

# Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

City/County Historic Preservation Office, City Hall - Sixth Floor  
Spokane, Washington 99201-3337

## 1. Name of Property

Historic Name **TRUMBULL-WHITE HOUSE**

## 2. Location

Street & Number 617 East 13th Avenue  
City, Town, or Vicinity Spokane  
County Spokane  
State WA  
Zip Code 99202  
Parcel Number 35203.3606

## 3. Classification

Category of Property	Ownership of Property	Status of Property	Present Use of Property
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both		<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> residential
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes, restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes, unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other

## 4. Owner of Property

Name Robert and Nancy Stoll  
Street & Number 617 East 13th Avenue  
City or Town Spokane  
County Spokane  
State WA  
Zip Code 99202  
Telephone Number (509) 456-3702

## 5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds Spokane County Courthouse  
Street & Number 1116 West Broadway  
City or Town Spokane  
County Spokane  
State WA  
Zip Code 99201

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title City of Spokane Historic Landmarks Survey  
Date Federal\_\_ State\_\_ County\_\_ Local\_\_  
Depository for Survey Records Spokane Historic Preservation Office  
City or Town Spokane  
State WA

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Condition  
☒ excellent  
☐ good  
☐ fair  
☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

Check One

☐ unaltered

☒ altered

Check One

☒ original site

☐ moved & date \_\_\_\_\_

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Description of the present and original (if known) physical appearance:

### Narrative Description

#### *Summary Statement*

The Trumbull-White House was built in 1924 and is one of the best-preserved homes in the Rockwood Neighborhood. Designed with a side-gable roof, a symmetrically balanced facade, and a central front entry accentuated by a projecting pediment, the two-story Trumbull-White House is a hallmark, text-book example of the Colonial Revival residential architectural style.

#### *1998 - Current Condition and Appearance*

The Trumbull-White House is located on Lots One through Three and the east half of Lot Four, Block One in Spokane's Beneke's Subdivision, part of Lots Eleven and Twelve of Kaufman and Patterson's Addition. Platted one and one-half miles southeast of downtown Spokane, the neighborhood is characterized by a steep slope as the land rises to a basalt bluff overlooking the city's east environs and Mt. Spokane. The Trumbull-White House fronts onto East Thirteenth Avenue at house number 617, and is set behind a cultivated lawn that slopes slightly toward the street. The 175-foot wide property extends north for 120 feet to the bluff's edge. Commanding an uninterrupted panoramic vista, the property extends down over the steep embankment for another 120 feet with a partially terraced garden and manicured lawn. A short *cul-du-sac* with only two homes, East Thirteenth Avenue is distinguished by a large basalt rock outcropping located in the middle of the street. Rather than removing the rock, the street pavers encircled the jagged rock with asphalt. Facing south, the Trumbull-White House is bordered by residential homes to the east and west.

#### *Exterior*

The Trumbull-White House is a fine, well-preserved example of the Colonial Revival style--one of the dominant architectural styles for domestic building throughout the United States during the first half of the twentieth century (McAlester). About twenty-five percent of the Colonial Revival style houses are simple, two-story rectangular blocks with side-gabled roofs. Identifying features of the style include an accentuated front entry with a

3. Signature of Owner(s)

X Robert S. Stoll  
Nancy C. Stoll

14. For Official Use Only:

Date Received: \_\_\_\_\_

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Heard: December 14, 1998

City Clerk

Commission Decision: \_\_\_\_\_

Approved

Council/Board Action: Approved-12-14-98

as to Form: \_\_\_\_\_

Assistant City Attorney

Date: January 19, 1999

We hereby certify that this property has been listed in the Spokane Register of Historic Places.

John Talbot  
MAYOR, City of Spokane  
or

\_\_\_\_\_  
CHAIR, Spokane County Commissioners

\_\_\_\_\_  
CHAIR, Spokane City/County Historic Landmarks Commission

\_\_\_\_\_  
OFFICER, City/County Historic Preservation Officer  
City/County Historic Preservation Office  
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

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decorative portico, symmetrically balanced fenestration and center door, and multi-paned windows with double-hung sashes frequently arranged in adjacent pairs. The symmetrically designed Trumbull-White House incorporates these elements. The house has a side-gable roof and forms a simple rectangular footprint measuring thirty-eight feet wide and twenty-seven feet deep with nearly 1500 square feet on each floor. Two-story wings extend eleven feet from the east and west elevations of the house. The balloon-framed house rests on a concrete foundation, and houses a full basement. The roof is covered in composition shingles. A brick chimney is located in the center of the ridge crest, and another chimney rises from the west elevation gable peak. Boxed eaves with narrow tongue-and-groove fascia boards form a shallow overhang. The house is clad in narrow wood clapboard siding, and is painted white. A shallow pent roof separates the first floor from the second floor and encircles the entire house. Embellishing the home's south-facing facade, a centrally placed, recessed front entry rises one story and is covered by a pedimented portico with a curved underside. Supported by Tuscan columns, the portico protects a wood-paneled front door framed by a decorative leaded-glass fanlight and leaded-glass sidelights. The six-ranked house features symmetrically balanced fenestration composed of eight-over-one, multi-paned, wood-sash paired units and multi-paned casement windows. In addition, a multi-paned, double-hung, wood-sash window is located in each wing. Ornamental shutters flank the window pairs.

At the home's north, rear elevation, a shed roof dormer projects from the third-floor attic, and a small, second-story balcony is enclosed by a Chippendale style balustrade. A first-floor, one-story deck is attached to and projects from the northeast end of the house. Two multi-paned bay windows--one with a pedimented roof--accentuate the rear elevation. The north, east, and west elevations feature asymmetrically patterned fenestration composed of fixed-sash units and casement units as well as multi-paned, double-hung, wood-sash windows. Two quarter-round multi-paned windows flank the chimney in the gable peak of the west elevation.

#### *Interior*

The front door of the Trumbull-White House opens to an entry hall and foyer marked by a turned staircase that leads to the second floor. The open string stairs are embellished by decorative wave molding in the string carriage, and are anchored by four turned balusters on each tread. Turned balusters and a cherrywood handrail continue around in a tight circle to form a newel post. Multi-paned French doors open east to the dining room and west to the living room. The dining room features original paneled wainscoting painted white. The living room extends for a depth of twenty-seven feet from the front of the house to the rear; a fireplace located on the west wall is the room's focal point. French doors open west from the living room into an enclosed sunporch. The entry hall and dining room lead to a kitchen and bathroom at the rear of the house. The second floor is composed of three bedrooms, two bathrooms, and built-in cupboards in the hall. A narrow staircase leads from the second-floor hall to a finished attic space with a Franklin stove, built-in bar, and a bathroom. Throughout the house, original woodwork, wainscoting, built-in cupboards and bookcases are made of fir or pine, and painted white. Except for tiled bathroom floors, most of the first and second floors are covered with original narrow-width oak floor planks. Ceilings measure seven to eight feet high. The basement is unfinished and includes original garage space under the first-floor kitchen. The two-car garage extends beneath the house, and is accessible from a ground-level driveway that descends from

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Thirteenth Avenue down and around the east elevation of the house to the home's rear. Floor joists measuring two inches by ten inches support the first floor, and the basement floor is constructed of poured cement.

#### *1924-1998 - Original Appearance and Subsequent Alterations*

The Trumbull-White House was unaltered until the 1960s when a wood-framed deck was built at the rear of the house over the driveway, and an interior wall was built over a fireplace. During the 1970s, original quarter-round windows in the west (side) elevation gable peak were replaced with larger, rectangular aluminum casement windows. A rectangular aluminum frame window was also installed (replacing the original rectangular multi-paned wood sash unit) in the east (side) elevation gable peak. The original wood clapboard was covered with aluminum siding in the late 1970s or early 1980s.

An ice storm in 1995 was the catalyst for renovation work completed on the Trumbull-White House when a large pine tree fell on the east side of the home causing damage to the roof, gable peak and east elevation. The house has undergone exterior renovation including restoration of windows and siding, and interior restoration to include the refinishing of hardwood floors, staircases, walls and ceilings. Exterior alterations are confined to the home's rear elevation, and interior alterations were made to the kitchen, second-floor master bedroom and bathrooms as well as the third-floor attic.

In 1997, a new composition shingle roof was installed over existing composition shingles. The aluminum siding was removed, and the original wood clapboard was restored. Circa-1970s aluminum-frame windows were replaced with multi-paned double-hung wood-sash units on the third-floor east elevation, in the second-floor's southeast and southwest bedrooms at the south facade, and in the kitchen on the north elevation. The rectangular aluminum-frame windows flanking the chimney on the home's west elevation were removed, and quarter-round multi-paned wood-frame windows resembling the original quarter-round units were installed. Alterations to the north, rear elevation of the house were made in 1997-1998 and include a shed dormer, a small second-story balcony, and a first-floor bay window lighting the kitchen.

Renovation and restoration of the home's interior began in 1996 and continues today in 1998. The work includes restoration refinishing of the floors, walls, ceiling and balustrade in the entry hall, foyer and staircase. The first-floor kitchen and powder room, the second-floor master bedroom, closet and bathroom, and the third-floor attic space were renovated. The kitchen was remodeled with a bay window on the north (rear) elevation and new built-in cupboards and countertops. The hallway on the second-floor was opened to reveal a staircase to the attic. The stairs were finished with oak planks to match the original oak of the second floor. The master bedroom located at the east end of the house was remodeled to include sliding glass doors opening to a small balcony at the rear of the house, and a larger *en suite* bathroom/closet/dressing room. The fireplace in the master bedroom was discovered enclosed behind a temporary wall constructed in the 1970s, and was restored. Deteriorated closet windows on the home's south facade were replaced with new multi-paned, wood-sash, double-hung units that match the profile and proportions of the original windows. The hall bathroom was renovated to include new fixtures and ceramic tile. A small laundry space was constructed in a bedroom closet, and is accessible

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from the hall. The oak floor was refinished, and the walls and woodwork were repainted. On the third floor, the originally unfinished attic space was finished to include a bathroom at the east end of the attic, a built-in bar, and a Franklin stove. Although the kitchen, master bedroom and attic have been remodeled, the Trumbull-White House is well-preserved and retains excellent integrity.

## 8. Statement of Significance

Applicable Spokane Register of Historic Places Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for Spokane Register listing):

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Spokane 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.

Areas of Significance  
Architectural

Period of Significance  
1924-1950

Significant Dates  
1924

Specific Dates  
1924

Architect, Designer, and/or Builder  
George Bottler, Builder

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### Statement of Significance:

#### Statement of Significance

The well-preserved Trumbull-White House was built in 1924, and is a quintessential expression of the Colonial Revival style dominant in American residential architecture from 1880 to 1955. The house was constructed by Spokane contractor George Bottler for Pearl and Willard Trumbull who gained local notoriety as one of the city's pioneer automobile dealers. Pearl Trumbull helped establish state and local garden societies and is credited with helping to create the Lilac Parade and name Spokane the "Lilac City." The Trumbull-White House was also home to another significant Spokane woman, Dr. Elizabeth White--one of Spokane's first female physicians. Dr. White is also noted as the first and only female doctor to serve as the President of Deaconess Medical Staff. Architecturally significant, the well-built Trumbull-White House displays the work of an accomplished craftsman, and is eligible for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The house is also eligible for listing under Criterion B for its association with Pearl Trumbull and Dr. Elizabeth White--two women whose professional and civic contributions have greatly impacted the city of Spokane.

#### Historical Context

##### *Early Spokane*

The city of Spokane is the commercial center of an area approximately 200 miles in diameter known as the Inland Empire. Geographically remote, the city is ringed by mountain ranges, and is marked by a series of waterfalls formed by the Spokane River as it plunges in elevation to join Latah Creek. In 1870, Spokane began as a small colony of local Indian tribes, fur traders and pioneers. Derived from the Indian word *spokan* which

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means "children of the sun," the town was named Spokane after the Indians living in the area. Discovery and utilization of the area's untapped natural resources led to growth and prosperity. Along with the river's water power, the city gained increased recognition as a center for mining, lumber, and agriculture. With the arrival of transcontinental rail lines beginning in the late 1880s, Spokane experienced a period of fantastic fortune, city boosterism, and unprecedented growth that lasted until World War I. By the 1920s, Spokane's population had swelled to over 125,000. The legacy from this era of expansion and prosperity is visible in both the commercial and residential architecture of Spokane. Homes were built from designs reflecting a plethora of styles--from imposing Queen Anne, Neoclassical, and Tudor Revival to cozy Craftsman Bungalows and classic Colonial Revival styles. Built in 1924, the Trumbull-White House is an excellent example of the hundreds of Colonial Revival style houses built in Spokane.

#### *The Rockwood Neighborhood and Beneke's Subdivision*

Prior to 1883, Beneke's subdivision was unplatted and undeveloped land on Spokane's South Hill. Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, extensive basalt rock outcroppings, and steep rocky bluffs characterized the area's landscape. Probably due to the complexity of the terrain, the area was replatted several times. Beneke's subdivision represents a small twelve-lot area between Thirteenth Avenue and Rockwood Boulevard, and is part of Kaufman and Patterson's Addition and the larger Third Addition to Manito Park. Early in 1903, wealthy railroad and mining magnate Jay P. Graves formed a real estate development company, and purchased nearly 800 acres of the steep, rocky land now known as the Rockwood Neighborhood. To ensure success at turning the land's irregularly shaped topographical obstacles into opportunities, Graves invited Aubrey L. White, Spokane's first Park Board president, to be his principle associate. Together, Graves and White hired the world-renowned landscape architecture firm, the Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts, to design the Rockwood Neighborhood. By the end of 1909, Rockwood homesites were being actively marketed. City water service was available, roads were paved, streetcar lines traversed the length of Rockwood Boulevard through the neighborhood, and an elementary school was established. When the Trumbull-White House was built in 1924, the Rockwood community had gained the reputation as one of Spokane's most desirable and coveted neighborhoods.

Henry Beneke, market farmer, grocer and owner of Spokane's Beneke Seed Company, is listed in Polk's 1897 *City Directory* as residing at a house on the "northeast corner of East Fourteenth Avenue and South Sheridan Street" located on the southwest corner of Beneke's subdivision. The subdivision included 300 feet of land east of Sheridan, and 300 feet of land north of Rockwood Boulevard to the edge of a steep bluff. According to neighborhood residents, Beneke's acreage served as his farm for growing the produce he sold in his grocery store at 102 East Third Avenue in Spokane. By the end of 1897, Beneke sold his land to Robert A. Mohr, a "lamp trimmer" and electrician at Washington Water Power Company. Mohr then sold the land to Anderson B. Railton in 1907 for \$1500. Three years later in 1912, Railton sold Lots Four through Six to W. H. Ludden for \$2000, and Lots One through Three--the future site of the Trumbull-White House--to Exchange Bank cashier Edward N. Seale for \$3300. The land remained vacant until Willard and Pearl Trumbull purchased the property in 1923.



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#### *Willard W. Trumbull*

Willard W. Trumbull came to the Northwest in 1897 and took up a homestead in Idaho where he founded the town of Trumbull (now called Elk River). He established a successful lumber business, sold it to the Potlatch Lumber Company, and moved to Spokane in 1909. He then founded the Spokane Auto Company, one of the city's first successful automobile dealerships. Polk's 1925-1929 *City Directories* list the business at 609 West Second Avenue in boldface type as a distributor for "Davis, Flint, and Falcon-Knight Motor Cars." A civic benefactor, Trumbull was also active in the Masonic Lodge, Scottish Rite, and Westminster Congregational Church.

#### *Pearl Trumbull*

Born in 1890 in Massachusetts, Pearl Trumbull moved to Spokane in 1917, was employed as a music teacher for Spokane School District 81, and later married Willard Trumbull. An avid gardener, Pearl (affectionately known as Polly) was praised as one of Spokane's "leading lilac ladies" (*Spokesman-Review*, 1979). Topping the list of numerous civic contributions, Pearl Trumbull is credited with helping to name Spokane the "Lilac City." In 1938, she was one of eight women who worked through the night decorating Spokane's first Lilac Parade float clad in fresh lilacs. A charter member of Spokane's Lilac Association, Pearl Trumbull served as chairwoman of the 1940 Lilac Festival. She also helped establish the Rockwood Garden Club, was elected president of the Associated Garden Clubs of Spokane, and served on the board of directors for Washington State's Garden Club Federation. A testament to her knowledge of lilacs and gardening skills, Pearl Trumbull's written and illustrated history of Spokane lilacs was donated to Spokane's Finch Arboretum in 1970.

Willard and his wife Pearl bought Seale's three lots and the east half of Lot Four in Beneke's subdivision on May 17, 1923. Designed after an eastern United States house the Trumbull's greatly admired, the Trumbull-White House was built less than a year later in 1924 by Spokane contractor George Bottler for a reported \$14,000. Both Willard and Pearl Trumbull proved to be accomplished gardeners and were praised in Spokane's *Spokesman-Review* as consistent winners in state and local flower shows, especially shows in which lilacs were featured. Lavishly landscaped with roses, flowering shrubs and lilacs, the Trumbull's property won first place in a garden contest sponsored by the *Spokesman-Review*, and second place in a national photographic show in which 3000 homes from around the country were entered (*Spokesman-Review*, 1944). By 1930, Willard Trumbull had retired, and his dealership was no longer listed in the *City Directory*. The Trumbulls resided in their home at 617 East Thirteenth Avenue for nearly twenty years.

#### *Dr. Elizabeth B. White*

On August 18, 1944, Dr. Elizabeth White bought the Trumbull-White House. Elizabeth Binkley White was the daughter of Ethelyn and Aubrey White, Spokane's first Park Board president. Committed to making Spokane beautiful, Aubrey White is the man most credited for appropriating and implementing proposals submitted by the world-renowned Olmsted Brothers Architectural Landscape Firm of Brookline, Massachusetts for the creation and design of Spokane's Rockwood Neighborhood and the city's park system.

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Elizabeth White studied medicine at the University of Iowa, and interned in Philadelphia and Dallas. She returned to Spokane in 1937, and opened a practice at offices 414 and 416 in the Old National Bank Building on West Riverside. Eight years later in 1944, Dr. White bought the Trumbull-White House at 617 East Thirteenth Avenue in the Rockwood Neighborhood--the same neighborhood that her father, Aubrey White, helped create. Representing a paltry four percent of all the physicians listed in Polk's 1944-1945 *City Directory*, Dr. White was one of only six female doctors practicing in Spokane when she bought the Trumbull-White House. Dr. White's sister Louise White Willis describes Elizabeth's dedication and devotion to her patients:

"When Dr. White began her practice, she charged \$3 for an office visit. That was the going rate at that time, and she never changed it for the thirty years of her practice in Spokane, keeping the cost of her care down so that all could afford it. One Christmas, she stayed at the bedside of a critically ill patient when she could not find a private duty nurse to take over."

Dr. White can be compared to female physicians practicing in Spokane during her thirty-year practice from 1937 to 1967. They include doctors Marjorie Heitman, Mary MacMillan Rodney, Irene Grieve, Elizabeth Welty, Margaret Brink, Reva Myhre, and Harriet Judy. Like some of her contemporaries, Dr. White's practice was limited to women and children. Towards the end of her career, increased opportunities for female physicians to expand their practices beyond the care of women and children were offered. Doctors Welty, Myhre and Judy were able to expand their practices to include general and internal medicine. While all eight doctors stand out as successful female physicians practicing in a male-dominated medical world, Dr. Elizabeth White is praised and remembered as a leader in Spokane medicine. She was called a "defender of good" and championed causes involving medical ethics, performance standards, and adoption of babies and children. Spokane physicians and medical staff say Dr. White was well-educated, well-liked, and highly-respected by her professional peers--including male physicians. In 1948, Dr. White was elected President of Deaconess Medical Staff--the first and only recorded female physician to lead the 250-physician Deaconess medical staff since the position was established in 1912 (*The Deaconess Story: 1896-1996*). In addition to her professional accomplishments, Dr. White was also a member and active participant in the Chamber of Commerce, the Social Hygiene Association, and the advisory council for the Girl Scouts of America, Spokane Chapter.

After calling the Trumbull-White House "home" from 1944 to 1963, Dr. White sold her property to pharmaceutical salesman Frederick Duncan and his wife Patsy for \$22,000. One year later in 1964, Gilbert Manning, Sacred Heart Hospital biochemist, and his wife Kathleen, purchased the Trumbull-White House. They lived in the house for twenty-three years until 1988, when psychiatrist Dr. Richard Smith and his wife Susan bought the property. Civil servant Bruce Olson and his wife Therese purchased the property in 1990 for \$240,000. Robert Stoll, a retired civil engineer, and his wife Nancy bought the house in 1993. They have painstakingly restored and renovated the house for three years under the guidance of popular Spokane artist and architectural consultant Ivan Munk.

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#### Architectural Significance

##### *The Colonial Revival Style*

The Trumbull-White House is a text-book example of the Colonial Revival architectural style. The term "Colonial Revival" refers to the entire rebirth of interest from 1880 to 1955 in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard. Elements from Georgian and Adam styles are combined with Postmedieval English and Dutch Colonial precedents in many examples of Colonial Revival style houses. Especially popular from 1925 to 1955, the residential Colonial Revival style is represented throughout middle-class American neighborhoods. It is interesting to note that the Colonial Revival style was chosen to depict the homes of the country's first television families beginning in the 1950s. Colonial Revival style homes like the Trumbull-White House were presented as the "American Dream" in television shows including *Father Knows Best*, *The Donna Reed Show*, *Ozzie and Harriet*, and *Leave It To Beaver*.

The Trumbull-White House features a side-gable roof like twenty-five percent of all Colonial Revival style houses in the United States. As in their Georgian and Adam prototypes, the principal areas of elaboration in Colonial Revival style houses are entrances, cornices, and windows. Borrowing details from the earlier Georgian style period, the Trumbull-White House reflects the style's typical symmetrically balanced multi-paned facade windows and center paneled door, decorative pedimented portico, and front door leaded-glass fan and sidelights. Serving to separate the first and second floors, the two-story Trumbull-White House also features a pent roof, an uncommon element of the Colonial Revival style, reminiscent of eighteenth century German and Pennsylvania Dutch influence seen on houses from the Mid-Atlantic states.

The Trumbull-White House is one of the finest examples of the Colonial Revival style in the Rockwood Neighborhood. The well-constructed home was built in 1924 by Spokane contractor George Bottler who first began building houses in Spokane in 1918. At their request, the home was "copied from a New England house" admired by the Trumbulls (*Spokesman-Review*, 1944). Although the architect remains unknown, it may be logical to assume that successful Spokane car dealership-owner Willard Trumbull, who had the house built, had sufficient financial security to hire a professional architect.

##### *Rockwood Homes Designed by Whitehouse and Price*

Containing stylistic elements and architectural details seen in their work, the Trumbull-White House may have been designed by architects Harold Whitehouse and Ernest Price. The house is similar in style, materials and scale to six Rockwood homes designed by the prestigious Spokane architectural firm of Whitehouse and Price--the firm responsible for one of the city's most noted architectural treasures, St. John's Episcopal Cathedral. The houses designed by Whitehouse and Price at 1803 and 1827 S. Upper Terrace (built in 1923 and 1929), 815 East Rockwood Boulevard (1922), 711 East Plateau Road (1939), 2221 S. Garfield Road (1925), and 609 East Thirteenth Avenue (1935) all reflect the Colonial Revival style. Like the Trumbull-White House, they are clad in wood clapboard, and include symmetrically balanced multi-paned windows, an accentuated decorative front entry, and one and one-half to two stories. Similar to the Trumbull-White House, five of the houses have side-gable roofs. Three of the homes exhibit side wings similar to the Trumbull-White House. In addition, three others of the six homes feature accentuated, centrally placed front entries with simply styled porticos. One of the houses (South

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Garfield) supports a full-width shed dormer that gives the illusion of a pent roof like the one found on the Trumbull-White House. However, in contrast to the six Whitehouse and Price-designed homes, the Trumbull-White House is the only house designed with a true pent roof that wraps around the entire house.

#### *Conclusion*

In conclusion, the Trumbull-White House is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival residential style. Similar to houses designed by Spokane architects Whitehouse and Price, the Trumbull-White House retains more identifying features of the style than the six Rockwood houses designed by the architects. The other houses contain one or more identifying features of the style, but the Trumbull-White House exhibits all seven of the following identifying features found in Colonial Revival style houses: 1) side-gable roof, 2) clapboard siding, 3) symmetrically balanced windows and center door, 4) multi-paned windows arranged in pairs, 5) decorative portico, 6) front entry side light and fan light, and 7) side wings. The Trumbull-White House is one of Rockwood Neighborhood's finest Colonial Revival style homes, and retains excellent integrity. Architecturally significant, the well-crafted Trumbull-White House is eligible for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form. Use continuation sheets if necessary)

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Willis, Louise White. "Dr. Elizabeth White," *Deaconess Hospital Medical Bulletin*, Spokane, Fall 1989.

## 10. Geographical Data

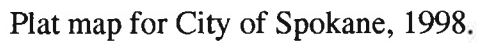
Acreage of Property:	Less than one (1) acre.
Verbal Boundary Description:	Beneke's Subdivision All of Lots One, Two and Three and East 24 Feet of Lot 4, Block One, part of Kaufman and Patterson's Addition.

## 11. Form Prepared By

Name and Title	Linda Yeomans
Organization	Consultant
Telephone	509-456-3828
Street & Number	501 West 27th Avenue
City or Town	Spokane
State	WA
Zip Code	99203
Date	04 November 1998

## 12. Additional Documentation

City of Spokane Plat Map, 25 black and white photographs, 25 color photographs, 20 color slides.





Spokane Register of Historic Places  
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

**TRUMBULL-WHITE HOUSE**

Photos 1 and 2: South facade and front entry detail.



Spokane Register of Historic Places  
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**TRUMBULL-WHITE HOUSE**

Photos 3, 4 and 5: South facade and front entry detail.





Spokane Register of Historic Places  
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**TRUMBULL-WHITE HOUSE**

Photos 6 and 7: North, rear elevation.



Spokane Register of Historic Places  
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**TRUMBULL-WHITE HOUSE**

Photos 8 and 9: North, rear elevation. Photos taken in 1998.





Spokane Register of Historic Places  
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**TRUMBULL-WHITE HOUSE**

Photos 10 and 11: Northwest, rear elevation. Photos taken in 1998.



Spokane Register of Historic Places  
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

**TRUMBULL-WHITE HOUSE**

Photos 12, 13 and 14:

First-floor interior staircase from front entry to second floor;  
dining room with wainscoting. Photos taken in 1998.





Spokane Register of Historic Places  
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

**TRUMBULL-WHITE HOUSE**

Photos 15 and 16: First-floor living room looking south and north. Photos taken in 1998.



Spokane Register of Historic Places  
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

**TRUMBULL-WHITE HOUSE**

Photos 17 and 18: First-floor living room fireplace detail, and first-floor west elevation sunroom looking northwest. Photos taken in 1998.



Spokane Register of Historic Places  
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

### **TRUMBULL-WHITE HOUSE**

Photos 19 and 20: Second-floor bedroom in west wing of house; view looking southwest and looking north through windows. Photos taken in 1998.





Spokane Register of Historic Places  
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

**TRUMBULL-WHITE HOUSE**

Photo 21: Second-floor bedroom in southwest corner of house. Photo taken in 1998.  
Photo 22: Stairs leading from second floor to attic space.





Spokane Register of Historic Places  
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

**TRUMBULL-WHITE HOUSE**

Photo 23 and 24: Third-floor attic space developed in 1997-1998 looking west and looking east.



MAY 22, 1961

# Stone-Tri

Mrs. W. W. Trumbull was married Saturday afternoon to Carl R. Stone of Springfield, Mass. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Clement F. Hahn at 3:30 p.m. in front of a bower of lilacs in the garden of the bride's home, E1003 Sixteenth. The nearly 200 guests had been invited to attend a Lilac tea and the wedding was a surprise element of the occasion.

The bride wore a short lilac print silk gown and a matching hat. Mrs. Racey E. Kilmer was her only attendant and she wore a short gown of deep lilac colored taffeta with matching accessories.

Lt. Cmdr. Bruce G. Stone of Arco, Idaho, was best man for his father.

Preceding the ceremony several selections of music were performed from the patio which overlooks the garden, by a young woman and gentleman and their accompanist.

Following the ceremony refreshments were served in the garden. A punch table was set up on the lawn and the tea table was set on the patio. Pouring during the afternoon were Mrs. Fred Trumbull of Ione, Mrs. Neva Corbelle, Miss Inis Williams and Mrs. O. M. Fahey.

Several out of town guests were here for the wedding and the reception. They included Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Reading of Tacoma; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Skidmore of Tacoma; Mr. and Mrs. David Hawes, and Mrs. Inez Williams of Seattle, Mrs. Trumbull and Mrs. Frances Fallquist of Everett.

The couple will make their home in Spokane.

## Polly T. Stone

SR - OCT. 16, 1979 3:1

Memorial services for Polly Trumbull Stone, 89, one of Spokane's leading lilac ladies, will be at 11 a.m. Wednesday at Hazen & Jaeger Funeral Home.

The avid gardener and 59-year Spokane resident died Monday at Rockwood Manor, her home for the past nine years.

She came to the area from Massachusetts as a music teacher in 1917 and stayed to help name Spokane the "Lilac City."

She and her husband, Willard Trumbull, homesteader and founder of Elk River, Idaho, were known statewide as consistent winners in state and local flower shows featuring lilacs.

Her homes on Thirteenth and Southeast Boulevard were state and national landscape award winners featuring numerous varieties of lilacs.

Mrs. Stone was a charter member of the Lilac Association and the Rockwood Garden Club and served as president of the Associated Garden Clubs of Spokane and a director of the State Federation of Garden Clubs.

In 1938, she worked through the night with seven other women to adorn Spokane's float for the first Lilac Parade with fresh blooms. The following year, she spearheaded a special planting of the flowering bushes in Manito Park.

With Polly Mitchell Judd, another active Spokane gardener, Mrs. Stone wrote a book on care and propagation of lilacs. Her written and illustrated history of the plants in Spokane was donated to the Finch Arboretum in 1970.

Lilacs figured, too, in her 1961 marriage to Carl R. Stone, a fellow Massachusetts native, with lilacs in the color scheme and decorations.

Mrs. Stone also was active in the Esther Chapter of Westminster Congregational Church.

There are no survivors.

# Veteran Garde

OCT. 15 1979 Mrs. Carl R. Polly X Trumbull Stone when she moved to Rockwood Manor. She and her first husband, Willard Trumbull, who died in 1956, were known statewide as consistent winners in state and local flower shows in which lilacs were featured.

Mrs. Stone was born March 30, 1890 at Granby, Mass. She came to Spokane in 1917 as a music teacher for District 81.

She was a charter member of the Lilac Association and the Rockwood Garden Club. She was past president of the Associated Garden Clubs of Spokane and served on the board of directors of the State Federation of Garden Clubs.

Mrs. Stone served as chairwoman of the 1940 Lilac Festival, the city's third such observance, and her homes on 13th Avenue and Southeast Boulevard were state and national landscape award winners featuring numerous varieties of lilacs.

She was one of eight women, who in 1938, worked the night through building the first float for the first Lilac Parade. The float was adorned with fresh lilacs.

Mrs. Stone's written and illustrated history of lilacs in Spokane was donated to Finch Arboretum in 1970.

when she moved to Rockwood Manor.

She and her first husband, Willard Trumbull, who died in 1956, were known statewide as consistent winners in state and local flower shows in which lilacs were featured.

Mr. Trumbull homesteaded in north Idaho in the 1890's and was founder of Elk River, Idaho.

Mrs. Stone married Carl Stone in 1961.

Mrs. Stone was a member of Westminster Congregational Church and was active in Esther Chapter there.

A memorial service will be held Wednesday at 11 a.m. at Hazen & Jaeger's

## W.W. TRUMBULL TAKEN BY DEATH

WILLARD TRUMBULL, 89, died at his home in Spokane, Idaho, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1956.

Mr. Trumbull was a native of Massachusetts and came to Spokane in 1917 as a music teacher. He was a member of the Spokane Garden Club and the Finch Arboretum.

He was a member of the Westminster Congregational Church and the Esther Chapter of the church.

He was a member of the Finch Arboretum and the Spokane Garden Club.

He was a member of the Westminster Congregational Church and the Esther Chapter of the church.

He first came to the Northwest in 1897 and took up a homestead in Idaho, where the town of Trumbull grew up. His name since has been changed to Elk River. He was active in locating others in the area and did buying and selling for a Michigan lumber company, as well as farming.

In 1909 he sold out to the Potlatch Lumber company and moved to Spokane, where he founded the Spokane Auto company. He also did lumber cruising work.

He went to the Near East in 1921 with the Near East relief group of the Presbyterian church.

In 1930 he retired and closed the automobile dealership and since then managed his investments and did much amateur gardening. He and his wife have been consistent prize winners in garden club shows.

Surviving is his wife, Pearl, at the home, and several nieces and nephews.

The body is at Smith's.

SEPT. 12, 1956  
SDC.

# DEAFNESS COMES FROM SWIMMING

Dr. Elizabeth B. White Points Out Health Dangers in Water Sports.

5 SR-1930  
The medical viewpoint on swimming and the possible dangers of the popular summer sport were presented by Dr. Elizabeth B. White of Spokane at the northwest district swimming conference yesterday at the Desert hotel. The conference was in connection with the meeting of the northwest section of the American Association for Health and Physical Education.

Dr. White was introduced by Natalie Reichert, department of physical education for women, Oregon Agricultural college, Corvallis, who is chairman of the northwest district. Dr. White said in part:

"Authorities feel that with the increase in popularity of swimming under water (the crawl) and diving, the incidence of deafness will increase proportionately. It is a recognized fact that many persons who spend their summers on lakes or near the sea are deaf or partially so. This has been definitely proved to be caused by infection in the ears from constant swimming.

"Chilling has been known to cause kidney damage. Repeated blows of that sort on the kidneys are injurious.

## Pools Caused Infections.

"Many of the nose and throat men in town have told me that when the high schools in Spokane used their pools a great deal and had definite graduation requirements in swimming the work of these doctors was materially increased in the treatment of sinuses, colds and ear infections. Since the abandonment of these requirements several years ago, there has been a noticeable decrease in their work for high school students.

"A history of sinus infection, many colds or ear infection—especially a mastoid history or operation—should be sufficient to prevent that student from participation (in swimming). If there has been an operation, there should be absolutely no swimming.

## Pool Water Care.

"The care of the pool water and sanitation is important. An unsanitary pool can wreck the good done by preventive work. No skin diseases, so colds, no suspicious cases of any kind must be allowed to enter the pool. A hypochlorite foot bath should be so placed that no one can enter the poolroom without going through it. No street shoes should be allowed to track in dirt and possible infection.

"They should be taught never to blow their noses while in the pool or for about an hour afterward. They should open the mouth wide, close one side of the nose, inhale through the mouth and then with moderate force exhale through the nose. Never close the mouth and puff out the cheeks.

## Should Protect Ears.

"The ears should be protected with oily cotton pledgets and a bathing cap. The men who think it effeminate to protect their ears may suffer for their vanity in later years.

"Always inhale through the mouth and exhale through the nose. An inhalation should proceed a dive to minimize forcing water into dangerous areas.

"I feel that graduation requirements in swimming should be abolished to cut down on infections and

# WOMAN MAKES DREAM REALITY

5 SR-1931  
This is a story about a young woman, Elizabeth B. White, who has returned to her native Spokane with an M. D. after her name, following several years absence in study and practice in preparation for her chosen career. Dr. White has opened offices at 415 Old National Bank building, for the general practice of medicine.

## Diagnosed Doll's Ailments.

That dreams do come true is evidenced in Dr. White's return to practice her profession here. Even in the make believe world of childhood, doctors play an important role, and as a little girl, playing with her dolls, Elizabeth White, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. White, was always the "doctor." But it was during her high school days at Lewis and Clark that she definitely made up her mind about becoming a real doctor. And in preparation, she has had a most extensive training, and devoted more years to study than falls to the lot of most young men and women choosing medicine for their life work.

In 1933 Elizabeth White graduated from the University of Iowa. The following year she went to Philadelphia, where she was in five different hospitals, rounding out her professional background. She was in the chest department of Jefferson hospital and in the Philadelphia hospital for contagious diseases. She had a rotating internship at the women's hospital, that included two months in the Pennsylvania hospital for mental and nervous diseases.

## In Charge at Hospital.

The next year, Dr. White was resident physician and in charge of the children's department of the Delaware State Tuberculosis hospital, near Wilmington, Del. Last year she was the assistant in college health service, and instructor in health in the physical education department of the Texas State college for women at Denton, which is about 40 miles north of Dallas.

# SP 30 200 44 16 **BUYS TRUMBULL HOME ON 13TH.**

Dr. Elizabeth White has purchased the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Trumbull, E617 Thirteenth, just off Rockwood boulevard. The home, colonial style and copied from a New England house that Mr. and Mrs. Trumble admired, has eight rooms and two baths, with garage for two cars in connection with the house.

The grounds comprise four lots, all of which are landscaped in lawn and garden and which each year attract garden lovers, especially with its spring bloom. During one of The Spokesman-Review garden contests, the Trumbull garden won first place in its section and second place in the national photographic show in which 3,000 homes in the United States were entered. At the end of 13th, a dead end street, the home's grounds lend themselves especially to landscaping.

Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull will continue to occupy the home. Willie Laberee & Co. handled the transaction.

# **DR. WHITE HEADS MEDICAL STAFF**

Becomes First Woman President of Deaconess Body.

Dr. Elizabeth B. White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey L. White, E617 Thirteenth, became the first



Dr. Elizabeth B. White.

woman president of the medical staff of Deaconess hospital when she was elected to the post at the annual meeting at the Spokane hotel last night. Approximately 200 attended.

Dr. Allen C. Boyce was named vice president and Dr. R. D. Reekie secretary and treasurer. Executive board members elected include Dr. A. R. Mackay, Dr. A. Bruce Baker and Dr. Wilfred E. Newnham.

A graduate of Lewis and Clark high school, Dr. White received her degree in medicine from Iowa State university medical school. Before beginning practice in Spokane in 1937, she served at the women's hospital, Children's hospital, Contagion hospital and Jefferson Chest hospital, all of Philadelphia, and the Delaware State Tuberculosis hospital and Texas State college for women at Denton.

Active in civic affairs, she is a member of the Girl Scout organization, Chamber of Commerce, Social Hygiene association, Sierra Club, Spokane Lilac association, Alpha Alpha Theta sorority and a lifetime member of the National Parks association. Dr. White also participates in the Junior league clinic.

According to figures reported by Dr. Eldred G. Peacock, chairman of the medical record committee, 900 more patients were cared for in 1947 than in 1946. In 1946, the hospital cared for 13,015 patients; in 1947, for 13,915. An increase of 182 births occurred, with a total of 1953 at the hospital in 1947.

A low death rate of 1.8 per cent for the year, or 18 deaths per 1000 patients discharged, was established, compared to an average for the general hospital in the United States of 4.0, or 40 deaths per 1000 patients discharged. Autopsy rate was 55.0.

## **Receives "Oscar."**

High point of the evening, devoted chiefly to fun came when Dr. Rex Speelmon, outgoing president, was presented with an "Oscar" by Dr. Alfred O. Adams.

Dr. George Anderson was master of ceremonies through the funfuf program which consisted of humorous verses written about various staff members. Each received a token gift appropriate for the verse.

The Rev. Horace Turner, hospital administrator, was presented a drawing of the new Deaconess smokestack and "greater Deaconess" hospital, done by Dr. Francis Lyle, who unveiled the art piece. Hint of further hi-jinks to come was the invitation by Mr. Turner to staff members to view the drawing "in my office in the next few days."

Dr. Jack Starrett, interne, clad in the garb of a nurse, presented a one-minute skit with Dr. Adams.

## **Bouquets Presented.**

To Mrs. Katherine Lehman, executive medical secretary, and her assistant, Miss Orpha Henneck, went beautiful bouquets presented by Dr. Speelmon in "appreciation of the excellent job and fine cooperation we always receive from them." Miss Vera Meeke, superintendent of nurses, also received flowers.

Staff appointments announced included Dr. Henry Weitz, Dishman, and Dr. Walter Hart, Fairfield, Wash., advanced to active membership; Dr. Jerome L. Sweeney, senior courtesy staff; Dr. Joseph B. Sweeney; Dr. Harvey G. Copsey and Dr. Benjamin H. Inloes Jr., all temporary courtesy staff until qualified.

New members introduced by Dr. Speelmon included Dr. Charles L. Gates, Dr. H. L. Keenan, Dr. Joseph B. Sweeney, Dr. Carl A. Brakel, Dr. William J. Davis, Dr. L. S. Highsmith, Dr. Richard C. Miller, Dr. Herbert Woodcock and Dr. Donald C. Nilsson.

A resolution of condolence, read by Dr. R. B. Hanford, was passed regretting the death of Dr. R. G. Boyd, active staff member.

# SP 34:1 **Dr. White is claimed SEP 29 1978 by death**

(Dr. Elizabeth Brinkley White) a physician in Spokane for many years and the daughter of city pioneer Aubrey L. White died Monday of a stroke in a hospital in Des Moines, Wash.

Miss White, who was in her late 60s, had retired to Des Moines about 10 years ago.

Private services will be held by the family on the Coast.

Miss White had been a general practitioner of medicine. She received her medical degree from the University of Iowa and later served her internship in Philadelphia.

Her father, after whom the Aubrey L. White Parkway on the east bank of the Spokane River on the city's west edge is named, came to Spokane in 1889.

When he died, in 1948, the city was dotted by gardens, greenery and parks that earned Spokane the nickname, "City Beautiful."

White worked tirelessly to establish a system of parks in the city. He chaired the Spokane Park Board and for a great many years was civic development editor of The Spokesman-Review.

Perhaps his greatest achievement was the conversion of the banks of the Spokane River from dumps and shanty towns to lush parkways, including the one which now bears his name.

Miss White is survived by three sisters, Mrs. Henry M. Hart, Seattle, Mrs. J.W. Willis, Spokane, and Mrs. Calhoun Shorts, Bellevue, Wash.

The family suggests memorials may be sent to the charity of one's choice.

# PRESIDENTS OF THE DEACONESS MEDICAL STAFF

1912-1917	Dr. George W. Libby	1951	Dr. David Gaiser
1918-1919	Dr. C. S. Kalb	1952	Dr. W. E. Newman
1920-1921	Dr. F. Epplen	1953	Dr. Everett B. Coulter
1922	Dr. Emil Welty	1954	Dr. E. G. Peacock
1923	Dr. Foster M. Hoag	1955	Dr. A. R. MacKay
1924	Dr. Peter Reid	1956	Dr. J. B. Finney
1925	Dr. F. G. Sprowl	1957	Dr. Francis Brink
1926	Dr. R. N. Hamblen	1958	Dr. Herbert Woodcock
1927	Dr. Frank R. Fursey	1959	Dr. Eric Paulson
1928	Dr. S. P. Seaberg	1960	Dr. Robert Jensen
1929	Dr. E. B. Nelson	1961	Dr. G. E. Pierce
1930	Dr. C. E. Hoxsey	1962	Dr. L. A. Gothberg
1931	Dr. George H. Anderson	1963	Dr. Michael Negretti
1932	Dr. Paul Hageman	1964	Dr. Robert A. Stier
1933	Dr. O. M. Rott	1965	Dr. Harvey L. Young
1934	Dr. J. Glen Harbison	1966	Dr. Charles Gates
1935	Dr. Frederick Fischer	1967	Dr. Emory Baker
1936	Dr. E. J. Lawrence	1968	Dr. Robert G. Heskett
1937	Dr. R. G. Andres	1969	Dr. Raymond Rowberg
1938	Dr. R. M. Schulte	1970- 1972	Dr. Gilman Sanford
1939	Dr. W. W. Henderson	1972 - 1974	Dr. Harry Olsen
1940	Dr. John M. Finney	1974- 1976	Dr. David Groenig
1941	Dr. L. A. Parsell	1976 - 1978	Dr. O. W. Jones, III
1942	Dr. R. P. DeRiemer	1978 - 1980	Dr. Ausey Robnett
1943	Dr. Harry P. Lee	1980 - 1982	Dr. Joseph Rush
1944	Dr. J. M. Nelson	1982 - 1984	Dr. Terrance Judge
1945	Dr. R. N. Hamblen	1984 - 1986	Dr. Lawrence Klock
1946	Dr. Emil Welty	1986 - 1988	Dr. Welzie Allen
1947	Dr. Rex Speelmon	1988 - 1990	Dr. Roger Stagg
1948	Dr. Elizabeth White	1990 - 1992	Dr. Michael Judd
1949	Dr. Allen C. Boyce	1992 - 1994	Dr. Ronald Cocchiarella
1950	Dr. R. D. Reekie	1994 - 1996	Dr. Robert Wigert

From The Deaconess Story, 1996.