Medical Center of St. Louis. Concordia Historical Institute.

Figure 8.19 (page 120): 1972-3 informational pamphlet "To Serve You... Lutheran Medical Center of St. Louis. Concordia Historical Institute.

Figure 10.1 (page 134): "Lutheran Hospital & School of Nursing complex Boundary Map."

Photo Keys – page 135-136

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Lutheran Hospital & School of Nursing
Name of Property
St. Louis, Independent City, MO.
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Lutheran Hospital & School of Nursing located at 3535 South Jefferson Avenue in St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri, is a multi-storied, multi-building and addition, multi-dated, both irregular and rectilinear-shaped, flat-roofed, brick-constructed hospital and teaching complex arranged functionally upon two city blocks bounded by Jefferson Avenue to the east, Potomac Street to the north, Ohio Avenue to the west, and Miami Street to the south. The property is set in between two massive historic districts including the Gravois-Jefferson Streetcar Suburb Historic District at the west, north, and south (NRHP 2005) and at the east by the Benton Park Historic District (NRHP 1985); however, it was not included in either district. Comprising an earlier private residence constructed circa 1858, subsequent buildings and additions were built between the 1880s and 1973—forming both a functionally-related and historically-associated curative and instructional complex. For purposes of National Register resource count there are two contributing buildings as follows: the west portion consists of Buildings 1 through 7 which were connected to one another beginning in 1899 through 1972 and count as 1 building in the resource count; the east portion consists of Buildings 8 through 11 which were connected to one another beginning in 1968 through 1973 and count as 1 additional building in the resource count. Both “buildings” were connected via an elevated pedestrian walkway between Buildings 11 and 5 in 1972. Building styles reflect those popular at the time of construction and include Italianate, Classical Revival, and Mid-Century Modern examples. While not being listed with significance in Architecture, the medical complex is an excellent representative example of post-WWII hospital planning and design—comparable in Architecture only to St. Luke’s Hospital at 5535 Delmar Boulevard (NRHP listed 4-20-2018).

The complex includes a total of 11 buildings which were later either inter-connected to one another or bridged using elevated pedestrian walkways; additions filled in the spaces in between the western section. For purposes of resource count there are 2 contributing buildings and 2 contributing structures (bridges). Two interior additions and a third bridge are not counted separately as they were built as dependent, interconnected additions. Additionally, there are 2 above-ground parking lots and 1 below-ground parking garage which are being counted as 3 non-contributing resources. All the resources that are immediately associated with the area and period of significance are thus contributing resources. Two buildings including the Medical Office Building (Building #11) and the Nurses’ School (Building #9) are currently in operation; the primary boiler room in Building #4 has been re-animated to heat the buildings during the winter season. The functioning buildings and areas of the hospital

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Lutheran Hospital & School of Nursing

Name of Property

St. Louis, Independent City, MO.

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

are being used exactly as they were historically intended. The complex has integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling and association. Integrity of materials including a loss of historic windows along the primary elevations of some of the buildings has affected the historical appearance; however, replacement windows are generally appropriate to the period of construction and historic use of the complex.

Setting and Site

The nominated property is located slightly over 3.2 miles from the St. Louis central riverfront area and Gateway Arch (NRHP listed) and situated within a dense residential neighborhood which was well-established by 1900 (Figure 7.1). A major traffic corridor, Jefferson Avenue, abuts the east side of the property. Streets bearing states names run north and south while names of Native American Indian tribes run east and west surrounding the complex. While mostly residential, and historically developed as such, there is a mix of religious, commercial, educational, and light manufacturing scattered within the larger area (Figure 7.2). As an early hospital complex first established on site in 1883, this facility was one of two serving this southern area of the city; the majority of hospital complexes were placed within the central corridor of the city (Figure 7.1). Less than a mile to the east is a dense collection of heavier industrial use properties along the Mississippi River which stretches for at least three miles. Benton Park is to the north while Gravois Park is to the west. Tower Grove Park (NRHP listed) and the Missouri Botanical Garden are located slightly northwest from the nominated property. Local moniker has labelled this section of the city as "Dutchtown South," from a re-spelling of "Deutsch" named for the predominantly German immigrant settlement which had been established there in the early-to-mid 19th Century.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Lutheran Hospital & School of Nursing
Name of Property
St. Louis, Independent City, MO.
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 7.1: St. Louis City context of the nominated complex. Functioning hospitals are identified below; additional hospitals are demarked below and added for context. The nominated complex is identified below by a red arrow and circle. Source: Google Earth, 2020.

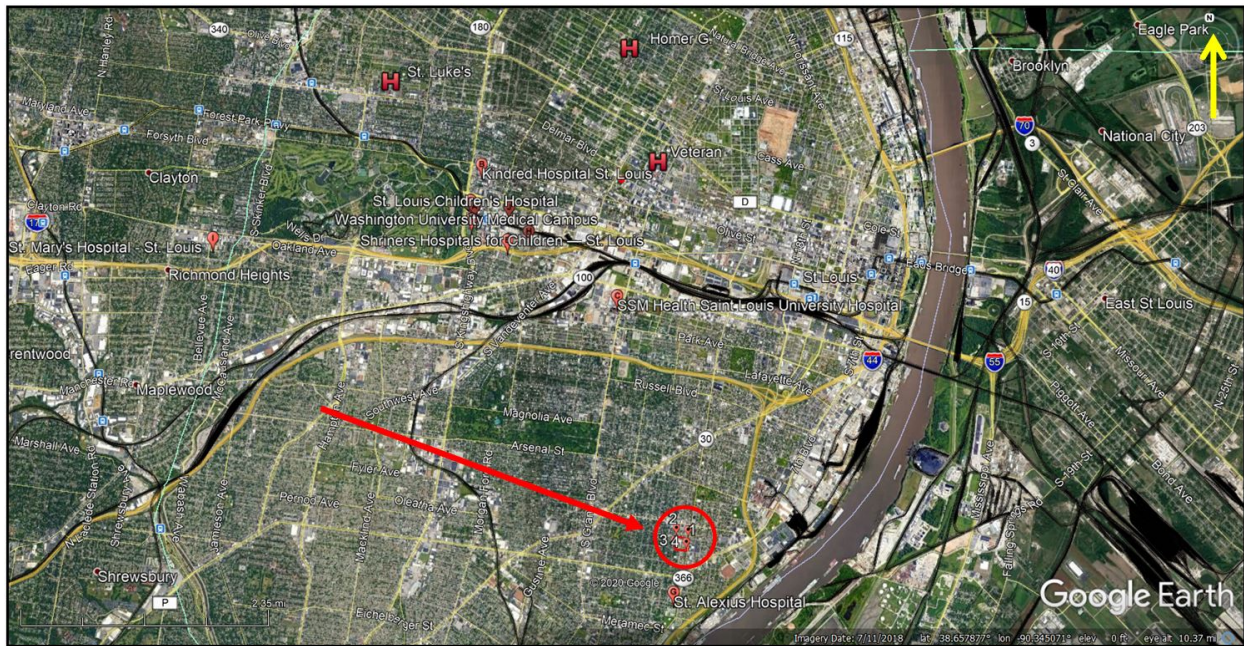
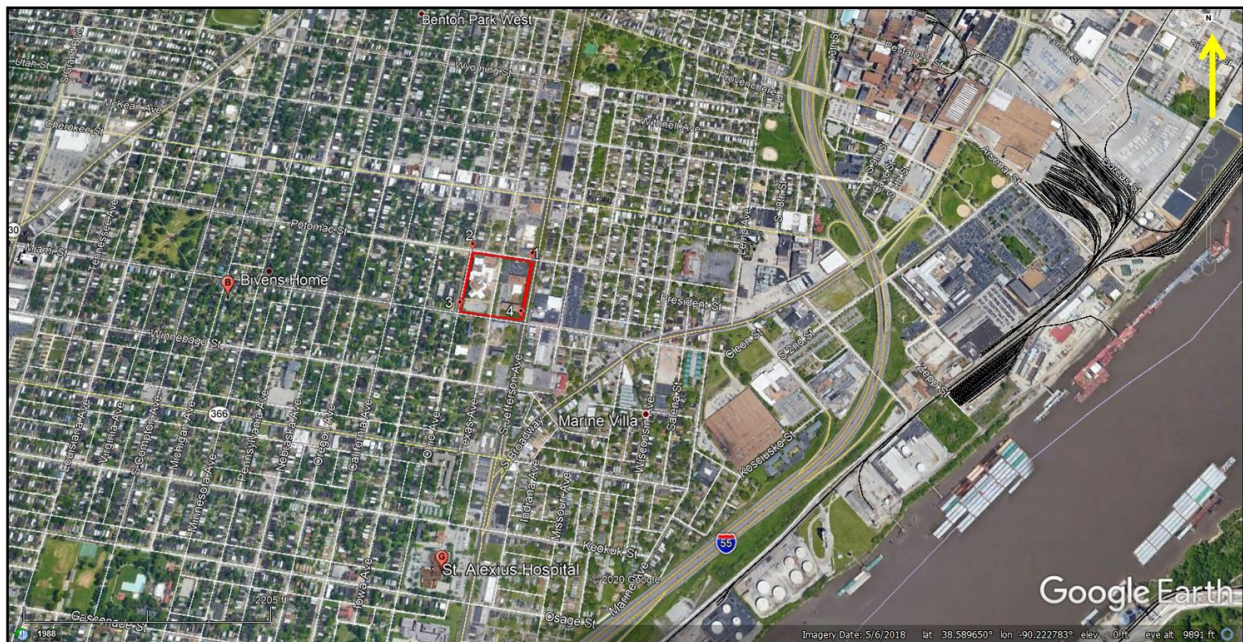


Figure 7.2: Detail of St. Louis City context of the nominated complex. Note the dense urban neighborhood setting and associated heavy industry along the Riverfront. The nominated complex is identified below by a red box. Source: Google Earth, 2020.



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Lutheran Hospital & School of Nursing
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N/A
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The medical complex dominates two city blocks (Figure 7.3) and is higher in scale from the majority of 2.5 and 2-story residential and commercial buildings nearby. There are two larger churches and three sizable printing companies adjacent whose scale is compatible to that of the lower hospital buildings. Texas Street (which runs through the center of the complex north and south) was abandoned during the historic development of the complex. To the north, south, and west is the massive Gravois-Jefferson Streetcar Suburb Historic District (NRHP 2005); to the east is the Benton Park Historic District (NRHP 1985). While there are buildings dating from the Modern era on site, the 2013 Midcentury Modern Architecture in St. Louis survey¹ did not inspect this site and only those buildings to the far south located in the former Alexian Brothers Hospital Complex were studied. Both complexes were carved out of the Gravois-Jefferson district boundary rather than being included within the boundary as “non-contributing” resources (Figure 7.4). On the other hand, an early survey “Old Dultchtown and Benton Park West” conducted by Historic Preservation Services in 2003 (survey number SLCAS21-35) included the buildings.

Figure 7.3: Detail of neighborhood context of the nominated complex. Jefferson Avenue us to the immediate right (or east) of the property; running north and south through the city it connects the complex to other major traffic corridors including Arsenal Street to the north and South Broadway to the south. The nominated complex is identified below by a red box. Source: Google Earth, 2020.



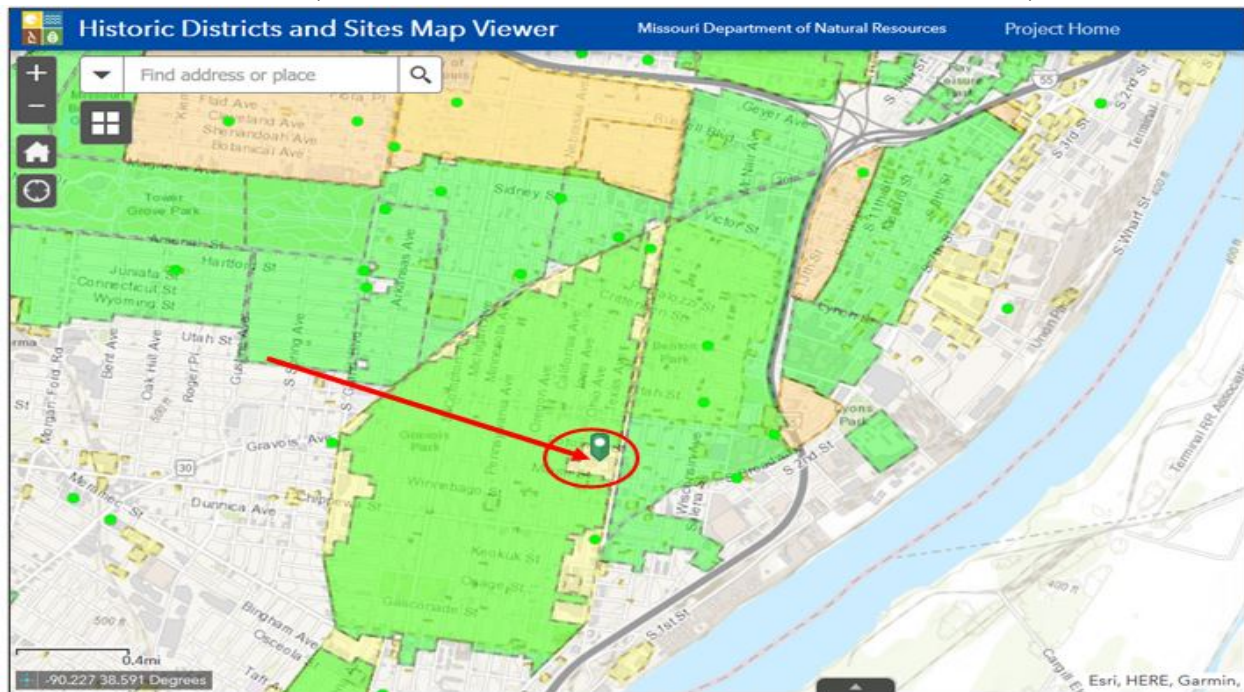
¹ “Midcentury Modern Architecture in St. Louis.” St. Louis Cultural Resources Office, 2013, Survey Number SLC-AS-047.

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Figure 7.4: Wealth of historic properties listed or surveyed in the general vicinity. The nominated site is being considered for individual listing in the National Register; it is identified by a red circle and arrow below. Source: Missouri Department of Natural Resources, "Historic Districts and Sites Map Viewer," 2020.



Immediate site (See Figure 7.5 in the section following)

The nominated property occupies a site comprised of two city blocks which are split in half by an abandoned street (Texas Avenue) which runs north and south through the complex. A wrought iron fence, approximately 6 feet in height, wraps around the perimeter of the complex at the sidewalk; broken only by the location of former Texas Avenue or primary entry points (and either entirely open or containing mechanical or hinged gates), sections of the fence are attached to buff brick piers with stone caps. The western city block is raised slightly higher than the east; this is obvious at the northwest corner of the site in proximity to the earliest building in addition to the southern edge of the block along Miami Street.

A concrete sidewalk continues around the full site perimeter; additional sections of sidewalk are extant in proximity to former Texas Avenue. There is minimal landscaping near the sidewalks consisting of street trees and patches of grass. Stretches of sidewalk contain the typical street signage, fire hydrants, light and utility poles, and storm water inlets; property signage is situated at each of the more prominent corners. At the eastern half of the property, buildings are situated close to Jefferson Avenue; the entrance to the underground parking lot #1 is off Jefferson near the center of the city

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block. Parking lot #2 takes up the remainder of the city block to the north and west, behind the buildings. An elevated pedestrian walkway (Bridge #W1) connects the eastern "campus" to the western one near the center of the property. A concrete stair allows access in-between Buildings #8 and #9 from Jefferson; two additional entrances to the north along Jefferson are reached by paved concrete sidewalks.

The western half of the property contains the earliest buildings at the northwest section; subsequent buildings and additions are visible and differentiated from the earliest building. A "building mass" at the northern half of the city block is capped to the south by an "x" shaped building (Building #4); this building is tied back to the others via an addition and an elevated walkway (#W3 and #W2 respectively). A curved concrete drive rises to the front of Building #4 from Texas Avenue; at the west it has less grade. An elevated parking lot at the southern end is reached via the curved drive. An additional curved, asphalt drive associated with Building #4 is reached by Ohio Street; it contains sections of limestone wall with ornamental metal railings and panels inset between blocks of stone. Interior portions of the city block contain paved sidewalks and stairs which access secondary doors. The interior of the complex here is also paved for use of automobiles and pedestrians. An older concrete stair with metal railing accessed from Potomac Street allows access to Building #1; a paved section of driveway connects to Building 2 at Ohio Avenue. A paved drive which continues under Building #7 to the interior of the western city block is accessed via Potomac Street. In general, the site highly reflects its medical identity with organization of buildings, intersecting driveways and walkways, minimal landscaping, and the metal fencing which contains the property; paved lots at the interior allow for on-site parking.

Additional descriptions of associated site context are included as relative within the next section, tied to the individual resource described.

Architectural Description

Exterior

Due to the varied construction periods as well as the placement of the buildings within the compound over time, a system of numbering the buildings and structures has been assigned to each resource. The first number assigned (#B1) corresponds to the earliest building on site; this building was also the first hospital. A system continuing counterclockwise from here and then jumping to the adjacent city block was utilized in order to more clearly identify the resources.

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Figure 7.5 (on the next page) will be used to identify each resource as it is described within this section. Floor plans are included for the first floors within this section. Original drawings on file at the facility have also been used to verify the buildings; due to the size of these drawings and the reduced scale necessary for inclusion herein, these are excluded from the document. The historic use and construction date of the building will be briefly explained first, followed by the architectural description.

Explanation of Figure 7.5

Resources on this figure (next page) are identified in the following numbering system: "B1" through "B11" represent the 11 "buildings" 1 through 11; "W1", "W2" and "W3" represent the three bridges (elevated pedestrian walkways/connectors) 1 through 3; "P1" through "P3" identify the underground parking garage (P1) in addition to the two surface lots "P2" and "P3"; and finally, "A1" and "A2" identify the locations of the two historic additions. Only the two additions are not counted as individual resources per the National Park Service guidance; these are explained where relevant below.

Again, for purposes of National Register resource count, Buildings 1 through 7 are counted as 1 building and Buildings 8 through 11 are counted as an additional building; for clarification, there are 2 contributing buildings.

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Figure 7.5: Site map showing the general layout of each building, addition, and structure. As noted above "B" stands for building, "A" for addition, "P" for parking lot, and "W" for elevated walkway. Source: Kramer + Marks for Veteran Services USA, site plan, October 2020. Marked by MSB, February, 2021.



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For purposes of providing a brief summary of construction dates and original function of each building the following information is provided:

1 Contributing Building at the western half of the complex consisting of:

B1: circa 1858; Private Residence turned 1st Hospital in 1883; additions in 1889-90, 1899-1900, 1904, and 1920 (a rear solarium). ALL of these additions are included within the description for B1. *A rear addition (A2) was built between 1927 and 1968 and attached to B1, B2, B3, and A1; this structure was not intended as a free-standing building.*

B2: 1899-1900; new 2nd Hospital. Built as a rectangular-shaped, three-story building with full exterior brick envelope; in 1900 when a third story was added to B1, B2 was interconnected with doors cut at hallway access points on each floor. *A rear addition (A2) was built between 1927 and 1968 and attached to B1, B2, B3, and A1; this structure was not intended as a free-standing building.*

B3: 1927; new 3rd Hospital. Built with exterior brick envelope in an "L" shape footprint, the building was connected to B2 at its entire south wall. *A rear addition (A2) was built between 1927 and 1968 and attached to B1, B2, B3, and A1; this structure was not intended as a free-standing building.*

B4: 1954; new 4th Hospital. Built as a hospital building that was connected to B3 during construction in 1954 via a multi-story brick wing at the west, it was connected to B5 via a one-story elevated walkway in 1966 and then within multiple stories between 1974 and 1976 at B5 via "bridge" W2.

B5: 1953; First modern-era Nurses' Residence. Built initially as a separate, rectangular-shaped building with full exterior brick envelope, access was cut at the north wall to B6 in 1953-54. Later in 1966 access to B4 was made via an elevated bridge that was later expanded to cover multiple floors. Access to the eastern campus and thus to B11 was achieved in 1972 via an elevated pedestrian walkway (W1).

B6: 1944; Annex to 1922 nurses' residence that originally faced Potomac Street (1922 residence demolished and replaced with 1970 Mental Health Center-AKA B7). This building was historically an addition; it was connected to B5 in 1953-54 and then to B7 in 1970-1971.

B7: 1970; Mental Health Center. Built as a separate, rectangular-shaped building with full exterior brick envelope, hallway access points were made to B6 and B1 in 1970.

A1: 1968; original Diagnostic and Treatment Center of hospital. This addition was interconnected to B5, B6, and A2 upon construction in 1968.

A2: Exact date unverified; hospital archives suggest 1901 as well as 1920-1927; originally a laundry building. *This rear addition was attached to B1, B2, B3, and A1; this structure was not intended as a free-standing building.*

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1 additional Contributing Building at the eastern half of the complex consisting of:

B8: 1968; School of Nursing Residence Hall. Built initially as a free-standing, rectangular-shaped building with full exterior brick envelope, access was made to B9 in 1968.

B9: 1968; School of Nursing Teaching Facility. Built initially as a free-standing, rectangular-shaped building with full exterior brick envelope, access was made to B8 in 1968 and B10 in 1973.

B10: 1972-73; School of Nursing Audio-Visual Production Center. Built initially as a free-standing, square-shaped building with exterior brick envelope, access was made in between B9 and B11 both in 1973. This is the last historic building to be constructed and the last to be included within the period of significance.

B11: 1971; Medical Office Building. Built initially as a free-standing, rectangular-shaped building with full exterior brick envelope, the building was tied to the Nurses' complex via completion of B10 in 1973. A connection to the western campus buildings was achieved however in 1972 via an elevated pedestrian walkway (W1) connected to B5.

Elaboration of Significance

Buildings 1 through 7 remain as integral to the early beginning and development of the nursing school on the site between its inception in 1898 through 1954 when the modern hospital was completed (B4) and the new nurses' hall was completed (B5), both in 1954. The school began in B1 in 1898; this building provided the first housing (until private residences were acquired on the city block) and classrooms. Nurses then received their practical experience after the completion of B2 and B3, between 1900 and 1927; an increase of the need for nurses during WWII led to the construction of B6 in 1944 in order to house a special order of nurses aimed at war work. With the completion of the modern hospital in 1954 (B4), all the practical experience required of nurses was wholly provided on site. Ultimately a major addition including the Diagnostic and Treatment Center in the middle of the complex (A1) in 1968 further supported the nurses' education and applied knowledge. The final building of the western complex included a mental health center in 1971 (B7), offering a new hospital department as well as advanced training for nurses in mental disorders and conditions.

Buildings 8 through 10 played a direct role in the history of the nursing program at the hospital during a period of significant changes between 1968 and 1973 and thus represent the later history of the program. These buildings were constructed specifically to provide modern housing and social facilities for nurses (B8), a modern school facility wholly dedicated to education (B9), and then a state-of-the-art production facility aimed at increasing the education component of the nursing school (B10). Building 11 was incorporated into the eastern campus during a hospital

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improvement program aimed at offering an improved in-house pharmacy where nurses provided the labor, doctor's and consultation offices where nurses enhanced their practical experience, and smaller examination rooms for general medical visits where nurses could provide the majority of services.

Individual Descriptions: West half of complex, City Block 1566 (1 contributing resource)
Including each of the following:

Building 1 (B1): Private Residence turned Original Hospital

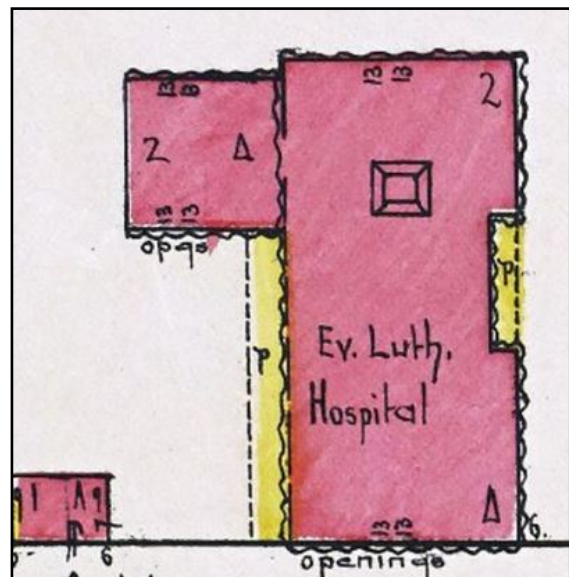
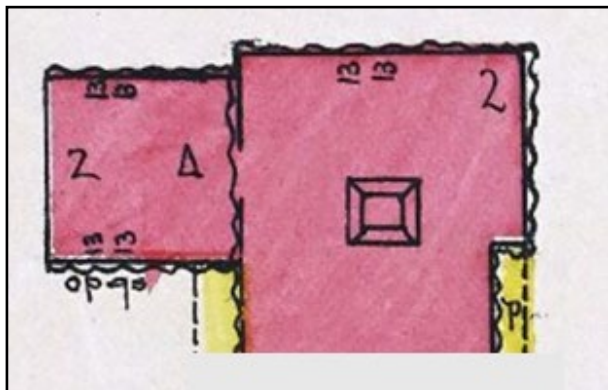
Construction Date: Original building built circa 1858 (as a private 2-story brick residence on limestone foundation).

Additions and modifications: Original 1858 building acquired for use as a hospital in 1882 and put into operation in 1883 (Figure 7.6a); a 2-story wing addition was attached to the east in 1889-90 (Figure 7.6b); a 3-story wing was built at the south elevation in 1899-1900 (B2; Figure 7.6c); the 1858 building and 1889 addition received a third story in line with the 1899-1900 addition in 1904 (Figure 7.6d). Finally in 1920 a three-story solarium addition was constructed at the rear, south wall of the 1889 addition (Figure 7.6e). Each of these additions, minus the 3-story wing built in 1899-1900 (aka B2) comprises B1.

Architect and Builder: unknown; masonry likely completed by German Americans through 1904. We know the original house was built by German masons and other similar period buildings in the immediate area were associated with German builders.

Figure: No original drawings have been found of this building (see photos 1 and 2 left side). See figures below and next page.

Figure 7.6a and 7.6b: (7.6a left side) Original hospital building as it appeared in 1883; right side of image faces north. The *Atlas of the City of St. Louis*, sheet 19, 1883 was inaccurate based on historic photographs; the drawing is a revision to the 1890 Whipple cited. (7.6b right side) Hospital as expanded to the east by 1890. Source: *Map of St. Louis, Missouri*. Whipple, sheet 267, 1890.



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Figure 7.6c: The pre-1898 hospital is at the right side in pink color (representing brick). The 1899-1900 wing was built as a separate building (B2) which was then connected to B1 (at the left in grey). A two-story wood frame porch at the rear of the earlier hospital would be replaced in 1920 by a brick solarium (Figure 7.6e). Source: Whipple Fire Insurance Map, sheet 267, 1896; revised partially to 1909 (however this city block was revised only to pre-1904).

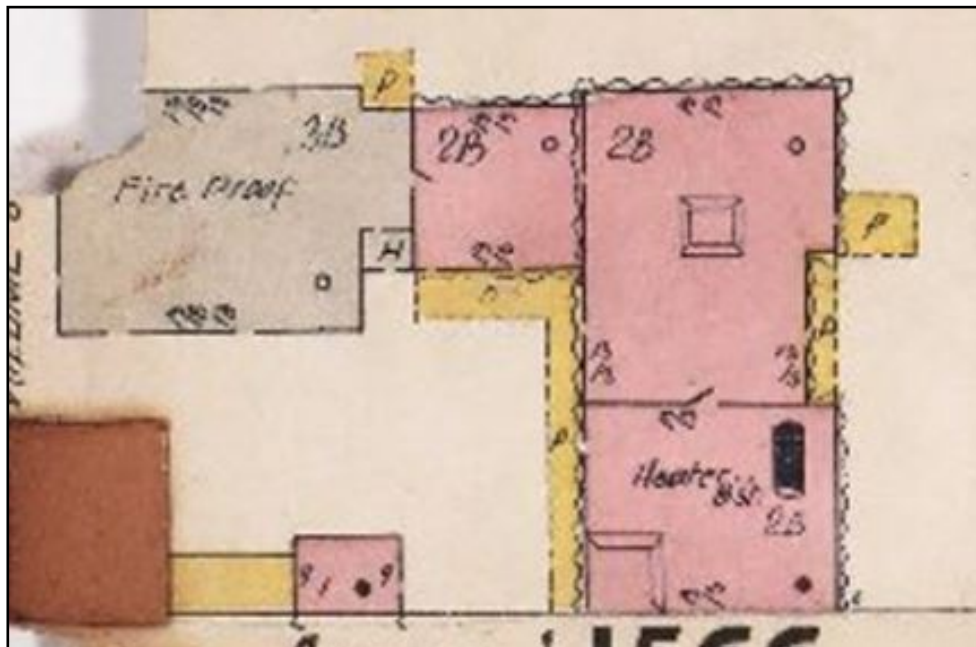


Figure 7.6d: Appearance of the hospital through 1904 third-story addition to original hospital buildings; the three-story "fireproof constrn" building is B2. Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, volume 4, sheet 91, 1909.

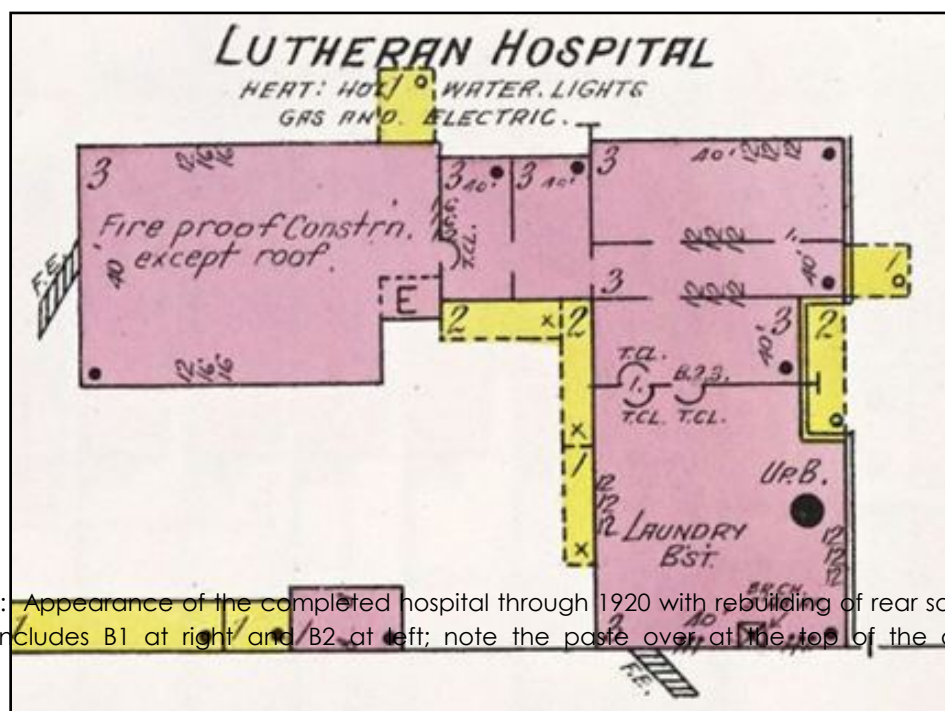


Figure 7.6e: Appearance of the completed hospital through 1920 with rebuilding of rear solarium in brick. This map includes B1 at right and B2 at left; note the paste over at the top of the drawing which

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documented the change from two-story to three. Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, volume 4, sheet 91, 1909 base revised through 1950 with portions blocked by author for historic appearance comparison.

Description: This building began as a two-story, red brick, three-bay residence with side set-back containing at least two (but likely three) additional bays on a cut limestone foundation situated at the northwest edge of the city block at Potomac Street and Ohio Avenue (photo 1). Acquired by the Lutheran Board of Directors before 1883, the building was expanded to the east by 1890 (Photo 1, left side)—basically mirroring the three-bay, two-story design of the original residence. By 1904 the third story was added, again inspired by the earlier design (photo 1).

The primary, north-facing elevation is generally symmetrical with projecting side wings forming an "H" comprised of three bays each per floor with a four-bay recessed porch in between (Photo 1). The basement is raised above ground to allow light into the space below; the foundation is clad in fine cut, coursed, white block masonry with smooth water table at the sides of the "H." First and second floor windows of the right side, westernmost section (corresponding to the original residence design) have segmental arch openings with curved stone labels (with drapery ends) and flat stone sills; third floor windows have metal labels with flat heads. The primary entrance (which is in the original location) is set at the side rather than center and is framed by a Classical Revival, white-glazed, terra-cotta pediment on pilasters (installed about 1927

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when B3 was built); adjacent windows at the first floor contain Jefferson panels below indicating their former use as doors to a small porch (since removed).

The opposite projecting section, also comprised of three bays, is nearly identical to the side just mentioned however there is no entrance, and the first-floor windows are normal height (photo 1). All the windows here have metal labels, however with flat edges and heads. Both sections have visible transitions between the second and third floors illustrating the post-1900 change to three stories. In between the two side sections of the "H" is a four-bay recessed porch area complete with concrete floors and a pair of brick columns with urns set on stone caps; a late 1920s-era cast iron rail is installed at each floor. Each floor contains either a window or a door onto the porch from the return walls; the north-facing elevation contains four window/door combinations per floor. Doors have two-light transoms which appear to be early and potentially original. The second-floor right bay has a wood sided infill which projects out onto the porch.

Above the third-floor windows are two bands of slightly projecting brick which wraps the full façade and continues to the side elevation; a series of attic vents punctuate the wall above the windows, centered in between each. At the top is a corbelled brick parapet topped by an ornamental metal cornice. The roof is flat however with overhanging cornice. Windows are mostly metal replacement one-over-one sash with infill panels at the first and second floors (corresponding to a lowered ceiling); just behind third floor windows a dropped ceiling is partially visible however windows continue the full height of the openings.

The building is elevated up from the street and sidewalk and set back within a grass lawn. A concrete stair with early iron rail and post (capped with a metal fleur-de-lis) extends up from the street; via sections of paved concrete sidewalk, it is connected to a second concrete stair with brick rails leading to the entrance (photo 1). The raised basement contains a pair of flat head windows cut into the stone at the right; three similar windows are to the left. The site settles closer to street grade as it moves along the west side elevation going south.

The earliest part of the building facing west along Ohio Avenue includes three bays per floor and then is broken in plain by a slightly recessed section (Photo 2, left side). This section contains the same limestone foundation and water table as the north elevation. Windows have segmental brick arches at the first and second floors while the third-floor windows are flat head brick; sills are again stone. The corbelled parapet

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and metal cornice continue from the north elevation; attic vents again penetrate the wall below. A pair of basement windows (since boarded) is cut in the foundation underneath the first two bays. The building continues to the south within a recessed section that corresponds to the rear addition of the original residence; it was enlarged from two to three stories in 1904. The facade contains four window bays at the first floor and three at both the second and third floors (Photo 2, centermost recess area). Windows have segmental brick arches at the first and second floors while the third-floor windows are flat head brick; sills are again stone. The corbelled parapet and metal cornice continue from the north elevation; attic vents again penetrate the wall below. The roof is flat however with overhanging cornice. The foundation also continues in design from the north and contains four boarded basement windows with flat heads. Like the north elevation, windows are later metal replacements containing boarded infill at the first and second floor tops to conceal dropped ceilings within.

Only the east elevation is not visible from the exterior. When B7 was opened in 1971 an access door was cut into the exterior wall at each floor; interior stairs from B1 were installed to reach up to B7; the remainder of the walls is solid brick.

On the hidden, secondary elevations, a portion of the rear wall of the west elevation is visible within the exterior volume and contains two pairs of wood-frame casement windows with fixed stained-glass transoms at the first and second floors. A projecting third floor contains metal hopper windows. The adjacent, south-facing wall contains the larger portion of the 1920 period brick solarium. Again, paired, wood-frame casement windows with fixed stained-glass transoms are at the first and second floors. Standing within this enclosed, exterior space, one is above a one-story "basement" addition with gravel roof which historically corresponded to an infill addition completed between 1920 and 1927 in association with Building B3.

Integrity: The circa 1858 building which began as a hospital in 1883 contains additions and upper stories finished in 1889-1890, 1899-1900, 1904, and 1920 (see previous Figures 7.6a-e); the appearance today reflects these historic conditions, and the interconnected building is clearly identifiable as the original hospital. Although windows were replaced throughout with more recent metal sash, the fenestration is intact and well-defined with stone sills, segmental or flat head brick, and stone or metal labels; wood infill panels above first and second story windows illustrates the original tall height of the windows although they conceal drop ceilings within. Changes to the entry porch surround and the recessed balcony area on the north elevation were completed during the period of significance circa 1927. The interior (discussed in more

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detail later) still contains original window millwork in addition to historic period stairs (circa 1927) and room configurations. A central corridor continues to define the interior with rooms flanking at each side. Room uses changed over time to suit as a residence and then a hospital; while a hospital, said rooms changed functions however continued to retain their general sizes and configurations (*this is true for the buildings in the complex*).

Exterior brick, terra cotta, metal, and stone are in good to excellent condition and bear high quality of materials and craftsmanship. Exterior alterations including additions, the primary entrance surround, and the front porch date to the period of significance; replacement windows were installed after this period, but original fenestration is clearly evident.

Building 2 (B2): 1899-1900 Hospital Building

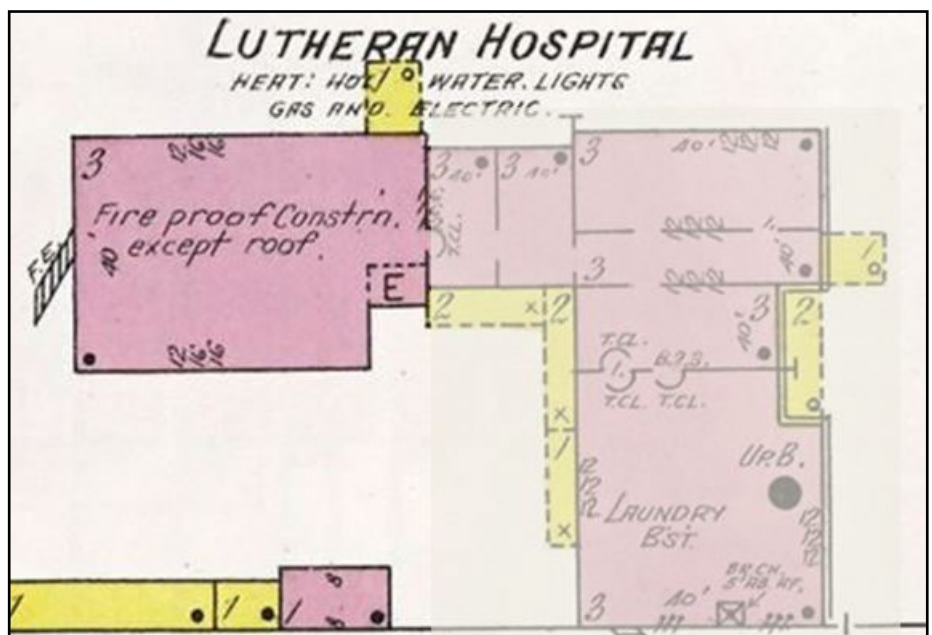
Construction Date: Occupied 1900 (built as a hospital).

Additions and modifications: Built as a separate, three-story hospital in 1899-1900; the building was interconnected to Building 1 at the first and second floor corridor in 1900 and then at the third story from the same corridor in 1904.

Architect and Builder: unknown. Based on the time period within this neighborhood, the stylistic choice of continuing the corbelled parapet from the earlier building, and the general brick craftsmanship it is highly likely the building was constructed by German masons.

Figure: No drawings have been found of this building (see photo 2 at right side and photo 3 at left side). See figure 7.7 at right.

Figure 7.7: Appearance of the hospital with 1899-1900 completed at left side. The earlier hospital building (B1) is shaded to the right side. Source: Fire Insurance Maps of Missouri. Sanborn, volume 4, sheet 91, 1909.



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Description: Projecting slightly from plain of Building 1 (B1) is an 1899-90, three-story brick hospital building (Photo 2 at right side and 3 at left side). Constructed with a brown-tinted, red brick, the building was rendered in a slightly different style from the earlier building however the corbelled brick parapet is identical to B1. Its limestone foundation is also like the earlier buildings and contains a water table in general level with the existing. The six-bay, west-facing elevation is broken into four distinct sections using projecting brick and ornamental brick quoining. At the far left is a slightly recessed four-story bay with ground-level entrance set within a wide semi-circular arch opening with rounded transom; doors are metal replacements. Evidence of an earlier portico, since removed, includes a side pier comprised of brick on a stone base and a demarcation in the brick wall above the arch. A single segmental arch window is above followed by a flat head window and then a pair of smaller-scale windows under the parapet.

The remainder of the building is projecting out from this section and contains five additional bays as divided: a single-bay wing wall at either side projects from a slightly recessed "H" center section containing three bays (Photo 3). At the basement level, a paired and then a third window, a stone and concrete stair with porch, another single window, and then a second paired window completes the ground level; all windows are flat head with stone lintels and contain later metal replacement sash. The raised first floor contains four wide, segmental arch window bays with a fifth (entrance) bay in between the pairs at the building center; at the far-left side (described earlier) the window is raised in between the first and second stories of the main section. A metal awning is suspended above the central door which is reached via the earlier-mentioned stair.

The second floor has five wide, segmental arch window bays while the recessed; again, the far-left side has a raised window in-between the stories. Windows at the first and second stories of the "H" are segmental arch with newer metal replacement windows with large panels above (concealing a dropped ceiling behind). The third floor has paired flat head windows at the side bays and three individual windows in the slight recess plain; again, replacement windows have infill panels above. One of the far-right side, on of the paired windows has a recessed brick infill. Each window has a stone sill however the third story of the center portion has a continuous stone sill which ends at the short return wall at either side. The same brick corbelling and metal cap from the earlier building is continued here as are the attic vents. Additional ornamentation on this section includes brick quoins at the third story projecting bays.

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The rear, east wall is visible above the basement level within the complex. It contains five central bays with brick segmental arch window openings at the first and second floors and flat head windows at the third floor. The side bay (here at the farthest north, contains a single window per floor. Windows are like the primary elevation and contain later metal replacement sash with infill panels above to conceal an interior drop ceiling. One vertical stack of windows contains a recessed brick infill which appears to be original or at least early. The north and south walls are concealed due to the proximity of the exterior wall to the adjacent building. The roof is flat but contains a projecting cornice. Building 3 was constructed to the south in 1927 and B2 was then accessed via a door at each level above the basement at the corridor.

Integrity: Like the previous building, the exterior has later replacement windows, but the original fenestration is clearly evident; drop ceilings inside correspond to the installed panels above the shortened windows. A replacement porch stair and stoop with metal awning projects from the west exposure but does not detract from the composition of the façade. Again, the interior space contains some period millwork and rooms include some new and some earlier walls (a more detail description is provided later). The function of the building as a hospital is obvious. Exterior brick, metal, and stone are in excellent condition.

Building 3 (B3): 1927 Hospital Building

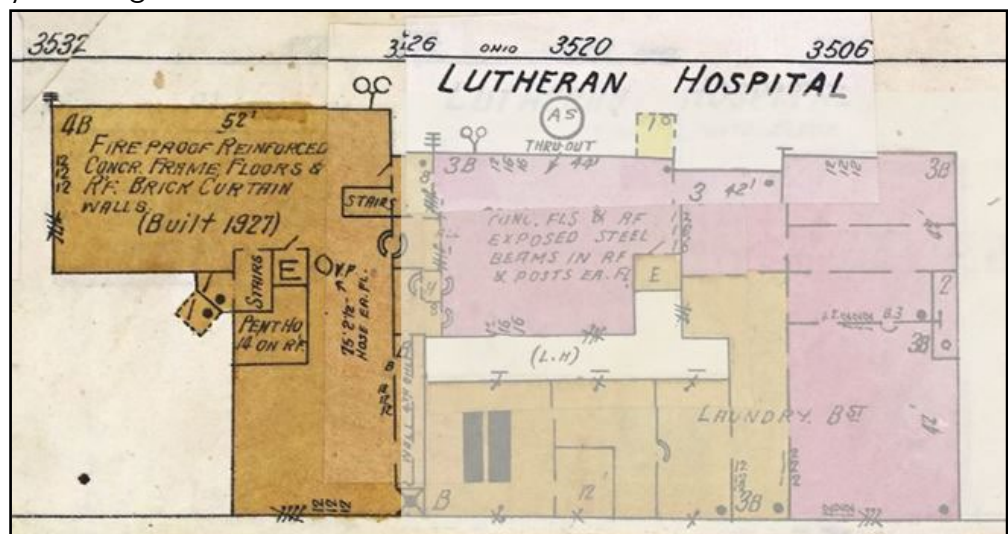
Construction Date: 1927 (built as a "fireproof" hospital)

Additions and modifications: Built as a four-story hospital in 1926-27; the building was interconnected to B1 in 1927 via the north-running corridor and later to B4 at the south.

Architect and Builder: unknown.

Figure: No drawings have yet been found of this building (see Photo 3 at right side and Photo 4 at foreground). See Figure 7.8 below.

Figure 7.8: Appearance of the 1927 (left side) in context of the earlier buildings (shaded at the right side). Source: Fire Insurance Maps of Missouri. Sanborn, volume 4, sheet 91, 1909 base updated to 1950.



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Description: This building is a reddish-orange brick, four-story "L" shaped building with raised basement and flat roof (Photo 3 at right side and Photo 4). Abutted at the earlier hospital building (B2) via a one-bay recessed wing in plain with the building, the wall then projects a full bay from B2 and thus much closer to the street and sidewalk (Photo 3 right side). This narrow section contains two smaller windows at the basement level, followed by a paired window with stone label at the first (said opening is higher with an infill below the window which corresponded to an earlier entrance as seen in historic photos), then a single window at the second and third floors, followed by a window at the top floor. The foundation is coursed brick which forms a rusticated base, only penetrated by windows at each bay; a continuous light grey stone water table continues above the base. A second stone band, here as a sill course, continues under the fourth-floor windows. The return wall (facing north) contains a window per floor; boarded up to the top floor, the fourth-floor window has recessed brick infill.

The building then projects out from the far-left section (Photo 3 at right side and Photo 4). Divided into six bays along this west-facing primary façade, the building edges are accented by brick quoins which rise above the brick foundation above the stone water table. The basement level contains a single window nearer the building edges and then four paired windows under each of the inner bays. Flanking the building edges is a semi-circular brick arch opening with carved limestone frame and pediment which surrounds a window at the first floor. Panels below each window are decorative and flank a small balcony—both of which are still intact at the far sides. Four flat head windows in between have stone labels at the first floor. The second and third floors contain six flat head windows per floor. Each of the windows under the fourth floor is a later metal replacement with infill panel above (corresponding to an interior dropped ceiling). Rectangular, recess brick alcoves are set into the wall in between windows at both the building center and inside of the edge window between the first and third floors; a single alcove is set above in the center of the fourth floor.

A continuous stone sill course extends under the fourth floor which contains a similar pattern of single and paired windows as the basement. Additional brick quoins accent the opposite side of the edge bays. An ornamental stone cornice is set below a slightly raised brick parapet with terra cotta block ornament. The building continues back one bay at the farthest south and is met by a later wing addition installed to connect the adjacent hospital (B4) in 1954; windows here are boarded (Photo 4). The rear, north-facing elevation is exposed within the complex and has flat head windows at the first through the third floors; most windows contain upper infill panels to conceal the ceiling behind; two at the center bays on the first floor are totally boarded; third floor windows

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are smaller and full-size. The top floor projects from the wall plain and contains two wide and one narrow opening which have been infilled with brick. The smaller windows in set between larger windows (like the primary elevation) contain two filled with sash while the remainder are either infilled with brick or panels. At the far left, southernmost side is a projecting chimney flue which rises above the otherwise flat roof. The building was only connected to B2 until 1954, after which a wing addition from B4 was completed with an access door at each floor into B3.

Also, within the complex the interior section of the "L" is visible at the south and east-facing walls. Floors contain four bays facing east and five facing south; each has a replacement metal sash window, most with an infill panel above to conceal dropped ceilings. The smaller windows in between bays like the primary elevation are present here as well and all but two at the top story are infilled with brick. A brick and a metal penthouse project above the otherwise flat roof; mechanical equipment is extant on the rooftop.

Integrity: An early photograph of the building indicates that the smaller, partially recessed panels in three vertical rows in between windows (Photo 4) were originally one-over-one sash windows; at some point historically, they were bricked in. Again, later metal replacement windows have upper panels where ceilings were dropped inside. Despite the replacement windows, all the original fenestration is evident. Exterior brick and stone in addition to two intact metal balconies are in excellent condition.

Building 4: 1954 Hospital

Construction Date: 1954-55 (built as a "fireproof" hospital)

Additions and modifications: Built as a five-story hospital in 1954-55; the building was connected to B3 via a multi-story brick wing at the west in 1955 and then bridged to B5 initially on one level in 1966. The multi-story bridge between B4 and B5 was completed by 1976, serving each floor.

Architect and Builder: Froese, Maack & Becker, architects, designed in 1953; James H. Ritchie & Associates of Boston, consulting hospital architect; Milligan & Miklas, structural engineers; and Harry F. Wilson, mechanical engineer.

Figure: See 7.9a and 7.9b on next page; see Photos 5, 6, and 7; Photo 8 includes the east wing of the building at the left side.

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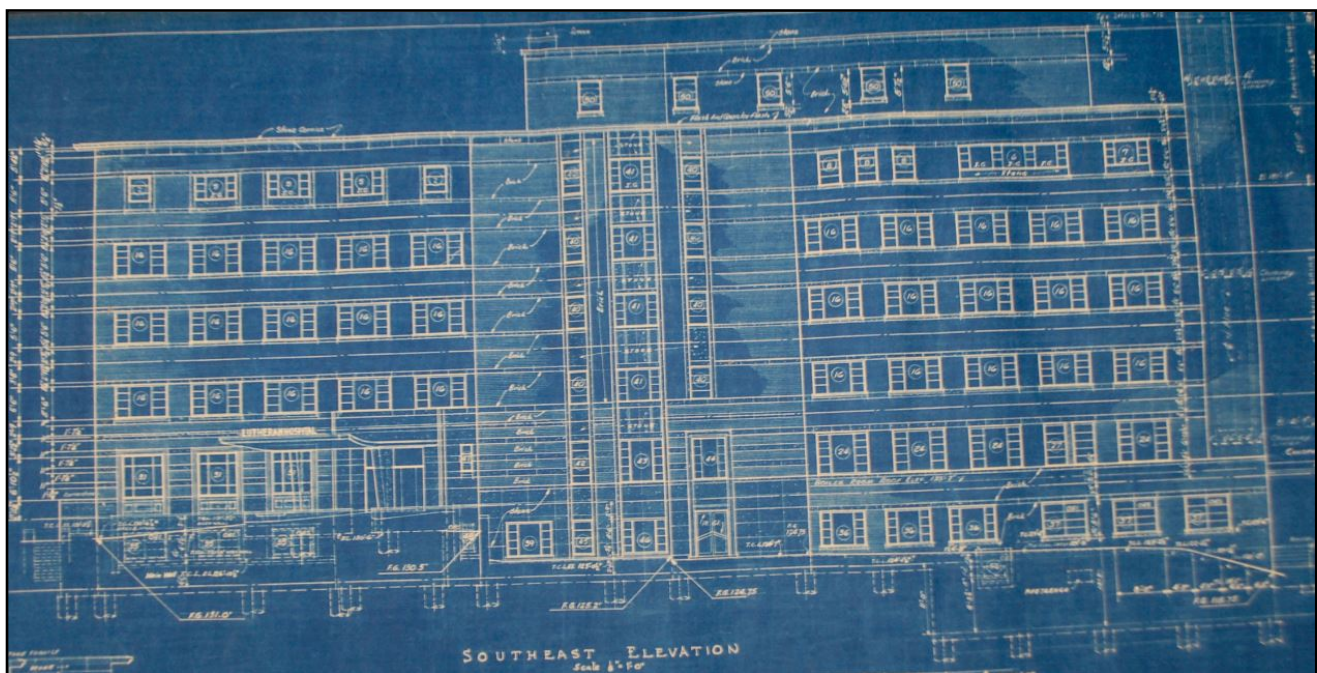
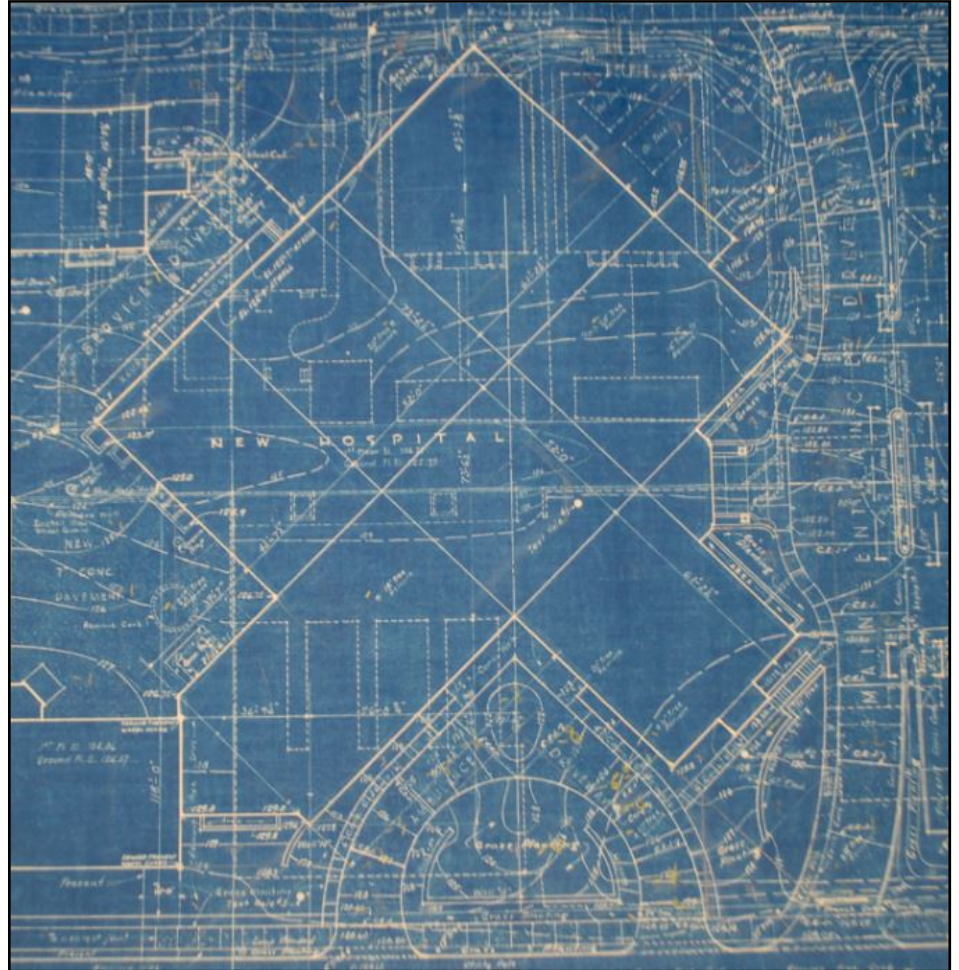
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Figure 7.9a (right) and 7.9b (bottom page): Footprint and elevation of new 1954 hospital on south end of city block. Source: "Alterations & Additions To Lutheran Hospital." Froese, Maack & Becker, Architects. Sheet 6 (7.9a) and Sheet 13 (7.9b), March 17, 1953.



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Description: This building is in the form of a Lutheran Cross which is defined simply as an "X" shape set at the southern-most portion of the property (Photo 5). Arranged with each apex facing the four cardinal directions, wings project outward to form the "X" with the primary entrance located at the south apex. The building is identical at each wing (except for a projecting fifth floor as described later) and comprised of a smooth limestone base and foundation over which orange brick rises to the overhanging concrete roofline. Bands of smooth limestone, cut from the same material as the foundation, accent the walls at each floor as general banding at the first and then as both sill and header courses up to the fifth floor. End walls of the "X" contain additional limestone which rises the full height of the façade and frames the windows at each floor. A cornerstone at the northwest end says, "A.D. 1954."

The south apex is set at a raised grade and faces a concrete driveway that slopes downward to the west and east (Photo 5); a parking lot (P3) above street level is to the south and set high above the street. The building mass contains five wide window bays per side between the second and fifth floors; limestone sill and header courses span the walls and accentuate the linear design of the edifice. At the first floor is a limestone-clad entrance projection with sweeping roofline set on a pair of massive limestone piers (Photo 5). Limestone and granite low-walls, rails, and benches flow from the entrance block and continue as planters along the ground floor of the façade. Additional limestone blocks form higher retaining walls to the west where a lower-level entrance is accessible in the southwest arm (Photo 6); site walls contain ornamental metal railings. First floor windows are divided into three sections with short transom sections included within the framing; windows on the second through the fourth are divided into three sections, each with a wider center section. Windows at the fifth story are shorter; three at the center are divided into three sections while the outermost at either side is a simple one-over-one style window. Windows are all metal and are later replacements which fully fill each opening.

Both the southeast and southwest ends contain a section of limestone which runs vertically through the horizontal banding and frames a single, wide three-sectioned window with low transom in addition to a one-over-one window at either side. This pattern is not copied at the northwest and northeast due to these end walls being blocked by connections to the adjacent buildings. The fifth floor of the west apex contains a projecting addition which has a concrete floor and metal framed, masonry panel walls; small windows penetrate the extension (Photo 7). A four-story addition (W1) comprised of the same brick and limestone in addition to similar window designs connects Building 4 to Building 3; the fifth story of the "X" is visible above the addition.

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Tucked back into the west apex is a basement entrance with canopy reached by a sloping driveway from the street (Photo 7). Additional limestone walls and ornamental metal rails are set adjacent the driveway.

The southeast end wall of the "X" contains a basement and first floor bump-out which contains an additional entrance and single window above (Photo 5, right side); limestone from the foundation is continued as is the orange brick and horizontal banding. Adjacent it and tied to the east apex is a one-story orange brick mechanical addition with limestone header course above three sets of tripartite metal windows and three metal jalousie windows facing southeast (Photo 8). A flat roof has a limestone cap. The northeast-facing elevation contains a metal door with transom in addition to three additional metal jalousie windows. The northeastern-most edge of the apex, and tied to this one-story addition, is a massive brick incinerator stack which projects well above the roofline. A five-story elevated pedestrian walkway (W2) is connected via a door at each floor of B4 which then leads into B5 to the north. An open driveway below the bridge allows vehicular access back to the interior of the complex. Within, the north-facing apex is visible and contains similar fenestration as the other arms. The fifth floor also is projecting like the west apex with identical windows and panels. The roof is flat however has a raised mechanical penthouse; the roof also overhangs.

Integrity: The exterior appears as originally constructed in 1954; while windows are later and thus non-historic replacements, they fully fill the original fenestration. A study of the original windows compared to the current ones indicates that where tripartite windows were located the original framing contained a central fixed sash flanked by 4 jalousie windows on either side; single bays contained three jalousie windows; and finally at first floor storefronts the framing divided the opening into three vertical sections and three horizontal sections. Replacements used the same framing and included (in reference to the previous): tripartite divisions were retained but the jalousie windows were removed from the sides; the jalousie divisions were removed from the top and bottom of the sash leaving the middle horizontal mull; and finally, the lowest horizontal mull was removed from the storefronts. The replacement sash thus mimics the earlier patterns of the windows and retains a level of appropriateness. The main entrance canopy has some damaged concrete but is otherwise intact. The west side entrance and stair are intact as are the exterior stone walls and planting beds. The interior main lobby (described later and visible in Photo 17) has intact original materials including terrazzo flooring, marble-clad walls, and recessed ornamental alcove ceiling. Corridors remain as designed with flanking rooms on each floor; uses have changed over the years, but the building is clearly evident as a hospital.

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Building 5 (B5): 1953-54 Nurses Residence

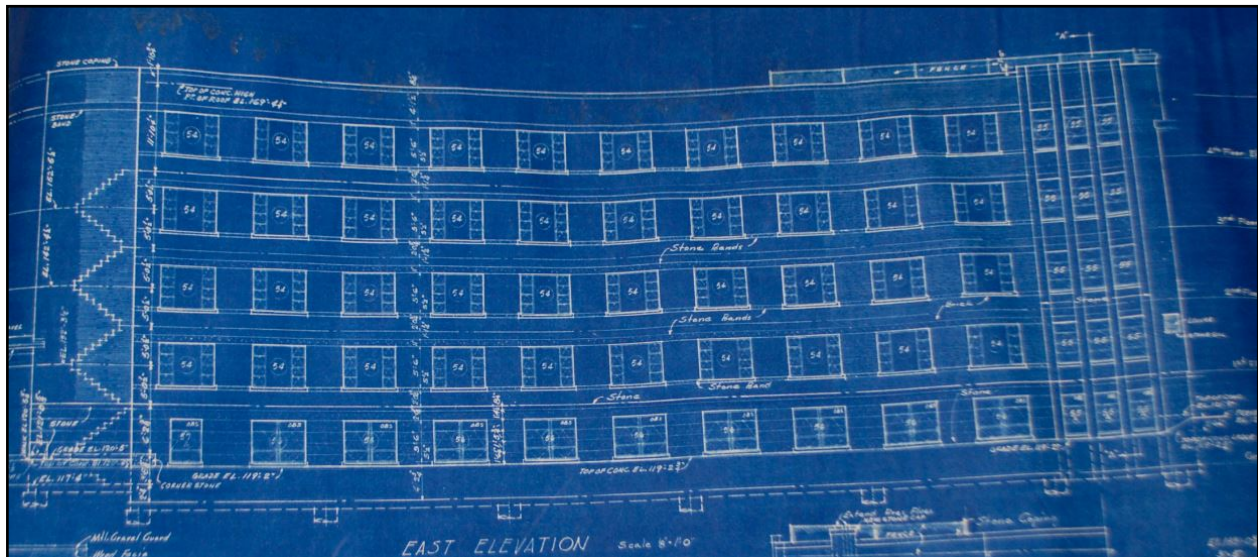
Construction Date: 1953-54 (built as a "fireproof" nurses' residence)

Additions and modifications: Built as a five-story with raised basement and flat roof building in 1953-54; the building was interconnected to B4 first in 1966 via W2. When the building was completed in 1954 the north-running corridor created through access to B6 at each floor above the basement.

Architect and Builder: Froese, Maack & Becker, architects.

Figure: See Figure 7.10 bottom, Photo 8 at right side, and Photo 9 at left side.

Figure 7.10: Architect's drawing of modern nurses' home. Source: "Alterations & Additions To Lutheran Hospital." Froese, Maack & Becker, Architects. Sheet 32, March 17, 1953.



Description: This building faces east along former Texas Avenue and contains an at-grade basement clad in smooth limestone nearly identical to B4; similar orange brick and bands of limestone clad the walls (Photo 8 right side; photo 9 left side). Containing five additional stories as well as a rooftop penthouse, each floor contains a series of ten wide, tripartite windows with limestone sills (except at the fifth floor); additional limestone frames the sills and headers in a continuous course below and above each window until the fifth story. Basement windows which are slightly recessed from the wall are infilled with limestone identical to the foundation cladding—indicating it may have been an early change from containing fenestration (which is evident in historic photos).

The fifth story, added after construction, has a metal frame with metal or cement panels in which a series of windows are cut. A partial sixth floor is set back from the primary elevation and was built after the fifth floor (likely between 1972 and 1976 when

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W2 was completed between this building and B4). The top floor connects back to the bridge from Building 4 (W2) (Photo 8 above roof). A limestone-clad, four-story and basement, three-bay feature is set at the farthest north edge of this building (Photo 9). A limestone cornerstone is set at the southeast corner of the building and reads "A.D. 1953." Windows at the lower four floors are later metal replacements however like B4 they retain their tripartite patterns minus the jalousie sash at both sides. The original west elevation is like the east and has four bays visible to the south of the complex's interior addition for the Diagnostic and Treatment Center in 1968 (A1). The four bays contain identical windows at the four floors above the basement; the fifth floor contains identical metal frame, panels and windows as the east elevation, and the sixth partial floor (technically a roof-top walkway to A1) also contains metal framing with glass fenestration. Again, the roof is flat except for the raised and enclosed walkway which also has a flat roof. A six-story brick tower at the south end (adjacent W2) contains an entrance at the ground followed by five floors of original, metal jalousie windows.

Integrity: All the exterior brick and stone are original and are in good condition; the upper floor framing and panels are early and within the period of significance with some evidence of corrosion on the metal panels at the 5th floor. Windows are later replacements however they fill the original fenestration, retaining their tripartite patterns minus the jalousie sash at both sides.

Building 6 (B6): 1944 Nurses' Residence Annex
Federal Project MO 23-295 N

Construction Date: 1944 (built originally as an addition to a 1922 Nurses' Residence which stood to the north-since demolished and replaced by Building 7 in 1971). The addition was tied to B5 in 1954-55.

Additions and modifications: As built in 1944 the building had basement windows in addition to a right-side entry reached by concrete steps with stone rails (Figure 7.12). The entry was converted to a window when B7 was completed (Figure 7.13).

Architect and Builder: William B. Ittner, architect. George Moeller Con. Co., builder.

Figure: See Figure 7.11, 7.12 and 7.13 in this section, and Photo 9, middle.

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Figure 7.11 (right): Appearance of the 1944-45 "annex" (left side) in context of the earlier Nurses' Home (shaded at the right side and demolished historically). Source: Fire Insurance Maps of Missouri. Sanborn, volume 4, sheet 91, 1909 base updated to 1950.

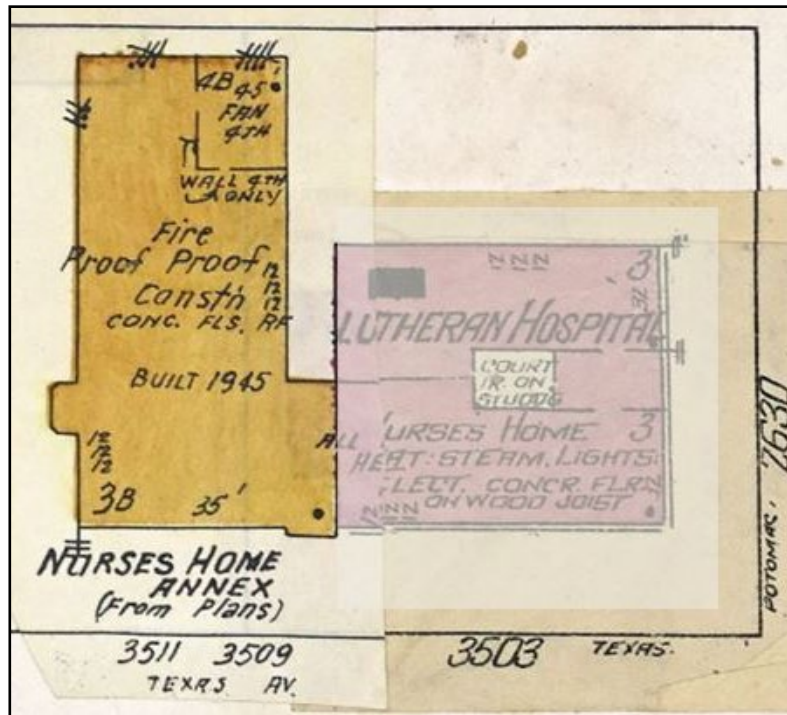
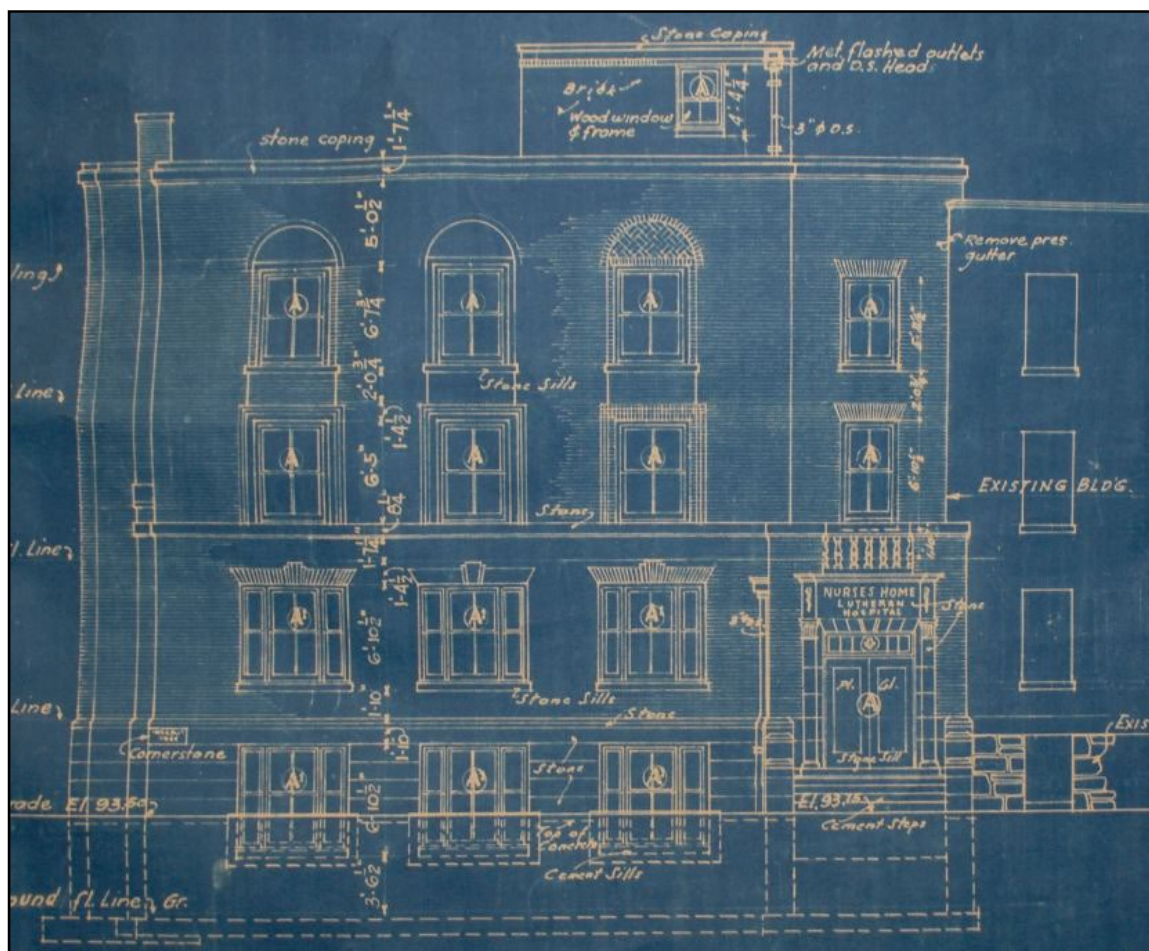


Figure 7.12 (bottom): Architect's drawing of modern nurses' annex. Source: "Addition to Nurses Home for the Lutheran Hospital." William B. Ittner.



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Description: This three-story and basement, variegated brown brick building originally connected to an earlier building on site to the north (since demolished) and was intended as an annex to said building. The basement floor has three bays and is clad in smooth limestone; a wide entrance with replacement metal doors and sidelights is sheltered under a long, metal canopy set on metal posts to the left side (Photo 9, middle, lower-height building). Two adjacent bays contain recessed stone infill where windows were originally installed. Adjacent these bays is a slightly projecting stone-clad block set under a single window; this section is all that remains of a former entry porch which was removed historically.

The first floor contains a four-bay design with wider, tripartite windows in three bays and a narrower, one-over-one metal sash installed in the location of an earlier entrance (since infilled). The second floor contains three flat head windows with projecting red brick frames; red brick accents spandrel panels above, above which three semi-circular arch window bays containing flat head windows and red brick recessed panels at the third story (this is the original design). A limestone band caps the parapet. Tucked behind the right-side section is a recessed wing which abuts to Building 7; its brick, windows, and limestone are identical to the main building. The rear, west wall of the building is contained at A1 which had been built along much of the interior of the complex. An access hall at the south wall leads into B5 at each floor; and again, to the north at B7. The roof is flat and unadorned.

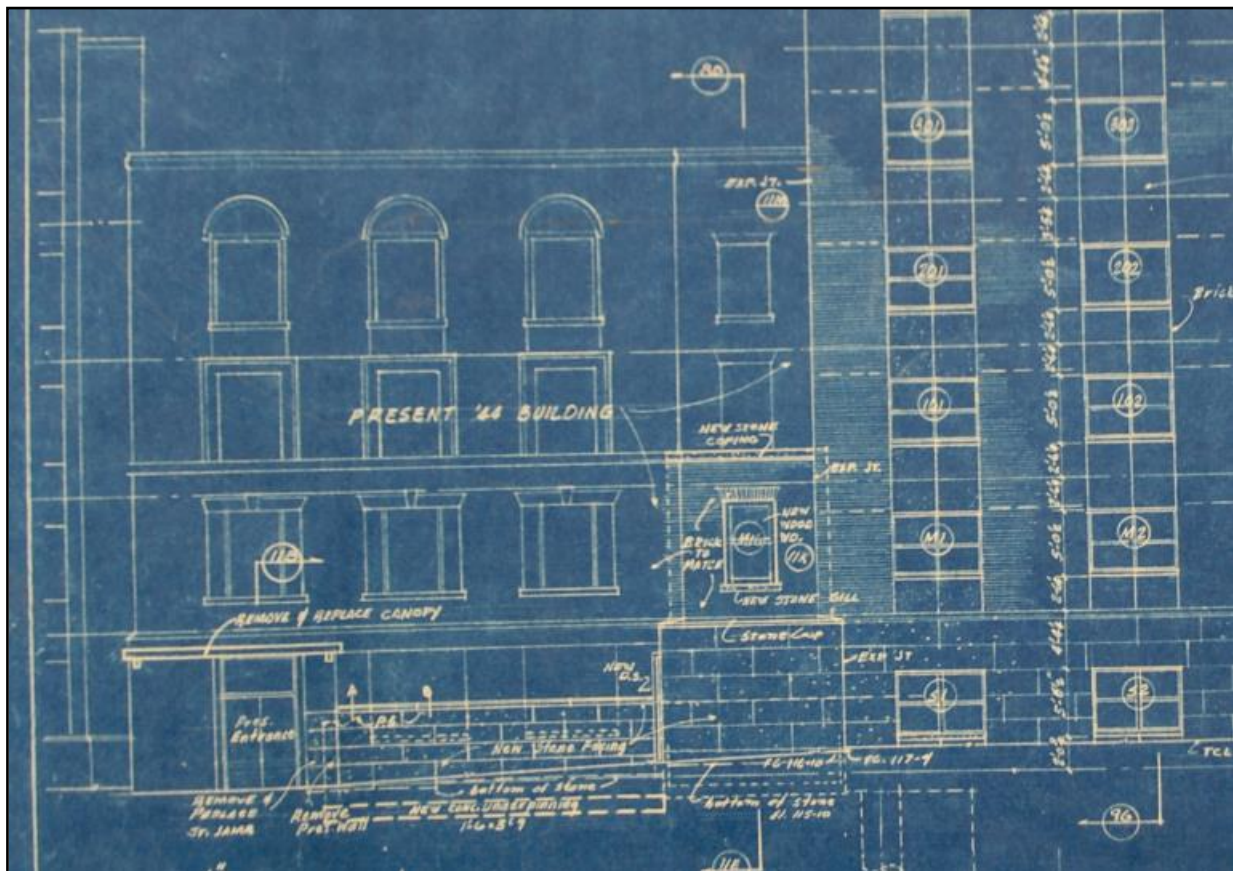
Integrity: Initially built as an annex to another older building since demolished, this variegated brick building reflects its original and historic period design intents. During the period of significance, the original host building was demolished, and the right-side entrance was removed and converted to a window (Figure 7.13); at some point, potentially during the period of significance, the basement windows were removed and infilled with stone similar to the foundation cladding. While windows are later metal replacements, they fully fill the openings as well as follow the sash division at the second and third floors; the tripartite pattern of the first floor mimics the original sash divisions there. A newer metal entrance canopy at ground level is a modest change to the façade, with minimal connections. The door itself was set within an earlier window opening which was modified during the period of significance. Finally, the original right side elevated entrance was converted during to a window when the earth was excavated during construction of B7; again, the change was completed during the period of significance.

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Figure 7.13: The design of the east-facing entry was revised during the 1969 drawing for B7; it also appears that basement windows were closed at this time. Source: "Community Mental Health Center for Lutheran Hospital." Froese, Maack & Becker, Architects. Sheet 7, February 19, 1969.



Building 7 (B7) 1970 Mental Health Hospital
Federal Project No. MHC-7, Title II, Public Law 88-164

Construction Date: 1970-1971 (built on site of a 1922 Nurses' home and connected to Buildings 1 and 7 in 1971 at corridor walls.)

Additions and modifications: Designed in 1969 as a five-story building and then revised in 1970 to include additional floors. It is likely the building campaign continued to include the upper floors rather than to pause and begin later.

Architect and Builder: Froese, Maack & Becker, architects; Miklas, structural engineer.

Figure: See Figure 7.14 below and Photos 9 at right side and Photo 10.

Description: This eight-story and basement, orange brick building was constructed with structural steel framing, concrete floors, and masonry veneer; smooth limestone clads the raised basement walls (Photo 9 right side; photo 10). Limestone at the basement

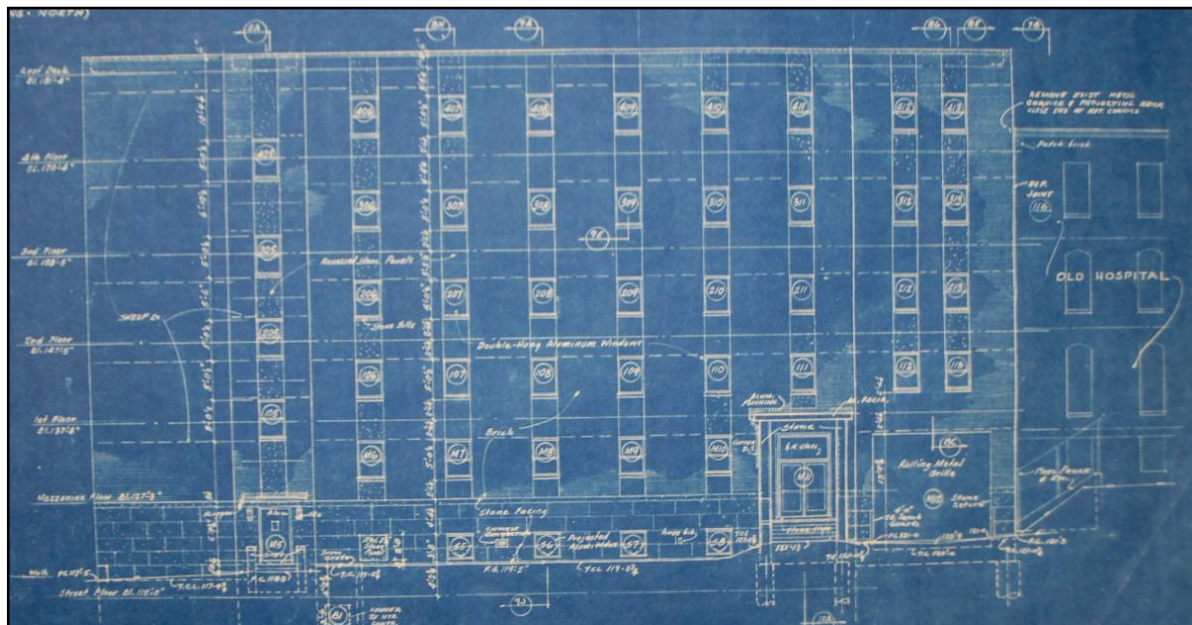
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level continues in line from Building 6 and frames four pairs of doubled, one-over-one, metal windows with flat heads along the east elevation. The upper floors are divided by brick-veneered piers; in-between each, in a pattern of four bays, metal one-over-one, paired windows have limestone sills with cementitious spandrel panels below. A corner stone at the southeast corner reads "A.D. 1970."

Figure 7.14: Initial design of the building with 5 stories plus basement; and additional 3 levels would be added during construction. Source: "Community Mental Health Center for Lutheran Hospital." Froese, Maack & Becker, Architects. Sheet 7, February 19, 1969.



The limestone base continues around to the primary elevation which faces north along Potomac Street (Photo 10). A stair tower projects from the building at the left side and contains a metal entrance with small overhang and low stone rails at street level; similar windows and spandrel panels matching the east elevation rises to the top floor. Six bays of windows continue to the west and then an additional two bays of windows are slightly set back from the building plain at the westernmost section. An entrance with ornamental concrete grid wall and overhang is set at the third bay from the right and accesses the raised first floor. At the ground level to the right side is a drive-through entrance with metal grate covering; the driveway continues to the south and out underneath W2 in between Buildings 4 and 5. Again windows have stone sills with masonry spandrel panels below, divided by orange brick piers. The effect emphasizes the verticality of the building. An overhanging flat, concrete roof crowns the façade.

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The building abuts Building 1 at its west wall and thus completes the inventory of buildings constructed on this city block.

The south wall has a partial exposure from former Texas Avenue (Photo 9) and is generally a solid brick wall; a vertical line of windows penetrates the elevation about two bays into the west and contains similar windows like the east and north walls. Visible from the roof of B5 a near-center elevator penthouse is set back into the building and contains a vertical band of windows along the westernmost edge; three additional windows flank those to the right side. The penthouse interrupts the otherwise flat roof. Along the left edge of the elevation are additional windows in a vertical line down the façade.

Integrity: The exterior materials including the brick, cementitious panels, window fenestration, front entry porch and wall, driveway, and overhanging roof appear as originally constructed. Based on drawings as well as the period the earlier buildings received replacement windows (circa 1980), it is highly likely that the windows contained in the openings are original and thus to the period of significance.

Bridge 1 (W1): Connected as an addition to B5 and not counted separately

Construction Date: 1954-55 (building connector between B4 and B3)

This structure is attached from the northwestern-most end wall of the "X" and connected to the south wall of Building 3 on four stories above the ground (visible in Photo 4 to the right side and Photo 7 adjacent the projecting top floor of B4). The end wall of the "X" has no visible fenestration in front of the bridge. This connector is constructed of the same brick and limestone banding as B4. The first floor contains two similar storefronts as the remainder of the first floor followed by a wide horizontal window which occupies more than half of the wall; this window at the second and third floors contains two sections of tripartite windows with a tinted sash in between. The top floor contains two separate windows with tripartite configurations. W1 is set back one bay from B3 and set at a diagonal between B3 and B4. The roof is flat with a limestone band; the "X" upper floor is visible behind.

Integrity: Containing structural steel with concrete floors, brick and limestone cladding, and fenestration, the connector is in good condition and appears much as original constructed with similar window issues as described in B4.

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Bridge 2 (W2): 1 contributing structure

Construction Date: 1966 and 1974-76 (building connector between B4 and B5)

This structure is attached to the northeast end wall of the "X" and connected to Building 5 on five stories above the ground (visible in Photo 8 to the right of the incinerator stack). Initially built as a one-story connector in 1966, additional stories were completed by 1976. The end wall of the "X" has a row of single windows which are exposed outside of the "bridge." This connector is constructed of steel, concrete, and metal panels with glass windows inserted for light. Underneath the bridge is a through-access into the heart of the complex via former Texas Avenue (since abandoned as a street); a metal chain link fence provides security at the entrance. Both sides of the bridge are identical.

Integrity: Containing structural steel with concrete floors, metal and glass panel walls and exposed metal framework, the bridge is in good condition and appears much as original constructed. Windows appear original.

Building Interiors of Western City Block

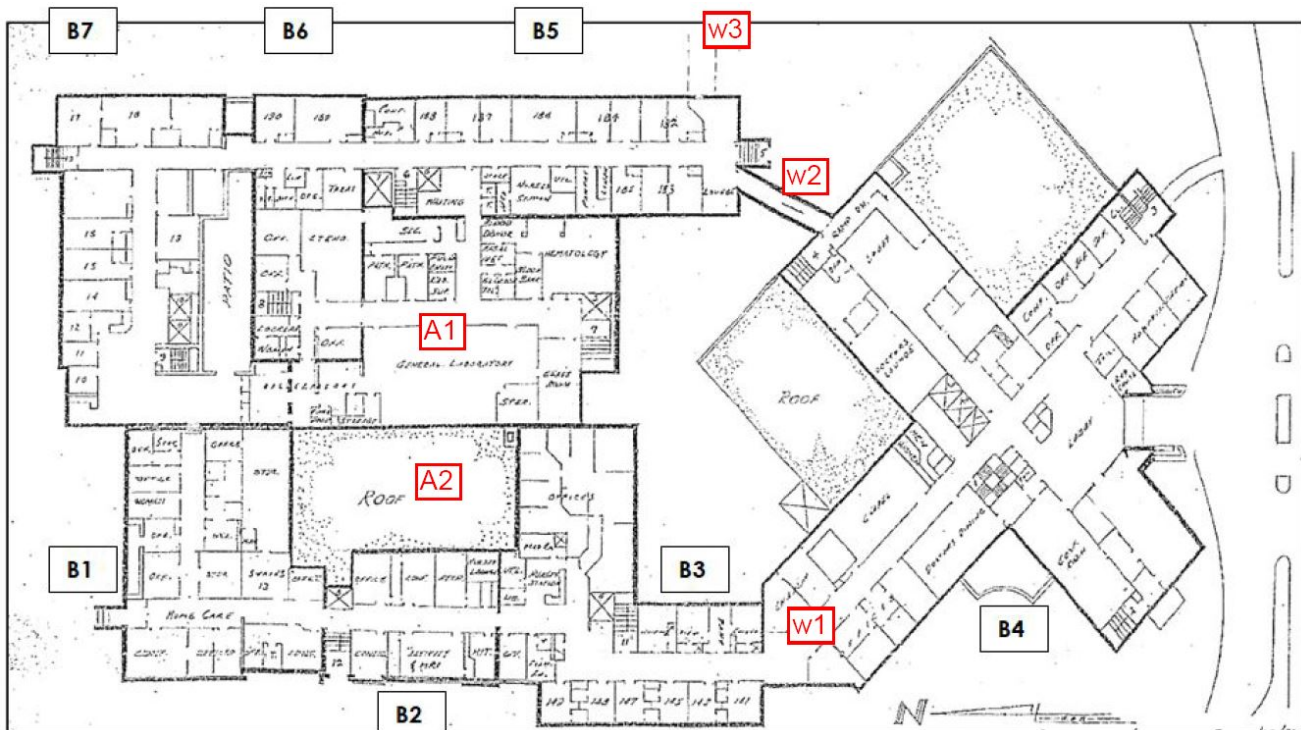
The just-described buildings, additions, and bridges comprise one contributing building; access to each building is achieved at each floor creating a continuous flow of traffic within the hospital. Each has a separate exterior entrance which opens to the sidewalk and street or driveway at the ground floor. For purposes of presentation the interior of the western complex (described in the previous text) will be described together given that it counts as 1 contributing resource; the eastern half will be described later in Section 7. Only via bridge W3, an elevated walkway completed about 1972, is the western half tied physically to the eastern half. The interior spaces form a system of linear halls and corridors, public and private spaces, cafeterias, lounges, mechanical areas, stair halls, elevator lobbies, waiting rooms, surgical areas, laboratories, storage closets, and other hospital functions. Figures 7.15a-d illustrate the current conditions which also coincide with the last function of each space while the hospital was still in operation; no interior changes have been made since.

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Figure 7.15a: Current first floor plan of Buildings 1-7 (labeled "B1" through "B7"). Source: St. Alexius Hospital maintenance department. Interior additions are A1-A2 and pedestrian bridges are w1-w3.



Interior descriptions begin at Building 4 (Figure 7.15b1) because this was the main hospital entrance beginning in 1954 and continuing to 2000. The primary first floor entrance of this X-shaped hospital building is at the south end within the apex; it is reached via an elevated driveway and associated parking lot (P3); a cantilevered concrete awning shelters a wide replacement automatic metal-framed and glass entrance. The immediate lobby retains its 1954 design with ornamental terrazzo floor, marble-clad walls and front desk, metal and wood trimmings, and a recessed, curving ceiling; the entire space is original and in excellent condition (Photo 17). The terrazzo field is shaded white and buff with green edges and framing; the primary historic feature of the floor is a red terrazzo "Asklepion" or "rod of Asclepius," which from ancient Greek mythology represents the god of medicine and healing. A curved attendant station is situated at the end of the rod further northeast; a backdrop of a marble-clad and paneled mechanical room contains lower planters at either side of the desk. The recessed ceiling is kidney-shaped and painted blue; a cove around the perimeter is white and reflects recessed lighting within a shelf which continues around the opening. The surrounding ceiling is plaster with recess can lights in various locations. The trapezoidal-shaped room is generally open with a single support column

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situated diagonal from the lobby desk. The lobby leads to a former gift shop and conference room to the west, offices to the east, and then to a "V" corridor running northeast to the elevators and a large lobby and doctor's lounge; to the northwest the corridor passes a 1954-era chapel and former doctor's dining room. While the uses of the secondary spaces have changed over time, the primary wall locations are in their original locations, all of which contain original marble veneer in the corridor.

Corridors intersecting the north edge of the lobby then continue to feed to smaller offices, restrooms, stairs, and maintenance rooms (Photo 18). Corridor ceilings are dropped acoustic tile; marble-clad walls continue within the immediate area. While most of the individual rooms have been locked down, they are either empty or retain equipment and have painted plaster walls and ceilings. Building 4 contains several offices, a dining room, conference rooms, a doctor's lounge, a secondary lobby, a chapel, and restrooms in addition to a stair hall at the center and then at the edges of the southwest, southeast, and northeast arms. A corridor running northwest accesses the south wall of Building 3; another corridor running northeast leads to a lobby with ramp that rises to the floor height of a connecting bridge to Building 5. The interior spaces have newer carpet, composite, or tile floors outside of the terrazzo areas. Walls are either painted or have wallpaper; ceilings are drop panels with recess lighting. Interior finishes are dated outside of the intact 1954 lobby and immediate halls flanking.

Upper floor corridors including two through four are stacked with flanking patient rooms as well specific hospital functions; a nurse station as well as associated supply rooms, mechanical areas, and restrooms are included on each floor (Figure 7.15b2). The northwest corridor continues to B3 while the northeast corridor continues into W2 and then to B5 beyond. Again, interior finishes are dated and include newer laminate or tile flooring, vinyl base cove, painted or wall-papered walls, dropped ceilings with recess (and some flush-mounted) lighting, and hospital equipment; patient rooms include original metal built-in cabinets, drawers, and lockers near the door.

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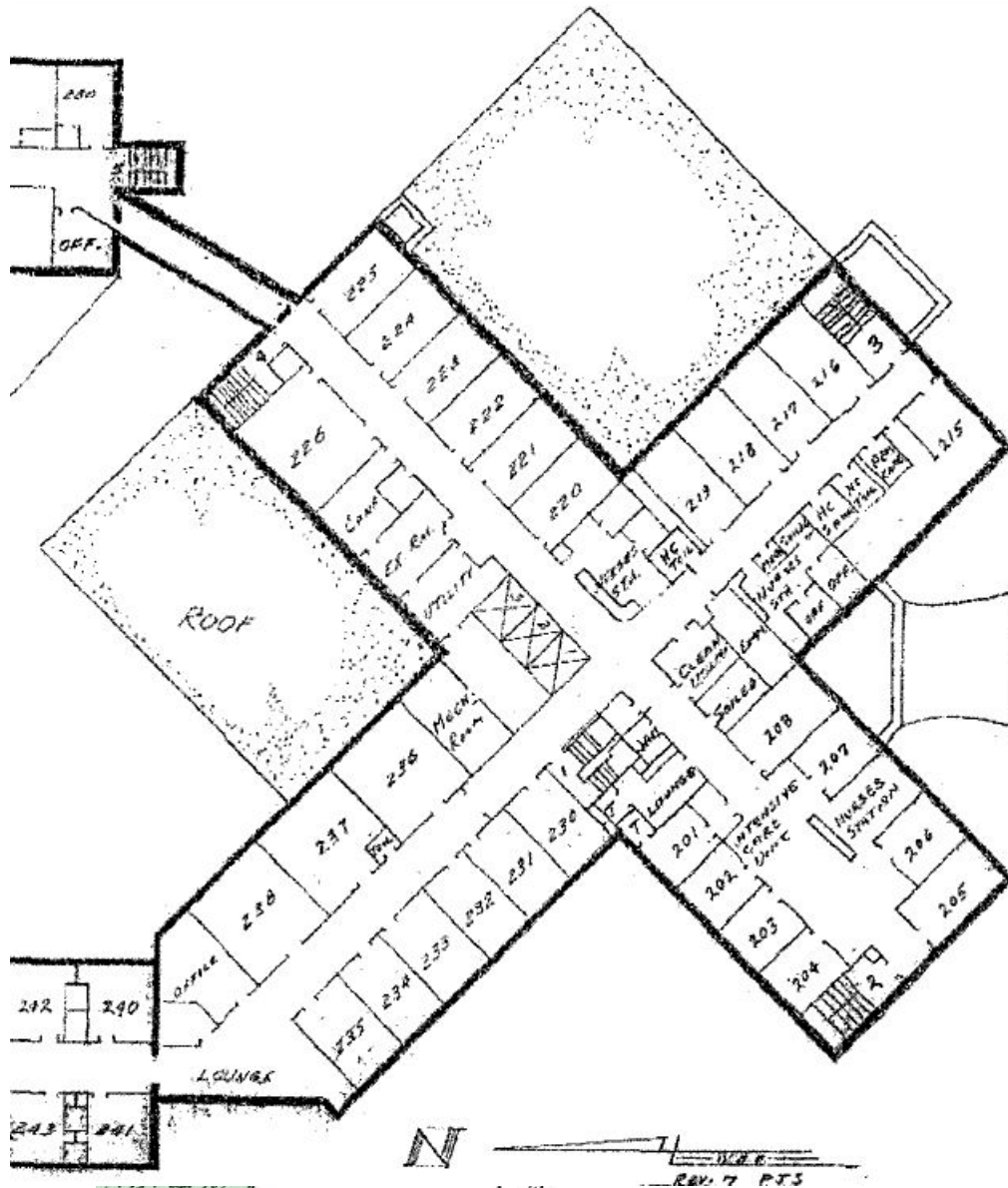
Figure 7.15b1: Current first floor plan of Building 4 (B4). Source: St. Alexius Hospital maintenance department.

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Figure 7.15b2: Current second floor plan of Building 4 (B4). Conditions are very similar for floors two through four. Source: St. Alexis Hospital maintenance department.



The fifth floor varies in design from the lower floors and corresponds to its original use as a surgical and recovery floor (Figure 7.15b3) rather than for general patient use. The continued function of the floor to accommodate these medical procedures caused a projecting wing to be installed within the west apex (see Photo 7) as well as the northeast wall of the north apex; this additional floor space was constructed during the period of significance and allowed more efficient movement of patients, nurses, and

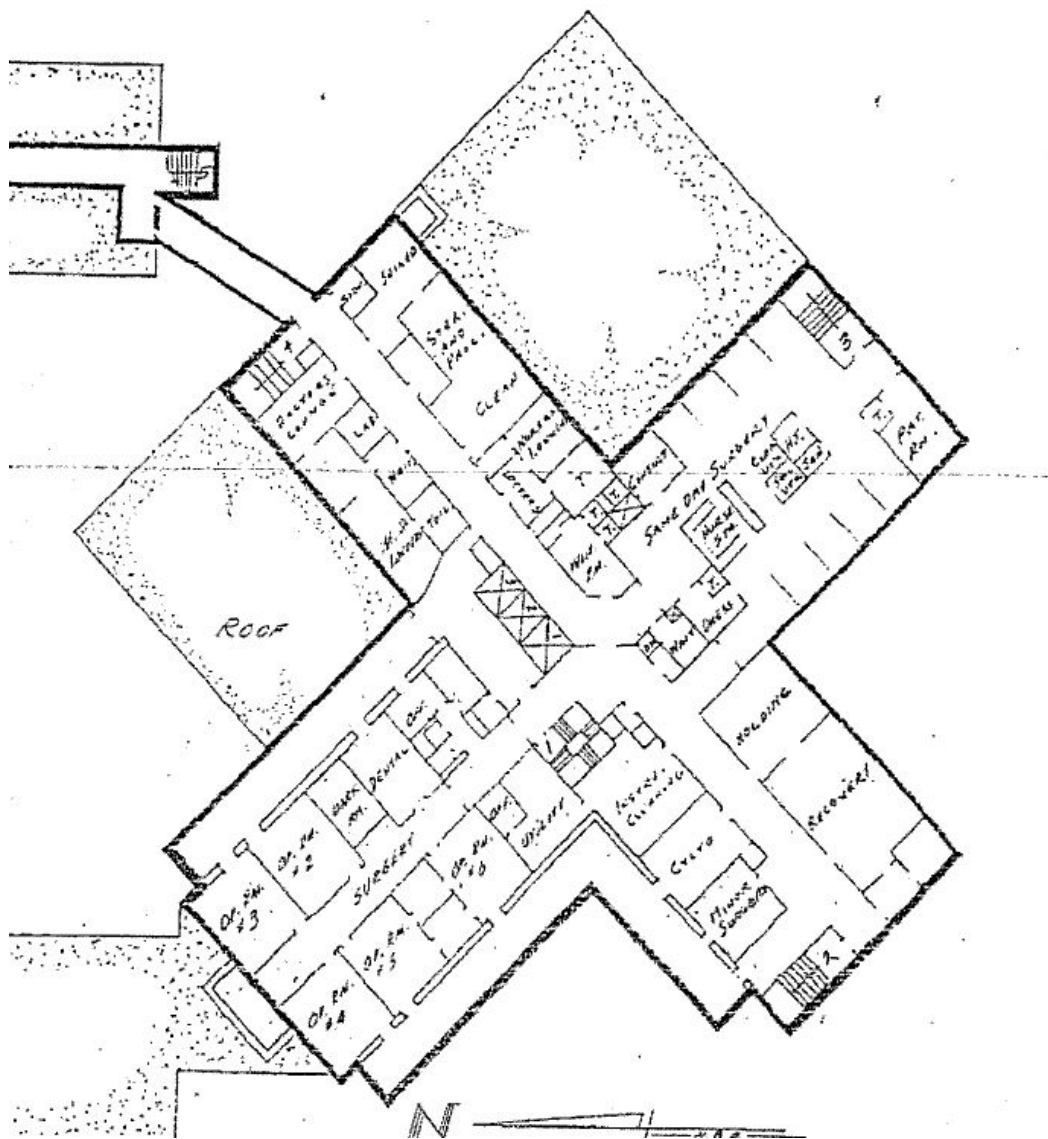
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doctors into procedure rooms. This top floor played a significant role in the clinical and practical experience of the School of Nursing, and it appears very similar to how it was originally designed and utilized during the period of significance. The lowest street and basement levels contain the mechanical and maintenance areas in addition to a kitchen and cafeteria, additional offices, and a former space for a pharmacy (no figure).

Figure 7.15b3: Current fifth floor plan of Building 4 (B4). Conditions are very similar for floors two through four but change at five. Source: St. Alexis Hospital maintenance department.



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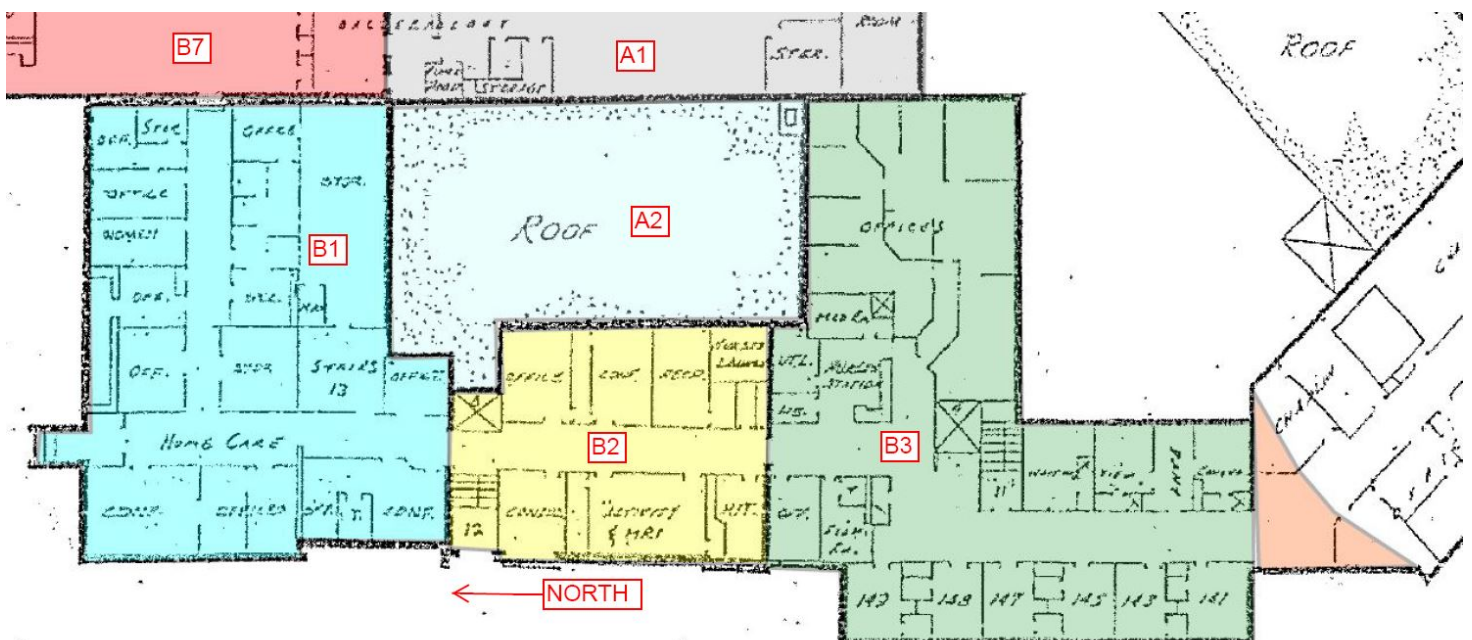
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Into Building 3 (B3) from the northwest arm of the first floor of B4:

As one moves from the 1954 corridor thence northward towards the older section of the hospital, the environment begins to change both physically (with lower ceilings and smaller rooms followed by older period millwork and an early ornamental metal stair) and psychologically (with the scents of old wood, plaster, and brick as well as "darker," less lit and creakier spaces). A series of patient rooms flank west of the corridor running north while function rooms and a central stair and elevator core is at the east side; a nurses' station is situated nearer the center of the building across from the elevator (Figure 7.15c1). The hall turns east and past the elevator core where doctor offices are located and then adjacent the elevator, the hall continues north into B2. A wide opening was cut in the north wall in 1927 to access the earlier building (B2); this opening continues up to the top floor and allows for a continued passage through the hospital buildings. Similar floor plans continue up to the top floor, containing additional patient suites (at the west wall and nearest the south east flanking wall) on the second and third floors; hospital function rooms occupy the remainder of the floor (Figure 7.15c2). The central nurses' station and stair/elevator core are consistent through the third floor; the fourth-floor nurses station is set along the west wall to provide space for other functions.

Figure 7.15c1: Current first floor plan of Building 3 (B3) in green shade to right side. Source: St. Alexius Hospital maintenance department. B2 is in yellow shade; B1 is in blue shade; A2 is identified as "roof" in center of complex.



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and utility room. Buildings 2 and 3 functioned together in support of the maternity department after 1927; B2 had initially served as the "new hospital" after 1900 and had been used to provide in-house practical and clinical training for nurses.

Into Building 1 (B1) from B2:

On the other side of the stair and elevator of B2, the hall continues into the adjoining hospital building B1. Continuing through this hall and along the north corridor, one enters the circa 1858 residence-turned-hospital (Figure 7.15c1 previous; B1 is in blue shade at the left). The corridor is "T" shape with the top of the "T" continuing out through the historic entrance onto Potomac Street. The main entry retains a massive wooden, inner double-door with wide stained-glass transom and heavy wood millwork; the ceiling is dropped and intersects the transom. This entry was "updated" historically and dates to circa 1927 when B3 was completed, and the hospital was first "modernized." Rooms have higher ceilings due to the original construction as a private residence (Photo 19), however they have been dropped to provide space for electrical, mechanical, and plumbing equipment. Portions of the original plaster and lathe ceilings are visible; some contain newer drywall. Floors have composite tile over them however it is believed that the original wood floor may remain intact below based on flexing which occurs as one walks upon it. Several windows retain the original ornamental wood panels below their sills as well as period millwork which case the openings. The corridor spaces have later plaster board walls with vinyl base however the spaces retain their historic configurations.

Although originally containing all the patient rooms, nurses' housing and classroom, as well as all hospital services for the first two decades of its operation, the first floor was last converted to use for the Home Care division of the hospital (Figure 7.15c1 previous; B1 is in blue shade at the left). The placement of interior walls still corresponds to the original hospital layout; however, surface finishes (over floors, walls, and ceilings) have changed. The former 1920 solarium porch was last used for storage but still retains its open space and stained-glass windows. A late 1920s (likely 1927) stair shaft with ornamental metal stair was installed off the corridor nearer to B2. The "T" shape corridor then continues to the east where a step is essential to allow access into the 1970-71 Mental Health Building (B7). Upper floors are similar in placement of rooms based off a "T" shape corridor. The second floor contains a small nurses' station, a recreation room and physical therapy room as well as offices, a waiting room, storage rooms, and a restroom; the solarium provided later space for a dining room (Figure 7.15c2 previous; B1 is in blue shade at the left). The third floor has several offices in

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addition to recreation rooms. The easternmost wall of each floor contains a narrow door reached by steps (due to the change in elevations) that allows access into B7. The basement area of the oldest hospital (B1) contains both brick and concrete floors as well as exposed limestone foundations and structural walls; window wells and original storage vaults are constructed of structural brick arches. The basements of buildings 2 and 3 are accessed separately from building 1 and contain concrete floors and either stone or concrete foundations. Spaces are both mechanical and storage. A connection to Addition 2 (A2, Figure 7.15c1; top center identified as "Roof") which originally had an exposed east wall until 1944, is reached via a connecting stair; A2 is a one-story addition set within the complex with a flat roof accessed by the first floor of Buildings 1 and 2. The addition originally housed a laundry facility for the 1927 enlargement of the hospital.

Into Building 7 (B7) from B1:

Shifting direction to continue eastward through B1 via a narrow door reached by steps upward, the first floor of the adjacent building opens up to a larger space (Figure 7.15d1; B7 is in red shade at the left). Building 7 has a large immediate lobby area and access to an enclosed patient courtyard (Photo 20). Assessment rooms and offices flank the corridor; a stair and elevator lobby flank the hall. The first floor corridor forms a "T" which leads to an exterior entrance and stair shaft at the north and then to Building 6 to the south. Floors two to four are similar in function and design to the first floor and contain a few patient rooms and offices adjacent the corridor. Beginning at the fifth floor a combination of patient and therapy rooms in addition to a kitchen radiate from a large open space formerly used for larger gatherings of patients and their families (Figure 7.15d2). The upper floors then contain offices, computer rooms, and storage areas. A connection to B6 was made at the first and second floors in 1971; previously B6 was connected to a 1922 Nurses' Residence formerly on the site (since demolished).

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Figure 7.15d1: Current 1st floor plan of Building 7 at left side. Source: St. Alexis Hospital maintenance department. B6 is in purple shade; B5 is in pink shade at top right; A1 is in grey shade at bottom.

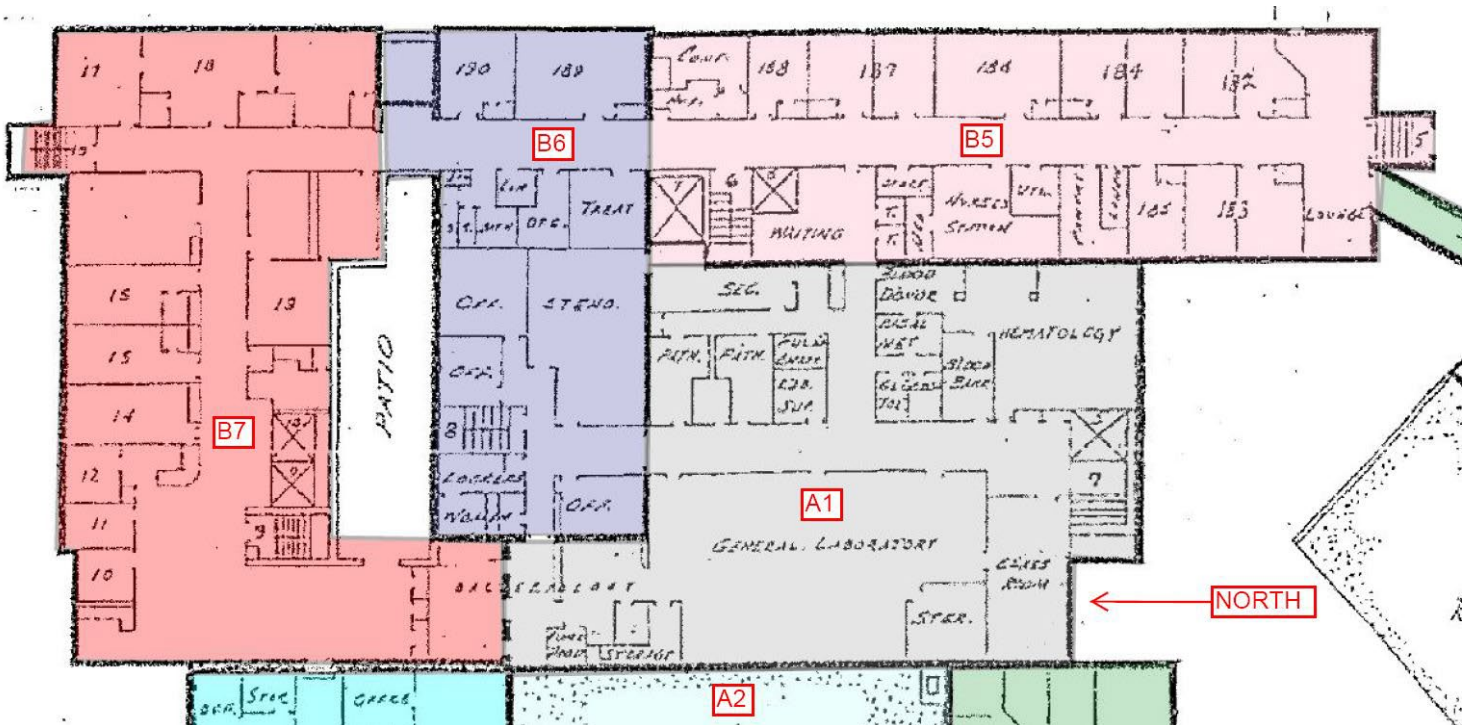
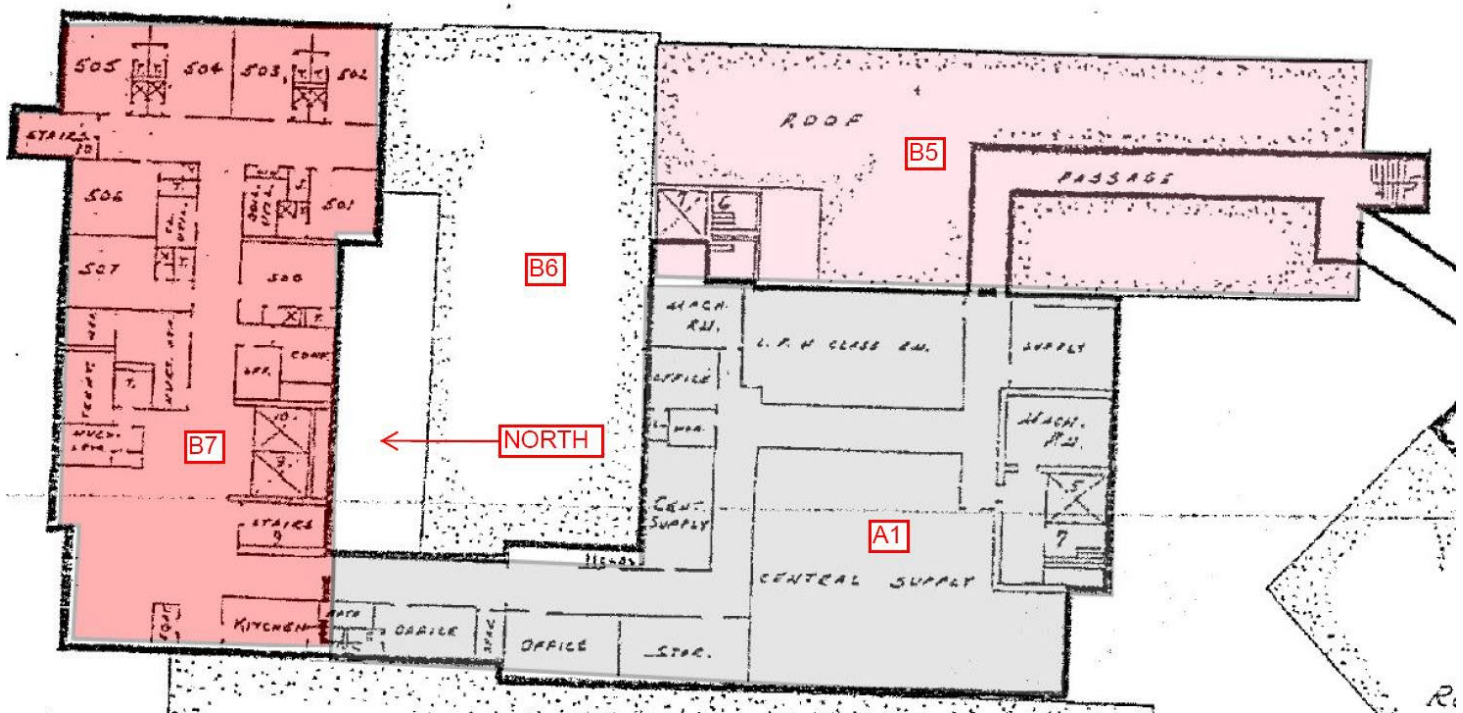


Figure 7.15d2: Current fifth floor plan of Building 7 (B7) in red shade to left side. Source: St. Alexis Hospital maintenance department. B6 is white; B5 is in pink shade at top right; A1 is in grey shade at bottom.



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Into Building 6 (B6) from the southbound corridor of B7:

An annex to an earlier 1922 Nurses' Residence, this building was completed in 1944 and used initially solely for nurses' housing (Figure 7.15d1 previous and marked B6); it was connected at the north to B7 during 1971 and earlier at the south to B5 in 1954. A short corridor runs north and south at the east along the building's primary elevation; a second corridor runs southward into A1, an addition which was completed in 1966 as the Diagnostic & Treatment Center (D&T) of the hospital. The eastern corridor contains two smaller rooms at the east side and a series of smaller rooms opposite used as an office, maintenance, a lavatory, and treatment rooms. Behind these rooms are larger spaces which flow into a laboratory and into treatment rooms; the lab space is located within the D&T. Back at the east corridor the path of direction continues southward into Building 5.

The second floor continues the same layout and retains two patient rooms along the eastern corridor. An office, lavatory, treatment and storage rooms complete the floor. Access to A1 and B5 are again to the south. While initially serving as a nurse's residence, upon completion of the new residence in 1954 (B5), the building was converted to hospital function spaces and patient rooms where nurses continued their clinical training. The interiors appear much as initially designed and utilized.

Building 5 from the corridor of B6:

Continuing southward into the final building on this city block the corridor is flanked by small patient rooms, a waiting room and a large nurses' station; ancillary rooms contain storage areas, utility rooms, and a lounge (Figure 7.15d1 previous). Upper floors are similar in layout to the first floor containing both patient rooms and hospital functions. Each floor is connected via a stair and elevator core. The rooftop contains an elevated walkway which connects to the south bridge (W2) and then allows access in to the fifth floor of Addition 1 (A1), the former D&T Building (Figure 7.15d2 previous). Finally at the farthest south end of Building 5, a bridge (W2) connects to Building 4 at each floor. W2 was constructed on one lower story in 1966 and then expanded full height between 1974-76. As a spare corridor, carpet covers the hard surface flooring; walls are simply the structural framing, panels, and glass sash visible at the exterior. Ceilings are clad with drop panels which likely conceal sound-proofing material in addition to fire suppression equipment. While initially serving as the new nurse's residence in 1954, the building was converted to hospital function spaces and patient rooms when the 1968 residence hall was completed (B8); after 1968, nurses continued

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their clinical training in this building. The interiors appear much as initially designed and utilized.

Into Addition 1 (A1):

The addition which contains the former Diagnostic and Treatment center (D&T; A1) was proposed in 1965, designed in 1966, but not completed until 1968; portions may have been constructed as early as 1966. This addition was never intended to be a separate building and was constructed within the space confined by the pre-existing buildings which included B6, B5, A2, and B3 (Figure 7.15d1 previous); stopping the addition behind the future south wall of B7 may have been intentional since that building was being designed about the same time the D&T was being built. The only exterior finish wall is at the south end and visible within the complex standing in front of B4 and looking north. Each floor of the addition was initially dedicated to the D&T and served in that capacity through recent times. A large laboratory was installed on the first floor (Figure 7.15d1) and was flanked by hematology, pathology, and related specialties; each of these new specialty spaces provided the most up-to-date facilities for nurses clinical practice during the period of significance. An elevator and stair shaft is situated at the south end. Floors above contain various support functions to the D&T; the fifth floor last contained the central supply rooms as well as a classroom. Portions of this floor and other areas of the interior were partially gutted during 2000 in order to begin a rehabilitation campaign; however, the funding was lost, and the building sat vacant. In general, much of the medical equipment and space layout remains.

Integrity

This western half of the hospital complex contains those earlier buildings initially associated with the establishment and early development of the School of Nursing, providing all the housing, classrooms, and clinical practice areas between 1898 and 1968. Interior spaces reflect the original and historical layout of the hospital during this period; some original surface finishes remain in place and later improvements typically respected existing conditions and simply covered over them, retaining earlier materials in situ. The interior spaces retain integrity.

**Individual Descriptions: East half of complex, City Block 1563 (1 contributing resource)
Including each of the following:**

This eastern city block contains a 3-building Nurses' Complex in addition to a modern medical office building (all four buildings are counted as 1 contributing resource). While constructed separate from the western campus, and later connected via an elevated pedestrian walkway (W3) in 1972, each building was always intended to be a

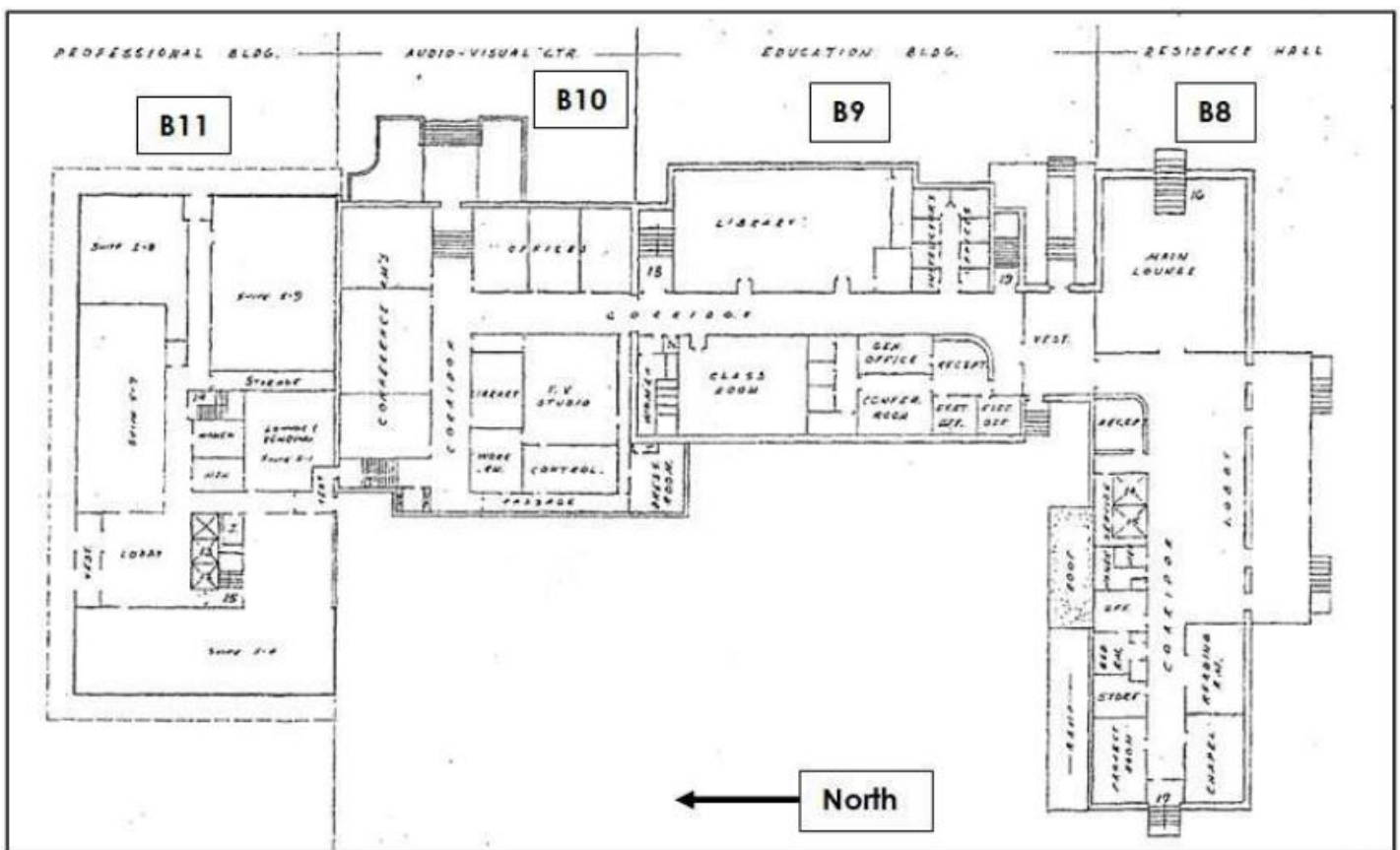
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functional component of the larger hospital complex. Figure 7.16a below illustrates the most current floorplans of those buildings 8-11, constructed between 1968 and 1973, that comprise the eastern half of the nominated property. Additional, larger scale drawings illustrate more detail where relevant.

Figure 7.16a: Current first floor plan of Buildings 8-11 (labeled "B8" through "B11"). Source: St. Alexius Hospital maintenance department.



Building 8 (B8): 1968 Residence Hall-School of Nursing

Construction Date: 1968 (multi-story residence hall for nursing students and permanent nurse residents)

Additions and modifications: This building was constructed as a dormitory combining public spaces and services for nurses. It was connected to B9 via a one-story vestibule in 1968 which is raised up from the street level but level at the first floor of B8 and B9.

Architect and Builder: Froese, Maack & Becker, architects.

Figure: See Figure 7.17 and Photo 11 and 12 at right side.

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Figure 7.17: The below image is the architect's rendering which was followed in construction. Source: "Lutheran Hospital Report of Service" informational pamphlet, 1967.



Description: This building is an eight-story and basement, structural steel frame and concrete, rectangular-shaped building with similar design and materials as Building 7, which was designed later by the same architectural firm (Photos 11 and 12). The primary elevation is wider than the sides and faces south on Miami Street; it is divided into three sections composed of a central, vertical band of masonry panels divided by metal frames and accented by five windows per floor above the first. Flanking this feature at both sides are brick piers running vertically in six bays per side with a single window in between each pier from the first through the top floor. A glass and metal framed entrance wall flanking a stone-clad porch with overhanging flat roof projection on ornamental metal supports is centered at the first floor; it is reached via a concrete walk and stairs (Photo 11). A concrete overhanging roof mimics the roof of Building 4 as

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well as this building's roof. Windows are one-over-one metal sash with circulation vents installed below; a stone sill projects slightly from the façade. Windows are likely original and were installed during the period of significance.

Both the west and east walls contain a projecting stair shaft which rises above the roofline to allow access to the top (Photo 11 left side and Photo 12 right side). This shaft is comprised of brick with a central, vertical band of masonry panels set below one-over-one windows per each floor. Windows are again likely original and do not contain vents below. An entrance at ground level has a low stoop and overhang roof at the east wall; the west wall is simply a door reached by a sidewalk. The rear, north-facing elevation is like the primary in that it also contains the linear, vertical bands of masonry panels and one-over-one, metal frame windows. Here the six side bays per side are spaced differently than the south wall and the central two bays are closer together and more like the vertical bands rather than being contained within a larger field of stone like the south, center portion. The easternmost eight bays begin at the second floor above a flush brick wall and adjacent a covered driveway entry. A remainder of six additional vertical bays completes the façade. Limestone clads the foundation wall around the full building and first floor windows rest above it. A central elevator penthouse rises above the roof and contains telecommunication equipment—being one of the highest points in the area. The building abuts a vestibule addition connecting to the north at Building 9.

Integrity: Appearing as originally constructed at the exterior, the building appears to be in good shape and retains original or early windows. The ornamental metal on the front porch is intact as is the metal frame storefront wall behind it. The interior functions much as originally designed (although it is currently vacant) with spaces arranged for residents sleeping, meeting, eating, and recreation (an interior description is included later).

Building 9 (B9): 1968 School of Nursing Teaching Facility
United States Public Health Service Project MO-NT-216

Construction Date: 1968 (designed in 1966 as a low-rise education building providing classrooms for student nurses)

Additions and modifications: This building was connected to B8 via an elevated vestibule in 1968 and then to the north to B10 in 1973.

Architect and Builder: Froese, Maack & Becker, architect.

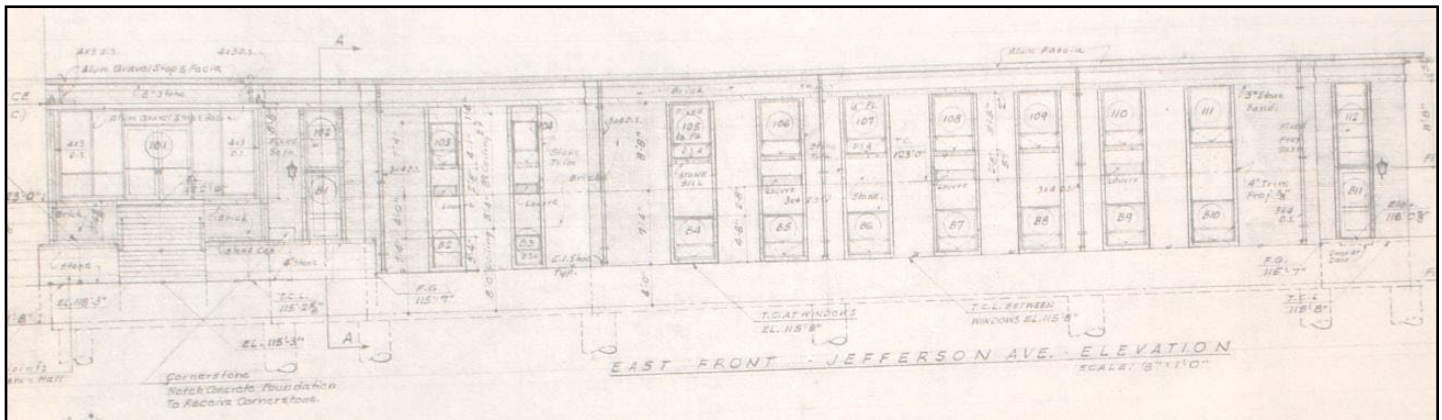
Figure: See Figure 7.18 below and Photo 13 and Photo 14 at left side.

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Figure 7.18: Source: "School of Nursing – Teaching Facility." Froese, Maack & Becker, Architects. Sheet 4, August 11, 1966.



Description: This two-story steel frame, irregular-shaped, orange brick-clad building is attached to Building 8 via a setback brick, glass, and metal enclosure at the south wall. The edifice hugs the site horizontally and is sheltered under mature trees and set back within a lawn separated from the sidewalk by a metal gate with brick piers and stone caps (Photo 13). A seven bay section projects forward and contains vertical bands framed with limestone and including a basement and raised first floor single light window with bottom transom divided by tall masonry spandrel panels. In between each bay is a brick clad pier. At the top of the first floor is a stone header course above which a short brick parapet is tucked under an overhanging concrete roof. At the far left two similar bays are slightly set back from the front. Also set back farther at the left is a raised entrance bay with transom and metal door; the door allows access onto a small, raised patio which is clad in stone above the lawn (Photo 13).

The front entrance is farther left (or south) and reached by steps and a concrete stoop, beyond which is the glass and metal storefront system entry and internal connection between B8 and B9. The storefront has a wide metal framed entrance bay with metal doors, transom and side panels facing east on Jefferson Avenue as well as at the west elevation facing the parking lot (P2). Opposite at the far north end is a metal entrance door contained within a stone-framed bay with six, metal-framed fixed sash above. The roof is flat however overhangs at both the front and rear.

The rear elevation faces west to the parking lot (P2) and contains four bays visually divided by downspouts in addition to groupings of multi-light metal sash windows. The farthest right side contains a stair leading to the vestibule connector; it is recessed back from the rear wall plain. The right-side bay contains a horizontal band of windows at

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Description: This one-story, generally square-shaped, orange brick clad building is as high as Building 9 adjacent; it straddles an underground parking garage (P1) which is accessed from Jefferson Avenue to the east (Photo 14). A concrete retaining wall projects from the left side and frames the entrance to the underground garage; concrete pavement continues down a ramp underneath the building. Building 9's side door is visible to the left side; the subject building abuts directly at the north side end wall and is coursed in continuation with the adjacent building (although it has settled slightly).

Above the driveway are three stone-framed metal sash windows with larger fixed panes and a lower operator. At either side is a wide expanse of brick. To the right side and nearer Building 11 is a wide, storefront entrance bay framed with limestone and containing metal frame doors, sidelights, and three-part transom. A corner stone to the left side of the door reads "A.D. 1973." A sign inside the door reads "Lutheran Medical Center School of Nursing." At both side of the door is a pair of windows like the previous mentioned. The entrance is reached by a series of concrete steps flanked by masonry retaining walls and a paved stoop. The limestone header course present on Building 9 continues in line to this building. The concrete roof also overhangs and is in line with the adjacent roof. This building then abuts the last in the complex, Building 11.

The building rear is primarily a continuous brick elevation with no penetrations or ornamentation—emphasizing the pure utilitarian nature of the building. The stone band continues in line from the adjacent building; the roof overhangs but is otherwise flat except for a skylight projection that rises near the center of the building.

Integrity: A rather simple building on the exterior, when originally constructed the interior was the most state-of-the-art technologically advanced space for television and radio production and broadcasting. This technology directly supported the nursing school program, and the hospital would go on to produce videos that were made available to other institutions. While many of the spaces remain as designed, they now lack the equipment which earlier defined the building. Exterior materials are intact and in good condition.

Building 11 (B11): 1971-72 Office Building and Medical Center

Construction Date: 1971-72 (low-rise building for doctor offices, pharmacy, and conference rooms)

Additions and modifications: Initially designed as a seven-story building, it was reduced in height to four stories prior to construction. The building was connected westward via

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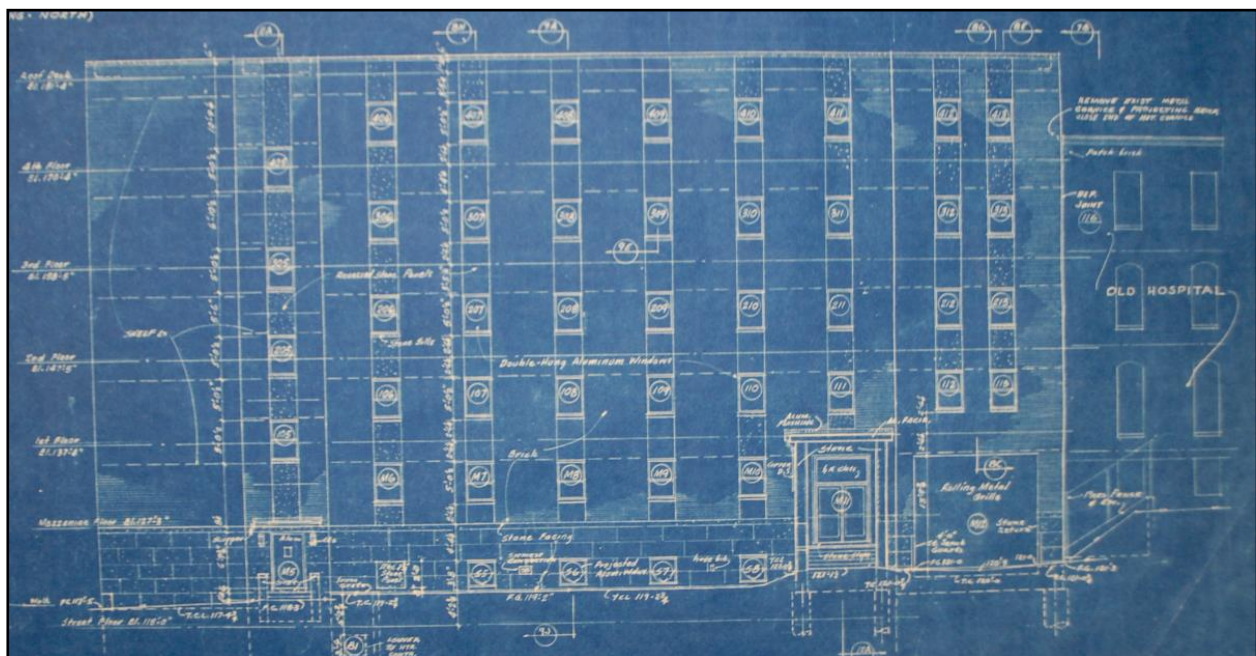
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an elevated pedestrian walkway (W3) to B5 in 1972 and abuts the north wall of B10 with an access point at the southwest corner via a connecting hall and stair.

Architect and Builder: Froese, Maack & Becker, architects.

Figure: See Figure 7.20 below and Photo 15.

Figure 7.20: As originally designed, the building was proposed at 7 stories; it was reduced to 4. Source: "Office Building for Lutheran Hospital." Froese, Maack & Becker, Architects. Sheet 7, 1971.



Description: This four-story, rectangular-shaped, brick building has a cantilevered three-story section above its north, primary elevation (Photo 15). Supported on steel columns which continue through the structure and join with concrete floors, the first floor is set back from the front plain and defined by walls of glass which continue to the east and west bays. These walls contain low stone bases upon which metal frame storefronts are set (Photo 15). The overhang provides shelter in addition to shade at the first floor; the ceiling is concrete with an exterior limestone band at the building edges. An entrance bay is included in the fourth bay from the left side and closer to the west elevation.

Above the first floor the walls are orange brick which is broken by fifteen narrow, vertical bands of windows and masonry spandrel panels below (Photo 15). Windows are one-over-one, metal frame. Metal circulation vents are set above each window. A concrete roof overhangs above; a limestone band is set below. Both the east and west walls are identical and contain seven similar window bays above the first. The east elevation contains an additional entrance bay set within the centermost section.

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The glass first floor continues for one bay to the back, south side of the building and then is infilled with metal panels along the remainder of the elevation. Above, the window bays match those on the primary, north elevation. An off-center brick penthouse structure rises above the otherwise flat roofline closer to the west wall, above the entrance and elevator/stair equipment.

An elevated pedestrian walkway (W3) was constructed at the southwest corner of the building in 1972 to connect it to the west campus; there it connects to the east wall of Building 5. The building was constructed with structure capable of holding additional stories; for reasons likely related to budget and need, the upper floors were never constructed.

Integrity: The strong linear statement of the building is further enhanced by the glass wall set below and behind the second-floor overhang. Windows are original as are spandrel panels in between. Metal storefronts on stone bases retain original glass and metal framing. The interior features intact terrazzo flooring and corridor design.

Bridge 3 (W3): 1972 Bridge and Stair enclosure (1 contributing resource)

This raised pedestrian bridge connects Building 11 at the east to Building 5 at the west and is set above the street to allow vehicles to pass under (Photo 16). It is accessed from those buildings in addition to from a brick stair enclosure set on the ground adjacent the vacated street and entered from the parking lot (P2). The enclosure contains concrete stairs with metal rails and a three-sided, metal framed glass wall with entrances at the east and west; the north wall is orange brick matching the rest of the Modern-period buildings and thus fits seamlessly into the facility. The north wall includes vertical bands of limestone in addition to a pair of brick pilasters at both ends, the roof overhangs. The raised bridge is constructed of steel beams and concrete decking over which a metal frame and panel system is employed, metal frame windows puncture the bridge to allow light; the roof is flat.

Integrity: Appearing as originally constructed, the bridge and stair tower retain original materials as well as function.

Underground Garage/Parking Lot 1 (P1): 1968-1972 (1 non-contributing resource)

This two-level, 100-plus parking space, underground garage is accessed from the east via a ramp from Jefferson Avenue underneath Building 10 (Figure 7.5 on page 8); a second entrance was set at the north end of P2 at an unknown date. According to drawings, historic photographs, and information provided by maintenance staff, the

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structure consists of steel columns and beams clad in concrete and supporting floors of poured concrete. The lid consists partially of the basement of Buildings 10 and 11 and then a portion of the surface of P2. Because of safety concerns, deteriorated structure, and flooding with over 5 feet of water, it has not been investigated at the current time (no photo). Condition of the structure is very poor, and portions are unstable.

Parking Lot 2 (P2): date unknown but likely 1971-72 **(1 non-contributing resource)**

This 190-space, asphalt and concrete-paved parking lot is situated to the north of Building 11 and wraps around the building to the south (Photo 12); it services Buildings 8-11 and comprises more than half of the city block. It is accessible from the street in multiple locations and is surrounded by a metal fence along the north and south ends. A temporary, metal frame, guard station is set on the lot to the west of Building 11; this structure is not counted as a separate resource and instead is tied to P2. P2 does contain the pedestrian entrance structure of W3 which connects the western and eastern campuses of the complex via an elevated walkway (described earlier).

Parking Lot 3 (P3): date unknown but likely 1954 **(1 non-contributing resource)**

This 53-space, asphalt and concrete-paved parking lot is situated to the south of building 4 and is raised above street level (Photo 5 in foreground). Accessible from a raised driveway to the east which slopes upward to the primary entrance of Building 4, access continues westward via a slightly sloped continuation of the driveway. Low-profile, stone and concrete planters provide a separation between the parking lot and the entrance approach to hospital B4. Both parking lots are in poor condition.

Building Interiors of Eastern City Block

The just-described buildings comprise one contributing building; the bridge and parking lots are counted separately as previously noted. Access to each building is achieved at the raised first floor creating a continuous flow of traffic between the three nursing buildings and then a connection into the Medical Office Building. Each has a separate exterior entrance which opens to the sidewalk and street or driveway at the ground floor. For purposes of presentation the interior of the western complex was described in the previous text; the eastern half is described below. Only via bridge W3, an elevated walkway completed about 1972, is the western half tied physically to the eastern half. Like the western half, the interior spaces of the eastern half include a linear hall/corridor that continues from B8 and northward to B10; this continuous flow of traffic is only interrupted at the north end where B10 abuts B11. The tower building B8 consists primarily of private and public spaces specifically provided to the School of Nursing and served as their permanent housing before which said housing was scattered

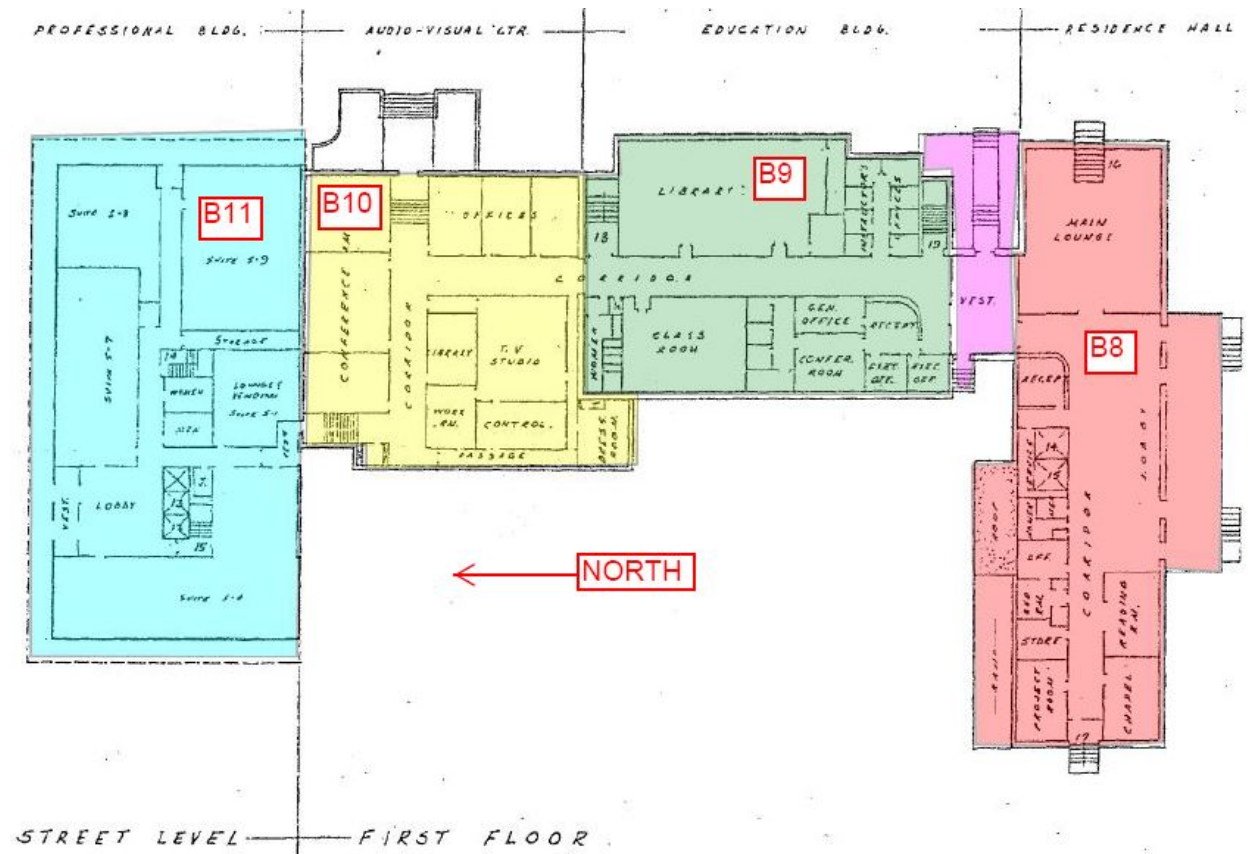
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around the city block first in private residences and then in existing hospital buildings, followed by the 1944 annex (B6), and then the new nurses' quarters in 1954 (B5); after 1968 ALL the nurses were housed in B10. This campus of buildings is accessed via the west campus via an enclosed pedestrian walkway elevated high above the street (W3). Each of the four buildings here has a separate primary entrance as well as secondary means of egress. Figure 7.21a below illustrates the current conditions which also coincide with the last function of each space of the nursing school; no interior changes other than contemporary surface finishes have been made since.

Figure 7.21a: Current first floor plan of Buildings 8-11. Source: St. Alexis Hospital maintenance department.



Beginning at Building 8 (B8):

Beginning at the far south of the complex, Building #8 has a raised porch behind which a large lobby flanks the south entrance (Photo 21); a corridor running east and west includes a lounge area to the east and a series of function rooms to the west (Figure 7.21b). A reception desk and service area is to the north of the lobby. Stair halls are at the east and west ends of the building; a central elevator lobby is near the reception

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area. The building opens slightly to the vestibule at the north beyond which Building 9 is located. Floors above contain smaller residential rooms (averaging 22 per floor) flanking a central corridor; stairs at either end are relieved by the central elevator bay running up the entire height of the building (Figure 7.21c). Each floor contains its own restrooms in addition to a lounge.

Into Building 9 (B9):

Building 8 connects to B9 via a vestibule and reception area raised above street level and formed of metal frame with glass storefronts and doors and a flat roof (Figure 7.21b). A large library is placed along the east wall while a classroom is at the west. The main office, reception area and executive offices are located on the first floor adjacent the classroom. Below at ground level are larger classrooms and a lecture room; a laboratory flanks a utility room while smaller offices flank the south stair. There is an off-street access driveway from Jefferson Avenue to the east which allows entry into a multi-level underground parking garage. Although the space was inaccessible due to damage, the interior stair was shown to connect to the garage.

This building provided all the School of Nursing formal classrooms in support of its educational curriculum beginning in 1968; previously classrooms were located in the western campus of buildings. After the construction of this facility, the School of Nursing had its first dedicated center of classroom study. B9 flows directly into B10 which was constructed at a period when the education program first incorporated video lecturing and procedural instruction videos which further enhanced the depth and breadth of the School of Nursing.

Figure 7.21b: Current first floor plan of Buildings 8 and 9. Source: St. Alexius Hospital maintenance department.



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Figure 7.21c: Current second floor plan of Buildings 8 and 11. Source: St. Alexius Hospital maintenance department.



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Into Building 10 from the south:

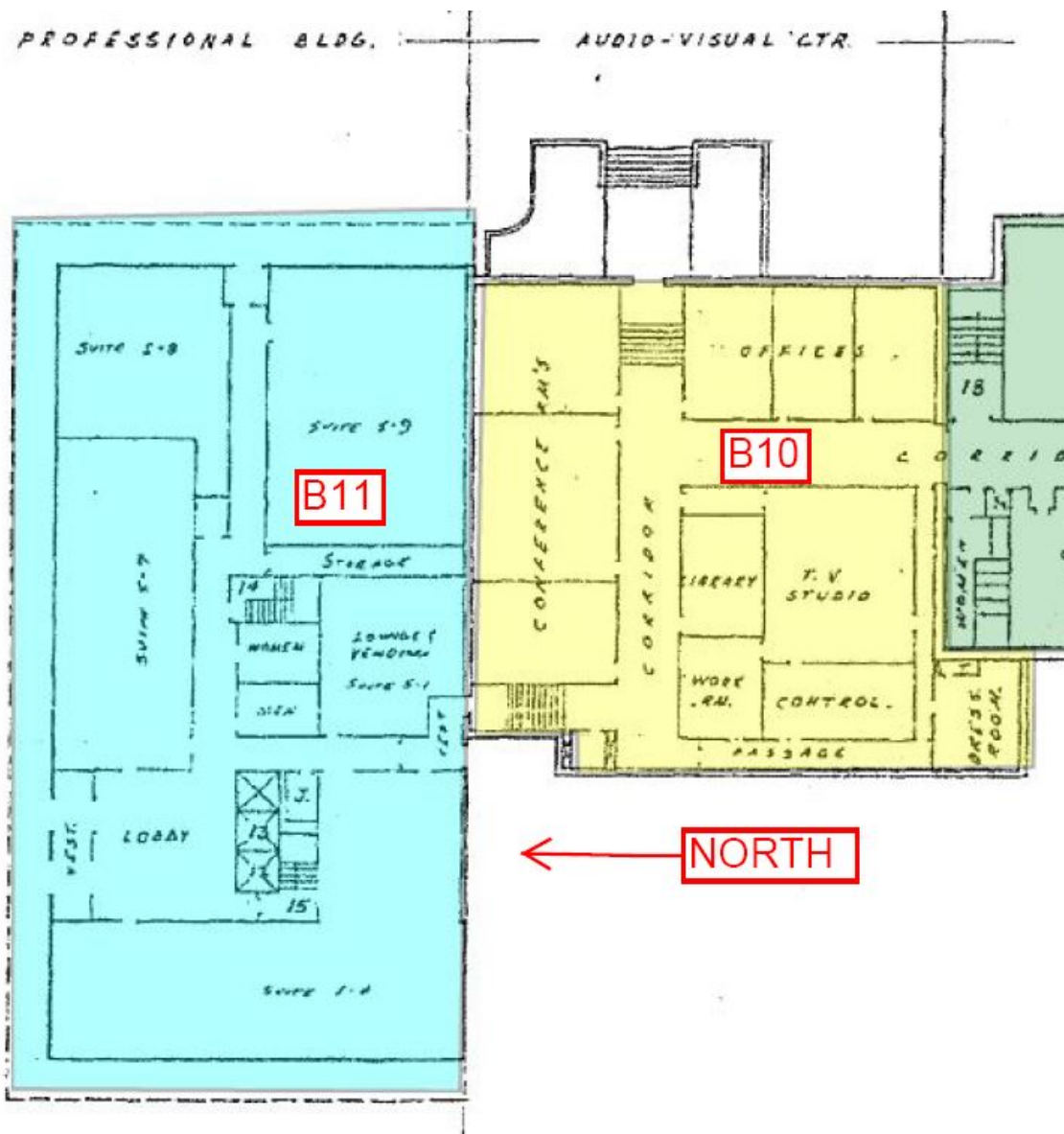
Continuing northward into Building 10 from the raised first floor of Building 9, offices are along the east side while the former television studio and film library are to the west (Figure 7.2d, right side). Beyond, the corridor is intersected by a second one running east and west—opposite it to the north is a series of larger conference rooms. The east corridor leads to the exterior entrance at Jefferson and the west goes to a rear stair and access to Building 11 in addition to a narrower passageway that leads to a dressing room (for actresses and actors used in some of the professional instructional videos produced in the building) in the southwest corner (since converted to an archive room) and then back up to the north-south corridor. The television studio and control areas were established nearer this building center in order to keep the sounds from the street away. The building stair along the north wall enters the final B11.

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Figure 7.21d:
Current first floor plan of Buildings 10 (right side shaded yellow) and 11. Source: St. Alexis Hospital maintenance department.



Into Building 11:
This building can be reached via a connected stair at the rear and via a narrow corridor feeding from it (Figure 7.21d previous, left side). A narrow corridor continues to the north to join a larger run running to the east. An entrance lobby and elevator core face north while larger suites occupy the ground floor; a pharmacy operates from the space. Restrooms are located to the north of the elevator core; a second stair is situated near a storage area.

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Above, floors contain numerous offices, patient inspection rooms, and other medical function spaces which flank an "L" shape corridor. The restrooms, elevators, and stairs are centrally located in the building and stacked up the building floors (Figure 7.21c previous, left side).

Buildings 11, 10, and 9 were constructed over the underground parking garage (P1) and therefore do not have basements. Building 9 has a semi-excavated ground floor which (mentioned earlier in description), connects to a below-ground space at Building 8. Building 8's "basement" contains a recreation room complete with original 1968 pool table and nurses' lockers. A laundry, linen distribution room, equipment room, and offices are included in the space.

Additions and Modifications

As with any similar growing complex of this type, which spans over 100 years of ongoing construction, new buildings, additions and modifications occurred before, during, and after each major construction phase. While difficult to identify the period of many of the visual "improvements" at the interior, at the exterior the buildings have evident boundaries including differing wall plains, materials, and varied architectural styles. Buildings as constructed were explained in detail in the previous section. The interiors also have maintained the majority of their original or historic configurations including wall locations.

The period of significance as explained later in Section 8 of this document begins with the establishment of the Nurses' School which was founded inside Building 1 in 1889. Each building of the western complex contributed to the nurses' practical and classroom experience working within true medical settings while procedures were being implemented. The original nurses' residence and classrooms were located in the western complex until 1968; after 1968 the residence and theoretical education components were relocated entirely at the eastern complex at which time the western campus was strictly used for practical hospital experience in addition to the place of employment. The exteriors of each of the buildings remain much as they were originally designed (however with replacement windows in several elevations) and as they appeared during the period of significance and thus retain integrity from a visual standpoint.

Despite changes in hospital programming since the first building was occupied as a medical facility in 1883, interiors retain general layouts of corridors, individual rooms, stair and elevator halls, and connections to adjacent buildings. The buildings contain a

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variety of historic and contemporary floor, wall, and ceiling treatments and elements from each construction period are evident (such as the circa 1858 wood casing and window panels in Building 1 and the ornamental terrazzo floor in Building 4); a 1927-period ornamental metal stair is also extant in between B1 and B2. Changes to surface finish materials is common in buildings, especially in those that have been used for an extended time; these materials cover earlier colors, patterns, and textures however they clad early and historic walls in most cases. Primary and secondary corridors remain intact with rooms flanking at either side. Mechanical equipment, lighting, and plumbing fixtures include some earlier installations mixed with more recent materials. In general, the physical design and the feeling of each space directly evoke a medical facility—most of which is highly reminiscent of the period of significance of the property.

Assessing Integrity

Assessing the several aspects of integrity of the site in the context of and during the period of significance of the complex, from 1889 to 1973, the property meets each quality in the following way:

Location - The two city blocks that were subdivided historically and then built out with the extant buildings between circa 1858 and 1972 continue to retain those buildings, structures, and additions that were originally constructed there. None of the buildings or structures have been moved or relocated from their original locations and rather, older buildings were repurposed historically as new ones were built.

Design - While interior modifications (generally to surface finishes and repurposing spaces) were made over time, the exterior appearances retain their forms, materials, structures, and styles—specific to both middle to late 19th Century and early to middle 20th Century designs. Earlier buildings of one style were paired with subsequent styles, with masonry being the unifying element—first of red brick and later of buff. A look at the original architectural drawings compared to each present edifice shows that other than replacement windows (which could be classified as an appropriate type per the original design), buildings retain a high degree of design integrity. The two identified additions within the west complex were generally contained within the ancillary space of those buildings (i.e., their rear elevations) and where visible to the interior of the complex, were designed with exterior walls reflective of the adjacent construction.

Interior corridors and room spacing were retained in form but went through a subsequent repurposing since occupation of the first building in 1883. This is evidenced

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by the layout of corridors which contain original plaster-and-lathe walls and ceilings (however either covered with wallpaper or drop ceiling). The primary rooms of the former residence were easily converted to a waiting room, main office, and reception area. Historic millwork around doors and windows in addition to window panels were retained and incorporated into the new use. In time the rooms were reassigned as the hospital expanded space and services. As the hospital grew, new buildings were constructed, and services and specialty areas were relocated, or new departments were created to occupy the spaces. This pattern continued through the construction and occupation of the last building on the western block in 1973; beginning in 1968, ALL the nurses' residential and theoretical education essentials were addressed at the eastern complex. The former nurse spaces at the western campus were then repurposed for medical and hospital use. Nurses however continued to take part in practical education within the western hospital complex after 1968 until just after 2000 when that part of the hospital was closed.

Although windows have been replaced in most of the pre-1960 buildings, the original fenestration is evident. A study of the original versus replacement windows showed that most of the windows in the western complex were replaced in the early 1980s. While Buildings 1 to 3 contained double-hung wood sash (including both 1-1 and 2-2 muntin), replacement windows matched the general forms however in metal; in many cases infill panels were installed at the tops of higher windows—this in fact to conceal the interior drop ceilings required to conceal mechanical and lighting equipment. Building 4 originally had metal windows in three major patterns including: first floor storefronts with two vertical and two horizontal mulls—replacements respected the divisions minus the lower horizontal mull; upper floor windows contained tripartite designs with a center fixed sash flanked by multiple stacked jalousie windows—replacements retained the center fixed sash as well as sides, however with the removal of the jalousie windows; and finally single window bays at the wing ends and in scattered locations contained four jalousie windows—since replaced by two lights, thus retaining only the center mull seen in the original window type. Buildings 11 through 7 contain their original windows as well as entrances and retain more integrity.

Setting - While the neighborhood setting has evolved from an early “pastoral paradise” prior to 1876 to a densely built urban neighborhood by the 1890s, the setting includes many of the earlier buildings present when the Lutheran Board of Directors acquired the original building for use as a hospital in 1882-83. The city block grid pattern was well established, and lots subdivided for future development. The setting evolved between 1883 and 1973 to include additional hospital buildings, additions, and structures,

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however each of these contribute to the area and period of significance of the property. Concurrently, St. Louis also changed in this neighborhood and the surrounding area was built out over time.

Materials - Construction elements including original brick, limestone, granite, metal, structural steel, concrete, glass, and masonry panels remain in place as originally designated by the architects and laid by the builders between circa 1858 and 1973. While the exterior appearance retains high integrity, several of the interior spaces also retain their original materials including terrazzo, ornamental metal, wood, concrete, plaster, and other materials. Most of the original materials are in good condition at the exterior. Areas of the interiors also retain high integrity. Newer and thus later, non-historic materials covering earlier substrates are indeed present (such as drop ceilings, floor laminates, veneer walls, and other types)—however it is assumed that there is a potential for hidden materials beneath.

Workmanship - The complex of buildings represents multiple periods of craftsmanship and technology. The earliest building and its addition are rare, intact examples of German American masonry—the ability to match the original circa 1858 brick and stone elements in the 1880s-1890s, 1900 and 1904 additions is noteworthy. Excellent craftsmanship in the 1927 and 1944 buildings is likewise similar. After 1944 the complex immediately enters the Modern era defined by an innovative use of structural steel, concrete with brick and stone veneers. Window sizes, styles, configurations, and materials change between each era.

Feeling - While this quality is almost wholly subjective, at any location on the site—especially at the exterior—one's identification of the site as a medical complex is very evident. While several of the buildings are locked down and not used by living people, the sense of "hospital" is enhanced by signage, physical layout of entrances and overhangs, and general sterility of the place. A walk through its corridors and an inspection of its rooms further enhances the experience of place as a medical facility. Existing equipment, the presence of central observation stations, and private rooms are further enriched by the odors of both medicines and chemicals in addition to the stench of human decay and infection. Those few areas which are occupied and continue to function as part of a medical complex are laden with the sounds of doctor calls on intercoms and emergency signals, the smells of cafeteria foods, and the visual presence of patient and staff traffic.

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Association - This quality is mostly achieved through the physical presence of the buildings combined as a medical complex. The period of significance spans a longer period spanning 1898 to 1973 which includes each of the buildings as adapted, built, utilized, and then reinvented in time as an active hospital and nurse teaching facility. Each of the buildings and structures present today contribute to the significance of the property.

This medical complex contains buildings and structures that are historically and functionally related and that tell a specific story of a hospital being established in a densely populated, predominantly German immigrant neighborhood during 1883 at a time when few hospitals existed in the St. Louis area. Specifically, the presence of the 1898 Nurses' Training School located within the complex is felt among the nominated district as inherent within the existing facility. Retaining a major presence into the 1970s, the hospital grew and added additional buildings in order to provide the most modern treatments possible to a growing city. Indicative of the changes in medicine and general medical practices, the complex was completely modernized beginning in 1954, resulting in a series of buildings supporting both medical and nurses' education purposes until 1973 when the last historic building was placed in service.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Lutheran Hospital & School of Nursing located at 3535 South Jefferson Avenue in St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri, is a historically and functionally-related medical and educational compound comprising multiple buildings and structures with few additions constructed to further the cause of the original mission of the hospital to serve humanity via medical procedures, physical and mental therapy, preventative maintenance, and more importantly, via a School of Nursing which was founded at the site in 1898. The complex is significant locally under Criteria A in association with EDUCATION because this is where the nurses' training program was founded and developed—the oldest in St. Louis which is still operating today—and subsequently established as one of the top nursing schools in St. Louis. Specifically, Buildings 1 through 7 ("B" followed by a number moving forward) remain as integral to the early beginning and development of the nursing school on the site between its inception in 1898 through 1954 when a modern hospital was completed (B4) and the new nurses' hall was completed (B5), both in 1954. The school was established in B1 in 1898; this building provided the first housing (until private residences were acquired on the city block) and classrooms. Nurses then received their practical experience after the completion of B2 and B3, between 1900 and 1927; an increase of the need for nurses during WWII led to the construction of B6 in 1944 in order to house a special order of nurses aimed at war work. With the completion of the modern hospital in 1954 (B4), all the practical experience required of nurses was wholly provided on site. Ultimately a major addition including the Diagnostic and Treatment Center in the middle of the complex (A1) in 1968 further supported the nurses' education and applied knowledge. The final building of the western complex included a mental health center in 1971 (B7), offering a new hospital department as well as advanced training for nurses in mental disorders and conditions.

Buildings 8 through 10 played a direct role in the history of the nursing program at the hospital during a period of significant changes between 1968 and 1973 and thus represent the later history of the program. These buildings were constructed specifically to provide modern housing and social facilities for nurses (B8), a modern school facility wholly dedicated to education (B9; both of these in 1968), and then a state-of-the-art production facility aimed at increasing the education component of the nursing school (B10; in 1973 marking the last important building to be constructed on the campus associated with the Nursing School). Building 11 was incorporated into the eastern campus during a hospital improvement program aimed at offering an improved in-house pharmacy where nurses provided the labor, doctor's and consultation offices where nurses enhanced their practical experience, and smaller

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examination rooms for general medical visits where nurses could provide most services. The period of significance begins with the date that the school was established in 1898 and continues through 1973 when the last component of the School of Nursing was completed and occupied.

The assemblage of buildings tells the story of one of the oldest remaining hospitals in St. Louis and its role in the training of nurses who would both continue to work for the hospital or move onward to nurse patients globally. The School of Nursing was one of only 6 left in St. Louis by the end of the 1970s and in 1988 it had achieved the prominent status of being the oldest school, in its original location, still in continuous operation in St. Louis;² although the nursing student number has diminished in recent years, the school still operates today. The buildings on site continue to tell the important story of the School of Nursing between 1898 and 1973. While the school continued to improve its theoretical and practical experiences, these events continued within the existing complex and no later buildings were built to house either new methods or new students. The nominated complex is the only such intact facility built and occupied by Lutheran Hospital and its nurses and it is the best local monument to the history of the nurses' program.

**Background: Early Hospital History and the Rise of the School of Nursing
Humble Beginnings**

On December 1, 1858, a series of important meetings commenced regarding the establishment of a hospital for the German Lutheran population of South St. Louis City. Concurrently, Edward Bertram, a trustee of the Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Louis, offered two rooms for hospital purposes (one for men and one for women patients) in his private residence at Carondelet Avenue and Emmet Street (now Broadway and Geyer Avenue; since demolished) free of charge.³ The first hospital Board of Directors was elected, and the mission statement was penned. While deeply immersed in religious philosophy, its secular mission from the beginning was to include a "restful and thoughtful patient environment engineered for maximum patient safety."⁴ For the time period its founders had offered the "most modern" diagnostic and treatment services, implemented by a well-trained staff of qualified physicians. Quickly the hospital grew, and Bertram provided additional rooms. Eventually less than a

² Upon the closing of St. Luke's School of Nursing in 1988, Lutheran Hospital's School continued to operate, thus surpassing the "oldest" St. Louis School of Nursing.

³ Concordia Historical Society Archives, vertical file on the founding of the hospital, published for the 50th Anniversary of the hospital in 1909.

⁴ Concordia Historical Society vertical file. File #5330.

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decade later it was necessary to increase the number of patient rooms and rather than using Bertram's entire residence, the German Lutheran Congregation opted to move at the close of 1864 to a larger building at Seventh and Sidney Streets (since demolished) containing space for 40-50 patients at one time.⁵ Ultimately an addition was constructed to this building by 1870 however space for a future expansion was in short supply on a city block that had already been densely built out.

Searching for a New Home

Increased medical services and patient demand for beds during the 1870s prompted the need for yet another larger and more efficient facility. The current hospital was now land-locked on a dense city block and expansion was impossible. Ultimately by the early 1880s, the Board of Directors began searching for an entirely new location—one which could serve immediately for the hospital but also provided vacant land for subsequent growth. Such an area slightly southwest from the present hospital was explored and potentially already "earmarked" for relocation before 1883.⁶ The site was surrounded by sparsely occupied land and offered a "pollutant-free" environment (free from local industry) complete with fresh air and plenty of trees perfect for a medical facility. The area was also predominantly German and a section in proximity had been subdivided and built out by the Lutheran Evangelical Congregation—complete with a German church, cemetery, college, printing company, and an elementary school.⁷ Resident St. Louis grocery store owner, German-born Christian Lange Sr.,⁸ lived in a stately brick mansion at the southeast corner of Potomac Street and Ohio Avenue (in the center of this area) with his large family diagonal from the Evangelical Lutheran School (both extant; Figure 8.1). Built circa 1858, and later sold by the Lange brothers for a sum of \$7,500 to the Lutheran Hospital Board in 1883, the former dwelling would be dedicated as a hospital on September 4 in that year.⁹

⁵ Concordia Historical Society vertical file #5221. Archives state the property was bought in 1865 for \$6,500.

⁶ While currently speculation, sufficient proof in the archives of Concordia Historical Society shows that Christian Lange supported the early Lutheran Congregation and that he had supplied the hospital groceries and other necessities for decades during the 1850s and 1860s; in addition, mention is made of the charity of Lange regarding the years prior to the purchase that he had "for a number of years graciously housed the institution without charge."

⁷ *Atlas of the City of St. Louis*. G. M. Hopkins, 1883, sheet 19.

⁸ The 1860 United States Federal Census listed Lange, age 52, living with 42-year-old wife Anna, daughters Louisa (18), Christina (16), Otilia (2 ½) and Anna (6 months), sons John (12), Frederick (10), and Christian (7). His real estate and personal estate were valued at \$12,000 and \$5,000 respectively.

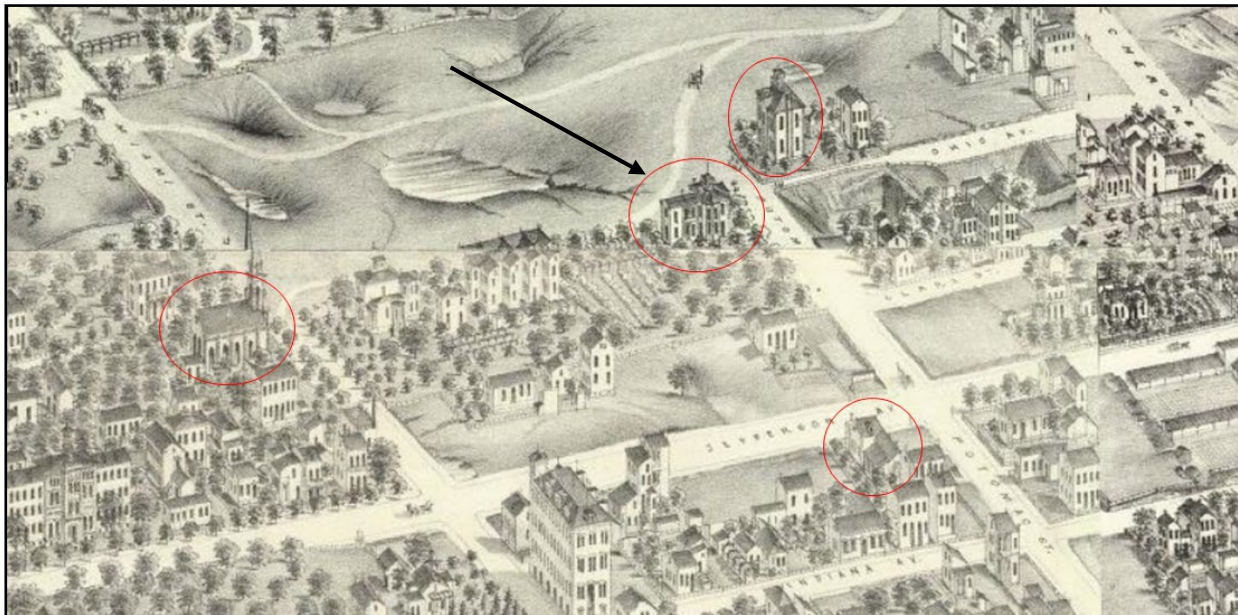
⁹ Former Announcement of the dedication appeared in all of the local newspapers; this example was from the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, September 5, 1883, page 8 in the "City News" section. An earlier newspaper listed a trustee's sale of the property in February of 1880 and it is highly likely the transaction occurred in that year and work had commenced on the building for conversion to a hospital during 1882.

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Figure 8.1: Area as built in the later 1870s; the circled buildings are still extant today—all constructed by German masons. The Lange house is identified by a black arrow towards the top of the image. Source: "Pictorial St. Louis: The Great Metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, a Topographical Survey Drawn in Perspective A.D. 1875." (St. Louis: Western Engraving, 1875). Drawn by Camille N. Dry; designed and edited by Rich J. Compton. Plates 34 (top section) and 32 (bottom half).



Very quickly the fifteen rooms of the Lange residence would be transformed and adapted for a hospital facility (Figure 8.2a and 8.2b). Then, by 1890, a sizable addition (Figure 8.3) would increase the number of rooms to include twelve more to support additional hospital beds (totaling 40) as well as provide more room for staffing and administration.¹⁰ The addition was attached to the east wall and mimicked the existing design of the residence. Although not currently identified by name, the masons involved with the construction were undoubtedly German—this claim based on the dominance of German immigrants living in this area who were responsible for the nearby churches, residences, and commercial buildings surrounding the hospital in addition to the Lange residence itself. The original ornate wood porch was replicated and expanded to the east; set within a slight recess, the porch allowed patients access to fresh air and shade (Figure 8.3). The site was well manicured and meticulously maintained and accordingly a good place to expand the hospital and staff.

¹⁰ Unpublished manuscript on the history of the hospital. Source: Concordia Historical Society, vertical file. Written by Dr. A. C. Sapper. Archives state that the addition and improvements cost \$10,000. File #5221.

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Figure 8.2a (right): Residence circled in red on map; note the sparse, yet focused development of the area and the distinctive German element including a Lutheran school and church. Source: "Atlas of the City of St. Louis." G. M. Hopkins, 1883, sheet 19.

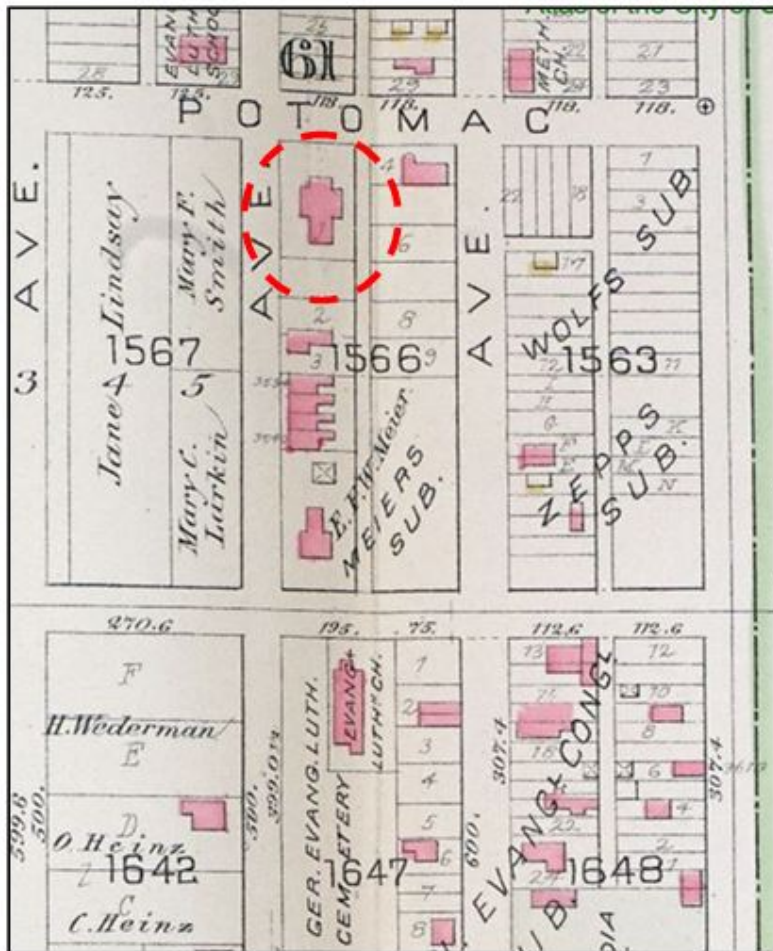


Figure 8.2b (below): Etching of original house prior to being sold to the Lutherans, circa 1880. Source: Concordia Historical Society vertical file from the German version of the "Fiftieth Anniversary of the Lutheran Hospital" program published in 1909.

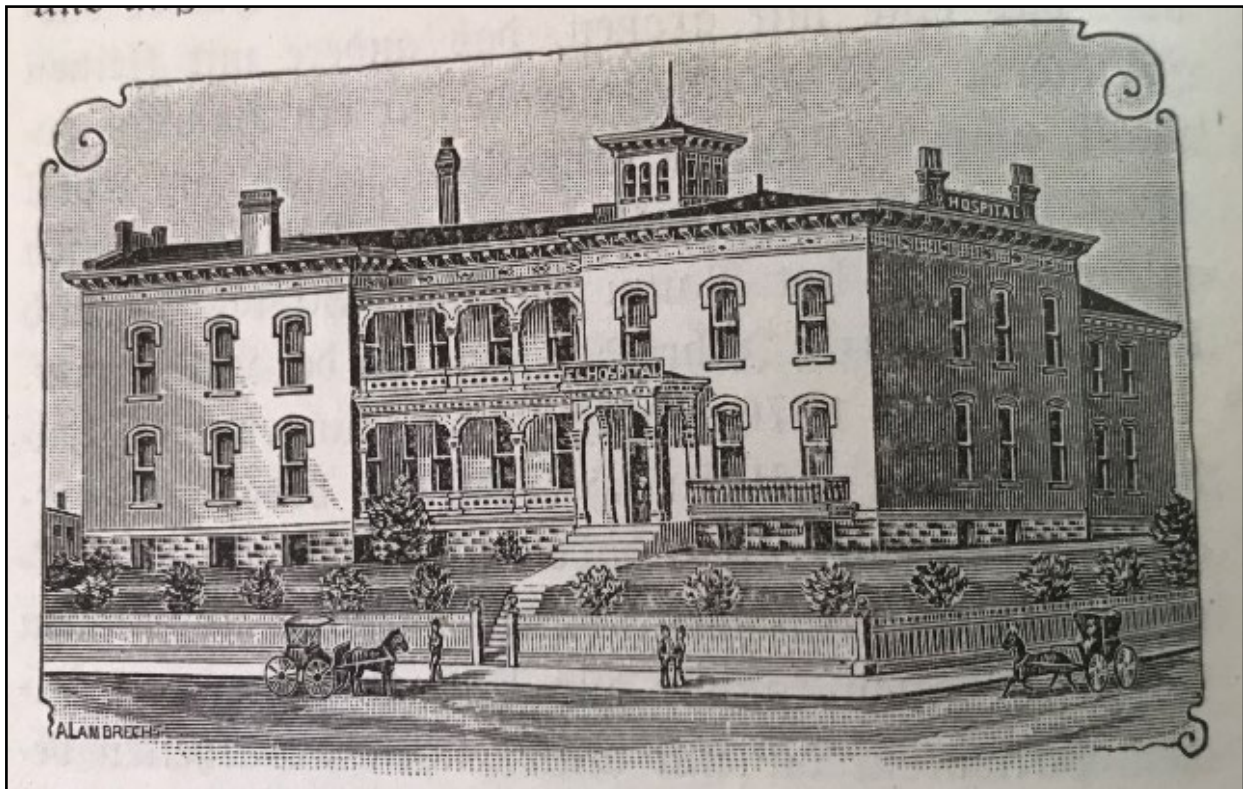


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Figure 8.3: Etching of expansion of the original house to the east in January of 1890. Source: Concordia Historical Society vertical file from the German version of the "Fiftieth Anniversary of the Lutheran Hospital" program published in 1909.



Education of Nurses at Lutheran Hospital

Although the Lutheran Hospital in St. Louis was established in 1858 and noted as the "oldest Protestant hospital west of Pittsburg,"¹¹ its staff was minimal and no more than two "untrained" assistants were available to tend to patients in between doctor visits. While the earliest known teaching center for nurses was established in St. Louis at the City Hospital in 1883,¹² the concept of a formal school for nurses training at Lutheran would not begin until the late 1890s. However, those decades between 1858 and 1898 saw the slow evolution of the concept of a nurse at the hospital—first based on providing general assistance to physicians and then later via specialized training and clinical experience. Those actions and theories implemented during the 1860s and 1870s at Lutheran Hospital directly influenced a concerted effort in the 1880s to set in motion the mechanisms of a nursing school the following decade.

¹¹ Edwin A. Christ. "Missouri's Nurses." (Columbia, MO.: E. W. Stephens Publishing Co., 1957), page 22.

¹² Louise Irby Trenholme. "History of Nursing in Missouri." (Columbia, Mo.: The Missouri State Nurses Association, 1926), page 33.

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The history and purpose of the Lutheran School of Nursing in St. Louis has best been told in a 1980 Dissertation prepared by Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. The document provides an exceptional history of the creation and role of the school during its formative years in 1898 and illustrates the changes through 1978; it has proven indispensable in preparing this section.¹³

Scholar von Conrad deliberately divided the history of the program into five distinct phases beginning with the founding of the school in 1898; these periods also naturally coincide with the development of the physical building environment within the medical campus. While nurses did not have their own, entirely dedicated school until 1968, the earlier buildings provided their housing, their classrooms and lecture hall, and their clinical training. The five phases include the following attributes:

1. The founding of the school in 1898;
 - a. Occupation of the original Lange Residence (Building 1) as the first hospital with the nursing school founded within its walls;
2. Changes at the school between 1898 and 1920;
 - a. The hospital was expanded in 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1904 (comprising Buildings 1-2 and Addition 2);
3. Changes at the school between 1920 and 1949;
 - a. Buildings added to the complex in 1922, 1927, and 1944 (comprising Buildings 3 and 6, and work on Addition 2);
4. The 1950s and 1960s;
 - a. Buildings added to the hospital in 1953, 1954, and 1968 (comprising Buildings 4, 5, 8, 9, and Addition 1);
5. And finally, the 1970s.
 - a. The final buildings were completed in 1971, 1972 and 1973 (comprising Buildings 7, 10, and 11).

The first Director of the hospital, Reverend John F. Buenger, prepared a section in the hospital's first annual report published in 1860 describing the model type of person he considered suitable as a nurse.¹⁴ Buenger noted that there were individuals who were "willing to serve" but were not trained to do so; that they had no official practice to nurse the sick or were not able to physically or mentally carry out the task. Early on it

¹³ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. "The First Eighty Years: The History of Lutheran Medical Center School of Nursing, 1898-1978." A dissertation presented to the faculty of the Graduate School of St. Louis University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, 1980.

¹⁴ John F. Buenger. "The Evangelical Lutheran Hospital of St. Louis." In the *Lutheraner*, number 16 (February 7, 1860), page 104.

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appears that Buenger had considered using women of the church to begin nursing—going as far as saying that “young women should espouse especially the care of the sick and the poor.”¹⁵ Researcher von Conrad suggested that Buenger may have been familiar with and thus inspired by the work of a fellow Lutheran minister back in Germany where a hospital was established in association with a training school for nurses in 1836.¹⁶

During the early 1860s Lutheran Hospital provided small disbursements to hospital nurses which came from the total hospital expenditures; by mid-century the hospital reported a handful of attendants who cared for the sick and orphans who occupied the Lutheran Hospital and an asylum the congregation ran in St. Louis.¹⁷ Buenger continued to solicit the importance of these assistants and in the early 1870s had begun to accept students from Concordia Seminary to watch the sick including such unskilled tasks as helping the patient sit up, eat and drink, and sitting by the bedside.¹⁸ Author von Conrad noted that the writings of Buenger suggest that he likened the physical condition of a patient to his or her spiritual condition and believed that such individuals should naturally be nursed back to health by a minister or a nun.¹⁹ By 1881 a new superintendent had taken over and his wife was employed in the hospital as a nurse. However formal education for nursing would not occur until 1883 when the first St. Louis Training School for Nurses was established at the St. Louis City Hospital.²⁰ City Hospital would graduate its first class of four nurses in 1886 and set the stage for future schools locally, three years prior to any other nursing school in St. Louis.²¹

A handful of other nursing schools in St. Louis had been established during the late 1880s and early 1890s including the following: St. Luke's Training School for Nurses and the Evangelical Deaconess Society both in 1889, the Protestant Hospital Training School in 1890, the St. Louis Baptist Hospital and Rebekah Hospital in 1893, the Women's Hospital and Mullanphy Training Schools both in 1894, the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium Training School in 1895, the Mayfield Sanitarium and Bethesda Hospital Training Schools both in 1896, and finally the Lutheran Hospital in 1898.²² Each of these early schools

¹⁵ Ibid, page 121.

¹⁶ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 2, page 16 and Josephine A. Dolan. “Goodnow's History of Nursing.” (Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co., 1963), pages 207-209. The hospital and school were founded by Pastor Theodor Fliedner and his wife in Kaiserswerth.

¹⁷ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 2, page 17.

¹⁸ John F. Buenger, page 123.

¹⁹ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 2, page 18.

²⁰ Louise I. Trenholme, page 33.

²¹ Ibid, pages 33 and 35.

²² Ibid, pages 33 to 41. And Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 2, page 20.

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had its own curriculum, policies, and requirements and was independent of one another—especially in the period prior to statewide regulations on nursing schools. A total of 16 nursing schools had been founded in a 19-year period between 1883 and 1902—only six of these schools remained active in 1978, Lutheran Hospital's School of Nursing being one of them.²³

A Rebekah Hospital program graduate nurse, Miss Louise Krauss (later Dr. Louise Krauss-Ament), later accepted the position of Superintendent of Lutheran Hospital in 1898; she began almost immediately to establish a training school for nurses there and would soon assume the role of the school's Director.²⁴ Organized on October 1, 1898, Krauss, with a team of five staff doctors, established the program not only to produce formally trained nurses but also to provide the hospital with qualified staff capable of carrying out its mission.²⁵ Its first student was admitted on October 13 of 1898; a total of eight would be admitted before the close of the year—six of whom would graduate in 1900.²⁶ And thus Phase 1 of the history of the School of Nursing commenced.

Phase 1: Beginning of the Lutheran Hospital School of Nursing, 1898 **Enter Miss Louise Krauss**

The Superintendent of Lutheran Hospital and first director of the school of nursing, Miss Louise Krauss, was born in St. Louis, Missouri in 1873 and was educated at Lutheran elementary and public high schools there; she enrolled in the St. Luke's Training School for Nursing but due to a long illness caused by typhoid fever she would have to put off her nursing dreams for a period of time.²⁷ The source document states that Krauss would later enroll in the Rebekah Hospital Nurses' Training School at its start in 1893 after which upon graduation she took the position of Surgical Supervisor at the Rebekah Hospital until 1898 when the hospital closed.

Krauss accepted her new position at Lutheran Hospital in October of 1898 and immediately set to organize a nursing school there; touted as a pioneer in the trend of nursing education by her peers, Krauss instituted a curriculum of instruction and a standard of discipline that would raise the quality of nursing care provided by

²³ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 2, page 20.

²⁴ Ibid. Chapter 2, page 21.

²⁵ "Annual Report of the Lutheran Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri, for the Year Ending December 31, 1901." (St. Louis: Louis Lange Publishing Co., 1902).

²⁶ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 2, page 22.

²⁷ "Information on Louise Krauss Amend 1873-1941." Unpublished manuscript in collection at Lutheran Hospital archive, page 1.

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graduates of the School of Nursing.²⁸ For the next five years Krauss would serve as Managing Superintendent of the hospital, the Instructor of Nurses, the Surgical Supervisor, and was usually the first assistant to surgeons during operations.²⁹ This unmatched professional experience ultimately was the reason she was later appointed as Superintendent of the Emergency Hospital at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904 (described in Phase 2 following).

The first student was admitted on October 13, 1898 followed by the second one on October 30, 1898 until a total of eight students were enrolled; six of these were ready to graduate in 1900.³⁰ As part of her technique in running the School of Nursing at Lutheran Hospital, Krauss would prepare and then maintain detailed records of each of her students; it is also through these records that we know how the early school functioned. Author von Conrad had studied these records in detail and notes in her writing that there were no early students who were dismissed or who had withdrawn. At this time the school had been established based on both theoretical subjects as well as practical clinical experience. Nurses stayed in an attic space within Building 1 (later became the third floor of said building by 1904) and then attended both classes as well as completed their practical experience in the hospital at Buildings 1 and 2. Comprising a 24-month period of study the range in hours of theoretical study were from five in Urinalysis to 60 in Anatomy and Physiology; another 60 hours were dedicated to Nursing Procedures.³¹ Clinical practice included one month in Diet and Obstetrical with at least six months in General Medical and General Surgical.³² At the time no system of grades were given and the student either completed them or not; von Conrad tells us that Miss Krauss entered personal notes regarding each student in reference to their status within the program—most of which indicated that the students were first class (noted as having high moral caliber, focus, intelligence, and dedication).³³

Meanwhile, amendments to the original Charter of the German Lutheran Hospital and Asylum of St. Louis, Missouri were made in December of 1899 officially establishing the Training School for Nurses.³⁴ Specifically the two new amendments included:

²⁸ Ibid, page 2.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 2, page 22.

³¹ Ibid. Chapter 2, page 23.

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 2, page 24.

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Section 8. That the said Society of the German Lutheran Hospital and Asylum of St. Louis, Missouri shall have the power to establish, maintain and perpetuate in said Hospital and Asylum and as a part thereof, a Training School for Nurses, for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of said Hospital and Asylum and of caring for the patients therein; and shall have the power to grant such Nurses a Certificate of Service, or Diploma at the expiration of two years of service in said Hospital and Asylum; and

Section 9. That said Association shall have the power to make such by-laws, rules and regulations which shall serve the best interests of said Training School for Nurses, and which to it appears needful; Provided that such by-laws rules or regulations shall not be repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States or if this State or to the original charter of incorporation.³⁵

During the early days of the school, von Conrad tells us that Miss Krauss taught all the subjects as well as supervised each student's clinical practice (Buildings 1 and 2)—her experience as a graduate nurse bearing influence on the students. It can be assumed that at first Krauss used some of the structure and material of her alma mater, ultimately catering the clinical aspect towards the varied patients who entered Lutheran for treatment. Accordingly, during development of the early hospital and its staffing, a two-story brick wing was added to the hospital at the east beginning in 1889 to address both more space for patients and nurses (Building 1; Figure 8.3 previous).

Phase 1 saw the establishment of the School of Nursing. Founded by a highly esteemed graduate nurse, Louise Krauss served as Managing Superintendent of the hospital, the Instructor of Nurses, the Surgical Supervisor, and was usually the first assistant to surgeons during operations.³⁶ These roles, generally assumed by men in that era, were assigned to Krauss, who was given freedom to formulate the programs accordingly. Historic activities relative to the significance of the School of Nursing occurred on the first and second floors of Building 1 beginning in 1898 and continued into Building 2 when constructed in 1899. The exteriors of these buildings appear much as they were during that time period (windows were however replaced in the early 1980s). While the interior spaces were adapted to later uses, the corridors and flanking rooms where these activities took place are intact; many have original period millwork.

³⁵ Circuit Court, City of St. Louis. "In the Matter of 1568 the Society of the German Lutheran Hospital and Asylum of St. Louis, Missouri." (1900, book 49, corporation 20, page 32).

³⁶ "Information on Louise Krauss Amend 1873-1941," page 2.

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Phase 2: Changes at the School of Nursing between 1898 and 1920

The organization of the first local nurses' training schools, von Conrad tells us, was as different as each hospital was with the basic curriculum depending on the type of patients admitted to each hospital. Each school had dissimilar entrance requirements as well as diverse conditions for completing the course of study; the degree of similarity was only in that the motive hospitals established these programs was self-serving in order to produce skilled nursing personnel to tend to its own patients.³⁷ At first there were no common curriculum or requirements; graduates from one school were often not equipped to enter as a nurse at another hospital and in most cases graduate nurses did not even attempt employment at another institution unless there was no school of nursing there.³⁸

At least 24 training schools for nurses had been established statewide in the later quarter of the 19th Century—including some 15 located in St. Louis.³⁹ Statistics of Missouri's Nursing Schools for 1903 listed a total of 20 extant schools containing some 297 nurse pupils (including 1 man) of which 101 had graduated in that year.⁴⁰ St. Louis contained 12 which was the largest number; depending on the source used (the 1903 *Report* or the 1926 *History of Nursing*) these schools included the following:

St. Louis Training School for Nurses

The first official training school in Missouri was established in St. Louis at the City Hospital in 1883; known as the St. Louis Training School for Nurses it would graduate its first class of four nurses in 1886.⁴¹ Founded during a period when little attention was made to the proper care of patients before and after procedures, the School developed early concepts relative to good nursing and patient nutrition.⁴² Students worked 12-hour days and attended lectures; the initial program consisted of a two-year course of study

³⁷ Ibid. Chapter 3, page 28.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ "The Early History of Nursing Schools in St. Louis." Internet source: [Missouri Women in the Health Sciences - Health Professions - History of the WU School of Nursing \(wustl.edu\)](https://www.wustl.edu/healthsciences/history-of-nursing) accessed 4.1.2021.

⁴⁰ "Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1903." (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1905), volume 2, chapter XL "Schools for Nurses," page 2234. This source received return responses from solicitation and is my no means an exhaustive collection of all existing schools at the time.

⁴¹ Louise Irby Trenholme, pages 33 and 35.

⁴² Louise Irby Trenholme, page 35.

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and the school is credited with the first informal courses in public nursing.⁴³ The 1903 class included 32 women attending 2 years of study of who 18 had graduated.⁴⁴

St. Luke's Training School for Nurses

Formed by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in 1889, the school was not made a regular part of the hospital system there until 1891; originally a two-year program it was extended to a three-year program and its first class of seven students graduated in 1892.⁴⁵ The earliest curriculum used classroom instruction in the nursing arts and basic sciences with lectures provided by medical staff.⁴⁶ And by 1901 the course of study was expanded to three years. The 1903 class included 25 women thus now attending 3 years of study resulting in no graduates for that year.⁴⁷ The alumnae association formed here in 1904 would help to finance the early efforts to pass nursing laws in Missouri.⁴⁸

Protestant Hospital Training School

Founded in St. Louis in 1890 with an 18-month course period, by 1892 the program was changed to two years.⁴⁹ Considered by other schools as a harsh system due to physical expectations of nurses' being required to serve on night duty from seven to ten weeks immediately after being admitted as a pupil nurse, one would be removed from the program if they could not complete the task.⁵⁰ The 1903 class included 8 women attending 2 years of study of who 4 had graduated.⁵¹ The school continued another 10 years (closing in 1900) and the hospital closed in 1909.⁵²

St. Louis Baptist Hospital

Established in 1893 as a general hospital, a two-year course nurse training program created 10 skilled nurses that assisted Dr. C. C. Morris in charge at the hospital in 1898; a number of 100 nurses graduated by 1922.⁵³ Seeing other programs adapt a three-year course of study after the turn of the 20th Century, Baptist expanded its curriculum in

⁴³ "The Early History of Nursing Schools in St. Louis." Internet source: [Missouri Women in the Health Sciences - Health Professions - History of the WU School of Nursing \(wustl.edu\)](http://Missouri Women in the Health Sciences - Health Professions - History of the WU School of Nursing (wustl.edu)) accessed 4.1.2021.

⁴⁴ "Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1903." Page 2241.

⁴⁵ Louise Irby Trenholme, page 37.

⁴⁶ "The Early History of Nursing Schools in St. Louis." Internet source: [Missouri Women in the Health Sciences - Health Professions - History of the WU School of Nursing \(wustl.edu\)](http://Missouri Women in the Health Sciences - Health Professions - History of the WU School of Nursing (wustl.edu)) accessed 4.1.2021.

⁴⁷ "Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1903." Page 2241.

⁴⁸ Louise Irby Trenholme, page 37.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid, page 38.

⁵¹ "Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1903." Page 2241.

⁵² "The Early History of Nursing Schools in St. Louis." Internet source: [Missouri Women in the Health Sciences - Health Professions - History of the WU School of Nursing \(wustl.edu\)](http://Missouri Women in the Health Sciences - Health Professions - History of the WU School of Nursing (wustl.edu)) accessed 4.1.2021.

⁵³ Louise Irby Trenholme, page 39.

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1903 and graduated its last class by 1932.⁵⁴ The 1903 class included 12 women attending 3 years of study of who 4 had graduated.⁵⁵

Rebekah Hospital

Opened in 1893 with 50 hospital beds, a nursing program began there almost immediately; the 17 total graduated nurses had formed an alumni association by 1926, over two decades after formal closing of the hospital.⁵⁶ Lutheran's Louise Ament graduated from Rebekah and started the School of Nursing at Lutheran in 1898. While some sources indicate that the hospital had closed before the turn of the 20th Century, the 1903 *Report* contains the following information: the 1903 class included 9 women attending 2 years of study of who 4 had graduated.⁵⁷

St. Louis Maternity Hospital (Women's Hospital)

Established in 1894 as a philanthropic and charitable institution, there was no formal medical staff connected with the hospital; a training school connected with the hospital saw 3 to 5 students graduate yearly until the 1920s.⁵⁸ (This program was not listed in the 1903 Report).

Mullanphy Hospital

A training school for nurses began here in 1894 with a two-year course of study and the first class of 5 students graduated in 1896; a total of 218 students graduated up through 1926.⁵⁹ Tied to the Sisters of Charity, the Sisters played a long and direct role in the development of nursing in the state via several institutions. The first students were on 24-hour duty, seven days a week; by 1900 the program was expanded to three years and the nurses put in 12-hour days, seven days a week.⁶⁰ The 1903 class included 20 women attending 3 years of study of who 3 had graduated.⁶¹

Missouri Baptist Sanitarium

⁵⁴ "The Early History of Nursing Schools in St. Louis." Internet source: [Missouri Women in the Health Sciences - Health Professions - History of the WU School of Nursing \(wustl.edu\)](https://www.wustl.edu/healthsciences/history/) accessed 4.1.2021.

⁵⁵ "Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1903." Page 2241.

⁵⁶ Louise Irby Trenholme, page 39.

⁵⁷ "Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1903." Page 2241.

⁵⁸ Louise Irby Trenholme, page 39.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ "The Early History of Nursing Schools in St. Louis." Internet source: [Missouri Women in the Health Sciences - Health Professions - History of the WU School of Nursing \(wustl.edu\)](https://www.wustl.edu/healthsciences/history/) accessed 4.1.2021.

⁶¹ "Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1903." Page 2241.

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Founded in 1890 by the Baptist General Association of Missouri, its training school began in 1895; the first class of three graduated in 1897.⁶² The source states that by January of 1922 there were 294 graduates; 123 active alumnae reorganized their association by 1908. The 1903 class included 35 women attending 3 years of study of who 17 had graduated.⁶³

Bethesda Hospital

A school for nurses was established in 1896 and graduated its first class in 1898; when the hospital was incorporated in 1898 the school was formally organized.⁶⁴ (This program was not listed in the 1903 Report).

Mayfield Sanitarium

A nurses' training school was established here in 1896 with a two-year course of study in both instructional theory and practical work; the hospital and training school were closed in 1914.⁶⁵ The 1903 class included 19 women attending 2 years of study of who 8 had graduated.⁶⁶

In this timeline, Lutheran Hospital's School of Nursing was founded next in 1898. The 1903 class included 22 women attending 3 years of study of who 10 had graduated.⁶⁷ A brief comparison of how these early schools operated based on the "History of Nursing in Missouri" source from which they have been summarized, indicates that only Lutheran's School had "stepped outside" of its own walls in order to establish affiliations with other local hospitals. This practice was surely not the norm based on these early histories. Lutheran thus was the first School of Nursing in St. Louis that expanded its own program by affiliating with specialty institutions including the St. Louis Maternity Hospital (or the Women's Hospital) and the Children's Hospital, thus increasing the clinical experience of its nurses.⁶⁸ The School of Nursing had made its first such affiliation in 1905; the Obstetrical-based learning would ultimately result in Lutheran Hospital's expansion to include a major maternity department at the hospital—still at a time when the majority of mothers gave birth at home. Affiliation with the St. Louis Maternity Hospital included a one-month period for each nurse; by 1910 this was extended to a

⁶² Louise Irby Trenholme, page 40.

⁶³ "Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1903." Page 2241.

⁶⁴ Louise Irby Trenholme, page 41.

⁶⁵ Ibid, page 40.

⁶⁶ "Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1903." Page 2241.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Louise Irby Trenholme, page 41.

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two-month period and transferred to St. Ann's Hospital in St. Louis.⁶⁹ Lutheran Hospital's gynecological division at the turn of the 20th Century had completed a majority of the hospital's surgeries and became locally known as one of the best facilities for pre and post-natal procedures; of an increase of the hospital's 336 patients and 194 operations between 1900 and 1901, 156 female patients were successfully treated in that period.⁷⁰ All of these procedures, in addition to other surgeries, were completed on the third floor of Building 2 until the next hospital building was completed in 1927 where a dedicated Obstetrical department would occupy the entire upper floor.

Meanwhile, after the turn of the 20th Century several additional hospital-based nursing schools were established and the first collegiate schools were begun in St. Louis, the most successful being: Jewish (1902), St. John's (1905), St. Mary's (1907), and later Homer G. Phillips Hospitals (1937).⁷¹ In 1901 the University of Missouri established a three-year course of study. By 1905 the Washington University School of Nursing was founded; a three-year course of study was ultimately expanded to a five-year course by 1924.⁷² Based on the source, students were affiliated with at least four separate Missouri hospitals including Lutheran Hospital (for pediatrics). All nursing programs were terminated in July of 1969, leaving the only remaining baccalaureate program in nursing at that time in St. Louis at the St. Louis University School of Nursing (established in 1928).⁷³

During this second phase of the Lutheran Hospital School of Nursing (1898 to 1920), the present hospital had expanded in size in order to accommodate the number of new patients in addition to an increase of nursing students. This need for more room prompted the directors to order a sizeable addition by 1899; completed in 1900 and dedicated in February of 1901, the hospital was expanded to the south—almost doubling the size of the facility (Building 2; Figures 8.4a and 8.4b). Built as a three-story building rather than a two-story one like the existing facility, the effort may have been intentional because by 1904 a supplementary story in line with the ceiling height of the

⁶⁹ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 3, page 36.

⁷⁰ "Annual Report of the Lutheran Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. for the Year Ending December 31, 1901." Pages 8-12.

⁷¹ "The Early History of Nursing Schools in St. Louis." Internet source: [Missouri Women in the Health Sciences - Health Professions - History of the WU School of Nursing \(wustl.edu\)](https://www.wustl.edu/healthsciences/history-of-nursing) accessed 4.1.2021.

⁷² Louise Irby Trenholme, page 53.

⁷³ "History of the Washington University School of Nursing." Internet source: [Missouri Women in the Health Sciences - Health Professions - History of the WU School of Nursing \(wustl.edu\)](https://www.wustl.edu/healthsciences/history-of-nursing) accessed 4.1.2021.

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1890 addition was met on top of the earlier buildings (Building 1; Figure 8.5).⁷⁴ The brick work and craftsmanship almost seamlessly blended the entire complex from end to end. Announcement of this three-story addition was published earlier in October of 1899 and work on the foundation had begun during the summer of 1900.⁷⁵ The former attic space was lost during construction of the third floor and nurses in turn were relocated to a pair of private residences remaining on the city block to the south along Miami Avenue until the first nurses' residence was constructed at the hospital in 1916 (all since demolished).⁷⁶ Theoretical lectures were given at the hospital within the basement of Building 2 and practical knowledge was achieved via assisting doctors during various procedures on the upper floors in Buildings 1 and 2 through 1926.⁷⁷

Figure 8.4a: Period photograph of expansion of the original house to the south by 1901. Source: Concordia Historical Society vertical file from the German version of the "Fiftieth Anniversary of the Lutheran Hospital" program published in 1909.



Patients in the old part of the hospital (Building 1) were housed together, generally two to three patients per room; the first, second, and part of the third floor of Building 2 contained private rooms while the remainder of the third floor contained a modern

⁷⁴ Unpublished manuscript on the history of the hospital. Source: Concordia Historical Society, vertical file. "Lutheran Hospital Notes." The archive stated that this 1904 addition of the third story cost \$8,227. File # 5221.

⁷⁵ "Lutheran Hospital Plans." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. August 21, 1900, page 14.

⁷⁶ Unpublished hospital history compiled by School of Nursing librarians; original photographs showing the houses complete with notations in addition to an early survey of the city blocks made by Meyers Keller & Byers Company in 1925 show the locations and appearances of said dwellings. The dwellings were demolished to make room for the 1954 hospital at the south end of the block.

⁷⁷ "Annual Report of the Lutheran Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. for the Year Ending December 31, 1901." Page 13.

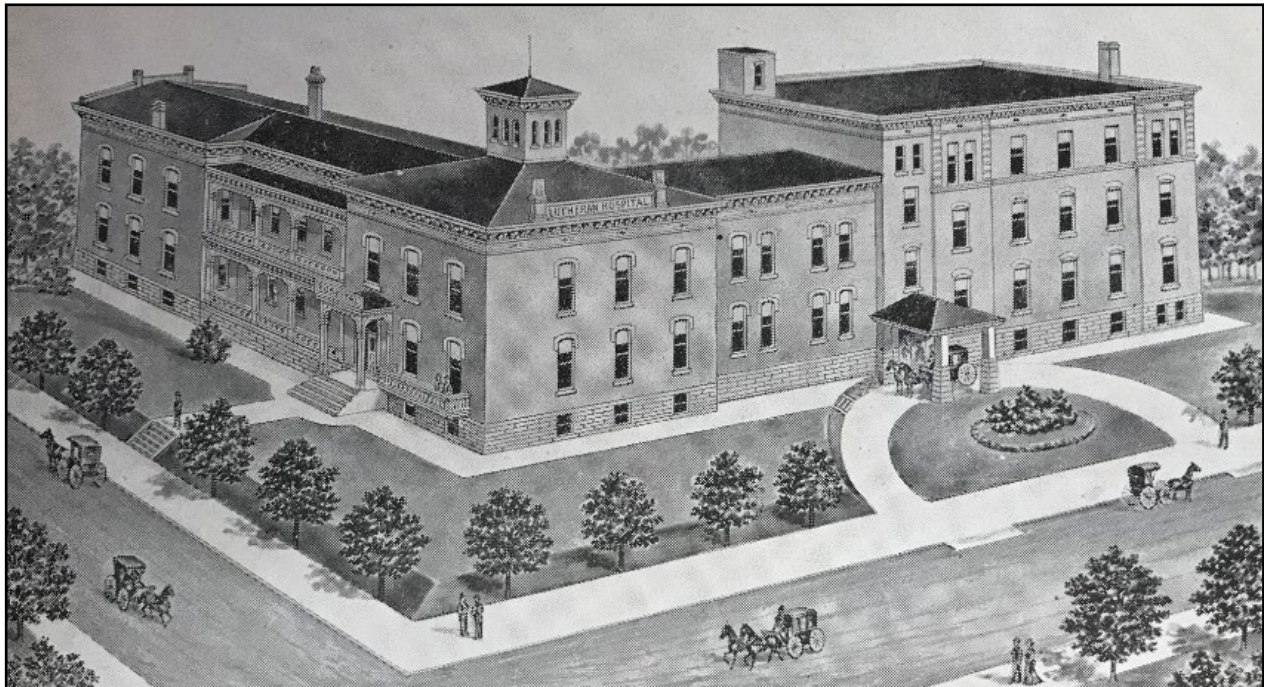
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operating room with associated sterilizing, anaesthetizing, and washrooms.⁷⁸ The source indicated that the basement contained the kitchen, pantry, nurses' dining room and a large hall for events and educational lectures. By 1901 the Lutheran Hospital dominated the corner of Potomac Street and Ohio Avenue (Buildings 1 and 2; Figure 8.4b). The year 1901 also came with a Typhoid Fever epidemic in St. Louis and the hospital flooded with patients. Of the 162 patients admitted to the hospital beginning on January 1, 1901, a total of 81 had been treated for fever-linked illnesses of which 38 were identified as Typhoid-related.⁷⁹ Hospital capacity was 100 but would soon need to expand.⁸⁰ About this time a one-story laundry and boiler building was constructed inside the rear walls of the hospital to the east (A2); it later would be surrounded by another addition (A1) and later hospital buildings farther east and south, thus closing it off entirely from exterior access.

Figure 8.4b: Period etching of completed hospital, circa 1901. Source: Concordia Historical Society photograph file.



⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ Ibid, page 7.

⁸⁰ "Lutherans to dedicate with Impressive Ceremonies Handsome New Hospital." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, February 24, 1901, page 13.

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The year 1904 brought multitudes of visitors to St. Louis for the World's Fair; Louise Krauss had applied for and was ultimately appointed as Superintendent of Nurses at the Fair's Emergency Hospital—competing for the position with international nurses.⁸¹ World's Fair management determined to make its hospital a model exhibit in addition to fulfilling its role of tending to the sick and injured visitors.⁸² Management and local graduate nurses (who would also serve at the Fair's hospital) had combined forces for a year before the Fair in order to perfect the hospital; this contact ultimately resulted in several local schools forming Alumnae Associations.⁸³ Additionally, it was decided to provide a nurses' log book at the Fair in which each attending or visiting nurse would leave their information; this early "directory" of nurses resulted in local and statewide nurses to consult with national and international nurses, especially in regards to nursing registration and legislation which at the time had already been set in motion in the eastern states.⁸⁴ Lutheran Hospital's prominence was elevated with the selection of Krauss as Superintendent; Krauss inspired local efforts to elevate nursing here. Meanwhile back at Lutheran Hospital during this period, a third-floor addition was completed in order to provide additional space for patients (Building 1; Figure 8.5). The School of Nursing graduated 13 new nurses in that year.⁸⁵ Krauss would leave Lutheran for a stint in order to become a medical doctor as well as get married.

A quick comparison of Lutheran during the 1906 sessions listed some 35 students enrolled in the school; Washington University had 25, St. Luke's retained 32, Jewish Hospital had 20, and City Hospital boasted 46.⁸⁶ Before the close of the decade the hospital would celebrate its 50th anniversary; touted as "one of the best equipped and most efficient institutions of its kind in St. Louis," ceremonies were performed in German and English, and a large reception was held.⁸⁷ By this important milestone the hospital had treated 9,812 patients; of the number a staggering 4,681 patients had been operated on.⁸⁸

Efforts During this Phase to Promote Nursing

Based on early archives on the subject, Missouri nurses held common beliefs that state registration of graduate nurses was "desirable;" enough, that in 1906 the Missouri State

⁸¹ "Chief of Nurses for Fair Hospital Named." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. April 4, 1904, page 7.

⁸² "Hospital to be an Exhibit." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. April 19, 1904, page 5.

⁸³ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 3, page 30.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*

⁸⁵ "Nurses to Be Graduated." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. October 24, 1904, page 4.

⁸⁶ "Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1906." (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1908), volume 2, chapter XXII "Nurse Training Schools," page 1135.

⁸⁷ "Hospital Will Celebrate its Fiftieth Year." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. February 14, 1909, page 11.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

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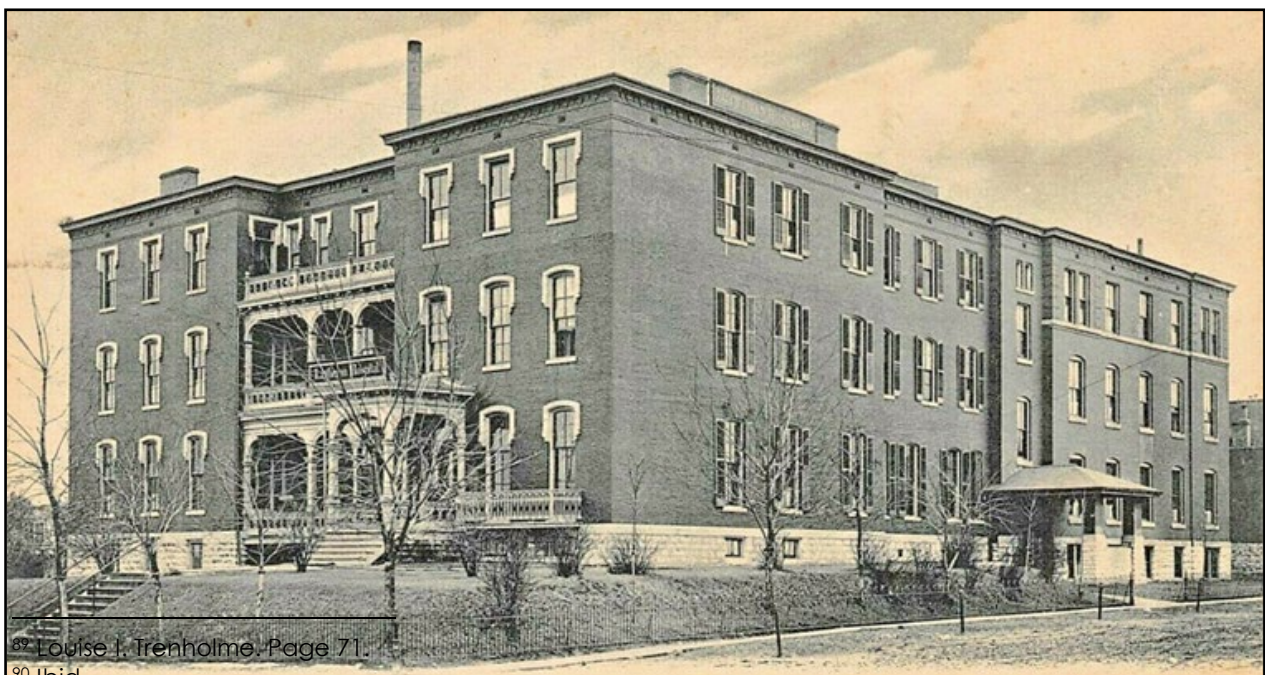
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Nurses' Association was founded with the purpose of getting a state bill for registration passed.⁸⁹ The Nurses' Association sought to "elevate the standard of nursing" by securing such legislation regulating the profession of nursing; they ultimately achieved this three years later when Senate Bill Number 157 was enacted in 1909.⁹⁰ The law at first did not include any school inspections nor did it mandate that a license was required; it would not be until 1911 when the law was formally scrutinized in the effort to establish an inspector of schools and to make licensing a requisite for practicing nursing.⁹¹

In 1914 a proposed revision to the Nursing Law was presented to the state legislature however it would not be until 1921 when a "nurse practice bill," addressing a mandatory registration, was passed into law.⁹² Unfortunately, as von Conrad informs us, the bill had caused a backlash as most Missouri training schools could not meet the requirements and several were forced to shut down. This in effect "weeded out" the "weaker" schools and allowed a select few (like Lutheran Hospital's School of Nursing) to thrive and grow larger. In the interim the National Nurses Alumnae Association had changed its name to the American Nurses' Association in 1914.

Figure 8.5: Period photograph of expanded hospital to a full three floors, circa 1905. Source: Concordia Historical Society photograph file.



⁸⁹ Louise J. Trenholme, Page 71.

⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 3, page 32.

⁹² Ibid.

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Via the expanded facility as completed by 1904 (Figure 8.5), the patient capacity had increased to include 336 additional patients (totaling 746) and 194 more operations (totaling 450), a rise from 1900; nearly 100 new beds were provided.⁹³ Beginning student enrollment for nurses rose to 30; of those 30, 20 would graduate in 1906.⁹⁴ The newer portions contained mostly private patient rooms (Figure 8.6) with common bathroom and washrooms on each floor.

Figure 8.6: Period photographs of patient rooms in new addition, circa 1901. Source: Concordia Historical Society photograph file.



⁹³ "Annual Report of the Lutheran Hospital, St. Louis, Mo." Year ending December 31, 1901. (No publication information; likely printed by Concordia nearby), page 12.

⁹⁴ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 3, page 34.

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Discussion of either expanding the existing hospital or building an entirely new one more centrally- located was the topic of a 1912 Lutheran Congregation conference; then under the direction of the Orphan and Hospital Association determined that the \$100,000 spent to date on the facility was not enough and with serious overcrowding something had to be done to address the need.⁹⁵ Reported as one of the few St. Louis hospitals that at the time was self-sustaining, discussion of adding another addition to the hospital was determine only a temporary solution; it was decided to build a new hospital on another site.⁹⁶ By May it was announced that a new \$200,000 Lutheran Hospital would be built in the West End of St. Louis—an area centrally-located immediately west of downtown.⁹⁷ This hospital was never constructed and instead another addition was built to the east of the 1900 building and money would be saved in order to build this massive section in 1927 (Building 3). Meanwhile, during the early 1910s the old house that had served as the first Nurses' Home (a residence only) at 3528 Ohio Street (since demolished) did not provide adequate space and was quickly overcrowded; in 1913, rooms of the building had been converted for use by patients and nurses had to room together in larger numbers.⁹⁸

Based on von Conrad's research into record notations existing for each of these early nurses, she had ascertained that only the "best" (intellectually and morally) were able to complete the course of study.⁹⁹ During Phase 2 of the school it is worth noting how these "superior" nurses were produced. Before a woman would be accepted into the School of Nursing she was on probation for a period of two to three months during which time she would have to prove her ability to work systematically and observe judiciously.¹⁰⁰ During this period each probationer was taught by the head nurse how to make beds and tend to bed-ridden patients in addition to being instructed how to administer food and medicine, how to care for medical equipment, how to assist at surgical dressings and operations, how to complete charts and records, performing cleaning duties including dusting and sweeping, and finally being responsible for the cleaning of patients clothing and linens.¹⁰¹ The source stated that nurses would work

⁹⁵ "Plan \$250,000 Hospital." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. May 20, 1912, page 20.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ "A Lutheran Hospital." *The St. Louis Star and Times*. May 20, 1912, page 8.

⁹⁸ Lutheran Hospital Board of Directors. "Sixty Years of Lutheran Hospital Work: An Inspiring Record, An Earnest Plea. 1919, page 6. The Hospital Board purchased this two-story, stone-front residence of Henry Lambur south of the hospital grounds for \$5,500. (Source: "Hospital Buys Nurses' Home." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. May 21, 1913, page 15.)

⁹⁹ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 3, page 35.

¹⁰⁰ "The Training School for Nurses: The Duties of a Nurse." Unpublished manuscript on file at the School of Nursing archive on site.

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

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for 12-hour shifts for six-and-one-half-days per week, between 7a.m. and 7p.m. and be under constant supervision. Only after successful completion of this trial would she be considered for admittance to the School of Nursing.

The early program included a theoretical course consisting of Physiology, *Materia Medica*, and Hygiene.¹⁰² In order to support the practical training in broad medical as well as more-specific surgical procedures, Miss Krauss established affiliations with specialized hospitals in order to offer hands-on training in specific fields of medicine; such an affiliation was made for her students in Obstetrical Nursing. This began in 1905 at the St. Louis Female Hospital (also known as the St. Louis Maternity Hospital) for an intensive period of one month on site.¹⁰³ Initially the training consisted of hands-on experience in the hospital (gynecological and later actual birthing) and then going to patient's homes with staff physicians first for birthing (while these procedures were conducted in the home of the mother) and then later to visit newborns and their mothers (when birthing was conducted in a hospital setting).

According to von Conrad's research, this practical experience was further enhanced by physician lectures as well as guidance provided by upper classwomen while working in a clinical setting. Ultimately a shift began in earnest from home birthing traditions to hospital stays by 1905; the length of the in-situ training was extended to two months by 1910—emphasis placed on the importance of the specialty with the return of Dr. Louise Krauss-Ament to the hospital in 1908.¹⁰⁴ This period was again extended to three months prior to 1919 and an additional two months were used for training at the City Isolation Hospital as a program requirement during the 1910s.¹⁰⁵ In this period there were a total of 17 student nurses and 2 graduate nurses including Dr. Krauss-Ament (Figure 8.7). According to von Conrad, students who entered the school in 1909 were given an option of whether to attend a 24 or a 36-month program.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 3, page 35.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid. Chapter 3, page 36.

¹⁰⁵ Lutheran Hospital Board of Directors. "Sixty Years of Lutheran Hospital Work: An Inspiring Record, An Earnest Plea. 1919, page 28.

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Figure 8.7: Period photograph of early nursing staff and superintendent Dr. Louise Krauss-Ament (inset) at main entrance of hospital facing Potomac Street, circa 1909. Source: Concordia Historical Society photograph file.



In reporting on the importance of the School of Nursing connected to Lutheran Hospital, then Dr. Krauss-Ament illustrated how the school had been a great factor in elevating the hospital to its “present sphere of usefulness.”¹⁰⁶ She proclaimed that the program had “enabled young women who wish to enter the nursing profession to

¹⁰⁶ Louise Krauss-Ament. “A Day in the Lutheran Hospital,” *Kranken-und Wailenfrend*, number 24 (March 1909), pages 37-40.

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successfully fit themselves for their noble calling" in addition to affording the hospital "the talent to provide for patients a nursing of the highest degree."¹⁰⁷ In elaboration of his influential superintendent and director of the nursing school, Board Member Martin Sommer had touted Krauss-Ament as "highly esteemed" and proven to be a superintendent of "rare ability, great tact, devoted faithfulness, just as quick to see defects as to detect advantages, and prompt to remedy the one and introduce the other."¹⁰⁸ A glimpse into the daily lives of Lutheran Hospital's graduate and probationary student nurses in the early 1900s can be best appreciated in a summary of "A Day in the Lutheran Hospital" as reported by Dr. Krauss-Ament in 1909; these nurses themselves are pictured in Figure 8.7 previous:

"It is 7:00 in the morning. The responsible task of the night nurses is done, and all of the nurses for the day report for duty. There are nurses for the male ward and nurses for the female ward, private room nurses for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd floors, dressing-room nurses, operating room nurses, and office nurses. Each division is in charge of a head nurse, who is directly responsible to the superintendent in charge. The head nurse in the wards now makes the assignments for the day and reads all of the night reports, making whatever changes are necessary. She has under her charge three classes of nurses: Senior, junior, and probationer¹⁰⁹ (the nurse not in uniform). Senior and junior nurses are in charge of the diet kitchens and serve the trays of the patients. The trays are all carried by probation nurses to the bedside. The probationer feeds all helpless patients and answers the call bells of those under her particular care (she must be ready at all times to answer the calls of the patients) ...she has to follow closely the work of the senior nurses in the giving of medicines and baths, keeping of clinical records, making of beds, making and placing of bandages. She is taught to handle patients gently, speak kindly, and keep about her an air of cheerfulness."

"After making the ward patients comfortable by way of making and arranging their beds, giving sponge baths, and combing their hair, the ward floors are gone over by the house girls. By 10:00 A.M. the wards must

¹⁰⁷ "A Day in the Lutheran Hospital," page 37.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹ Senior and Junior nurses were those who had already completed their probation period and were allowed to attend the School of Nursing; the probationer on the other hand was under a two to three-month review period that if completed successfully would be allowed to attend the school.

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be in order. In the meantime, the head nurse arranges the dressing-table and has all things in readiness for the physician in all dressings and makes a record of the directions given by him. The duties of private room nurses are similar to those of ward nurses. Dressing room nurses keep this apartment in perfect order. They prepare all dressings to be used in various parts of the hospital. It is their duty to assist physicians with dressings, bring patients back and forth, and prepare all patients for operations. Operating room nurses report for duty at 5:00 A.M. Like all other departments, operating room nurses are in charge of a competent head nurse, whose duty it is to see that all work is carried out according to rules. This is a very responsible position, and great care must be taken in all features of the work. The operating room is always kept perfectly clean from a surgical standpoint. It is fumigated daily. All instruments, towels, sheets, dressings, and gowns are sterilized, and all solutions to be used by the surgeons are prepared by the operating room nurses. Nurses in the department are expected to give, in every detail, the most careful attention to their work. Their duty is a hard one. They must be ready at any time in case of an emergency operation."

"The duties of an office nurse¹¹⁰ are also very important. In other words, she is an assistant to the superintendent. She receives and carries all messages. She keeps a day and night report continually on file, so that she may give physicians intelligent reports when they make inquiries regarding their patients. She fills orders of the various divisions for hospital supplies, which must be sent in at 9:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. In the absence of the superintendent she receives, and makes entries of, all moneys paid to the institution."¹¹¹

Each evening at 8:00 the last visitor would be escorted out and several graduate and pre-school probationary nurses would meet in the hospital lecture hall where they would receive essential instructions from staff physicians; the night nurses¹¹² had arrived by this time and the cycle and responsibilities begin again. In detailing the accountability of the superintendent, Krauss-Ament continues:

¹¹⁰ Graduates of the School of Nursing were given several choices as to what type of nurse they would become during employment at the hospital.

¹¹¹ "A Day in the Lutheran Hospital," pages 38-39.

¹¹² See comment in footnote 91. At different periods during probation, a pre-student nurse may have to complete night duty as part of their review period.

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“The superintendent performs her duty as an overseer in every department of the hospital. She must be prepared to answer any and all emergency calls day or night. It is also her duty to keep a record of all patients and employees, make the necessary purchases, keep an accurate account of expenditures and of moneys received, make a report at the close of each month to the Board of Control, and present to them for inspection the books of the institution. She must be ready to take the place of any head nurse or operating room nurse in case of an emergency; once a week the superintendent provided instructions to the nurses.” In 1909 the nursing program was extended from a two-year program to a three-year program; this change also coincided with the 1909 law concerning the registration of nurses. While the law required a two-year program as the basis for registration and most training schools adopted this term, Lutheran Hospital’s Board and Superintendent (in addition to other “more advanced states”) increased it to a three-year program.¹¹³

Elaborating a bit on the affiliations of the hospital in 1909, the theory hours of each trainee had remained the same as the years previous, but the practical education had changed to include the following:¹¹⁴

1. General Medical went up from 6 months to 12 months;
2. General Surgical went up from 6 months and 2 weeks to 11 months and 2 weeks;
3. Obstetrical went up from 1 month to 2 months;
4. Operating Room decreased from 4 months to 3 months;
5. And Night Duty went from 2 months to 4 months.

Author von Conrad suggested that the 36-month program undoubtedly produced a “more experienced” graduate thus resulting in a better staff at the hospital. Before the close of Phase 2, von Conrad’s research indicates that the “specialties” and affiliations of the School with other hospital departments were gaining additional recognition. By 1914, the School of Nursing had obtained a 3-month affiliation in Obstetrical Nursing in addition to a 2-month association in Pediatric Nursing at the St. Louis Children’s Hospital.¹¹⁵ This would change with an Influenza Epidemic in 1917 when the School of Nursing would discontinue its current program and affiliate with the City Isolation

¹¹³ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 3, page 38.

¹¹⁴ Ibid. Chapter 3, page 39.

¹¹⁵ Ibid.

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Hospital for a 2-month program for nursing experience in infectious diseases.¹¹⁶ Also in this same period the first appearance of a grading system applied to the nurses' course of study appears in the records; von Conrad reported that no 100% grades had been given and the majority had been at 98%.¹¹⁷ School records kept by Krauss-Ament included such language as "excellent" to "poor" and had included such additional notations regarding professional adaptation, efficiency, reliability, and executive ability.¹¹⁸

Also, during this second phase of the school the institutional charter of the Hospital had been amended in 1914. The former "Society of the German Lutheran Hospital and Asylum of St. Louis, Missouri" was changed to the "Lutheran Charities Association of St. Louis, Missouri—and because of World War 1 had struck the word "German" from its charter documents.¹¹⁹ By the close of this phase the hospital and nursing school had gone through several important transitions including the following points:

- The hospital went from employing one trained nurse to at least three;
- The school enrollment went from the first class of ten to as many as 30 and from graduating six in the first class to 20 in 1906;
- From no statutory law regarding nursing, nurses, or schools of nursing, the state enacted legislation in an attempt to control the quality and quantity of education and the school had been prepared;
- The school enacted a three-year course of study;
- While the first nurse graduates of the school stayed at Lutheran Hospital, several had gone to work for the war effort internationally during WWI;
- The program went from a system lacking to grading to one including percentages for theory work as well as an evaluation system for practical work.¹²⁰

Formally organized at the present hospital site in 1898 with an enrollment of just six nurses, nearly 50 would graduate annually from the Lutheran Hospital School of Nursing during this phase of the school by 1918.¹²¹ At the close of the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1918 the hospital employed 47 nurses, cared for 1,421 patients, its

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

¹¹⁷ Ibid. Chapter 3, page 40.

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

¹¹⁹ Circuit Court, City of St. Louis. "In the Matter of 1568: The Society of the German Lutheran Hospital and Asylum of St. Louis, Missouri." Book 49, page 333.

¹²⁰ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 3, page 43.

¹²¹ Lutheran Hospital Board of Directors. "Sixty Years of Lutheran Hospital Work: An Inspiring Record, An Earnest Plea. 1919, page 28. A later history of the school stated that the first class included 8 total students (Concordia Historical Society archives).

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doctors performed 1,043 operations, days of hospital care numbered 21,856, and cared for 120 charity patients on 2,030 charity days.¹²² Technology experimented with earlier during 1896 in the form of Roentgen rays had progressed into X-ray machines and by 1918 Lutheran Hospital had one of the first and best equipped facilities in the region in addition to an expert staff; of the 765 patients treated in 1918 alone, many of them were sent from other hospitals for diagnostic purposes only.¹²³ In this early phase of the school, the rise in patients and the subsequent demand for more nursing staff resulted in a physical expansion of the facility. The original residence-turned-hospital doubled in size during this period and had served the needs of the institution at least until the early part of the third phase of its history and development at the nominated site.

At the close of the decade the School of Nursing had issued the following entrance requirements for acceptance in its program of study:¹²⁴

- The applicant must be between the ages of 19 and 35 years;
- And in good health;
- Having had an 8th grade grammar school and one year high school education or its equivalent;
- A satisfactory reference from a minister;
- A certificate from a physician testifying to her physical and mental soundness;
- A certificate of a vaccination against smallpox;
- The test having been made within one year previous to application;
- A certificate from a dentist certifying that the teeth are in perfect condition;
- And only after each of these elements have been met will a letter of acceptance be sent to the applicant notifying them of a possible date of entrance;
- And finally, applicants with enlarged tonsils must have them removed prior to entrance into the school.

It is obvious both the mental and physical attributes of each applicant were considered essential to the selection process. In 1919, a 60th Anniversary "Appeal" pamphlet was published and became instrumental in raising awareness for the need for financial support in order to increase the efficiency and size of the existing facility; fund-raisers were conducted, and events held in order to raise money for future improvements and upkeep. Perhaps the most important need at the time was to provide a new home for its Nurses—both in training and practicing at the hospital. At

¹²² Ibid, page 7.

¹²³ Ibid, page 10.

¹²⁴ Ibid, page 28.

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the time a private residence fronting Texas Avenue (purchased in the mid-1910s, since demolished) as well as a rented flat on the city block was used to provide additional room for nurses. A second important reason for expansion at this time was to provide an obstetrical department for expectant mothers who up to the time had been forced to travel long distances to other city hospitals; with a growing population in the immediate area such a service was quickly becoming essential.¹²⁵ The Hospital Board of Directors in their 1919 plea reported that the treatment of patients, those specifically Lutheran-German numbered 451 in 1918, followed by 293 Catholic and 194 Protestant—signifying the preference of area-wide Lutherans to solicit the hospital for care. Before 1920, the hospital numbered 61 beds in several different wards with an additional 27 private rooms; at the end of September 1918, the hospital employed 47 nurses who tended to 1,421 patients of which 1,043 operations had been performed.¹²⁶

Phase 2 began with the School of Nursing expansion and the coveted appointment of School Director Louise Krauss as Superintendent of Nurses at the Fair's Emergency Hospital—beating out both local and national as well as international nurses.¹²⁷ The Fair would also bring the concept of nurses' registration and relative laws intended to elevate the role of a nurse—Krauss was an important part of that process. While the first School of Nursing class of 6 graduated in 1900, a total of 234 graduates completed study by 1920; this number represents the largest number of students in comparison to all the earlier schools in St. Louis.¹²⁸ Graduate nurses who did not stay at Lutheran went on to other regional institutions often to take charge there including: Superintendents of Mexico Missouri Hospital; People's and the Isolation Hospitals in Peru, Illinois; the St. Louis Maternity Hospital; and various appointments to Lutheran Hospital.¹²⁹ Several became private duty nurses or had joined the Red Cross; a number had become Chief Nurses for both the Red Cross and the U. S. Army Nurse Corps in France, others had spread further across the globe to serve as a Missionary in India.¹³⁰

During this early period, Lutheran was the first School of Nursing in St. Louis that expanded its own program by affiliating with specialty institutions beginning in 1905

¹²⁵ Ibid, page 13.

¹²⁶ Ibid, page 7.

¹²⁷ "Chief of Nurses for Fair Hospital Named." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. April 4, 1904, page 7.

¹²⁸ "History of Nursing in Missouri" page 41. Classes up to 1918 included the following numbers: 6 in 1900, 5 in 1901, 10 in 1902, 10 in 1903, 14 in 1904, 9 in 1905, 19 in 1906, 11 in 1907, 12 in 1908, 14 in 1909, 9 in 1910, 8 in 1911, 7 in 1912, 8 in 1913, 11 in 1914, 10 in 1915, 13 in 1916, 10 in 1917, and 16 in 1918.

¹²⁹ Lutheran Hospital Board of Directors. "Sixty Years of Lutheran Hospital Work: An Inspiring Record, An Earnest Plea. 1919, pages 30-34.

¹³⁰ Ibid.

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including the St. Louis Maternity Hospital (or the Women's Hospital for Obstetrical Nursing) and the Children's Hospital (for pediatrics), thus intensifying the clinical expertise of its nurses.¹³¹ This focus was undoubtedly due to Lutheran Hospital's gynecological division, which at the turn of the 20th Century had completed a majority of the hospital's surgeries and became locally known as one of the best facilities for pre and post-natal procedures; of an increase of the hospital's 336 patients and 194 operations between 1900 and 1901, 156 female patients were successfully treated in that period.¹³² During WWI a total of 49 graduates had served in the armed services. Upon the arrival of the Influenza Epidemic in 1917, the School of Nursing would affiliate with the City Isolation Hospital for a 2-month program for nursing proficiency in infectious diseases and help to lower the spread of the virus.¹³³ The physical plant of the hospital had grown from a two-story residence-turned-hospital to a complex of three-story buildings (Buildings 1 and 2); a need for expansion to house additional nurses as well as to house a modern maternity department was felt and would be realized in the next phase.

Phase 3: Changes at the School of Nursing between 1920 and 1949

This period would witness the first major expansion of the hospital including a separate nurses' residence (since demolished) and annex (Building 6) in addition to a new hospital building (Building 3)—more than doubling the size of the institution by 1927. The decade began with another influenza outbreak; in order to reduce the spread the hospital announced that all visitors would be barred, and only emergency operations would be performed.¹³⁴ On the up-side, Lutheran Hospital was one of 22 Missouri hospitals having 100 or more beds in 1922 (15 were located in St. Louis) and could provide the care and isolation needed by influenza patients.¹³⁵ Improvements to the hospital included a three-story solarium addition at the south wall of Building 1.

Also during 1922, Dr. Krauss-Ament was elected as first treasurer of the newly-organized Missouri Hospital Association; comprising some 50 statewide hospitals bound to achieve elevated services and personnel at Missouri's hospitals, the Association was affiliated with the larger American Hospital Association.¹³⁶ Dr. Krauss-Ament's recognition for her talents and dedication did not stop there—she was personally appointed to the State

¹³¹ "History of Nursing in Missouri" page 41.

¹³² "Annual Report of the Lutheran Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. for the Year Ending December 31, 1901." Pages 8-12.

¹³³ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 3, page 39.

¹³⁴ "Influenza Situation as Bad as Last Year." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. January 31, 1920, page 2.

¹³⁵ Franklin Henry Martin. "Surgery, Gynecology & Obstetrics." Volume 35, page 962, 1922.

¹³⁶ "Hospital Association Election." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. February 18, 1922, page 5.

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Board of Nurse Examiners as its Vice President by then Governor Hyde in 1922.¹³⁷ Krauss-Ament was to term out in 1925 however no suitable successor could be found and she was re-appointed for another three years through 1928; the new Governor announced that she would continue as the Association's President into 1931 after which he again extended her role through 1934.¹³⁸

As introduced earlier during Phase 2 of the history of the Nursing School, legislation was set in motion regarding nurses' registration as early as 1914; this would not be put into law until 1921; this important step had a direct impact on the School of Nursing and thus ushered in this next phase of its development. Author von Conrad states that this law was "the most progressive state nursing laws in the country."¹³⁹ One of the essential requirements of the law, said von Conrad, was that schools of nursing had to be accredited by the State Board of Nurse Examiners—this prior to any of the school's graduates to be allowed to take the final exams for state registration. A provision of the law required a high school diploma prior to admittance to a school of nursing—this was to be enforced by 1928. After the law was passed, an "Application for Accrediting Schools of Nursing"¹⁴⁰ providing the minimum requirement for such schools was made available to those schools currently active in the United States.

Basically, the requirements included the following:¹⁴¹

- The school of nursing or the hospital of which it is part must be accredited;
- The hospital associated must have at least a 50-bed capacity and an average of 35 patients per day;
- The number of obstetrical cases, obstetrical deliveries, number of medical patients, number of sick children, number of surgical cases, and the number of surgical operations each student assisted with was established as a basic requirement;
 - If a hospital did not affiliate with any of these programs it must do so in order to become accredited;
- The number of graduate nurses employed at the school was established;

¹³⁷ "Nurses Need Laboratories for Teaching." *The Columbia Evening Missourian* (Columbia, Missouri). October 27, 1922, front page.

¹³⁸ "Baker Announces Appointments." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* from the *Associated Press*. July 8, 1925, page 13. And "Caulfield Gives Personnel of Nurse Examiners' Board." *St. Joseph Gazette* (St. Joseph, Missouri). May 15, 1929, page 3. And "Louise K. Ament Reappointed." *St. Louis Globe Democrat*. July 29, 1931, page 17.

¹³⁹ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 4, page 45.

¹⁴⁰ "Application for Accrediting Schools of Nurses," Form no. 9158, Missouri State Board of Nurse Examiners, St. Louis.

¹⁴¹ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 4, pages 46-47.

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- Living conditions of the nurses had to be sufficient;
- And finally, a specific number of "Theoretical" hours were established.

At the time, most schools did not have the number of hours available for theoretical instruction, nor did they have enough graduate nurses to teach such courses; rural hospitals had few beds and thus could not comply with the bed requirement rule.¹⁴² In 1921 Lutheran Hospital School of Nursing had 4 qualified graduate nurse teachers. According to von Conrad's research, the School had already exceeded many of the requirements (exceeding the theory and practice requirements) and by 1924 (instead of 1928) each nurse would have already had four years of high school prior to acceptance into the program. In early 1922 a separate nurses' home was constructed on the campus (demolished in 1969 to provide space for the Mental Health Clinic), providing "sufficient living conditions" for over 48 nurses. By 1923, the law of 1921 had been replaced by a substitute bill which incorporated the following changes:¹⁴³

- The requirement to have licensed attendants was deleted;
- No educational director was required;
- The pre-entrance requirement was dropped to grammar school attendance until 1925 and then one year of high school thereafter;
- Licensing was available for Obstetrical Nurses, Practical Nurses, and Registered Nurses;
- And finally, school inspections were to be conducted by the Board of Nurse Examiners.

Lutheran Hospital was included on the 1923 "Approved List" of the American College of Surgeons—a list that included 1,176 hospitals in the United States and Canada (15 listed in St. Louis of which less than half exist today).¹⁴⁴ This classification is significant because it required that the following conditions be met:

1. That doctors practicing in the hospital must be organized as a staff;
2. That the medical staff (including nurses) be competent and ethical;
3. That the medical staff shall draw up rules and regulations for the guidance of the professional work in the hospital and that such institutional guidance be coordinated and systematized; and finally,

¹⁴² Ibid. Chapter 4, page 47.

¹⁴³ Ibid. Chapter 4, page 49.

¹⁴⁴ "Hospital Management." (Chicago: The Crain Publishing Co., 1923). November 1923, volume 16, number 5, page 57.

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4. That the medical staff would hold monthly conferences for review and analysis of the work performed in the hospital including a detailed review of the medical work conducted in the previous period.

Lutheran Hospital had been conducting business in this method since the turn of the 20th Century and had no hesitation to continue improving the situation.

After the 1923 law was passed, there were only 44 accredited training schools in Missouri with 1,594 students enrolled of which the Lutheran Hospital School of Nursing was among the highest ranked.¹⁴⁵ Per von Conrad's research, the School would maintain this accreditation, without scrutiny, between 1921 and 1978 (1978 is the end year of her thesis; however, the school continues to be accredited today). First serving as Vice-President and then President of the State Board of Nurse Examiners between 1922 and 1934, Dr. Krauss-Ament (Superintendent of the Hospital in this period) assisted new Superintendent of the School of Nursing Miss Frieda Brenner in developing a program of high standards, graduating significant numbers of scientifically trained nurses, many of which would be employed at the hospital.¹⁴⁶

Meanwhile, additional graduate nurses were added to the hospital and school staff in 1926; that same year the Obstetrical Department was greatly expanded at the hospital, the school's affiliations were terminated and relocated to the hospital, and a "completely modern and fireproof" hospital was constructed to house a dedicated Obstetrical division.¹⁴⁷ Completed in 1927 at a cost of \$250,000 from designs by architect Theodore Steinmeyer, this massive brick addition projected out from the original complex and closer to the sidewalk (Building 3; Figure 8.8).¹⁴⁸ Dedicated in October 1927 at a cost exceeding the estimate by another \$100,000, the \$350,000 was open for public inspection on October second.¹⁴⁹

The hospital as it was organized in this period included a main office (Building 1: entered from the north this room was to the right of the entrance hall) in addition to a "homelike" waiting room at the opposite side, followed by the wards and private rooms to the south, a wide solarium, and an out-door sun-porch on the first floor; the second floor was similar to the first in corridor and flanking room location and included additional wards, private rooms, and a solarium, in addition to a modern pharmacy;

¹⁴⁵ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 4, page 50.

¹⁴⁶ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 4, page 52.

¹⁴⁷ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 4, page 51.

¹⁴⁸ Concordia Historical Society Archives, vertical file on the founding of the hospital. File #5221.

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the third floor housed the expanded maternity department and nursery in addition to a series of private rooms while the fourth floor of the new building housed the hospital's six operating rooms, a well-equipped laboratory and an X-ray department with two elevators operating between floors allowing immediate access to each space.¹⁵⁰ An ornamental metal connecting stair (in Building 1) in addition to supplemental stairs (in Buildings 2 and 3) were constructed.

Figure 8.8: Period photograph of new addition to hospital (Building #3), 1927. Source: "Lutheran Hospital" bulletin, number 1, 1928, front page.



The direction of the nurses' program was held by Lutheran Hospital graduates including Dr. Krauss-Ament and eight subsequent Superintendents of Nurses until 1928; the first non-graduate, Miss Freida Brenner, had come here from

the Lankenau Hospital in Philadelphia to serve as Superintendent in 1928.¹⁵¹ Dr. Krauss-Ament remained Superintendent of the Hospital between 1919 and 1938, while Miss Brenner took over the School of Nursing. In her first year she saw 13 graduate, registered nurses employed at the hospital; Brenner further enhanced the nursing program by instituting student government, preparing ward manuals and procedure hand books for easy reference, introduced "ward rating cards" in order to provide a more accurate way to evaluate each student's performance, added 30 new books to the nursing library, and started to use printed forms to track each student's theory and

¹⁴⁹ "\$350,000 Lutheran Hospital Addition Dedication Today." St. Louis Globe-Democrat. October 2, 1927, page 32.

¹⁵⁰ "Lutheran Hospital" bulletin, number 1, 1928, front page.

¹⁵¹ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 3, page 29.

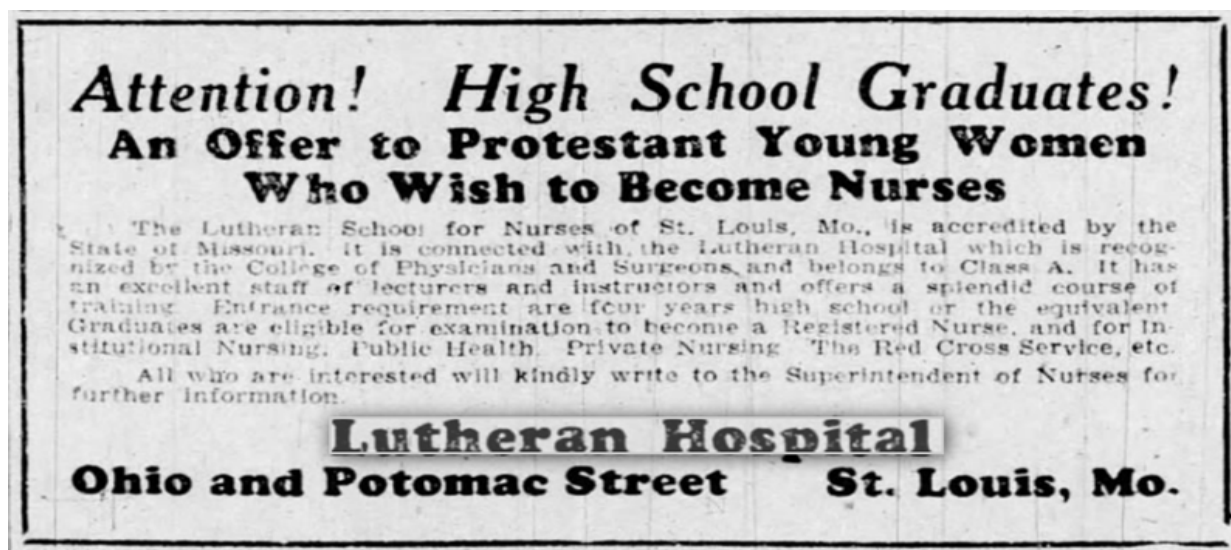
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practice hours and status in the school.¹⁵² While efforts were made to reduce the number of students enrolled in the program in the later 1920s (due to a high nurse-to-patient ratio), early advertisements called out to high school grads (Figure 8.9) to become nurses at the school.

Figure 8.9: Source: *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. June 27, 1927, page 6.



Before the beginning of 1930, the hospital contained 160 beds including rooms for 40 mothers and their babies in the department.¹⁵³ Hospital archives allude to the fact that the nursery was accessible to all (except other children) during visiting hours and appropriately named the "Sunshine Department." Nurses' education was further enhanced with the establishment of the maternity division of the hospital which began in Buildings 1 and 2 but was considerably improved by the dedicated department in Building 3 beginning in 1927. Nurses now would perform both clinical training and theoretical learning in the new department; supplemental experience in postpartum procedures was obtained in the process.

¹⁵² Ibid. Chapter 4, page 53.

¹⁵³ "Lutheran Hospital" bulletin, number 1, 1928, page 2.

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The shift from doctor home visits to assist expecting mothers was still slow even in the 1920s (remember it had begun around 1905); the norm being a birthing process complete with expected injuries, poor conditions, and potential danger for mothers and babies outside of a hospital setting. Lutheran Hospital's maternity department allowed safer methods (as opposed to home birth) in addition to a recovery cycle in which the mother and child were kept for a maximum period of two weeks.¹⁵⁴ This same source reported the process of post-delivery as including a period of monitoring of both the mother and child for proper nourishment, warmth, ventilation, cleanliness, and rest—things not necessarily available in one's own home in the hands of "inexperienced" relatives and neighbors. Newborn babies were closely observed: being weighed both before and after nursing and then supplemented as needed during their extended stay in order to ensure the healthiest baby (and mother) upon release. A study of infant and mother fatality between the period of 1925 and 1930 may shed additional light on the importance of this innovative method but it is not the intention of this document.

Expanding on the process was a bi-monthly examination of babies with associated education and inspection of mothers at the hospital's Obstetrical Clinic—catered especially to "poor women" whom could not afford to see a "paid doctor."¹⁵⁵ Other treatments in the hospital during the latter 1920s included "physiotherapy" which combined the use of light and physical massage to treat back injuries, sprains, fractures, delayed reunion of bone, neuritis, arthritis, rickets, and various skin conditions.¹⁵⁶ The source also stated that the surgical division housed a massive-sized, electro eye-magnet for the quick removal of magnetic metals and other particles from the eye—reportedly the "largest and strongest of its type in existence."

Also, during the 1920s, a musical therapist, noted to be the first in St. Louis, was hired to run a radio station within the hospital for patients and staff.¹⁵⁷ The radio was installed in every room of the patient areas of the hospital with the intention to relieve them of their ailments and to provide general uplift. Such "musical therapy" was generally unheard of at the time. Between the 1920s and 1940s the Hospital Board began to purchase any available property within the city block and one adjacent in order to provide

¹⁵⁴ Ibid, number 3, 1930.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid. The hospital added that this service was not available to those who owned property or are paying on property and rather meant for those families making \$125 or less each month and struggling to survive...thus expanding on the hospital's mission to serve the needy.

¹⁵⁶ Ibid.

¹⁵⁷ Concordia Historical Society Archives vertical files. File #5327. Accordingly, research at the time also reported use of such technology in the Jewish Hospital in St. Louis.

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future space for continued expansion. This period was good for business as it continued to receive accreditation by the American College of Surgeons as a "Class A" hospital.

The 1930s

In 1931, the School of Nursing would graduate 42 nurses—the largest class since its inception in 1898.¹⁵⁸ During 1932, Brenner added 30 hours of Physical Culture Training to the required course of study; she brought in a Washington University instructor to provide the lessons, dividing them into 15 hours during the first and second years.¹⁵⁹ When the Missouri State Board of Nurse Examiners visited in 1932, the dietetic laboratory was well-equipped, student records were complete, and all Missouri state forms were being utilized.¹⁶⁰ By 1933, the 75th anniversary of the founding of the hospital, a capacity of 165 beds was realized.¹⁶¹ The hospital X-ray department had documented some 3,000 medical cases between 1928 and 1930; read by qualified, expert staff Roentgenologists, doctors consulted on both conditions assessments as well as life-saving operations.¹⁶² By 1936, von Conrad informs, an educational director was hired in order to supervise the programs; at least four of the Nurse Supervisors were supplementing their education through Washington University's School of Medicine.

The year 1938 marked the 80th anniversary of the hospital—the "oldest institution of Charity in the Missouri Synod and the first Protestant hospital in St. Louis."¹⁶³ The source stated that there were 150 beds in the hospital and an additional 30 cribs in the nursery. The School of Nursing was the pride of the institution and much credit was given to the hospital's nurses. More than 2000 babies had been delivered in the hospital by 1933 with both prenatal and postnatal care included in the clinic service; that number would double by the end of the decade.¹⁶⁴ Prior to the closing of the 1930s additional changes occurred at the School of Nursing including a two-month Psychiatric Nursing affiliation in 1939; both the seven-month Medical Nursing and the six-month Surgical Nursing practices were extended to nine months and one week.¹⁶⁵ Ultimately the 12-

¹⁵⁸ "Lutheran Hospital Nurses." *The St. Louis Star and Times*. June 4, 1931, page 17.

¹⁵⁹ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 4, page 54.

¹⁶⁰ Mabel Montgomery. For the Missouri State Board of Nurse Examiners. "Report of Visit to Lutheran Hospital School of Nursing, St. Louis." November 16, 1936.

¹⁶¹ "Anniversary Appeal of the Lutheran Hospital." Seventy-Five Years of Service for Humanity: 1858-1933. Concordia Historical Society Archives pamphlet.

¹⁶² "Lutheran Hospital" bulletin, number 3, 1930.

¹⁶³ "Lutheran Hospital to Mark Anniversary." *The St. Louis Star and Times*. December 17, 1938, page 2.

¹⁶⁴ "The Anniversary Appeal of the Lutheran Hospital." 1933 pamphlet.

¹⁶⁵ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 4, page 55.

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hour days were reduced to 8-hours in the clinical area plus the normal classroom hours with a half-day off on Sunday reported von Conrad.

The 1940s and the Second World War

Lutheran Hospital School of Nursing would graduate 25 nurses in June of 1940.¹⁶⁶ Founder and former superintendent (of 25 years) Dr. Louise Krauss-Ament died the following year.¹⁶⁷ The Nursing Council of National Defense became the National Nursing Council for War Service in 1942 in order to increase the number of nurses for military service; meanwhile the summer of 1941 saw the introduction by the U. S. Congress in appropriating \$1,250,000 for nursing education with an additional \$3,500,000 in 1942.¹⁶⁸ The allocations provided for the following:

- Refresher courses for graduate nurses;
- Assistance to schools of nursing to increase their student bodies (including money for nurses' homes, classrooms, and laboratories);
- Post-graduate courses;
- Preparation for instructors and other personnel; and
- Training in midwifery and other specialties.¹⁶⁹

Prompted by WWII government intervention as well as funding in the amount of \$55,800 from the 1942-43 appropriations, an addition was constructed at the rear, south wall of the 1922 Nurses' home in October of 1944 (Building 6; Figure 8.10).¹⁷⁰ Lutheran Hospital pitched in an additional \$8,000 which was used to complete the building as well as provide one of the area's first physical therapy departments.¹⁷¹ Designed by prominent school board architect William B. Ittner and constructed by the George Moeller Construction Company, the building contained 52 dormitory rooms for nurses and trainees, a science room, a library, a large assembly room for class lectures and meetings, a hospital laundry, and storage space.¹⁷² Also during 1942, the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps had been created with the intention to grow the nursing population for work at home and abroad.¹⁷³ Ultimately the 1944 annex (Building 6; Figure 8.10) would become the official home for Lutheran Hospital's Cadet Trainees with a government

¹⁶⁶ "Lutheran Hospital to Graduate 25 Nurses." *St. Louis Star and Times*. June 4, 1940, page 10.

¹⁶⁷ "Dr. Louis Ament Dies of Heart Disease." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. February 11, 1941, page 17.

¹⁶⁸ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 4, page 65.

¹⁶⁹ Josephine A. Dolan. "Goodnow's History of Nursing." (Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co., 1963), page 325.

¹⁷⁰ "Work is Begun on Addition to Nurses' home." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. October 29, 1944, page 23.

¹⁷¹ Concordia Historical Society Archives, vertical file on the founding of the hospital. File number 5221.

¹⁷² "Work is Begun on Addition to Nurses' Home." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. October 29, 1944, page 23.

¹⁷³ Josephine A. Dolan, page 326.

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allocation of \$17,000 to train them; the School of Nursing would produce 21 cadets and 11 regular students to support the cause.¹⁷⁴ The building would be used for over two decades exclusively for nurses until a larger residence hall was completed in 1968 (Building 8). During WWII a number of 71 graduate nurses had served in the military.

Figure 8.10: Period photograph of 1944-45 Nurses' Addition (or Annex at left side, extant) to existing 1921 Nurses' Home (far right side, since demolished). Source: Concordia Historical Society photograph file. Taken 1945.



The School of Nursing students were required to complete 48 hours of clinical work per week; for the first time during 1945-46 the hours in class and clinical were combined.¹⁷⁵ Before

the close of the 1940s, von Conrad informs us that the School of Nursing had full-time instructors for the student body and a separation of the nursing school from nursing service with decent recognition that the students began to realize a purpose for being in school, other than to staff the hospital.¹⁷⁶

This nearly three-decade Phase 3 of the School of Nursing had been one of major changes in nursing legislature and registration. School founder Dr. Louise Krauss-Ament would be appointed by the Governor as first treasurer of the newly organized Missouri

¹⁷⁴ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 4, page 67. Page 69 lists the numbers of cadets.

¹⁷⁵ Ibid. Chapter 4, page 70.

¹⁷⁶ Ibid. Chapter 4, page 73.

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Hospital Association in 1922 and then subsequently become its Vice-President then President through 1934; during this time Krauss-Ament served as the Superintendent of the Hospital and worked closely with new School Superintendent to enhance the nursing program there. After the 1923 Nursing law was passed, there were only 44 accredited training schools in Missouri with 1,594 students enrolled of which the Lutheran Hospital School of Nursing was among the highest ranked; the School would maintain this accreditation, without scrutiny, between 1921 and beyond 1949, thus encompassing this entire phase.¹⁷⁷ Lutheran Hospital was also included on the 1923 "Approved List" of the American College of Surgeons—a list that comprised only 1,176 hospitals in the United States and Canada (15 listed in St. Louis of which less than half exist today).¹⁷⁸

Perhaps the most important event to occur during this phase was in 1927 when the hospital opened a dedicated Obstetrical Department; the school's affiliations were terminated and relocated to the hospital, and a "completely modern and fireproof" hospital was constructed.¹⁷⁹ Lutheran quickly became identified as a maternity hospital, comparable to the best in St. Louis. By the close of this phase, Lutheran Hospital and its School of Nursing had been instrumental in providing nurses for the U. S. Cadet Corps during WWII; receiving a grant from the government, a nurses' annex was constructed to house them for training prior to release to the war effort. Buildings completed during this phase included Building 3 in 1927 and Building 6 in 1954; Buildings 1 through 6 were utilized with special significance on the upper floor of Buildings 2 and 3 in association with the Obstetrical Department.

Phase 4: Changes at the School of Nursing during the 1950s and 1960s

In 1952, the school sought accreditation by the National Nursing Accrediting Service and was awarded a five-year temporary accreditation based on its state status; according to von Conrad this was typical of the era due to there being no established criteria relative to conducting site visits.¹⁸⁰ The mid-1950s witnessed two new hospital buildings; interior space planning had evolved in order to provide the most up-to-date equipment and facilities. A new five-story nurses' residence was completed in 1953-54 (Building 5) followed by a completely new, "Modern" hospital building to the south of the complex in 1954-55 (Building 4). Planning for the new hospital building began in

¹⁷⁷ Ibid. Chapter 4, page 50.

¹⁷⁸ "Hospital Management." (Chicago: The Crain Publishing Co., 1923). November 1923, volume 16, number 5, page 57.

¹⁷⁹ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 4, page 51.

¹⁸⁰ Ibid. Chapter 5, page 78.

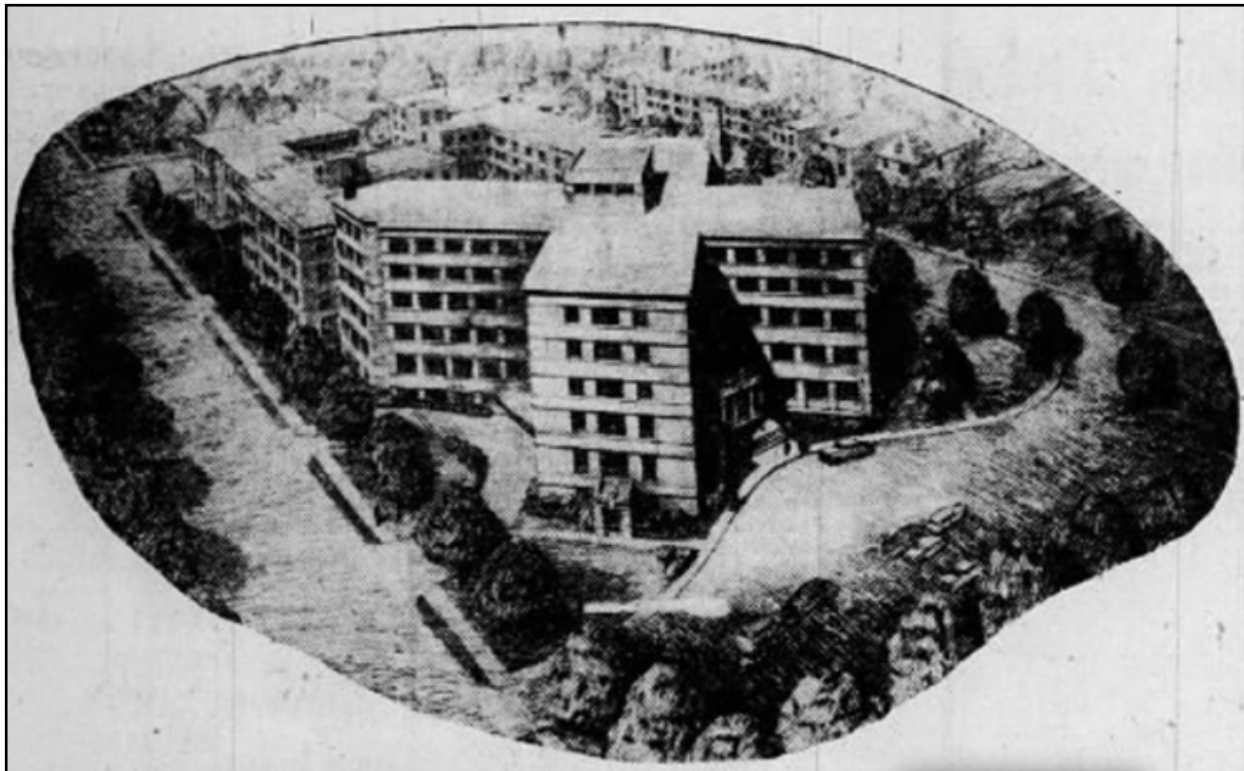
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1951 (Figure 8.11) and interior floorplan designs were being developed as early as 1952 with the intention of connecting the entire complex together.¹⁸¹

Figure 8.11: Period rendering of the new hospital building and historic setting (houses to the right side since demolished for hospital expansion). Source: St. Louis Globe Democrat. September 23, 1951, page 9.



In a concerted effort to elevate the educational and occupational standards of nurses as well as realize the aspects of the 1921 Act mentioned earlier, a Nursing Practice Act was introduced to the Missouri Legislature in 1953; in March of that year the Act was passed and said law was to be effective August 25, 1953.¹⁸² The Act required licensure for professional nurses but left it voluntary for practical nurses; the School of Nursing had

¹⁸¹ Ibid. Chapter 5, page 78.

¹⁸² Edwin A. Christ. "Missouri's Nurses." (Columbia: Mo.: E. W. Stephens Publishing Co., 1957), page 163.

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an enrollment of 127 students and a staff of 58 graduate nurses with 6 devoted entirely to teaching.¹⁸³ Nurses had overcrowded the 1954 residence hall as soon as it had been completed (Building 5; Figure 8.12); the hospital too was congested and needed to be enlarged.

Figure 8.12: Lutheran Hospital Student Nurse Residence Hall, 1954. Source: Concordia Historical Society photograph file; taken 1954.

According to the Lutheran archives, the Lutheran Charities Association provided funding for the new hospital building, a five-story Modern edifice which broke ground on May 17, 1954 (Building 4; Figure 8.13); together with Nurses' Home (Building 5; Figure 8.12), the project was estimated to cost \$3,800,000.¹⁸⁴ Comfortable room for another 96 students and 16 graduates was created as part of the project to the east facing Texas Avenue (street since abandoned).¹⁸⁵ Dedication ceremonies of the Froese, Maack & Becker-designed and MacDonald Construction Company-built hospital edifice were conducted on November 13, 1955 and 195 beds in the new unit were already occupied by December 10 of that year (entire hospital capacity at the time was 350 beds).¹⁸⁶ Referred to as Project No. MO-34, the new building was constructed with federal assistance (under provisions of Public Law 725 of the 79th Congress) with construction administered by the Division of Health of Missouri.



¹⁸³ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 5, page 80.

¹⁸⁴ Concordia Historical Society Archives, vertical file on the founding of the hospital. File #5221.

¹⁸⁵ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 5, page 80.

¹⁸⁶ Concordia Historical Society Archives, letter on the hospital history. File #5224-25.

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Figure 8.13: Dedication ceremony, 1955. Source: Concordia Historical Society photograph file. Taken 1955.



Original drawings show that the new building, a “complete and modern hospital,” included the operating suites, x-ray department, a modern laboratory and central service department on the air-conditioned fifth floor. The ground floor included a new kitchen and cafeteria, as well as open space for a physical therapy department, a switchboard room, a pharmacy, and an out-patient department. A new power plant was constructed in the basement which would service the entire complex and separate Nurses’ Residence. Announcement of the opening ceremonies touted the building as representing the “last word in de-luxe modern equipment” including piped-in oxygen to every room and facilities for a future helicopter landing (postponed due to costs).¹⁸⁷ The source also stated that the improvements in the “modern” hospital

¹⁸⁷ “New Lutheran Hospital to Be Dedicated Today.” *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. Nov. 13, 1955, page 41.

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included a 2-way intercommunication system between the patients' rooms and nurses' stations on each floor, piped-in music, a pneumatic tube transmission system for medical supplies throughout the building, an alarm system for patients requiring immediate assistance, and a suction system built in. Further, hot water pipes were installed under the concrete drives and parking lots in order to keep snow and ice from accumulating.

The new hospital building (Building 4) would house a contemporary operating suite with the "most up-to-date facilities" on the 5th floor and an outpatient clinic would be situated on the ground floor; the 1927 hospital building (Building 3) was renovated with the upper floor operating rooms remodeled for additional maternity use—thus maintaining and enhancing its original purpose.¹⁸⁸ By 1956, mechanical renovations to the 1927 building (Building 3) consisted of adding air-conditioning to the labor rooms in addition to providing more space for delivery and nursery rooms.¹⁸⁹ Archives scrapbooks indicate that a total of \$5,000,000 was spent on land, new buildings, and improvements to existing buildings between 1953 and 1964; at the close of 1964 there were 410 beds in the hospital and 100 rooms were established for student nurses by 1955. Meanwhile by 1953 a total of 1,100 nurses had graduated from the Nursing School since it began in 1898.¹⁹⁰

The early 1950s saw 13-week affiliations with both the St. Louis Children's Hospital for Pediatric Nursing and Psychiatric Nursing at St. Louis State Hospital; a 4-week affiliation was begun at St. Louis Children's Hospital for Communicable Disease Nursing.¹⁹¹ All other courses were taught at the hospital by Lutheran staff—most with higher degrees in nursing education. The School of Nursing continued to turn out highly qualified nurses whom either stayed on for full-time employment at the hospital or had an opportunity to transfer to another hospital. Starting in the fall of 1956, all students being admitted to the School of Nursing were required to meet the registration requirements for Valparaiso University—this due to a cooperative program between the schools.¹⁹² The School of Nursing's curriculum now included advanced sessions in Anatomy and Physiology, Microbiology, Chemistry for Nurses, General Psychology, Introduction to Sociology, and religious classes; Valparaiso would supply the faculty and Lutheran would provide the classrooms, laboratories and equipment, and a library—of which the

¹⁸⁸ "\$3,500,000 Drive Launched to Expand Lutheran Hospital." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. September 23, 1951, page 9.

¹⁸⁹ Concordia Historical Society Archives vertical files. File #5226.

¹⁹⁰ Concordia "LHTS-LHSN-LMCSN" pamphlet dated 1973.

¹⁹¹ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 5, pages 80-81.

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School of Nursing retained one of the city's best.¹⁹³ By the end of the decade the School of Nursing received full accreditation by the Board of Review for Diploma Programs of the National League of Nursing—being one of the top 415 awarded out of over 940 schools seeking the status.¹⁹⁴

Statistics from 1940 compared to the same theme in 1950 showed a dramatic increase in hospital demands: 3,986 adult patients were seen in 1940 while 6,247 were seen in 1950; child patients numbering 496 in 1940 were increased to 802 in 1950; births in the hospital numbered 618 in 1940 and 1,161 in 1950; X-Ray diagnosis and treatment represented 2,148 procedures in 1940 and 4,070 in 1950; surgical operations numbered 2,934 in 1940 and 3,791 in 1950; and patient days amounting to 39,117 in 1940 increased to 54,926 in 1950.¹⁹⁵

Into the 1960s

Comparing the statistics from 1950 included above, the following numbers represent the year 1960: patients admitted (including children) was 9,896; births numbered 1,209; X-Rays accounted for 13,154; surgical operations included 5,244; and adult patient days numbered 92,555.¹⁹⁶ Demands for the hospital increased from 78,000 patient days in 1959 to 125,000 by 1966; similarly the 77,000 laboratory tests conducted in 1955 had increased to over 200,000 by 1965.¹⁹⁷ Already by 1965 however, a \$4 million major expansion had been planned including a Diagnostic & Treatment center (Building A1) to house out-patient clinics and also allow for the enlargement of existing divisions such as the physical therapy department (created in 1944), the laboratory, and radiology.¹⁹⁸ Classified as "Phase 1" of a larger project, future "Phase 2" would include a new student residence as well as classrooms for the Nurses' School (Buildings 8 and 9)—increasing the annual enrolment to some 300 student nurses.

Earlier however in 1962, the entire second floor of the old hospital complex (Buildings 1 and 2) had been renovated into a 20-bed rehabilitation unit—bringing the total bed capacity to 400.¹⁹⁹ An innovative design for the time, the expectation was that critical

¹⁹² Ibid. Chapter 5, page 83.

¹⁹³ Ibid. Chapter 5, page 85.

¹⁹⁴ "Lutheran Hospital Nursing School OKd." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. August 2, 1959, page 9.

¹⁹⁵ "A Crying Need." Hospital publication printed to solicit funds for expansion. Printed at the end of 1950.

¹⁹⁶ "Report of Services for 1961." Hospital publication.

¹⁹⁷ Concordia Historical Society Archives vertical files. File #5327.

¹⁹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹⁹ "New Rehabilitation Unit: Lutheran Hospital Renovates Second Floor of Old Section." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. January 17, 1962, page 1.

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attention could be directed to rehabbing disabled patients by training specialized therapists and employing unique equipment. Nurses also aided in the effort ensuring that techniques were continued after the therapy through out-patient visits at the hospital. Accreditation was enhanced in 1964 when Lutheran Hospital's School of Nursing was recognized by the National League of Nursing as an approved educational program in nursing.²⁰⁰ Later in 1965, the American Nurses Association adopted a position that all nursing education programs should be in institutions of learning within the general system of education...requiring at a minimum a baccalaureate degree in education in nursing for professional nurses and an associate degree in education for technical nurses.²⁰¹ The significance of this position is that it would have eliminated Lutheran's School of Nursing as well as the entirety of all practical nurse programs. Fortunately, this was not set into motion.

By mid-decade, the hospital officially announced its major expansion. Plans called for the innovative Diagnostic and Treatment (D&T) center (built inside of the complex adjoined to existing buildings as A1) and a new housing facility for the school of nursing with groundbreaking to begin in August 1965 (Figure 8.14).²⁰² The source touted Lutheran Hospitals' dedication to St. Louis in that it had invested over \$5,200,000 on its building campaigns since 1955 (including construction of Building 4). The source concluded in stating the new nurses' building was to include some 300 rooms as well a lounge, café, and laundry for students; the total enrolment was 223 student nurses while the existing facilities could only house 136.

Concordia archives state that by 1966, a total of 1,700 "scientifically trained" nurses had received their diplomas from the Lutheran Hospital School of Nursing; it had been identified as one of the largest schools of nursing in the metropolitan area.²⁰³ Also by 1966 interior areas of the hospital had been refurbished to keep pace with modern technology and decoration; new departments included a psychiatric section, a rehabilitation center, and an ambulatory unit, bringing the total number of beds to over 400. The residence hall (Building 8; Figure 8.14) and a new education building (Building 9; Figure 8.15) would be occupied in 1968 along Jefferson. The hospital then employed 151 Registered Nurses, 97 Licensed Nurses, and 171 auxiliary workers.²⁰⁴

²⁰⁰ National League of Nursing, New York. "Approved Educational Programs in Nursing, 1964." Page 96.

²⁰¹ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 5, page 94.

²⁰² "Lutheran Hospital Plans \$3,000,000 Expansion." *Naborhood Link News*. April 28, 1965, page 28.

²⁰³ Concordia Historical Society Archives vertical files. File #5326.

²⁰⁴ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 5, page 97.

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Figure 8.14: Architect's rendering of proposed new Nurses' Residence, 1965. Source: St. Louis Post-Dispatch, April 28, 1965, page 98.



Figure 8.15: Education Building, low-profile buff brick building in center. Source: Concordia Historical Society photograph file; taken 1968.



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In 1968, the bed capacity was 414 plus 34 bassinets; the beds would include 472 by 1969.²⁰⁵ Before the conclusion of the decade, the National Institute of Mental Health provided Lutheran Hospital a grant for \$752,985 in order to help it establish a comprehensive community health center at the hospital.²⁰⁶ This would lead during the next phase to the construction of the Mental Health Center in 1971 (Building 7) and provide impetus for the Medical Office Building in 1972 (Building 11). The role of the Education Building (Building 9) signaled the separation of the theoretical practice of the School of Nursing from the general hospital setting; being a dedicated nurses' building, it provided reserved classrooms and a lecture hall in support of the school. Tied directly to the adjacent nurses' residence (Building 8), nurses for the first time could move directly from their personal quarters to their classes without having to step outside.

The need for nurses in this decade was critical to the efficiency of the hospital; the Superintendent and Medical Directors solicited funds to build both the new Nurses' Residence as well as a new school. The Education Building (Building 9) as completed in 1968 included four large classrooms on two floors in addition to a modern laboratory, two conference rooms, 21 offices for faculty, and four private typing rooms for reporting and record keeping; each classroom was equipped with a video tape monitor and built-in movie screen showing the most up-to-date teaching and procedural videos—providing supplemental instruction from the most innovative practitioners in the medical field.²⁰⁷ The School of Nursing would ultimately begin producing its own professional recordings during the 1970s within the final campus building, an Audio-Visual Production Center (Building 10; discussed in the next phase).

The new nurses' residence (Building 8) was constructed to house 300 nurses, each floor having 22 rooms with space for 44 students per floor. To address nurses' needs a large lounge was provided in the basement complete with recreation area; laundries and linen rooms, a large living room and smaller social rooms were placed strategically in the building to provide for social interaction. An essential component of a \$3,000,000 redevelopment plan,²⁰⁸ this building and the Diagnostic & Treatment Center (D&T),

²⁰⁵ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 5, page 98.

²⁰⁶ "Lutheran Hospital Aid." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. June 27, 1968, page 33.

²⁰⁷ "Annual Report of the Lutheran Hospital for 1968." Hospital Publication.

²⁰⁸ "2 New Buildings in Lutheran Hospital Plan." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. April 29, 1965, page 93.

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announced in 1965 and intending to break ground in 1966, would not be completed until 1968. The location of the D&T Center within the complex made for a smooth transition between buildings; the outpatient clinics, especially those relative to minor surgery, were located there. The D&T was also a major component of a long-range hospital plan to "establish the south part of the metropolitan area as a major medical center whose nucleus is the existing Lutheran hospital"—this influenced both by a lack of hospitals in the area and due to a rise in industrial accidents occurring in the immediate area, especially along the St. Louis Riverfront to the east.²⁰⁹ According to hospital records the rise of such accidents was a major factor of the increase from 8,500 patients in 1956 to more than 28,000 in 1964—and that number continued to grow.²¹⁰

The foresight of the Hospital Directors in identifying this need, seeing the density of the neighborhood grow in addition to the expansion of commercial and industrial businesses to the east (closer to the St. Louis Riverfront), provided the impetus to begin planning for the future of the hospital years before the D&T was completed.²¹¹ The D&T also provided spaces for intensive physical therapy, diagnostic radiology and isotope work, and radiation therapy including operations involving the use of cobalt.²¹² The hospital touted its well-trained nurses as the backbone of these new facilities. A period publication of the hospital illustrates the expansion of the D&T into the former Nurses' Residence (Building 5) and Annex (Building 6), thus also emphasizing the relocation of the School of Nursing to the east campus.²¹³ Also while the new Nurses' Residence (Building 8) was being planned, the existing Residence (Building 5) was also enlarged to house an Out-Patient and Emergency Department as well as add another story and connection to the 1954 hospital.

Phase 4 including the decades of the 1950s and 1960s were extremely exhilarating for the school and the hospital. The nursing faculty became separate and distinct from the nurses employed by Nursing Service, the bed capacity doubled (providing more clinical experience for the students), the school received full accreditation from the National League for Nursing, new Nurses' Residences were completed in 1954 (Building 5) and 1968 (Building 8), an innovative Diagnostic and Treatment Center was opened in 1968 (A1), and an education building (Building 9) was completed also in 1968; a new

²⁰⁹ Ibid.

²¹⁰ Ibid.

²¹¹ "The Community's Welfare...Our Personal Concern." Lutheran Hospital publication, 1964.

²¹² "2 New Buildings in Lutheran Hospital Plan." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. April 29, 1965, page 93.

²¹³ "Dedication of New Facilities: Lutheran Hospital." Informational brochure printed in-house, 1968.

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Director of Nursing was hired, and male students were finally allowed in the school.²¹⁴ The Director appointed was Georgia von Conrad; assuming the position in November of 1969, von Conrad would serve the hospital through 1978. The history of the program was documented by von Conrad; based on her evident dedication to the school, it is likely due to her that the archive of the program's development was preserved on site. Significant accomplishments at the hospital prior to 1970 included, but are not limited to, the following:

- Coronary and Surgical Intensive Units were established resulting in a concentration of experts and specialized equipment catering to critically ill patients (directly enhancing the nursing practical teaching);
- A Medical Social Service Department was established to provide assistance to patients and their families relative to social and emotional problems resulting from illness (nurses not only were trained to deal with issues in house, they visited patients in their homes);
- A major expansion was completed that included an Outpatient Diagnostic and Treatment Center (D&T), a new Nurses' Residence, and a new Nurses' Education Building (these elements "modernized" the Nursing School like never before);
- An improved X-Ray department with a Cobalt Unit was established for the treatment of cancers (nurses' received specialized training in use);
- Departments of Physical Occupational Therapy, Audiometry, and Speech facilities were created (again, nurses received theoretical and practical skill);

Lutheran Hospital was one of the first hospitals in the St. Louis area to automate its clinical laboratory and had established and equipped one of the largest and most comprehensive rehabilitation centers in a private, general, acute hospital including both inpatient and extended rehabilitation care; the center offered innovative programs in Physical and Occupational Therapy and provided Audiometry and Speech Specialties.²¹⁵ To further strengthen the Maternity Department of the hospital and continue to train specialized nurses for placement there, the School of Nursing was awarded a Federal Project Grant; administered by the Division of Nursing under the authority of the Nurse Training Act of 1964, the renewable funding further acknowledged the hospital as one of the best in the city.²¹⁶

Phase 5: Changes at the School of Nursing during the 1970s

The early 1970s witnessed the final three buildings added to the medical complex including the important Federal Government-funded construction of a Mental Health

²¹⁴ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 5, page 99.

²¹⁵ "Lutheran Hospital of St. Louis: A Report of Service, 1969. Hospital publication.

²¹⁶ "Federal Grant for School of Nursing." *Neighborhood News*. July 27, 1967, front page.

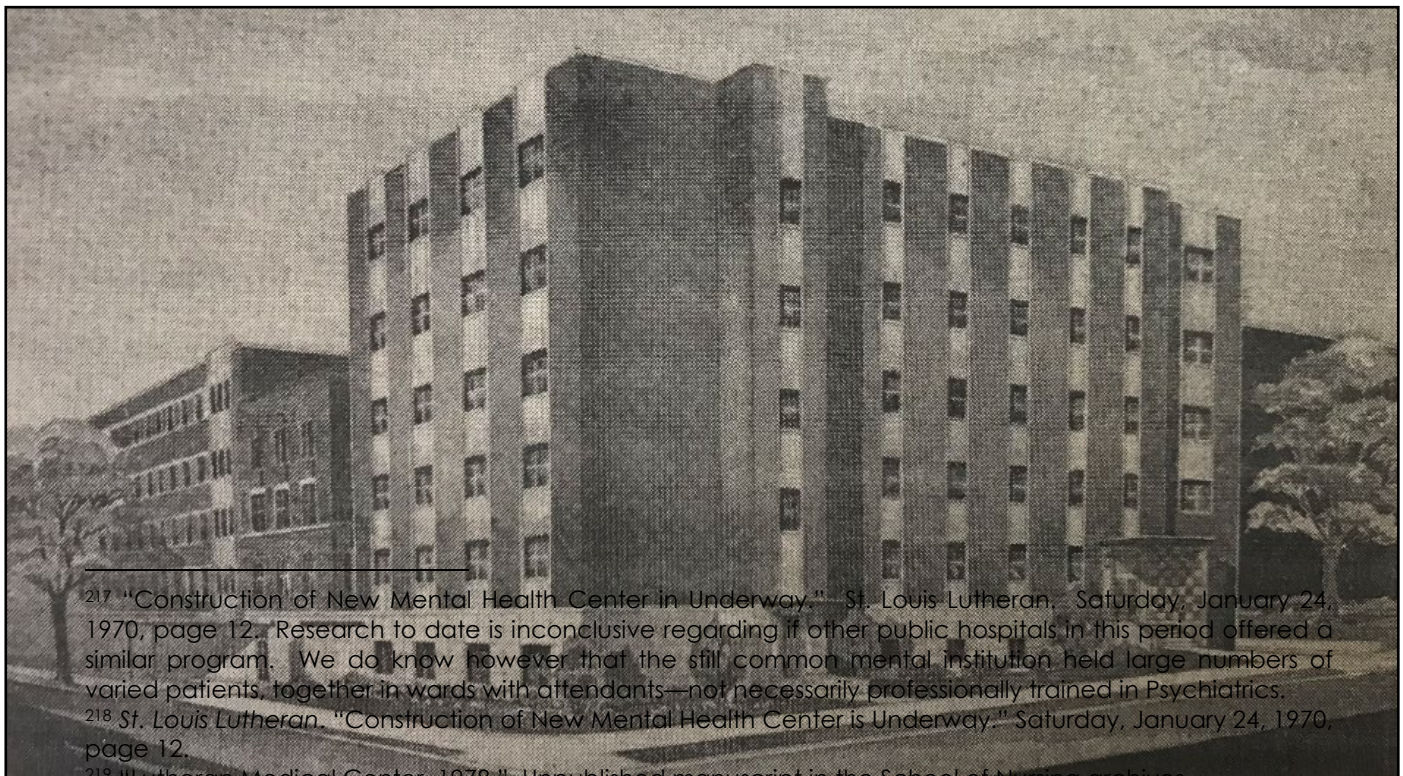
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Center in 1971 (Building 7; along the Potomac Street elevation and thus replacing the earlier 1922 Nurses' Home). Identified as the St. Louis area's first such facility and program of its kind to be sponsored by a private hospital,²¹⁷ groundbreaking for this multi-storied edifice began in early 1970 (Figure 8.16).²¹⁸ Nursing students became affiliated with the mental health division of St. Vincent's in Normandy, St. Louis County in order to receive proper training. Previous affiliations included Psychiatric Nursing at the St. Louis State Hospital.²¹⁹ Ultimately, nurses would then receive in-house training at Lutheran and the affiliations would be discontinued. At Lutheran, special attention was directed to treat adolescent patients separately from the adults and younger children. The initial five-story design of the building was soon expanded to seven, in order to house and care for these adolescent patients; the possibility of this expansion was due to a \$272,414 grant from the Helene Fuld Health Trust to complete the floor as the Adolescent Psychiatric Unit.²²⁰ Hospital archives also indicate that an additional \$916,000 federal construction grant was awarded to the hospital for the center.²²¹ Ultimately the building would rise to eight stories plus a basement.

Figure 8.16: Architect's rendering of the proposed hospital. Source: *St. Louis Lutheran*. "Construction of New Mental Health Center is Underway." Saturday, January 24, 1970, page 12.



²¹⁷ "Construction of New Mental Health Center in Underway." *St. Louis Lutheran*. Saturday, January 24, 1970, page 12. Research to date is inconclusive regarding if other public hospitals in this period offered a similar program. We do know however that the still common mental institution held large numbers of varied patients, together in wards with attendants—not necessarily professionally trained in Psychiatric.

²¹⁸ *St. Louis Lutheran*. "Construction of New Mental Health Center is Underway." Saturday, January 24, 1970, page 12.

²¹⁹ "Lutheran Medical Center, 1978." Unpublished manuscript in the School of Nursing archives.

²²⁰ *Ibid.*

²²¹ *St. Louis Lutheran*. "Construction of New Mental Health Center is Underway."

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Constructed also with the assistance of a \$752,985 grant from the National Institute of Mental Health, completion of the building would establish a comprehensive community health center at the hospital.²²² Work on establishing the center within the existing hospital was initiated in 1969 but would not be separately housed until the 1971 building was completed. Previous affiliations with other mental hospitals were discontinued once Lutheran had a well-trained, in-house nursing staff; subsequently, nurses would then be involved in training new nurses at Lutheran. Momentum for the program was due to a re-evaluation of and new concepts in mental health treatment. Psychiatric experts at Lutheran had scrutinized the concept of a mental institution in favor again of a more holistic approach in health care, the benefits of the transition to a hospital-based mental health program allowed:

- An earlier treatment process to begin immediately;
- The patient's family would be involved and thus not be separated from the patient;
- After treatment there would be community support of the recovering patient;
- And continuing care would be matched to the patient's ability.²²³

Also in 1971, plans for a four-story, 50,000 square foot medical office building were announced (Figure 8.17; Building 11). To be built over a multi-level underground parking garage (P1), the first floor would include a pharmacy, optical shop, and other medical shops while the upper floors would house doctor and other offices.²²⁴ Designed by the St. Louis architects responsible for the campus buildings since 1954, Froese, Maack, and Becker, the building was designed specifically for members of the medical staff of the hospital. In 1971, the name of the hospital changed from Lutheran Hospital to Lutheran Medical Center.

The final building constructed on site was an audio-visual center in 1972-73 (Building 10; Figure 8.18) located in between the 1968 education building (Building 9) and 1971 office (Building 11). Earlier in 1971, the school maintained a limited closed circuit television system in its classrooms but had no means to produce its own videos for

²²² "Lutheran Hospital Aid." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. June 27, 1968, page 33.

²²³ "Mental Health Center Under Construction." *The Lutheran Witness*. 1970, page 4.

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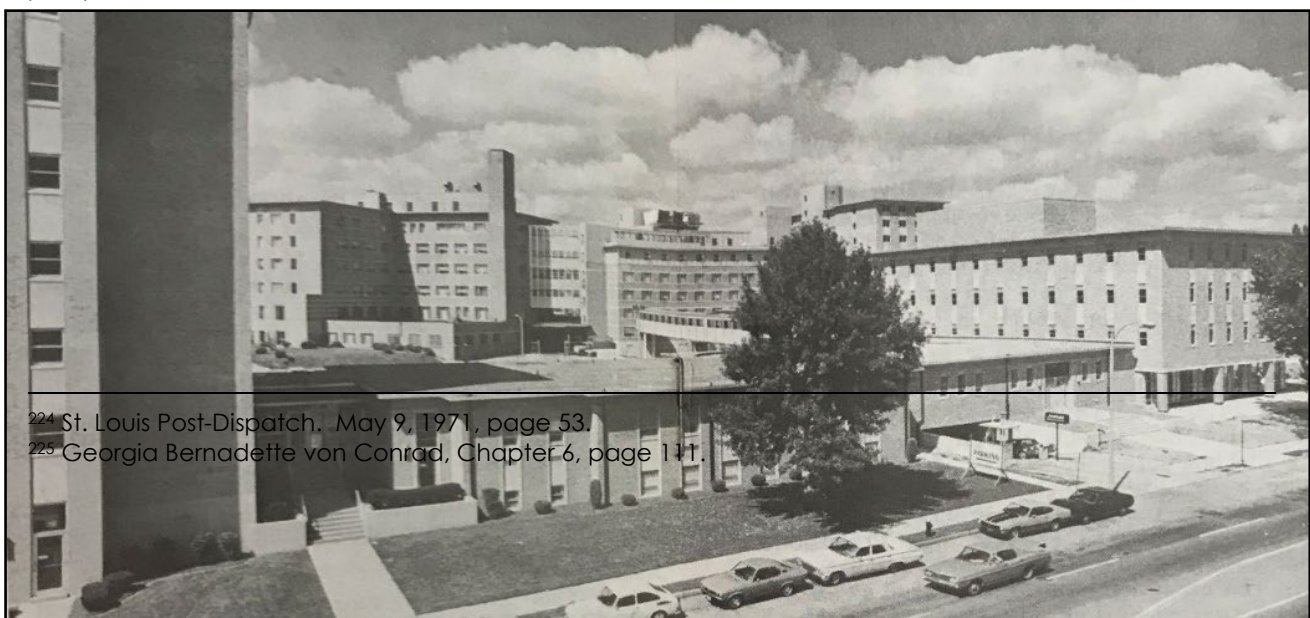
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teaching purposes.²²⁵ The lack of a proper production facility caused the Director of Nursing to prepare a proposal to the Helene Fuld Health Trust asking for funding to build, equip, and furnish the new building. The proposal included an expansive Audio-Visual production studio, three classrooms, and three conference rooms; the studio would record the films and be responsible for sending them to the classroom monitors.

Figure 8.17: Architects' rendering for Froese, Maack & Becker of proposed new building. Source: St. Louis Post-Dispatch. May 9, 1971, page 53.



Figure 8.18: Buildings from left to right include the 1968 Nurses' Residence, the 1968 Education Center, the 1972 Audio-Visual Production Center, and the 1971 Medical Office Building. Source: 1972-3 informational pamphlet "To Serve You... Lutheran Medical Center of St. Louis. Concordia Historical Institute. Photo 1973.



²²⁴ St. Louis Post-Dispatch. May 9, 1971, page 53.

²²⁵ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad, Chapter 6, page 111.

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In April of 1972, the Helene Fuld Audio-Visual Production Center was dedicated (Building 10; Figure 8.18 at second to the right side); containing some 7,000 square feet and some \$100,000 worth of state-of-the-art television and radio equipment, enhancing the educational aspect of the hospital.²²⁶ The Helene Fuld Health Trust approved a \$96,000 grant which provided all of the audio-visual equipment for the building; such equipment had only been installed in 43 diploma schools of nursing throughout the entire United States—and only one in St. Louis at Lutheran at the time.²²⁷ The agreement of the Trust was that all of the training films and other educational materials produced in one studio would be shared among all. This concept was especially significant since the Lutheran Hospital School of Nursing was the first in Missouri to be recognized by the trust in addition to being one of the six largest diploma schools in the United States (the only one then recognized by the Trust), the School of Nursing was declared as the Midwest production center for the Helene Fuld Network.²²⁸ The funding and associated equipment enhanced the effectiveness of nursing education at the school by providing students with the latest technology and audio-visual tools.

According to a second dedication ceremony in 1973, the Helene Fuld Health Trust had provided another \$220,000 in funding to build the physical plant to house the equipment (Building 10).²²⁹ Besides state-of-the-art equipment, the building housed a television production studio, control room, film library, preview room, dressing rooms, conference rooms, and offices.

The early 1970s saw the complete revision of the school's curriculum and perhaps more importantly, a disconnection from the established affiliation programs at alternative hospitals—given that Lutheran Hospital now provided all the then known medical specialties; the School of Nursing subsequently became a purely academic institution

²²⁶ Alfred Beekman. Information brochure on the history of the hospital, 1973.

²²⁷ "Dedication Ceremonies: Audio-Visual Center, Lutheran Hospital School of Nursing, St. Louis, Missouri." Wednesday, April 26, 1972.

²²⁸ Ibid.

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with all in-house practical training (Figure 8.19).²³⁰ The early 1970s witnessed 16,432 patients admitted; 1,100 employees tended to 140,864 patient days.²³¹

According to hospital records important changes in Obstetrical deliveries had occurred all over the St. Louis area (in addition to the United States at large) in the beginning of the decade.²³² As a result, students were now receiving little clinical experience as the hospital was seeing fewer patients. A timely contact from the Director of the nearby Carondelet Family Care Center, located south of the hospital in a densely populated, older residential district of the city, was made to the Director of Nursing at the hospital; this call was significant in that it presented a solution to the hospital's recent dilemma. Based on a Health Department survey of infant fatalities city-wide, the Department identified specific deficiencies in the Carondelet neighborhood centered around a large percentage of infant deaths due to a lack of pre-natal care for pregnant women in the area and a lack of immunization of their infants.²³³ A well-baby clinic was established by a group of mothers in Carondelet at this time however there were no qualified staff associated; the School of Nursing would ultimately answer the call. A mobile Obstetrical and Gynecological Clinic was sent to the Center in addition to the well-baby clinic and staffed entirely by Lutheran's nurses beginning in 1970.

This mutually beneficial arrangement helped to decrease infant mortality in Carondelet as well as provide continued training for nurses. Ultimately by the 1971-72 school year, the limited involvement of taking students to the Obstetrical and well-baby clinics had transformed a senior course entitled "Methods of Delivery of Nursing Care" to include a segment on Community Health Nursing (aka Public Health Nursing) where each student would spend a full two-weeks operating out of the Carondelet Family Care Center and then going to visit patients in their homes.²³⁴ These efforts proved quite significant to the hospital and School of Nursing as this program directly assisted lower and middle-class families who could not afford proper medical care, addressing issues of social justice in health care locally. In fact, this endeavor had always been an intrinsic part of the hospital since its founding in 1858; hospital staff and nurses had provided over 140 years of charitable services to the greater Metropolitan St. Louis area. Nurses at the

²²⁹ "Dedication: Helene Fuld Audio-Visual Production Center, Lutheran Medical Center Hospital School of Nursing, St. Louis, Missouri." Friday, October 5, 1973.

²³⁰ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad, Chapter 7, page 138.

²³¹ "1971 Annual Report, Lutheran Hospital St. Louis." Concordia Historical Institute.

²³² Ibid, Chapter 6, page 104.

²³³ Ibid, Chapter 6, page 103.

²³⁴ Ibid, Chapter 6, page 110.

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hospital had increased dramatically in the early 1970s; the class of 1974, the largest graduating class so far in the history of the school, contained 77 nurses of which 75 had passed the state board examination on the first attempt.²³⁵

By 1977, Lutheran Medical Center had been recognized as an indispensable hospital and School of Nursing in the south St. Louis area; sponsored by a \$500,000 grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (the United States' largest philanthropy focused solely on health), the hospital established the Health Care Center of South St. Louis within its walls.²³⁶ Formed in direct response to statistics published by the Greater St. Louis Health Systems Agency, it was discovered that the ratio of physicians to population in the area (over 570,000 individuals representing some 145,000 families) had been steadily declining—a loss in physicians in part due to relocation to the central area of the city or out to the county where new hospitals were quickly being constructed.²³⁷ The program was unique in that it offered a more holistic approach to medical care meant to be based not only on the physical ailments but also the emotional, social, and spiritual characteristics of the individual. This focus soon led to the creation of a second innovative program known as the Family Practice Residency; approved by the American Medical Association, the program used graduate physicians and support nurses to concentrate on family health care.²³⁸

The remainder of the decade was just as intense as the beginning and saw the opening of a Chemical Dependency Unit in 1975, installation of Television Units in patient rooms in 1976, expansion of the outer corridor adjacent the Surgical Wing at Building 4 in 1976, the improved Child and Adolescent Unit opened in the Community Mental Health Unit in 1977, the relocation of several departments, the removal of the old residential buildings from the remainder of the city block by 1977, a Continuing Care Unit opened in 1978 (a hospice program noted as the first in St. Louis), a Therapeutic Activities Department opened in 1978, and the hospital was improved to comply with ADA regulations in 1978.

This Phase of the School of Nursing elevated the school to become the Midwest production center for the Helene Fuld Network—responsible for producing nursing training films and other educational materials that would be shared globally with other approved programs. The facility at Lutheran was the first and only in the St. Louis area

²³⁵ Ibid, Chapter 6, page 119.

²³⁶ "Two Programs at LMC Meet Needs." *St. Louis Lutheran*. Volume XXII, number 15, September 15, 1977.

²³⁷ Ibid.

²³⁸ Ibid.

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and the first in the state. This period also saw the final three buildings completed on site including the Federal Government-funded Mental Health Center in 1971 (Building 7), a four-story, 50,000 square foot dedicated Medical Office Building (Building 11), and finally the Helene Fuld Audio-Visual Production Center in 1972-73 (Building 10). Construction of the Mental Health Center, noted as the St. Louis area's first facility and program of its kind to be sponsored by a private hospital, was supported by government and private funding and represented a change in mindset in the treatment of mental disorders. The 1970s saw the complete revision of the school's curriculum as well as termination of the earlier affiliation programs now that the hospital provided all the then known medical specialties; the School of Nursing subsequently became a purely academic institution in this period.

Perhaps most significantly were the social justice efforts associated with establishing a mobile Obstetrical and Gynecological Clinic in conjunction with the Carondelet Family Care Center in addition to staffing its well-baby clinic beginning in 1970. Furthering the cause towards the end of the decade, the hospital established the Health Care Center of South St. Louis; unique as it provided for the first time in a hospital setting a holistic approach to medical care addressing the physical, emotional, social, and spiritual characteristics of the individual being treated. The complex at the conclusion of construction was monumental in nature and symbolic of the Medical Center and School of Nursing's "Modern Principles" in providing treatments and promoting healing (Figure 8.19).

Figure 8.19: 1972-3 informational pamphlet "To Serve You... Lutheran Medical Center of St. Louis. Concordia Historical Institute.



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The Hospital After 1980

The later development of the hospital has yet to be written in detail, yet it continued to function into 2000. The School of Nursing has also continued, although its incoming classes have been drastically reduced over the past few years. No new construction has occurred since the 1970s and instead interior improvements to finishes and equipment have been made; only exterior windows and some entryways have been replaced in the early 1980s. Based on von Conrad's organization of the school, it seems appropriate to classify this era as an additional Phase 6 beginning in 1980 and continuing to the present day. Of importance during this Phase is that the School of Nursing achieved the coveted status as the oldest remaining School of Nursing in the city (1898), in association with the oldest remaining hospital (1858) operating its Nursing School in the original founding location (1898), for the longest continual period to the present day. Previously St. Luke's School of Nursing on Delmar Boulevard held this title.

Key events during this period include some of the following:²³⁹

- A Learning Disabilities Program was initiated at the Mental Health Center in 1980.
- The School of Nursing presented a Health Fair for the community in 1980.
- Male student nurse housing was first begun.
- The Lutheran Medical Center's Family Practice Residency Program expanded.
- Windows were replaced in many of the western campus buildings in 1980-81.
- The School of Nursing celebrated its 75th anniversary.
- A "Music Therapy-Assisted Labor & Delivery Program" was initiated and noted as the first in St. Louis.
- Satellite physician offices were set up around the city and staffed with nurses in 1981.
- The "EZ Birthing Chair" innovative delivery technique was initiated on a trial basis—another first for St. Louis—with the first delivery on 12-1-1981.
- Free hearing screenings were begun by nursing staff in 1983.

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- Initial proposal to sell the Medical Center (not the school) to Alexian Brothers fails.
- Hospital is ultimately sold to National Medical Enterprises, Inc for over \$40 million.
- Patient rooms were re-decorated and interior improvements were made.

The School of Nursing in Context of Other Comparable St. Louis Schools

Some differentiations had been pointed out between Lutheran Hospital's School of Nursing and other similar private city hospitals during this documentation. Because of the way the school was established and functioned it has been more closely related to those schools as presented beginning on page 74. An exhaustive study of these hospitals is not possible due to a variety of factors including a lack of available archives and publicly accessible records, a short-lived hospital or school operation and poor record keeping, and a general lock-down of most medical records due to legal restrictions on hospital data. An attempt was however made to develop an understanding of those relative schools and present what findings could be verified. A period of assessment had to thus be established as schools continued to be formed up into the present 21st Century.

The period after 1900 saw major changes in the formation of nursing schools including state registration of nurses; independent schools with no advanced-degree nurses (like those that were established before 1900) would have been forced to close almost as soon as they had opened. As von Conrad stated, "from no statutory law regarding nursing, nurses, or schools of nursing, Missouri enacted legislation (after 1900) in an attempt to control the quality and quantity of education (of nurses)."²⁴⁰ Additionally, those schools that began before 1900 (and thus prior to the laws) would now have to adopt new internal requirements in order to meet and soon exceed the enforced regulations then governing all schools of nursing moving forward. As can be imagined, most of the early schools had closed within the first two decades of the 20th Century—due to the closing of the parent institution in addition to pressures exerted by other schools who were required to follow the regulations. In addition, nurses trained in the earlier schools often had no choice but to stay at their parent hospital or enter a home as a private nurse; no accredited hospital after 1900 would accept a non-registered,

²³⁹ "Lutheran Medical Center and School of Nursing History," unpublished timeline in hospital archive.

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graduate nurse on the staff and she would be forced to continue her education under the new rules prior to acceptance.

While the regulations proved positive for producing and retaining appropriately certified and educated nurses, thus ensuring an exceptional hospital staff, the same laws ripped apart the smaller state-wide (many rural) hospitals and caused them to shut down. This was particularly devastating in communities that had no access to hospitals and depended upon these smaller facilities for their care. This of course is the subject of another research project and not the intent to illuminate herein. Since we are then dealing solely with local significance, only those schools founded in St. Louis city are being used for comparison.

A basic fact is that of the 24 training schools for nurses that had been established statewide in the later quarter of the 19th Century until 1900—including some 15 located in St. Louis—most had ceased to exist by 1930.²⁴¹ For purposes of this section those schools founded in the period that closed down either before or almost immediately after the turn of the 20th Century are being weeded out since their programs were not long enough nor documented with enough detail for sake of a legit comparison. These include the schools in order of founding:

- (3) The Protestant Hospital Training School (1890-1900)
- (5) The St. Louis Baptist Hospital (1893-1932; the last class entered in 1929)
- (6) Rebekah Hospital Training School (1893-c1903)
- (7) The St. Louis Maternity Hospital (aka Women's Hospital; 1893-1920?)
- (8) Mullanphy Hospital Training School (1894-1929 merged with DePaul Hospital)
- (9) Missouri Baptist Sanitarium (1895-1920s; later merged with Missouri Baptist)
- (10) Mayfield Sanitarium (1896-1914 or 1919)
- (11) Bethesda Hospital Training School (1896-1933)
- (13) Provident Hospital Training School for Nurses (1899-1920s; later merged)
- (14) St. Anthony's Hospital Training School (1900-1929)
- (15) Centenary Hospital Training School (1900-1911)

Very little is known about these early hospitals and their training schools and comparisons are difficult; few of these schools eventually merged when the parent hospital merged with a later institution—making fact-finding a complicated task. This leaves only a strong selection of long-living nursing schools that included the following:

²⁴⁰ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad, Chapter 3, page 43

²⁴¹ "The Early History of Nursing Schools in St. Louis." Internet source: [Missouri Women in the Health Sciences - Health Professions - History of the WU School of Nursing \(wustl.edu\)](#) accessed 4.1.2021.

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- (1) The St. Louis Training School for Nurses (aka City Hospital; 1883-1985)
- (2) St. Luke's Training School for Nurses (Hospital formed in 1865) (1889-1988)
- (4) The St. Louis School for Deaconess Nurses (1891-changed to Forest Park Hospital-recently demolished)
- (12) Lutheran Hospital's School of Nursing (1898-present day).

Additionally, other schools of nursing were established privately, through a university, and as collegiate programs. These schools have been added to the comparison section and include the following with year of creation:

- Jewish Hospital School of Nursing (1902)
- St. John's School of Nursing (1905)
- St. Mary's Infirmary School of Nursing (1907)
- Homer G. Phillips School of Nursing (1937); and
- Barnes Hospital School of Nursing

Of St. Louis' 15 nursing schools established during the late 19th Century, only 6 had been in continual operation still by 1957;²⁴² of the 51+ statewide training schools for nursing founded in the 20th Century, only 5 remained in St. Louis in 1957.²⁴³ The six early schools have already been elaborated upon; the five 20th Century schools included (with date of creation): Jewish (1902), St. Johns (1905), St. Mary's Infirmary (1907), Homer G. Phillips (1937), and Barnes (1955). Surviving the 1921 regulatory laws and standards imposed on schools and the Law of 1939 which prevented the reopening of schools whose teaching, clinical, and physical facilities were below the new minimum, these nursing schools (minus Barnes) were thriving alongside the collegiate programs of Washington University (WU; 1905), the University of Missouri (UofM; 1920), and St. Louis University (SLU; 1928).²⁴⁴ Together, these 14 schools (and 12 other statewide schools) in conjunction with 203 general hospitals served some 4,094,000 people.²⁴⁵ The schools were further reduced after mid-century and of the earliest schools, only Lutheran remained at the close of the 1980s. For a stint, the 20th Century schools functioned alongside Lutheran

²⁴² These included: St. Louis Training School for Nurses later St. Louis City Hospital (1884), St. Luke's (1889), Evangelical/Deaconess (1891), Mullanphy now DePaul (1894), MOBAP (1895), & Lutheran (1898). Edwin Christ. "Missouri's Nurses." (Jefferson City: The Missouri State Nurses' Association, 1957), p 170.

²⁴³ "Missouri's Nurses." Page 167. These included Jewish (1902), St. Johns (1905), St. Mary's Infirmary (1907), Homer G (1919), Barnes (1955) (171); an additional 4 collegiate programs were founded Wash U, the U of MO, and SLU. Page 171.

²⁴⁴ "Missouri's Nurses." Pages 171 and 253.

²⁴⁵ "Missouri's Nurses" p 287.

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but soon also either shut down or relocated entirely, thus losing association with their original schools; all but one of these later schools were ultimately demolished.

Jewish Hospital and its nursing school began in a building at 5415 Delmar (demolished) and then relocated to 216 S. Kingshighway in 1926 (demolished) and would not be accredited until the 1940s (Lutheran's School had been since 1921); afterwards, it merged with Barnes and then became part of the WU Medical Center before 2002.²⁴⁶ St. John's Nursing School relocated in 1912 to S. Euclid and Kingshighway, became a unit of the SLU School of Nursing and was active in St. Louis through the 1950s; the hospital was closed in 1962, sold to WU, was demolished, and the nursing school relocated to St. John's in Springfield, Missouri.²⁴⁷ St. Mary's Infirmary expanded in the 1930s to educate African American (AA) nurses; closing in 1958, the building at 1536 Papin St. was demolished just a few years ago.²⁴⁸ Each of these three schools and their associated historical buildings have been lost. Homer G., founded in 1937 at 2601 N. Whittier, was "the world's largest exclusively African American municipally operated general hospital" until being reclassified as a racially integrated institution in 1954.²⁴⁹ In the 1950s, nurses received advisory direction by the Municipal Nurses' Board of the City of St. Louis as well as an affiliation with the Visiting Nurse Association and Nursery School for practice in home and nursing of the child.²⁵⁰ The hospital closed in 1979; still standing today, it no longer functions as it did historically. However, it represents an important story in the education of AA nurses in St. Louis.

Barnes began in 1955 and provided facilities for clinical teaching and experience for students at WU.²⁵¹ WU's School was organized earlier in 1905 and integrated with the hospital, the Dispensary (later Children's Hospital), and later Barnes; in 1914 the school moved to new buildings adjacent Barnes only to terminate its school in 1969—at which time Lutheran nearly quadrupled its nursing program.²⁵² The UofM established a

²⁴⁶ "A Century of Nursing." *West End Word*. V. 31, No. 18, May 1, 2002. And "Missouri's Nurses." Pages 244, 246, 171. The school was reformed and renamed the Goldfarb School of Nursing.

²⁴⁷ "49-Year-Old Hospital on Euclid Avenue." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. April 7, 1962. And *Missouri Historical Review*, (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society, v XCI, n 3, 1997), p 299.

²⁴⁸ "Missouri's Nurses" pages 176 and 195.

²⁴⁹ "Missouri's Nurses" page 178.

²⁵⁰ "Missouri's Nurses" pages 179-180.

²⁵¹ "Missouri's Nurses" page 180.

²⁵² "Missouri's Nurses" page 253. At a time when all of the other schools were either closing or moving, Lutheran's school had grown and was enhanced by the addition of an 8-story student housing center, an education building, and a state-of-the-art audio-visual facility that ultimately would establish Lutheran as the "Midwest production Center" for audio-visual recording of nursing clinical techniques and procedures as well as theoretical instruction; these videos would be used world-wide in nurse training programs via the Helene Fuld Trust—the largest private foundation in the U.S. that directly supported the education, health,

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training program in 1901 and reorganized it in 1920; however, the actual school of nursing was not built until 1978 and in Columbia, Missouri.²⁵³ With the closing of WU's school in 1969, only SLU provided a baccalaureate program in nursing; beginning earlier in 1928, SLU was founded through the integration of administrative and teaching personnel as well as curricula of St. John's, St. Mary's, and Alexian Brothers Hospitals.²⁵⁴ These 20th Century schools were all demolished.

The two longest continual programs other than Lutheran were the St. Louis Training School for Nurses at City Hospital and the St. Luke's Training School for Nurses. Most like Lutheran Hospital's School of Nursing was St. Luke's in that it was founded by a religious order but had extended outside of itself (like Lutheran) to accept patients, students, and staff of any creed at the parent hospital. The Deaconess Nurses school included above in the short list had trained only Deaconess nurses in hopes to provide missionaries that could carry its message across the globe in addition to provide simple health care to those areas. Only in 1943 did Deaconess begin to admit lay students; however, its mission was always religion-based.²⁵⁵

While the St. Luke's School was established almost a decade before Lutheran's, it had only begun to occupy its final historic home in 1904 with its first class of 8 graduating there in 1905; meanwhile Lutheran's School had been well established in its historic location and had graduated a class of 12 in that same year.²⁵⁶ Similarly, the school at City Hospital had also begun in its last historic home in 1905 after the 1896 tornado destroyed the original hospital. In fact, the Nurses' Home would not be constructed at City Hospital until 1932.²⁵⁷ As a public hospital situated in proximity to central St. Louis city, it is no doubt that the numbers of patients outnumbered both Lutheran and St.

and welfare of nurses into the 1990s and beyond. Lutheran was the only school in St. Louis (and in the state) to receive funding from this trust during 1968-1974; the designation elevated Lutheran's School to the highest level for providing education not only to its students but to other nursing school programs world-wide via its video productions. Through 1971, the Trust provided a total of \$17 million to global schools; only 9 other U.S. states received funding of which Lutheran was the only school in the Midwest.

²⁵³ "Missouri's Nurses" pages 149 and 252.

²⁵⁴ "Missouri's Nurses" page 256. Of interest is the length of nursing programs in 1973 during which Lutheran completed its last nursing education/production building. Archives indicate that Lutheran's program of 35 months was longer than Barnes (24 months) and Jewish (27 months) for registered nurses. ("Health Occupations Training Programs Administered by Hospitals: A Directory." Bethesda, Maryland: Health Resources Administration, 1973, page 132). The Directory included some 4,013 hospitals in the U.S.

²⁵⁵ "The Early History of Nursing Schools in St. Louis." Ibid.

²⁵⁶ Lynn Josse and Micheal Allen. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. "St. Luke's Historic District." December 18, 2017, Section 8, page 25.

²⁵⁷ Lynn Josse. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. "City Hospital Historic District." November 27, 2000. Section 8, page 18.

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Luke's which were operated as private hospitals—however accepting anyone requiring medical attention and not just those who could afford it. Lutheran prided itself on providing care to all charity cases that came through its doors and dedicated areas of its hospital to accept such individuals.

Like St. Luke's, Lutheran also received the 1921 accreditation from the American College of Surgeons—thus meaning that both had been instrumental in the early trends to provide larger and more complete hospitals.²⁵⁸ Likewise in 1935 when the American Hospital Association had reported St. Luke's as "one of the most outstanding hospitals in the middle west,"²⁵⁹ it had registered Lutheran with the same credentials. Similarly, during the 1950s and 1960s both hospitals had greatly improved their physical plants, adding new hospital buildings and nurses' facilities. At the same time City Hospital continued to grow to keep pace with the overburdened influx of patients. While St. Luke's constructed new facilities to house new programs and technology at the hospital, Lutheran had done the same into the 1970s. Ultimately by 1985, the St. Louis Training School for Nurses (aka City Hospital) would close its doors; a few years later in 1988, the St. Luke's Training School for Nurses would follow suit. While Lutheran Hospital began to cease operations in 2000, the School of Nursing remained separate from the hospital and managed to plow ahead. Today the School is still active, although it has a low student body.

Of all the 19th and 20th Century historic nursing schools in the City of St. Louis (except for Homer G.), Lutheran's School of Nursing is the best extant local example retaining its historic nursing school, housing, and associated medical buildings. The complex retains all its original buildings where the nursing school began and appears as it was during the final construction of a dedicated school and dorm (between 1968 and 1973), thus retaining high integrity and reflecting its period of significance.

Conclusion

The Lutheran Hospital & School of Nursing extant today is the site of a significant St. Louis institution of learning: "The Lutheran Training School for Nurses." Beginning on site in 1898, initially housed in the upper story of the original 1883 hospital building, each of the buildings within the complex played a direct and essential role in education and practical experience of nurses in the program. Nurses were then provided separate, on-site room and board first within a 1922 Nurses' Residence (since demolished) and

²⁵⁸ Lynn Josse and Micheal Allen. Section 8, page 26.

²⁵⁹ Lynn Josse and Micheal Allen. Ibid. Section 8, page 27.

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then within a 1944 annex (Building 6, extant); that building was soon too small and replaced by a modern residence hall in 1954 (Building 5), and again in 1968 (Building 8) with the final Nurses' Residence. Ultimately, an entire facility including a nurses' education building (Building 9) and a state-of-the-art audio-visual facility (Building 10) would enhance the program in the late 1960s. The School of Nursing is the oldest local school still in operation and the oldest situated within its original location. The Lutheran Hospital & School of Nursing complex is the only intact assemblage of historic hospital buildings associated with the earliest school of nursing still in existence in St. Louis. The only comparable school is St. Luke's Hospital School of Nursing which ceased to exist in 1988.

Phase 1 saw the establishment of the School of Nursing; founded by a highly esteemed graduate nurse, Louise Krauss would serve as Managing Superintendent of the hospital, the Instructor of Nurses, the Surgical Supervisor, and was usually the first assistant to surgeons during operations.²⁶⁰ Phase 2 began with the School of Nursing expansion and the coveted appointment of School Director Louise Krauss as Superintendent of Nurses at the Fair's Emergency Hospital—beating out both local and national as well as international nurses.²⁶¹ The Fair would also bring the concept of nurses' registration and relative laws intended to elevate the role of a nurse—Krauss was an important part of that process. During this early period, Lutheran was the first School of Nursing in St. Louis that expanded its own program by affiliating with specialty institutions beginning in 1905 including the St. Louis Maternity Hospital and the Children's Hospital (for pediatrics), thus intensifying the clinical expertise of its nurses.²⁶²

Phase 3 of the School of Nursing had been one of major changes in nursing legislature and registration. School founder Dr. Louise Krauss-Ament would be appointed by the Governor as first treasurer of the newly organized Missouri Hospital Association in 1922 and then subsequently become its Vice-President then President through 1934; during this time Krauss-Ament served as the Superintendent of the Hospital and worked closely with new School Superintendent to enhance the nursing program there. After the 1923 Nursing law was passed, there were only 44 accredited training schools in Missouri with 1,594 students enrolled of which the Lutheran Hospital School of Nursing was among the highest ranked; the School would maintain this accreditation, without scrutiny, between 1921 and beyond 1949, thus encompassing this entire phase—this

²⁶⁰ "Information on Louise Krauss Amend 1873-1941," page 2.

²⁶¹ "Chief of Nurses for Fair Hospital Named." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. April 4, 1904, page 7.

²⁶² "History of Nursing in Missouri" page 41.

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accreditation would continue through the present year.²⁶³ Lutheran Hospital was also included on the 1923 "Approved List" of the American College of Surgeons—a list that comprised only 1,176 hospitals in the United States and Canada (15 listed in St. Louis of which less than half exist today).²⁶⁴

Perhaps the most important event to occur during this phase was in 1927 when the hospital opened a dedicated Obstetrical Department; the school's affiliations were terminated and relocated to the hospital, and a "completely modern and fireproof" hospital was constructed.²⁶⁵ Lutheran quickly became identified as a maternity hospital, comparable to the best in St. Louis. By the close of this phase, Lutheran Hospital and its School of Nursing had been instrumental in providing nurses for the U. S. Cadet Corps during WWII; receiving a grant from the government, a nurses' annex was constructed to house them for training prior to release to the war effort.

Phase 4 including the decades of the 1950s and 1960s were extremely exhilarating for the school and the hospital. The nursing faculty became separate and distinct from the nurses employed by Nursing Service, the bed capacity doubled (providing more clinical experience for the students), the school received full accreditation from the National League for Nursing, new Nurses' Residences were completed in 1954 (Building 5) and 1968 (Building 8), an innovative Diagnostic and Treatment Center was opened in 1968 (A1), and an education building (Building 9) was completed also in 1968; a new Director of Nursing was hired, and male students were finally allowed in the school.²⁶⁶

This later Phase of the School of Nursing elevated the school to become the Midwest production center for the Helene Fuld Network—responsible for producing nursing training films and other educational materials that would be shared globally with other approved programs. The facility at Lutheran was the first and only in the St. Louis area and the first in the state. This period also saw the final three buildings completed on site including the Federal Government-funded Mental Health Center in 1971 (Building 7), a four-story, 50,000 square foot dedicated Medical Office Building (Building 11), and finally the Helene Fuld Audio-Visual Production Center in 1972-73 (Building 10). Construction of the Mental Health Center, noted as the St. Louis area's first facility and program of its kind to be sponsored by a private hospital, was supported by

²⁶³ Ibid. Chapter 4, page 50.

²⁶⁴ "Hospital Management." (Chicago: The Crain Publishing Co., 1923). November 1923, volume 16, number 5, page 57.

²⁶⁵ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Chapter 4, page 51.

²⁶⁶ Georgia Bernadette von Conrad. Ibid. Chapter 5, page 99.

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government and private funding and represented a change in mindset in the treatment of mental disorders. The 1970s saw the complete revision of the school's curriculum as well as termination of the earlier affiliation programs now that the hospital provided all the then known medical specialties; the School of Nursing subsequently became a purely academic institution in this period. The complex at the conclusion of construction was monumental in nature and symbolic of the Medical Center and School of Nursing's "Modern Principles" in providing treatments and promoting healing.

Lutheran Hospital's School of Nursing continues to tell the story of the development of nursing in St. Louis city—historically, staying one step ahead of statewide and national trends in nursing education and accreditation since the beginning...to produce some of the city's most qualified and experienced nursing staff which continue to serve outside of the recently closed hospital. The complex is worthy of listing in the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under Criterion A in Education in association with its School of Nursing.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The Lutheran Hospital & School of Nursing complex in St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri, is located on two city blocks bounded by Jefferson Avenue to the east, Potomac Street to the north, Ohio Avenue to the west, and Miami Street to the south; former Texas Avenue runs through the property north and south. A red line on the accompanying map entitled "Lutheran Hospital & School of Nursing complex Boundary Map" indicates the boundary of the nominated property.

Boundary Justification

The nominated parcel includes the full parcel bounded by Jefferson Avenue to the east, Potomac Street to the north, Ohio Avenue to the west, and Miami Street to the south as this represents the historic and functionally related complex. Please see Figure 7.5 in the document for individual resource identification.

Figure 10.1: "Lutheran Hospital & School of Nursing complex Boundary Map"

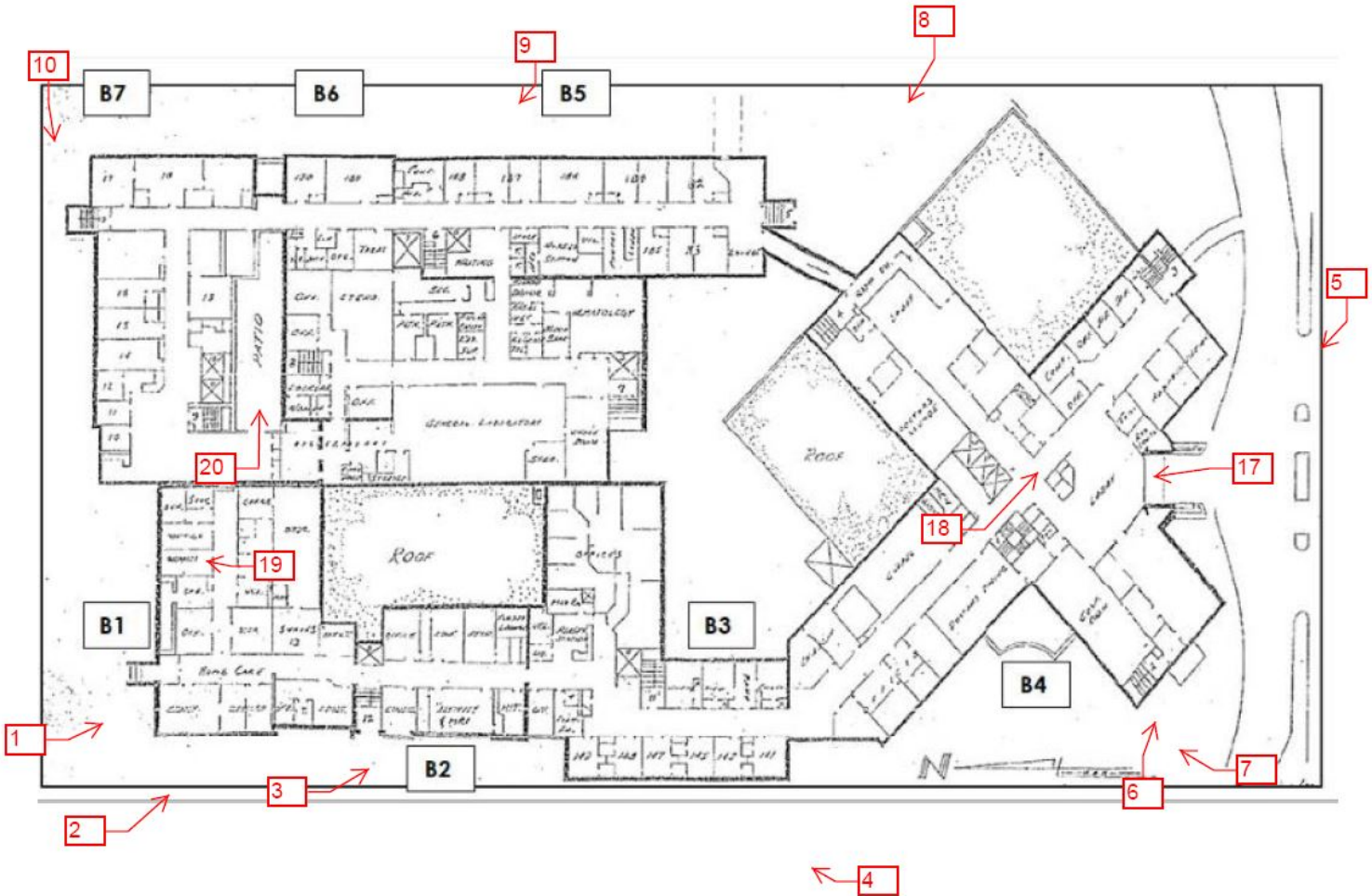


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PHOTO KEY 1, 2020 Floorplan from maintenance department, Lutheran Hospital.

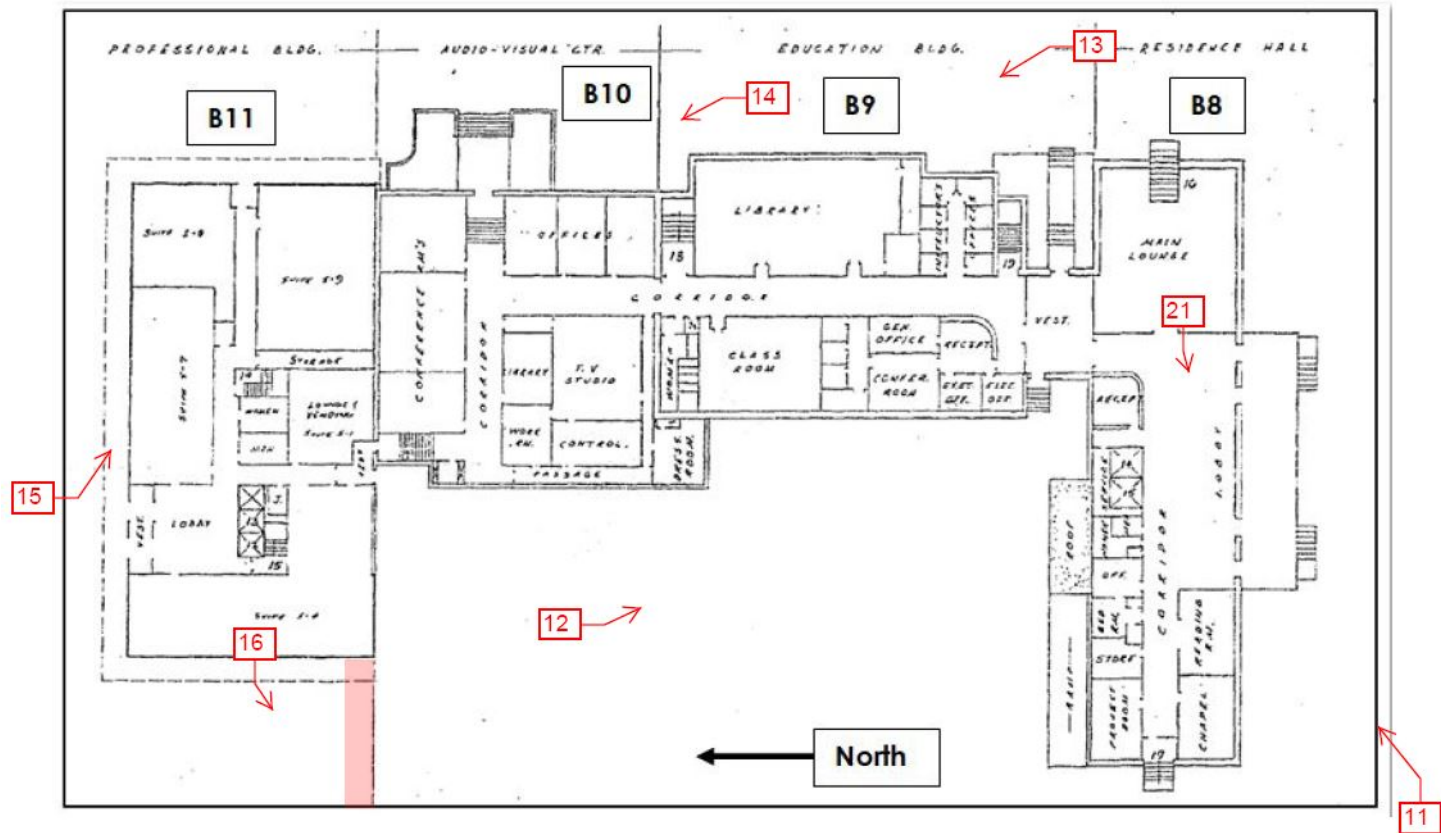


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PHOTO KEY 2, 2020 Floorplan from maintenance department, Lutheran Hospital











4



5

St. Alexius
Hospital

NO
SMOKING











No parking

No parking

Blue sign with illegible text









EXIT

PLEASE AT YOUR OWN RISK
WEY RESPONSIBLE FOR
TRAFFIC DAMAGE TO
VEHICLES OR CONTENTS

ENTRANCE



St. Martin's Hospital
Office of the
President







EXIT

WHEELCHAIR ACCESSIBLE





