NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

706

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 2280
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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Wesley Hospital
Other names/site number: Presbyterian Hospital; Wesley Village
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 300 NW 12th Street
City or town: Oklahoma City State: Oklahoma County: Oklahoma
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___**national** ___**statewide** X **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X **A** ___**B** ___**C** ___**D**

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

July 22, 2013

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:) _____

for Edson N. Beall 9.9.13

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [X]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [X]

District [ ]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Object [ ]

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
HEALTHCARE: Hospital

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EARLY 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick

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

Summary Paragraph

Wesley Hospital is located at 300 NW 12th Street in the dense Midtown neighborhood of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma. The three-story red brick institutional building anchors the southwest corner of the intersection, facing north toward 12th Street. Due to a change in grade, the lower, basement level is partially above grade at the rear of the building. The original 1911 hospital expanded numerous times over a half-century period. Three distinct wings and an entrance block give the building a W-shape footprint. The red brick walls trimmed in cast stone, the façade symmetry, and the ornamentation communicate a restrained interpretation of the Classical Revival style, befitting a medical institution. Belt courses and cornices emphasize the formality of the architecture, while medallions with medical emblems showcase the historic function of the building. Most of the historic interior finishes have been lost, but the configuration of private and public spaces conveys the original hospital function. The changes do not diminish one's understanding of the building or its place in the history of the local medical community.

Narrative Description

SETTING

A grid of streets defines Oklahoma City's Midtown neighborhood. Grass easement strips create a buffer between the streets and the concrete pedestrian sidewalks. A narrow strip of grass with light landscaping of small shrubs and trees borders Wesley Hospital on the north and east street-facing elevations. An asphalt parking lot lies west of the building, and a narrow ally runs along the south (rear) elevation. Mature trees stand at the northwest corner of the building and near the main entrance. There are two small outdoor seating areas – one in a small courtyard just east of the main entrance and one in a walled courtyard at the rear of the building.

EXTERIOR

The primary (north) façade of Wesley Hospital presents a complex series of planes that reveal its multiple construction periods. The main block has an east-west element that forms a recessed spine at the rear of the massing and a short block that projects north (forward) from this spine. Constructed in 1927, this is the oldest extant piece of the building. The west wing dates to 1931. The parallel east wing mirrors the form and mass of the 1931 block. It was built in 1947 and replaced the original 1911 and 1914 hospital buildings. All three building components present as three stories tall plus a basement that is partially raised at the rear of the building. The one-and-one-half story 1953 block that houses the main entrance wraps around the front and sides of the north-projecting 1927 block. A short one-story element of unknown date fills the gap between the 1953 block and the 1947 block.

The exterior materials, the symmetry of the massing, and the ornament of the primary façade together express restrained elements of Classical Revival architecture, befitting an institutional property of this period. The red brick walls, contrasting cast stone details, and regular rhythm of fenestration are typical of this architectural idiom. Courses of soldier brick at the cornice and between the first and second stories give visual texture to the red brick walls. Additional ornament distinguishes the different building periods. The projecting element of the 1927 block has an angular shaped parapet and cast stone details that include a projecting cornice, continuous beltcourses above and below the fourth story windows, and jack arch lintels with articulated key stones above the third story windows. The east (1947) and west (1931) blocks also have shaped parapets, but with a rounder form that is articulated by scrolled coping. At the center of these parapets is a medical cross-shaped medallion with a laurel wreath and cross that communicates the building's historic medical function. Below the centered third story windows on these blocks are concrete balconettes that have metal railings ornamented with a geometric design. The opening above the balconette on the west (1931) block appears to have held French doors at one time.

The building has a regular rhythm of fenestration on all stories and facades. Most are single punched openings filled with non-historic one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows with cast stone sills. There are a few exceptions to this rule. Three-over-three double-hung wood sashes survive in a few openings on secondary elevations. The 1927 projecting block has two large tripartite Chicago School windows in the upper floor. Narrow fixed sashes have replaced the

one-over-one hung sashes that originally flanked the large picture windows. As mentioned above, the historic balcony doorway on the third floor of the west block has been in-filled to shrink the doorway to window size.[1] Brick or solid panels fill some window openings on the south, east and west elevations.

The primary building entrance in the 1953 block has design elements that reflect its period of construction. Pillars created from flat slabs of limestone flank the opening. The west pillar rises through the parapet, while the east pillar terminates at the tall, flat concrete lintel above the door. The non-historic entrance has a metal slab door flanked by full-height single pane side lights. A non-historic narrow arched fabric awning extends from the building to the sidewalk. A secondary entrance in the primary façade of the 1947 block has a pair of aluminum-framed glazed doors sheltered by a flat metal canopy.

The side and rear elevations are unadorned, although there are three additional minor building components. A full-height red brick block currently used for storage attaches near the center of the west façade of the west block. An exterior metal fire-escape rises along the north façade of this component. There are two one-story masses at the rear of the building. The east element has detailing similar to the 1953 block on the front elevation. A metal railing encircles the roof. A flat metal canopy at the juncture of this block and the main building shelters two service entrances with metal slab doors. One has paired doors and the other has a single door. Opposite this block, attached to the 1931 block, is a similar brick wall that encloses a small outdoor courtyard. Several trees rise above the wall within the open space.

INTERIOR

The interior of Wesley Hospital is generally in good condition. Double-loaded corridors define the spaces on each floor. Private apartments have replaced the patient rooms that originally lined the wide double-loaded corridors. Each unit has a small kitchenette as well as a full bathroom. On the first floor, communal spaces, such as the cafeteria, library, and worship room, are grouped near the center of the building, while apartments line the perimeter.

The building has four stairwells. Three historic stairwells are located near the center of the central corridor on the north and south sides. The two south stairwells have terrazzo floors; the north stairwell has a linoleum floor. A non-historic fire-rated egress stairwell rises on the perimeter wall of the east wing.

Finishes were updated in the conversion from hospital to senior housing. These include painted walls, carpeted floors, and dropped grid ceilings with lay-in acoustical tiles and integral light fixtures.

INTEGRITY

[1] While there is a matching balconette on the east (1947) block, it does not appear that this opening ever had a door. This opening is not visible in the historic images.

While Wesley Hospital experienced alterations during its conversion from medical to residential use, it retains the key character-defining elements that communicate its association with Oklahoma City's early twentieth century medical community. Its massing, exterior design and materials illustrate how hospitals from this period evolved to meet the growing demand for medical services as well as changes in medical technology. The current exterior appearance of the building remains unchanged from the period of significance. While interior finishes have been updated, the larger public spaces are intact on the first floor and the system of double-loaded corridors that divided public and private uses on the upper floors remains fully legible.

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Health/Medicine

Period of Significance
1927-1964

Significant Dates
1927
1947
1953

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

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

Wesley Hospital at 300 NW 12th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, is locally significant under National Register Criterion A for the area of HEALTH/MEDICINE. The building is a rare and intact example of an early twentieth century hospital in the Midtown neighborhood of Oklahoma City, which historically had a concentration of hospitals and medical facilities. Dr. Foster K. Camp founded Wesley Hospital in circa 1910 in rented space downtown until the first block of the free-standing hospital was completed in 1911. The original structure was much smaller than the building that stands today. Over the next forty years, four additions enlarged the building to keep it a relevant and operating hospital. Two of the oldest building sections were demolished during this period of growth. Medical advances and changing development patterns in the 1960s made it increasingly difficult to maintain Wesley as a modern hospital. Aging facilities and financial constraints forced many smaller hospitals and medical facilities to consolidate. In 1964 Wesley Hospital became Presbyterian Hospital, and shortly thereafter relocated to the newly developed Oklahoma Medical Center complex just east of the Midtown neighborhood. Since the development of the Oklahoma Medical Complex, many of Oklahoma City's historic hospital and medical buildings have been razed. Wesley Hospital remains one of two surviving hospitals from rich cluster that once thrived in Midtown Oklahoma City. The period of significance begins in 1927 with construction of the oldest extant piece of Wesley Hospital. It ends in 1964 when a new not-for-profit board of directors renamed the facility Presbyterian Hospital and shortly thereafter moved the hospital out of the historic building and into a modern medical complex.

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

Early medical care in Oklahoma Territory was similar to that available elsewhere on the western frontier. Pioneers were often forced to treat medical emergencies themselves, complicating recovery from even the simplest injuries and illnesses. The few trained doctors often had to travel great distances to reach their patients. Because professional training consisted mainly of readings and apprenticeships, many so-called professionals were undertrained.[2]

There were very few hospitals in Oklahoma Territory during the nineteenth century. The first were found at federal military posts. These facilities typically started in tents and later moved into small, log cabins.[3] Fort Gibson, established by Colonel Matthew Arbuckel in 1824, was the site of the first hospital in the area that would become Oklahoma. Before the Civil War military post hospitals thrived, but these were abandoned during the war and replaced with temporary hospitals near battlefields.

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[2] Robert W. Gaddis, "The Terrors of Frontier Medicine," *True Frontier Actual Stories of the Old West,* Volume 1 (Sparta: Candar Publishing Co, 1967), p.8-14. Oklahoma Historical Society, Federal Writers Project Collections – Manuscripts, Topical Files – Medicine and Public Health, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
[3] Cleveland Rogers, *Hospitals in Oklahoma A History 1824-1990,* (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Heritage Association, 1991).

For over a decade after the Civil War there were no formal medical facilities in Oklahoma Territory, until the Cherokee Nation opened the first non-military hospital in 1877.[4] A few years later, in 1881, the Indian Territory Medical Association became Oklahoma's first professional medical organization. The group had a constitution and by-laws and established credentials for medical professionals.[5]

Twelve years later, the Oklahoma Territorial Medical Society formed in Oklahoma City. Although distinct from the Indian Territory Medical Association, this new organization adopted the constitution and by-laws of the existing group.[6] These two organizations began the formal regulation of medicine in Oklahoma, paving the way for the hospital organizations that would follow. Licensing for doctors became mandatory, providing the local population with more stable and qualified medical services.

Numerous hospitals opened in in Oklahoma Territory during the 1890s. As Oklahoma City's population exploded at the close of the nineteenth century, the first community hospital, Saint Anthony's, opened in 1898. Saint Anthony's was Oklahoma City's sole hospital for two years until Dr. T.B. Hinson opened a 10-bed private hospital on the second floor of the America State Bank Building on Broadway.[7] This became the first of many private medical practices that rented space in downtown Oklahoma City buildings.

Around the time Oklahoma achieved statehood in 1907, a new statewide medical association formed when the Indian Territory Medical Association and the Oklahoma Territorial Medical Society merged to create the Oklahoma State Medical Association. The exact date of this action is unclear; various sources list merge dates between 1905 and 1908.[8] This society was a viable and productive organization for many years. Doctors met to discuss facility and care efficiency and how to continue to improve aspects of their medical practices. The importance of hospitals was recognized by this time, and the number of medical facilities exploded after Oklahoma's statehood. Doctors and patients alike saw the advantages of laboratories, X-ray machines, and designated operating rooms.

Shortly after the formation of the Oklahoma State Medical Association, Dr. Foster Kendrick Camp founded Wesley Hospital circa 1910. Following in the footsteps of Dr. Hinson and others, for two years Camp rented downtown building space, first on the ninth floor of the Campbell Building on North Broadway and then on the eleventh and twelfth floors of the Herakowitz

[4] Rogers, *Hospitals in Oklahoma.*
[5] Dr. Fred S. Clinton, "The Indian Territory Medical Association." Oklahoma State University, Digital Library accessed January 2, 2013.
[6] Fred L. Wenner, "Organization of Oklahoma Territorial Medical Society." Oklahoma Historical Society, Federal Writers Project Collections – Manuscripts, Topical Files – Medicine and Public Health, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
[7] Rogers, *Hospitals in Oklahoma.*
[8] Clinton, "The Indian Territory Medical Association"; Wenner, "Organization of Oklahoma Territorial Medical Society; Edward R. Munnell, *Perennial Change: The First Sixty-Six Years of the Oklahoma City Clinic,* (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma City Clinic, 1992)..

Building on the corner of Broadway and Grand.[9] High competition among medical practices made economic efficiency important, which put pressure on the offices to find paying patients.[10] Knowing that modern facilities and up-to-date services attracted customers, Dr. Camp made plans to be competitive in the booming market.

As his business grew, Camp constructed a new standalone Wesley Hospital building at 12th and Harvey Streets. The hospital moved into its thirty-bed facility in December of 1911.[11] The new building was only a portion of the facility it would eventually become. In appearance the hospital was similar to contemporary apartment buildings. The façade of the two-story red brick building was ornamented with a full-height, classically-detailed porch. Inside was state-of-the-art medical equipment, including operating rooms and X-ray machines, and a telephone in each patient room.[12]

As Oklahoma City expanded to the north in the early 1900s, the Midtown neighborhood developed into a nucleus for medical care. Street car lines provided transportation to the facilities.[13] An impressive number of hospitals operated within a half-mile radius during this period. St. Anthony's was located at 619 West 9th Street. The Oklahoma State Baptist Hospital (501 West 12th Street) opened in 1917, and State University Hospital moved from downtown to 13th Street in 1920. The numerous hospitals attracted medical offices to the area. The Osler Building, constructed by the Physicians Holding Company in 1928, housed thirty-five medical specialists, three dentists, and the Balyeat Allergy Clinic. Like the hospitals, the medical building was located in the Midtown neighborhood to avoid downtown congestion while remaining easily accessible to area residents.[14] All of these facilities, including Wesley Hospital, grew with the Oklahoma City community over the next four decades.

Wesley Hospital received the first of many additions in 1914 to increase the hospital's capacity from thirty to thirty-five beds.[15] This new block was added to the rear or south façade of the original 1911 block, although the exact massing and style of the addition are unclear. This addition corresponded with changes in hospital operations that occurred the previous year when Dr. Camp agreed to create a training program for nurses with the University of Oklahoma. The university leased the top two floors of the hospital for the school and offered clinical instruction. As the hospital's owners and superintendents, Dr. and Mrs. Camp understood that a high-quality nursing staff was necessary for the hospital to be effective. They believed if the nurses were teaching students, the patients would receive better care. In December of 1913, the Camps deeded the building to the Wesley Hospital and Training School, formally creating a nursing school at Wesley Hospital. The school was highly selective in the students admitted. The first

[9] Joseph Bradfield Thoburn, *A Standard History of Oklahoma,* Volume 3 (Chicago: American History Society, 1916), p. 1253. Google Books accessed July 24, 2012.
[10] Munnell, *Perennial Change.*
[11] Ibid.
[12] Ibid.
[13] Ibid.
[14] Ambler, National Register Nomination for the Osler Building.
[15] Thoburn, *A Standard History of Oklahoma.*

full class began training in 1920. By 1925 it was recognized as a "diploma school" – typically a hospital-based program that provided post-secondary education in nursing.[16]

During this period, Dr. Foster Camp was involved in the formation of the Oklahoma State Hospital Association, a group that would promote the welfare of people, the efficient management of facilities, cooperation with similar organizations, and overall hospital efficiency.[17] The already established Oklahoma State Medical Association made this new association possible. When the organization formed in 1919, Oklahoma was just the fifth state in the nation to boast a statewide hospital association. A key member of the organization, Camp spoke at the association's meetings and signed Wesley Hospital as one of the charter members. Other charter members were the Oklahoma Cottage Sanatorium, St. Anthony's, the Baptist Hospital, and the University Hospital, putting Wesley Hospital in company with some of the largest and most well-known hospitals in the state.[18] The affiliation and involvement of Dr. Camp supported Wesley Hospital's place as a respected institution in the Oklahoma City medical community.

The doctors working at Wesley Hospital also brought respect to the institution. Dr. Abraham Lincoln Blesh held various positions at Wesley Hospital during its early years. He was head surgeon before becoming chief-of-staff in 1911 when the hospital moved to its new location. After serving in World War I, he returned to Wesley Hospital with a new perspective on medical care. Overseas he had witnessed doctors working together and collaborating, rather than practicing alone, and he recognized that this approach enhanced both efficiency and quality of care. Learning from his experiences, Dr. Blesh dreamed of creating a cooperative clinic in Oklahoma. The Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, served as a model for group medical clinics in the United States after its establishment in the 1880s. In October of 1919, Blesh seized his opportunity to follow the Mayo Clinic. As a member of the Oklahoma City Clinic, Blesh and five other doctors purchased Wesley Hospital from Dr. Camp. The Oklahoma City Clinic now operated a medical clinic and Wesley Hospital.[19]

As part of the Oklahoma City Clinic, Wesley Hospital expanded into one of the most modern and up-to-date medical facilities in the region. Patients came from as far as Texas to be seen at this exceptional institution. The growing demand for services required the hospital to expand again. Additions constructed between 1927 and 1931 created the distinct W-shape form that Wesley Hospital has today. In 1927 the long, central spine was added at the rear of the original two-story block. The expansion also included the four-story central wing projecting north from the spine and housing the new main entrance fronting 12th Street. In 1931 the four-story west wing also extended toward the street perpendicular to the spine and parallel to the original

[16] Munnell, *Perennial Change.*
[17] Idib.
[18] Fred S. Clinton, M.D., "The Beginnings of the Oklahoma State Hospital Association. Oklahoma Historical Society, Federal Writers Project Collections – Manuscripts, Topical Files – Medicine and Public Health, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
[19] Munnell, *Perennial Change.*

hospital. The doctors of the Oklahoma City Clinic were so meticulous about their hospital that they personally chose the type of terrazzo and brick for the additions.[20]

In 1947 the original 1911 Wesley Hospital was replaced by a new four-story east block that matched the size, massing and form of the 1931 west block. This addition included nine operating rooms, a conference room, a new dining room and kitchen, and forty-four new patient beds. A separate children's unit was created in the middle section of the building. By 1953, the entrance was modernized with a one-and-a-half story rectangular entrance block that wrapped around the front (north) façade of the four-story central wing giving the façade its current appearance. These expansions and efforts to keep the hospital up-to-date worked. Wesley Hospital remained one of the three biggest hospitals in Oklahoma City (along with Saint Anthony Hospital and University Hospital).[21]

By the early 1960s the medical world was changing. It was a difficult time for Wesley Hospital. Doctors began calling for another expansion and more upgrades to the facility, yet insufficient funds made this impossible. Between 1960 and 1962, ownership of the building passed from the for-profit partnership to the non-profit Wesley Hospital Foundation.[22] This transfer paved the way for bigger changes two years later. Many of the new governing trustees were members of Westminster Presbyterian Church in Oklahoma City and pushed the Presbyterian leadership to take control of the hospital.[23] In April of 1964, Wesley Hospital was renamed Presbyterian Hospital.

Many of the Midtown hospitals relocated further west in growing Oklahoma City in the late 1960s and early 1970s, following the movement of Oklahoma City's population after World War II. At the same time, urban renewal was changing the face of the city and focused many modifications on the area just east of the Midtown neighborhood. Among the projects funded by the Oklahoma City Urban Renewal Authority was a grant to explore redevelopment for a new Oklahoma Medical Center. By 1965, Presbyterian Hospital considered joining this venture, consolidating funds and facilities with the University of Oklahoma to provide more opportunities for research, training, and staff.[24] Large tracts of land, bounded by NE 13th Street, Stonewall Avenue, NE 4th Street, and Durland Avenue (later Lincoln Avenue), were designated for the new Oklahoma Health Center, while older buildings were demolished in the name of revitalization. The organization and construction of the medical center encouraged multiple medical organizations to combine their facilities on inexpensive and easily obtainable land set aside by the Urban Renewal Authority. Several of the smaller Midtown hospitals, including Presbyterian, joined this project. After functioning as an independent medical facility for over 60 years, in 1975 Presbyterian Hospital had again outgrown its facilities. Instead of expanding the old plant, Presbyterian moved its operations to a new medical tower at 13th Street and

[20] Ibid.
[21] Ibid.
[22] Ibid.
[23] Bob Burke, *Oklahoma Health Center A History*, (Oklahoma Horizons Series, 2009).
[24] Munnell, *Perennial Change.*

Lincoln, becoming the first non-university facility to join the Oklahoma Health Center.[25] The old Wesley Hospital building was converted into senior housing.

DR. FOSTER K. CAMP

Dr. Foster Kendrick Camp, the founder and original manager of Wesley Hospital, was born in Greensville, Alabama, to Foster P. and Julia Camp in 1874. After attending public schools, Camp graduated from South University in Greensboro, Alabama. He spent several years as businessman in Chicago before returning to school to study medicine. In 1907, Camp completed his degree at the Illinois School of Therapeutics and went on to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois. He moved to Oklahoma City after graduating from the latter institution in 1908. Camp initially opened a private medical practice, but soon had the idea to create a hospital. In 1910, Dr. Camp rented downtown space for his hospital before building Wesley Hospital at 12th and Harvey Streets in 1911.[26] He was the hospital's owner and superintendent until October 1919 when the Oklahoma City Clinic purchased the building.[27] Camp was a member of multiple civic and fraternal organizations. Publications of the time praised him as one of the City's great physicians, businessmen, and humanitarians.[28] Review of census and death records on-line reveals that Dr. Camp moved to Southern California. In 1930 he was living in Santa Cruz with his wife and mother.[29] He died in Los Angeles in December 1946.[30]

CONCLUSION

Wesley Hospital is significant as a rare surviving early twentieth century hospital facility in Oklahoma City. Among the first hospitals to open in the Midtown neighborhood north of downtown, Wesley offered patients the highest quality of treatment, utilizing modern equipment in a teaching setting. The hospital building expanded over time, assuming its current form and footprint in 1953. After founder Dr. Foster K. Camp sold the hospital to the Oklahoma City Clinic, Wesley Hospital continued to grow until it was one of the three largest medical institutions in the city, solidifying its role in the local medical community.

Many of Oklahoma City's early twentieth century hospital facilities were lost to redevelopment during the period of Urban Renewal. Although Presbyterian Hospital relocated from the building, Wesley Hospital survives as physical evidence of its presence in Midtown Oklahoma City. Its compound, aggregate massing and institutional design communicate its historic function, making Wesley Hospital a rare and enduring example of the medical community in Oklahoma City's Midtown neighborhood.

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[25] Burke, *Oklahoma Health Center A History and Polk's Oklahoma City Directory 1975*, (R.L. Polk and Co Publishers, 1976). " 'Wesley' Becomes History," *Oklahoma City Times*, April 4, 1964.
[26] Thoburn, *A Standard History of Oklahoma.*
[27] Munnell, *Perennial Change.*
[28] Thoburn, *A Standard History of Oklahoma.*
[29] Ancestry.com, 1930 U.S. Federal Census [database on-line], Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, California; Roll: 215; Page: 1A; Enumeration District: 16; Image: 562.0; FHL microfilm: 2339950; (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2000), accessed 14 January 2013.
[30] Ancestry.com, *California, Death Index, 1940-1997* [database on-line], (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2000), accessed 14 January 2013.

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" 'Wesley' Becomes History." Oklahoma City Times, April 4, 1964

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
_X__ Other
Name of repository: _Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City Metropolitan Library System_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _OKC Downtown Survey Phase 2 Resource #092_

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

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

1. Latitude: Longitude:
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [X] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 14N	Easting: 634444	Northing: 3927414
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

LOTS 1 THRU 8, Block 5, RENSTROM SUB MCCLURE and LOTS 6 thru 8, WYCOFF & KING Subdivision, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the parcel of land historically associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Elizabeth Rosin/Principal; Rebecca Reese/Intern
organization: Rosin Preservation, LLC
street & number: 215 W. 18th Street, Suite 150
city or town: Kansas City state: MO zip code: 64108
e-mail: elizabeth@rosinpreservation.com
telephone: 816-472-4950
date: February 11, 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: **Wesley Hospital**
City or Vicinity: **Oklahoma City**
County: **Oklahoma** State: **Oklahoma**
Photographer: **Brad Finch, f-stop Photography**
Date Photographed: **18 December 2012**

Photograph number	Subject	Camera Direction
0001	Façade	South
0002	North and east elevations	Southwest
0003	North and west elevations	Southeast
0004	West elevation	East
0005	West and rear elevation	Northeast
0006	South elevation	Northwest
0007	South elevation	Northeast
0008	East elevation	Northwest
0009	Detail on façade	South
0010	View west along 12th Street	West
0011	View south along Harvey Street	South
0012	View north along Harvey Street	North
0013	Typical corridor	West
0014	Typical stairwell	North
0015	Typical apartment	Northwest
0016	Typical apartment	Southeast
0017	Typical common space	West

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

PHOTO MAP

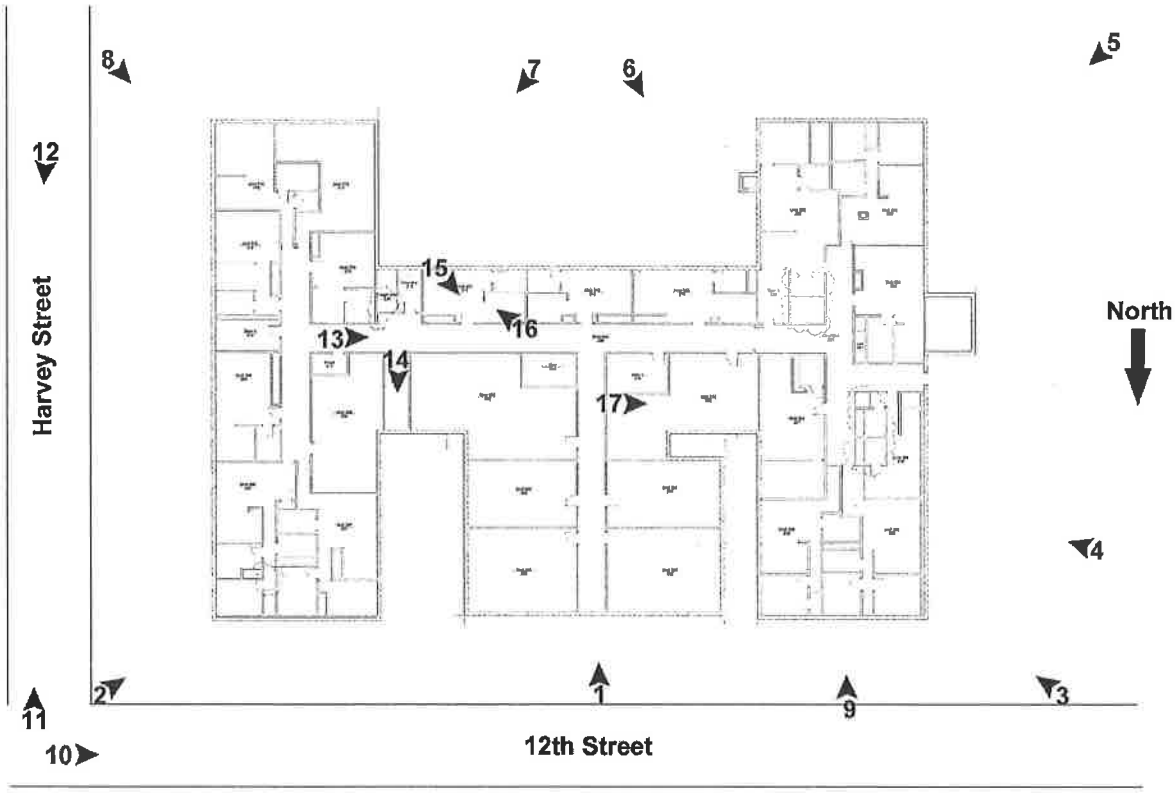

8
7
6
5
12
15
16
13
14
17
North
Harvey Street
4
2
1
9
3
11
10
12th Street

FIGURE 1: CONSTRUCTION PHASES

HISTORIC IMAGES

FIGURE 2: This vintage view of Wesley Hospital appears to show the original 1911 hospital (right) and 1914 addition (far left). (Source: Oklahoma Historical Society)

FIGURE 3: Wesley Hospital c. 1931, showing the 1927 center addition and the 1931 west wing.
(Source: Oklahoma Historical Society)

FIGURE 4: Circa 1931 photo of Wesley Hospital showing the 1931 west wing in foreground.
(Source: Oklahoma Historical Society)

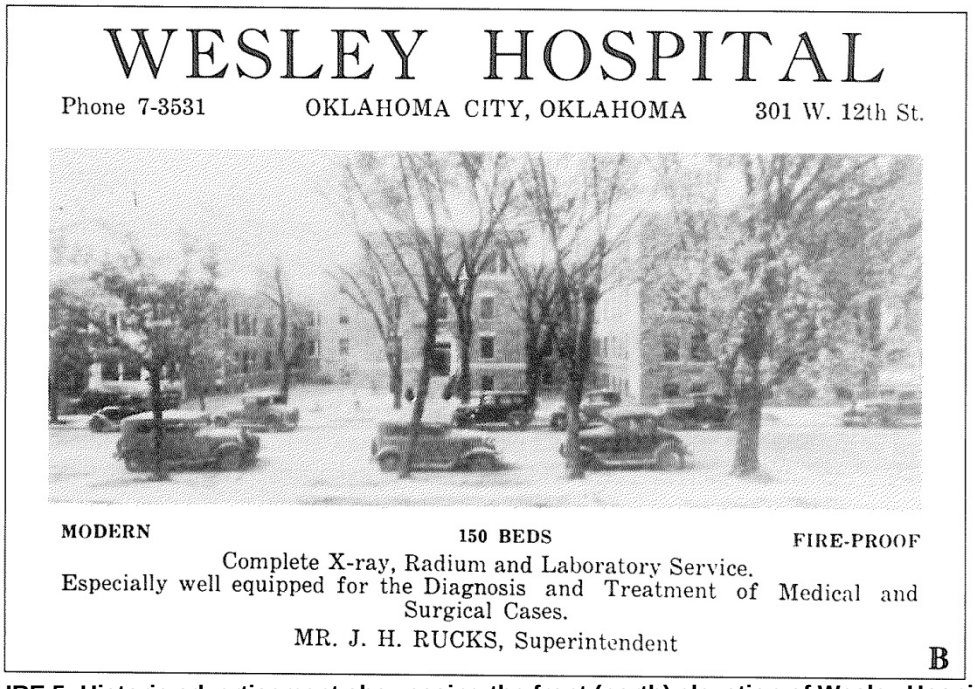


FIGURE 5: Historic advertisement showcasing the front (north) elevation of Wesley Hospital, showing (from left to right) the original 1911 east wing, the 1927 central addition, and the 1931 west wing. (Source: Munnell, *Perennial Change)*

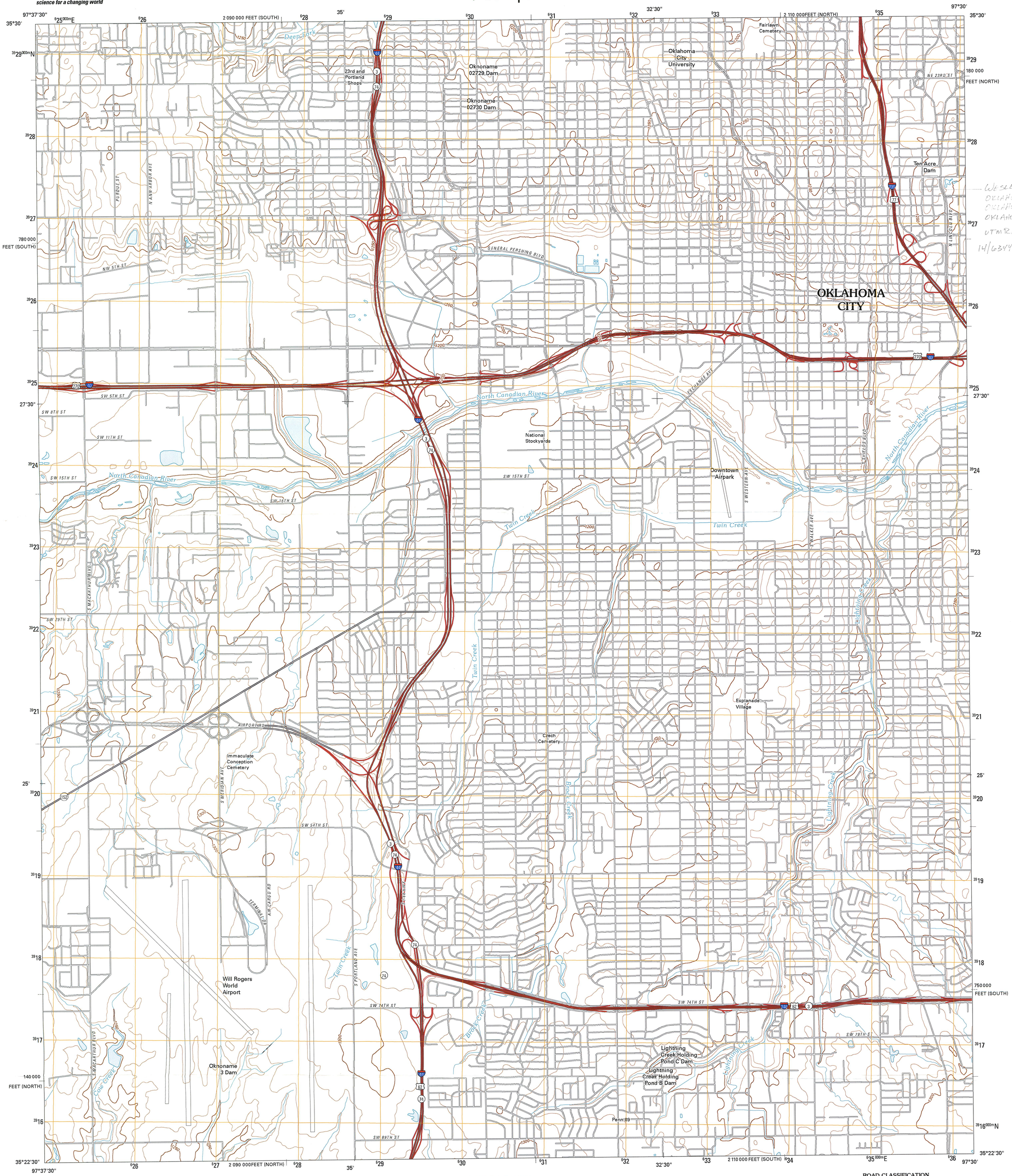
FIGURE 6: Wesley Hospital circa 1947, showing the new four-story east wing that replaced the original hospital building. (Source: Oklahoma Historic Society)

FIGURE 7: Wesley Hospital circa 1953, showing entrance addition. This is how the nominated building appears today. (Source: Oklahoma Historic Society)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The National Map US Topo

OKLAHOMA CITY QUADRANGLE
OKLAHOMA
7.5-MINUTE SERIES



WESLEY HOSPITAL
OKLAHOMA CITY,
OKLAHOMA COUNTY,
OKLAHOMA
UTM REFERENCE:
14/634444/3927414

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 14S
10 000-foot ticks: Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1983
(north and south zones)

Imagery.....NAIP, May 2008
Roads.....National Transportation Dataset, 2007 - 2008
Names.....GNIS, 2008
Hydrography.....National Hydrography Dataset, 2008
Contours.....National Elevation Dataset, 2008

MN
GN
4° 44'
84 MILS
0° 50'
15 MILS

UTM GRID AND 2009 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

U.S. National Grid
100,000-m Square ID
PE
Grid Zone Designation
14S

SCALE 1:24 000

KILOMETERS 1 0.5 0 1 2
METERS 1000 500 0 1000 2000
MILES 1 0.5 0 1
FEET 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

This map was produced to conform with version 0.5.10 of the
draft USGS Standards for 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Maps.
A metadata file associated with this product is also draft version 0.5.10

OKLAHOMA

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Bethany	Britton	Spencer
Mustang	Oklahoma City	Midwest City
Oklahoma City SW	Oklahoma City SE	Moore

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Interstate Route
US Route
Ramp
State Route
Local Road
4WD

Interstate Route
US Route
State Route

OKLAHOMA CITY, OK
2009

N Hudson Ave
1300
C Craig Cole & Associates
Law Offices of David B. Schneider
N Harvey Ave
NW 12th St
1931
1953
1927
1947
NW 12th St
300
N Hudson Ave
Mission Treatment Centers
Net Church
Hudson Tattoo [and art studio]
North
N Harvey Ave
Good Printing
Fusion Church
NW 11th St

N Hudson
Gaston Jr
J. Burton
Law Offices
of David B.
Schneider
N Harvey Ave
C Craig Cole
& Associates
1300
12th St
NW 12th St
NW 12th St
300
N Hudson Ave
Mission
Treatment
Centers
Net Church
Hudson Tattoo
[and art studio]
N Hudson Ave
N Harvey Ave
Good
Printing
Fusion
Church
NW 11th St

Wesley Village
300 N.W. 12th

HARVEY AV

PARKING BY PERMIT ONLY

HARVEY AV

NW 12TH ST
HARVEY AVE

Kitchen
EMPLOYEES
ONLY
RULES OF THE DINING ROOM