

The background is a solid medium blue. In the lower-left quadrant, there are several overlapping, curved white shapes that resemble stylized waves or abstract brushstrokes. These shapes are layered, with some being more opaque and others more transparent, creating a sense of depth and movement.

3. EXISTING FACILITY CONDITIONS

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The focus of this chapter is on the Marquam Hill Campus where most of OHSU's buildings are located. The process of building condition assessment is discussed, and each building is rated to enable assessment of its future uses. In addition to the physical condition of a building, its historical significance and its location also play a part in deciding upon its future. Definitions of twenty-year facilities needs in the next chapter are used in conjunction with this assessment of building conditions to suggest logical scenarios for the use, adaptation or replacement of each building.

Campus Development Timeline

	1900	10	20	30	40	50
		1913	1922	1931	1949	1954
		Willamette University and the University of Oregon merge programs to form the University of Oregon Medical School.	Second phase of Mackenzie Hall is completed.			Crippled Children's Division opens, now the Child Development and Rehabilitation Center (CDRC).
		1919	1923			1956
		The University of Oregon Medical School moves from downtown Portland to its present location on Marquam Hill in southwest Portland.	The new Multnomah County Hospital, built for \$1.1 million, opens. (The building is now called Multnomah Hall.)	The University's first outpatient clinic building opens, now Sam Jackson Hall.		The University of Oregon Dental School moves from Northeast Oregon Street to its present location on Marquam Hill.
			1924	1939		Medical School Hospital opens (currently the western wing of OHSU Hospital). Doernbecher Children's Hospital moved to the top three floors.
			Oregon Journal publisher Sam Jackson donates 88 acres adjacent to the University for "healing of the sick and crippled and recreation of the public and play of children."			
		The first building, Mackenzie Hall, was named after Kenneth A.J. Mackenzie, MD, the railroad's surgeon who had convinced the railroad company to donate the worthless land on top of the hill. The first class had 66 students, and a volunteer faculty of more than 40 instructors. The University of Oregon in Eugene begins offering courses in nursing.	1926			
			25 acres of the Sam Jackson donation is deeded to the United States Government as the site for a veterans hospital.	OHSU Library is opened (now OHSU Auditorium).		
			Doernbecher Children's Hospital opens in what is now Dillehunt Hall. The first children's hospital in the Northwest is funded from a \$200,000 donation from furniture manufacturer Frank Doernbecher.	Third and final phase of Mackenzie Hall completed (the western wing).		
			1927	State Tuberculosis Hospital opens (now Campus Services Building).		
			Emma Jones Hall opens as a dormitory for nursing students.			

60	70	80	90	2000
1960	1972	1983	1990	2003
Student Activities Center is built, now the OHSU Student Center. An indoor pool was added in 1980.		Shriners Children's Hospital opens on land leased from OHSU.	Dotter Institute is established at OHSU to honor the pioneer of interventional radiology.	Marquam Hill is designated a "plan district" by the Portland City council.
1962		1987	1991	2004
	Basic Science Building is completed.	Construction is completed on the Vollum Institute for Advanced Biomedical Research.	Casey Eye Institute opens on Marquam Hill.	The Schnitzer Investment Corporation donates nearly 20 acres of riverfront property in South Waterfront to OHSU.
	The East wing of OHSU Hospital opens.		The Biomedical Information Communication Center (BICC) is completed.	2005
	1973		1992	Biomedical Research Building (BRB) opens on Marquam Hill.
Multnomah County Hospital is transferred from the county to the state and becomes Multnomah Pavilion (MNP) and the Medical School Hospital becomes University Hospital (south), now OHSU Hospital (OHS).			The VAMC skybridge is completed.	2006
Medical Research Building (MRB) complete.			The School of Nursing building opens.	Center for Health & Healing (CHH), one of Oregon's greenest buildings, opens on the South Waterfront.
1963			1993	City of Portland's Aerial Tram begins operating between OHSU's Marquam Hill Campus and South Waterfront.
Oregon Regional Primate Research Center opens on 163 acres west of Portland.			Physicians Pavilion opens on Marquam Hill.	Peter O. Kohler Pavilion opens as state-of-the-art patient care facility on Marquam Hill.
1969			1995	
Multnomah County Hospital adds a six-story wing to the north.			OHSU becomes a public corporation and separates from the Oregon State System of Higher Education.	
			1998	
			The Mark O. Hatfield Research Center is dedicated.	
			Doernbecher Children's Hospital is opened.	

Facilities Condition Assessment

FACILITIES CONDITION

OHSU Facilities staff tracks the extent of outstanding maintenance on each building relative to core-and-shell insured replacement values. This information has been used to create a Facilities Condition Index (FCI). Under the FCI, the condition of each building is classified as 'Good' if the cost of outstanding maintenance is less than 5% of the replacement value of a building; 'Fair' if between 5% and 30%; and 'Poor' if greater than 30% of replacement value.

Although a helpful guide to the useful life of a building, the Facilities Condition Index must be tempered by considerations of historical significance, and a building's role, if any, in campus infrastructure systems. Overall investment priorities will influence decisions to improve, remodel or replace a building. Another consideration is the intrinsic flexibility of each building; its capacity for adaptation of its spaces to other uses.

EXISTING BUILDINGS DEEMED DEFICIENT

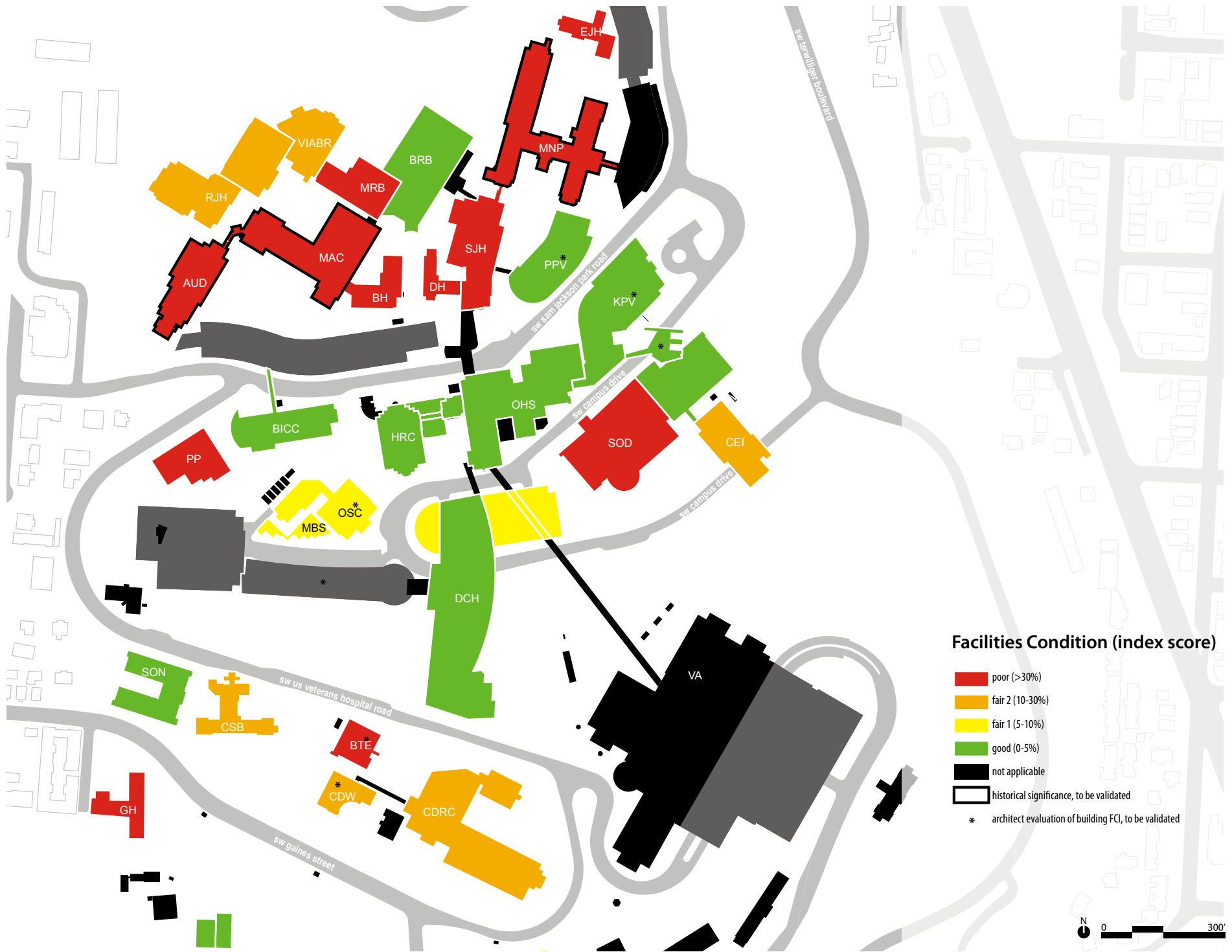
Marquam Hill Campus buildings that received an FCI score that rated as 'Poor' are as follows: Dillehunt, Multnomah Pavilion, Sam Jackson, Emma Jones, Medical Research Building, School of Dentistry, Mackenzie Hall, Baird Hall, Gaines Hall, Auditorium, and the Physical Plant.

This scoring was based on the total value of necessary maintenance yet to be implemented, and includes mechanical, electrical, and structural improvements related to the physical operation of the building. The building inventory was classified under the categories shown on the "Facilities Condition" plan.

Facilities Condition Index



Outstanding maintenance as a percentage of building value.



Summary Assessments of Buildings

In the following pages is a summary of the condition of each building pertinent to the 20-year plan for Marquam Hill Campus, noting year of construction, size given in Gross Square Feet (GSF) or Assignable Square Feet (ASF) as appropriate, principal uses, FCI rating and anticipated future actions.

■ **Inpatient Space** Inpatient space consists of bedrooms for overnight patients at OHSU, with the exception of the Mother-Baby patient rooms. Also included are support spaces related to patient bedrooms, such as bathrooms, nurse's stations, and waiting areas on patient floors.

■ **Outpatient Space** These are spaces for the review, evaluation, diagnosing, and treatment of patients not requiring a stay longer than 24 hours during the course of their treatment. Outpatient space includes examination rooms, diagnostic imaging rooms, surgical suites, laboratories supporting surgery and diagnostic services, and offices for staff in each of these areas.

■ **Hospital Ancillary Space** These are spaces for the review, evaluation, diagnosing, and treatment of patients at OHSU requiring a stay in excess of 24 hours. Hospital ancillary space includes examination rooms, diagnostic imaging rooms, surgical suites, laboratories supporting surgery and diagnostic services, post anesthesia care unit space, mother-baby patient rooms, short stay rooms, and support spaces related to these uses.

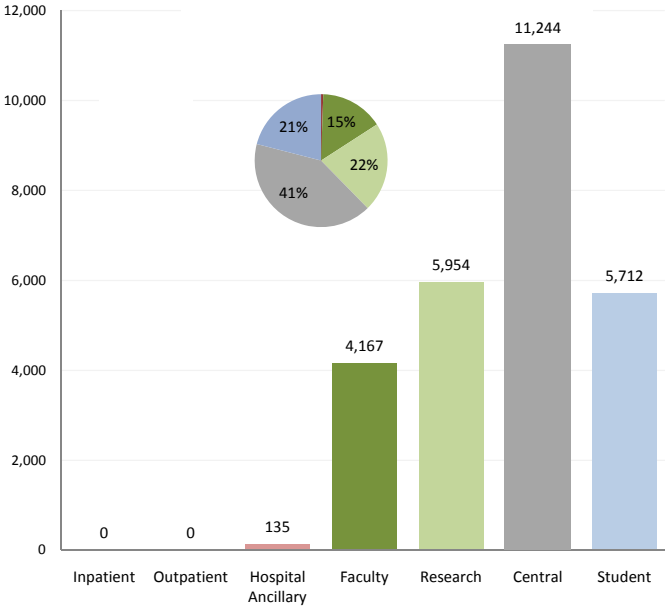
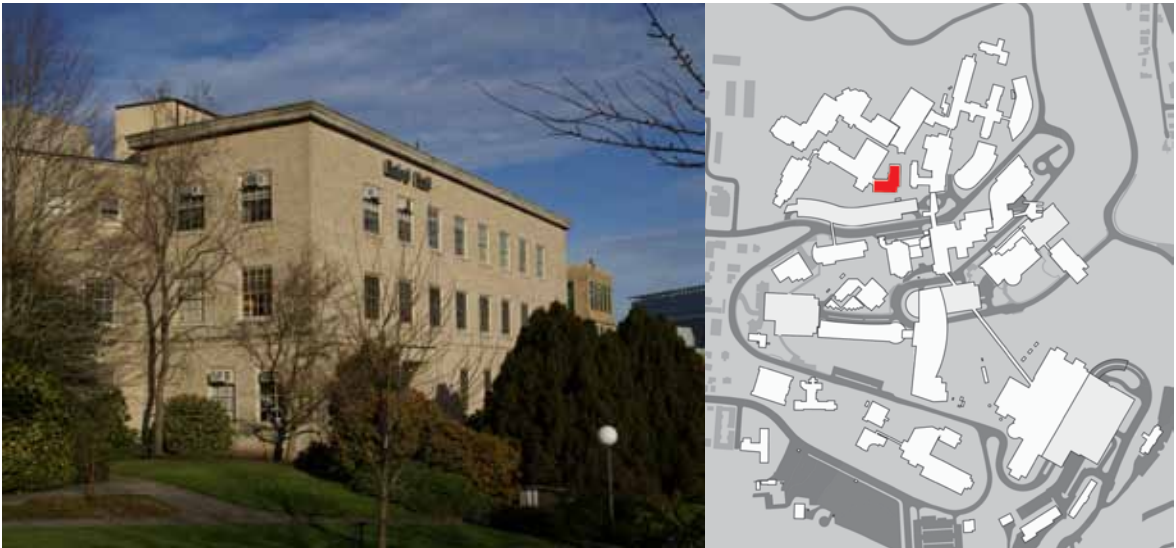
■ **Faculty** Faculty offices and any related support spaces are included.

■ **Research** Research related laboratories with their associated offices and support spaces are included.

■ **Central Services** Spaces for the management and administration spaces include the office of the University president, legal department, real estate, design, construction, facilities maintenance, and traffic departments. Also included are any departments working on the development and maintenance of OHSU campuses.

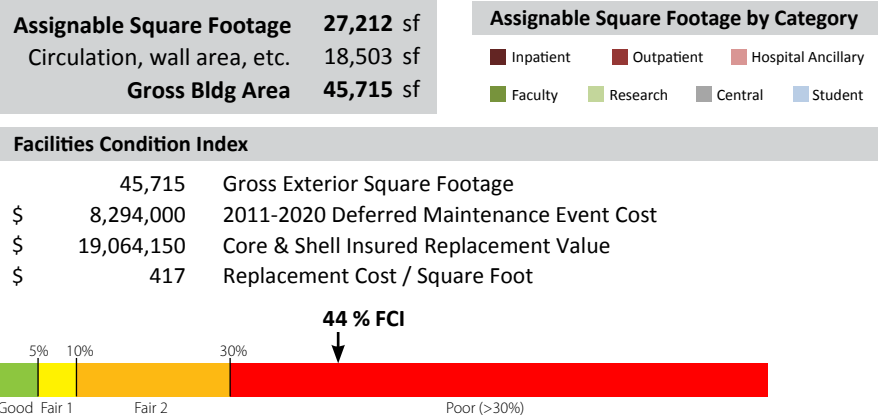
■ **Student Space** Student space includes classroom, laboratories, and office spaces for the four schools. Limited examination, treatment and research spaces related to student instruction are also covered in this category.

Baird Hall (BH)



Originally constructed in 1949, Baird Hall contains approximately 45,715 GSF on four floors. It was built to house the University’s Administration and it continues to include the Office of the President and senior executive leadership. Other than Administration, the main uses are: Dermatology, Obstetrics & Gynecology, Perinatology, and Student Services/Affairs.

Overall condition of the facility indicates normal wear for a building of its age. With a FCI rating of 44%, Baird Hall has the fourth worst rating of university buildings. Given its age and condition. Baird Hall will need extensive renovation if it is not replaced.

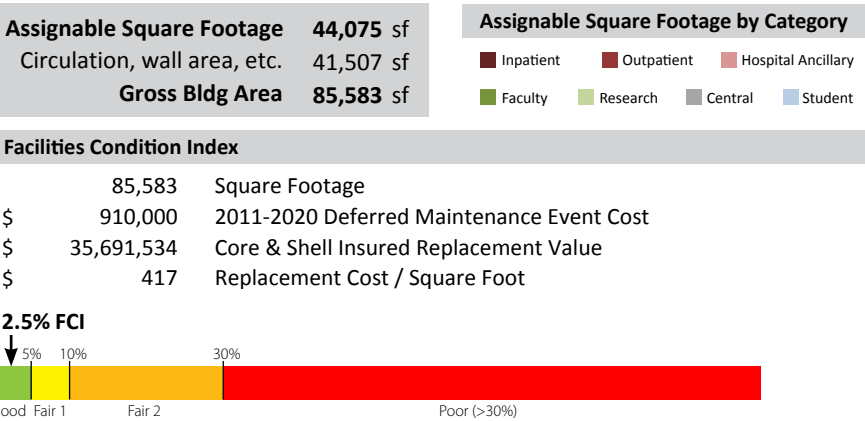
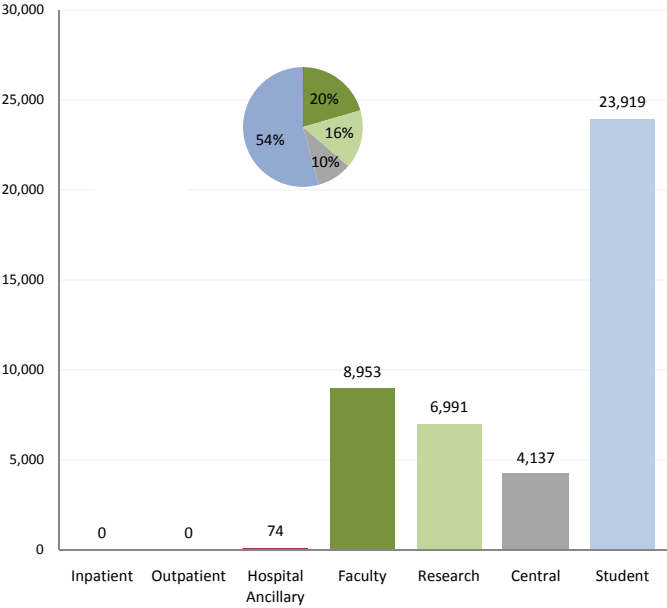


Biomedical Information and Communications Center (BICC)

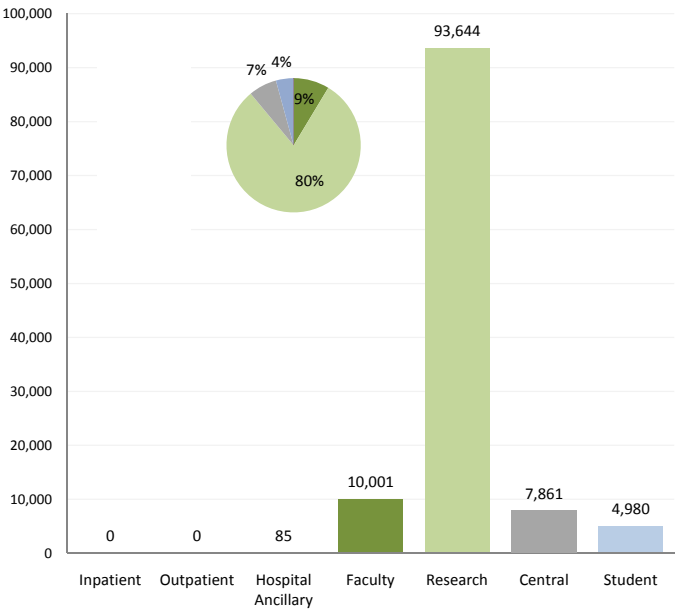


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Built in 1991, this facility contains 85,583 GSF on six floors. Serving as the main campus library, BICC accommodates: Medical Informatics, Educational Communications, Information Technology Group and the Library Services for students, faculty and staff. Overall condition of the facility is rated 'Good' with a FCI rating of 2.5% reflecting some wear and tear.

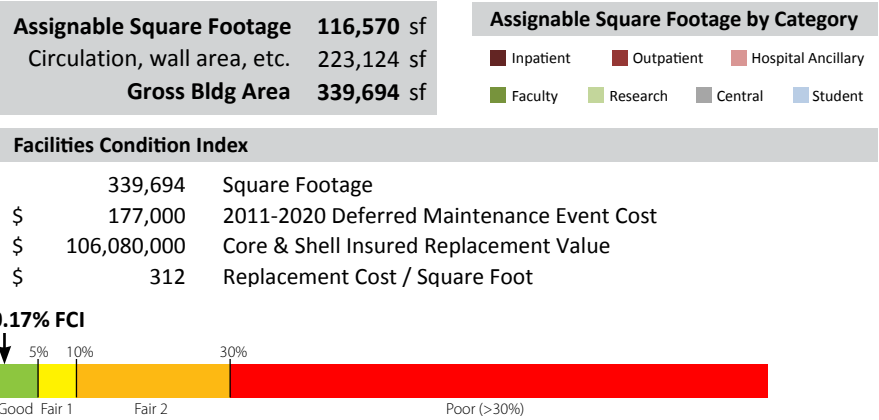


Biomedical Research Building (BRB)

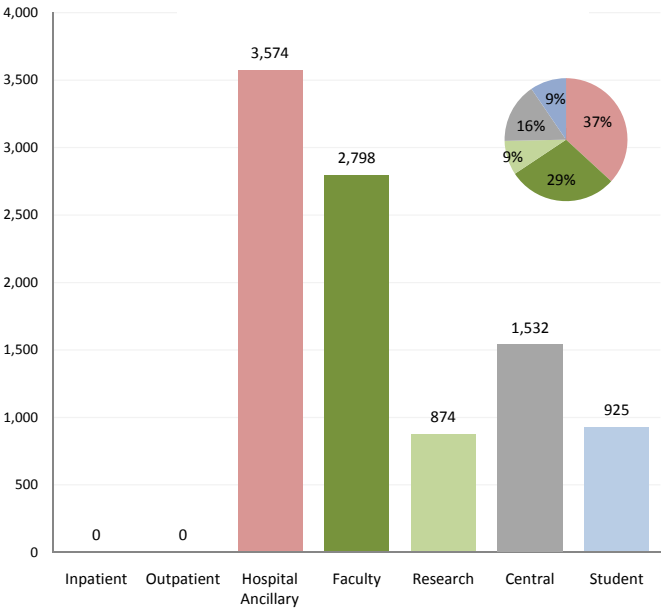


Built in 2005, the Biomedical Research Building contains 339,694 GSF of total area over 7 usable floors. The building consists of over 162,000 sf of Research/laboratory space and an Advanced Imaging Research Center that is 16,000 sf. A few of the multidisciplinary teams of scientists and clinicians that work together in this building are from Knight Cancer Institute, Comparative Medicine, Pediatric and Neurology departments.

With a FCI rating of .17%, this LEED certified research facility is in excellent condition.



Building 28 (BTE)



Built in 1962 and previously named the Hearing & Speech Institute, this building was purchased in 2005. BTE contains 17,828 GSF on three floors. Review of the facility indicates that this building could be demolished and its programs backfilled into other buildings.

Assignable Square Footage		9,703 sf
Circulation, wall area, etc.		8,125 sf
Gross Bldg Area		17,828 sf

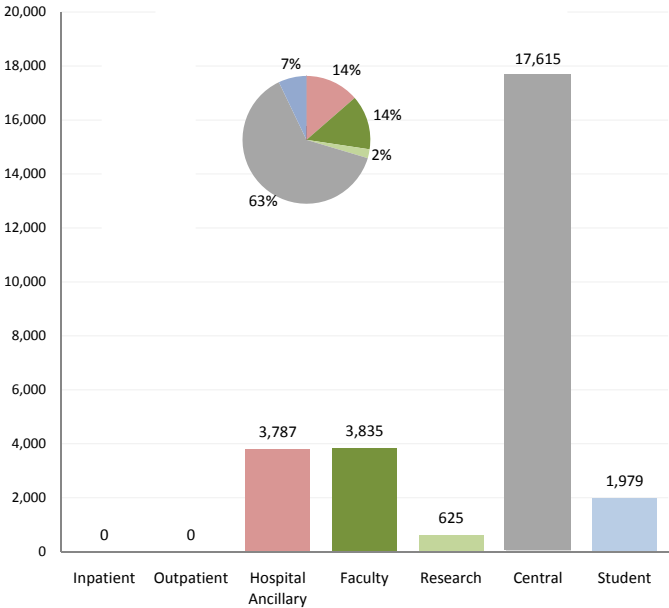
Assignable Square Footage by Category			
Inpatient	Outpatient	Hospital Ancillary	
Faculty	Research	Central	Student

Facilities Condition Index

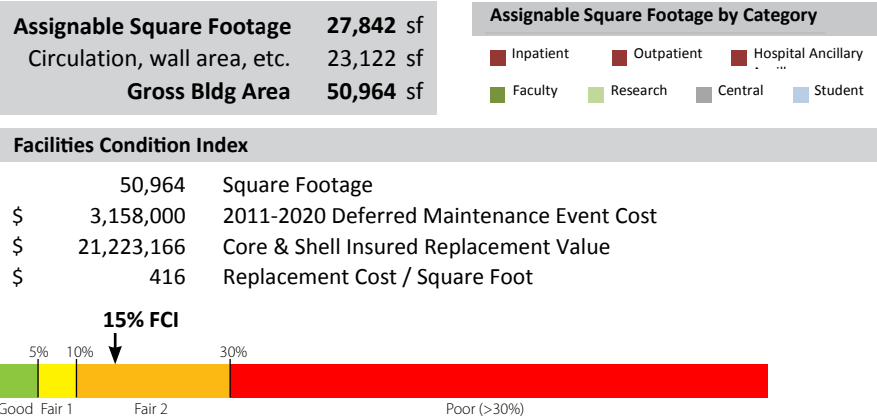
* No FCI review/ rating done for BTE. Architect evaluation shown.



Campus Services Building (CSB)



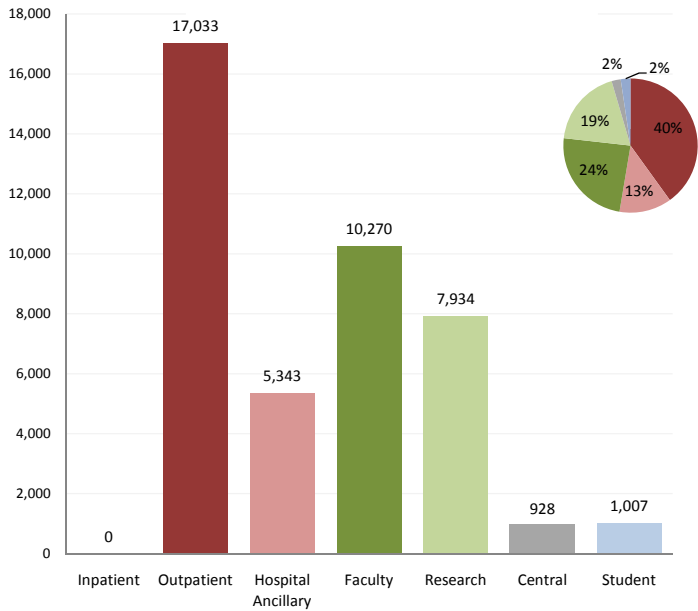
Built in 1939 as an isolated hospital for tuberculosis patients, this facility contains 50,964 GSF on seven floors. This building houses central service functions of Design & Construction as well as the Public Health & Preventative Medicine Department and ITG. With a FCI rating of 15%, the building is considered to be in ‘Fair’ condition, but given its age, it could be demolished and its programs backfilled into other buildings.



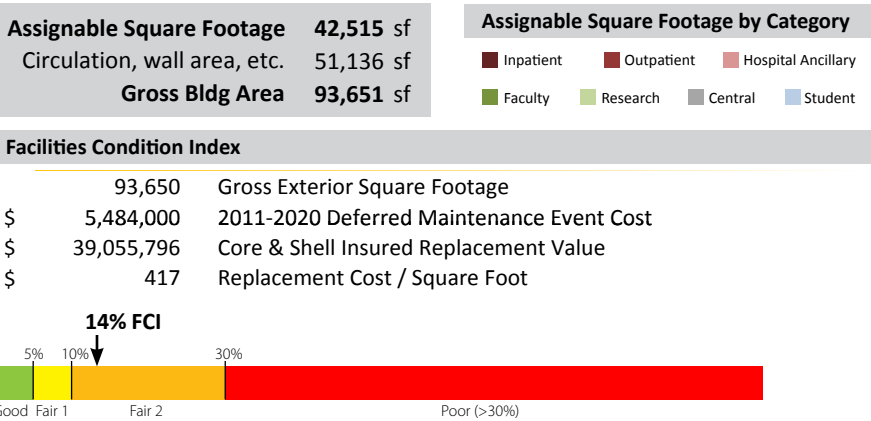
Casey Eye Institute (CEI)



© Laura Zeigen



Built in 1991, Casey Eye Institute contains 93,650 GSF on six floors and serves as the gateway to the Marquam Hill Campus from Terwilliger Blvd. CEI is a world-recognized academic regional eye center that attracts top specialists from around the globe. CEI primarily houses Ophthalmological Research, adult and pediatric eye clinics. Review of the facility indicates that this building is in fair condition with a rating of 14%

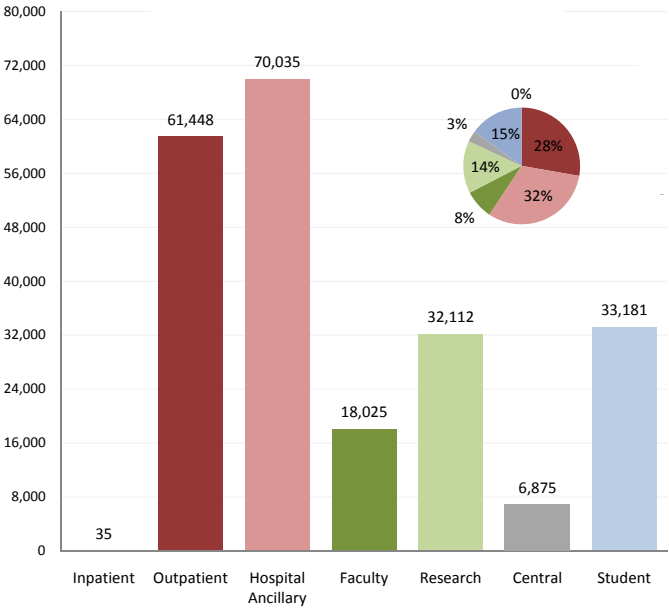


Center For Health and Healing (CHH)



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Located in the Central District on Portland’s South Waterfront at the foot of the Aerial Tram, CHH was built in 2005 and contains 421,000 GSF on sixteen floors. Many OHSU Hospital and School of Medicine faculty clinics and services are located in this building. The main lobby includes the Casey Optical Studio, a pharmacy, the Daily Café and coffee stand. The March Wellness spa and fitness center is located on the second floor. CHH has no FCI rating because of its leased status when the FCI was conducted.



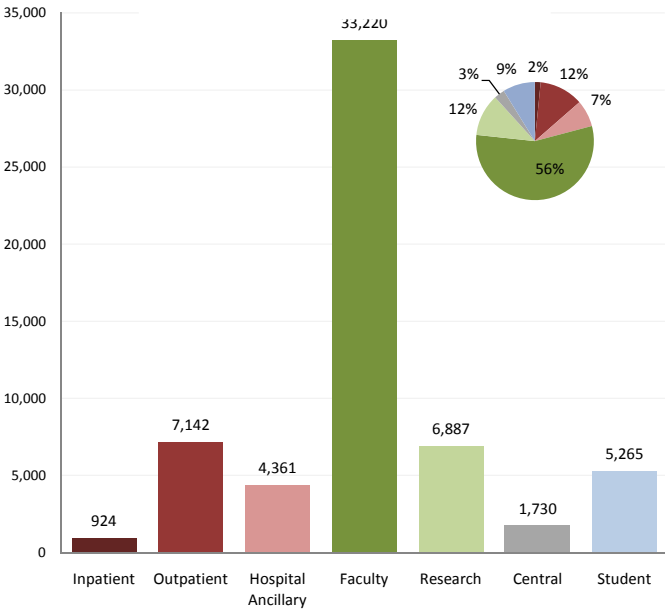
Assignable Square Footage 221,711 sf Circulation, wall area, etc. 228,816 sf Gross Bldg Area 450,527 sf	Assignable Square Footage by Category					
	Inpatient	Outpatient	Hospital Ancillary			
	Faculty	Research	Central	Student		

Facilities Condition Index

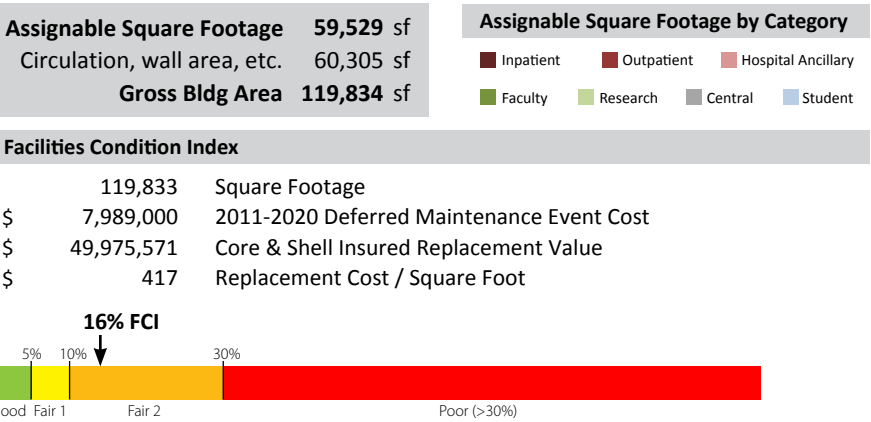
* No FCI review/ rating done for CHH. Architect evaluation shown.



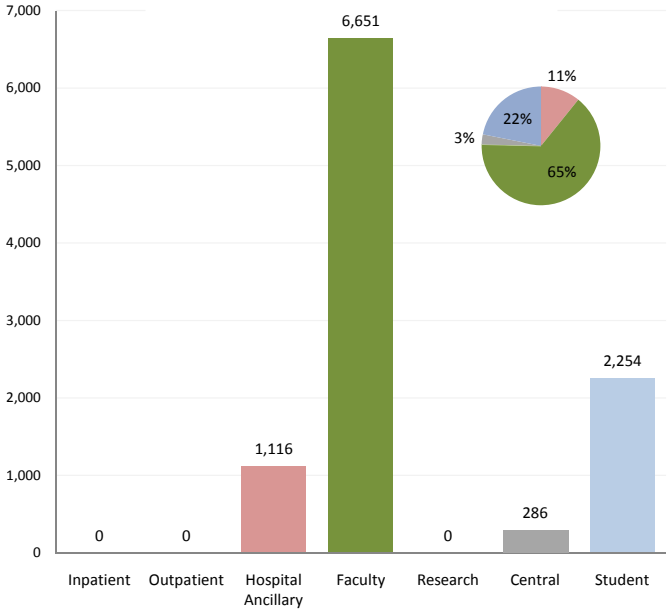
Child Development and Rehabilitation Center (CDRC)



Built in 1968, Child Development & Rehabilitation Center contains 119,834 GSF on four floors. CDRC primarily houses Pediatrics and Child Development & Rehabilitation Department offices as well as some inpatient space. Review of the facility indicates that this building is in fair condition with a FCI rating of 16%.



Child Development and Rehabilitation Center West (CDW)



Built in 1954, Child Development & Rehabilitation Center West contains 15,801 GSF on two floors. Faculty offices for the Emergency Medicine department occupy most of this space. Review of the facility indicates this building will remain useful with moderate maintenance and repairs.

Assignable Square Footage		10,308 sf
Circulation, wall area, etc.		5,494 sf
Gross Bldg Area		15,801 sf

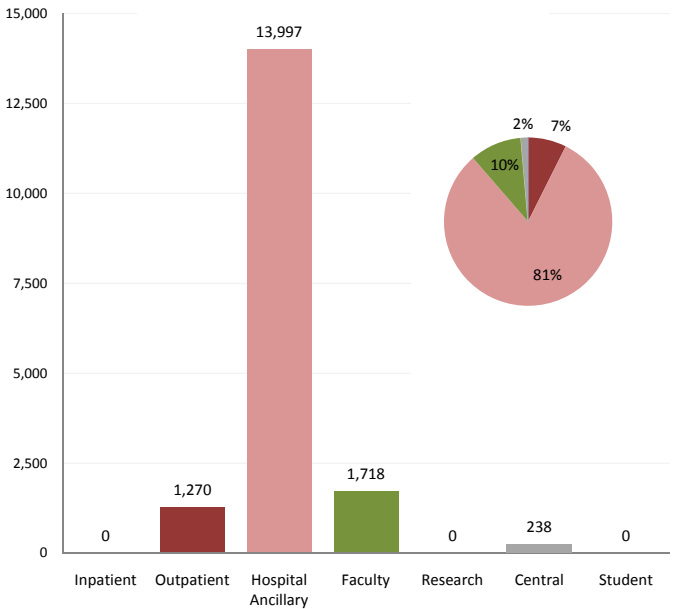
Assignable Square Footage by Category				
Inpatient	Outpatient	Hospital Ancillary	Faculty	Research
Central	Student			

Facilities Condition Index

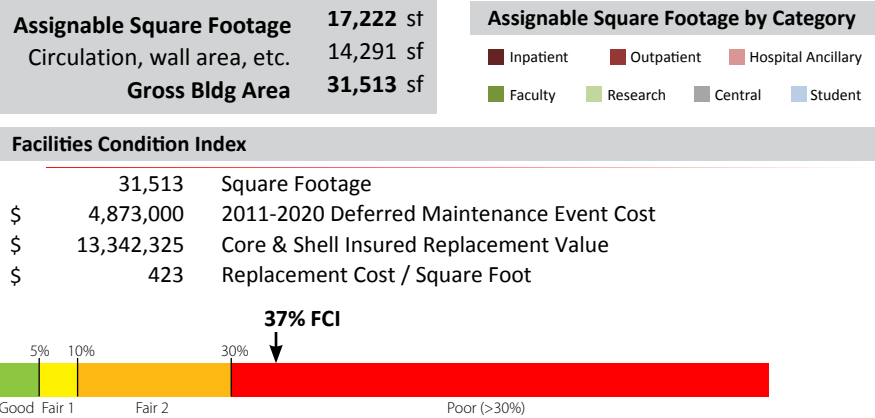
* No FCI review/ rating done for CDW. Architect evaluation shown.



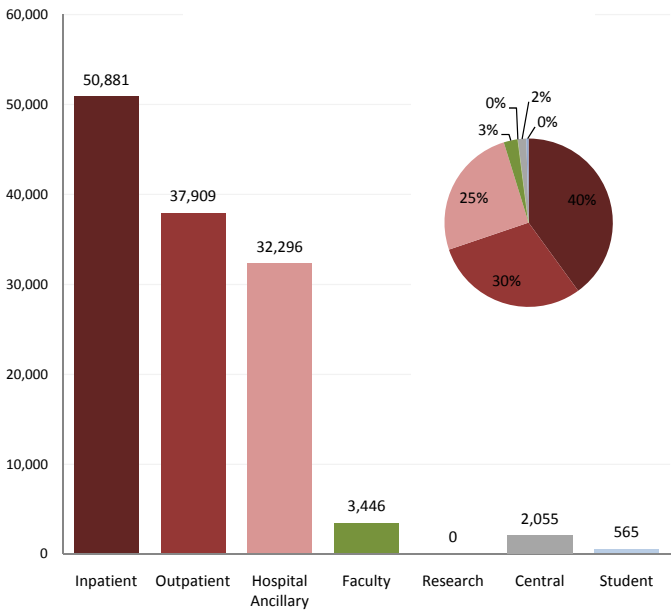
Dillehunt Hall (DH)



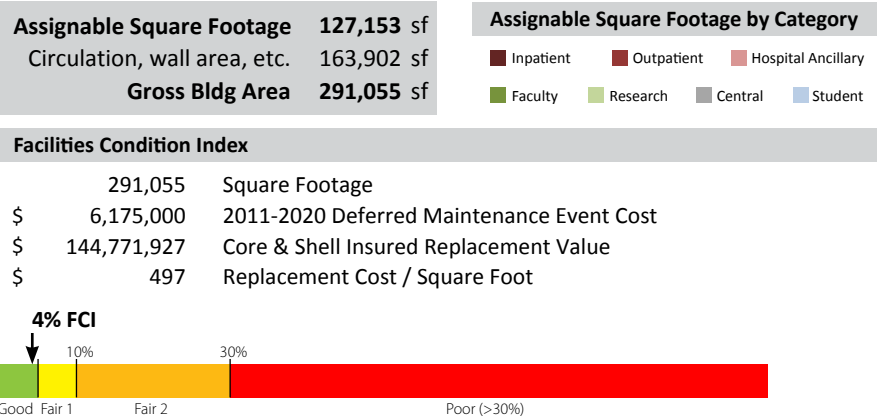
Built in 1924 as the original Doernbecher Children’s Hospital, Dillehunt Hall contains 31,513 GSF on six floors. Dillehunt houses clinical laboratories and associated administrative offices. With a FCI rating of nearly 37%, Dillehunt Hall is considered to be in ‘Poor’ condition and is a candidate for demolition.



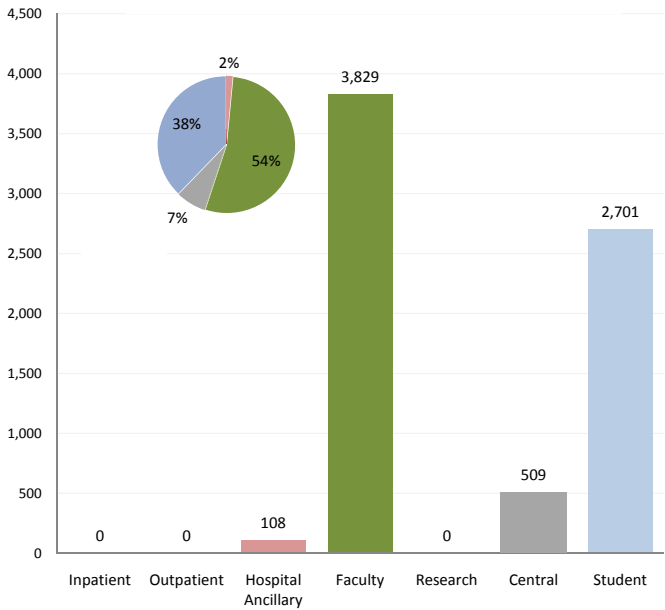
Doernbecher Children’s Hospital (DCH)



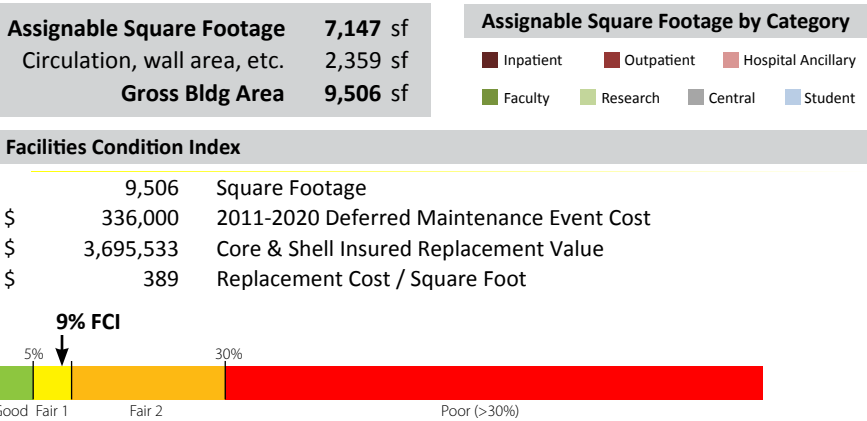
Built in 1998, Doernbecher contains 291,055 GSF on seven floors. DCH houses Pediatric Inpatient and Outpatient services. The FCI rating is ‘Good’ with a rating of 4%.



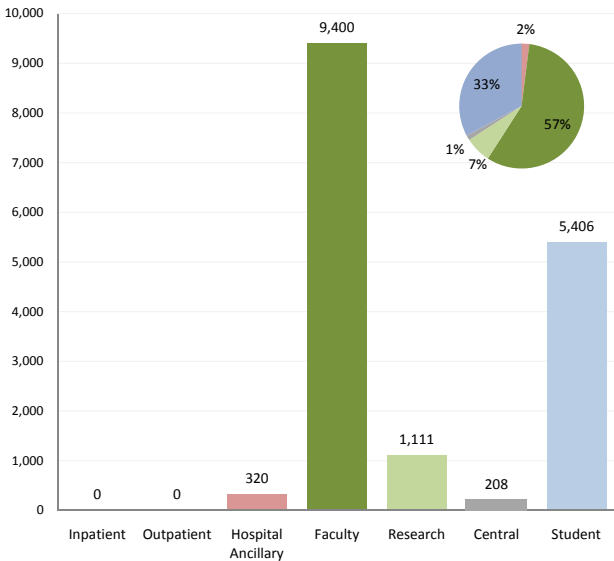
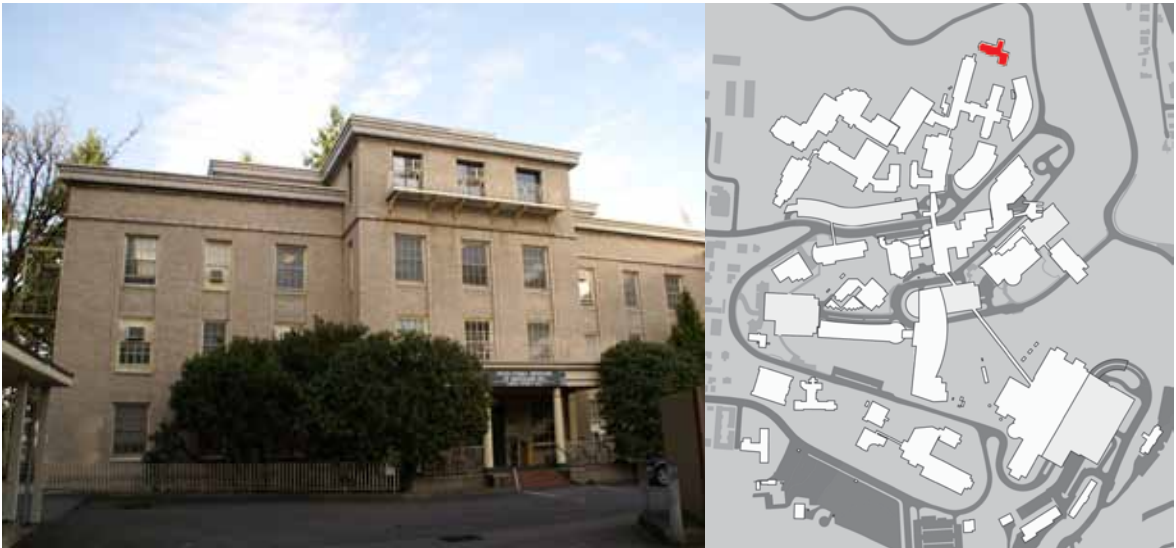
Dotter Interventional Institute (DOT)



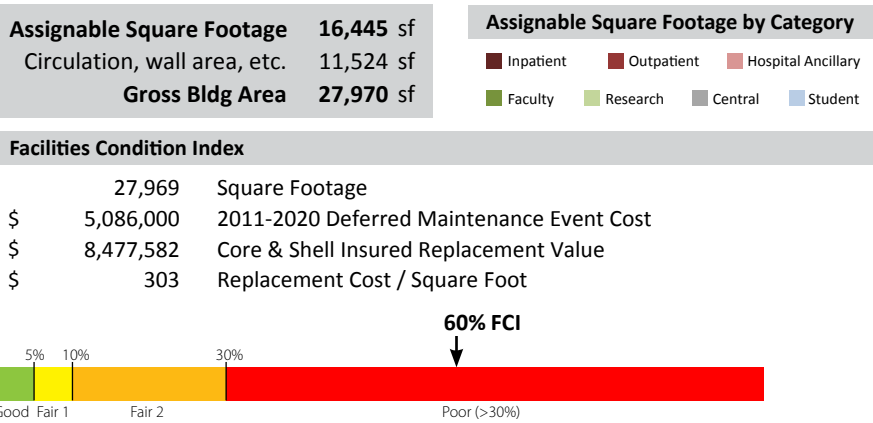
Established in 1990 when the University purchased and renovated a former fire station, Dotter Institute contains 9,506 GSF on two floors. This small building comprises Faculty Offices and a few Laboratories for the study of Interventional Therapy. Dotter has a FCI rating of approximately 9% and is considered to be in 'Fair' condition.



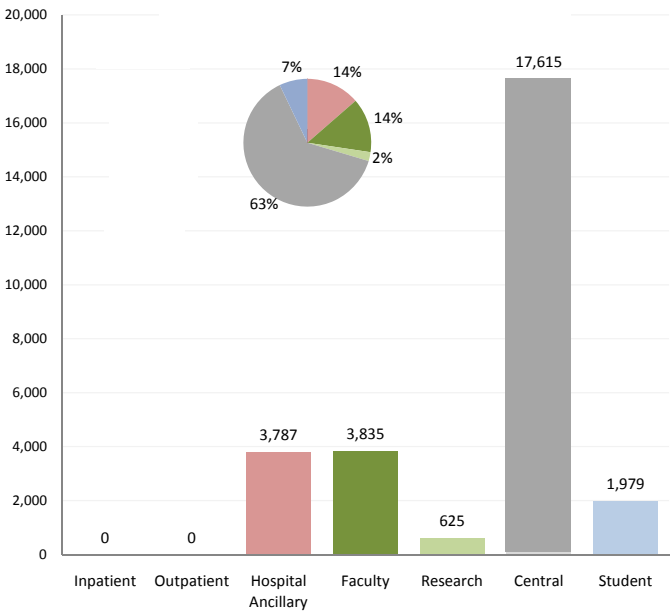
Emma Jones Hall (EJH)



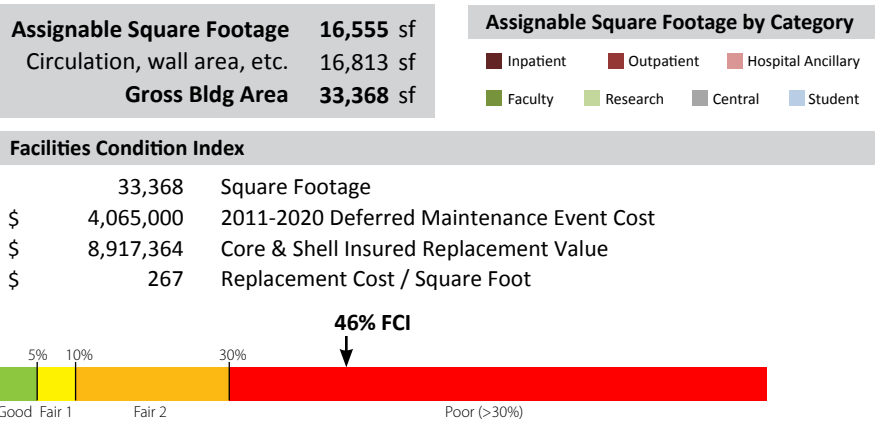
Built in 1926 as a residence hall for nursing students, EJH contains 27,970 GSF on five floors. Emma Jones Hall houses Family Medicine faculty offices and classrooms. With a FCI rating of nearly 60%, EJH has the highest (worst) rating of any OHSU building. This is a prime candidate for demolition.



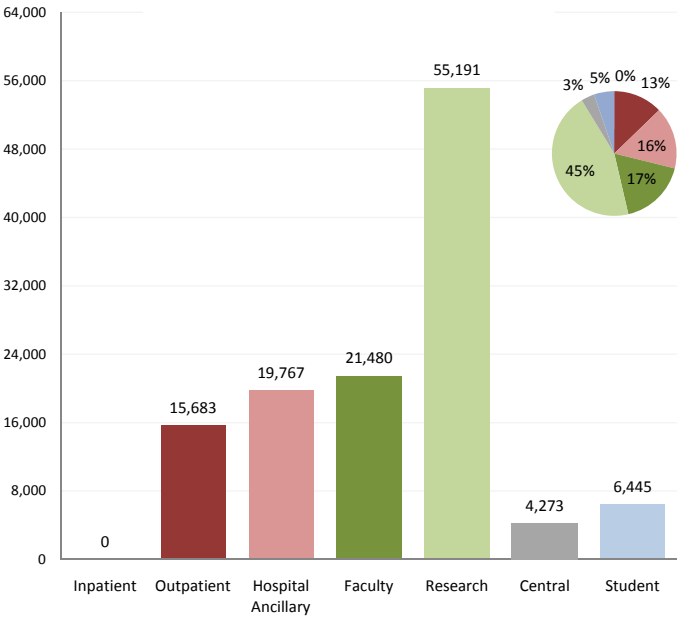
Gaines Hall (GH)



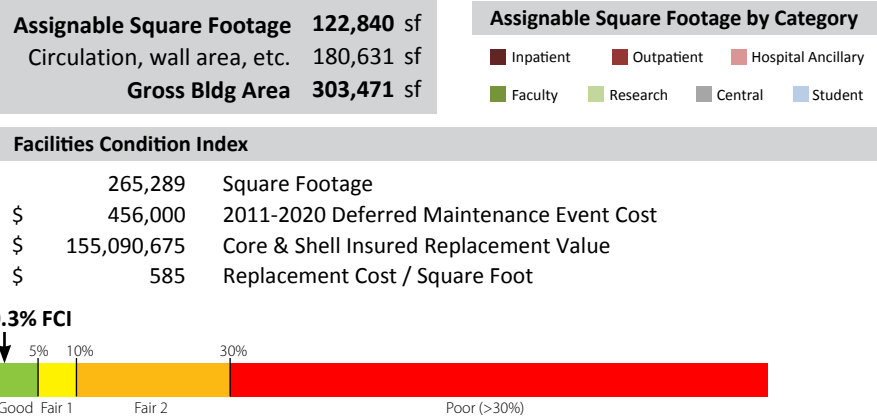
Built in 1931, Gaines Hall contains 33,368 GSF on four floors. It houses Allied Health faculty and staff offices. With a FCI rating of 46%, GH has the third worst rating of university buildings. Gaines Hall will need extensive renovation if it is not demolished.



Hatfield Research Building (HRC)



Built in 1997, Hatfield Research Center contains 303,471 GSF on 12 floors. HRC houses the Emergency Department and offices for a variety of departments including Knight Cancer Institute, the Department of Neurology, and the Jungers Center for Neurosciences Research. HRC has the best FCI rating (less than 1%) of hospital buildings and is in ‘Good’ condition.

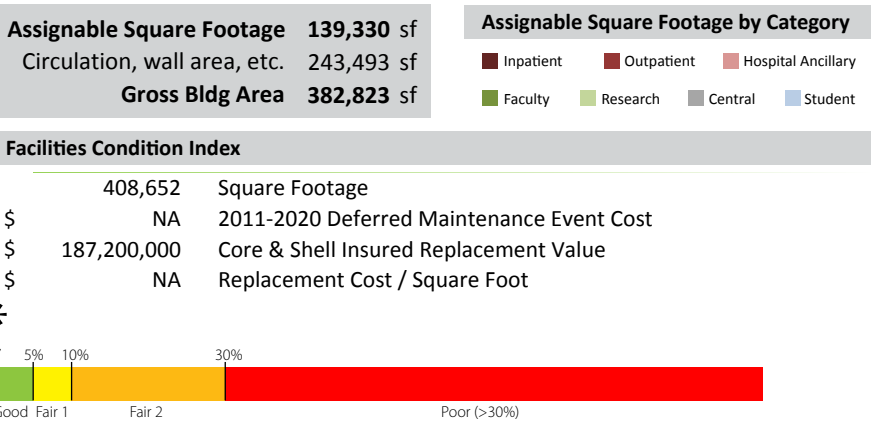
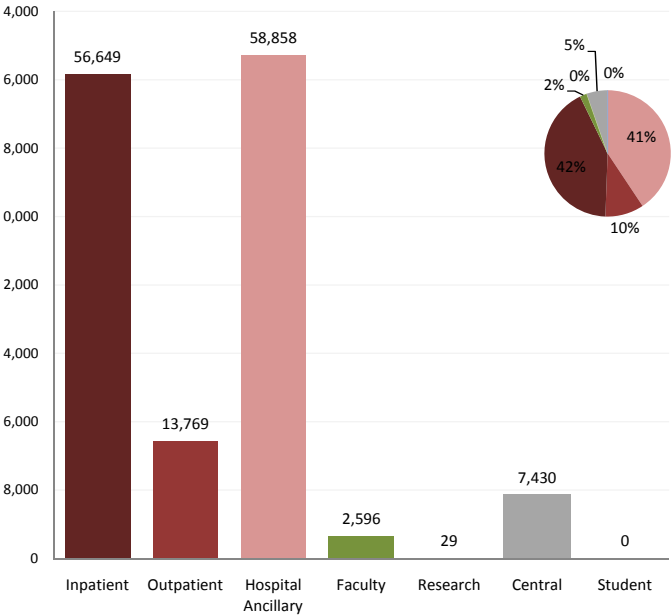


Kohler Pavilion (KPV)



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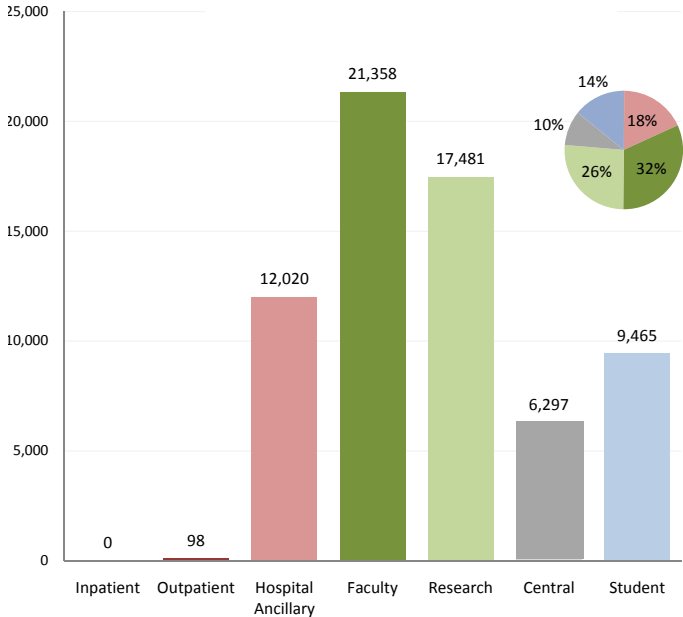
Built in 2005, Kohler Pavilion contains 382,823 GSF on 13 floors. KPV houses inpatient and outpatient facilities for a variety of departments including Neurology/ENT, Oncology, and Cardiac Care. No FCI rating is available for this building but given its age, it is considered to be in very good condition.



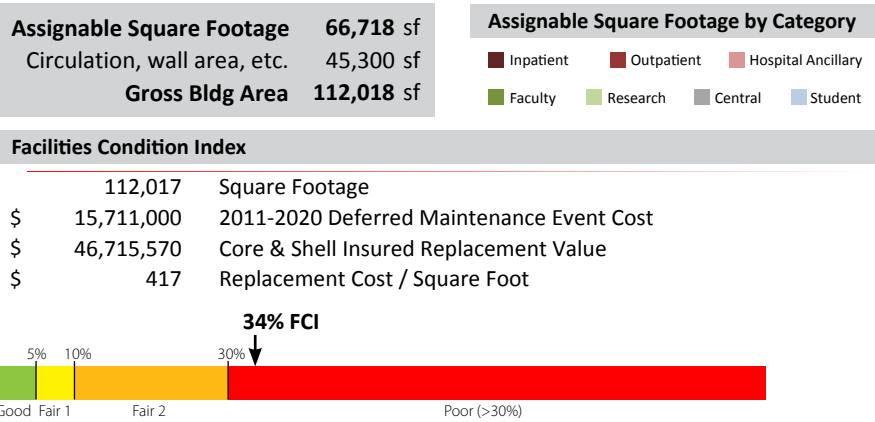
Mackenzie Hall (MAC)



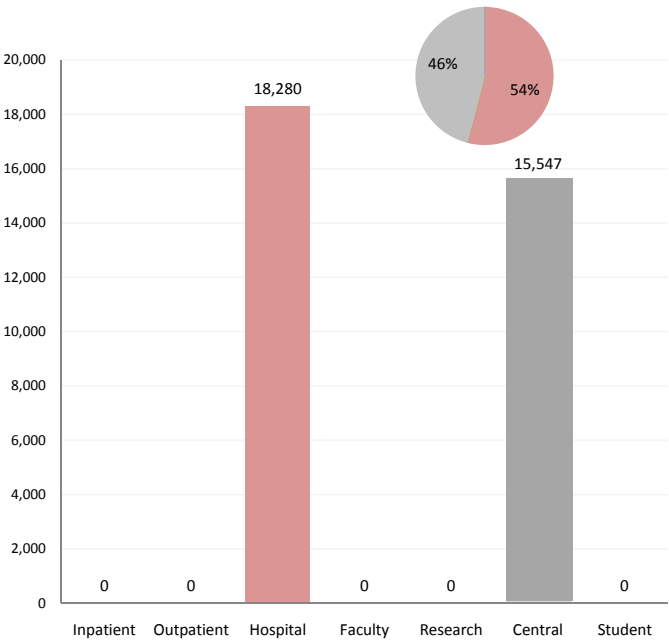
© Bill Niemeyer



Built in 1919, Mackenzie Hall contains 112,018 GSF on five floors. MAC primarily houses the School of Medicine Dean's Office, Research Development Administration, classrooms, laboratories, and faculty offices for a variety of departments including Surgery, Neurology, Molecular and Medical Genetics. MAC has a FCI rating of 34% and is considered to be in 'Poor' condition. Moderate to extensive renovation will be needed in the future. Given Mackenzie Hall's historic significance, it is doubtful that it would be demolished.



Macadam Warehouse/ OHSU Logistics Center (MCW)



The Macadam Warehouse (OHSU Logistics Center) is a leased building in the South Waterfront district and contains 33,827 gsf of total area over multiple floors. MWC primarily houses support and warehouse space for hospital and clinic supplies for both the Marquam Hill Campus and CHH. Offices for the Logistics and Facilities departments are also located at MWC. Due to the building being leased, no FCI review or rating has been done for MWC.

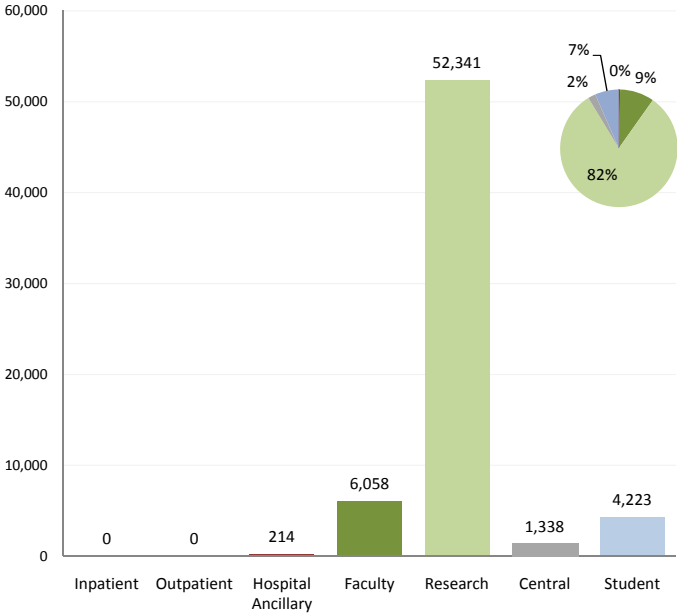
Assignable Square Footage		Assignable Square Footage by Category	
Circulation, wall area, etc.	3,840 sf	Inpatient	Outpatient
Gross Bldg Area	37,667 sf	Faculty	Research
		Central	Student

Facilities Condition Index

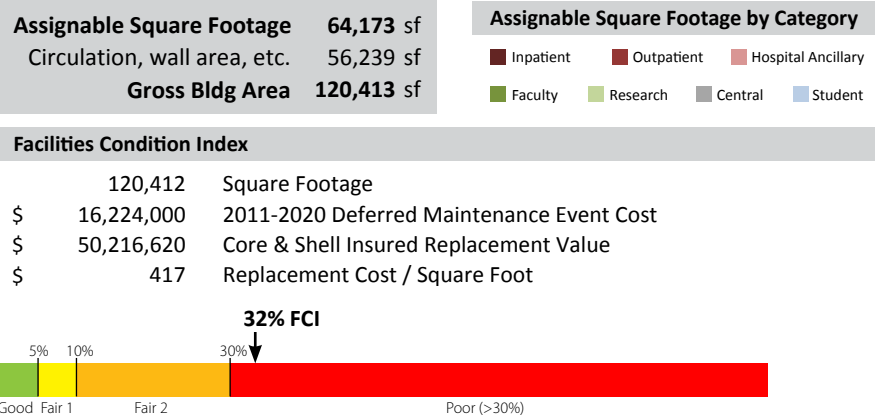
* No FCI review/ rating done for MCW. Architect evaluation shown.



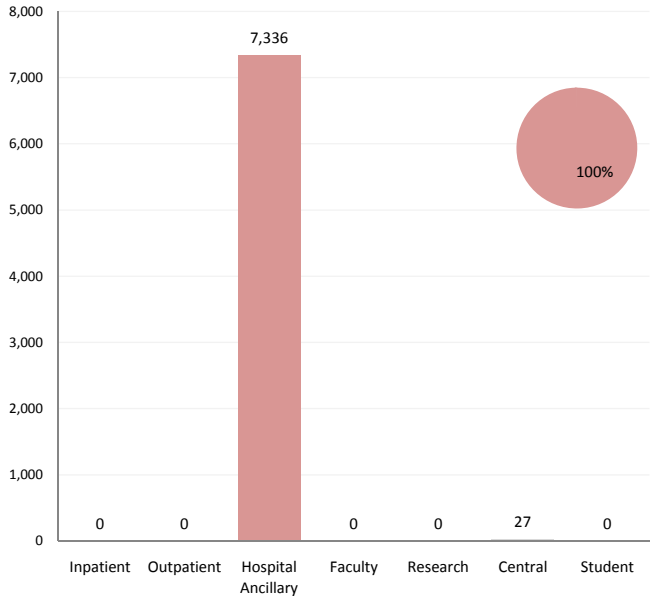
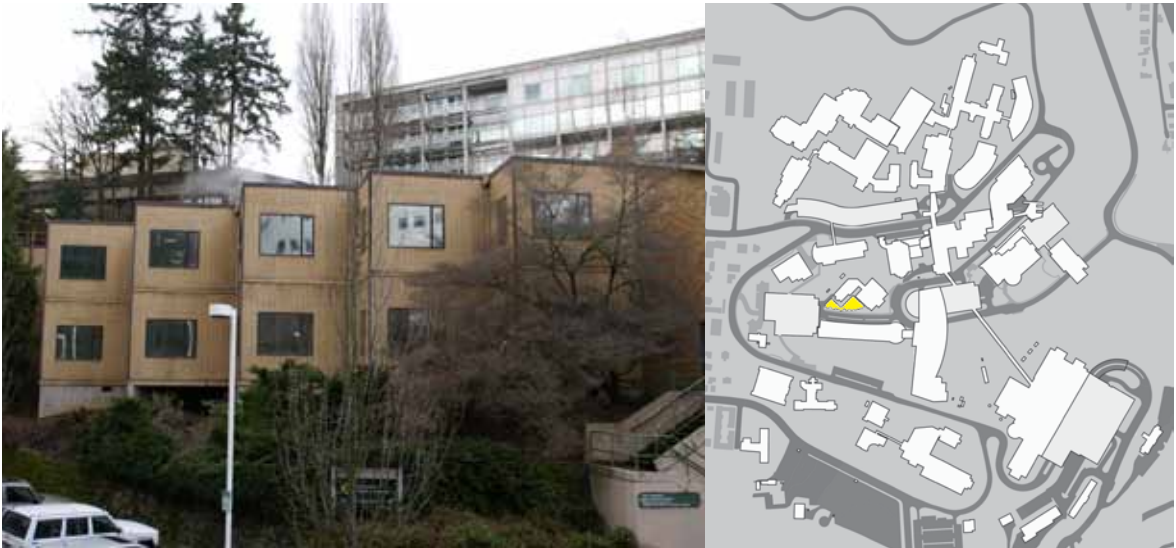
Medical Research Building (MRB)



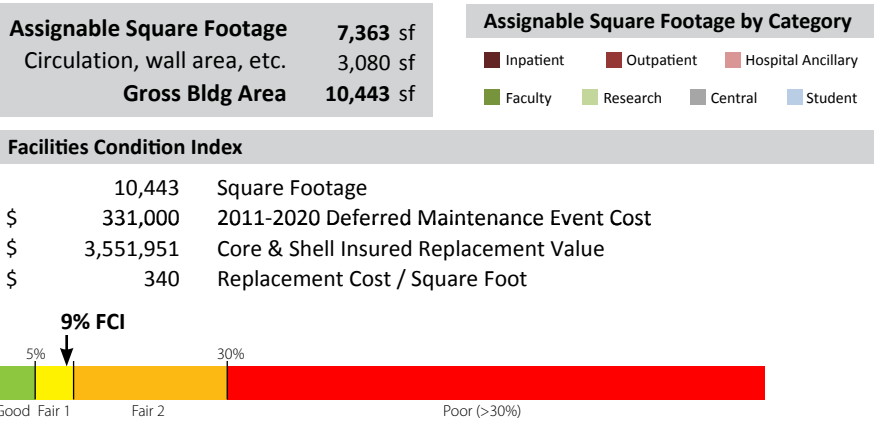
Built in 1961 as the University’s first dedicated research building, the Medical Research Building contains 120,413 GSF on nine floors. MRB houses research laboratories and office space for a variety of departments including Behavioral Neuroscience, Biochemistry, Otolaryngology, Molecular Biology, and the Vollum Institute. MRB has a FCI rating of 32% and is considered to be in ‘Poor’ condition. The building will need moderate to extensive renovation.



Modular Building Structure (MBS)



Built in 1988 for staging construction, the Modular Building Structure contains 10,443 GSF on two floors. These temporary structures accommodate offices for the Hospital’s Medical Affairs, Business Development, and Managed Care. MBS has a FCI rating of approximately 9% and is considered to be in ‘Fair’ condition. These temporary structures occupy an important site and should be removed.

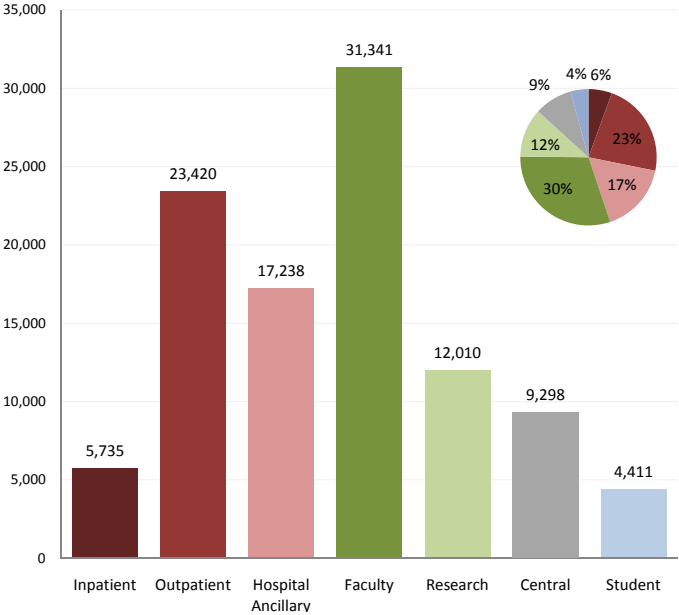


Multnomah Pavilion (MNP)



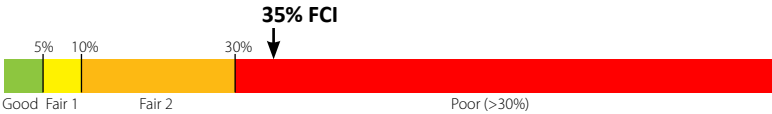
© Liz Lynch

Built in 1919 as the original hospital on Marquam Hill (aka the County Hospital), Multnomah Pavilion contains 210,910 GSF on seven floors. MNP now houses Inpatient Psychiatry, outpatient departments including Ambulatory Surgery and Adult Bone Marrow Transplant as well as offices for medical school faculty. MNP has a FCI rating of 35% and is considered to be in ‘Poor’ condition. Given its historic significance and size, full demolition of MNP is unlikely; moderate to extensive renovations will be necessary.

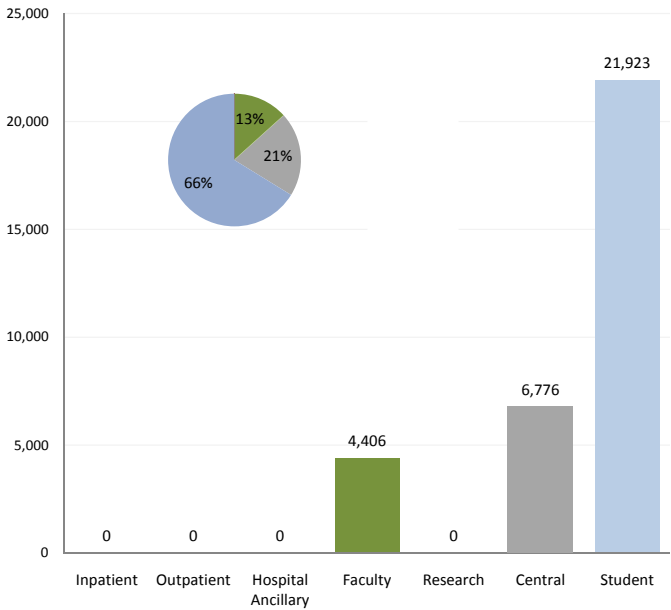


Assignable Square Footage	103,453 sf	Assignable Square Footage by Category			
Circulation, wall area, etc.	107,457 sf	Inpatient	Outpatient	Hospital Ancillary	
Gross Bldg Area	210,910 sf	Faculty	Research	Central	Student

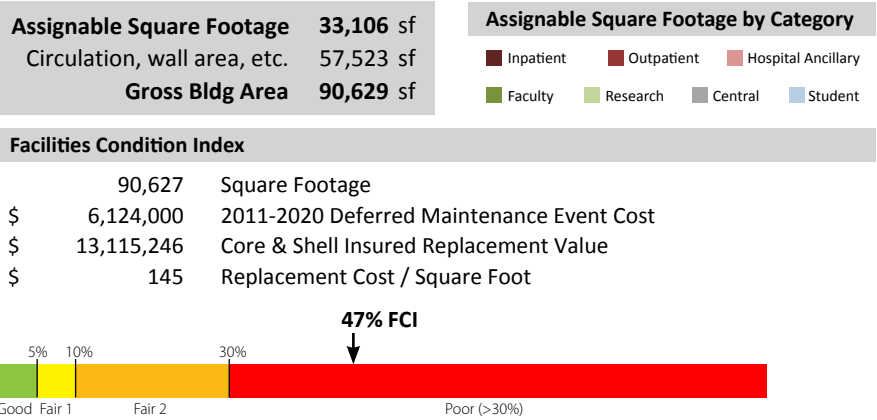
Facilities Condition Index	
210,910	Square Footage
\$ 32,818,000	2011-2020 Deferred Maintenance Event Cost
\$ 93,814,455	Core & Shell Insured Replacement Value
\$ 445	Replacement Cost / Square Foot



OHSU Auditorium (AUD)



Built in 1939 as the University’s original library, OHSU Auditorium contains 90,629 GSF on four floors. AUD continues to house library stacks, the main auditorium on campus, and student assembly rooms. Receiving Dock 4 was added to the south side of the building but is functionally inadequate and needs to be relocated. AUD has a FCI rating of 47%, which is the second worst rated university building. Given AUD’s historic significance, demolition is unlikely; extensive renovation will be necessary.

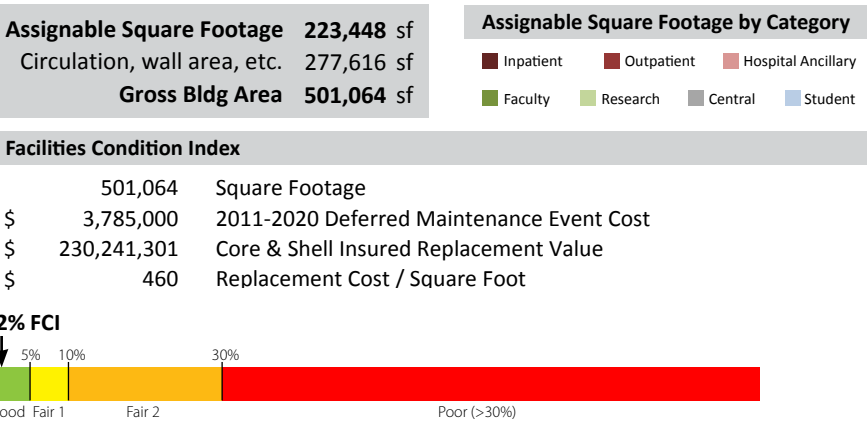
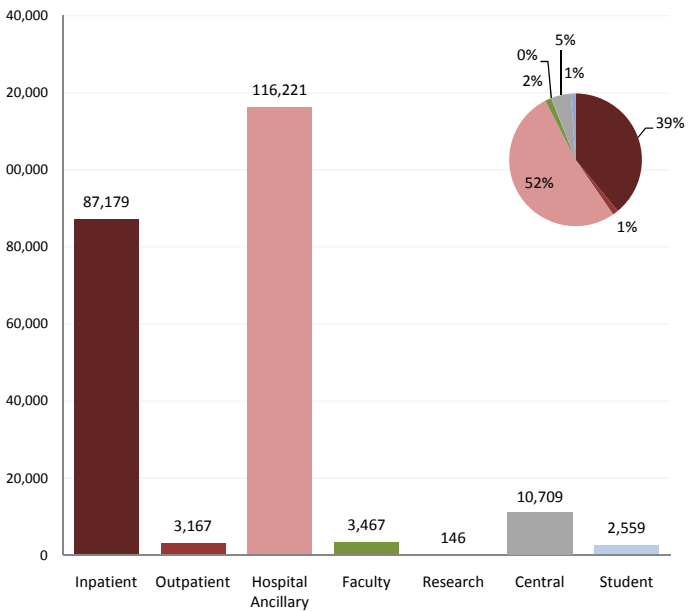


OHSU Hospital (OHS)

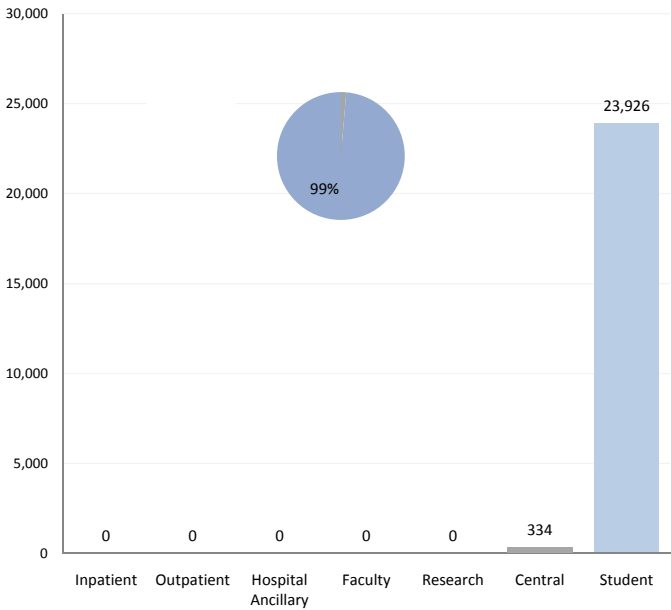


© Photo courtesy of OHSU Digital Resources Library

Built in 1956, OHSU Hospital contains 501,064 GSF on fifteen floors. OHS houses Inpatient Services as well as Surgery and Intensive Care. The building has a FCI rating of 2% and is considered to be in 'Good' condition. Extensive recent upgrades have prolonged the expected life of OHS for another 50 years.



OHSU Student Center (OSC)



Built in 1959 and expanded in 1990, the OHSU Student Center contains 33,634 GSF on two floors. OSC houses the student bookstore, pool and gymnasium. As teaching facilities are removed to the Schnitzer Campus, OSC functions may also move there incrementally. This building is in 'Fair' condition and does not need to be demolished unless the site is needed for other uses.

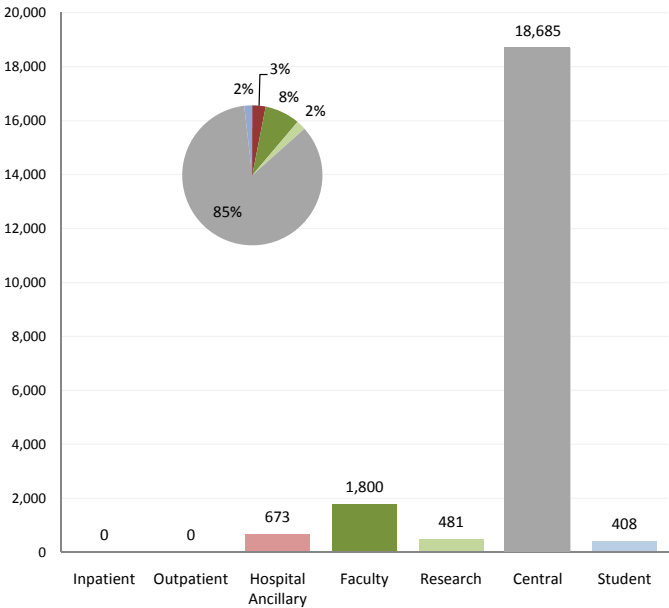
Assignable Square Footage	24,261 sf	Assignable Square Footage by Category					
	Circulation, wall area, etc.	9,374 sf	Inpatient	Outpatient	Hospital Ancillary		
	Gross Bldg Area	33,634 sf	Faculty	Research	Central	Student	

Facilities Condition Index

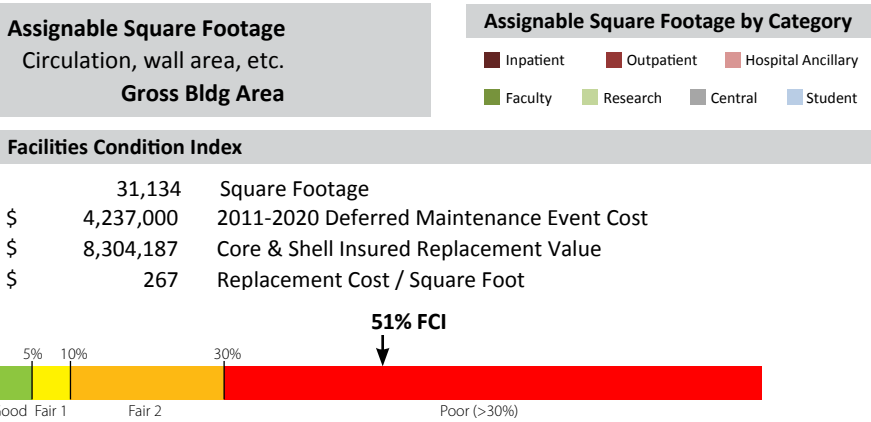
✱ No FCI review/ rating done for OSC. Architect evaluation shown.



Physical Plant (PP)



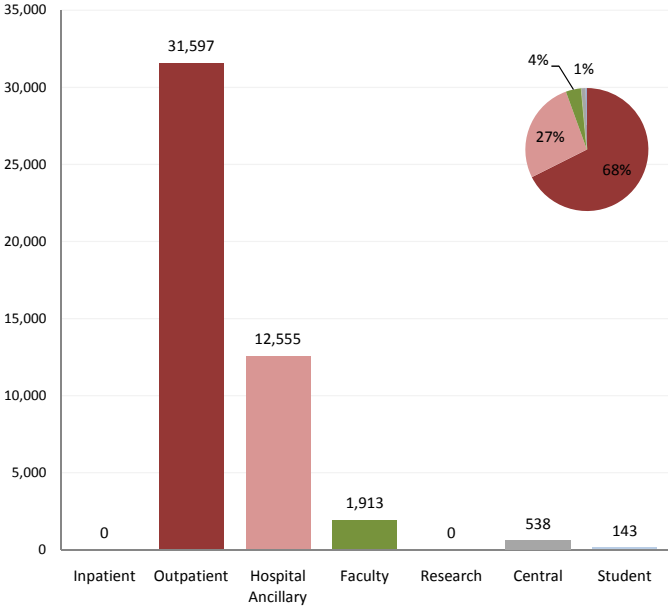
The Physical Plant Building contains 31,134 gsf over two floors. Physical Plant primarily houses offices for the Facilities department. PP has a FCI rating of approximately 51% and is considered to be in poor condition. This building could be demolished and its office backfilled into other buildings.



Physician's Pavilion (PPV)



© Photo courtesy of OHSU Digital Resources Library



Built in 1992, Physicians Pavilion contains 84,635 GSF on four floors. PPV houses Outpatient facilities and clinics for a variety of departments including Internal Medicine, Surgery, Ear Nose & Throat, and Perinatal Care. Due to PPV being a leased building, it does not have an FCI rating but is considered to be in good condition.

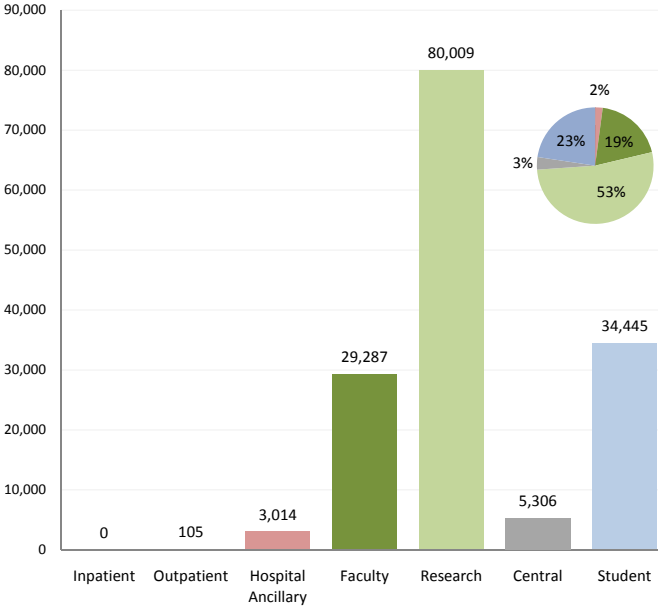
Assignable Square Footage	46,745 sf	Assignable Square Footage by Category			
Circulation, wall area, etc.	37,890 sf	■ Inpatient	■ Outpatient	■ Hospital Ancillary	
Gross Bldg Area	84,635 sf	■ Faculty	■ Research	■ Central	■ Student

Facilities Condition Index

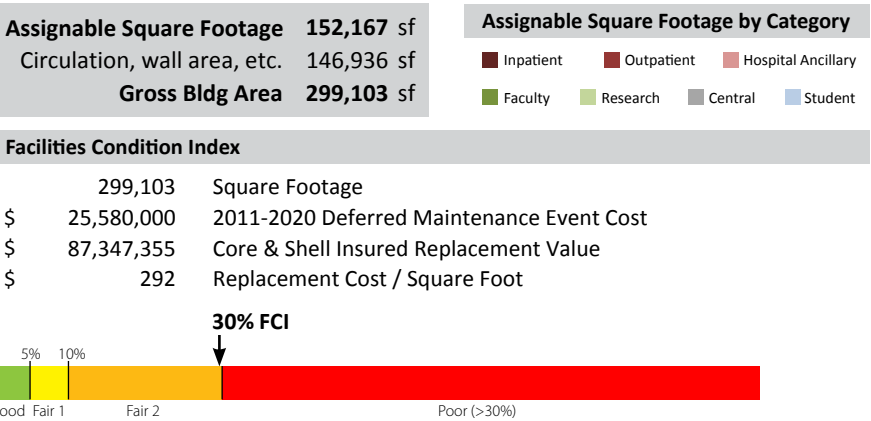
✱ No FCI review/ rating done for PPV Architect evaluation shown.



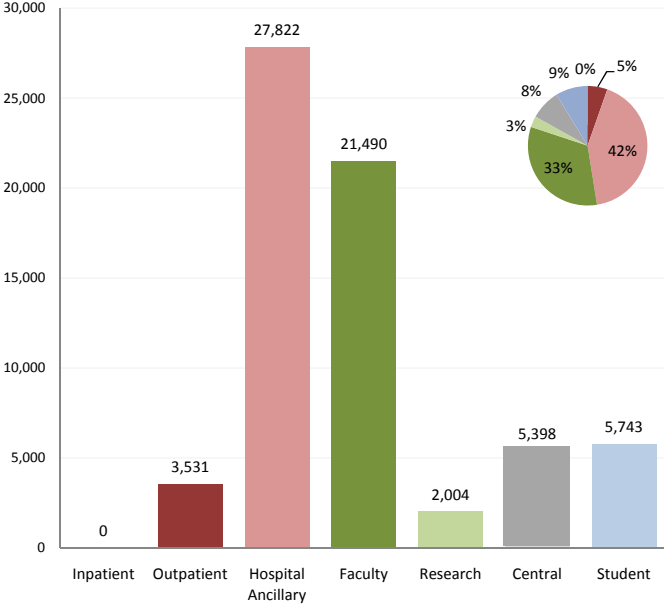
Richard Jones Hall for Basic Medical Sciences (RJH)



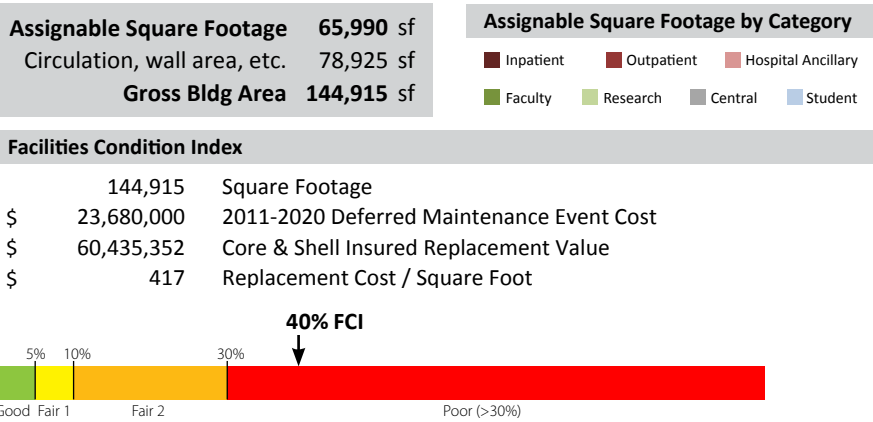
Built in 1967 and later expanded in 1992, Richard Jones Hall contains 299,103 GSF on eight floors. It is essentially two buildings joined as one, the original Basic Science Building and the Basic Science Addition/CROET which opened 20 years later. RJH primarily houses research laboratory space for a variety of departments including the Center for Research on Occupational and Environmental Toxicology (CROET), Anatomic Pathology, and Biochemistry and Molecular Biology. RJH has a FCI rating of approximately 30% and is considered in fair condition; moderate renovations will be necessary.



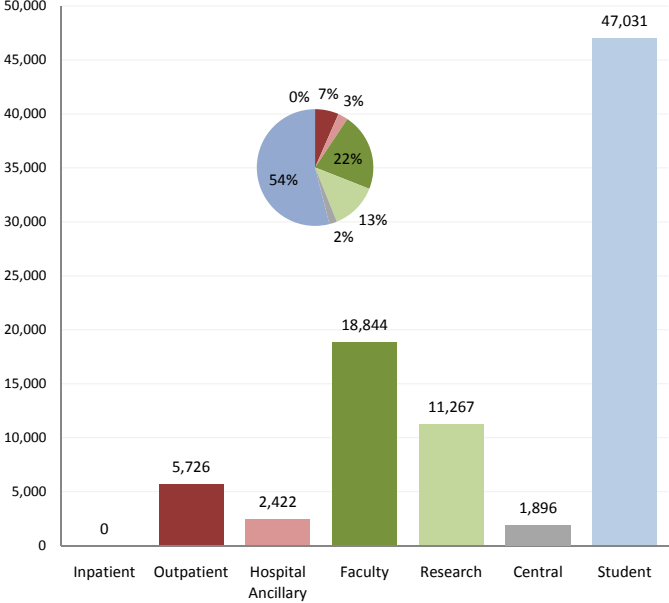
Sam Jackson Hall (SJH)



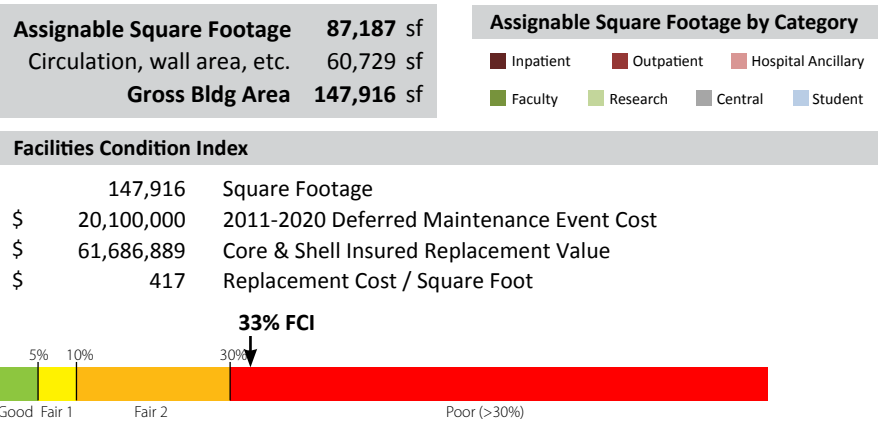
Built in 1929 as the hospital’s original outpatient building, Sam Jackson Hall contains 144,915 GSF on eight floors. SJH houses various hospital support departments as well as faculty and staff offices for a number of School of Medicine departments including Neurology and the Jungers Center for Neurosciences Research, Diagnostic Radiology, and the Department of Medicine. SJH has a FCI rating of 40%, which is the third worst. Review of this building suggests that it is a candidate for demolition.



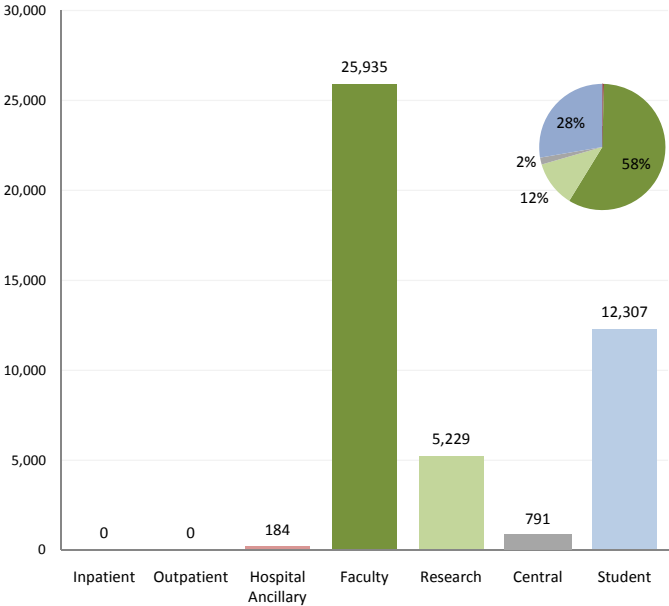
School of Dentistry (SOD)



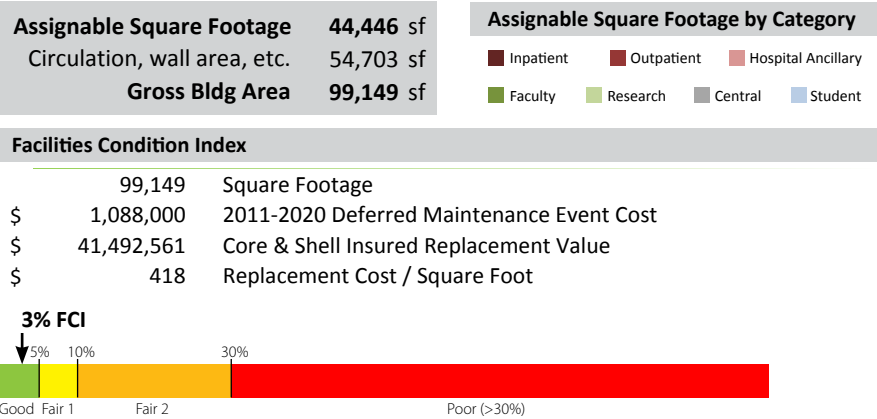
Built in 1954, the School of Dentistry contains 147,916 GSF on nine floors. SOD houses the School of Dentistry classrooms, laboratories, and faculty offices as well as the Outpatient Dental Clinic. The building has a FCI rating of 33% and is considered to be in ‘Poor’ condition. This building is a candidate for demolition.



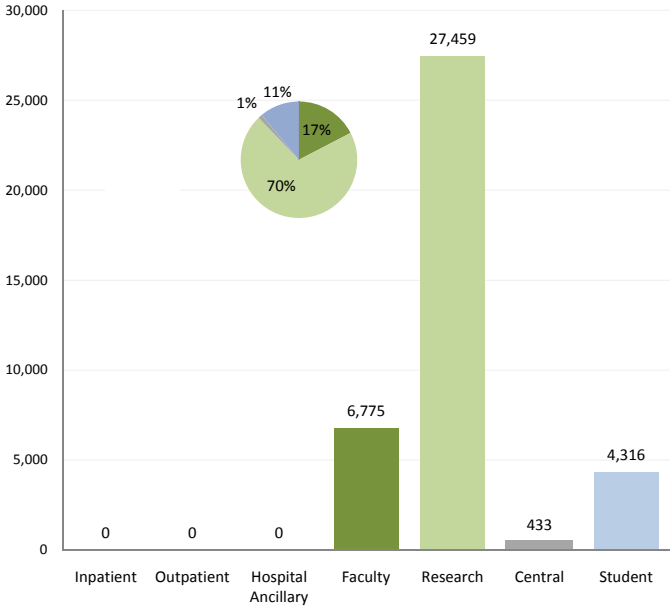
School of Nursing (SON)



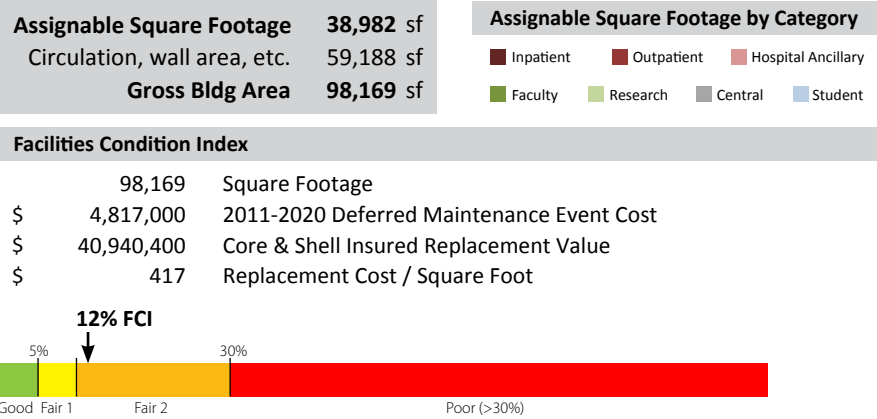
Built in 1991, the School of Nursing contains 99,149 GSF on seven floors. SON houses the School of Nursing classrooms and faculty offices as well as the Center for Evidence Based Policy. It has a FCI rating of 3% and is considered to be in ‘Good’ condition.



Vollum Institute (VIABR)



Built in 1986, the Vollum Institute contains 98,169 GSF on six floors. VIABR houses research laboratories, support spaces, and offices for the Vollum Institute. The building has a FCI rating of 12% and is considered to be in 'Fair' condition, indicating that some renovation will be necessary.



Historically Significant Buildings

The University of Oregon Schools of Medicine, Dentistry, and Nursing were created in 1913 when Willamette University and the University of Oregon merged their medical programs. In 1974, they became a single, freestanding state university. In 1880, during the western expansion of the railroad system, much of the Marquam Hill Campus had been bought, sight unseen, to build a railroad yard. The land was subsequently donated to the City for a beneficial public use: 20 acres from the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, and 88 acres from the owners of the Oregon Journal. Two years later, in 1919, the University of Oregon Medical Center moved from Downtown Portland to the new campus, to a new building named to commemorate Kenneth A.J. Mackenzie, MD, the railroad's surgeon who had suggested donation of the hilltop land for a hospital.

In 1923, the Multnomah County Hospital joined Mackenzie Hall to provide services to indigent patients. In 1926, the Doernbecher Memorial Hospital for Children was built, and the next year a dormitory for nurses was added. In 1931 an outpatient clinic was established on the hill, and the following year, the Department of Nursing Education accepted its first students.

Within a dozen years of its establishment on Marquam Hill, a substantial medical campus was in place. Survivors of that first building effort are the Mackenzie Hall east wing completed in 1919 and the main hall added in 1922; the Multnomah County Hospital, now known as Multnomah Pavilion, 1923; the first Doernbecher Children's Hospital, now Dillehunt Hall, 1926; Emma Jones Hall opened as a dormitory for nurses in 1927; and the first outpatient clinic, now Sam Jackson Hall, 1931.

Three buildings have been identified during this master plan process as possessing historic significance that distinguishes them from other buildings on Campus due to their age, architectural character, and importance within the context of the campus' early development. It should be noted that the historical significance is from OHSU's perspective and that none of these buildings are on the State Historical Preservation Office's list of historical buildings.



Mackenzie Hall (i.e. Medical Sciences Building). Opened in 1919.



Multnomah Pavilion (Multnomah County Hospital)
Opened in 1923.



Auditorium Building (Old Library). Opened in 1939.

