

APPLICATION FOR LANDMARK OR LANDMARK DISTRICT DESIGNATION  
ADDENDUM TO PETITION TO AMEND THE ZONING ORDINANCE  
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

1. NAME  
Historic Wesleyan Hospital & Nurses Training School  
and/or Common  
NeHBS Site LC13:F12-394

2. LOCATION  
Address 2742 N. 48<sup>th</sup> St., Lincoln, NE 68504

3. CLASSIFICATION

Proposed Designation

Category

Landmark District  
 Landmark

district  
 building(s)  
 structure

site  
 object

Present Use

agriculture  
 commercial  
 educational  
 entertainment  
 government

industrial  
 military  
 museum  
 park  
 private residence

religious  
 scientific  
 transportat'n  
 other (vacant)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

Name Madison Avenue Lofts LLC  
Address 6501 Park Crest Dr., Lincoln, NE 68506

5. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Legal Description Lot 1 and N ½ Lot 2, Baldwins Subdivision, Lincoln, Lanc. County, NE

Property ID Number 17-17-214-004-000

Number of Acres or Square Feet: **(more or less)** 3555 sq. ft.

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

Title Historical and Architectural Survey of Lincoln, NE

Date ongoing  State  County  Local

Depository for survey records Lincoln/Lancaster County Planning Dept.

City Lincoln State Nebraska

Is proposed Landmark or Landmark District listed in the National Register?

yes, date listed

no

7. DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

Condition

excellent

deteriorated

unaltered  original site

good

ruins

altered  moved date

fair

unexposed

7. DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY, CONT.

**DESCRIPTION:**

**Summary Paragraph**

The former Wesleyan Hospital and Nurse Training School and Hotel Cecil in the University Place neighborhood of Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska is a two-story brick commercial building on a raised basement with rowlock arched openings, a flat roof, and pressed-metal cornices on the street facades (north and west). The structure stands toward the north end of the main commercial avenue of the formerly independent town of University Place. Wesleyan Hospital retains a high degree of exterior integrity including metal cornice and finials, although its brick is painted and windows have been replaced. The interior retains some elements of its later use as apartments, as well as its original entrance stairs up to the raised first floor and two interior staircases.

**Narrative Description**

Wesleyan Hospital anchors a prominent corner towards the north end of the University Place business area, with a rectangular footprint of approximately 30' (north-south) by 95' (east-west) The two story-brick building has a high, raised basement of cast-in-place concrete, with a rusticated pattern on all facades. The high basement is lit with numerous square-headed windows on all sides, with sills at ground level and lintels topped by a wide stringcourse. The two principal entrances are approximately centered on the north and west principal facades, with round-ended concrete steps at each entrance, extending out onto the sidewalks. The entrances are all and narrow, under round-arched rowlock openings. The first and second floor window openings have segmental arched, rowlock lintels, projecting slightly from the brick walls. Early photos show the arches in contrasting brick from the walls, now concealed by monochromatic paint.

The window openings of the building vary in considerably in height and especially in width, with wider openings generally on the western portion, which initially opened as a hotel, and narrower, more uniform openings to the east (rear) portion, built originally as the hospital. The two portions are further distinguished by a step down in the cornice on the north (Madison Ave.) façade. That pressed metal cornice is intact on both street facades, including corner finials. The only loss is a date plaque (1906) shown in early images, centered on the west façade. The flat roof is pitched from front (west) down towards the back (east), acknowledged by three steps in the south, secondary façade. An early postcard image of the east, rear façade indicates that the third story once had a railed balcony supported on three spindly posts, presumably of steel. That historic image, and evidence in the masonry, indicates an east, rear entrance has been infilled, centered between the two basement windows.

Historic images show double-hung, one-over-one windows in most of the openings. The wide windows flanking the entrance on west façade may had had a transom above paired double-hung sash. The windows

have been replaced with metal sash, configured as horizontal sliders in the larger openings and one-over-one double-hung sash in the rest of the openings.

The raised first story required steep staircases continuing from the sidewalk steps at both street entrances. The interior is well-lit on all three levels, including the basement, which is accessed by exterior steps on the south side, just east of the 48<sup>th</sup> St. sidewalk. The interior was largely gutted to the exterior walls and interior studs by a previous owner, although two staircases appear to remain in original locations on the north wall, and to retain original treads. It is apparent from the interior that distinct structural approaches to the exterior walls were employed at each level. The interior of the basement/foundation walls are rough, cast-in-place concrete. The first story has brick and tile masonry bearing walls, while the top floor is wood-frame in structure, with brick veneer.

Documentary evidence described in Section 8 provides some insights into original interior characteristics of the hospital/school and hotel. The original hotel and hospital configurations may not have been markedly different, as the hotel was readily absorbed into the hospital with a year or two. The original descriptions made clear that Wesleyan Hospital was not a surgical facility, so highly specialized spaces may not have been required. The reported bed-count of the hospital of 20 or 21 beds is seemingly contradicted by a simultaneous suggestion of “capacity approximately 40,” but perhaps is clarified by the seamless conversion of the hospital into a boarding house, all within the month of August 1912. That the boarding house room could accommodate one to four students, for a capacity of 40-50, supports the interpretation that the hospital consisted of numerous patient rooms—not large wards. Probably the room sizes varied somewhat, as suggested by the boarding house advertisement. The larger spaces may have been in the west hotel portion, with its larger windows.

#### **HISTORY:**

The Wesleyan Hospital at 2742 North 48<sup>th</sup> Street in Lincoln (formerly University Place), Lancaster County, Nebraska, is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of medicine as a rare extant example of a small-town private hospital and nurses training school, which opened in 1906 and closed in 1912, the era of the first efforts by the State of Nebraska to regularize and regulate nursing education.

#### **University Place**

In 1889, University Place, Nebraska became the first of four towns incorporated on the eastern outskirts of Lincoln in the late 1880s and early 1890s. Three of these towns—University Place, Bethany Heights, and College View—were organized around newly-founded colleges. Three additional colleges were established in the same period outside the capital city to the east, north, and west but their surroundings failed to achieve town status.<sup>a</sup>

University Place grew to be the largest of Lincoln’s suburbs, closely associated with Methodist-affiliated Nebraska Wesleyan University. The town reached a population exceeding 5,000 before annexation in 1926.<sup>b</sup> University Place was served by streetcar connections to Lincoln, and Burlington Railroad to the north and Missouri Pacific to the south. Warren Avenue (now North 48<sup>th</sup> Street) was its main commercial thoroughfare.

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<sup>a</sup> James L. McKee, *Lincoln the Prairie Capital*, Northridge, CA: Windsor Publications, 1984, pp.66-72.

<sup>b</sup> Neale Copple, *Tower on the Plains*, Lincoln: Lincoln Sunday Journal and Star, 1959, pp. 127.

The emergence of incorporated suburban towns flanking Oderkirk, Wendell W. *“Organize or Perish”: The transformation of Nebraska Nursing Education, 1888-1941*. Lincoln, NE: PhD. Dissertation, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1987. A full range of services, from banking to Carnegie libraries to medical care, within each town. In both College View and University Place, small hospitals were established despite proximity to nearly a dozen small private hospitals in nearby Lincoln, including Saint Elizabeth Hospital, a substantial and fast-growing general hospital.

### **Early Private (Doctors’) Hospitals/Nurses Schools in Lincoln**

There were approximately a dozen smaller hospitals in Lincoln coinciding with the few years Wesleyan Hospital operated<sup>c</sup>, most of which offered nurses’ training.<sup>d</sup> Oderkirk explains that offering a school was an essential means by which small hospitals secured student nurses as staff.<sup>e</sup> Only Saint Elizabeth Hospital still exists from that era as an institution, but it was a much larger “general” hospital and its early buildings on South Street (1880s-1910s) are gone except for a chapel wing. The only comparable hospital building of Wesleyan Hospital’s tenure extant in Lincoln is Andrus Hospital at 3259 Holdrege Street. It operated as a hospital and later nursing home in a standard American Foursquare house which still stands. It is not known to have offered nurses’ training.

### **Regulating Nurses Training in Nebraska**

Nebraska hospitals of the early twentieth century, and their nurses’ training schools which supplied them with staff, could be opened without any oversight of government or educational agencies. “Schools formed wherever and whenever a doctor, religious group, or hospital board of trustees recognized a need for hospital services.”<sup>f</sup> Schools proliferated in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with nine in Nebraska in 1900 growing to sixty by 1920.<sup>g</sup> It was also an era of increased concern for professionalization among nurses, and across the country standards for nursing schools and registration of trained nurses began to be instituted. A statewide association of graduate nurses formed in 1906<sup>h</sup> and almost immediately began to advocate for state regulation of schools and registration. A registration law was passed in 1909 which the *American Journal of Nursing* reported as “Nebraska nurses succeeded in securing the passage of what they know to be a rather poor bill.” The nursing group which was formed under the State Board of Health granted its “nursing secretaries” only an advisory role to the Board of Health and the nurses could not inspect schools.<sup>i</sup> Even so, the registration law cast increased attention on the adequacy of schools, focusing on the size of hospitals impacting their ability to offer students sufficient depth and breadth of experience, as well as on the training of nursing supervisors and quality of the instructional courses. Beginning in 1911, a written examination was required for graduating students to become registered nurses in Nebraska.<sup>j</sup>

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<sup>c</sup> Lincoln City Directories 1908, 1911, 1912, 1914, 1915, 1918

<sup>d</sup> [Nebraska State Historical Society](#), Archives Record for Nebraska State Board of Health, “Annual Reports of Training Schools, 1909-1990”, 1909-1910 and 1911, Retrieved 12 February 2015.

<sup>e</sup> Oderkirk, Wendell W. *“Organize or Perish”: The transformation of Nebraska Nursing Education, 1888-1941*. Lincoln, NE: PhD. Dissertation, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1987, p. 152.

<sup>f</sup> Oderkirk, pp. 152, 3.

<sup>g</sup> Oderkirk, Wendell W. *“Organize or Perish”: The transformation of Nebraska Nursing Education, 1888-1941*. Lincoln, NE: PhD. Dissertation, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1987. pp. 154.

<sup>h</sup> Oderkirk, pp. 174-5.

<sup>i</sup> Oderkirk, pp. 178-181.

<sup>j</sup> Oderkirk, pp. 179-180.

The nursing board began to require annual reports from training schools and Wesleyan Hospital filed such reports in 1909 and 1911.<sup>k</sup> The state registration law pressured small hospitals and their training schools to focus on successfully preparing students for the exam. “If too many of its students failed the examination, the hospital’s reputation was damaged. More important, the hospital might fail to attract enough students to staff the hospital.”<sup>l</sup>

### **The Rise and Fall of Wesleyan Hospital**

Charles E. Coffin of North Loup, NE was appointed first assistant physician at the Nebraska Hospital for the Insane in 1895 and was appointed superintendent in 1899.<sup>m</sup> Previously listed as physician in North Loup, NE (1892).<sup>n</sup> By 1904 he had separated from the state hospital and was residing in University Place, NE, listed in the city directory as a physician involved in “ins[urance]”.

In December 1904 Coffin purchased property at the SE corner of Warren Avenue (N. 48<sup>th</sup> St.) and Miller/19<sup>th</sup> St. (Madison Ave.). In Dec. 1905 he incorporated Wesleyan Hospital and Nurses Training School with Drs. H. R. Palmer and J. O. Everett.<sup>o</sup> The building originally bore a date plaque at the center of the west cornice reading “1906.” By May 1906 Coffin sold the east 58.75’ of the property to the hospital and school and the west 36 feet to William Butts, who in the 1907 directory was listed as proprietor of the Hotel Cecil at that corner. Coffin reserved the “right of passage” over the south three feet of Butts’ property to access the hospital, where exterior stairs access a basement entrance today.<sup>p</sup> The hotel apparently was short-lived, as Butts sold his interest in 1907 and his purchaser sold the property back to the hospital corporation in 1908.<sup>q</sup>

The initial description of the hospital stated “There will be no attempt to make it a surgical institution, or anything of that kind, but it is to be a place where the general public of the state may bring their patients and place them under the care of efficient nurses and in the best of surroundings for their care. Of course the place will be equipped with the best of everything in the way of surgical and medical appliances known.”<sup>r</sup> Reports filed with the Nebraska State Board of Health in 1909 and 1911, in connection with new legislation to regulate nurses’ training, indicated the hospital offered twenty (1909) or twenty-one beds (1911), though inexplicably “capacity about 40” was also reported in 1909.<sup>s</sup>

According to ads in the *The Nebraska News* (later *University Place News*), Wesleyan Hospital operated under Dr. Coffin until 1911, when Dr. R. H. Sawyer took charge. By the summer of 1912, Coffin was reported as removing to his Florida home,<sup>t</sup> and the hospital was closed in August of 1912.<sup>u</sup> The building was

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<sup>k</sup> [Nebraska State Historical Society](#), Archives Record for Nebraska State Board of Health, “Annual Reports of Training Schools, 1909-1990”, 1909-1910 and 1911, Retrieved 12 February 2015.

<sup>l</sup> Oderkirk, pp. 184.

<sup>m</sup> *Nebraska Blue Book*. Lincoln, NE: The State Journal Co. 1901. pp. 393. Retrieved 12 February 2015.

<sup>n</sup> The Omaha Clinic Proceedings of the Nebraska State Medical Society (May 1892). *Twenty-Fourth Annual Session*. Vol. 5. H. J. Penfold. pp. 463. Retrieved 12 February 2015.

<sup>o</sup> The Nebraska News aka University Place News. (28 December 1905). *The Wesleyan Hospital*. pp. 5

<sup>p</sup> Lancaster Deeds 122:578, 121:593, 134:98, 353.

<sup>q</sup> Lancaster Deeds 144:591 and 149:136.

<sup>r</sup> The Nebraska News aka University Place News. (28 December 1905). *The Wesleyan Hospital*. pp. 5

<sup>s</sup> [Nebraska State Historical Society](#), Archives Record for Nebraska State Board of Health, “Annual Reports of Training Schools, 1909-1990”, 1909-1910 and 1911, Retrieved 12 February 2015.

<sup>t</sup> The Nebraska News aka University Place News. (26 July 1912). pp. 3.

advertised for rent as “An elegant, modern building for a rooming and boarding house” with an estimated capacity of “Forty to fifty roomers.”<sup>v</sup> The announcement of the closure mentions the possibility of its reopening as a girls’ dormitory “but, if so, it will be entirely under the management of the stockholders, or their leesee [sic]. There will be no connection whatever between it and the university...”<sup>w</sup> The closure was reported nationally in the *American Journal of Nursing*, in the same edition that editorialized about problems with hospital-based training schools, and the increasing pressure to enroll younger and younger women as trainees.<sup>x</sup>

The girls’ dormitory, Johnson Hall, was advertised for the Fall and Spring semesters of the 1912-13 school year, indicating that “One, two, three or four may occupy each room.”<sup>y</sup> Johnson Hall was operated by Frank A. and Minnie M. Johnson. Although news about the conversion of the hospital to a boarding house stated that “... Wesleyan University has nothing to do with the management of the Wesleyan Hospital or any of the proposed dormitories”,<sup>z</sup> the article points out Frank Johnson’s close ties to the University as a nephew to Mrs. C. C. White, a prominent resident of University Place and member of the Nebraska Wesleyan University Board of Trustees.<sup>aa</sup> Nebraska Wesleyan’s student newspaper also reported on events at the boarding house, underscoring the close connection between the college and the private boarding house. The boarding house possibly operated only the single school year as it was not mentioned in *The Wesleyan* (NWU student newspaper) in the fall of 1913.

The facility reopened as a hospital for at least a few years, first under Dr. Chester E. Lewellen in October 1916<sup>bb</sup> and then under Dr. Cabbage in March 1917.<sup>cc</sup> Dr. Elbert J. Latta (and his wife Mamie as superintendent of nurses) managed the hospital by 1918.<sup>dd</sup> The Lattas’ efforts appear to have been short-lived as they returned to Hastings, NE by the time of the 1920 census. The building was repeatedly sold in the late ‘teens and early 1920s until William Seng, a prominent University Place builder, purchased the property in 1928. Seng built four apartment buildings in University Place on his own account including St. Charles Apartments (NRHP 1985) and he apparently operated the former hospital and hotel as Grace Apartments.<sup>ee</sup>

### **Summary**

The brief life of Wesleyan Hospital and its even shorter tenure as a school for nurses are characteristic of the rapidly evolving medical environment in Nebraska in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Small private hospitals relied on nursing students for staffing, while the nursing profession was acutely focused on the uneven quality of entrance requirements, instructional programs, supervision, and practical experience, especially at the

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<sup>u</sup> The Nebraska News aka University Place News. (2 August 1912). pp. 3. *The American Journal of Nursing* Vol. 12. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company. 1912. pp. 1057. Retrieved 12 February 2015.

<sup>v</sup> The Nebraska News aka University Place News. (2 August 1912). pp. 3

<sup>w</sup> “Wesleyan Hospital Closed,” The Nebraska News aka University Place News. (August 30, 1912), pp. 1.

<sup>x</sup> “Some Problems of the Training Schools” The American Journal of Nursing (October 1911) Vol. 12 No. 1. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company. pp. 1. Retrieved 12 February 2015.

<sup>y</sup> The Nebraska News aka University Place News. (30 August 1912). *Johnson Hall*. pp. 1. The Nebraska News aka University Place News. (24 January 1913). pp. 3.

<sup>z</sup> The Nebraska News aka University Place News. (9 August 1912). pp. 3.

<sup>aa</sup> The Nebraska News aka University Place News. (30 August 1912). *Johnson Hall*. pp. 1.

<sup>bb</sup> The Nebraska News aka University Place News. (13 October 1916). *Hospital Reception*. pp. 1.

<sup>cc</sup> The Nebraska News aka University Place News. (30 March 1917). *Wesleyan Hospital Changes Hands*. pp. 1.

<sup>dd</sup> Lincoln City Directory 1918

<sup>ee</sup> Lincoln City Directory, 1928.

smallest hospitals. As oversight and regulation increased, the viability of establishments such as Wesleyan Hospital was directly impacted and the roughly dozen private hospitals in Lincoln and its suburban towns closed or in rare cases (such as Dr. Bailey’s “Green Gables” sanitarium) grew to meet the more stringent requirements.

The small building constructed half as Hotel Cecil, half as Wesleyan Hospital and Nursing Training School, was a tiny fraction of the size of Saint Elizabeth, Lincoln’s sole general hospital of the era, and to Lincoln General, Bryan Memorial, and Lincoln Veterans’ Hospitals, all founded in the decade of 1921-30. Of these, only Lincoln Veterans’ Hospital (NRHP 2012) retains significant portions of its early complex and it stands in crystal-clear contrast to Dr. Coffin’s establishment, which had closed to patients scarcely a decade earlier.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

<u>Period</u>	<u>Areas of Significance-Check and justify</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> _prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> _archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> _landscape architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> _1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> _archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> _law
<input type="checkbox"/> _1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> _agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> _literature
<input type="checkbox"/> _1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> _architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> _military
<input type="checkbox"/> _1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> _art	<input type="checkbox"/> _music
<input type="checkbox"/> _1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> _commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> _philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> _communications	<input type="checkbox"/> _politics/government
	<input type="checkbox"/> _community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> _religion
	<input type="checkbox"/> _conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> _science
	<input type="checkbox"/> _economics	<input type="checkbox"/> _sculpture
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _education	<input type="checkbox"/> _social/humanitarian
	<input type="checkbox"/> _engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> _theater
	<input type="checkbox"/> _exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> _transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> _industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _other (medicine)
	<input type="checkbox"/> _invention	

Specific dates: 1906, 1912, 1906-18

Builder/Architect: Unknown

Statement of Significance:

The former Wesleyan Hospital and Nurses Training School is a locally rare example of a private hospital of the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. It opened in 1906, shortly before the State of Nebraska began regulating nursing training and registration, probably contributing to the cessation of the school and closing of the hospital in 1912. It was subsequently used as a boarding house for Wesleyan students, reopened briefly as a hospital, and was converted into flats by the 1920s. It provides a very clear contrast to Lincoln’s large general hospitals, beginning with St. Elizabeth in the 1880s, Bryan Memorial and Lincoln General of the ‘20s, and Veterans’ Hospital of 1930, underscoring the rapid development of medical training and hospital care in that era.

9. STANDARDS FOR DESIGNATION

(Check one(s) that apply)

- Associated with events, person, or persons who have made a significant contribution to the history, heritage, or culture of the City of Lincoln, the County of Lancaster, the State of Nebraska, or the United States;
- Represents a distinctive architectural style or innovation, or is the work of a craftsman whose individual work is significant in the development of the City of Lincoln, the County of Lancaster, the State of Nebraska, or the United States; or
- Represents archeological values in that it yields or may be likely to yield information pertaining to pre-history or history.

10. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Oderkirk, Wendell W. *“Organize or Perish”: The transformation of Nebraska Nursing Education, 1888-1941*. Lincoln, NE: PhD. Dissertation, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1987.

Nebraska State Historical Society, Archives Record for Nebraska State Board of Health, “Annual Reports of Training Schools, 1909-1990”, 1909-1910 and 1911, Retrieved 12 February 2015.

Western Medical Review. Vol. 11 No. 1. Lincoln, NE: Western Medical Review Company. 15 January 1906. p. 3. Retrieved 12 February 2015. Records incorporation of the hospital in 1905.

“Hospital Changes Hands,” Journal of the American Medical Association Vol. 69 Part 2. American Medical Association. 1917. p. 1283. Retrieved 19 February 2015.

House Journal of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska (5 January 1897). Twenty-Fifth Regular Session. Lincoln, NE: State Journal Company, Printers. p. 28. Retrieved 12 February 2015. Notes Dr. C. E. Coffin as 1<sup>st</sup> Asst. Physician, Nebraska Hospital for the Insane, Lincoln

Nebraska Blue Book. Lincoln, NE: The State Journal Co. 1901. p. 393. Retrieved 12 February 2015. Notes Dr. Coffin as Superintendent of Nebraska Hospital for the Insane since 1899.

Polk's Medical Register and Directory of North America (12th revised ed.). R. L. Polk & Co. 1912. p. 1035. Retrieved 12 February 2015. Lists Wesleyan Hospital with capacity 30, C. E. Coffin as physician, Catherine Wollgast as superintendent.

The American Journal of Nursing Vol. 12. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company. 1912. p. 1057. Retrieved 12 February 2015. Notes: “The Wesleyan Hospital and Training School, located on University Place, has been closed.”

*Ibid.*, “Some Problems of the Training Schools,” *editorial*, p. 1.

*The Nebraska News* (aka *University Place News*).

“The Wesleyan Hospital,” Article on “preliminary work for a hospital at University Place”, (28 December 1905), p. 5.

Final advertisement for Wesleyan Hospital listing C. E. Coffin as President, (27 October 1911). p. 3.

Ad lists R. H. Sawyer as President. (3 November 1911). p. 3.

“Dr. Coffin left yesterday for his Florida home.” (26 July 1912). p. 3.

“At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Wesleyan Hospital it was decided to discontinue it as a hospital and let the university use it as a girls’ dormitory.” (2 August 1912). p. 3.

“The Wesleyan University has nothing to do with the management of the Wesleyan Hospital or any of the proposed dormitories.” (9 August 1912). p. 3.

“Wesleyan Hospital Closed.” (16 August 1912). p. 1.

“Johnson Hall.” (30 August 1912). p.1.

Ad for Johnson Hall and article. (24 January 1913). p. 3.

*The Wesleyan* (NWU student newspaper)

11. FORM PREPARED BY:

Name/Title: Stacey Hageman and Ed Zimmer

Organization: Lincoln/Lancaster County Planning Dept.

Street & Number: 555 S. 10<sup>th</sup> Street

City or Town: Lincoln

Signature:

  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date Submitted: 13 March 2015

Telephone: (402)441-6360

State: Nebraska

Property Owner:

  
\_\_\_\_\_

FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION USE ONLY:

DATE LANDMARK/LANDMARK DISTRICT DESIGNATED

LANDMARK/LANDMARK DISTRICT NUMBER

file:///F:\LongRange\Historic\Landmarks\LMARKS\WesleyanHospital.doc



Former Wesleyan Hospital/Hotel Cecil  
SE corner of N. 48<sup>th</sup> & Madison, Lincoln, NE  
Feb 2015



View from NW (2015, left)

Ca. 1906 (below)





Views from ENE (2015 left)

Ca. 1906-12 (below)





Former Wesleyan Hospital/Hotel Cecil  
View from SE (left) Feb 2015



North entrance, looking north



1<sup>st</sup>, south side, facing west

1<sup>st</sup>, south wall

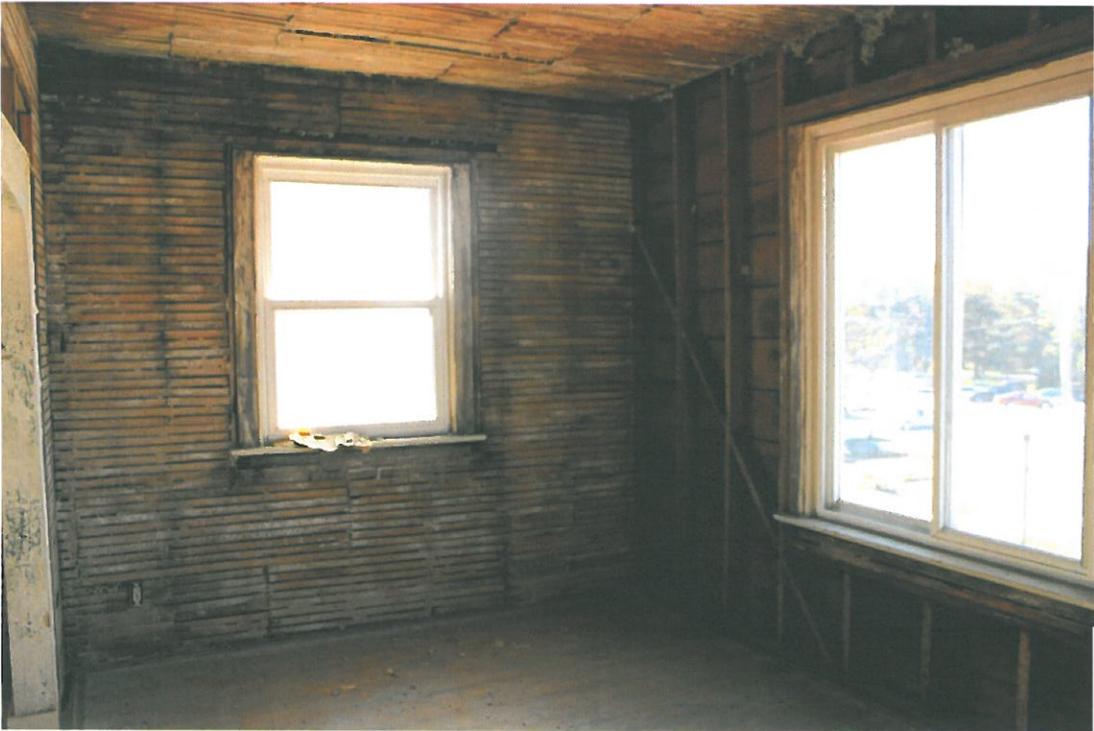




View on first floor, looking west at west stairs.



Views of east stairs, looking ENE  
on 2<sup>nd</sup> floor (above) and north  
down staircase from 2<sup>nd</sup> floor  
(right)



2<sup>nd</sup> floor, SW corner



2<sup>nd</sup> floor, SE corner



2<sup>nd</sup> floor, NE corner



2<sup>nd</sup> floor, south wall  
Looking east

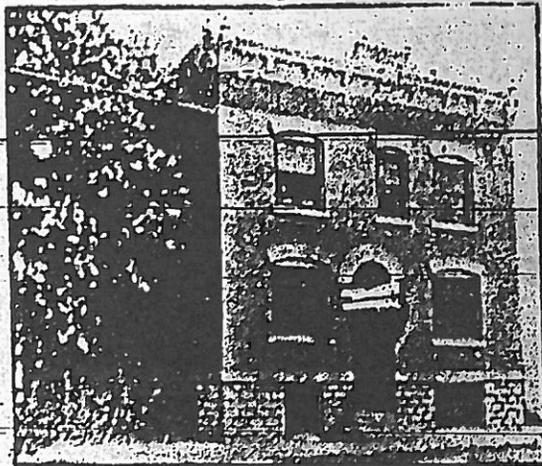
THE  
Wesleyan Hospital  
AND NURSE TRAINING  
SCHOOL  
OF  
University Place, Neb.

Is ideally located in the most delightful residential suburb of Lincoln. It is a modern, thoroughly equipped hospital with a staff of experienced doctors. An extra large room is maintained for hospital attendances and for outside work with other physicians. Out-of-town physicians may send patients to this hospital for medical or surgical treatment and be assured of Christian surroundings and the best of care.

*Advertising card for The Wesleyan Hospital and Nurse Training School, ca. 1906*

# Johnson Hall

## *A Dormitory for Girls*



A strictly modern rooming house—has steam heat, radiator in every room. One and two bath rooms on every floor, (six in all.)

Electric lights, every room light and airy, Hot and cold water on every floor.

Rooms, \$6, \$8 and \$10 per month, one two three or four may occupy each room.

Two reception rooms and large, well lighted halls are fitted up for the roomer's convenience. Meals served at popular prices to roomers; also table board furnished those staying elsewhere.

**Three blocks from the University. One block to Post Office**

**Address—MRS. MINNIE JOHNSON, Matron**

**19th and Warren Ave., University Place, - - - Nebraska**

*The Nebraska [University Place] News, 24 January 1913.*