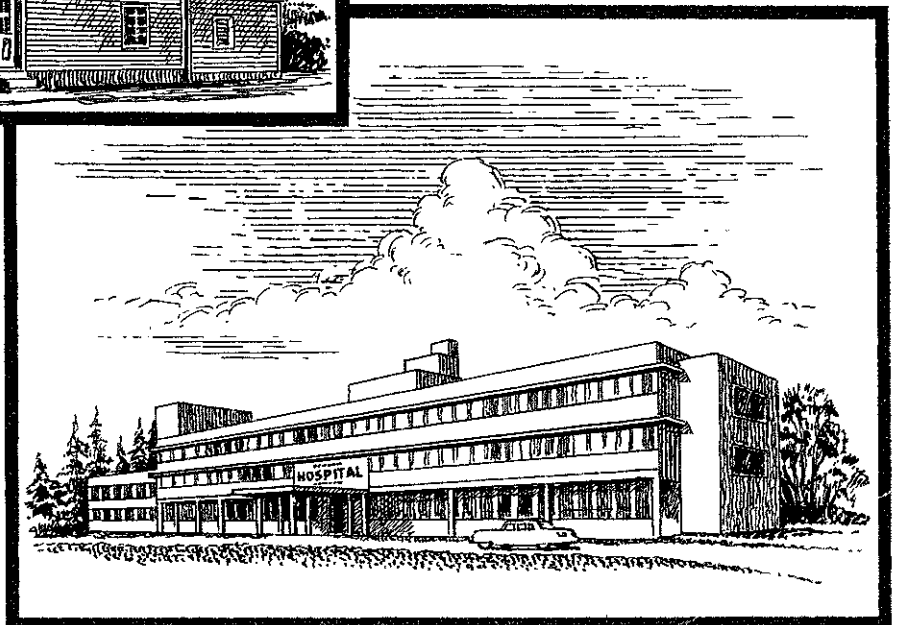
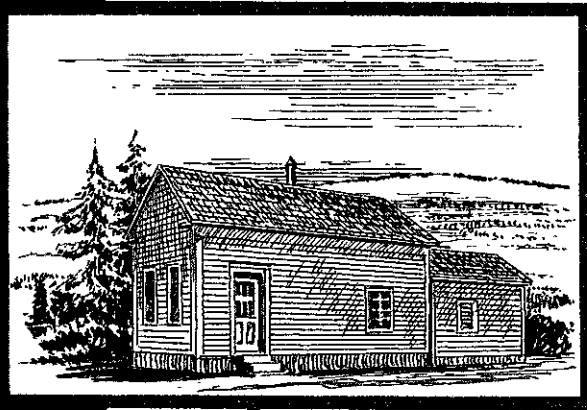


WASHINGTON HOSPITALS

a **C**entury  
of **S**ervice  
1858 — 1958



# The First Hundred Years

The voluntary hospital system was founded in the State of Washington in 1858. A century of unbroken service to the sick of every race, color and creed is its proud boast.

Today, we look with pride on the development of our hospitals. The extensive and substantial additions in material and human resources have made Washington hospitals rank high in the field of health care.

However, our challenge lies ahead. To keep faith with the sturdy pioneers who hewed the forest and built strong foundations, we must keep pace with the rapid progress of medical science, prevention of disease, maintenance of community health, education, and research.

We accept that challenge and face the future with confidence. In the words of the great apostle of charity, St. Vincent DePaul, "In serving the sick, we will serve God Himself."

SISTER AGNES S.H.  
*President*  
Washington State Hospital Association

Providence Hospital  
Seattle  
November, 1957

A CENTURY OF SERVICE — 1858-1958  
WASHINGTON HOSPITALS  
Edited by John Bigelow  
Published by the Washington State Hospital Association  
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# Greetings . . . .



IT IS A DEEP PLEASURE to extend the greetings and best wishes of the citizens of the State of Washington in this commemoration of the 100th anniversary of hospitals in this state. These 100 years must be remembered and honored in the hearts of every citizen as a tribute to the dedicated men and women who have consistently put service to their fellow men above every other personal motive.

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI  
*Governor*



THE WASHINGTON STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION extends to Washington hospitals congratulations on their first one hundred years of service to the people of the State of Washington. The Sisters of Charity of Providence at St. Joseph Hospital in Vancouver set an example a hundred years ago which has inspired and continues to inspire the hospitals and the medical profession.

May your next several centuries be as successful.

MILO T. HARRIS, M.D.  
*President*  
Washington State Medical Association

THIS ONE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY of hospitals in Washington is an occasion worthy of every citizen's expression of gratitude. What has been accomplished in providing good hospital care during the past century is nothing short of miraculous. The members of the nursing profession are happy and proud of the part their predecessors played in the development of hospitals. As members of the health team, nurses will continue to lend their efforts toward the improvement of hospital care.

We extend our congratulations for 100 years of service and best wishes for continued success.

DOROTHY E. GLYNN, R.N.  
*President*  
Washington State Nurses' Association

# Milestones

- 1858** St. Joseph Hospital established in Vancouver, Washington Territory, by the Sisters of Charity of Providence from Montreal. First permanent hospital in the Pacific Northwest.
- 1863** First hospital in King County opened by Dr. David S. Maynard in Seattle and operated by him until his death in 1873.
- 1871** Washington State Hospital for the Insane (now Western State Hospital) established at Fort Steilacoom.
- 1873** Washington Territorial Medical Association organized at Olympia. Name changed to Medical Society of the State of Washington in 1899. Changed again to Washington State Medical Association in 1902.
- 1874** Second Seattle hospital established by Dr. Gideon A. Weed after Dr. Maynard's death.
- 1877** Three Sisters of Charity of Providence arrived in Seattle from Vancouver to run King County Poor House in Georgetown, the first King County hospital.
- 1878** Providence Hospital established in remodeled residence at Fifth and Madison, Seattle, by Sisters of Charity of Providence.
- 1880** St. Mary Hospital, Walla Walla, founded by Sisters of Charity of Providence, first hospital in eastern Washington.
- 1882** Fannie C. Paddock Memorial Hospital established in Tacoma by the Episcopal Church. Renamed Tacoma General Hospital in 1912.
- 1886** Sacred Heart Hospital, Spokane, founded by Sisters of Charity of Providence.
- 1887** St. Peter Hospital established by Sisters of Charity of Providence in Olympia, capital of Territory of Washington.
- 1888** King County Medical Society organized August 13 in the offices of Drs. Thomas T. Minor and Lewis R. Dawson with Dr. Gideon A. Weed, president; Dr. Timothy Goodspeed, vice president; Dr. James B. Eagleson, secretary and Dr. Lewis R. Dawson, treasurer. By the end of 1889 it had 23 members.
- 1889** Washington admitted to statehood. Three new hospitals established; Deaconess Hospital, Spokane, by Deaconesses of the Methodist Church; St. Joseph's Hospital, Bellingham, by Sisters of St. Joseph of Newark, N. J., and St. Joseph's Hospital, Aberdeen, by Sisters of St. Dominic.
- 1889** City-County Hospital established in Tacoma; in 1897 became the Pierce County Hospital.
- 1890** St. John's Hospital, Port Townsend, opened by Sisters of Charity of Providence.
- 1891** St. Elizabeth Hospital, Yakima, opened by Sisters of Charity of Providence.
- 1891** St. Joseph's Hospital, Tacoma, established by Sisters of St. Francis.
- 1891** Eastern State Hospital, Medical Lake, opened with transfer of 20 patients from Western State Hospital.
- 1892** First school of nursing in the state established at Fannie C. Paddock Memorial Hospital, Tacoma (later renamed Tacoma General Hospital).
- 1892** St. Luke's General Hospital, Bellingham, established under auspices of Episcopal Church.
- 1893** St. Ignatius Hospital, Colfax, established by Sisters of Charity of Providence.
- 1893** Booth Memorial Hospital opened in Spokane by the Salvation Army to serve young women pregnant out of wedlock.
- 1894** Everett General Hospital opened. Closed in 1924 when General Hospital of Everett was established.
- 1895** Seattle General Hospital established by Women's Committee and other volunteers. Non-sectarian. Later under Methodist auspices; non-sectarian since 1935.
- 1897** St. Luke's Hospital, Spokane, opened.
- 1897** First nurse graduated from a nursing school in the state. George Smith received diploma from Fannie C. Paddock Memorial Hospital, Tacoma, and remained with hospital many years until his death.
- 1899** Wayside Mission Hospital established at foot of Jackson Street, Seattle, in old side-wheeler Id'ho, to care for waterfront and city emergency cases. Moved in 1907, when the old hull started to give way, to Second Avenue North and Republican Street and renamed the Wayside Emergency Hospital. Served until City Hospital was opened in 1909.
- 1900** First recognized military hospital in state established at Fort Lawton, Seattle.
- 1900** Walla Walla General Hospital established.
- 1904** Northern Pacific Beneficial Association Hospital established in Tacoma to serve employes of N. P. Railway.
- 1905** Providence Hospital, Everett, established by Sisters of Charity of Providence.
- 1906** Matthews General Hospital started in Burlington.
- 1907** The Children's Orthopedic Hospital, Seattle, had its beginning as a seven-bed ward established in Seattle General Hospital by a group of charitable women. In 1908 they built their own cottage hospital on Queen Anne Hill.
- 1907** St. Helen Hospital, Chehalis, opened by Sisters of St. Dominic.
- 1908** The Pulmonary Hospital of the City of Seattle, first tuberculosis hospital in the Pacific Northwest, was established by endowment by the pioneer Denny family. Since 1921 the hospital has been known as Riverton Hospital.

# Milestones

- 1908** Roslyn-Cle Elum Beneficial Association Hospital established in Cle Elum, the only hospital in the nation owned and operated entirely by coal miners themselves, not their union.
- 1908** The Swedish Hospital, Seattle, organized by Dr. Nils A. Johanson and a group of friends, all immigrants from Sweden, as a charitable, non-profit corporation. Trustees are required to be of Swedish descent.
- 1908** Washington State Nurses' Association incorporated.
- 1909** State's first Nurse Practice Law passed by Legislature providing standards for nursing schools, qualifications of students, examining board and licensure of graduate professional nurses.
- 1909** Arlington General Hospital opened.
- 1909** City Hospital opened March 31 on the fourth floor of new municipal building at Fifth Avenue and Yesler Way, called the Public Safety Building.
- 1909** Northern State Hospital, Sedro Woolley, opened, third and last of state mental hospitals. From 1909 to 1915 known as Western State Hospital Farm.
- 1911** Firland Sanatorium established in Richmond Highlands with help of Anti-Tuberculosis League of King County.
- 1911** U. S. Naval Hospital opened in Bremerton.
- 1914** Edgechiff Sanatorium established in Spokane for care of Eastern Washington tuberculosis patients.
- 1915** Mountain View Sanatorium established in Tacoma.
- 1915** Central Washington Deaconess Hospital, Wenatchee, established under Methodist Church auspices.
- 1916** Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital opened in Pasco by Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet.
- 1916** Columbus Hospital, Seattle, established as part of program started by Mother Cabrini of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, later canonized as Saint Frances Xavier Cabrini, first American saint.
- 1916** St. Anthony's Hospital, Wenatchee, established by Sisters of St. Joseph of Newark.
- 1918** American College of Surgeons started hospital standardization.
- 1918** Harrison Memorial Hospital opened in Bremerton.
- 1919** Mount Vernon General Hospital started by Dr. Harry Thornton D'Arc, later renamed Skagit General Hospital.
- 1920** Shelton General Hospital opened in Shelton to serve workers in lumber industry.
- 1920** Virginia Mason Hospital, Seattle, established by a group of young Seattle physicians led by Dr. James Tate Mason and named for his daughter. Dr. Mason was elected president of the American Medical Association in 1936, the only Northwest physician so honored.
- 1920** Memorial Hospital, Sedro Woolley, and Ellensburg General Hospital opened. Active in latter was the late Dr. J. P. Richardson, a leader in the American College of Surgeons.
- 1921** Laurel Beach Sanatorium, a private hospital for tuberculosis patients, was established in West Seattle by Drs. Frederick Slyfield and John E. Nelson.
- 1921** Auburn General Hospital was opened by Dr. Owen Taylor. Newport Community Hospital opened in Newport.
- 1922** Rowley General Hospital, Mount Vernon, established by Harriette Wade Rowley.
- 1922** Puyallup General Hospital started by Mrs. Cora Stone; transferred in 1952 to Lutheran Welfare Society and renamed Good Samaritan Hospital.
- 1923** Omak Memorial Hospital was started by Dr. Lorenzo S. Dewey.
- 1923** Cobb Surgery, Seattle, and Cascade Sanitarium, Leavenworth, opened.
- 1924** General Hospital of Everett; Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children in Spokane, and the veterans' psychiatric hospital at American Lake, near Tacoma, were established.
- 1925** Medical and Dental Building Hospital, Seattle, was started by Mrs. Nan Rowlands, R.N., and has been under her management ever since.
- 1926** Lewis County built a county hospital in Centralia.
- 1928** Ballard General Hospital, Seattle, organized.
- 1929** Washington Minor Hospital, Tacoma, started by Mrs. Henrietta Palmer Button. Name changed in 1955 to Medical Arts Hospital.
- 1929** Vancouver Memorial Hospital established. Bureau of Indian Affairs opened Tacoma Indian Hospital, now a tuberculosis hospital.
- 1930** Kirkland Hospital established by Dr. George C. Davis.
- 1930** St. Joseph's Hospital, Chewelah, established by Dominican Sisters of Washington.
- 1931** New King County Hospital (Harborview) opened; old Georgetown location retained for chronic and convalescent patients. City Hospital reduced activities.
- 1933** United States Public Health Service opened Marine Hospital, Seattle.
- 1933** Clark County remodeled "pest house" into hospital in Vancouver as emergency measure due to economic depression.
- 1933** Washington State Hospital Association held its first meeting.
- 1933** Maynard Hospital, Seattle, established, also Whatcom County Hospital in Bellingham.
- 1935** John Brining Memorial Hospital in Dayton constructed by WPA labor. Valley General Hospital opened in Ellensburg.

# Milestones

- 1935** Shadel Sanitarium, devoted exclusively to treatment of alcoholism, opened in Seattle by Charles A. Shadel.
- 1936** Cowlitz General Hospital, Longview, established by group of doctors, St. Martin's Hospital, Tonasket, opened by Dominican Sisters of Washington
- 1938** St. Martin's Hospital, Tonasket, opened by Dominican Sisters of Washington
- 1939** West Seattle General Hospital started by the late Barbara Keast as outgrowth of her West Seattle Hospital specializing in maternity cases.
- 1940** Mount Carmel Hospital, Colville, opened by Dominican Sisters of Washington
- 1942** Kaiser Foundation Northern Hospital opened in Vancouver to care primarily for workers in Kaiser Shipyards, Portland
- 1943** Franklin D. Roosevelt Hospital built in Bremerton by Federal government to care for naval shipyard workers during Second World War. Citizens' group acquired the hospital in 1946, renamed it Puget Sound Naval Memorial Hospital; renamed it again in 1957 Harrison Memorial Hospital, taking name of hospital merged with Puget Sound Memorial in 1956
- 1944** More hospital needs due to Second World War Kadlec Hospital, Richland, built by the Federal government for people connected with the Hanford atomic works Madigan Army Hospital opened at Fort Lewis to serve the military The Doctors Hospital, Seattle, built to provide more hospital beds for civilians.
- 1945** Legislature passed law governing formation and functions of public hospital districts.
- 1945** Renton Hospital, Renton, built by the government to care for workers in defense plants—Boeing Airplane Company, Pacific Car and Foundry and others. Hospital later acquired by King County Hospital District No. 1.
- 1945** Other hospitals opened: Grays Harbor Community Hospital, Aberdeen; Columbia Basin Hospital, Ephrata; New Riverview Hospital, Raymond; Ferry County Hospital, Republic.
- 1946** State's first medical school established at University of Washington. Dr. Edward L. Turner, first dean.
- 1946** The post-war expansion started: Doctors Hospital, Tacoma; Valley Memorial Hospital, Sunnyside
- 1947** Group Health Hospital, Seattle; Prosser Memorial Hospital, Prosser
- 1948** A big year for new hospitals in small communities: Lake Chelan Community Hospital, Chelan; Garfield County Memorial Hospital, Pomeroy; Nelems Memorial Hospital, Snoqualmie
- 1948** Pinel Foundation established a private psychiatric hospital in Seattle, the only one of its kind in the Northwest.
- 1949** State legislature passed law for licensure of practical nurses.
- 1949** More small communities—some using the hospital-district law and others voluntary cooperation—opened home-town hospitals: Douglas County Memorial Hospital, Waterville; McKay Memorial Hospital, Soap Lake; Samaritan Hospital, Moses Lake, Klickitat Valley Hospital, Goldendale; Community Memorial Hospital, Enumclaw; Tri-State Memorial Hospital, Clarkston; Morris Sorenson Hospital, Ellensburg; Monroe General Hospital, Monroe.
- 1950** Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital, Yakima, established.
- 1951** Clallam County Public Hospital District No. 1 at Forks; Olympic Memorial Hospital, Port Angeles; Memorial Hospital, Pullman as joint venture of State College and community; Northgate Hospital, Seattle; Veterans Administration Hospital, Seattle; Central Memorial Hospital, Toppenish.
- 1951** Legislature passed laws requiring licensing of maternity homes, psychiatric hospitals and nursing homes
- 1952** Hospital standardization program assumed by new Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.
- 1952** First full-time office established by Washington State Hospital Association with John Bigelow as executive secretary. Monthly publication of "Washington Hospitals" started.
- 1952** More new hospitals: Kennewick General Hospital, Kennewick; Lutheran Hospital, Puyallup, the state's first hospital built especially for chronic disease patients, Adams County Memorial Hospital, Ritzville; Skyline Hospital, White Salmon
- 1953** Eye and Ear Hospital, Wenatchee, established, one of few hospitals in West in this special field; Wilapa Harbor Hospital, South Bend
- 1955** Legislature passed general hospital licensing law.
- 1955** On June 3, an hour-long live television program from The Doctors Hospital, Seattle, showing a lung operation, gave tens of thousands of Western Washington people a dramatic, eye-witness experience of a modern hospital operating room in action. From the same hospital on November 26, 1956, the first public live color-televised surgery in the nation was done. It was a heart operation.
- 1955** Mary Bridge Children's Hospital, Tacoma, established.
- 1956** Mark E Reed Memorial Hospital, McCleary, opened after several years of community effort.
- 1957** Tri-County Community Hospital, Deer Park, opened with basic support from family membership in a cooperative
- 1957** Reimbursable-cost plan started July 1 for state payment of the care of the indigent in non-county hospitals.
- 1957** Under construction: public-hospital district hospitals in Newport, Metaline Falls, Mount Vernon and Othello; University of Washington teaching and research hospital, Seattle.

# A History of Hospitals in the State of Washington

**T**HE FIRST HOSPITAL in the Pacific Northwest was established in 1858 at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, through the efforts of humanitarian people in the out-post community.

From first hospital to the latest one to open its doors, the motive is the same—alleviation of suffering and restoration of health.

Fort Vancouver, founded in 1825 by the Hudson's Bay Company as a fur-trading post, had its homeless sick, aged and orphans. Accidents maimed men in the absence of proper surgical and hospital care.

The little community of 400 or 500 whites and uncounted Indians found itself turning more and more to the five Catholic nuns, Sisters of Charity of Providence, who had arrived December 8, 1856, after a five-week journey of 6000 miles from Montreal to assist the work of the Jesuit missionaries.

In addition to conducting a school, the Sisters visited the sick in their homes, cared for two orphan babies left on their doorstep and performed other works of charity.

On April 6, 1858, the Vancouver Ladies of Charity met for the first time—Catholics, Methodists, Episcopalians and Jews. Sixteen were present; thirteen others asked to be included. Mrs. William Rodgers, a Protestant, was elected president.

Young John Lloyd, a consumptive in the last stages of the disease, weighed upon the group's conscience. He had no home of his own and he was cared for first by one family then another.

The women turned to Mother Joseph of the Sacred Heart, the Superior of the little pioneer band of Providence Sisters.

Could she provide a building suitable for use as a hospital?

This remarkable woman, daughter of a Quebec farmer and carriage maker, had learned as a girl to use the carpenter tools of her father. With equal facility she could do wood carving, iron work and delicate embroidery, lay bricks, make candles and use hammer and saw. Examples of her wood carving may still be seen today in Providence hospitals, schools and chapels.

In 1953, fifty-one years after her death, the American Institute of Architects designated her as the first architect in the Pacific Northwest. The West Coast Lumbermen's Association recognized her as the first northwestern artist to work in the medium of wood. Certainly she was an early advocate of do-it-yourself. If she didn't have it, she made it herself.

Mother Joseph drew the plans for most of the early hospitals and schools and worked alongside the builders. Physically strong, energetic, impetuous and strong-willed, Mother Joseph met the hard challenges of the frontier.

The book "The Bell and the River," relates: "Every evening after the workers went home, Mother Joseph made a meticulous inspection of the day's work, climbing ladders to test the beams or prying under flooring to check the foundation. She was always known as a taskmaster when building was the job on hand. It had to be well done; there was no such thing as tawdry or mediocre construction. She had been known to disassemble brick chimneys not built according to specifications, and to reconstruct them herself from the foundation, to the amazement of the workers who returned the next day."

This was the personality behind the first hospital in the new Washington Territory.

With one workman she installed a ceiling of rough timber in a small building, sixteen by twenty feet, which she had just built for a laundry and bakery. Walls and ceilings were covered with muslin fabric and wallpaper. The Ladies of Charity installed four beds, four bedside tables and a couple of chairs.

Word of the hospital spread. On May 19, before it was completed, two men appeared asking for help, one with a mutilated hand, the other a consumptive. The Sisters found room for them in the vicar-general's house.

John Lloyd waited patiently for the hospital to be finished and he was on the doorstep June 7, 1858, when Bishop Blanchet blessed St. Joseph Hospital. John Lloyd was the first patient; also the first to die. The second death was an Indian child; the third, Mrs. Rodgers, president of the Ladies of Charity.

By assuming care of a mentally-deranged woman who was without proper care, the Sisters in 1861 embarked on care of the mentally ill. In five years this number grew to 25 and the Sisters had a contract with the Territory of Washington to provide, for \$8 a week per person, lodging, board, laundry and medical attendance. The lot of the mentally ill was especially hard in the raw society of the frontier where few were inclined to show pity or charity.

In July, 1866, St. Joseph Hospital, now housed in larger quarters on the mission grounds, had 40 patients. School enrollment was about 100. There were 70 orphans and a dozen old people to provide for.

To support these activities Mother Joseph was involved in the never-ending business of raising money, a familiar story yet today to hospital administrators and trustees. There were no rich benefactors or accumulated wealth for the pioneer hospital people to turn to. Early in 1857 both Canada and the United States were experiencing hard times. The broke and jobless drifted West to try their luck in the newly-discovered gold fields. In 1850 the population of the Oregon Territory, including the area established as Washington Territory three years later, was 13,294. The population of the two territories in 1860 was 64,059. By 1880, it was 270,673.

With few exceptions, the hospitals established in Washington before the turn of the century were operated and supported by religious organizations, backed up by well-meaning citizens.



Washington's first hospital



Mother Joseph, hospital pioneer

Mother Joseph's begging trips to rough mining camps and logging camps are an example of the heroic efforts necessary to keep hospitals open.

By steamer, stagecoach and horseback, Mother Joseph traveled to the rip-roaring mining towns of Idaho, the lumber camps of the Puget Sound region and the gold fields of the Caribou up the Fraser River in British Columbia.

These begging missions usually took five or six weeks, sometimes as long as three months. Usually the little band included Mother Joseph, a companion Sister and a missionary priest acting as guide. In penetrating rough country by horseback, they camped out, cooked over a campfire and slept under the stars.

In her own words, Mother Joseph reported of one trip: "During the five or six weeks of our begging tour in Idaho, we were received most cordially. Indeed, we were the object of the sincere sympathy of even infidels and Protestants who marveled at our daring, and commended our perseverance. The miners came to meet us and, in order to make our passage through the mines easier, went with us by easy stages from one digging to another."

On one occasion they were surrounded by an Indian war party on a scalping expedition. Grizzly bears and rattlesnakes figured in other recorded incidents.

Existence was precarious, murders were common talk, yet beneath the rough exterior many men had hearts and minds bent on justice. They gave liberally to the Sisters who represented institutions safeguarding justice.

While traveling by stagecoach from Boise to Denver in 1876 on a tour of mining camps of eastern Oregon, southern Idaho and Colorado, Mother Joseph and her fellow passengers were held up by two armed masked men. Mother Joseph watched in silence for only a few moments as the men began looting the luggage. Then she asked one of the bandits for "that little black bag."

While the other passengers held their breath, the bandit deposited the bag at her feet. "Thank you, my boy," Mother Joseph said calmly, happy in saving \$200 begged from Idaho miners.

Mother Joseph died January 19, 1902, in Vancouver at the age of 79.

### Care Simple in Early Hospitals

What were the early hospitals like in Washington?

At the time St. Joseph Hospital opened its doors in 1858, care of the sick was looked upon as a work of mercy. There was little help from either medical science or drugs. Little wonder that hospitals of the 19th century were regarded as

places of death where the homeless found a decent exit from this world.

Nursing care was simple. A hospital meant a clean bed, good food and an occasional glass of water.

The early records of Washington hospitals show there was almost as much nursing done by hospital nurses in the homes of the sick as in hospitals.

The first ledger of St. Joseph Hospital, meticulously written, gives a picture of hospital services and hospital book-keeping in those pioneer days.

The hospital's rate was \$1 a day, but this was not an all-inclusive rate in some cases (nor a reimbursable cost rate either).

Take the account of George C. Coffee:

110 days attendance . . . . .	\$110 00
2 bottles brandy and	
6 bottles whiskey . . . . .	8 00
Burial expenses . . . . .	25 00

Or the account of John Whitebread:

35 days attendance . . . . .	\$ 35.00
To liquor . . . . .	1 25
Pane of glass . . . . .	75

There were many accounts marked "Gratis." Also some marked "Paid by labor." Frank V. Melvin was given \$14 credit on his \$67 bill for two pair of blankets he left the hospital. Jean Cloumark was in the hospital 11 months, but he was given credit for 30 days' absence at various times. It didn't matter, however, because he paid nothing.

William Kennedy's account illustrated some of the costs of dying in 1872:

6 months attendance . . . . .	\$183.00
Coffin . . . . .	20.00
Grave . . . . .	3.50
Funeral service . . . . .	16.50
Hearse . . . . .	5.00

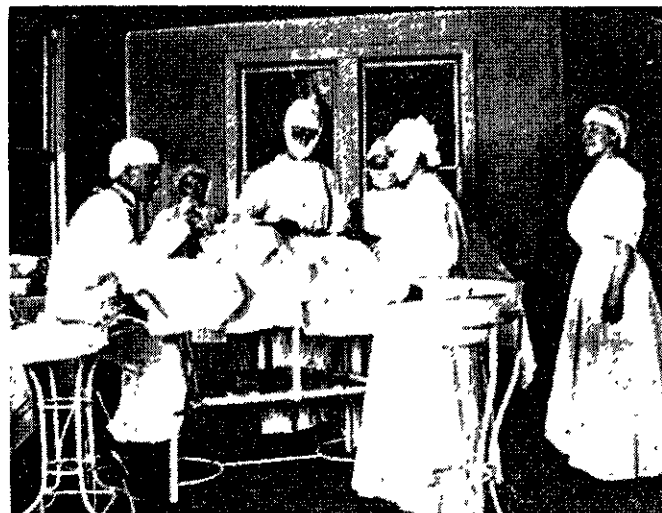
Mrs. John Sifret's account was credited for 27 chickens at 25 cents; 7 ducks at 50 cents and 14 pounds of butter at 15 cents.

The hospital also advanced cash and tobacco to patients at times and put it on the bill. Drugs seldom appeared as items. H. Howard, designated as "County Judge," was billed for \$7 worth of medicine during his 53-day stay. Occasionally, the hospital included a doctor's fee of \$10 or \$15.

A dollar a day was the standard rate for hospital care. In seeking endowments for a new building, the Fannie C. Pad-



Surgery in Aberdeen just before turn of the century



Appendectomy in a Spokane hospital — 1901



dock Memorial Hospital in Tacoma (later renamed Tacoma General Hospital) told the public in 1887:

"\$30 pays for board, nursing care, medical attendance, etc., for one month; \$300 for one year; \$3,000 makes a perpetual endowment of a bed."

The same hospital, in acknowledging public gifts for the year 1890, reported in the Tacoma Ledger: 1 barrel of flour, 1 case of claret, 1 tub butter, 1 case coal oil, 2 bottles of wine, 1 tub apple butter, 5 gallons port wine, 1 dozen gallons of whiskey and 50 pounds granulated sugar.

There were no trained nurses, except those who had learned through experience. The effects of Florence Nightingale's work in the Crimean War in 1854-56 and her subse-



First graduating class, 1901, Deaconess Hospital School of Nursing, Spokane

quent establishment of training schools in England did not reach the United States for several years. The first school of nursing based on her system, and her system was the foundation of modern nursing and modern hospitals, was started at Bellevue Hospital in New York City in 1873.

The first school of nursing in the State of Washington was started at Fannie C Paddock Memorial Hospital (now Tacoma General Hospital) in Tacoma in 1895. The first nursing student was a man, George Smith, who in 1897 became the first graduate nurse in the state. He stayed with the hospital through his life. Male nurses were not unusual in early hospitals. Most patients also were men.

### Pioneer Doctors—Medical Progress

In the latter part of the 19th century, medicine and surgery made great strides and this progress was transmitted to the remote Pacific Northwest by pioneer physicians. Communities which wished to share in medical advances got busy and built hospitals.

Dr. Park Weed Willis, one of the first surgeons on the West Coast to operate for appendicitis, arrived in Seattle in 1892. This was just six years after Dr. Reginald Fitz, a Boston pathologist, had announced his findings to end a medical mystery which had killed thousands of people a year. After several hundred autopsies, Dr. Fitz found that when the appendix became infected, the deadly germs multiplied rapidly until the appendix burst and the bacteria spread causing fatal peritonitis. The cure was simple. Removal of the infected appendix.

Dr. James B. Eagleson, skillful surgeon and one of the founder regents of the American College of Surgeons, reached Seattle in 1887. In the same year, Dr. A. B. Kibbe located in Seattle and was the first ophthalmologist in the Northwest. In 1889, Dr. Andrew C. Smith settled in Portland and performed the first thyroidectomy on the Coast.

Dr. Albert Edward Mackay, who established practice in Portland in 1889, introduced the use of the microscope to the medical profession in the Pacific Northwest and did the first teaching of bacteriology. He was a pioneer urologist.

Dr. Walter S. Griswold, who died in September, 1957, was called Seattle's first pathologist. He began practice in 1904.

Dr. George B. McCulloch came to Seattle in 1892, the first physician in this part of the country to limit his practice to pediatrics; and the third in the United States.

St. Luke's Hospital, Spokane, installed a "baby incubator" in 1905, the first one in the West.

The late Dr. Malcolm T. MacEachern in his "Hospital Organization and Management," said: "Looking back upon hospital progress from 1850 to 1900, the period is seen as one in which the sciences of biology, cellular pathology, clinical microscopy, bacteriology and physiology were founded. It was a period of intensive work and remarkable achievement in the abstract sciences as contrasted with the present emphasis on the individual patient and his ills.

"But an increasing knowledge in the abstract sciences was a necessary forerunner of the modern clinical laboratory, the X-ray department, the operating room, and the physical therapy department, all of which have transformed hospitals into veritable oases of wealth. Though the medical and nursing professions of the latter half of the nineteenth century did not reap the full reward of discoveries made by them or during their time, they provided the present century with a firm foundation on which to build."

These were some of the milestones: first hospital operation under anesthesia in Massachusetts General Hospital, 1846. Semmelweis, in Vienna in 1847, laid the foundation for Pasteur's later work by theorizing that infection was transmitted by students who went directly from the dissecting room to care for maternity patients. Pasteur demonstrated the scientific basis and from his work developed modern bacteriology and the hospital clinical laboratory. Lister, near the end of the century, introduced the use of antiseptics to destroy disease-bearing organisms.

During the decade 1880-1890, the tubercle bacillus was discovered. Koch isolated the cholera bacillus. Diphtheria was first treated with antitoxin. The tetanus bacillus and the parasite of malarial fever were isolated. Bergmann's introduction of steam sterilization in 1886 opened the era of surgical asepsis. Introduction of rubber gloves by Halsted in 1890-91 was another gain over infection.

Roentgen's discovery of the X-ray in 1895 had a marked effect on the growth of hospitals. Other aids to diagnosis that made their appearance were the clinical thermometer, the laryngoscope and Helmholtz's ophthalmoscope.

Modern oxygen therapy may be said to date from Hal-dane and Barcroft in England in 1917.

### First Schools of Nursing

Advances in medicine gave hospitals more to do and to perform these services hospitals had to train their own nurses. Six Washington hospitals established schools of nursing between 1895 and 1900 and in the next 20 years, 24 other hospitals opened schools.

Until standardization of schools began in 1909, the schools of nursing ranged from poor to excellent depending entirely upon the specific situation. The pattern was much the same. Students were required to be graduates of grade school. They were paid \$5 to \$8 a month their first year and \$10 a month their second year, most courses being two years.

"Classes" consisted of lectures by local doctors whenever they had time and wherever the doctors happened to be, in the hospital or in their offices. Classes were not allowed to interfere with either the doctor's or the student's work.

Students worked 10 hours a day. Scrubbing, cleaning, washing and sweeping were part of their duties and they also moved swiftly into patient nursing, both in the hospital and on call to patients' homes. It was not unusual for a student

to work in surgery a few weeks after beginning training and it was common practice to leave the hospital at night in charge of student nurses

North Carolina in 1903 was the first state to pass a law requiring registration of nurses by examination and Washington followed suit in 1909, one of the early states to act.



Student nurses "hit the books" in dormitory room — 1910

This changed the picture. As education became paramount, hospitals stopped paying allowances to student nurses and started charging tuition. Full-time instructors were employed. The practice of sending student nurses on private duty in homes was stopped. Curriculum was enlarged.

In 1930, there were 30 schools of nursing in the state including one collegiate program, the University of Washington School of Nursing, established in 1917. This was the high-water mark. Five schools closed before 1940, including the long-established and highly-regarded school of Seattle General Hospital. Since 1940, nine more hospital schools have closed and four others have discontinued their individual schools to become affiliated with colleges and universities.

Since passage of the new Professional Nurse Practice Act in 1949, the State Board of Professional Nurse Registration has closed no school of nursing. The closing of any school has been due to the fact that either a new program has been established whereby the clinical facilities now serve as a teaching unit of an institution of higher learning, or the hospital itself has elected to discontinue the program, chiefly for financial reasons.

### Hospitals in 12 Cities in 1900

As the burgeoning state of Washington entered the twentieth century, there were hospitals in Vancouver, Aberdeen, Port Angeles, Olympia, Port Townsend, Everett, Seattle, Tacoma, Yakima, Walla Walla, Spokane and Colfax.

Hospitals in these early years often were the most impressive buildings in their communities. Usually several stories high, they posed back-breaking problems for nurses in carrying patients upstairs and down on stretchers and litters. This is one reason why many hospitals had the first elevators in town.

The old side-wheeler Idaho provided a colorful setting for

the Wayside Emergency Hospital at the foot of Jackson Street in the heart of Seattle's waterfront from 1899 to 1907, and for two additional years propped up on dry land at Second Avenue North and Republican Street. It closed in 1909.

Other early Seattle hospitals that survived for a time were the Grace Hospital started in 1890, the Minor Hospital in 1900, Lakeside Hospital, Seattle City Hospital and Pacific Hospital.

Other hospitals around the state that existed for a time late in the last century or early in the present century were Washington Hospital in Spokane, Aberdeen General Hospital; the Marine Hospital first in Port Angeles and later moved to Port Townsend; Hoquiam General Hospital; South Bend General Hospital, Port Angeles General Hospital, and Centralia General Hospital.

Beginning with Florence Nightingale's new concept of nursing, hospital organization, cleanliness and kindly treatment of the sick, hospitals embarked on continuous improvement.

The American College of Surgeons' hospital standardization program which began in 1918 set professional goals for hospitals to achieve. The program was assumed and expanded in 1952 by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.

Great as were the stages of development of hospitals in the last half of the nineteenth century and during the first thirty years of the twentieth century, the period following the close of the Second World War saw revolutionary progress in hospital improvements.

This progress, which continues today, has been in a number of phases of the hospital. In the patient's room, the variable height bed, power operated, changes the old stereotype of the high hospital bed. Probably no new hospital or hospital addition has been built recently without toilet facilities adjoining each room. Two-way communication between patient and nurses' station; piped-in oxygen; finger-tip television control radio, of course; tasteful and pleasing decor in wallpaper, drapes, paint and room furniture—these are just a few of the advances for patient comfort and safety.

Meals planned by dietitians offer patients menu choice and the hot food is served hot and the cold food cold. Once



Patient's modern hospital room with private bathroom, built-ins, comfortable furniture, attractive decor, telephone, radio and television

despised as institutional food, hospital fare now compares with a well-recommended restaurant.

Hospital lobbies no longer resemble the waiting room of a small-town railroad depot. Patients and visitors alike are made to feel that this special experience of going to a hospital is considered special by the hospital personnel, too. Several hospitals have receptionists stationed in the lobby to handle patients' mail, flowers and visitors.

Hospital business offices have adopted modern business methods and mechanical equipment to cope with the increased volume of paperwork due to prepaid health insurance, third-party governmental contracts and the more rapid turnover of patients

The growth in the ratio of hospital personnel to patient, now approximately 2½ employes to every bed patient, and the necessity for hospitals to compete for trained personnel with business and industry have made hospitals a high-cost operation.

Decline of the average patient stay to less than six days has resulted in giving hospital high fixed overhead costs which demand keen business administration and exact credit policies. All who use the hospital's services must pay the full cost if able to do so.

The costs have moved a long way from \$1 a day. The most recent cost analysis by the Washington State Hospital Association and the Washington Chapter, American Association of Hospital Accountants showed the following averages of what it costs to care for one patient one day:

Hospitals 1-30 beds	\$33.57
Hospitals 35-75 beds	35.27
Hospitals 80-130 beds	39.63
Hospitals 135-250 beds	40.76
Hospitals over 250 beds	41.12

Hospital nurseries have kept pace with demands for service. Great advances have been made, especially in the care of

premature infants. Latest State Health Department statistics show approximately 99 per cent of all babies born in the state are born in hospitals. Infant and maternal death rates have declined steadily in line with greater use of hospitals

On the professional side, hospitals have become the scene of ever-greater advances by physicians and surgeons. Excellently equipped operating rooms in hospitals throughout the state give doctors the tools they need in bringing medical progress down to the local level. More and more hospitals are installing recovery rooms for concentrated nursing care of patients immediately after surgery.

Surgical procedures that formerly were done only in the metropolitan medical centers of the state now are done in small communities. The "miracle drugs" are available to everyone. Blood banks serve all.

The medical centers push back the frontier in keeping pace with advances wherever they may occur throughout the world. One seldom hears of a patient traveling from the state to the East for medical care. Open heart surgery; surgery on the very young and the very old; bone banks, eye banks, vessel banks, radioactive isotope therapy, the latest in X-ray equipment—all are here.

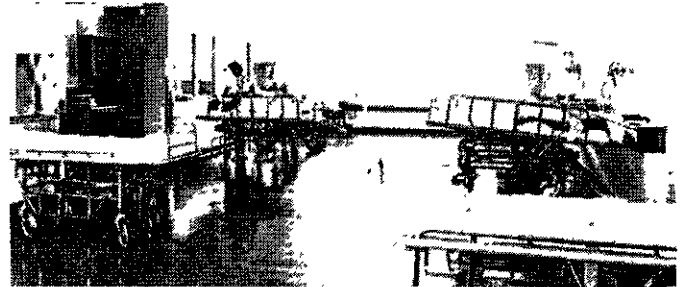
Here in the far northwest corner of the nation physicians, trustees, and administrators and nurses and other skillfully trained people can assure those whom they are pledged to serve for life and health that Washington hospitals will strive to maintain the highest standards.

—JOHN BIGELOW

## Scenes in Washington Hospitals



Two-million-volt X-ray generator typifies growth and expansion of hospital facilities to keep pace with medical progress



Post-surgery patients receive concentrated nursing care in recovery room



Skilled team performs open-heart surgery with aid of heart-lung machine

# In Appreciation to the Ford Foundation

ON DECEMBER 12, 1955, sixty-one voluntary non-profit hospitals in Washington received telegrams from the Ford Foundation announcing outright grant totaling \$2,841,100 to help them extend and improve the services they were providing their communities.

When the surprise and the disbelief had worn off—in some cases the latter did not disappear entirely until checks for the first half of the grants arrived in March, 1956—boards of trustees of hospitals throughout the state got busy planning the best possible use of the money

In most instances this happened: hospital trustees and administrators sat down and listed needed improvements. They

found these exceeded their Ford funds. They went out and raised the balance needed in their local communities.

Projects resulting from the Ford gifts are too numerous to list here. They cover the entire range of hospital construction, equipment and services, from entire new hospitals to better emergency service.

These hospitals take this occasion publicly to express their gratitude to the Ford Foundation and to assure the Foundation's trustees that the purpose of the grants has been carried out faithfully. Our hospitals are serving their communities better than before because of inspirational help from the Ford Foundation.

Grays Harbor Community Hospital, Aberdeen.....	\$37,400	Providence Hospital, Seattle.....	192,700
St. Joseph's Hospital, Aberdeen.....	41,100	Pulmonary Hospital of the City of Seattle, Seattle.....	34,900
St. Joseph's Hospital, Bellingham.....	53,400	Seattle General Hospital, Seattle.....	57,500
St. Luke's General Hospital, Bellingham.....	33,200	Swedish Hospital, Seattle.....	198,000
Harrison Memorial Hospital (now merged with Puget Sound Naval Memorial Hospital), Bremerton.....	32,200	Virginia Mason Hospital, Seattle.....	120,200
Puget Sound Naval Memorial Hospital (now renamed Harrison Memorial Hospital), Bremerton.....	39,800	Memorial Hospital, Sedro Woolley.....	16,400
St. Helen Hospital, Chehalis.....	23,000	Clinic Hospital, Shelton.....	10,000
Lake Chelan Hospital, Chelan.....	10,000	Shelton General Hospital, Shelton.....	16,400
St. Joseph's Hospital, Chewelah.....	17,400	McKay Memorial Hospital, Soap Lake.....	10,000
Tri-State Memorial Hospital, Clarkston.....	13,400	Booth Memorial Hospital, Spokane.....	10,000
St. Ignatius Hospital, Colfax.....	23,200	Deaconess Hospital, Spokane.....	110,700
Mount Carmel Hospital, Colville.....	18,600	Sacred Heart Hospital, Spokane.....	249,200
Ellensburg General Hospital, Ellensburg.....	10,000	St. Luke's Hospital, Spokane.....	101,000
General Hospital of Everett, Everett.....	66,200	Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children, Spokane.....	25,300
Providence Hospital, Everett.....	43,300	Valley Memorial Hospital, Sunnyside.....	15,600
Cowlitz General Hospital, Longview.....	48,100	Medical Arts Hospital, Tacoma.....	10,000
St. John's Hospital, Longview.....	54,000	Mary Bridge Hospital, Tacoma.....	13,700
Skagit General Hospital, Mt. Vernon.....	12,800	Saint Joseph's Hospital, Tacoma.....	93,300
Newport Community Hospital, Newport.....	10,000	Tacoma General Hospital, Tacoma.....	120,200
St. Peter Hospital, Olympia.....	46,000	St. Martin's Hospital, Tonasket.....	11,500
Omak Memorial Hospital, Omak.....	10,800	Central Memorial Hospital, Toppenish.....	24,400
Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, Pasco.....	24,600	Kaiser Foundation Northern Hospitals, Vancouver.....	40,100
St. John Hospital, Port Townsend.....	10,500	St. Joseph Hospital, Vancouver.....	47,600
Memorial Hospital, Inc., Pullman.....	27,200	Vancouver Memorial Hospital, Vancouver.....	59,300
Lutheran Hospital, Puyallup.....	42,200	St. Mary Hospital, Walla Walla.....	48,600
Ballard General Hospital, Seattle.....	16,700	Walla Walla General Hospital, Walla Walla.....	25,400
Children's Orthopedic Hospital, Seattle.....	68,700	Douglas County Memorial Hospital, Waterville.....	10,000
Columbus Hospital, Seattle.....	46,700	Central Washington Deaconess Hospital, Wenatchee.....	38,700
Maynard Hospital, Seattle.....	58,500	St. Anthony's Hospital, Wenatchee.....	19,700
Pinel Foundation, Seattle.....	15,700	St. Elizabeth Hospital, Yakima.....	84,100
		Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital, Yakima.....	71,900

# Washington State Hospital Association

## PRESIDENT



SISTER AGNES S.H., R.N.  
1956-57

## PRESIDENT ELECT



CHARLOTTE C. DOWLER, R.N.  
1957-58

## PAST PRESIDENTS



\*C. J. CUMMINGS  
1933-34; 1938-39



J. V. BUCK  
1934-35



K. H.  
VAN NORMAN, M.D.  
1935-36



CECILE TRACY  
SPRY, R.N.  
1936-37



\*A. L. BALLE, M.D.  
1937-38



BURTON A.  
BROWN, M.D.  
1939-40; 1947-48



A. L. HOWARTH  
1940-41; 1945-46



GORDON W. GILBERT  
1941-42



HORACE TURNER  
1942-43; 1950-51



ETHEL V.  
SOPER, R.N.  
1943-44



\*HOWARD C. RIES  
1944-45



NAN  
ROWLANDS, R.N.  
1946-47



WALTER A. HEATH  
1948-49; 1949-50



CHESTER  
FINKBEINER  
1951-52



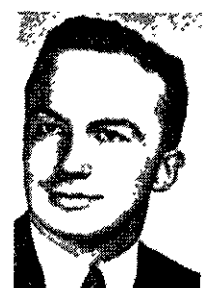
JOHN A. DARE  
1952-53



RONALD H. ORR  
1953-54



MAX L. HUNT  
1954-55



PAUL S. BLISS  
1955-56

*\*Deceased*

# History of the Washington State Hospital Association

THE WASHINGTON STATE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION came into existence in January, 1933 at a meeting in the nurses' hall auditorium, King County (Harborview) Hospital, Seattle.

The late Clarence J. Cummings, who served as superintendent of Tacoma General Hospital from 1918 until 1940, had been instrumental in organizing the hospitals in Washington, Oregon and British Columbia into the Northwestern Hospital Association in 1924. At the 1927 meeting of this association a resolution was adopted calling for the organization of a Western Hospital Association to include Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Hawaii, Alaska and British Columbia. Wyoming withdrew to join the Midwest Hospital Conference in 1946.

The late Dr. Malcolm T. MacEachern, former superintendent of Vancouver (B.C.) General Hospital, was urging western hospitals to accept the hospital standardization program of the American College of Surgeons. He spoke to the 1927 meeting, advocating formation of an association in which hospital administrators could discuss common problems. The American Hospital Association's conventions in the East were too far distant for most western hospital administrators.

Growth of hospitals in the state and the desires of leading hospital administrators to band together to exchange ideas for the good of their hospitals led to formation of the state hospital association. The first year it was called the Washington State Hospital Conference, but beginning in 1934 was called by its present name.

Its object: "... to promote the public welfare through the development of better hospital care for the people of the State of Washington."

It was fitting that the first president should be Mr. Cummings. A man of genius and efficiency, he was a natural leader. In 1925 he was national chairman of Hospital Day.

Other officers were Sister John Gabriel, first vice president, representing the hospitals of the Sisters of Charity of Providence; Dr. Karl H. Van Norman, superintendent of King County (Harborview) Hospital, Seattle, second vice president; Dr. A. C. Jordan, assistant superintendent, Harborview Hospital, secretary-treasurer, and Dr. Herbert E. Coe, Seattle, ex-officio as chairman, hospital service committee.

Trustees were Jesse V. Buck, superintendent, St. Luke's Hospital, Spokane; Sister Mary Victorine, superintendent, St. Joseph's Hospital, Aberdeen; Mrs. Cecile Tracy Spry, R.N., superintendent, General Hospital of Everett; Dr. N. A. Johanson, president of the board of directors, Swedish Hospital, Seattle, and the Rev. J. O. Hawk, superintendent, Deaconess Hospital, Wenatchee.

Of these, only Mrs. Spry is still active as a hospital administrator. She has been at General Hospital of Everett since 1930. During the 25th annual meeting of the state hospital association in the Olympic Hotel, Seattle, November 6-7, 1957, she received the first life membership in the association having been a personal member for 25 years.

Most of the hospital administrators took part in association activities in those early days. These included:

Dr. C. W. Sharples at Seattle General Hospital; Miss Herina Eklind, R.N., Swedish Hospital, Seattle; Sister Mary Verant, R.N., Providence Hospital, Seattle; Ethel N. Soper, R.N., Ballard General Hospital, Seattle; Gordon Gilbert, Maynard Hospital, Seattle; Anna J. Fraser, R.N., and Lewis A. Dare, Virginia Mason Hospital, Seattle; Dr. Burton A. Brown, Pierce County Hospital, Tacoma; Dr. R. H. Beach, Northern Pacific Hospital, Tacoma; Sister Blasius, Sacred

Heart Hospital, Spokane; Fannie R. Forth, R.N., Deaconess Hospital, Spokane; Miss Orvilla Hibbard, St. Luke's General Hospital, Bellingham; Sister Monica, R.N., St. Joseph's Hospital, Bellingham; Gertrude Linn Sawyer, R.N., Memorial Hospital, Sedro Woolley; J. R. Schneider, Aberdeen General Hospital, Dr. W. N. Keller, Western State Hospital, Paul L. Mitten, Longview Memorial Hospital; Adah H. Patterson, Children's Orthopedic Hospital, Seattle; Louise L. Harris, R.N., Riverton Hospital, Seattle; Arvina Anderson, R.N., Shelton General Hospital; Sister M. Phillipe, St. Peter Hospital, Olympia; Sister Gertrude, Providence Hospital, Everett; Harriette Wade Rowley, Rowley General Hospital, Mount Vernon and A. L. Howarth, Central Washington Deaconess Hospital, Wenatchee.

A number of secretaries served the association faithfully through the years including Harriet Smith, R.N., then director of nursing at Harborview and now on the faculty of the University of Washington School of Nursing; Nell F. Brown, Seattle, medical records librarian; Jewell Drake, R.N., Seattle; and Nina Mae Gardner, Tacoma.

Lewis L. Stedman has been legal counsel for many years.

In the period after the Second World War, hospital association affairs increased in number, scope and complexity, taxing the time of officers and trustees. In 1951, the membership



John Bigelow

decided to employ a full-time executive secretary. The Board of Trustees selected John Bigelow who was known to many hospital people through his activities as a reporter and science writer for The Seattle Times. He has a background of newspaper writing and editing in Spokane, Salt Lake City and Seattle, and public information work for the federal government. He was in the Navy during the Second World War, is married and has two sons and two daughters.

The association's office was opened January 1, 1952

at 370 Skinner Building, Seattle.

A printed monthly newsletter, Washington Hospitals, was established in February, 1952. It is sent to hospital administrators, trustees, department heads, medical-staff members, state legislators, community leaders and others interested in hospital affairs.

Mr. Bigelow represents the hospital association during sessions of the Legislature. In 1955, the association sponsored the state's first hospital licensing law.

In 1956, the association published "A Legal Manual for Washington Hospitals," a collection of state laws, court decisions and attorney general's opinions of interest to hospitals.

In 1957, the association succeeded in establishing a reimbursable-cost plan for the payment of non-county hospitals for the care of indigent patients who are the responsibility of the state. The association compiles a monthly cost index.

Membership in the hospital association is at an all-time high. It includes 128 hospitals of all types operated by non-profit voluntary, governmental and proprietary organizations, agencies and corporations. These hospitals have 22,873 beds and last year cared for 368,184 patients.

# Allied Organizations in the Health Field

Licensed Practical Nurses' Association of Washington State  
Medical Arts Building, Seattle  
Mrs. Helen Kelley, Yakima, president  
Mrs. Alda Palmer, business manager

Public Hospital Districts Association of Washington  
Melvin E. Johnson, president  
Administrator, Klickitat Valley Hospital, Goldendale

Puget Sound Chapter, National Executive Housekeepers' Association  
Mrs. Margaret Allore, president  
Swedish Hospital, Seattle

Washington Conference, Catholic Hospital Association of the United States and Canada  
Sister Rose P.B., president  
Administrator, St. Elizabeth Hospital, Yakima

Washington Hospital Service Association (Blue Cross)  
2121 Third Avenue, Seattle  
C. J. Kretchmer, executive director

Washington State Association of Medical Record Librarians  
Mrs. Florence Rokahr, president  
Northern Pacific Beneficial Association Hospital, Tacoma

Washington State Association of Nurse Anesthetists  
Mrs. Olga Groznik, president  
516 East Union Street, Seattle

Washington State Board of Pharmacy  
Douglas Building, 1337 Fourth Avenue, Seattle  
Roy Tufts, Yakima, chairman  
Al J. Bailey, Olympia, secretary

Washington State Board of Practical Nurse Examiners  
State Department of Licenses, Olympia  
Mrs. Grace D. Cameron, R.N., executive secretary

Washington State Hospital Pharmacists Association  
Frank E. Dondero, president  
United States Public Health Service Hospital, Seattle

Washington State League for Nursing  
Charles O. Cressey, secretary  
103 W. 140th St., Seattle

Washington State Medical Association  
1309 Seventh Avenue, Seattle  
Dr. Milo T. Harris, Spokane, president  
Ralph W. Neill, executive secretary

Washington State Nurses' Association  
504 Medical Arts Building, Seattle  
Miss Dorothy Glynn, R.N., president  
Miss Mary Ella Adams, R.N., executive secretary

Washington State Nursing Home Association  
114 Second Avenue S.E., Puyallup  
Edmund F. Jacobs, executive secretary

Washington Physicians' Service  
1309 Seventh Avenue, Seattle  
John Steen, manager

Washington State Society of Medical Technologists  
Mrs. Francis Fitzpatrick, president  
S. 702 McDonald, Spokane 66

Washington State Occupational Therapy Association  
Miss Shirley Bowing, president  
College of Puget Sound, Tacoma

Washington Society of X-ray Technicians  
Miss Loretta Lefevre, president  
Sacred Heart Hospital, Spokane

Washington State Board of Professional Nurse Registration  
State Department of Licenses, Olympia  
Miss Gail Hotchkiss, R.N., executive secretary

Washington State Chapter, American Association of Hospital Accountants  
A. William Morris, C.P.A., president  
Old National Bank Building, Spokane

Washington State Chapter, American Physical Therapy Association  
Miss Norma Ewan, president  
United States Public Health Service Hospital, Seattle

Washington State Department of Labor and Industries, Olympia  
Paul O'Brien, acting director

Washington State Department of Public Assistance, Olympia  
George C. Starlund, director  
Medical Services Division  
George Spendlove, M.D., assistant director  
Wesley U. Williams, medical services administrator

Washington State Dietetic Association  
Miss Patricia Brockbank, president  
Veterans Administration Hospital, Seattle

Washington State Health Department, Olympia  
Bernard Bucove, M.D., director  
Hospital and Nursing Home Section  
Smith Tower, Seattle  
Philip A. Austin, head

Washington State Health Council  
1105 Smith Tower  
Mrs. Mildred Henderson, executive secretary

Washington State Hospital Association  
370 Skinner Building, Seattle  
Mrs. Charlotte C. Dowler, president  
Shelton General Hospital, Shelton  
John Bigelow, executive secretary

# Schools

## Executive Housekeepers

University of Washington School of Home Economics,  
Seattle

## Dietetics

University of Washington School of Home Economics,  
Seattle  
Hospital Internship: King County Hospital, Seattle

## Medical Record Librarians

Providence Hospital, Seattle

## Medical Record Technicians

St. Joseph's Hospital, Tacoma

## Medical Technology

Children's Orthopedic Hospital, Seattle  
King County Hospital, Seattle  
Providence Hospital, Seattle  
Swedish Hospital, Seattle  
University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle  
Virginia Mason Hospital, Seattle  
Deaconess Hospital, Spokane  
Sacred Heart Hospital, Spokane  
St. Luke's Hospital, Spokane  
St. Joseph's Hospital, Tacoma  
Tacoma General Hospital, Tacoma

## Medicine

University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle

## Nurse Anesthetists

Sacred Heart Hospital, Spokane

## Practical Nursing

Grays Harbor College, Aberdeen  
Bellingham Vocational School, Bellingham  
Olympic College, Bremerton  
Centralia Junior College, Centralia  
Everett Junior College, Everett  
Lower Columbia Junior College, Longview  
Skagit Valley Junior College, Mount Vernon  
St. Peter Hospital, Olympia  
Columbia Basin College, Pasco  
Edison Technical School, Seattle  
Spokane Technical Vocational School, Spokane  
Tacoma Vocational Technical School, Tacoma  
Clark College, Vancouver

Walla Walla Vocational School, Walla Walla  
Walla Walla College School, Walla Walla  
Wenatchee Valley College, Wenatchee  
Yakima Valley Junior College, Yakima

## Professional Nursing

A—Diploma Program; B—Degree Program, C—Collegiate Program with elective provisions for certificate in 3 years or degree in 4 years  
St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing, Bellingham (A)  
Walla Walla College School of Nursing, College Place (B) (clinical unit: Portland Sanitarium and Hospital, Portland)  
General Hospital of Everett School of Nursing, Everett (A)  
Pacific Lutheran College Department of Nursing, Portland (B) (clinical unit: Emanuel Hospital, Portland)  
State College of Washington School of Nursing, Pullman, St. Luke's Hospital Division, Spokane (B) (Note: School in process of closing)  
Columbus Hospital School of Nursing, Seattle (A)  
Seattle University School of Nursing, Seattle (B) (clinical unit: Providence Hospital, Seattle)  
University of Washington School of Nursing, Seattle (B) King County Hospital Division, Seattle  
Swedish Hospital Division, Seattle  
University of Washington School of Nursing Research Program, Seattle (C) Virginia Mason Hospital Division  
Deaconess Hospital School of Nursing, Spokane (A)  
Sacred Heart Hospital School of Nursing, Spokane (A)  
St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing, Tacoma (A)  
St. Mary Hospital School of Nursing, Walla Walla (A) (Note: School in process of closing)  
Central Washington Deaconess Hospital School of Nursing, Wenatchee (A)  
St. Elizabeth Hospital School of Nursing, Yakima (A)

## Occupational Therapy

College of Puget Sound, Tacoma

## Pharmacy

State College of Washington, Pullman  
University of Washington, Seattle

## X-ray Technology

Providence Hospital, Seattle  
St. Joseph's Hospital, Tacoma  
St. Elizabeth Hospital, Yakima



**T**HE DUTIES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND SERVICES of the Hospital and Nursing Home Section of the Washington State Department of Health may logically be divided into three sections, (a) Hill-Burton, (b) Licensure, and (c) Advisory and consultation service.

Head of the section is Philip A. Austin. On the staff are Richard J. Cole, senior hospital planning engineer; three nursing consultants, Sally Heitman, R.N., Elizabeth Tucker, R.N., and Myrtle O'Boyle, R.N., John Drake, senior licensing consultant; Vera H. McCord, hospital services consultant; James A. Bessey and Rodger R. Rosacker, advisory sanitarians; David McKerricker, statistician, and Evelyn Benson, occupational therapist. There is also an architect on the staff. The position has been vacant since Robert Mommsen resigned recently to accept a position with the United States Public Health Service in San Francisco.

### Hill-Burton

When the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, Public Law 725 of the 79th Congress, commonly known as the Hill-Burton Act, was passed in 1946 each state was required to designate an agency to administer the Hospital and Medical Facilities Program in that state. In Washington, as in most states, the Washington State Health Department was designated.

The department was required to develop a plan known as the Hospital and Medical Facilities plan. The first plan was developed in 1947 and has been revised annually. Originally the plan was concerned with hospitals and public health centers but in 1955, in conformance with the Federal act to broaden Hill-Burton coverage, diagnostic and treatment centers, rehabilitation facilities, and nursing homes were included.

In the development of the State Plan, the state was divided into hospital service areas designated as base areas, intermediate areas, and rural areas, each service area representing the logical area to be served by a hospital or a group of hospitals.

An inventory is taken each year of the existing hospital and other medical facilities and these facilities are evaluated and classified into three categories—suitable, replaceable, and non-conforming. For the purposes of the State Plan, facilities which are classed as non-conforming are not counted in the area totals. The extent of the services rendered by each facility, such as the number of patient days and the number of patients admitted are included in each category.

A summary is developed showing the existing suitable and replaceable facilities, the additional facilities allowable and the number of facilities for each hospital service area. The number of additional beds allowable is based on area ratio provided by the U. S. Public Health Service.

Priorities are set up. These priorities are based on relative need for additional facilities. For example, in the hospital and nursing home categories, it is based on per cent of need met as shown by the ratio of existing beds to the total beds allowed for each hospital service area. Special consideration is given to population shifts and usage of existing facilities.

The actual allocation of Federal funds is made by the Department of Health in conformity with the State Plan which has been reviewed by the State Hospital Advisory Council and its Executive Committee.

After Federal funds have been allocated to aid a specific project, assistance in planning the facility is provided through the Hospital and Nursing Home Section by architects, engineers, public health nurses, sanitarians, nutritionists and therapists with wide experience in their respective fields. The con-

struction plans are reviewed, consultations are arranged with local groups, and suitable sites for construction are inspected. The plans must conform in all respects to federal requirements before Federal funds can be utilized. After construction has begun, periodic inspections are made at the site to see that all requirements are being met and money is being expended according to plan. The necessary papers, vouchers, and inspection reports are prepared by this section and the disbursement of Federal funds is supervised.

Since the start of the program in Washington, 25 new hospital construction projects have been built at a cost of \$38,172,000 of which the Hill-Burton share was \$8,199,155. Fourteen additions to existing hospitals costing \$14,234,000 have received \$3,248,208 in Hill-Burton grants. Six local health department centers costing \$932,000 have been assisted by \$369,500 in federal grants. Two nursing school projects totalling \$923,000 have been allocated \$369,132 in Hill-Burton funds.

### Licensure

Under State law this department has responsibility for the licensure of hospitals, nursing homes, maternity homes, psychiatric hospitals, and boarding homes. This section also has responsibility for the approval of child care agencies. While the laws themselves are enacted by the state legislature, it is the responsibility of this section, working with the respective advisory councils, to develop standards, rules and regulations to implement the legislation. Such rules and regulations are submitted to the State Board of Health for adoption. For example, in the development of hospital standards, rules and regulations the Hospital Advisory Council met with the staff of this section 12 times over an 18-month period during which time the standards underwent nine major revisions. During this period they were referred to 12 outside agencies or groups for help on specific aspects of the program.

Before formal hospital inspections are made, the standards, rules and regulations are first given to hospitals for their information and later in regional meetings held throughout the state they are discussed and interpreted in as much detail as the hospital staff from that area desires. Only after thorough review, discussion, and interpretation are hospitals inspected.

Long hours have been spent in the formulation of the standards. The standards of other states and of medical and hospital associations, among many others, have been studied and years of experience have gone into the formulation of the standards, rules and regulations in order to give the state as modern an overall plan for the improvement of facilities and operational procedure as can be found anywhere.

Self-improvement is one of the basic aims of the licensure programs and the department carries out an educational program in this regard which will be explained more clearly below. Those responsible for licensure consider themselves to be educators rather than enforcers of the law.

The law requires that general hospitals, nursing homes, boarding homes, child care agencies, maternity homes, and psychiatric hospitals be inspected regularly, usually at least once a year. In areas where certified local health departments are used, the inspections for nursing homes, boarding homes, and child care agencies are carried out by these departments; in uncertified areas and in the maternity home, psychiatric hospital, and general hospital categories the inspections are made directly by members of the staff of this section.

*(Continued on page 18)*

# The Progress of Nursing

**T**HE RECOGNITION BY INDIVIDUAL NURSES of the need for a common professional meeting ground led to the organization and incorporation of the Washington State Nurses' Association in 1908.

The purposes of the organization were then, as now:

- To bring into one compact group the nursing profession of the State;
- To extend, advance, and elevate the standards of the nursing profession;
- To obtain the enactment and enforcement of just nursing laws;
- To promote friendship among the nurses;
- To guard and foster the material interests of nurses;
- To enlighten and direct public opinion.

In order to fulfill these objectives, the activities of WSNA includes the following programs:

Nursing service—Legislation—Research—The Washington State Journal of Nursing—Insurance—Counseling and Placement—Economic Security

The WSNA is a member of the American Nurses' Association, which includes all states and territories. Each state association consists of local districts. At the present time, the WSNA has 25 district associations encompassing the entire state, and providing opportunity for professional association for all nurses.

## NURSING LEGISLATION

One of the first activities of the WSNA toward implementing its objectives was legislation, the primary purpose being to protect the public welfare through providing for qualified nursing care, and to give legal status to the graduate nurse.

In 1909, the first Nurse Practice Law was passed by the state legislature. The law provided for (a) standards for nursing schools, (b) qualifications of students, (c) an Examining Board of Nurses, and (d) licensure of the nurse. No change was made in the law until 1923, when it was amended to conform to the State Administrative Code established in 1921. In 1933, it was again amended to raise entrance requirements for students and to provide for a state educational director for schools of nursing. The Executive Secretary of the Board of Nurse Registration serves as Supervisor of Nurse Registration and Nursing Education.

In 1949, a new law was enacted. The rapid developments in nursing service and the progress of nursing indicated that a new law was needed in the interest of professional nursing in order to safeguard further the public welfare. A progressive provision in the new law is the Nurse Planning Council, consisting of two licensed physicians or surgeons; one hospital administrator who is associated with a School of Nursing; one general educator, and one non-nurse citizen of this state.

The purpose of the Council "shall be to plan with the Board in regard to standards for accreditation of schools of nursing, including curricula and examinations for applicants for license." This council offers an opportunity for the cooperation of other professional groups and the public with the nursing profession and a better understanding of nursing education and nursing service. Another significant provision in this law is the accreditation of schools of nursing by the

Board of Professional Nurse Registration. It establishes qualifications for the Board members and defines their powers.

## PROGRESS IN NURSING EDUCATION

The first school of nursing in Washington was established in 1892 in the Fannie Paddock Hospital in Tacoma, now the Tacoma General Hospital. Other hospital schools developed rapidly throughout the state, many connected with hospitals offering good training and experience. A few were in hospitals too small to give adequate preparation but, by the establishment of nursing standards through the Nurse Practice Act of 1909, these were gradually eliminated. Because of the vision and devotion of the leaders in the hospital schools of nursing, over the years nursing education has steadily progressed, in keeping with national trends.

In 1917, in response to a letter from the National Council of Defense, the late Dr. Henry Suzzallo, then president of the University of Washington, appointed a committee of the faculty to make recommendations on what the University could do to help meet the demands for nurses. A five year curriculum was set up in the pre-medical department, consisting of three years of academic work, followed by two calendar years in a hospital, and the granting of a bachelor of science degree.

In the summer of 1918 a three-month course in Public Health Nursing was given, which was sponsored and financed by the Washington Tuberculosis Association. That fall, it was taken over by the University and continued until the fall of 1920, when it was extended to a regular nine-month course granting a Certificate in Public Health Nursing. In 1921, a Department of Nursing was organized in the College of Science, which included the Basic Nursing, a Nursing Curriculum for Graduate Nurses, and service courses for other students at the University.

The various nursing schools of the city of Seattle asked for classes in chemistry, nutrition, anatomy and physiology for their entering students. A one quarter course was offered, which was later extended to two, and then three quarters.

In 1931, with the opening of Harborview Hospital, an agreement was made between the University and Hospital whereby the University was to control the educational program of the nursing students. A new, integrating curriculum on a four-year basis was inaugurated, with the students registering at the University each quarter and receiving full University credit for all classes and experience. A supervisory course for graduate nurses was also established. When arrangements were made by the University for teaching units at the Northern and Western State Hospital, all schools of nursing in the state were offered the same opportunity for affiliation and service.

The Nursing Department became a School of Nursing in the College of Science in 1934, and an independent professional school with its own Dean in 1945. Masters degrees have been given since 1936 in teaching, administration and special fields of nursing. The degree program at Providence Hospital School of Nursing was carried by the University for a few years until the Seattle University could assume it. The Swedish Hospital School became a division of the University School of Nursing in 1946, and the Virginia Mason Hospital School is now cooperating with the University in a research program in Basic Nursing.

While the University has pioneered the way in academic education for nurses since World War II, there are now three fully accredited degree programs: Seattle University, Univer-

sity of Washington and Walla Walla College. Most other schools have some affiliation with a college or junior college for the teaching of science and the social sciences. Several have arrangements with a college or university for a baccalaureate degree or with a junior college for an associate in arts degree.

The School of Nursing at the University of Washington has always had the policy of trying to meet the needs of the schools, the public health agencies and the nurses of the state. To this end, it has provided institutes, short courses, and workshops. Through its advanced program, it has offered administrative training and supervision, and has given counseling service freely throughout the Northwest.

### THE LEAGUE FOR NURSING

In 1924, a branch of the National League of Nursing Education was organized in Washington through the efforts of leaders in nursing education who were individual members of the National League. Its main purpose was to provide for the adequate preparation of the nurse, through the study and advancement of nursing education. The membership was limited to nurse administrators, supervisors, educational directors, and head nurses of hospitals and public health agencies.

One of the League's outstanding contributions to the nursing service of the state was demonstrating the need for an educational director by financing a nurse qualified to visit hospitals schools in the interest of educational standards. This demonstration was so successful that the employment of a Supervisor of Nursing Education by the State Department of Licenses soon followed, with the 1933 amendment to the Nurse Practice Act.

During the reorganization of all national nursing organizations in 1952, the League merged with the National Organization for Public Health Nursing and the Association of

Collegiate Schools of Nursing to form the National League for Nursing. The membership now includes professional nurses, practical nurses and laymen.

### DEVELOPMENT OF PRACTICAL NURSING

The unmet needs for nursing service caused both the American Nurses' Association and the National League for Nursing Education to study nursing services that could be performed by the non-professional nurses. This resulted in these organizations promoting the preparation for practical nursing. Through their combined efforts, federal funds were allocated to State Departments of Education to include courses in practical nursing under the Vocational Education Program.

Under this plan, the first course in the state was established in the Edison Vocation School in Seattle in 1943. Soon courses in other vocational centers were formed. These include class work at the school, after which there is supervised experience in a hospital. In 1949, through the cooperative efforts of the Practical Nurses' Association and the WSNA, a law was passed by the legislature providing for the examination and licensing of the practical nurse.

The excellence of the present nursing program throughout the state is due in part to the vision and unselfish efforts of the early leaders in the various fields of nursing, whose memory we honor and whose contributions we acknowledge with humility.

Committee on Early Nurse Source Materials  
Washington State Nurses' Association

ANNA R. MOORE, <i>Chairman</i>	MRS. ELIZABETH S. SOULE
KATHLEEN LEAHY	MRS. B B BUCHANAN
MRS. KATHERINE SVELANDER	MRS. CECILE TRACY SPRY

(Continued from page 16)

### Consultant and Advisory Services

Consultant services are provided in this section by the Nursing Division and Division of Sanitation. Consultants who serve in this capacity, are carried on the payroll of their parent divisions and are assigned full time to the Hospital and Nursing Home Section. They are under the technical direction and supervision of their respective divisions but administratively responsible to the section in the development of its specific programs and assignment of duties.

Their activities are concerned with the Hospital Licensing Program, nursing homes, psychiatric hospitals, child care agencies, Hill-Burton Program, workshops, maternity homes and boarding homes. In this capacity they not only participate with other staff of the section in developing standards, rules and regulations for the individual programs but render technical skill in analysis of projects for construction and equipping of facilities such as hospitals, nursing homes, etc. Following the established practice, such services will be expanded to include all those facilities licensed by the State Department of Health

Part-time services of a consultant in nutrition provides consultation to the section in evaluating plans for construction of dietary facilities in hospitals and nursing homes, and assists in conducting workshops for nursing homes.

This section, in cooperation with the Dietetic Association, published the first issue of "Food Service News" May 1957, which is being sent to all hospitals and nursing homes in the state of Washington. The primary purpose of this publication is to assist those small hospitals and nursing homes who do not have trained dietitians in charge of their food service.

This will continue to be a service from this section

Specialized skills of the staffs from other sections, such as Tuberculosis, Maternal and Child Health, Sanitation, Health Education, Nursing and Epidemiology are utilized in the development of the standards, rules and regulations in all of our programs

Consultants and technical personnel who are on the payroll of the section have major responsibilities for specific activities and serve as consultants on various aspects of the several programs of the section. An important function of this service is maintaining liaison contacts with the State Department of Public Assistance for the purpose of expediting clearance on program developments. As in the past, regular monthly meetings with the Department will continue

While the consultants have assisted in surveys and studies within the past, it is planned that additional time of the nursing staff will be required for comprehensive surveys and studies of facilities and services to be made during the biennium, particularly as they relate to categories included in the Hill-Burton Program. During the last biennium, it was planned to provide consultation to psychiatric hospitals but due to shortage of staff, the service was only minimum. With the expansion of the programs and the attendant activities, there is need for additional nursing consultants to insure adequate service to the institutions which the department serves

Insofar as possible, consultation services will continue to be available from the section to the local health departments, the nursing homes, hospitals, child care agencies, other state agencies concerned with the programs of the section, and to those persons or organizations interested in the construction of medical facilities under the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Program

# Directory of Hospitals

*The following hospitals, with the exception of hospitals operated by branches or agencies of the Federal government, are licensed under State laws. The licensing programs for hospitals are administered by the State Department of Health.*



## ABERDEEN

### GRAYS HARBOR COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

2110 Simpson Avenue Phone: ABerdeen 1133

General hospital Established 1897

89 beds 12 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: Paul Blomquist, owner, Stop & Shop Grocery

Vice-Pres.: Horace Waples, owner, Hoquiam Steam Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Sec.-Treas.: Eugene Patton, secretary, International Woodworkers of America, Local 23-2

Manager: Ronald H. Orr

In 1897 Aberdeen General Hospital was organized by the late Paul Smits, M.D., to provide medical and surgical care to a growing industrial community. In 1917 the hospital was moved from its original site at Broadway and Heron Street to its present location. It occupied a building erected in 1915 to be a county hospital, but never used as such.

To improve and extend facilities, the Aberdeen General Hospital and the Hoquiam General Hospital in nearby Hoquiam were consolidated July 1, 1929, although the Hoquiam hospital did operate from time to time and was finally closed in 1941. In 1939 the Inter-City Hospital Association, a non-profit organization, was organized to provide low-cost medical, surgical and hospital care for the industrial community. A financial crisis within the association forced closure of the hospital in September, 1945. To save the institution a community committee was formed representing labor, industry,

business and the public at large. Funds raised by public subscription purchased the hospital equipment and in November, 1945, the hospital was renamed the Grays Harbor Community Hospital. The building was leased from the county.

By 1956 the volume of in-patient and out-patient services being rendered and the advances in medical care had rendered the 1915 building obsolete for a modern hospital. A fund-raising campaign for a new 100-bed hospital was supported wholeheartedly by labor, industry and the public and more than \$1,000,000 was raised. A Hill-Burton grant and a gift from the Ford Foundation completed financing the project. Construction will begin within a few months on a hill site overlooking Grays Harbor, west of the present hospital.

An active Women's Auxiliary assists the hospital.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association

## ABERDEEN

### ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL

1006 N. H Street Telephone: Aberdeen 2434

General hospital Established 1890

125 beds 24 bassinets

*Operated by the Sisters of St. Dominic, Edmonds, Wash.*

Administrator: Sister Miriam, R.N.



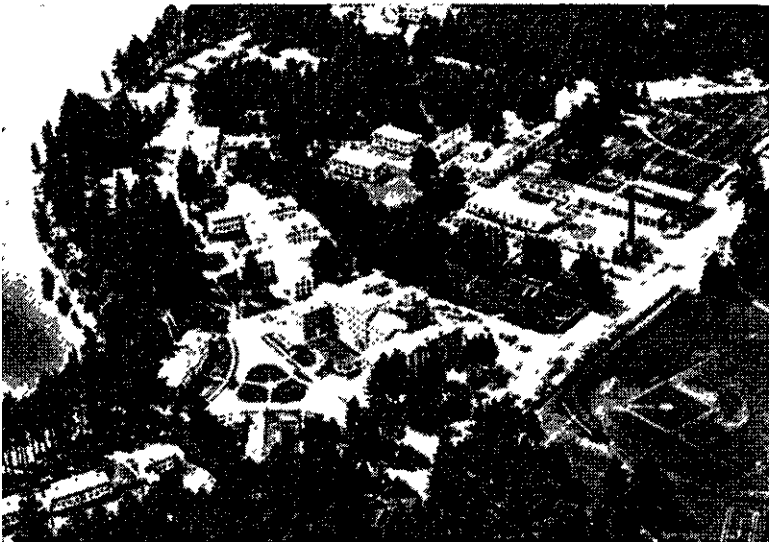
Five Dominican Sisters of the Congregation of the Holy Rosary, New York, came to Aberdeen before it was ten years old to erect a hospital. Temporary quarters were established in a family residence and plans prepared for a permanent hospital. Samuel Benn, a pioneer businessman, donated a site between North H and North G Streets, high on a hill overlooking the city and port, and a three-story building was dedicated here in May, 1892.

A school of nursing was opened soon afterward, and continued until 1941 when demands for hospital space for patients necessitated its closing.

A new 65-bed wing was erected in 1919. In 1943, Neil

Cooney, Aberdeen civic leader, bequeathed the bulk of his estate to the hospital. His bequest, augmented by \$220,000 in Hill-Burton funds, made possible a completely new \$2,000,000 hospital building with 125 beds. This was dedicated in February, 1952. The original hospital was razed and the fireproof wing was remodeled to serve as a geriatric ward and convent.

St. Joseph Hospital has met the requirements of the American College of Surgeons continuously since 1931. It is now accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.



## AMERICAN LAKE

### VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL

Telephone: JUNiper 8-2185

Neuropsychiatric hospital Established 1924

904 beds

*Operated by the Veterans Administration*

Manager: Joseph C. Tatum, M.D.

The hospital is located on the west shore of American Lake, 14 miles southwest of Tacoma. There are 90 buildings of predominantly Spanish-American architecture, situated on a wooded tract of 378 acres, including a complete farm operation.

While primarily for the care of neuropsychiatric patients, the hospital has complete and modern facilities for the care of general medical and surgical patients. Both men and women patients are cared for. There is a full-time staff of psychiatrists, and other specialists in most of the major fields of medicine and surgery, augmented by the service of a number

of consultants

The hospital cooperates with the Veterans Administration Hospital, Seattle, in offering an approved residency training program in psychiatry, in affiliation with the University of Washington School of Medicine. In addition, approved training programs are conducted for clinical psychologists, occupational therapy students and student nurses.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.



## ANACORTES

### ANACORTES HOSPITAL

913 M Avenue Telephone: CYPRESS 3-3211  
 General hospital Established 1930  
 25 beds 5 bassinets  
 Administrator: Alice S. Duncan, R.N.

The hospital was established in 1930 by sale to the public of shares. The building and grounds are owned by a group of citizens and shareholders known as the Anacortes Hospital Association. Five doctors originally owned the business and hospital equipment. In 1955, the business and equipment were

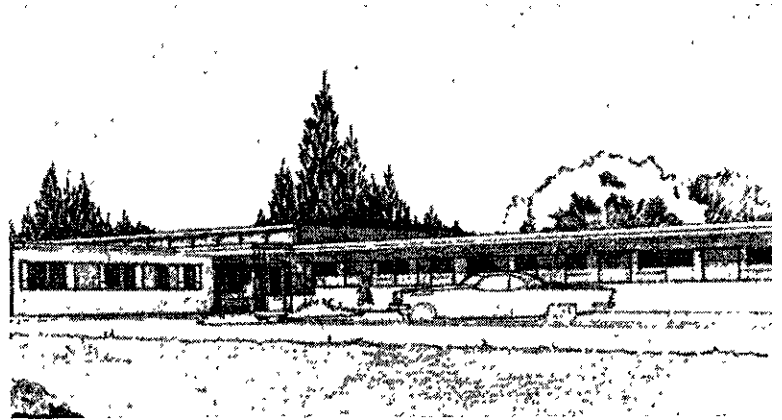
sold to Mrs. Duncan, superintendent of the hospital for the previous ten years.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

## ARLINGTON

### ARLINGTON GENERAL HOSPITAL

123 Union St. Telephone: 11  
 General hospital Established 1909  
 20 beds 6 bassinets  
 Administrator: Jence F. Thompson



Arlington General Hospital was opened in 1909 by a doctor and for many years was operated by a succession of physicians. Mr. and Mrs. Jence F. Thompson acquired the hospital in 1952. Mrs. Thompson, a registered nurse, is director of nursing service.

The Thompsons are building a new hospital, financed by the sale of bonds in the community. The new hospital, sched-

uled to be completed about the first of 1958, will be the same size as the present hospital, but will have basic facilities for expansion to 50 beds.

The hospital is aided by an active women's auxiliary. The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

## AUBURN

### AUBURN GENERAL HOSPITAL

20 Second St. N.E. Telephone: 3-4660  
 General hospital Established 1921  
 52 beds 10 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

Administrator: Robert A. Hanson



Dr. Owen Taylor and Dr. Martin Lacey founded this hospital in 1921. Ownership remained in the hands of a succession of doctors until 1945 when it was purchased by a group of three persons.

One of the three, Miss Zella Deeny, R.N., became the sole owner and operated the hospital until 1956, when it was

sold to the Auburn General Hospital Association. The hospital is now being operated on a non-profit basis.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals. It is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.

## BELLINGHAM

### ST. LUKE'S GENERAL HOSPITAL

1210 Jersey Street

Telephone: 631

General hospital

Established 1892

100 beds

12 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

**President:** Cecil A. Morse, president, Morse Hardware Co.

**Vice-pres.:** John L. Hogberg, owner, Hogan & Hogberg Co.

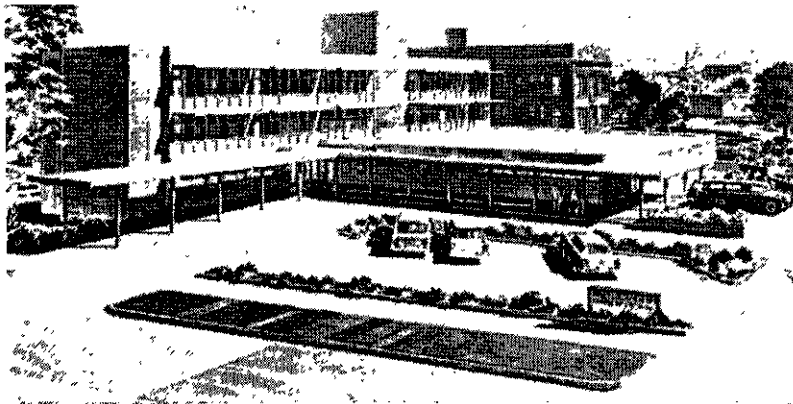
**Treasurer:** H. C. Philbrick, manager, Seattle-First National Bank, Bellingham Branch

**Secretary:** Frank E. Meyer, owner, Western Woodworking Co.

**Administrator:** O. H. Overland

St. Luke's Hospital was organized in 1892, as a mission project by St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In 1924 a fireproof addition was built at a cost of \$100,000, mostly borrowed. In 1930 the hospital encountered financial difficulties and by 1932 the financial burden had become so heavy, the church asked that a non-profit community corporation be formed to take over the hospital. This was done and the name changed to St. Luke's General Hospital. The board of trustees originally had five members. The number has been increased gradually until the present 25 members who represent the interests of the community. The board meets quarterly and an executive committee of seven members, elected from the board, meets monthly.

An outstanding trustee for 37 years is H. C. Heal who served when the hospital was operated by the Episcopal Church and continued after the transfer to serve as treasurer



and as a member of the executive committee. Mr. Heal, former manager of the First National Bank for many years, resigned this year as treasurer and member of the executive committee, but continues on the board.

The hospital conducted a school of nursing from 1905 until 1953 and in that period graduated 576 nurses.

The Assistance League was started early in the 1900's and was reorganized in the late 1930's by a group of women interested in the welfare and progress of the hospital. It comprises a main League and eight smaller auxiliaries. They have made substantial contributions in money and equipment and have improved public relations.

In 1955, the board decided on a building program to replace and expand the frame portion of the hospital with a three-story reinforced concrete wing and to remodel the remaining section of the old hospital. This \$1,700,000 project, started in July this year, will result in virtually a completely new and modern hospital. A community fund drive raised \$677,000, a Federal Hill-Burton grant provided \$670,000 and a bank loan was secured for the remainder. The hospital was closed in July and will reopen late in 1958 upon completion of the project.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.



## BELLINGHAM

### WHATCOM COUNTY HOSPITAL

1305 Northwest Road

Telephone: 9330

General hospital

Established 1933

91 beds

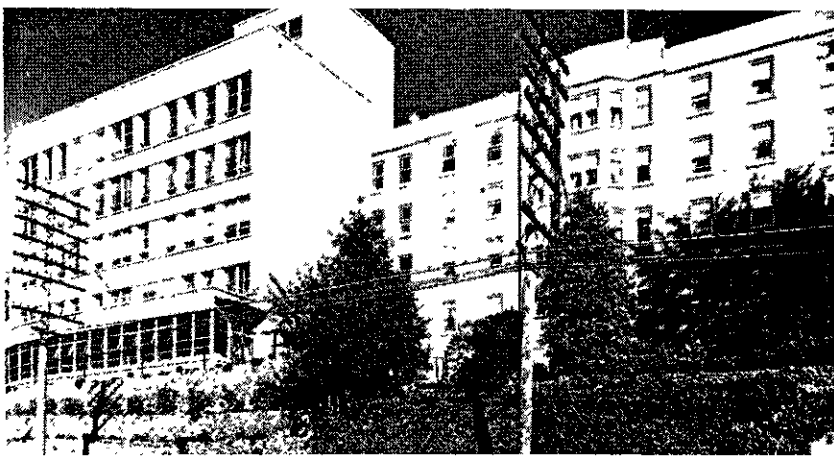
5 bassinets

*Operated by Whatcom County*

**Administrator:** Fred H. Dustin

The hospital is located a few miles north of Bellingham. It is a member of the American Hospital Association, Wash-

ington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals



## BELLINGHAM

### ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

250 N. State St.

Telephone 6720

General hospital

Established 1900

110 beds

25 bassinets

*Operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Newark*

**Administrator: Sister M. Patricia, R.N.**

As early as 1890, two St. Joseph Sisters from New Jersey had provided hospital care for those injured in the hazardous occupations of tree-felling and sawmill operation. A 30-bed hospital at Fairhaven was opened, although a gale the first night toppled every chimney. The hospital's order for standing beds of iron piping activated the county's bed-making industry.

In 1897, when the old Rush to the Klondike was under-way, two nuns became parties to the trek northward. The black-clad nuns, without renouncing their vows of poverty or carrying gold-panning equipment, nevertheless joined the Rush with "unabashed confidence in prayers and prospectors" in search of donations for a new hospital. Many of the contributions they received were in gold dust in lieu of coins or currency and their trek was recorded as "semi-successful."

Funds thus raised provided a start toward the amount needed for the larger, more centrally located structure on a rise of ground overlooking Bellingham Bay, which was erected in 1900.

A school of nursing was established in 1904. It since has graduated 420 registered nurses.

A three-story wing with a passenger elevator (an advanced idea for the times) was built in 1909. A five-story wing was added in 1927 and another five-story wing in 1949. The last addition includes three full stories devoted to children's services.

Because of an acute need an Orthopedic Ward and Clinic Service was established in 1934, under leadership of Mrs. Helen Drake. A clinic school for handicapped children, both hospitalized and out-patient, was established in cooperation with the Bellingham Schools.

The hospital's program and services for children with cerebral palsy was the first in Washington. Since it was started, the orthopedic services have registered 2,800 children at the clinic, provided 12,500 examinations, admitted 1,000 children for 71,000 hospital-days care. Two-thirds of those admitted required surgery.

In 1952, St. Joseph's began an "Alaska program" to accommodate Alaska children who could not be admitted to overfilled hospitals in the territory. Many of these needed treatment or surgery for tuberculosis of the bone, residual effects of polio, cerebral palsy and other congenital and traumatic deformities. By October, 1956, 49 Eskimo children had been hospitalized.

Pioneer donations of Mr. D. Riordan preceded many other benefactions from the community. An advisory board of community representatives now assists the hospital's Governing Board of nuns.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association, and the Association of Western Hospitals. It is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.

## BURLINGTON

### MATTHEWS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1133 Fairhaven Avenue

Telephone: PLYMOUTH 5-3481

General hospital

Established 1906

37 beds

6 bassinets

*Operated by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Carlin*



The Carlins purchased the hospital in 1954 from Kathleen Hendrick who had operated it since 1944. Mrs. Carlin is a registered nurse.

The hospital was started in 1906 by a Dr. Allen. The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.



## BREMERTON

### HARRISON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

6th and Marion Streets

Telephone: ESsex 7-3911

General hospital

Established 1943

120 beds

28 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

**President:** Thor Guldjord, retired pharmacist, Poulsbo

**Vice-pres.:** C. H. Largis, mayor, Port Orchard, and banker

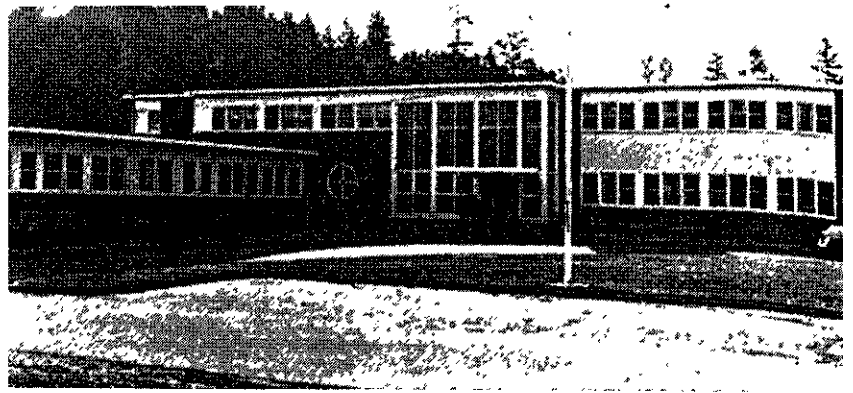
**Secretary:** Charles C. White, owner, Todd's Hardware Co., Bremerton

**Treasurer:** Walter Buffington, Seattle-First National Bank, Bremerton

**Administrator:** M. S. Mathis, M.D.

The hospital was built in 1943 with funds appropriated by the federal government under the Lanham Act to provide hospital beds for increased personnel of the Bremerton Naval Shipyard during World War II. It was called the Franklin D. Roosevelt Hospital.

In 1946, a group of citizens of Kitsap County incor-

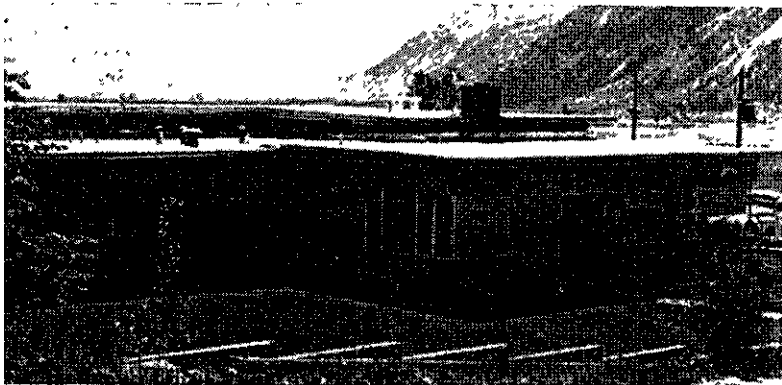


porated the Kitsap County Hospital Foundation to acquire the hospital and operate it on a non-profit basis. In 1947 the name was changed to Puget Sound Naval Memorial Hospital, in memory of Navy war dead.

In August, 1956, due to a surplus of hospital beds in the community, the hospital merged with the Harrison Memorial Hospital. The latter institution moved to the Puget Sound Naval Memorial Hospital quarters, which were large enough to take care of the community needs.

In January, 1957, the foundation voted to change the name of the hospital to the Harrison Memorial Hospital, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Harrison, who had contributed time, money and effort to support of the former Harrison Memorial Hospital.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.



In 1947 residents of Brewster, Pateros, Monse, Methow and Duley Lake, in Okanogan County, formed a committee to study hospital needs. Formation of a hospital district was recommended. In 1948, the district was formed and a bond issue was approved.

A 12-bed hospital opened its doors January 12, 1949. Patients quickly ran the gamut from A to Z. The first patient was A. Arnold, the second was M. Zigelfuse.

The hospital grew to 30 beds although the building was enlarged only by a business office and a waiting room. The need for additional facilities prompted the hospital commissioners in 1956 to call for petitions to enlarge the hospital district. The upper Methow area, which already had formed

a hospital district, but had not built a hospital, was consolidated and the Bridgeport and Mansfield areas in Douglas County were added. Construction of a new hospital in Brewster to serve all these areas is planned.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## BREWSTER

### OKANOGAN-DOUGLAS COUNTY HOSPITAL DISTRICT NO. 1

Box 577

Telephone: 5331

General hospital

Established 1949

30 beds

8 bassinets

*Operated by Okanogan-Douglas County  
Public Hospital District No. 1*

**Chairman:** George Neff, Pateros, apple grower

**Vice-Chairman:** Francis Hicks, Mansfield, wheat rancher

**Secretary:** Warren Badger, Winthrop, owner, insurance agency

**Superintendent:** Howard M. Gamble



## BREMERTON

### U.S. NAVAL HOSPITAL

Telephone: ESsex 3-5011

General hospital

Established 1911

300 beds

19 bassinets

*Operated by the U. S. Navy*

Commanding officer: Capt. C. R. Moon, MC, USN

The naval hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington Hospital Association.

## CENTRALIA

### CENTRALIA GENERAL HOSPITAL

522 N. Iron St. Telephone: PErshing 6-3371

General hospital

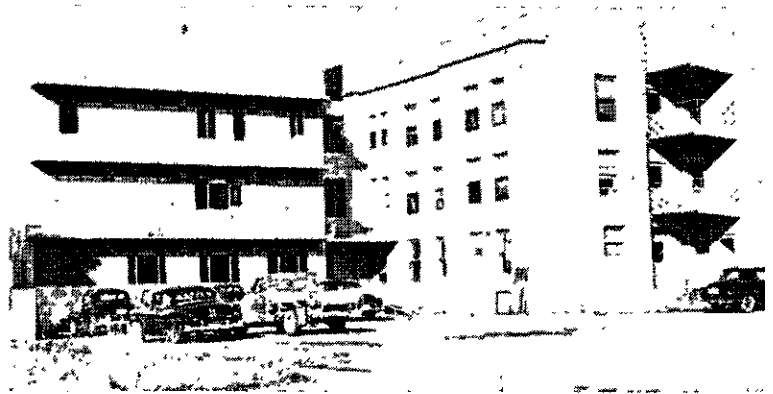
Established 1926

65 beds

15 bassinets

*Operated by a non-profit, charitable organization*

Administrator: Robert A. Hanson



Lewis County General Hospital has been operated by the county since 1926. Its main building, erected in that year, had 36 beds. In 1952, with a Hill-Burton grant, a modern annex was constructed and the older building was modernized.

As of November, 1957, the hospital will be taken over by the Stewards Foundation of the Plymouth Brethren Church, Chicago, which purchased it from the county commissioners. The name was changed to Centralia General Hospital.

A study committee named by Lewis County commissioners earlier in the year recommended sale of the hospital to a non-profit corporation. The committee's study showed 77.2 per cent of the patients in the year 1956 were admitted on a private basis and 22.8 were welfare or indigent patients.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

## What Is A Non-Profit Hospital?

A NON-PROFIT HOSPITAL is one incorporated under the laws of the State permitting the formation of a charitable organization whose net earnings, if any, do not go to any shareholder or individual.

Its income is devoted entirely to operating and maintaining the hospital and if there is an excess of income over expenses, it must be used to improve the hospital.

The Supreme Court of the State of Washington declared in a decision a few years ago: "It (the hospital) is a charitable corporation because all of its earnings are devoted to providing care of the sick or afflicted or in the construction

of additions and improvements to enlarge its usefulness."

The great majority of community hospitals serving the people of this state are non-profit, charitable hospitals operated by religious organizations and community associations whose trustees are members of the community who devote their time and intelligence to this important responsibility without pay. Community hospitals operated by public hospital districts are governed by three elected commissioners who also service without pay. The two larger county hospitals, King County Hospital in Seattle, and Pierce County Hospital, Tacoma, have citizen boards of trustees who serve without pay

## CHELAN

### LAKE CHELAN COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

East Gibson Avenue Telephone: 290  
General hospital Established 1948  
29 beds 9 bassinets

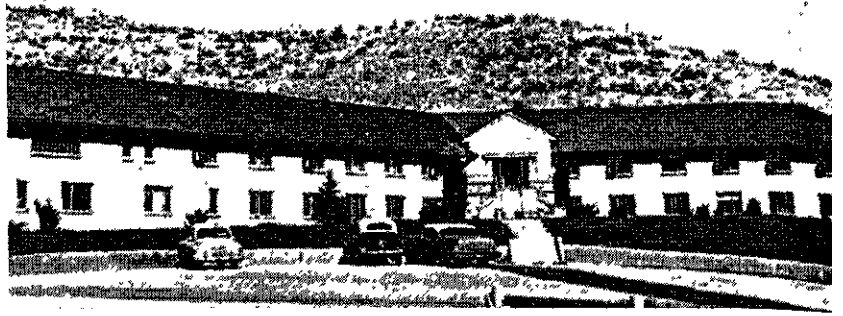
*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: Barney Slaughaupt, Jr., partner,  
Slaughaupt Insurance Agency

Vice-pres.: Chester Green, owner, Green's Drug  
Store

Sec'y-treas.: Wayne L. Kelly, employee, Chelan  
Hardware Store

Administrator: Daniel M. Chapman



Lake Chelan Community Hospital was built in 1948 by public subscription and is governed by a board representative of the community. The hospital serves an area with approximately 10,000 population.

The hospital is served by an active organization of women's guilds. These groups sponsor various fund-raising events and contribute services to the hospital.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

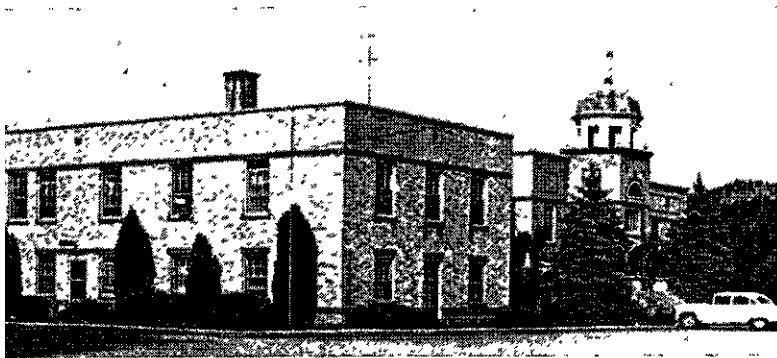
## CHEWELAH

### ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

501 E. Clay Ave. Telephone: 5-4391  
General hospital Established 1929  
40 beds 10 bassinets

*Operated by the Dominican Sisters of Washington*

Superior: Sister M. Alberta, R.N.



St. Joseph's Hospital was built in 1929 by the Dominican Sisters who came originally from Germany with a tradition of hundreds of years of nursing and hospital work. They came to Washington from Helena, Montana, and accomplished with the help of the citizens of Chewelah what seemed at first to be a remote possibility.

Later the sisters established hospitals at Colville and Tonasket

St. Joseph's Hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals

## CLE ELUM

### ROSLYN-CLE ELUM BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION HOSPITAL

Reed Hill Telephone: 21  
General hospital Established 1908  
21 beds No bassinets

*Operated by miners of the United Mine Workers of America in the Roslyn-Cle Elum area*

President: R. W. Clark, Seattle, secretary of the Retail Fuel Dealers' Association of Western Washington

Chairman: Sydney Garnes, Roslyn, president, Local 2510, UMW

Secretary: Mrs. Anne Lower, R.N., hospital superintendent

Superintendent: Mrs. Anne Lower, R.N.

This hospital has the distinction of being the only hospital in the entire coal-mining industry which is owned and operated exclusively by the miners.



The hospital offers complete services with the exception of obstetrical services

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals

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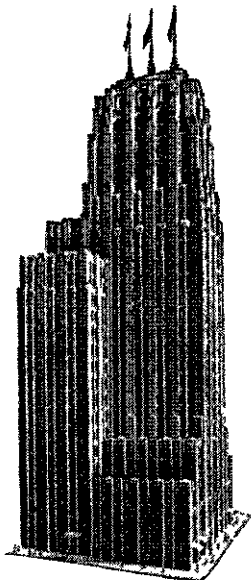
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## CHEHALIS

### ST. HELEN HOSPITAL

1332 Washington Avenue

Telephone: SHERWOOD 8-4445

General hospital

Established 1907

60 beds

18 bassinets

*Operated by the Sisters of St. Dominic, Edmonds, Wash.*

Superintendent: Sister M. Fidelis, R.N.



The original frame building was constructed in 1907. A brick addition was completed in 1928 and a modern wing in 1952.

The frame building now contains the chapel, living quarters for Sisters of the nursing staff, kitchen, laundry and storage room. The 1928 addition has facilities for 14 nursing home patients, diet kitchen, pharmacy, recovery room and operating rooms. The new three-story addition built in 1952 was financed by a Hill-Burton grant, community donations and funds of the Sisters of St. Dominic. It houses the maternity department, medical, surgical and pediatric patients, X-ray department, clinical laboratory and administrative of-

fices. The first floor emergency room handles a large volume of accident cases from nearby highway U.S. 99.

In April, routine admission chest X-rays were started for all patients in cooperation with the Lewis County Health Department and the Lewis County Tuberculosis Association.

The women's auxiliary organized in 1950 is a valuable asset of the hospital. The various guilds meet regularly to sew, make dressings and do clerical work.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## COLFAX

### ST. IGNATIUS HOSPITAL

1009 S. Mill Street Telephone EXbrook 7-4321

General hospital

Established 1893

64 beds

10 bassinets

*Operated by the Sisters of Charity of Providence*

Administrator: Sister Amedee Marie, R.N.



On April 17, 1893, Sisters Barnaby, Superior, Perpetua and Jeanne of Jesus arrived in Colfax at the invitation of residents of Colfax, Palouse and Pullman who wanted a hospital. The location was decided when the City of Colfax offered a large tract of land, a bonus of \$5,000, water free of charge and a small building to be used as a temporary hospital. In addition, St. Patrick Church had recently been established in Colfax and the other towns did not have a priest.

The first patients were admitted to the hospital May 2, 1893. Because the building was inadequate, the sisters started working immediately for a suitable hospital. The new hospital, a brick building costing \$22,000 and quite pretentious for those days, was opened New Year's Day, 1894.

To meet needs for additional services, wings were added

to the original building in 1917 and in 1927. Extensive remodeling of the first and fourth floors in 1952 converted the hospital's interior into a modern, efficient hospital.

Since it opened, the hospital has cared for more than 67,000 patients.

An auxiliary was organized in 1954 and has rendered valuable service. In 1955, an advisory board of 14 community leaders from Colfax and neighboring towns was formed to assist the hospital. A fund drive directed by this group has enabled the hospital to refurbish and redecorate 20 patient rooms.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## CLARKSTON

### TRI-STATE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

1221 Highland Drive Telephone: 8-5511  
General hospital Established 1949  
50 beds 11 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: Mrs. Lena Provost, owner, Clarkston Flower Shop

Vice-pres.: Matt Johnson, retired

Secretary: R. D. Kennedy, owner, service station equipment company

Treasurer: Kip McQuary, owner, Barclay Insurance Agency

Administrator: Phillip R. Roth

Tri-State Memorial Hospital, formerly Asotin County Memorial Hospital, had its beginnings with the War Mothers organization of Clarkston after the Second World War. Dur-



ing 1948 and 1949, this group raised money for a down payment on a medical clinic building in Clarkston and this became the first community hospital. In three years all debts were paid and the hospital began to think of a new home.

A fund drive was conducted in 1953 and \$490,000 was pledged during a four-month period. A Hill-Burton grant assisted in financing the new hospital which was opened July 17, 1955. The hospital has an active auxiliary.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals



## COULEE DAM

### COULEE DAM COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

Telephone: 300  
General hospital Established 1934  
29 beds 8 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: Charles Wendt, manager, Seattle-First National Bank, Coulee Dam branch

Vice-pres.: Jack Nansen, Almira, wheat farmer

Secretary: Mrs. Winnifred Bottorff, Electric City, elementary school principal

Treasurer: L. F. Carlson, Grand Coulee, owner, Carlson Ford Motors

Administrator: Albert K. Kelso

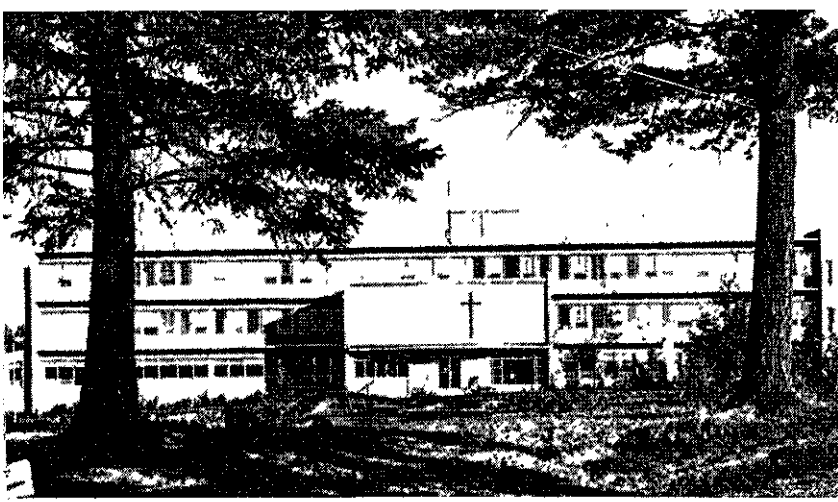
The hospital was built in 1934 by the major contractors building Grand Coulee Dam, Mason, Walsh, Atkinson and Kier. In 1938, the hospital was transferred to Consolidated Builders, Inc, also contractors. They leased it to a Dr. Shearer and associated doctors until 1949 when the Bureau of Reclamation assumed the ownership of the hospital.

In 1952 the Bureau declared the hospital surplus and April 10, 1953, the federal General Services Administration deeded the hospital to the people of the communities within a radius

of 50 miles. The governing board of seven trustees is drawn from the several communities. Individuals and business firms donated \$12,000 toward operating expenses and the hospital started operation as a non-profit community hospital.

The hospital has 20 beds for nursing-home patients in addition to 29 general hospital beds.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.



## COLVILLE

### MOUNT CARMEL HOSPITAL

982 E. Columbia Street Telephone: 766  
 General hospital Established 1940  
 42 beds 10 bassinets

*Operated by the Dominican Sisters of Washington*

Administrator: Sister M. Igmara, R.N.

Mount Carmel Hospital was opened in 1940, the third hospital in the Stevens-Okanogan county area to be established by the Dominican Sisters of Washington, with provincial headquarters at Kettle Falls. Others are at Chewelah and Tonasket.

The original building, the remodeled quarters of a lodge, was inadequate and plans for a new hospital were carried

forward year to year. In 1952, the new hospital was built at a cost of more than three-quarters of a million dollars. The project received a Hill-Burton grant.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## COLVILLE

### VALLEY VIEW HOSPITAL

Telephone: 279

General hospital Established 1937  
 40 beds 5 bassinets

*Operated by Stevens County*

Manager: Mrs. Gertrude Paddleford, R.N.

## DAYTON

### JOHN BRINING MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

221 E. Washington Ave. Telephone: 77  
 General hospital Established 1935  
 25 beds 8 bassinets

*Owned by Columbia County and City of Dayton  
 jointly through City-County Hospital Board*

Chairman: William Rennewanz, retired wheat rancher

Administrator: Mrs. Edra L. Mayo, R.N.



The John Brining Memorial Hospital was built on a site donated by John Brining, pioneer citizen of Dayton who also made a financial contribution. Governor Clarence D. Martin was instrumental in securing an allocation of funds and the building was erected by the federal Works Progress Administration. The hospital was furnished and equipped by donations from individuals and organizations throughout Columbia County. The Board of Columbia County Commissioners has allocated funds for the purchase of additional equipment from time to time.

Mrs. Lydia E. Martinson, R.N., was the first admini-

strator, serving until her death in 1951. Mrs. Lela Easton, R.N., guided the hospital for several months until the appointment of Mrs. Edra L Mayo who operates the hospital under a lease arrangement, subject to the board of trustees.

The hospital has an active women's auxiliary formed in 1954.

Plans for expansion and modernization of the hospital are underway.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.



## DEER PARK

### TRI-COUNTY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

Telephone: BRoadway 6-2961

General hospital

Established 1957

25 beds

8 bassinets

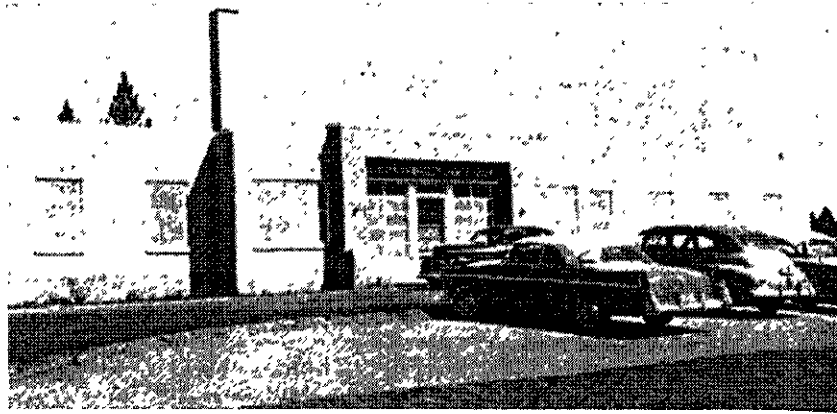
*Operated by a cooperative association*

President: Oscar E. Hale, rancher

Vice-pres.: Ray Gardner, rancher

Administrator: Irene Ciminera, R.N.

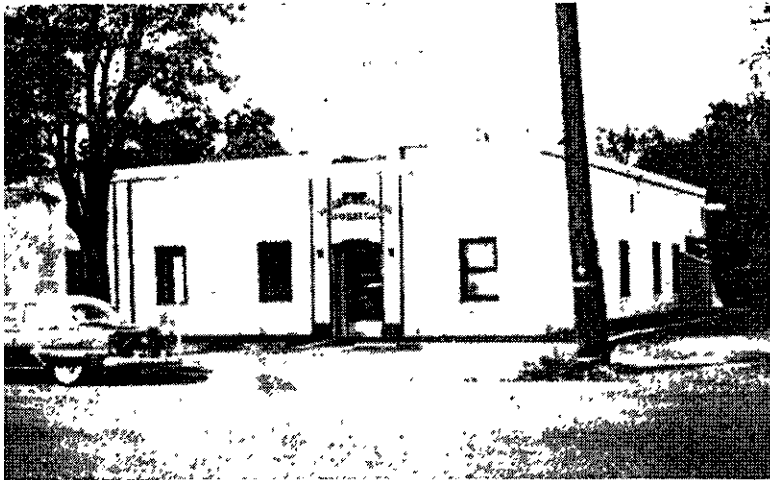
In back of the opening of this new hospital on June 2 this year were more than ten years of hard work by a group of people determined to have a hospital in or near their home communities. Twenty-six people met in the Deer Park City Hall in March, 1946. They represented labor, Granges, fraternal and veterans organizations and service clubs. Their common purpose was to secure a local hospital. It was determined after discussions of many plans and methods to organize a cooperative plan, members of which would be entitled



to medical and hospital care. A family paid \$100 to join and monthly dues.

The cornerstone was laid in June, 1948, and construction was started. Various methods were used to raise money to supplement membership fees and construction was carried on as financing became available. A women's auxiliary was organized and it helped in many ways. Loans were secured to complete the building in 1956 and 1957. Total cost was about \$250,000. There are more than 800 members in Deer Park and nearby towns.

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association.



This hospital was established in 1935 by Dr. J. A. Bickle. In 1956, Dr. Bickle sold the hospital to a partnership consisting of Dr. B. A. Foote, Dr. H. Cary Coppock, Dr. J. A. Cobb and Dr. V. G. Brown.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## ELLENSBURG

### VALLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL

Fourth and Ruby

Telephone: WOODland 2-1451

General hospital

Established 1935

16 beds

6 bassinets

*Operated by a partnership*

Manager: E. E. Begalka

## ELLENSBURG

### MORRIS SORENSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

507 N. Nanum Telephone: WOODland 2-1481

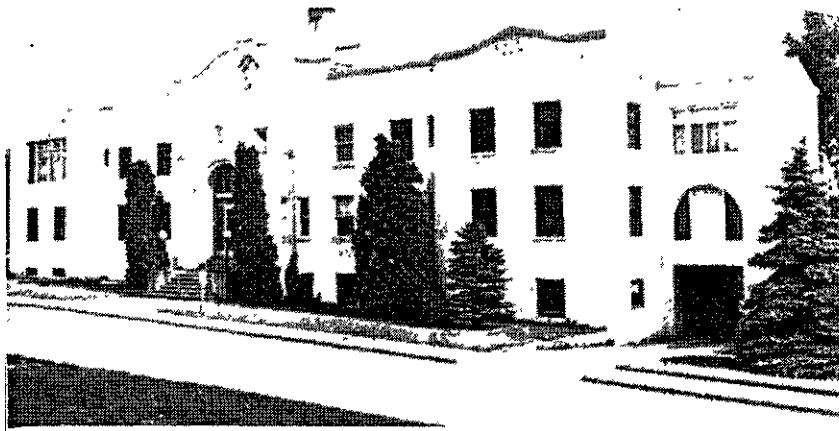
General hospital

Established 1949

50 beds

3 bassinets

*Operated by C. H. Keagh*



## ELLENSBURG

### ELLENSBURG GENERAL HOSPITAL

814 E. Third Ave. Telephone: Woodland 2-1400

General hospital                      Established 1919  
31 beds                      10 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: Lawrence I. Bailey, manager, J. C. Penney Co.

Vice-pres.: Edward K. Erickson, superintendent of schools

Sec'y-treas.: John C. Smithson, vice president, Washington National Bank

Administrator: Charles H. Knechtel

Ellensburg General Hospital was built and equipped to care for 35 patients at a cost of \$70,000, with construction beginning in 1919 and finished in 1920. Some 215 persons subscribed to stock issues in the total amount of \$56,000 to start the institution.

The original structure had 24 private rooms, and men's and women's wards. Eleven rooms were completely furnished by lodges or individuals. A group of women organized the Kittitas Valley Hospital Association to assist in furnishing the rooms and in other ways.

The Ellensburg General Hospital was a successor of two other hospitals, the Wright Hospital and the Youngberg Hospital

Major remodeling in 1956 brought the hospital up to modern standards

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## ENUMCLAW

### COMMUNITY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

2110 Jenson St.                      Telephone: 600

General hospital                      Established 1949

30 beds                      9 bassinets

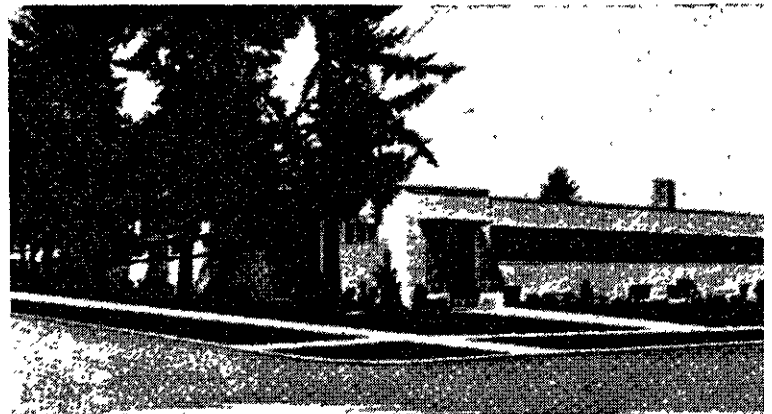
President: Elmer Hyppa, Buckley, poultryman and cattle raiser

Vice-pres.: Erick Festin, Enumclaw, woodsman, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.

Secretary: Mrs. Margaret Halden, Enumclaw, housewife

Treasurer: Mrs. Pauline Janikula, Enumclaw, housewife

Superintendent: Martha Lee, R.N.



The advisability of a local hospital was discussed by doctors, members of the International Woodworkers of America and other members of the community many years before the hospital was built. Mrs. Gertrude Deal, school nurse, gave impetus to the project by telling her home nursing class of the value of a hospital to the community

In 1944 the Enumclaw Post-War Planning Committee was formed and several of its members were keenly interested in securing a community hospital. A hospital sub-committee was appointed. This committee held public meetings in Enumclaw, Buckley, Selleck and Black Diamond to arouse interest.

Various plans to finance building a hospital were considered.

On March 31, 1947, a board of trustees was selected representing the communities to be served by the hospital. Articles of incorporation were filed April 8. A year later \$85,000 had been pledged including \$45,000 from the White River Lumber Company. The board decided to proceed with construction plans without federal aid. Various other money-raising projects were carried on and construction began in October, 1948. The hospital was dedicated May 30, 1949 to the memory of men and women of the area who had given their lives in the First and Second World Wars. Miss Martha Lee, R.N., signed a contract to operate the hospital. The first patient, Mrs. Margaret Frederickson, was admitted June 15, 1949.

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association.

## EPHRATA

### COLUMBIA BASIN HOSPITAL

Box 177 Telephone: SKYline 4-4631

General hospital Established 1946

29 beds 10 bassinets

*Operated by Grant County Public Hospital District No. 3*

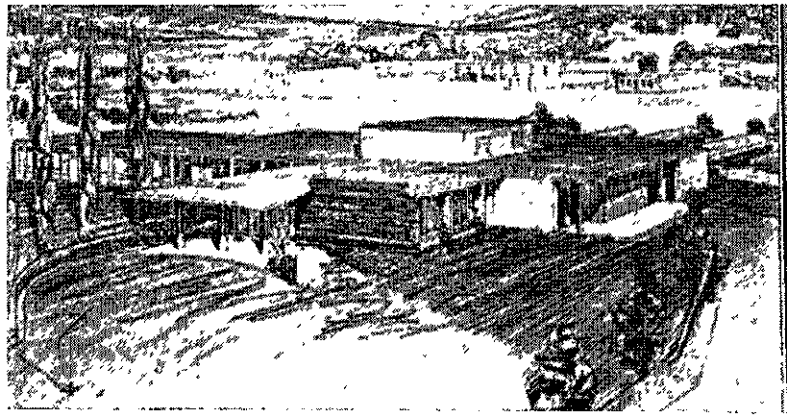
Chairman: Larry Nixon, certified public accountant

Vice-chairman: H. S. Holmes, owner, insurance agency

Secretary: Mrs. Roy Huse, housewife

Administrator: Mrs. Fabiola Torrison, R.N.

The Grant County Hospital Association was organized by Ephrata residents in 1946, behind the leadership of the Ephrata Lions Club, to provide a local hospital to serve area residents who at that time were using Wenatchee hospitals. The association leased the county infirmary from Grant

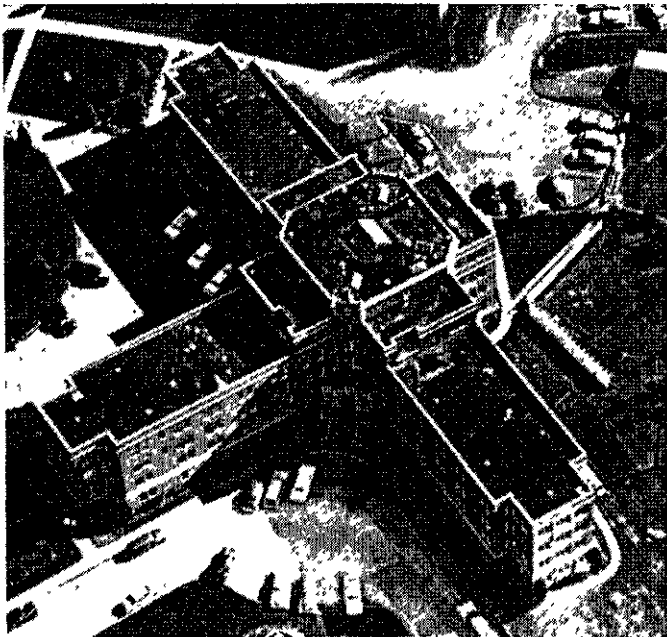


County and obtained funds in a public drive to renovate the building and open a general hospital. Later the hospital was operated under a lease arrangement by Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Torrison.

Public Hospital District No. 3 of Grant County was formed in 1950. In 1952, the district purchased the hospital equipment and assumed operation of the hospital, retaining Mrs. Torrison as Administrator.

A new \$600,000 hospital building is being completed on a site overlooking the Ephrata-Moses Lake Highway. The project was financed by a bond issue and a Hill-Burton grant.

The Columbia Basin Hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.



Citizens and doctors of Everett invited the Sisters of Charity of Providence in 1903 and again in 1904 to establish a hospital. In 1904 the Sisters purchased the old Monte Cristo Hotel and remodeled it for hospital purposes. The first patient was admitted April 5, 1905.

A school of nursing was opened in 1911, and before it was closed January 31, 1957, it graduated 424 professional nurses.

The first X-ray machine was installed in 1917

The present Providence Hospital was opened May 12,

1924. In the same year the hospital was approved by the American College of Surgeons

The hospital is assisted by two women's auxiliaries, the Hospital Auxiliary and the Providence Hospital Children's Association and an advisory board composed of prominent Everett men.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals

## EVERETT

### PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL

Pacific and Nassau Telephone: BAYview 2171

General hospital Established 1905

124 beds 18 bassinets

*Operated by the Sisters of Charity of Providence*

Administrator: Sister Carmelina, R.N.



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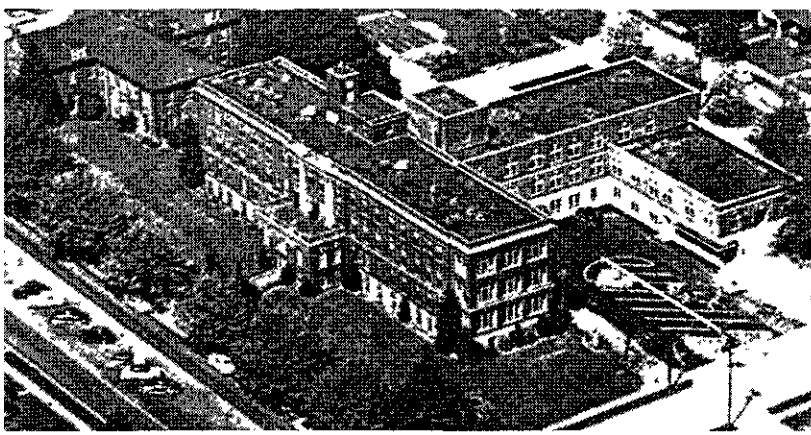
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EVERETT

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## EVERETT

### GENERAL HOSPITAL OF EVERETT

1321 Colby Ave. Telephone: BAyview 4161  
 General hospital Established 1924  
 127 beds 30 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: Anson B. Moody, manager, Howarth Investment Co.

Vice-Pres.: L. N. Reichmann, manager, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.

Sec'y-Treas.: Clarence W. Johnson, vice president and cashier, Everett Trust & Savings Co.

Administrator: Mrs. Cecile Tracy Spry, R.N.

The General Hospital of Everett was organized 36 years ago by citizens of Everett. The first meeting of its board of trustees was July 25, 1921, five days after the articles of incorporation had been filed. Funds were raised by public subscription and gifts were received from individuals, doctors, Everett industries, logging companies and merchants. Mr. A. H. B. Jordan, first president of the board of trustees, gave the Jordan Home for the School of Nursing, as a memorial to his sister.

The hospital was opened February 27, 1924 with 74 beds and 14 bassinets. Mrs. Ella W. Harrison, R.N., was superintendent, and William C. Cox, M.D., president of the medical staff. First patients were received a few days later.

The Women's Auxiliary to the hospital was established in 1923 by a group which elected Mrs. William Hulbert as its first president. The auxiliary has maintained an unflagging interest through the years. It now is headed by Mrs. Katharine E. MacDonald. In addition, several groups of women from various churches give one day of volunteer service each month in the hospital sewing room.

When the General Hospital of Everett was opened, the Everett General hospital, built in 1894, was closed and its student nurses were transferred to the General Hospital of Everett School of Nursing.

The first class of three nurses was graduated from the school in 1925. Since then, 486 others have been graduated.

Mrs. Harrison became ill in 1927 and was succeeded by Miss Carolyn E. Davis, R.N. In 1930 Miss Davis resigned and Mrs. Cecile Tracy Spry, R.N., the present administrator, took charge.

In 1929 sun porches were built on the three floors of the south end of the hospital. These later were turned into three six-bed wards during the shortage of beds during the Second World War, and several private rooms were changed to semi-private status to increase the bed capacity to 97.

In the fall of 1932 a group of citizens organized the Everett General Hospital Association with Mr. Howard C. Ries as first president. This organization through the years has aided the hospital in many ways and furthered the in-

terest of the people of Everett in their hospital. Since 1945 the association has offered scholarships to young women needing some financial assistance to enter the School of Nursing. In 1951, the association contributed funds to complete one floor of the Southeast Wing of the Hospital for use of the Educational Department of the School of Nursing.

The General Hospital Children's Foundation was organized in 1951, with Mrs. Paul F. Peterson as president, to assist in maintenance of the Pediatric Department and to provide hospital care for indigent families' children. The Foundation maintains the "Twig Shop," a gift shop, in the hospital for benefit of patients as well as a source of revenue for the foundation.

The Eleanor E. Butler Maternity Wing was opened in 1951 to add 30 beds to the hospital and provide greatly needed obstetrical facilities. Mr. William C. Butler, who was president of the board of trustees at the time of his death, made a bequest for the purpose and the Butler Charitable Trust also made a grant.

William J. Pilz was elected president in 1944 and held that office until 1950.

Through the efforts of Mr. Warren M. Jenkins, president of the board of trustees at the time, the General Hospital of Everett Endowment Fund Trust was established in 1952 with an initial gift of \$214,200 from Mr. and Mrs. Butler Charitable Trusts.

In 1956, the Pathology-Laboratory Department was enlarged and a cafeteria was added.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## What Is An Accredited Hospital?

**T**HE ACCREDITATION PROGRAM for hospitals was started in 1918 by the American College of Surgeons which pioneered development of hospital standards. In recent years it became increasingly apparent that one organization could neither afford to maintain the program financially nor provide the necessary administrative staff.

In 1952, the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals was formed by the American College of Surgeons, the American College of Physicians, the American Hospital Association, the American Medical Association and the Canadian Medical Association.

The accreditation program sponsored by the commission

is a voluntary, cooperative, non-profit public service. When a hospital desires accreditation it asks the Commission to make a personal survey and compare its activities with Commission standards for an accredited hospital. This survey is made by a physician thoroughly trained in all phases of hospital work.

Commission standards require that a hospital be well-run, well-organized, well-equipped and well-staffed by medical doctors, nurses and hospital personnel. The hospital must be located in a safe building.

Commission headquarters is at 660 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill. Kenneth B. Babcock, M.D., is director.

## FORKS

### CLALLAM COUNTY PUBLIC HOSPITAL DISTRICT NO. 1

Telephone: Clearwater 335

General hospital

Established 1951

21 beds

6 bassinets

*Operated by Clallam County Public Hospital  
District No. 1*

President: Robert Cunningham, superintendent,  
Rayonier, Inc.

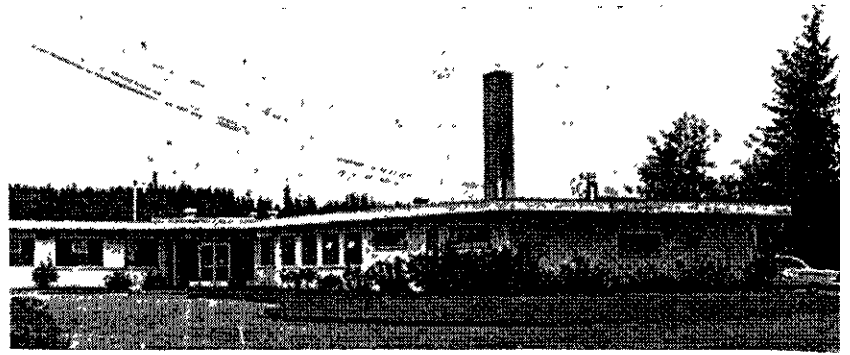
Vice-pres.: Thomas Mansfield, commissioner,  
Clallam County

Secretary: James Aynsley, postmaster, Clallam  
Bay

Superintendent: Mrs. Bertha E. Hall, R.N.

Immediately after the 1945 Legislature passed a law permitting the formation of public hospital districts, a group of citizens of the Forks area petitioned the Clallam County Commissioners to call a special election for such a district in the west end of the county.

The election was held in April, 1946, and the district was formed. First members of the board of commissioners were Thomas Mansfield, still a board member today, George Warnock, who served until his death in 1946, and Paul Johnson.



The district, as its first project, rented quarters and opened a maternity home. An architect was engaged to draw up plans. The Forks Chamber of Commerce furnished a hospital site. Bonds were issued and a public subscription drive was conducted to raise approximately \$20,000.

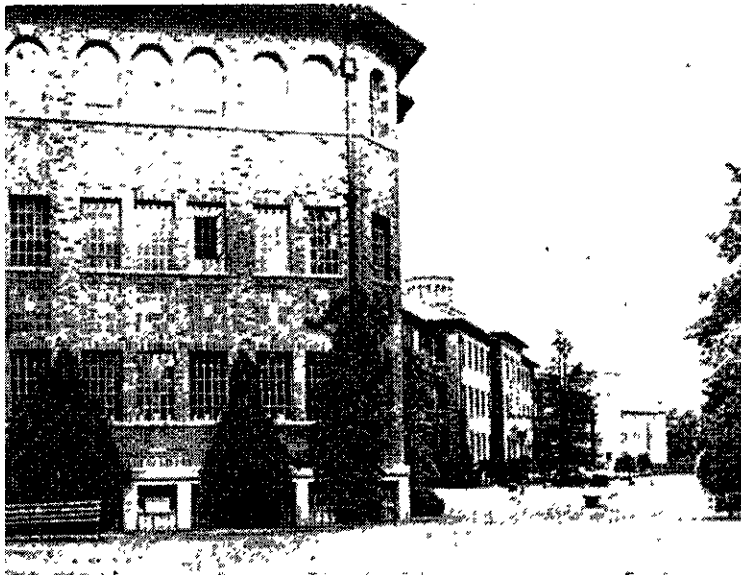
The district then made the second application for Hill-Burton funds in Washington, and when this support was assured the building was started in 1950.

For this pioneering effort, many difficulties had to be overcome, and citizens and commissioners donated time for planning, and made many trips to obtain best values on equipment.

The hospital serves a part of Jefferson County as well as the western end of Clallam County. It has enjoyed a steady growth.

Personalities associated with the organization of the district include the late Dr. U. S. Ford, who presented the bill to the State Senate to authorize creation of public hospital districts.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.



## FORT STEILACOOM

### WESTERN STATE HOSPITAL

Telephone: Lakewood 4411

Mental hospital

Established 1871

3,077 beds

*Operated by the State Department of Institutions*

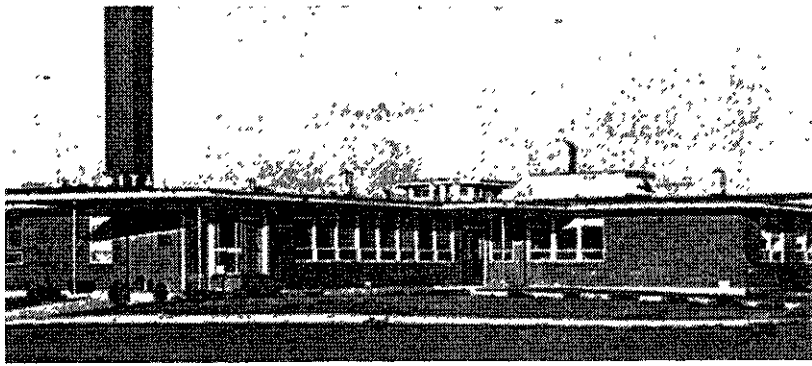
Superintendent: F. E. Shovlain, M.D.

Western State Hospital was authorized by the laws of 1869 and was opened August 1, 1871. It occupies an 840-acre site, of which 372 acres are under cultivation. The hospital at present has 72 buildings.

With treatment and rehabilitation of the mentally ill as its goal, the hospital in the last biennium had an average daily patient population of 3,091. Patients are admitted primarily

from counties in the southern portion of that part of Washington west of the Cascade Mountains.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals in cooperation with the American Psychiatric Association. It is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.



## GOLDENDALE

### KLICKITAT VALLEY HOSPITAL

Roosevelt and A Streets Telephone: 2323  
 General hospital Established 1949  
 26 beds 8 bassinets

*Operated by Klickitat County Public Hospital  
 District No. 1*

**President:** J. C. Phillips, Goldendale, owner,  
 Phillips Funeral Home

**Vice-pres.:** R. G. Hallyburton, Klickitat, employed  
 by J. Neils Lumber Co.

**Secretary:** R. N. Coffield, Wishram, farmer and  
 businessman

**Administrator:** Melvin E. Johnson

As the first Hill-Burton hospital project in the state and as the first hospital built by a public hospital district, the Klickitat Valley Hospital is typical of community enterprise in providing modern hospital service for people living in isolated rural areas.

Goldendale is situated on a high plateau in south-central Washington near the Columbia River. It has an immediate and surrounding population of about 8,000. Before the hospital was built to serve this lumbering and farming area, there was a Goldendale General Hospital operated in unsatisfactory quarters in a frame residence. The nearest modern hospitals were in Yakima, 71 miles north, and The Dalles, Oregon, 32 miles southwest across the Columbia.

Klickitat County Hospital District No. 1 was formed in 1946 by almost unanimous vote. The hospital was opened in December, 1949. Construction cost of \$288,000 was met by

a bond issue, community donations and a Hill-Burton grant.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## ILWACO

### OCEAN BEACH HOSPITAL

Box 287 Tel: Mission 2-4101  
 General hospital Established 1939  
 16 beds 4 bassinets

*Operated by Pacific County Public Hospital District*

**President:** Samuel G. Dennison, Seaview, retired

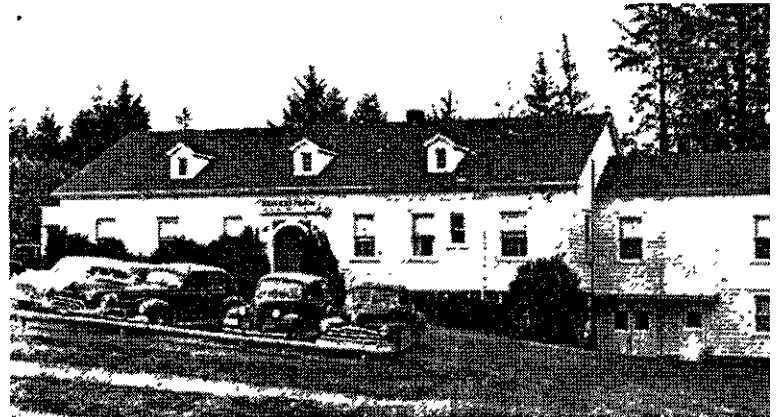
**Vice-president:** Clarence R o m a n e , Raymond,  
 president, Washington-Oregon Shingle  
 Weavers District Council AFL-CIO

**Secretary:** Theodore G. Wilson, South Bend,  
 owner, Wilson Oyster Farms

**Administrator:** Eugene T. Lasater

In 1939, after many efforts by public-spirited citizens, the original Ocean Beach Hospital was constructed for the City of Ilwaco with a federal grant and state funds supplementing local contributions. An addition was completed in 1945.

On January 1, 1947, the newly-formed Pacific County



Public Hospital District leased the hospital from the city for one year. A year later the lease was extended for eight years and in 1956 a lease was executed for 99 years.

Through the years the hospital has been improved. The latest addition, now under construction, will increase the bed capacity to 25 and modernize and enlarge all facilities at a cost of \$100,000.

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association.

## IONE

### IONE HOSPITAL

Telephone: 3371  
 General hospital Established 1916  
 10 beds 5 bassinets

**Superintendent:** Mildred Stein Richards, R.N.



## KENNEWICK

### KENNEWICK GENERAL HOSPITAL

900 S. Auburn St. Telephone JUstice 6-6111

General hospital Established 1952

46 beds 14 bassinets

*Operated by Kennewick Public Hospital District*

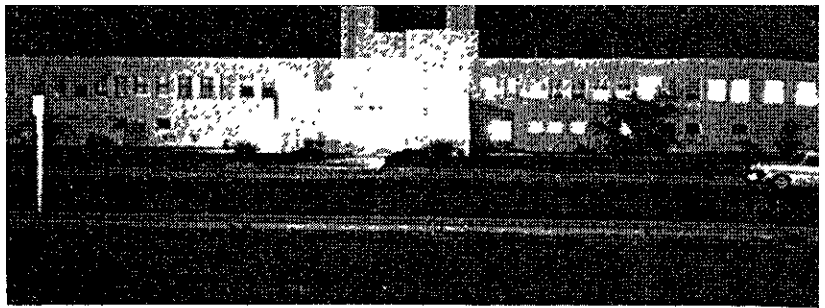
President: J. R. Ayers, farmer-stockman

Vice-pres.: G. N. Felton, distributor, Standard Oil  
bulk plant

Secretary: F. M. Ludlow, owner, Marshall-Wells  
store

Administrator: David H. Gleason

The beginnings of Kennewick General Hospital date back to 1911, the year when Dr. L. G. Spaulding chose Kennewick to set up his practice. Through the years Dr. Spaulding was foremost in spearheading activities to obtain a hospital

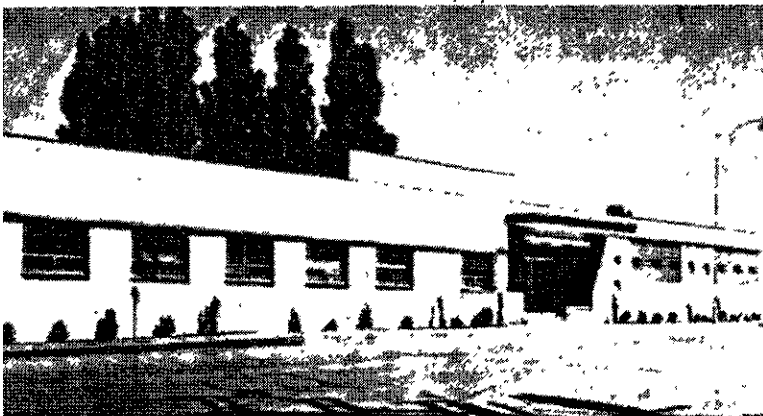


and to maintain interest in the project. Although funds were not available, he kept the need for an institution alive in the minds of the community residents.

After years of caring for patients in nursing homes and makeshift hospitals, Dr. Spaulding succeeded in having a hospital fund-drive launched in 1949. When the \$100,000 mark was passed, a site was selected and construction began in 1951. The first patient was admitted in August, 1952.

Today the hospital has plans for future expansion to 100-bed size through addition of a third floor.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.



## KIRKLAND

### KIRKLAND HOSPITAL

220 Kirkland Ave. Telephone VAndyke 1237

General hospital Established 1930

30 beds 10 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: Frank Shinstrom, owner, Shinstrom Insurance Agency

Vice-pres.: The Rev. H. Warneck, pastor, St. Paul's Lutheran Church

Secretary: John Stark, M.D.

Treasurer: Jerry Cruea, manager, Heisdorf-Nelson Enterprises

Administrator: Mrs. Anne B. Davis, R.N.

The hospital was built in 1930 by Dr. George H. Davis, pioneer physician of the East Side of Lake Washington. Dr. Davis, who maintained his office in the hospital, died in 1953.

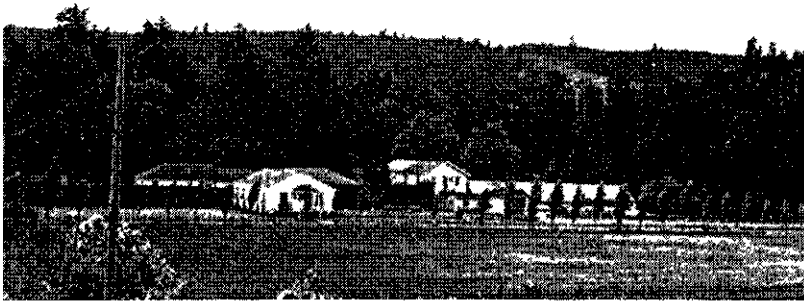
Mrs. Davis operated the hospital and continued to manage it after his death. In November, 1956, Mrs. Davis made it possible for a non-profit corporation formed by East Side businessmen and doctors to acquire the hospital. Mrs. Davis continues as administrator.

Mrs. Juanita Strand has been superintendent of nurses for 20 years.

The hospital was remodeled extensively and enlarged by

the addition of a new wing in 1951. Plans have been completed for an additional 10 beds and construction will start soon.

The hospital is a member of the Association of Western Hospitals and the Washington State Hospital Association.



## KIRKLAND

### FAIRFAX SANITARIUM

10240 N.E. 132nd St., Kirkland

Telephone: Van Dyke 5281  
 Established 1929  
 Psychiatric hospital  
 50 beds

*Operated by Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Hambleton*

Administrator: Bernard Hambleton

Fairfax Sanitarium was established in 1929. It was located on Queen Anne Hill in Seattle until 1939, when it moved to its present location.

There are five psychiatrists on the staff.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## LEAVENWORTH

### CASCADE SANITARIUM

General hospital                      Established 1923

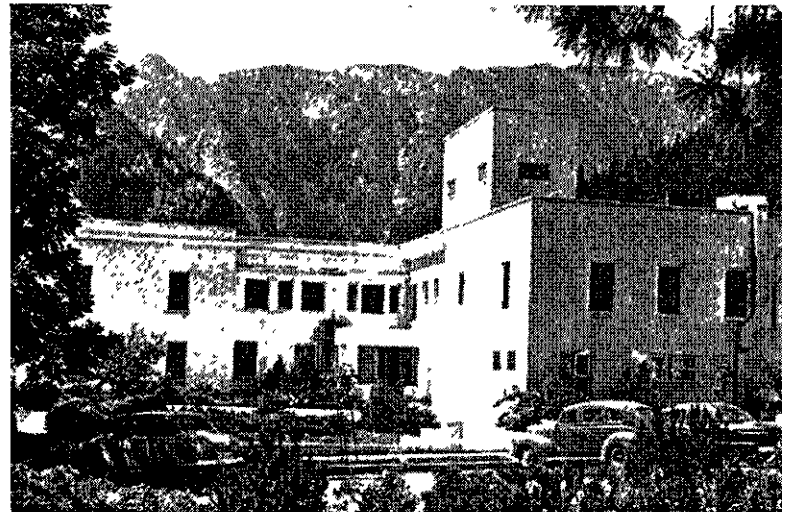
32 beds                      8 bassinets

President: M. E. Speer, Jr., M.D.

Vice-pres.: V. R. Gehring, M.D.

Sec'y-treas.: Elda Folden

Medical director: M. E. Speer, Jr., M.D.



The Cascade Sanitarium was founded in 1923 as a 26-bed community general hospital by Albert Lessing, M.D.

In 1946 and 1947, a new wing was built increasing the capacity to 32 beds and providing other facilities. The rest

of the hospital was remodeled and redecorated.

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association.

## Washington Conference, Catholic Hospital Association

**T**HE CATHOLIC HOSPITAL has a personality of its own. It reflects the dedicated service of the Sister in her role of nurse, educator, or administrator. The contribution of the Catholic hospital to the state health care program can be estimated only in terms of service. Geographically they serve north, south, east, west and central Washington in the care of 126,000 patients annually.

For a period of years the Western Conference of the Catholic Hospital Association served Washington hospitals. However, because local problems varied greatly over the vast area, a need arose for a closer contact. The Sisters were eager to have an organization which could meet regularly and give them an opportunity of exchanging ideas on problems as they arose.

A nucleus of the new conference met in Seattle at the Olympic Hotel in May, 1947, during a meeting of the Association of Western Hospitals.

In August, 1947, the first meeting was held at St. Anthony's Hospital, Wenatchee. Mother Theodora Marie, C.S.J., was elected first president; and Sister Rita Mary,

C.S.J., secretary. Constitutions and by-laws were set up and the name Washington State Conference of the Catholic Hospital Association was chosen.

During the past ten years traditionally the annual and semi-annual meetings have been held at the time and place of the Washington State Hospital Association's meetings.

The united voice of the Sisters has lent strength to the Washington State Hospital Association of which they are loyal members. Both on local and national levels, the opinion of the Washington State Conference of the Catholic Hospital Association has been sought.

The Conference has carried on an in-service educational program in sponsoring institutes and workshops. It has helped to meet problems and form policies that have benefited all hospitals.

We are happy to offer our congratulations to our Washington State Hospital Association on this twenty-fifth anniversary. We feel that among all State Associations, Washington is outstanding.

SISTER AGNES S.H., F.C.S.P.

## LONGVIEW

### COWLITZ GENERAL HOSPITAL

Foot of Broadway Telephone: HAmilton 3-5850

General hospital Established 1937

94 beds 16 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: W. G. Lonergan, personnel manager,  
Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.

Vice-Pres.: Robert Pulliam, M.D.

Secretary: Herb Carroll, retired farmer and  
logger

Administrator: Roy M. Ecker

Cowlitz General Hospital was established in 1937 and opened in a downtown location, later moving to its present quarters in a building originally used as a railroad station.

The first hospital had 35 beds and there was one surgery. First administrator was Dr James William Henderson, who died in December, 1956.

One of the periods of greatest growth has been in the past year, when many projects were completed. A new sprinkling system was installed for the entire hospital, and other re-

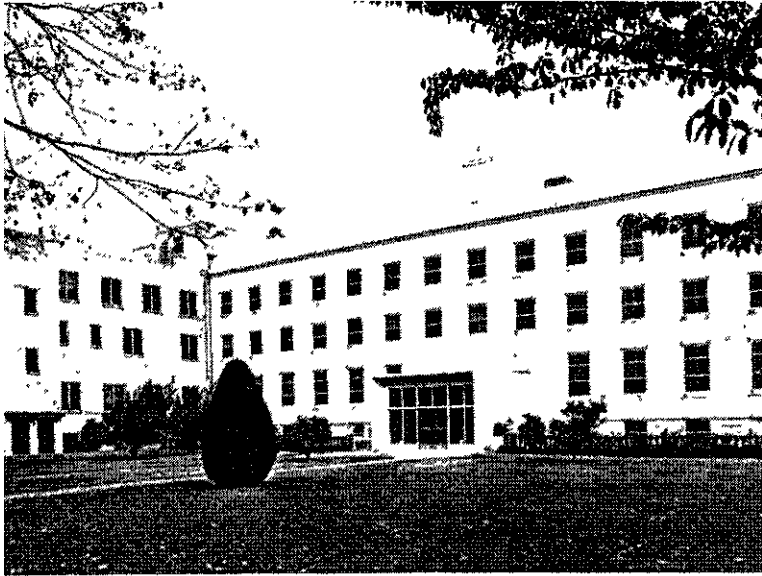


modeling and renovation projects are underway.

A credit-card system has been adopted for Longview residents.

A Ladies' Auxiliary to the hospital was formed in March of this year with Mrs. Jack McCutcheon as president and Mrs. Jerry Carter as chairman of all volunteer services. The auxiliary was formed as a project of the Junior Chamber of Commerce Auxiliary.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.



## LONGVIEW

### ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL

15th and Douglas Tel: HAmilton 3-1530

General hospital Established 1944

148 beds 28 bassinets

*Operated by Sisters of St. Joseph of Newark*

Administrator: Sister Jane Frances, R.N.

St. John's Hospital originally was Longview Memorial Hospital, operated by the Longview Memorial Hospital Association, a community group, staffed by the Columbia Clinic, a group of doctors. It served the community until the Second World War. Because of the doctors and nurses called into service the hospital was unable to continue and closed July 1, 1944.

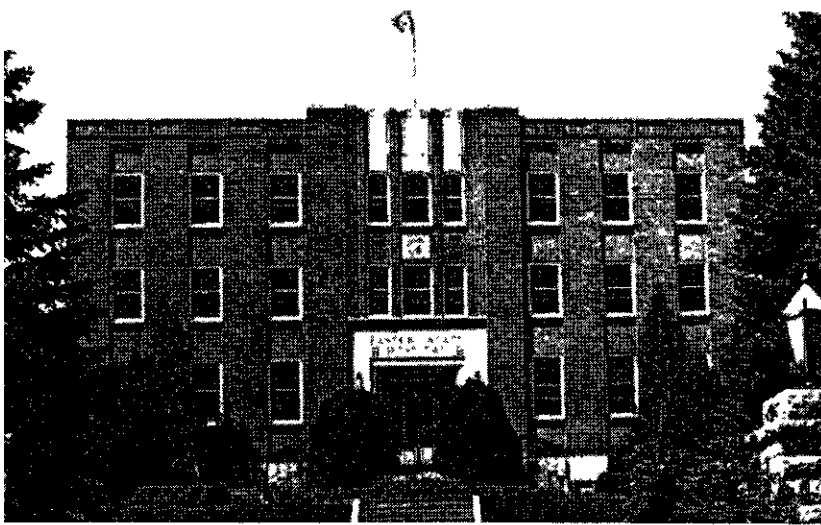
Members of the hospital association sent a request to His Excellency, Bishop Gerald Shaughnessy of Seattle. Bishop Shaughnessy, recognizing the importance of adequate hospital service in the busy industrial area, requested Mother Provincial of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Newark to take over the hospital. The Sisters went to Longview and after a satisfac-

tory interview with John D. Tennant at the Long-Bell Lumber Company, immediately started making plans. The Sisters took control of the hospital in October, 1944, and reopened it the following December 1.

An addition was completed in May, 1953 and the original building was completely renovated.

An advisory board of citizens was organized in 1955 and has been of great value to the hospital.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.



## MEDICAL LAKE

### EASTERN STATE HOSPITAL

Telephone: SARatoga 3-3211

Mental hospital

Established 1891

2,400 beds

*Operated by the State Department of Institutions*

Superintendent: G. Lee Sandritter, M.D.

Eastern State Hospital was created by legislative action of 1888. First patients were received May 9, 1891, on transfer from Western State Hospital. In 1908 a continuous treatment ward for men was built, and in 1912 a security area later called Semple Hall. In 1926 a custodial school group of buildings was taken over by the hospital. This is now called the Annex.

A continuous treatment ward for women and an open ward for men and a new auditorium were built. From 1934 to 1938, the main hospital buildings were replaced and the administration building established. In 1951 a new geriatric building was opened and in 1956 a new security unit, unique in state hospital facilities, was put into use.

The grounds comprise 1,600 acres, including a farm of

810 acres. There are 58 buildings on the grounds.

Eastern State Hospital serves 21 of the state's 39 counties, and receives, in addition, transferred inmates from two correctional institutions and two other mental hospitals in the security unit.

For juvenile patients, an academic training program has been in force for about four years.

From July, 1956, to September, 1957, Dr. G. Lee Sandritter, superintendent, also served as state director of institutions.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.

## METALINE FALLS

### PEND OREILLE COUNTY PUBLIC HOSPITAL DISTRICT NO. 2

General hospital

16 beds      4 bassinets

*To be operated by the hospital district*

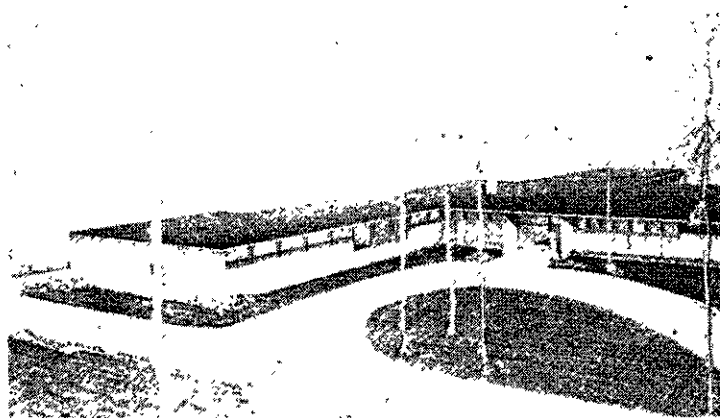
President: L. M. Kinney, Metaline Falls, manager, Pend Oreille Mines & Metals Co.

Vice-pres.: A. A. Shackelton, Metaline Falls, owner, Shackelton Chevrolet Garage

Secretary: Lloyd Ek, lone, attorney

This hospital district was formed in 1954 to finance construction of a new hospital to serve the area.

A public fund campaign was necessary to supplement the proceeds of a bond issue and a grant under the Hill-Burton



program. Total cost will be about \$250,000. The hospital will be completed early in 1958.

Site of the hospital is in the city park, overlooking the Pend Oreille River.

## MONROE

### MONROE GENERAL HOSPITAL

Box 97

Telephone: PYramid 4-3481

General hospital

Established 1949

85 beds      6 bassinets

Business manager: Percy D. Dyer

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

## McCLEARY

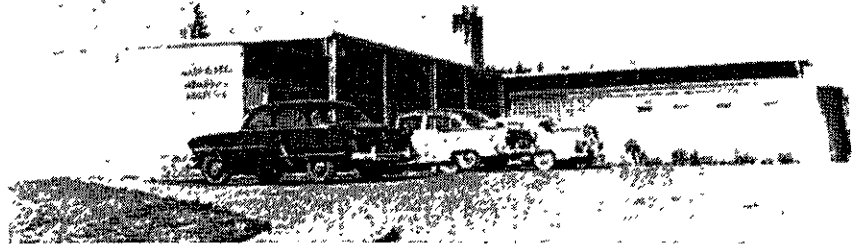
### MARK E. REED MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

110 Birch Street Telephone: 3500  
General hospital Established 1956  
25 beds 5 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: Lawrence Curran, carpenter  
Vice-pres.: George Sherwood, door patcher  
Secretary: Mrs. Carolyn Mohney, housewife  
Treasurer: Gerald Eddy, Elma Plywood

This hospital is a monument to the tenacity of a small community to have its own hospital. In 1947, William G.



Reed, chairman, Simpson Timber Company, gave \$175,000 toward construction of a hospital in memory of his father.

A seven-bed hospital and clinic was built in 1951, but it was not put into operation when it was determined it could not be self-supporting. A fund-drive in eastern Grays Harbor County made it possible to enlarge the hospital to 25 beds and to open it September 21, 1956.

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association.

## MORTON

### MORTON HOSPITAL

Telephone: 2344  
General hospital Established 1937  
16 beds 6 bassinets

*Operated by Brandt Bede, M.D. and J. Arnold Wark, M.D.*

Superintendent: Valoris Moore, R.N.

This hospital, which serves an isolated section of eastern Lewis County, is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association.



This hospital had its beginning as the Mount Vernon Maternity Hospital which was started by Mrs. Harriette Wade Rowley in 1922. She has continued to operate the hospital, expanding and improving it through the years.

## MOUNT VERNON

### ROWLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL

1011 E. Division St. Tel: EDgewater 6-3194  
General hospital Established 1922  
54 beds 12 bassinets

*Operated by Rowley General Hospital, Inc.*

President: Mrs. Harriette Wade Rowley  
Vice-President: Nina B. Hurley  
Secretary-Treasurer: Eugene F. Olszewski  
Administrator: Eugene F. Olszewski

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals



## MOUNT VERNON

### SKAGIT GENERAL HOSPITAL

307 E. Division Street

Telephone: EDgewater 6-2184

General hospital

Established 1919

37 beds

12 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: H. C. Cannon, realtor

Vice-pres.: G. Moen, insurance

Secretary: Mrs. M. Lawson, housewife

Treasurer: William Fulton, banker

Superintendent: Mrs. Jeannette Edlund, R.N.

Prior to 1919 Mount Vernon had only a maternity home. The nearest hospital was in Burlington. During the winter season, the Skagit River often reached flood stage and it was necessary to travel by boat to reach the hospital.

In 1918 Dr. Harry Thornton D'Arc of Mount Vernon decided the town needed a hospital. Despite difficulties in financing the project, the hospital opened June 9, 1919 as the Mount Vernon General Hospital. Dr. D'Arc operated the hospital for several years, finally sold it, and remained one of its main supporters until his death in 1929.

Mrs. Lottie Newcomb operated the hospital for several years until her death in 1941. A local group of Mount Vernon doctors also owned and operated the hospital for a time.

Twelve years ago the hospital became a non-profit community hospital and was renamed the Skagit General Hospital. It is governed by a board of directors elected by citizens

of the community.

The hospital is scheduled to go out of existence within a few months when the new Skagit Valley Hospital is completed by Skagit County Public Hospital District No. 1 which has received the support of Skagit General's board.

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## MOUNT VERNON

### SKAGIT VALLEY HOSPITAL

1415 Kincaid St. Telephone: GARfield 4-2131

General hospital under construction

78 beds

12 bassinets

*To be operated by Skagit County Public Hospital District No. 1*

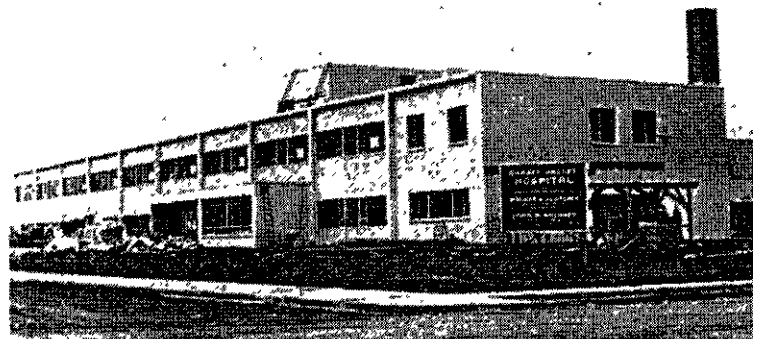
Chairman: Walter Blade, owner, Blade Chevrolet Company

Vice-chairman: Donald Equals, owner, Equals Variety Store

Secretary: Rodney Olson, dairy farmer

Administrator: Willis E. Parr

Public Hospital District No. 1 of Skagit County was formed in 1954 behind the leadership of the Women's Hospital Guild of Mount Vernon, William Fulton, banker and civic leader and others. The board of trustees of Skagit General Hospital backed the move to form the district to build a



new hospital. Skagit General plans to close when Skagit Valley Hospital opens.

The new hospital is being erected on a site on a hill overlooking the city. The site, which covers about two blocks, was purchased by the Hospital Guild and presented to the hospital district.

The hospital is scheduled for completion early in 1958.

## MOSES LAKE

### SAMARITAN HOSPITAL

Wheeler Road Telephone: ROckwell 5-5606

General hospital Established 1949

50 beds 22 bassinets

*Operated by Grant County Public Hospital  
District No. 1*

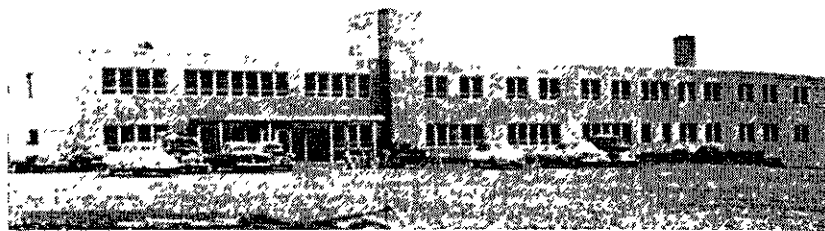
**Chairman:** Carl Burress, owner, real estate and insurance agency

**Vice-chairman:** Clarence Kisler, wheat farmer and cattleman

**Secretary:** Joe Jantz, wheat farmer

**Administrator:** Virgil W. Jackson

Grant County Public Hospital District No. 1 was formed in 1947 behind the leadership of the Chamber of Commerce. The outlying communities of Ruff and Warden were repre-



sented. By the winter of 1948-49, pressure for local hospital facilities was great. The Lions Club spearheaded a public fund drive. In November, 1948, Samaritan Hospital was established in two war surplus quonset huts converted to an 11-bed hospital. The hospital reached capacity occupancy within a few weeks and stayed that way for a year until the hospital was enlarged to 25 beds.

In 1952, the district approved \$390,000 for a new hospital building. A grant from the Hill-Burton program and an additional allotment under Public Law 139 increased total funds to more than \$900,000. The new hospital has basic facilities to accommodate future expansion to double the present bed capacity. The hospital is completely air-conditioned.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## MOSES LAKE

### LARSON AIR FORCE BASE HOSPITAL

Telephone: ROckwell 2-2331

General hospital Established 1941

50 beds 13 bassinets

*Operated by the U. S. Air Force*

Hospital commander: Lt. Col. John R. Troxell, USAF, MC



Officially this hospital is the 1711th USAF Hospital. The hospital was established in 1941 and was operated until the close of the Second World War in 1945. It was

reactivated in 1948.

A new hospital building is under construction to replace the familiar cantonment-type structure.

## NESPELEM

### COLVILLE INDIAN HOSPITAL

Telephone: 3931

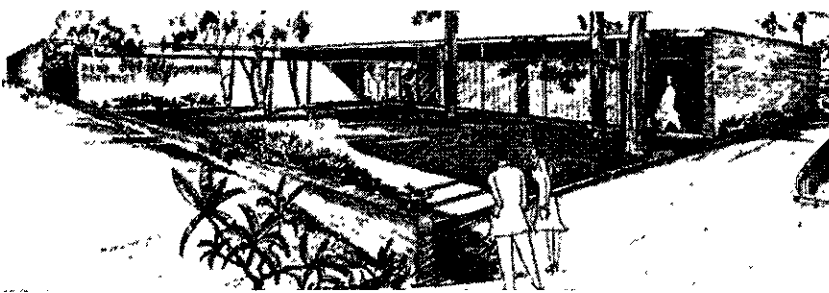
General hospital Established 1936

28 beds 8 bassinets

*Operated by the United States Public Health Service*

Medical officer in charge: P. A. Tirador, M.D.

This hospital, located on the Colville Indian Reservation, is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.



## NEWPORT

### NEWPORT COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

Telephone: 27

General hospital

Established 1921

26 beds

5 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit organization*

President: Lloyd A. Eyrich, lawyer

Vice-pres.: Clarence Sherman, mortician

Sec'y-treas.: Ted Vanairsdale, hardware merchant

Manager: Kathryn V. Bush, R.N.

The Newport Community Hospital was founded in 1921 through the efforts of many public-spirited citizens. The hospital site was donated by the Panhandle Lumber Company. Mrs. Agnes Presnell Eddy operated the hospital on a lease-rental arrangement until 1947 when the association itself took over.

In November, 1954, Pend Oreille Public Hospital District No. 1 was formed with the backing of the directors of the hospital for the purpose of building a new community hospital. A new 22-bed hospital is under construction, financed by a bond issue and by a Hill-Burton grant. When the new hospital is completed next February, it will be leased by the district to the hospital association for operation. The existing hospital will be converted to a nursing home.

Commissioners of the hospital district are John Duncan,

chairman, a farmer; Miss Sadie Halstead, secretary-treasurer, school teacher, and A. V. Shanks, banker.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## ODESSA

### MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Telephone: 3771

General hospital

Established 1946

16 beds

5 bassinets

*Operated by Lincoln County Public Hospital District No. 1*

Chairman: Arian Werner, manager, grain elevator, Mohler, Wash.

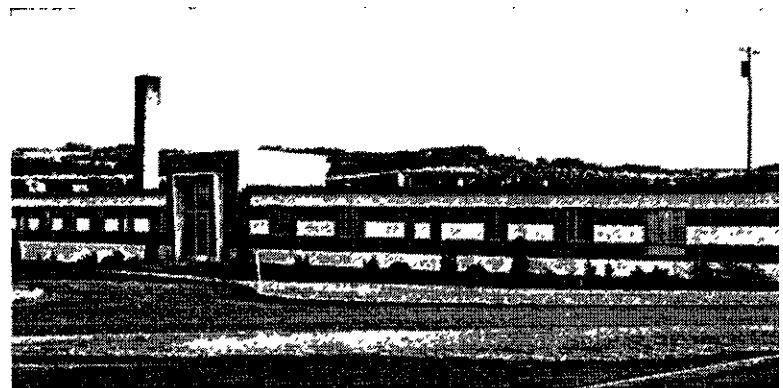
Secretary: George Gies, farmer, Odessa

Commissioner: Dan Wilskie, public accountant, Odessa

Superintendent: Leona Perras, R.N.

Soon after legislation was enacted in 1945 to permit formation of public hospital districts, American Legion posts in this area, together with other veterans of World War I and World War II and other citizens formed a hospital district to take in the southwest portion of Lincoln County.

Until then, residents were forced to travel to Spokane, 73 miles away, or Wenatchee, 100 miles away, for hospitalization.



Citizens leading the movement included State Senator W. C. Raugust, Al Minard, Henry Gettman, Harold Suchland and W. F. Zagelow of Odessa, Arian Werner of Mohler and Gus Zimbelman of Irby. Mr. Zagelow, Mr. Suchland and Mr. Werner were named as first commissioners when the district was formed in November, 1946. Mr. Werner has served ever since.

Lucille M. Bloom, R.N., was first superintendent. Florence Constantine, R.N., was the second superintendent. Leona Perras, R.N. has served as superintendent for a number of years.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.



## OLYMPIA

### ST. PETER HOSPITAL

420 South Sherman St.

Telephone: FLEetwood 2-7555

General hospital

Established 1887

125 beds

25 bassinets

*Operated by the Sisters of Charity of Providence*

Administrator: Sister Germaine, R.N.



St. Peter Hospital, built in 1887 under the direction of Mother Joseph, is another chapter in the pioneer beginnings of hospitals in Washington.

The Sisters already in 1881 had established a school in the territorial capital city. When the need for a hospital became acute, the Sisters undertook the task of building one on a donated site where today stand the capitol buildings.

Following the example of Mother Joseph, Sister Benedict Joseph, the first superior of St. Peter Hospital, toured the logging camps for donations as construction was started under the supervision of the Reverend Charles Claessens, pastor of St. Michael Church.

The first patient did not wait for the hospital to be finished. He was an injured logger and he was accepted for care June 21, 1887. This patient, and ten who followed, were cared for in the school janitor's shack, a small structure 18 by 24 feet. In this situation it was even necessary to perform a leg amputation.

On August 10, the patients were moved to other temporary quarters in a wood shed and a laundry building, the second story of these buildings serving as hospital wards. On September 23, 1887, St. Peter Hospital was completed and 13 patients admitted.

A year later the hospital chronicle showed 255 patients admitted, 20 patients in the hospital, four aged guests, four orphans, 485 prescriptions for patients and 65 visits by the Sisters to the homes of ill people. Four Sisters served the hospital.

In 1897, the familiar support from charitable women in the community was noted. A Mrs. Chambers and a Mrs. Barbee held a card party and raised \$35.60 toward wiring the hospital for electricity.

During the 1899 session of the Legislature, which opened January 6, a number of legislators resided at the hospital. During the session a bill was passed exempting the hospital from paying \$3,000 in back taxes. The Legislature in 1895 had passed a bill exempting hospitals from taxes.

In 1917 the hospital's first X-ray machine was installed. Two years later, St. Peter Hospital School of Nursing was

opened with five students. They were graduated August 24, 1921. The last class graduated August 12, 1955. In this period, 341 professional nurses were graduated.

In 1922, the State purchased the hospital property to accommodate the expanding capital grounds. The hospital was given two years to find another site. September 23, 1923, ground was broken for the present St. Peter Hospital, a five-story fireproof reinforced concrete building overlooking the city.

The new hospital was dedicated July 25, 1924. Governor Louis F. Hart recalled the beginnings of the hospital and paid tribute to the work of the Sisters and doctors.

In 1928 the hospital received approval by the American College of Surgeons.

The federal government in 1943 financed the building of a nurses' school building and on February 15, 1944, the first class of 16 enrolled in the Cadet Nursing Corps was admitted.

After the professional school of nursing was closed in 1955, the hospital opened a School of Practical Nursing, the first hospital school in the state.

In 1954 a nursing-home section for elderly and chronic patients was opened in the hospital and was named the Gameln Department in honor of Mother Gameln, foundress of the Sisters of Providence.

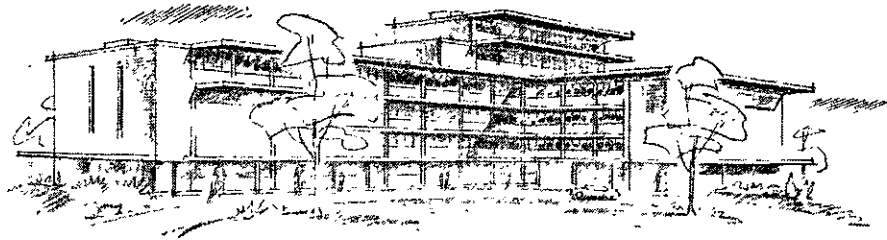
A group of Olympia women established the St. Peter Hospital Women's Auxiliary in 1954 and continues to aid the hospital in many ways.

A Poison Control Center was established in the hospital recently with the cooperation of a committee of the Thurston-Mason County Medical Society to provide information to physicians and the public in emergencies involving poison.

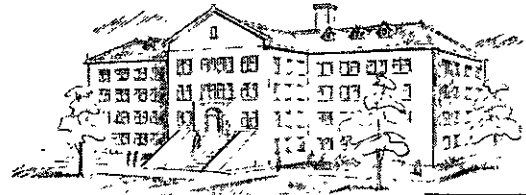
From 1887 to August, 1957, the hospital admitted 128,961 patients.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

**new**



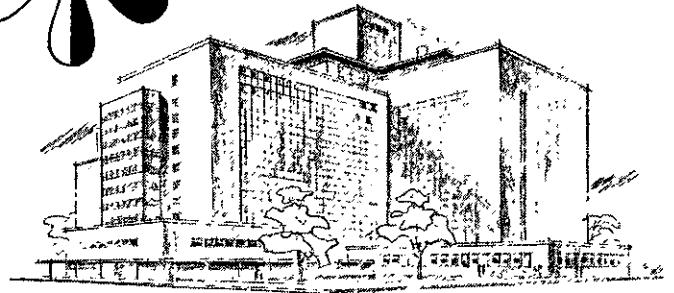
**old**



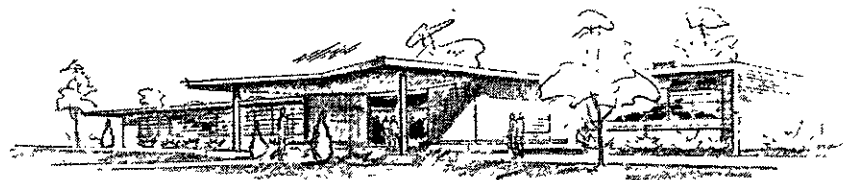
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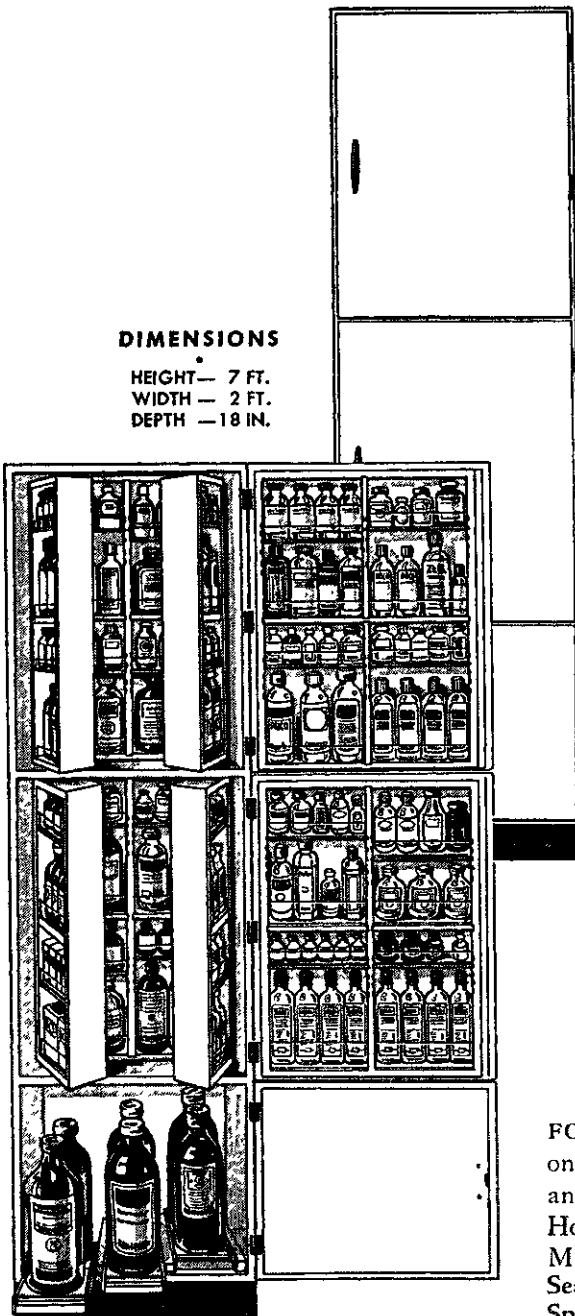
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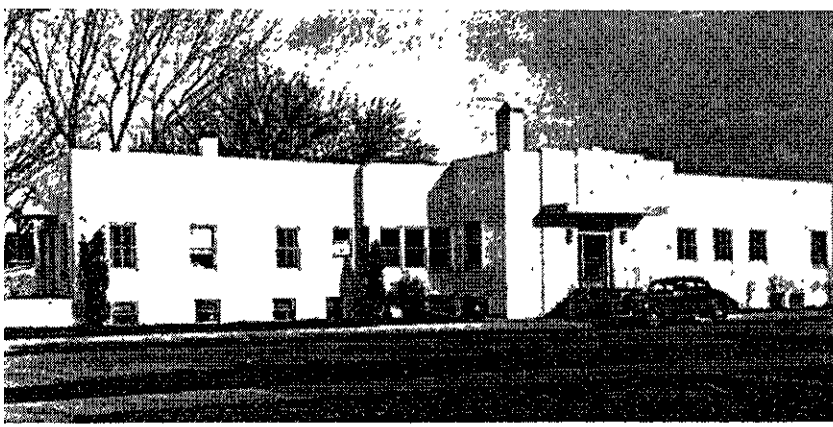
Step-Saver is another example of McKesson's thoughtful, scientific planning to ease the burden of busy hospital pharmacists.

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## OMAK

### OMAK MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

18 West First St. Telephone: 603  
 General hospital Established 1923  
 37 beds 16 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: E. R. Aston, Logging Superintendent,  
 Biles Coleman Lumber Co.

Vice-pres.: Dr. Charles A. Benson, optometrist

Secretary: H. A. Davis, attorney, Okanogan

Treasurer: Mary Grace Dewey

Manager: Louis S. Dewey, M.D.

This hospital was started in 1923 by the late Dr. Lorenzo S Dewey. It is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

The hospital was enlarged and remodeled in 1941 and renamed the J C Biles Memorial Hospital as a tribute to a co-founder of the Biles-Coleman Lumber Company, largest industry in the area.

Again in 1949, the hospital's name was changed to its present one to avoid misunderstanding that the hospital was

being subsidized by the lumber company as no such subsidy existed.

## OTHELLO

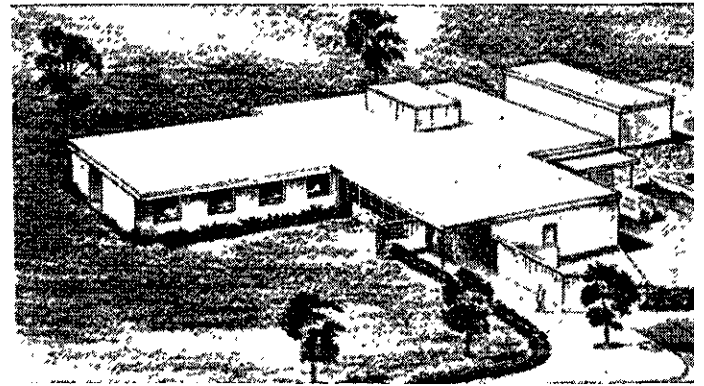
### OTHELLO COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

General hospital

To open about January 1, 1958

16 beds 6 bassinets

This hospital, under construction, will be operated by the Adams County Public Hospital District No. 1 which already operates Adams County Memorial Hospital, Ritzville.



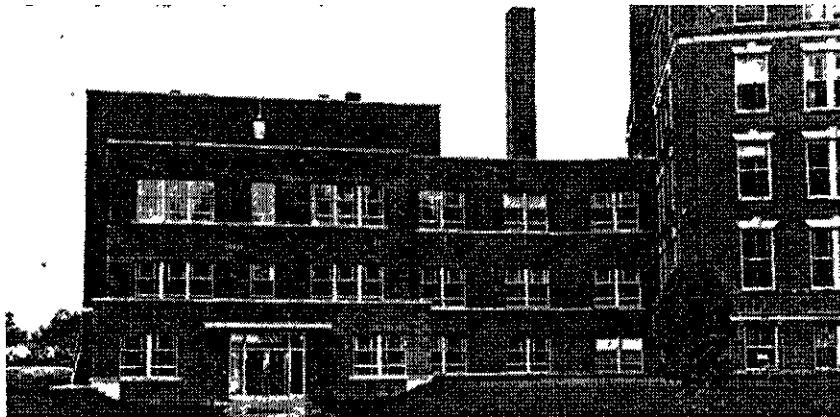
## PASCO

### OUR LADY OF LOURDES HOSPITAL

512 W. Park St. Telephone: Liberty 7-5551  
 General hospital Established 1916  
 72 beds 14 bassinets

*Operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet*

Administrator: Sister Mary Esther



In 1836 six Sisters of St. Joseph migrated from France to Carondelet, near St. Louis. On September 24, 1916, five Sisters opened the first hospital in the Pasco area, converting a hotel building to a 14-bed hospital. The old hotel building had no elevators. The stairs were narrow and crooked. Moving a patient from surgery, down the stairs to his room required careful manipulation of a stretcher which could not be held level around the corners. Six doctors donated \$500 worth of equipment and supplies from their own offices to the hospital.

This was the community's only hospital for five years. The flu epidemic of 1918 crowded the hospital to a point where plans for a new hospital building were advanced de-

spite lack of financial resources. In 1921 the original wing of the present hospital was built on land donated by the Northern Pacific Railway. The debt incurred was not paid off until 1941. Due to lack of funds, the interior of the hospital was completed over a period of many years.

By 1949 the growing area's need for additional hospital beds again became acute and a new wing was added to the hospital with the aid of a Hill-Burton grant.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.

## POMEROY

### GARFIELD COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Telephone: 184

General hospital

Established 1948

20 beds

6 bassinets

*Operated by Garfield County Public Hospital  
District No. 1*

**President:** John T. Ledgerwood, farmer

**Vice-pres.:** Bert Richardson, Richardson's Funeral Home

**Secretary:** Mrs. L. M. Van Dyke, housewife

**Administrator:** Cleora Van Ausdale

The public hospital district of Garfield County was organized soon after the Legislature passed enabling legislation in 1945. It includes all of Garfield County except one small



precinct located on the other side of the Blue Mountains whose residents find easier access to the Clarkston or Lewiston hospitals during winter months.

The hospital was built in 1947 on grounds donated by the City of Pomeroy and opened in January, 1948, with 19 beds

Public spirit and generosity of citizens played a large part in building and furnishing the hospital and continue to be a great help. There is an active women's auxiliary and many organizations also donate time, money and materials.

This hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association.

## PORT ANGELES

### OLYMPIC MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

939 Caroline St. Telephone: Glencourt 7-8513

General hospital

Established 1951

92 beds

22 bassinets

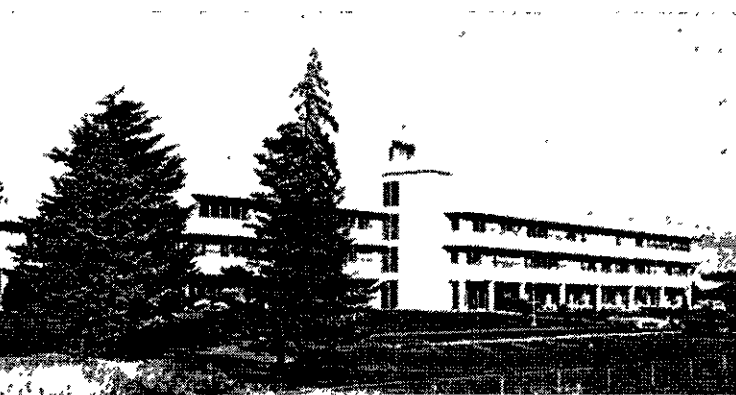
*Operated by Public Hospital District No. 2  
of Clallam County*

**President:** James Lotzgesell, farmer

**Secretary:** Charles R. Willson, owner, Willson Hardware Co.

**Commissioner:** Mrs. N. Ruth Fint, sales department, Sears, Roebuck & Co.

**Superintendent:** William E. Murray



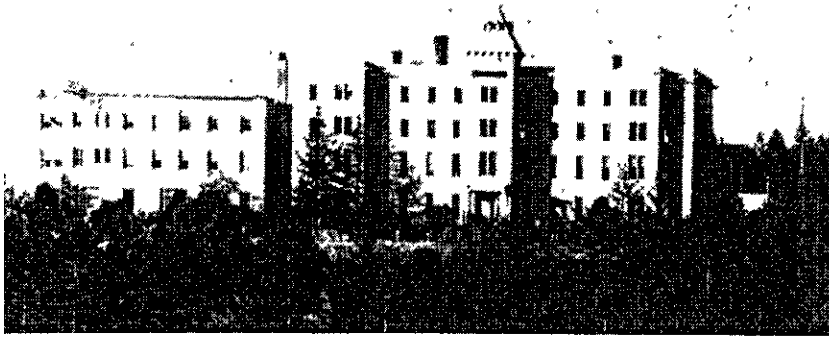
Almost a century ago, on June 18, 1862, President Lincoln issued an executive order setting aside the site now occupied by this institution as a federal reservation for a military hospital

Port Angeles was opened for settlement in 1894, and soon two families established homes on the 10-acre reservation. The property was acquired from the federal government for the present hospital district, through the efforts of many civic groups and individuals, after enactment of Washington's public-hospital-district law

Construction of the hospital began in July, 1950. Cost for building and equipment was \$994,723. The reinforced con-

crete building is designed for future expansion to 150 beds. Doors were open for first patients November 1, 1951.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals



## PORT TOWNSEND

### ST. JOHN HOSPITAL

Sheridan Avenue

Telephone: 298

General hospital

Established 1890

43 beds

8 bassinets

*Operated by the Sisters of Charity of Providence*

**Administrator: Sister Zepherin, R.N.**

St. John Hospital was established in 1890 in a rented house in the booming lumber port

The hospital site is on high ground overlooking the harbor. While it was being planned, the city's boom collapsed, and a streetcar line running to the new hospital stopped running. The Sisters, however, did not abandon their plans "Our ministrations will be even more needed in misfortune and disappointment than in prosperity," they wrote.

The hospital has maintained pace through the years, by installing new equipment and adding fireproof construction. In its first 50 years it served 15,770 patients, and in the next 15 years cared for 18,039 patients as population of the Olympic Peninsula grew.

St. John Hospital was described unmistakably by author Betty MacDonald in her best seller, "The Egg and I." Mrs. MacDonald had her first baby in the hospital during her experiences on an Olympic Peninsula chicken farm.

The hospital is the only non-governmental hospital in the state which still operates, in part, its own farm. Patients are served fresh fruit from the orchard, and berries and vegetables from the gardens.

Beautiful flower gardens surround the hospital and provide bouquets for patient rooms.

A group of ladies of all denominations from Port Townsend and vicinity has organized a guild which meets regularly to give aid and assistance to the Sisters in the betterment of services to the community.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## PULLMAN

### MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Telephone: LOgan 4-1146

General hospital

Established 1951

63 beds

7 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

**President: J. C. Clevenger, dean of students,  
State College of Washington**

**Vice-pres.: Ivan Sayles, owner, insurance agency**

**Treasurer: Carl Boyd, farmer**

**Secretary: B. F. Druffel, farmer**

**Business manager: Eugene W. Pray**



In 1946 the Pullman Community Hospital Association was formed to see what could be done to provide hospital facilities for the people in and near Pullman. A committee determined that a large hospital building on the campus of the State College of Washington was not serving adequately the needs of the students and that by forming an alliance with the college the facilities could be expanded and modernized to serve the entire community. The administration of the college received the proposal enthusiastically and helped to sponsor

necessary legislation to authorize the leasing of the college infirmary building to a community organization.

In 1951 the remodeling was completed and Memorial Hospital, Inc., assumed operation of the hospital, serving both the community and the college students.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## PROSSER

### PROSSER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

721 Memorial St. Telephone: YUkon 4-5101  
General hospital Established 1947  
33 beds 10 bassinets

*Operated by Prosser Public Hospital District*

President: Loren Lape, Mayor of Prosser  
Vice-pres.: Glen Snyder, farmer  
Secretary: Clare Epley, Benton County Road  
Dept.  
Administrator: Lawrence D. McIntyre

The hospital was completed in December, 1947, with a capacity of 18 beds and 10 bassinets. A new wing was added



in 1952 increasing capacity to 33 beds and a nursing home section of eight beds. Construction recently started of a new wing for the obstetrical department, nursery, operating rooms, and of a larger X-ray department and central supply.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.



Lutheran Hospital was built and dedicated in 1952 to provide care for chronically ill patients.

Beginning in 1954 a Physical Rehabilitation Program was made a major part of the hospital care, with evaluation of disability, training in ambulation, self-care in daily activities and pre-vocational training emphasized. Patients treated include those with hemiplegia, amputations, spinal-cord injuries, poliomyelitis, arthritis and similar conditions.

Both in-patient and out-patient departments are operated.

Physical therapy, occupational therapy, social service and vocational counseling and chaplaincy services are provided.

After merger with the Good Samaritan Hospital is completed, the Lutheran Rehabilitation Center will continue its service on one floor of the combined hospital, with a capacity of 20 beds for chronic and rehabilitation patients.

In February, 1952, the Lutheran Welfare Society took over the Puyallup Hospital, changing the name to Good Samaritan Hospital Puyallup General Hospital had been started in 1922 by Mrs. Cora Stone as a proprietary 24-bed institution.

The hospital was located above the Puyallup Clinic In 1930 the adjoining nurses' home was connected to the building and the hospital enlarged to 32 beds It had various owners until 1947, when it was bought by Mrs. Genevieve Fay Houston, who enlarged it to 42 beds before selling it to the Lutheran Welfare Society in 1952, which has operated it as a non-profit hospital

The hospital now is in a period of transition, looking

## PUYALLUP

### LUTHERAN HOSPITAL

407 14th Ave. S.E. Telephone: THornwall 5-8833  
Chronic-convalescent hospital Established 1952  
76 beds

*Operated by the Lutheran Welfare Society, Tacoma*

President: The Rev. Carl E. Rydell, pastor, First  
Lutheran Church, Tacoma  
Vice-pres.: Frank Gratias, contractor, Tacoma  
Secretary: Mrs. G. L. Kroenk, housewife, Puyallup  
Treasurer: Harold E. Nelson, treasurer, Weyer-  
haeuser Timber Co., Tacoma  
Director: Mrs. Henrietta Button, R.N.

### GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL

114 4th Ave. N.W. Telephone: THornwall 5-7753  
General hospital Established 1922  
42 beds 16 bassinets

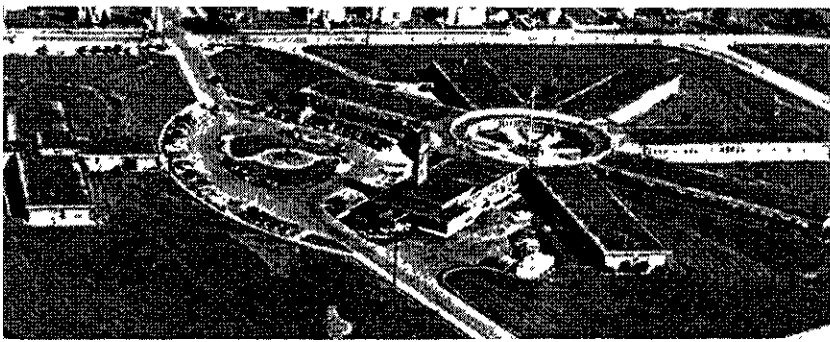
*Operated by the Lutheran Welfare Society, Tacoma*

President: Prof. John G. Kuethe, Pacific Lutheran  
College, Tacoma  
Vice-pres.: Carl Brynestad, assistant cashier, Pu-  
get Sound National Bank, Tacoma  
Treasurer: Paul Miller, president: Citizens State  
Bank, Puyallup  
Secretary: Mrs. Newell J. Hunt, co-owner, Hunt's  
Furniture Co.  
Director: Mrs. Henrietta Button, R.N.

toward consolidation with Lutheran Hospital and moving to that institution's site on South Hill The combined hospital's will be known as Good Samaritan Hospital

An additional wing will be built to increase bed capacity to 100 and to expand other facilities

The Hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals



## RENTON

### THE RENTON HOSPITAL

200 Fourth Ave. Telephone: OLive 3471  
 General hospital Established 1944  
 100 beds 30 bassinets

*Operated by King County Public Hospital District No. 1*

**President:** J. Max Clarke, retired businessman

**Vice-pres.:** Fred Nelsen, farmer

**Secretary:** Ernest Coleman, real estate

**Administrator:** J. C. Lund

During the Second World War, when Renton's population mushroomed from 4,000 to more than 20,000 because of defense work, the Federal Works Agency built the hospital. The hospital's shape is rather unique, resembling the spokes of a wheel. Each spoke or wing is designated for a service such as surgical, medical, obstetrical. In the hub or center is an open area where patients may enjoy outdoor air and sunshine.

After the hospital was built the government did not wish to operate it. A non-profit corporation called the Valley Hospital Foundation, Inc., was formed. The hospital was dedicated April 15, 1945, and admitted its first patient the following day.

After the war the hospital was declared surplus. Residents of the area formed King County Public Hospital District No. 1 in 1948, approved a \$225,000 bond issue and purchased the

hospital from the federal government for \$200,000.

The hospital has an outstanding women's auxiliary which has purchased equipment and carried on public relations activities.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## RAYMOND

### NEW RIVERVIEW HOSPITAL

824 Ocean Ave. Telephone: 90  
 General hospital Established 1945

*Operated by R. A. Bussabarger, M.D.*

This hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals

## RITZVILLE

### ADAMS COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

903 S. Adams Street Telephone: 495  
 General hospital Established 1952  
 24 beds 7 bassinets

*Operated by Adams County Public Hospital District No. 1*

**Chairman:** Delbert Pence, Lind, wheat farmer, state representative

**Vice-chairman:** A. O. Hampton, Othello, cattleman

**Secretary:** Harvey Sumpter, Ritzville, wheat farmer

**Administrator:** Mrs. Lenore Eckhardt, R.N.

The hospital was built in 1952. Financing was provided by a district bond issue and a Hill-Burton grant.



The hospital serves the residents of Ritzville and other towns and farms within a radius of 30 miles. Two ambulances are maintained by the district, one in Lind and the other in Washtucna. Local businessmen trained in first aid maintain and operate the ambulances and answer emergency calls.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.



## REPUBLIC

### FERRY COUNTY HOSPITAL

Republic, Wash. Telephone: Spruce 5-333  
General hospital Established 1947  
25 beds 5 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: James E. Davis, supt., Knob Hill Mines, Inc.

Vice-pres.: A. J. Lawson, commissioner, Ferry County

Secretary: Fred W. Bremner, office manager, Ferry County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, U.S.D.A.

Treasurer: Robert B. Fugate, office manager, Ferry County P.U.D. No. 1

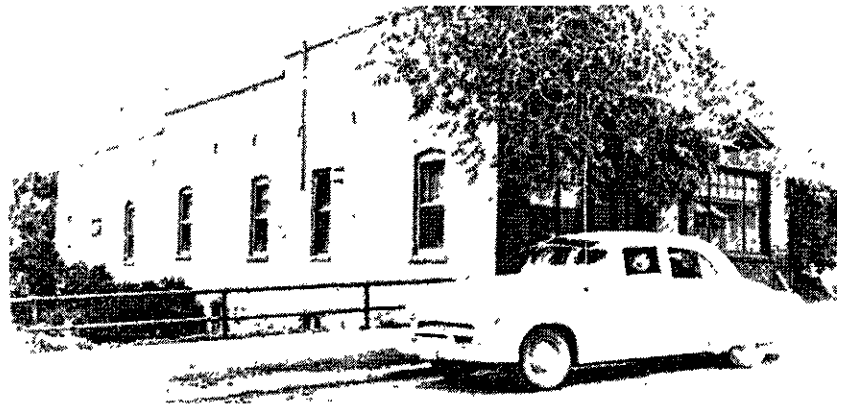
Manager: Joan Cameron, R.N.

Republic, a town of 1,000, had a small hospital operated by a private physician prior to 1943. When he left, there was no doctor or hospital closer than 40 miles, over high-elevation mountain passes. In 1945, the Republic Kiwanis Club began an effort to attract a doctor to the community, but it became apparent none would come without hospital facilities available. The Kiwanis Club then called on all organized groups in the county to pursue the effort, and from this a committee was authorized to form a non-profit corporation financed by the sale of membership certificates, to establish a hospital

Money raised in the first drive went to purchase and renovate the old hospital. New funds were collected for furnishing and improving the building, and cooperation from the community was virtually 100 per cent in this work.

In the fall of 1946, the association persuaded Dr. John McEvers to practice in Republic. He was given offices in the hospital, which was opened officially in January, 1947.

It soon was discovered that the cost of operating the hos-



pital always was greater than its income. Various raffles, dances and other money-raising events were held (and still are being held), but it became apparent that additional subsidy was needed. Because 83 per cent of the land in the county is federally owned, it was pointless to attempt to form a hospital district to obtain tax support. So an effort was made to obtain \$1 a month subsidy contributions from at least 500 persons in the county.

Later the Okanogan County Medical Service Bureau offered the hospital members medical-insurance coverage as an industrial group, including the additional cost of the coverage premium and \$2.00 a month for the hospital, which also took over the billing and collecting for both plans. By so doing, members were able to get insurance otherwise unavailable to them, at rates comparable to that offered by private insurance companies.

Dr. McEvers left in the fall of 1948 and was succeeded by Dr. G. S. McConnell.

Early in 1952 the hospital board decided to add nursing-home service, something never before available in the county. Two wards were constructed in the basement.

A new wing was recently added to the hospital to provide a new delivery room, labor room, obstetrical-patient rooms, nursery and kitchen.

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association.

## Prepaid Health Care

WASHINGTON STATE can rightfully be called "the cradle of pre-paid health care," especially the service type providing complete medical or hospital coverage.

The Pierce County Industrial Medical Bureau was started in 1917 by Tacoma doctors. The King County Medical Service Corporation was formed in 1933 by doctors after lengthy study of problems linked to the economic depression. They were convinced that formation of such an organization would make available to many thousands of persons more extensive and more adequate medical and hospital care than they were receiving, and, secondly, it would place pre-paid medical care plans under the auspices of the medical profession as a whole.

There are now 23 medical service bureaus throughout the state, incorporated as non-profit corporations. State-wide coordination is achieved through the Washington Physicians Service, Seattle.

Blue Cross, the hospital-sponsored plan, began in Washington in 1943 as part of Northwest Hospital Service, Portland. In 1945, Washington hospitals decided to establish their own plan called Washington Hospital Service Association, with headquarters in Seattle.

In 1947, hospitals in Alaska requested membership in the Washington association and since then 17 Alaska hospitals have been accepted into the state plan. The plan has agree-

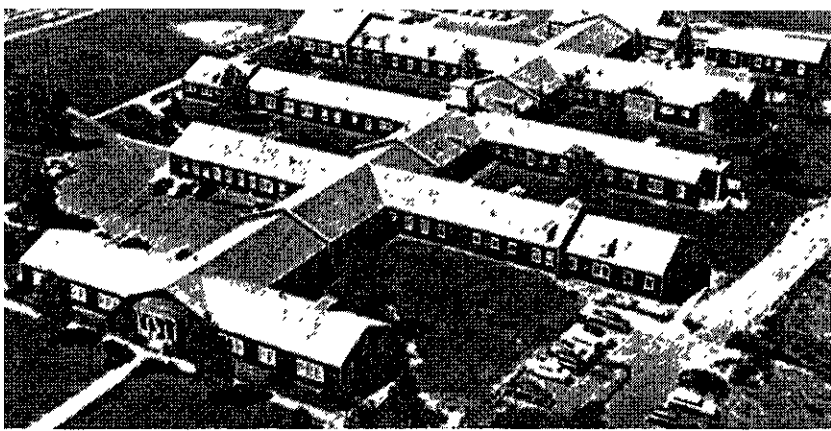
ments with 120 participating hospitals.

Under the by-laws of the Blue Cross organization, each member hospital has the privilege of appointing two members to the association. An annual meeting of all members is held the second Monday of March when members elect a board of trustees, who serve without pay, consisting of 25 persons. At least one-third must be representatives of hospitals and one-third representatives of the general public.

Like all 86 Blue Cross plans, the Washington-Alaska plan operates on a non-profit basis and is approved annually according to standards established by the American Hospital Association.

The third large group in the prepaid health care picture in the state is comprised of insurance companies. Growth of health insurance is illustrated by the recent announcement by the Health Insurance Institute that health insurance today covers more people than any other single type of insurance.

Nationally it is estimated that 75 per cent of the civilian population has some form of insurance to help pay medical and hospital expenses. With Blue Cross, the medical service bureaus and the insurance companies maintaining a high level of activity in this state it is estimated 1,800,000 Washington residents are protected through voluntary prepaid health plans and insurances.



## **RICHLAND**

### **KADLEC METHODIST HOSPITAL**

1005 Guthrie Street Telephone: 4-1281  
 General hospital Established 1943  
 109 beds 23 bassinets

*Operated by the Pacific Northwest Conference,  
 Methodist Church*

President: Donald E. Warner, manager, biological analyses operation, General Electric Co.

Vice-pres.: W. M. Mathis, manager, manufacturing fuels preparation dept., General Electric Co.

Treasurer: Harvey F. Stoller, owner, Richland Laundry and Dry Cleaners

Administrator: Rev. Dr. Horace Turner

Kadlec Hospital, named for Colonel Harry R. Kadlec, responsible for building the hospital, was built when the federal government, through the Atomic Energy Commission, established the Hanford Works to produce plutonium. The community mushroomed to many thousands during the Second World War and after the war, settled down to a well-planned city of 28,000 people.

The hospital was operated by the General Electric Company which also operated the Hanford Works for the A.E.C. Under the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 (Public Law 221 of the 84th Congress), the A.E.C. was authorized to donate the hospital to a non-profit corporation. The Board of Hospitals and Homes of the Methodist Church applied for the hospital and was chosen in a poll of the residents of Richland. Arrangements with the General Electric and the A.E.C. were completed by Horace Turner, former administrator of Deaconess Hospital, Spokane, and transfer of the hospital took place September 10, 1956. The hospital was renamed

Kadlec Methodist Hospital. A board of trustees was formed with eight Methodists and seven from other churches. The Rev. Dr. Robert A. Uphoff, minister of the Central United Protestant Church, Richland, who was influential in organizing the hospital project, was the first president of the board.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## **RICHLAND**

### **U.S. ARMY HOSPITAL**

Camp Hanford Telephone: 6-7600  
 General hospital Established 1952  
 45 beds 14 bassinets

*Operated by the U. S. Army*

Officer in charge: Col. Jonathan M. Rigdon, MC



## SEATTLE

### BALLARD GENERAL HOSPITAL

5409 Barnes Ave., Zone 7

Telephone: SUNset 2700

General hospital

Established 1937

109 beds

28 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President, Harold G. Kimball, editor and publisher, Ballard News

Vice-pres.: William R. (Bob) Rapp, owner, Bob's Service Station

Secretary: Dwight S. Hawley, state representative and owner of insurance agency

Treasurer: Ole Bardahl, owner, Bardahl Manufacturing Co.

Administrator: Miss Helen E. Stoleson, R.N.



Ballard General Hospital was reorganized in 1937 as a non-profit community service operation. The need for more beds and increased services prompted a successful fund drive in 1953 and with the aid of a Hill-Burton grant a new hospital was opened in 1954, replacing a 36-bed hospital located in an office building in the business district.

In 1957 nine beds were added to the pediatric wing.

The Women's Auxiliary is an active volunteer group participating in numerous community and hospital activities.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association, and the Association of Western Hospitals.



This hospital, located in a downtown building occupied principally by physicians and dentists, cares principally for minor surgery patients, especially on the eye, ear, nose and throat service. All types of cases are admitted for treatment and care except obstetrical, communicable disease, alcoholics and mental illness.

## SEATTLE

### COBB BUILDING HOSPITAL

419 Cobb Building, Zone 1

Telephone: ELiot 0270

General hospital except obstetrics

Established 1923

25 beds

*Operated by Mrs. Nan Rowlands, R.N.*

Administrator: Mrs. Nan Rowlands, R.N.

The hospital, which also serves physicians whose offices are in the nearby Stimson Building, will be remodeled soon Mrs. Rowlands has operated the hospital since 1940

It is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.



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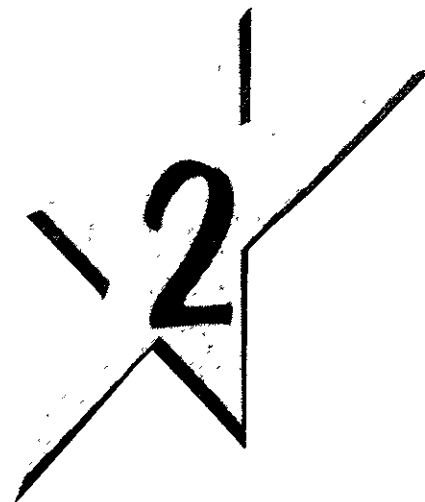
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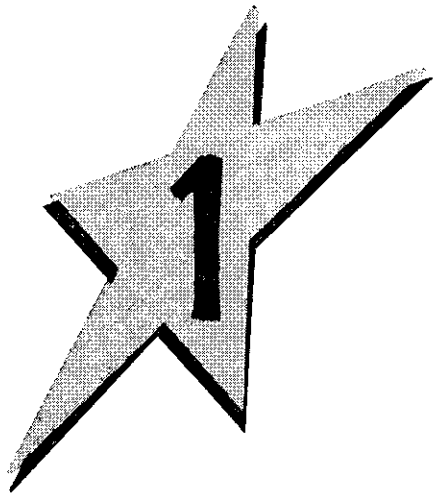
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**Harry McCants**  
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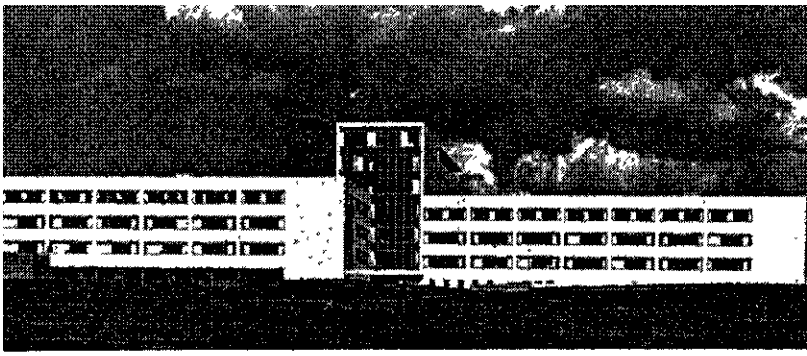


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## SEATTLE

### CHILDREN'S ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL

4800 Sand Point Way, Zone 5

Telephone Filimore 4300

Children's Hospital

Established 1907

200 beds

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

Chairman: Mrs. William G. Reed

President: Mrs. Burns Lindsey

First Vice Chairman: Mrs. William Calvert

Second Vice Chairman: Mrs. Charles Jordan

First Vice President: Mrs. Charles Wiggins

Second Vice President: Mrs. J. Richard Lane

Secretary: Mrs. Chester Latimer

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. George V. Powell

Treasurer: Mrs. Willard Wright

Assistant Treasurer: Mrs. W. Pendleton Ford

Administrator: Eva H. Erickson

This hospital began in 1907 when Mrs. J. W. Clise offered to pay for an operation needed by a neighbor's crippled child. No facilities were available for care of the child. Mrs. Clise called 23 of her friends to her home and told them the circumstances.

The women pledged themselves "to establish and maintain a hospital for the care and treatment of children. To make useful members of society out of those afflicted or deformed from birth or as a result of an accident or disease, without prejudice of race, creed or color."

A dozen doctors volunteered their services, and a seven-bed ward was established in Seattle General Hospital. The first year 13 small and needy patients were treated and seven operations were performed.

In 1908 the first hospital, a "Fresh Air Cottage" was opened on Queen Anne Hill, with 12 beds. It was built under the personal supervision of one of the women founders, Mrs. Reginald H. Parsons. As needs grew, the women met the challenge. In 1911 a 50-bed hospital adjacent to the cottage was built; this was expanded to 72 beds in 1918 and 116 beds in 1921.

In 1930 the Washington State Elks Association gave substantial financial aid to open a convalescent home near Fort Lawton, increasing the number of beds to 145.

In 1953, having long since outgrown the Queen Anne facilities, the hospital opened its new \$5,000,000 200-bed hospital in the Laurelhurst area. In addition to its in-patients, the hospital cares for 2,500 out-patients monthly in its special clinics.

The hospital functions without regard to children's ability to pay. Last year 61 per cent of the care given was free; this amounted to more than \$1,000,000.

The hospital is governed by a 30-member women's board of trustees, which is a working board, directing the overall operation of the hospital. An advisory board of financial, business and professional leaders counsels the group on investments.

An exceptional women's volunteer program is unique with this hospital. More than 16,000 guild and auxiliary members throughout Washington belong to 530 groups to form the backbone of support for the hospital. Last year they raised \$420,531.44 for hospital purposes. There also are 2,500 Junior Association members.

More than 500 volunteers work each month within the confines of the hospital. Women also staff four outside shops which provide additional support for the hospital.

The medical staff includes 300 doctors. There is a house staff of 22 residents and interns.

Since 1947 the hospital has had a teaching affiliation with the University of Washington School of Medicine. Teaching is extended to medical students, nurses, social workers, medical technologists, occupational therapists, practical nurses, dietetic interns and medical record librarians in the hospital.

For child patients, three teachers are supplied by Seattle Public Schools.

Special clinics operated at the hospital include one conducted in cooperation with the Washington Association for Retarded Children and an upper and lower prosthesis clinic for child amputees. The Variety Club of the Pacific Northwest now partially underwrites the out-patient heart clinic.

A Poison Control Center has been located at the hospital since 1956 to centralize information as to antidotes and other treatment for articles and substances swallowed by children. Designed essentially to give information to doctors, the center's greatest response has been to parents seeking help for their children. For poison cases, as for other services, the hospital has emergency case available at any hour.

In its 50 years of service, the hospital has cared for 93,000 children from many states and foreign countries.

The Hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.



## SEATTLE

### COLUMBUS HOSPITAL

1019 Madison St., Zone 4

Telephone: MAin 2183

General hospital

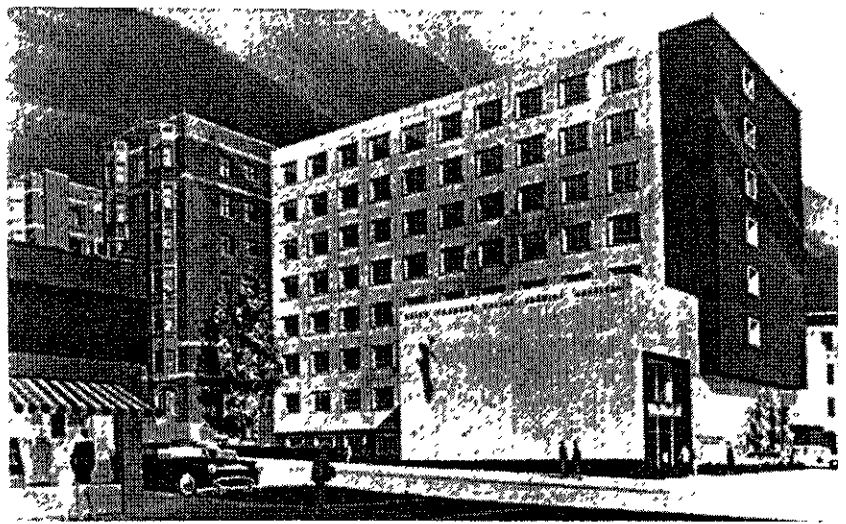
Established 1916

100 beds

20 bassinets

*Operated by the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart*

Administrator: Mother Sebastian



The Columbus Hospital was founded in June, 1916, by Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini, first American to be canonized and elevated to sainthood by the Roman Catholic Church.

Mother Cabrini had come to Seattle in 1915, planning to establish a foundling home for boys. Seeking quarters, she undertook to obtain the property of the Perry Hotel, which recently had failed financially. After some difficulty the owner was located in New York and after prolonged negotiations offered to sell the hotel and its furnishings for \$150,000. Mother Cabrini encountered strong opposition, however, when she attempted to obtain a loan for the purchase and a public controversy developed and continued for four months during which time she could raise no money.

Finally, a banker agreed to loan the money. Because of the controversy, a purely charitable institution now seemed out of the question, however, and Mother Cabrini decided to open a hospital. Bishop O'Dea of Seattle forbade opening a second Catholic hospital in the city, and it was decided to make the institution a sanitarium. Mother Cabrini herself left the city before its opening, but other nuns opened a sanitarium for electrotherapy and other special treatment and

operated a small maternity home. As opposition died out, the institution became a hospital, after Mother Cabrini's death in 1917, in time to be of service in the influenza epidemic of 1918.

The School of Nursing was opened in 1919.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

Major changes, including a change in name to the Saint Frances Xavier Cabrini Hospital, are planned for 1958 when the hospital completes a new seven-story wing facing on Terry Avenue, and connecting with the existing building. This modern structure, along with modernization of the existing building, will provide a total of 285 beds and all supportive and ancillary facilities. Included will be an auditorium seating 125, a dining room seating 190, complete surgical theater and many other facilities.

Living quarters for interns, complete X-ray facilities, a physiotherapy center, research facilities, new laundry and morgue and an out-patient clinic will be provided in the existing building.

## SEATTLE

### THE DOCTORS HOSPITAL

909 University St., Zone I

Telephone: SEneca 4200

General hospital

Established 1944

187 beds

48 bassinets

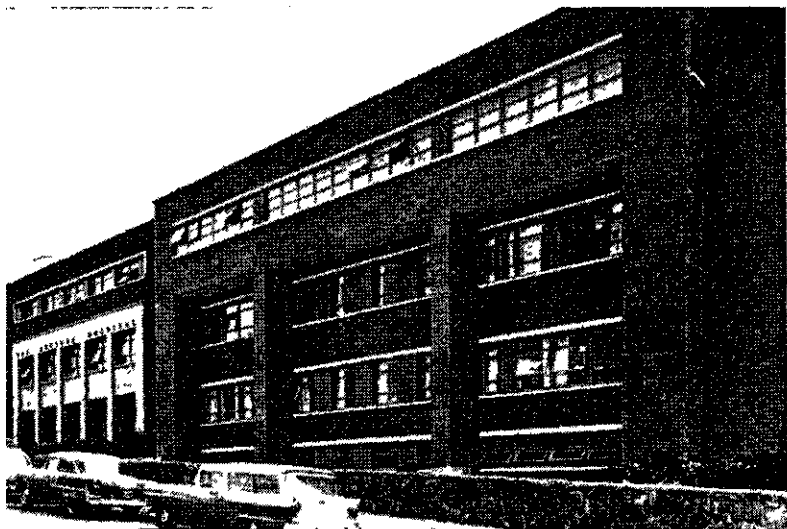
*Operated by the Board of Trustees of The Doctors Hospital, not for profit, as a division of the King County Medical Service Corporation*

President: Edward C. Guyer, M.D.

Vice-pres.: Wilbur E. Watson, M.D.

Secretary: Robert F. Brown, M.D.

Director: Robert F. Brown, M.D.



The Doctors Hospital was built to meet an increased need for hospital beds in Seattle during the Second World War.

The hospital is approved by the American Medical Association for eight rotating internships and residencies in surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, medicine, pathology and anesthesiology. The hospital also is approved for residencies in hospital administration.

Since the hospital opened, 105 interns and residents have benefited from the teaching program.

The hospital is affiliated with programs of the University of Washington School of Medicine and School of Nursing.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

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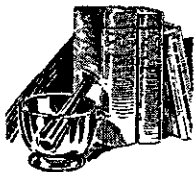
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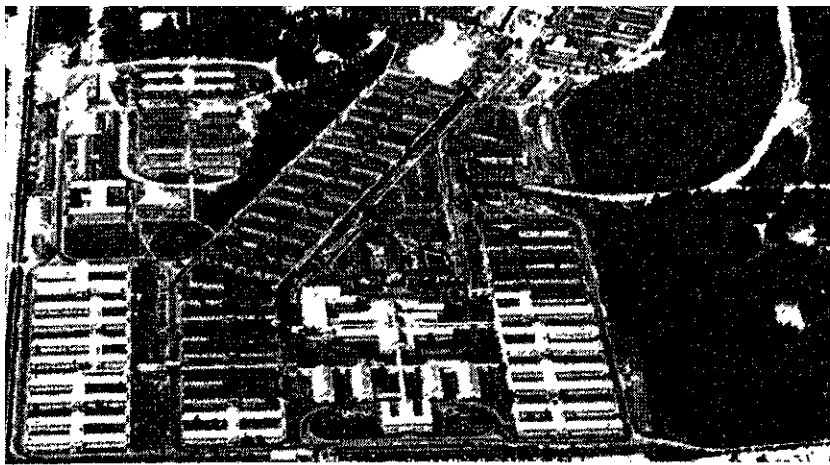
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## SEATTLE

### FIRLAND SANATORIUM

1704 E. 150th St., Zone 55

Telephone: EMerson 6700

Tuberculosis hospital

Established 1911

1000 beds

*Operated by the Board of Managers of  
Firland Sanatorium for King County*

President: James W. Mifflin, attorney

Medical director: Thomas F. Sheehy, Jr., M.D.

Business manager: F. W. Fells

Seattle's first tuberculosis hospital was built in 1911 by the Anti-Tuberculosis League of King County on a 34-acre site in Richmond Highlands, about six miles north of Seattle, donated by H. C. Henry, president of the league. Several small cottages were built housing 24 patients. In 1912 the sanatorium was turned over to the City of Seattle and voters approved a bond issue to build a complete hospital-sanatorium. The buildings were completed in 1914. Capacity was increased gradually until by 1925 Firland had 235 beds.

Growth of Seattle from 284,638 population in 1911 to 652,800 in 1947 carried in its wake a need for more hospital beds. In 1947 there were hundreds of tuberculosis patients waiting for nearly a year for hospitalization and treatment. In the fall of 1947 King County was able to acquire the 1300-bed general hospital built just north of Seattle by the Navy in 1941 for use during the Second World War. With sufficient beds at hand, tuberculosis case finding went into high gear, culminating in a mass survey in 1949 by local, state and federal health agencies. For several years the hospital was filled to capacity.

Now, thanks to extensive use of drugs, the need for beds is almost cut in half. Six smaller institutions have been closed and remaining patients transferred to Firland. Extensive facilities have been provided for the care of more than 500 outpatients who continue their treatment at home and must be supplied with drugs and periodical laboratory and X-ray examinations to enable their doctors to direct their progress.

In the summer of 1954, Congress appropriated funds to permit the treatment of Alaska natives in Seattle hospitals. It seemed inadvisable to build large tuberculosis hospitals in Alaska as the trend of treatment was away from prolonged hospital care. Almost 200 natives have been treated under this arrangement and it appears Alaska, by the end of this year, will be able to control its tuberculosis problem with hospital facilities available in the territory.

Firland has been affiliated with the University of Washington medical school and nursing school for many years. The university's Graduate School of Social Work and the Department of Physical Education also use the hospital for study and research. Occupational therapy students come from College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, and from out-of-state schools including Mills College, San Francisco, and the University of Minnesota.

Professional student nurses who receive a six-week experience in tuberculosis nursing in a teaching unit operated by the University of Washington School of Nursing are from

the three divisions of the school: King County (Harborview) Hospital, Swedish Hospital and Virginia Mason Hospital, and from other schools who wish to use these facilities. Other schools currently sending students to the Firland Teaching Unit are Seattle University School of Nursing; Pacific Lutheran College of Nursing, Parkland; St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing, Tacoma; Tacoma General Hospital School of Nursing, Tacoma; General Hospital of Everett School of Nursing, Everett; St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing, Bellingham, and Central Washington Deaconess Hospital School of Nursing, Wenatchee. In order to be eligible for this teaching unit, a student must be able to meet the admission requirements of the University of Washington School of Nursing. Since the teaching unit began operation in 1944, the number of students receiving experience has averaged 200 a year.

The State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation supplies resident staff for patients in need of this type of counselling. The Shoreline School District supplies eight resident teachers for children of school age and also adults. Edison Technical School and Everett Junior College send practical nurse students for training in hospital isolation technique.

Research has long been an essential part of Firland and substantial grants have been supplied over the years by the United States Public Health Service, the National Tuberculosis Association and the Boeing Employees' Good Neighbor Fund, besides lesser contributions.

Recreational and social activities of patients worth many thousands of dollars are supported entirely by donations from the people of Seattle and King County under the guidance of two trained staff members. Weekly movies contributed by all major motion picture producers and projected by an operator paid by the Motion Picture Operators' Union are shown in the 275-seat theater. A live stage show is presented weekly by one of the many groups organized for this type of entertainment.

A team of four out-of-state tuberculosis hospital authorities, asked by Governor Albert D. Rosellini to survey the four tuberculosis hospitals supported in part by state funds, called Firland "one of the most outstanding tuberculosis hospitals in the United States."

Firland is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

## SEATTLE

### GROUP HEALTH HOSPITAL

201 16th Ave. N. Telephone: EAst 9400  
General hospital Established 1920  
83 beds 22 bassinets

*Operated by a non-profit, charitable organization*

President: Kenneth M. McCaffree, economics professor, University of Washington

Secretary: Mrs. Isabelle Stanley, Bellevue, housewife

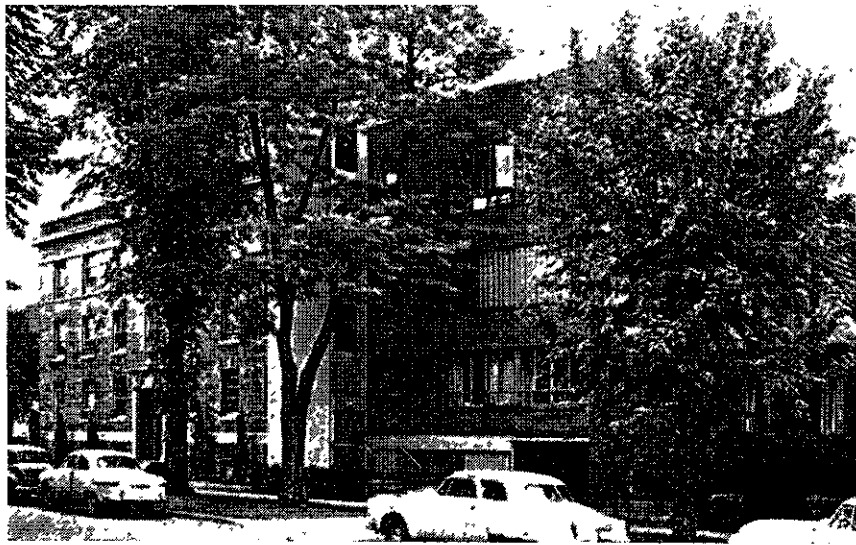
Director: John A. Kahl, M.D., M.P.H.

Superintendent: A. Marian Gillespie, R.N.

Group Health Hospital originally was known as St Luke's Hospital. It was founded by a group of doctors in 1920 with 55 beds. It continued to be privately owned and operated by a corporation known as the Medical Securities Clinic until 1947.

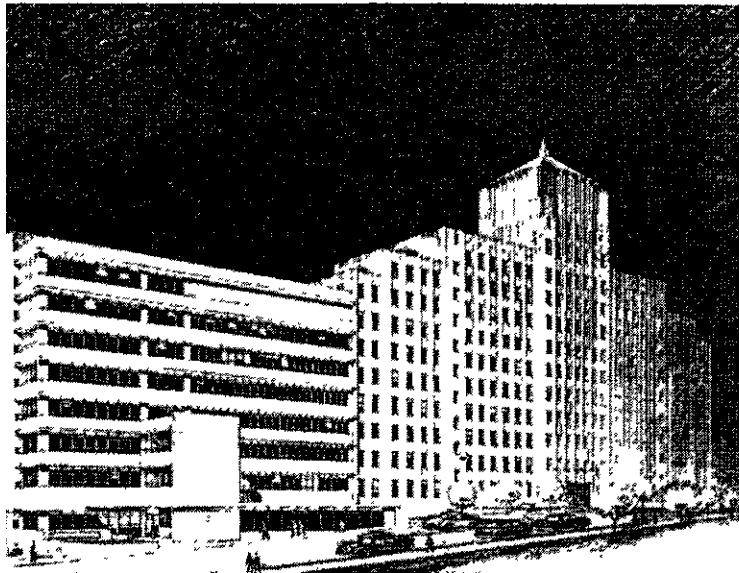
The hospital and the clinic were purchased in 1947 by Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound, a new prepaid health-care cooperative.

By 1949, the cooperative had grown to include some 4,000 member-families in the Puget Sound area and a new wing was built to add 28 beds.



The cooperative now is embarked on plans for constructing a 150-bed hospital at an estimated cost of \$2,500,000, to replace the present structure. When the new building is completed in 1959, the present hospital is planned to be converted into administrative offices for the cooperative, which now provides health service to some 45,000 persons.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.



## SEATTLE

### KING COUNTY HOSPITAL SYSTEM

#### King County Hospital (Harborview) Unit

##### No. 1

325 Ninth Avenue, Zone 4 MUTual 3050  
General hospital Established 1931  
480 beds 24 bassinets

##### Unit No. 2

100 Crockett Street, Zone 9 ALder 0082  
Chronic and convalescent hospital 230 beds

*Operated by Board of Trustees by authority of King County*

President: Arthur E. Simon, attorney

Vice-pres.: Cecil E. Jenks, vice president, Peoples National Bank

Secretary: K. K. Sherwood, M.D.

General superintendent: K. K. Sherwood, M.D.

Medical director: Philip L. Peterson, M.D.

Business manager: V. J. Fitzgerald, C.P.A.

The modern era of hospital care for the indigent of King County began February 27, 1931, when the doors of the 13-story hospital overlooking the city and Elliott Bay were opened.

Care of the indigent sick and aged by the county dates from 1855, only two years after the county itself was organized as a political subdivision of the new Washington Territory. In these early years the county's responsibility was acknowledged in a primitive way by payment to individuals for

the care of paupers. Dr. David S. Maynard, who at one and the same time was Seattle's town physician, druggist, hospital keeper, merchant, superintendent of schools, justice of the peace, notary public and clerk of the court, opened a hospital December 15, 1863, and operated it until his death in 1873. Other doctors cared for the indigent from time to time.

In 1869 the county fell heir to farm property on the Duwamish River, south of Seattle. In 1873 the county commissioners created the office of "Overseer of the Poor" and also

contracted with Dr. T. T. Minor for care of the indigent sick at a rate of \$1 a day. After the closure of Dr. Maynard's hospital upon his death, Dr. G. A. Weed opened the Seattle Hospital in 1874 and contracted for the care of the poor.

In 1877, the county commissioners decided to seek bids for the care of the county poor on the farm. The Rev. Emil Kauten, acting pastor of Our Lady of Good Help, Seattle's only Catholic church, enlisted the services of the Sisters of Charity of Providence at Vancouver, Washington, and was awarded the contract to care for the county poor at a rate of 75 cents per day. Three Sisters arrived by steamer May 3, took possession of the farm May 11, and received their first patient May 19.

The county poor house had room for only ten patients and the Sisters soon sought a new location. On July 27, 1878, the Sisters moved into the former Moss residence at Fifth Avenue and Madison Street which had been converted to a hospital. The building was still referred to as the "poor house" until the name Providence was decided upon and a sign reading "Providence Hospital" was nailed on the front wall.

Providence Hospital continued to care for the county poor. In 1885 a building was erected at the county farm for the poor and the Sisters again were given a contract to provide care. This they did at both the hospital and the farm until 1887 when Dr. C. H. Merrick was employed as superintendent of the farm and contracted to provide medical services.

In 1893, a new brick building to house the County Hospital was built on the farm, later to be known generally as Georgetown. When the new hospital was opened in 1894, it had 11 employees. The managing physician received a salary of \$100 a month, the cook received \$35 and the nurses \$20. This building continued in use as a hospital for chronic and convalescent patients after the new King County Hospital (Harborview) was opened and the Georgetown unit was not abandoned until 1956 when a new Unit Two was established in the former Children's Orthopedic Hospital on Queen Anne Hill.

King County Hospital also operated the Morningside Sanitarium for tuberculosis in Georgetown until about 1933 after which it was run by the Board of County Commissioners until patients were transferred to the new Firland Sanatorium in 1948.

The city also operated the City Hospital in the upper three floors of the six-story, triangular Public Safety Building at Fifth Avenue and Yesler Way. This hospital opened in 1909. After Harborview was built many of the City Hospital functions were taken over by the county hospital and the City Hospital gradually diminished to the status of a first-aid station. The City Hospital at one time had a school for nurses with an enrollment of about 18.

After the first World War it became increasingly apparent that the county facilities at Georgetown and the city's hospital were rapidly becoming inadequate to provide modern medical and hospital care. The buildings were crowded and not suitable for expansion.

A committee of the King County Medical Society was instrumental in having the Legislature in 1925 pass enabling legislation to permit first-class counties to issue bonds for the purpose of building and equipping hospitals for the indigent. In 1926, Dr. W. C. Woodward, society president, appointed to the General Hospital Committee the Doctors P. V. von Phul, U. C. Bates, W. S. Griswold, E. T. Hanley, George W. Swift, J. B. Eagleson, Frank S. Bourns, D. A. Nicholson, George M. Horton and George A. Dowling. Dr. Walter Kelton was appointed on the death of Dr. Eagleson. These doc-



King County Poor Farm, 1877

tors asked the Rev. M. A. Matthews, D.D., LL.D., to be chairman of the committee.

This committee prevailed upon the county commissioners to engage Dr. R. G. Brodrick, superintendent of Leland Stanford University Hospitals, San Francisco, as a consultant to evaluate the hospitals of Seattle and King County. His detailed report left no doubt of the urgent need for a new county hospital which also would absorb most of the functions of the City Hospital. A bond issue was approved by the voters and Harborview was opened in 1931. A nurse's resident was built at the same time. The building site was that of the old County Court House which housed the Detention Hospital and Clinic when razed to make room for Harborview.

The voters approved another bond issue in 1948 to add a wing and to modernize the hospital. Responsibility for the indigent sick had gradually been moving from the county to the state. Initiative 172 passed in 1948 gave free choice of hospitals to the indigent and private hospitals assumed a large part of the indigent program. The legislature in 1953 gave to the state the responsibility for the care of the indigent sick and assumed the financing of necessary programs. Harborview again had the entire burden in King County and construction of the new wing was started. It was completed in 1954 at a cost of about \$4,000,000, providing the hospital with sorely needed space for out-patient and emergency departments, clinics, laboratories, communicable disease ward and operating rooms.

March 24, 1956, Unit Two was transferred from Georgetown to the former Children's Orthopedic Hospital on Queen Anne Hill, remodeled at a cost of \$300,000.

The county hospital's school of nursing has been affiliated with the University of Washington School of Nursing since 1931. The hospital offers 36 rotating internships and 45 residencies covering all specialties except radiology, ear, nose and throat, and dermatology. Most residencies are affiliated with the University of Washington and its associated hospitals (University of Washington Hospital, Veterans Administration Hospital, Children's Orthopedic Hospital and Firland Sanatorium).

The hospital also has developed a hospital-extension service program in which patients receive hospital-type attention in their homes.

Contained here is the Northwest Respirator Center supported by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and directed by the University of Washington medical school.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

## LAUREL BEACH SANATORIUM

10203 47th Ave. S.W., Zone 66

Telephone WEst 3565

Tuberculosis hospital      Established 1921

100 beds

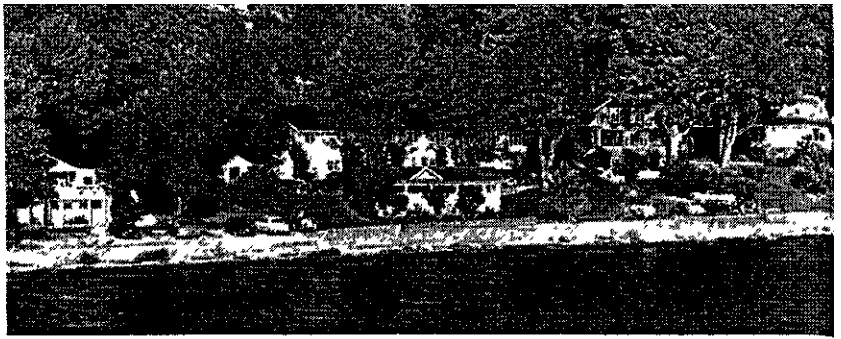
*Operated by Dr. Frederick Slyfield, and  
Dr. John E. Nelson*

Medical Directors: Frederick Slyfield, M.D. and  
John E. Nelson, M.D.

Administrator: Eugenia Stilson, R.N.

Laurel Beach Sanatorium was established in 1921 by the present operators to provide a small, homelike sanatorium for the care of private tuberculosis patients. It was enlarged gradually to its present 100-bed capacity.

Although privately owned, the hospital always operated in conjunction with tuberculosis-control agencies of the state. For many years it received patients from counties throughout

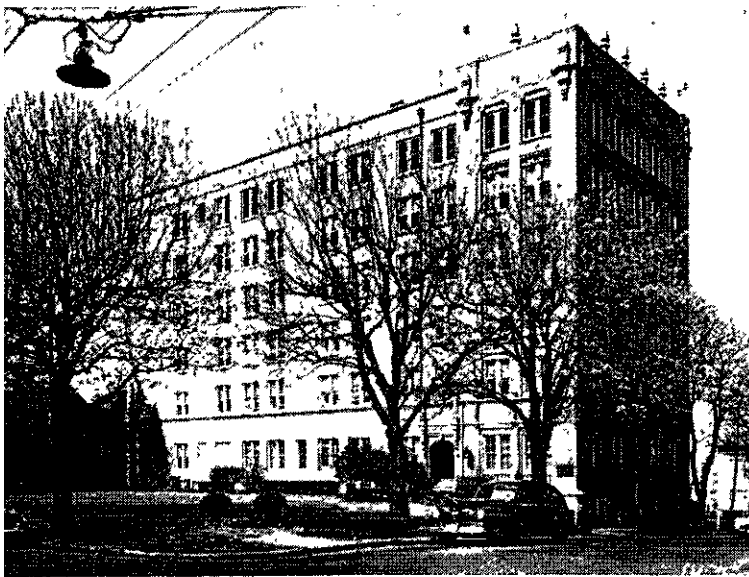


the state of Washington and from the Alaska Department of Health.

For the past three years, Eskimo patients sent to Washington by the Alaska Native Service have been cared for at Laurel Beach.

The sanatorium will be closing December 31, 1957, after having served the community for 36 years.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.



## SEATTLE

### MAYNARD HOSPITAL

1309 Summit Ave., Zone I

Telephone: ELiot 3113

General hospital      Established 1933

100 beds      40 bassinets

*Operated by a non-profit, charitable organization*

President: James E. Hunter, M.D.

Vice-pres.: Glenn Rotton, M.D.

Secretary: Robert D. Forbes, M.D.

Superintendent: Catherine Griffin, R.N.

Business Manager: A. L. Holberg

Maynard Hospital, named for the pioneer Seattle physician, Dr David S. Maynard, opened its doors March 14, 1933, in a building occupied since 1929 by the Martha Washington Hospital. At first it had 20 beds, and employees were quartered on two floors of the hospital, but after a few months this was discontinued and the space utilized for patient beds.

The first board of trustees included Drs William A. Glasgow, James E. Hunter, Hulett Wyckoff, J C Moore, E Weldon Young and Gordon G. Thompson, of whom only Dr Hunter remains active. Dr Glasgow, the first president, died in May, 1956.

Catherine Griffin, who had been night superintendent for four years, was named superintendent in 1942 when Coralee Steele resigned to become chief nurse for the Army's 50th General Hospital, organized of Seattle medical personnel.

First business manager was Gordon Gilbert A. L. Holberg, who came to the hospital in 1936 as Gilbert's assistant, became manager in 1939.

It is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals. It is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.



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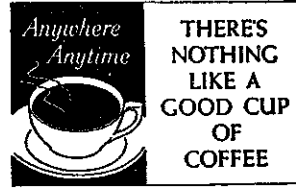
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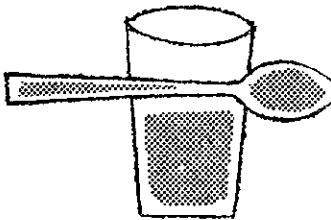


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Seattle



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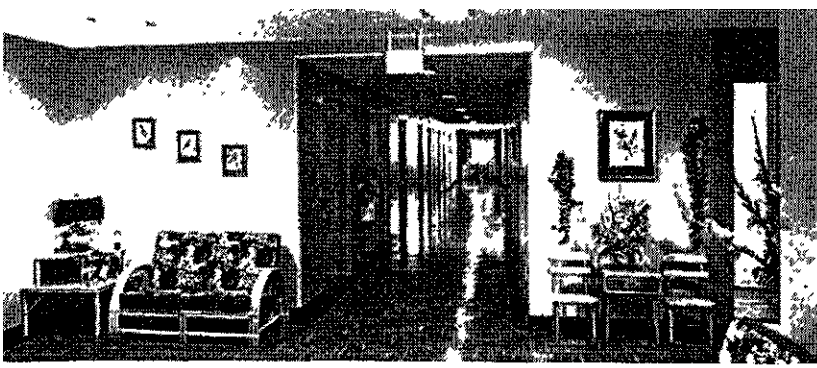
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## SEATTLE

### MEDICAL & DENTAL BUILDING HOSPITAL

333 Medical & Dental Building, Zone 1

Telephone: ELiot 4755

General hospital

Established 1925

35 beds, including 4 children's beds

*Operated by Nan Rowlands, R.N.*

Administrator: Nan Rowlands, R.N.

This hospital was started in 1925 with 15 beds, later increased to 25 beds. Upon completion of the Medical & Dental Building in 1950, the hospital was moved to the third floor and its capacity increased to 35 beds.

Located in the center of downtown Seattle, the hospital is in a building housing the offices of approximately 300 physicians and dentists, many of whom avail themselves of the hospital facilities. There are 167 members on the hospital's attending staff.

The hospital has recently opened its own pharmacy and laboratory.

The majority of patients are admitted for minor surgery, although the hospital receives all types of cases except communicable disease, alcoholics or mental disorders. No obstetrical service is available at the present time.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## SEATTLE

### NORTHGATE GENERAL HOSPITAL

120 Northgate Plaza Telephone: EMerson 5000

General hospital Established 1950

47 beds 18 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: Fenton Radford, real estate

Vice-pres.: Gordon A. Dodds, M.D.

Secretary: Roger Shidler, attorney

Treasurer: R. A. McBean, vice president and manager, Puget Sound Mutual Savings Bank, Northgate

Administrator: Myrtle Warneke, R.N.

Northgate Hospital was established in 1950 by Myrtle Warneke, R.N., to occupy the second and third floors of the Northgate Building.

On October 1, 1957, the hospital was transferred from a proprietary status to a non-profit community hospital known as the Northgate General Hospital. Plans for expansion to a 200-bed hospital are being completed.

The hospital will continue to operate in the Northgate Building until the expansion plans and building are finished.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

## SEATTLE

### PINEL FOUNDATION HOSPITAL

2318 Ballinger Way, Zone 55

Telephone: GLadstone 0652

Psychiatric hospital Established 1948

30 beds

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: Thomas Todd, attorney

Treasurer: Norman Friese, accountant

Secretary: Mrs. Worth B. Fowler, housewife

Medical Director: R. Hugh Dickinson, M.D.

Administrator: L. Donovan McClean

Pinel Foundation hospital is a private psychiatric hospital emphasizing individual-centered treatment and psychotherapy, the only hospital of this type in the West.



The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## SEATTLE

### PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL

17th Avenue & E. Jefferson St.

Telephone: EAst 3140

General hospital

Established 1877

356 beds

50 bassinets

*Operated by the Sisters of Charity of Providence*

Administrator: Sister Agnes of the Sacred Heart,  
R.N.



Providence Hospital, oldest in Seattle, had its start from efforts of the county commissioners to obtain care for the destitute and needy ill of the community. The commissioners sought to obtain this on a bid basis for operation of the county farm. Prior to that time, individual indigents had been auctioned off to the lowest bidder, cost of maintenance to be paid by the county. In order to end the exploitation this system allowed, the new plan was decided on February 8, 1877.

At the suggestion of Terence O'Brien, a pioneer, the Rev Emile Kauten entered a bid, although his superior, the Rev F. X. Prefontaine was absent from the city at the time. His bid for lease of the farm for \$300 a year and care of the poor at 75 cents a day each was accepted.

He appealed to Mother Praxedes, Vicare of the Western Province of the Sisters of Charity of Providence at Vancouver, where the Order had been operating a hospital since 1858. After obtaining permission from the Order's headquarters in Montreal, she accepted, although the delays in communication almost caused abandonment of the project.

On May 3, 1877, three nuns led by Sister Blandine stepped ashore from the steamer Alida to the rough planks of Yesler Wharf, their way lighted by a coal-oil lamp held by a deckhand. They were welcomed by Mrs Mary McDonald, and for the next eight days were her guests before occupying their new home at the county farm in Georgetown. This institution was the forerunner of the King County Hospital System.

In the first year, the Sisters' record show, they cared for 31 patients, and assisted with 1 amputation, 2 operations, care of 2 mental cases and "1 old Negro eaten by worms" and conducted 131 night watches.

In November, 1877, a five-year lease was signed. In April, 1878, Mother Praxedes and Mother Joseph of the Sacred Heart made their first official visit and saw that a larger building was needed. The Sisters bought the Moss residence at Fifth Avenue and Madison Street for \$5,000, and on July 27, 1878, three Sisters and four patients moved there. The building was 40 feet square and had six rooms. An addition, 60 by 20 feet, provided accommodations for 30 patients.

The residence was known as the "Poor House" for some time, but as its function as a hospital became more apparent an effort was made to find a name. Several were suggested, but no agreement was reached. Judge Amasa Miller solved the deadlock by remarking "Why not call it Providence Hospital? It is surely Providence which has guided the Sisters through all the difficulties with which they have had to contend."

Soon after Tim and Joe Lynch nailed a sign with the new

name over the front door, a typhoid patient was brought in. Before they realized the danger of infection, three Sisters were stricken and there was fear for their lives. Doctors pronounced the hospital contaminated and suggested its closure, but the authorities declined to act.

The contract was renewed in February, 1880. Despite difficult conditions and financial problems—for one three-week period, Sister Blandine, Superior, carried the entire financial resources of the hospital, 25 cents, in her purse—the hospital service continued.

In September, 1882, construction of a "new Providence" facing Spring Street was begun. This building, one of the first to be lighted by gas, could accommodate 75 patients, making a total capacity of 105.

An interesting facet of early hospital history was recorded when the hospital received many of the wounded in the "Chinese Riots" which occurred in Seattle and other Coast cities in an effort to expel Orientals, between November, 1885 and February 1886. One victim died in the hospital.

The hospital also utilized about this time a prepaid medical-care plan, by which they sold bonds for \$5 and \$10 each entitling the bearer to free medical care. This plan had been developed by a group known as the Grace Hospital but was adapted by the Sisters.

An addition and elevator were added in 1896. The hospital was visited May 24, 1903, by President Theodore Roosevelt, calling to visit a comrade-in-arms from the Spanish-American War. The president later visited the Sister Superior and the other Sisters.

On May 10, 1910, the cornerstone of the present building was laid on a site in the Squire Park Addition which had been purchased for \$102,000. Funds were obtained from the Amersterdamsch Trustee Kantoor of Holland, which took mortgages on both old and new hospitals. The initial building permit, for \$750,000, was the largest ever issued in Seattle to that time. The hospital received its first patients September 24 of that year.

Providence was one of the first to be approved by the American College of Surgeons. It is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

The hospital is approved for intern and residency training. It operates a School of Nursing in affiliation with Seattle University, and also has schools of Medical Record Librarianship, X-ray Technology and Medical Technology.

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Riverton Hospital was incorporated in 1908 as the Pulmonary Hospital of the City of Seattle. It was established by private endowment by the pioneer Denny family. The name Riverton Hospital has been used since 1921.

The hospital is the oldest tuberculosis sanatorium in the

## RIVERTON HOSPITAL

12844 Military Road, Zone 88

Telephone: LOgan 1626

Tuberculosis hospital

Established 1908

110 beds

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: Paul Nels Carlson, contractor

Vice-pres.: Joshua Greene, Sr., chairman of the board, Peoples National Bank of Washington

Sec'y-treas.: Frank M. Preston, lawyer

Medical director: Byron F. Francis, M.D.

Superintendent: Mrs. Louise L. Harris, R.N.

Pacific Northwest It is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## Auxiliaries

**T**HE HISTORY OF HOSPITAL VOLUNTEER SERVICES has paralleled the history of hospitals in the state of Washington. In 1858, the first community hospital in the Washington Territory was organized in Vancouver by a group of volunteer non-sectarian women called the "Ladies of Charity," who were interested in health protection for their families and the community.

The service of women dedicated to worthy causes is not recent. It has been going on since time began, especially in the care of the sick. Since the Second World War more women than ever before have been interested in making a contribution of their intelligence as well as their energy.

Because community hospitals are non-profit organizations, public spirited, volunteer leaders have given generously of their time and talents to serve on hospital governing boards, without remuneration.

The largest volunteer group in the state is working for the Children's Orthopedic Hospital, Seattle. From the start, the hospital governing board has been composed of women volunteers. At present there are 16,611 members in the Orthopedic guilds. Of these, 8,292 volunteers have contributed 75,203 hours of in-hospital volunteer service.

There are many outstanding hospital auxiliaries and other volunteer groups throughout the state. A few may be mentioned as representative of all. The Veterans Administration Hospital, Seattle, has 57 different community organizations represented on their Veterans Administration Volunteer Advisory committee. These organizations furnished 12,000 volunteers who served 42,975 hours doing hospital work during the past year.

A very active group of 80 volunteers is working in guilds for Pinel Foundation Hospital, Seattle, a psychiatric hospital. They have a very active public relations program as well as fund raising activities.

Four hundred women volunteers are working toward the building of a new community hospital in Bellevue, near Seattle. The Hospital Guilds in Wenatchee are unique in that they work for both community hospitals.

In 1951 the President of the American Hospital Association appointed Mrs. Edmund H. Smith Washington State Advisory Counselor to the National Auxiliary Committee. It was her duty to educate and inform hospital administra-

tors, personnel and the general public on the value of women's hospital auxiliaries in the state of Washington. She was succeeded in 1955 by Mrs. Fred W. Hoefler, Seattle.

In 1953 the Washington State Hospital Association appointed a state auxiliary committee of four members with the chairman to be an ex-officio member of the state hospital association board. She is a liaison between the hospital association and the women hospital auxiliaries. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Hoefler have held this office in turn.

As hospital problems closely parallel areas of auxiliary assistance the first annual state auxiliary conference was held concurrently with the State Hospital Association annual meeting in 1953. There were 28 active auxiliaries reported at this meeting. Each year the conference has been held during the hospital association's meeting. In 1956 the hospital auxiliary and the hospital association met together for a half day. Seventy active auxiliaries were reported at this meeting, a growth of 42 newly-organized auxiliaries in five years.

Auxiliary horizons are expanding. Auxiliaries are working as partners in hospital organizations. In many hospitals in the state, volunteers are trained and do many hours of in-hospital service. Others have worked to raise money for hospital buildings.

In 1952, 400 volunteers, known as the "Knuckle-Knockers," served on the Ballard Hospital Building fund campaign which raised \$750,000. St. Luke's General Hospital, Bellingham; Grays Harbor Community Hospital, Aberdeen; Tri-State Memorial Hospital, Clarkston, and Columbia Basin Hospital, Ephrata, have all had women's auxiliary help in raising money for new hospitals in their community.

The old thought that the hospital belongs to a few or that the hospital is used by one group and supported by another belongs to the past. Hospitals are used and supported today by the entire population.

One of the steps necessary is that of consultation with administration and the governing board of the hospital in determining the sphere of service for the auxiliary.

The volunteers' spirit of service to the sick is a challenge and stimulation to all the hospital family.

The modern hospital is a complex business and technical institution which needs public understanding and community help.

MRS. EDMUND H. SMITH

## SEATTLE

### SHADEL HOSPITAL

7106 35th Avenue S.W., Zone 6

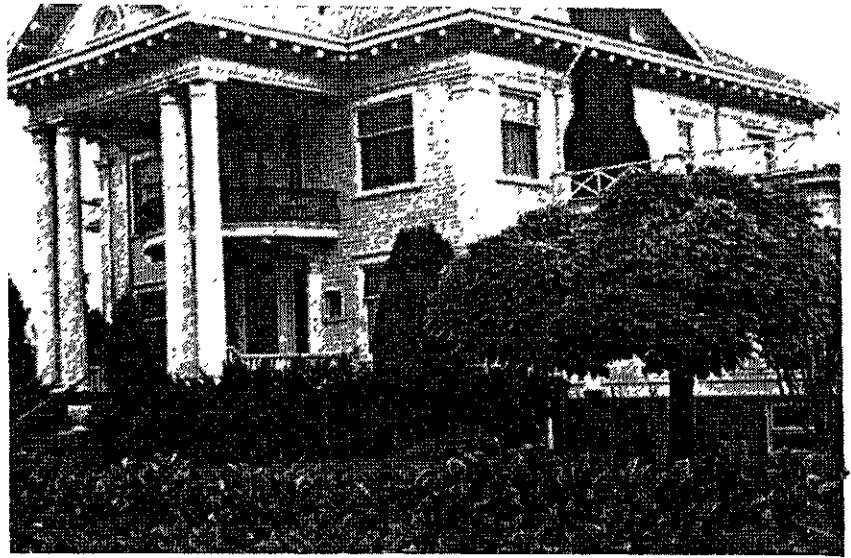
Telephone: WEst 7232

Hospital for treatment of alcoholism

Established 1935

37 beds

Chief of Staff: Paul O'Hallaren, M.D.



Shadel Hospital, Inc., was founded by Charles A. Shadel and has treated nearly 9,000 patients since 1935.

Dr. Paul O'Hallaren has been associated with the hospital since 1940. Dr. Frederick Lemere has been consulting psychiatrist since 1938. Dr. James G. Cunningham, the medical director, has been associated with the hospital since 1952.

The hospital offers a complete program for management of alcoholism and has patients referred to it from throughout the Western Hemisphere.

The medical staff has contributed extensively to clinical research in alcoholism and the hospital's record and statistical service makes it a center for continuing research on the subject.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals and is recognized by the American Medical Association.

## SEATTLE

### SENECA SUMMIT SURGERY

1305 Seneca St. Zone 1 Tel: CApital 7239

Short-stay surgical hospital Established 1948

15 beds

Operated by Lucille Coffin, R.N.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## The Record of Service of Washington Hospitals in 1956

Type of Hospital	No.	Beds	Average Daily Census	Patients Admitted	Average Patient Stay (Days)	Average Hospital Occupancy	Births	Bassinets	Average Infant Census	Average Newborn Stay (Days)	Average Nursery Occupancy	Registered Nurses	Practical Nurses	Total Employees
<b>GENERAL HOSPITALS</b>														
Voluntary Non-Profit	61	6,447	4,397	264,394	5.9	68.2%	44,934	1,319	544	4.4	41.2%	3,279	1,544	10,093
Hospital District	15	594	336	24,741	5.0	56.5%	5,040	172	50	3.9	29.0%	259	94	335
Proprietary	15	479	314	22,917	4.1	65.5%	3,544	107	33	3.7	30.8%	217	69	507
County	5	929	685	21,103	11.7	73.7%	1,635	59	24	5.8	40.6%	298	163	1,380
Federal (non-military)	3	853	708	9,362	27.7	83.0%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	12	1,055
Federal (military)	5	1,210	901	26,540	12.4	74.4%	6,216	79	28	4.9	53.4%	216	25	1,878
<b>GENERAL HOSPITALS</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>10,512</b>	<b>7,341</b>	<b>369,057</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>69.8%</b>	<b>61,369</b>	<b>1,736</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>39.1%</b>	<b>4,466</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>14,748</b>
<b>SPECIAL HOSPITALS</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>10,054</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>62.2%</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>565</b>
<b>TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>78.9%</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>1,788</b>
<b>MENTAL HOSPITALS</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9,079</b>	<b>8,110</b>	<b>3,179</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>89.3%</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>2,834</b>
<b>ALL HOSPITALS</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>22,385</b>	<b>17,001</b>	<b>385,640</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>5,065</b>	<b>2,157</b>	<b>19,935</b>

Compiled by the Washington State Hospital Association from the 1956 annual survey of hospitals by the American Hospital Association.

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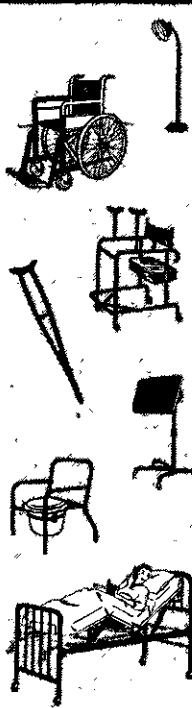
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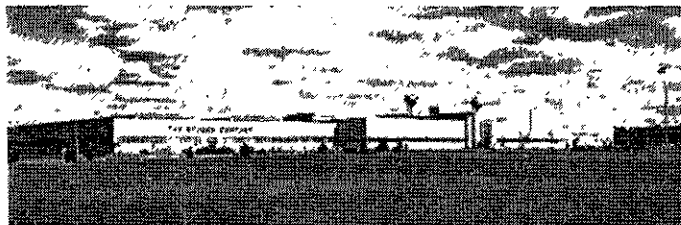
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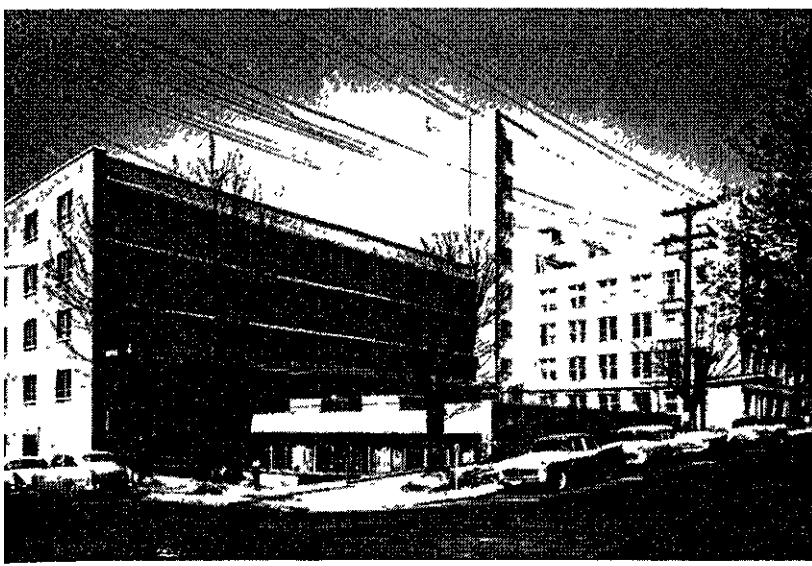
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## SEATTLE

### THE SWEDISH HOSPITAL

1212 Columbia St., Zone 4

Telephone: MUtual 7500

General hospital

Established 1908

375 beds

75 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: Elmer J. Nordstrom, Nordstroms, Inc.

Vice-pres.: John S. Turner, Turner & Pease, Inc.

Sec'y-treas.: Albert W. Hallberg, Hallberg's, Inc.

Administrator: Raymond F. Farwell

The Swedish Hospital opened its doors in 1910 in a former two-story apartment house with a 24-bed capacity.

Two years previously, a young Swedish-American doctor, Nils A. Johanson, and a group of friends, all immigrants from Sweden, organized a non-profit corporation which was successful in raising \$10,000 to start the institution.

In 1912, the hospital moved to the block which it now occupies. Since then, 12 major construction projects have been conducted in an almost continuous program of improvement. These include a seven-story fireproof addition, a Tumor Institute for cancer research and treatment, an orthopedic wing with swimming pool for water therapy, a modern nursery, a student nurses' building, and the Dr. N. A. Johanson wing.

As the 375-bed hospital now stands, it is an institution which could not be replaced for less than \$6,000,000.

The new Dr. N. A. Johanson wing of seven stories was named for Dr. Johanson, who was an outstanding figure in the hospital's history for 40 years and guided its development until his death in 1946.

Notable among the services of the hospital is the Tumor Institute, to which patients are referred from all parts of the Northwest and Alaska. The hospital has the largest surgical

service, statistically, in the Northwest.

A School of Nursing was started in 1910, graduated its first class of five in 1913, and since then has graduated 1,071 nurses. The school is a division of the University of Washington School of Nursing. Students are housed in Eklind Hall, named for Miss Herina Eklind, R.N., who was superintendent of the hospital from 1930 until her retirement in 1954.

The hospital has trained 345 medical interns and residents and also maintains a hospital administration residency. Special training is provided for dietitians and medical technologists.

The hospital's articles of incorporation have the unique requirement that members of the board of trustees be of Swedish descent.

Future plans for the hospital call for improvement and modernization to bring increased service to patients. Changes now foreseen eventually may increase bed capacity to about 450.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## SEATTLE

### UNITED STATES ARMY HOSPITAL

Fort Lawton

Telephone: GARfield 0100, Ext. 4103

Military hospital

Established 1906

95 beds

20 bassinets

*Operated by the United States Army*

Commanding Officer: Col. Clifford W. Whitaker, M.C.



Fort Lawton Hospital serves Army personnel and their dependents in the Seattle area.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.

## SEATTLE

### SEATTLE GENERAL HOSPITAL

Fifth and Marion, Zone 4

General hospital Telephone: MAin 0685  
 116 beds Established 1894  
 33 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: Newman H. Clark, attorney and state representative  
 Vice-pres.: Stanley P. Jones, treasurer, Northwest Glass Company  
 Secretary: Mrs. Mary D. Gilbert, office manager, State Liquor Control Board  
 Treasurer: Harold B. Wittenberg, vice president, National Bank of Commerce  
 Administrator: Elmer A. Hill

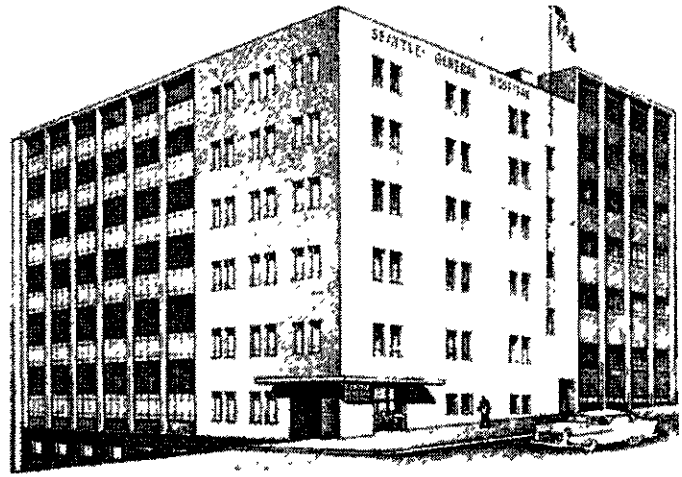
In 1894, a group of civic-minded women decided Seattle should have a Protestant hospital. A Board of Governors was appointed with Judge Roger Green as chairman. In 1895, a three-story wooden building near First Avenue and Cedar Street was rented and opened as Seattle General Hospital. In less than two years, the hospital was moved to the Sarah D. Yesler home at Second Avenue North and Republican Street.

In the latter part of 1899, the Seattle Deaconess Home Association, an affiliate of the Methodist Church, was formed with the purpose of establishing a hospital. The decision reached was to acquire the assets of Seattle General Hospital and the board of governors agreed to turn over the hospital to the Deaconess Home Association providing the name would be retained.

Thomas F. Lippy, who had fared well in the Klondyke prospecting for gold and who was a member of the Methodist Church, took a keen interest in the hospital and was instrumental in having a new building erected at the hospital's present location. The north wing was occupied in 1900. A second wing was added in 1905.

The hospital management was transferred in 1921 to the Seattle General Hospital Association, also under the auspices of the Methodist Church. In 1935 the building and equipment were deeded to a newly-formed non-profit charitable corporation which has continued to operate the hospital on a non-sectarian, community hospital basis.

A School of Nursing was started in 1900 and graduated 595 professional nurses before it closed in 1938 for economic



Shaded areas show planned expansion

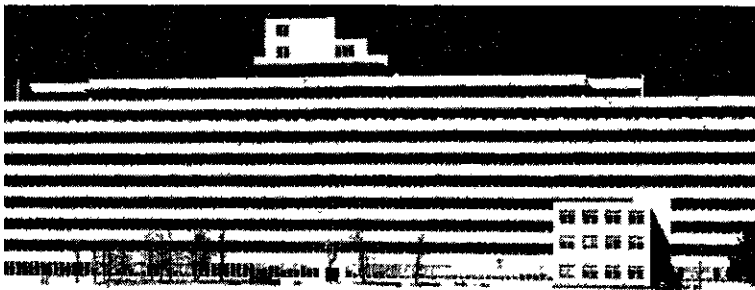
reasons. The school was a leader in promoting nurse education in the Northwest and was highly regarded. Miss Evelyn Hall, graduate of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital School of Nursing, Brooklyn, came to Seattle General Hospital in 1902 as supervisor of nurses and became superintendent the following year, serving in that capacity for 27 years. Miss Hall brought advanced eastern nursing educational ideas and methods to Seattle and was a leader in Washington nursing circles for nearly 40 years.

The hospital has been engaged in intern training since 1902. It is approved for five internships and is the only hospital in the state of fewer than 180 beds to be approved for intern training.

Among the original 11 members of the medical staff were Doctors A. B. Kibbe, Casper W. Sharples, James B. Eagleson, Frantz C. Coe, C. A. Smith and Park Weed Willis. Dr. Willis, 90 years old, was the oldest practicing physician in Seattle at the time of his retirement last year. He has been actively connected with the hospital throughout its history. Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Smith were instrumental in the founding of the school of nursing.

Construction started recently on a new four-story wing to cost about \$720,000. It will include new emergency and X-ray facilities, complete new surgical suite and new patient rooms. The present building also will be remodeled. Future plans call for construction of another wing, two additional floors on the wing under construction and another floor on the existing building.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.



## SEATTLE

### VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL

4435 Beacon Ave., Zone 8

General hospital Telephone: MUtual 2670  
 Established 1951  
 325 beds

*Operated by the Veterans Administration*

Manager: Don E. Nolan, M.D.  
 Assistant Manager: K. A. Frisbie

This hospital occupies a 42-acre site, on which there are seven buildings.

Primarily a general medical and surgical hospital, the institution has 40 beds for neuropsychiatric patients.

The hospital is affiliated with the University of Washington School of Medicine for approved residency training pro-

grams in general surgery, internal medicine and psychiatry, and for medical intern training.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

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**To**  
**The Washington State Hospital Association**

on this memorable occasion marking 25 years of service and the first 100 years of hospital care in the State of Washington.

The progress that has been made in the establishment and maintenance of hospitals in your state is a tribute—not only to administrators, health authorities and the medical profession—but also, and in great measure, to business and industry, community leaders and citizens in general who work and give to assure that adequate hospital facilities will be readily available.

We of National Fund-Raising Services take pride in the part we have played thus far in assisting Washington communities raise funds for new hospital construction. We look forward to helping many more Washington hospitals meet their financial needs in the years ahead.

Robert Allen Coons,  
Vice President - Manager  
Western Division

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San Jose, California

Albany General Hospital  
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Santa Ana Community Hospital  
Santa Ana, California

*In Process:*

Saint Joseph's Hospital  
Fairbanks, Alaska

Overlake Memorial Hospital  
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Anchorage, Alaska

Saint Elizabeth's Hospital  
Yakima, Washington



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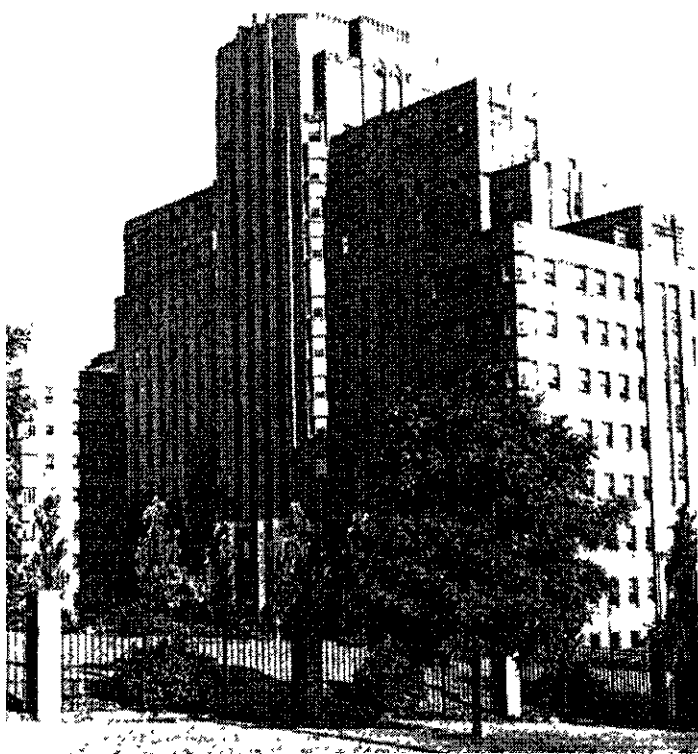
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## SEATTLE

### U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL

1131 14th Ave. S. Zone 44 Tel: CApital 5800

General hospital Established 1933

331 beds No obstetrical service

*Operated by the United States Public Health Service*

Medical Director: James F. Lane, M.D.

This hospital is one of 16 operated by the Division of Hospitals within the Bureau of Medical Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare of the federal government. It provides medical-surgical

care for legally designated beneficiaries.

The majority of patients are American seamen (since 1798), officers and enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard, and their dependents, federal employees injured at work, officers and crew members of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and their dependents, commissioned officers of the Public Health Service, and their dependents, and personnel of the Armed Forces, including dependents, when medical care in one of their own facilities is not available.

Known as the Marine Hospital for many years, this hospital was built in 1933. A similar "Marine" hospital was operated in early years at Port Townsend.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

## SEATTLE

### UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

University of Washington, Zone 5

Telephone: MEIrose 0630

General, Teaching and Research Hospital

Will open May, 1959

300 beds 42 bassinets

*Operated by the Health Sciences Division,  
University of Washington*

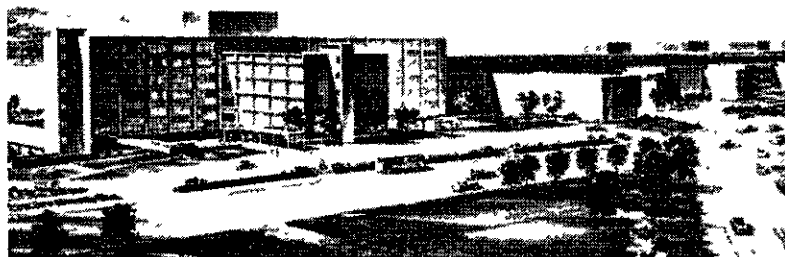
Administrator: L. S. Rambeck

The University Hospital expects to receive its first patients in May, 1959. It will be the latest addition to the Health Sciences Division of the university, which was organized in 1945 to join the new Schools of Medicine and Dentistry administratively with the existing Schools of Nursing and Pharmacy.

The Health Sciences Building, housing the School of Dentistry and the pre-clinical programs in medicine and nursing, and the basic-science and research facilities, was completed in 1949.

Pending completion of the hospital, medical and nursing students have taken their clinical training in several Seattle-area hospitals. These affiliations will be continued after opening of the University Hospital. The new unit will serve as a hub of the training program and provide facilities not available otherwise.

Internships and residencies in a number of medical specialties will be provided. An additional clinical training division of the School of Nursing will be established. Paramedical training planned will include medical and X-ray technology,



medical and psychiatric social work, hospital dietetics and hospital administrative residencies, occupational and physical therapy and speech-and-hearing therapy.

A rehabilitation center, a center for care of premature infants and psychiatric department for in-patient treatment will be among special facilities.

The hospital will accept patients from all parts of Washington upon written referral of their own physicians (except emergency cases). Acceptance of patients will be conditional upon their providing teaching material of interest, and availability of beds. Patients will be accepted both for in-patient and out-patient care.

A member of the medical faculty will be the responsible physician for each patient, although medical students, interns and residents will participate in his care. Upon completion of treatment, each patient will be referred back to his physician with a written report.

There will be a single standard of patient care. The hospital will not be a "charity" hospital. Patients will pay all, part or none of the costs of their care, according to their economic circumstances.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

## SEATTLE

### VIRGINIA MASON HOSPITAL

1111 Terry Avenue, Zone I

Telephone: SEneca 1144

General hospital

Established 1920

217 beds

38 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: Lester J. Palmer, M.D.

Vice-pres.: Joel W. Baker, M.D.

Sec'y-treas.: John M. Davis, attorney

Administrator: John A. Dare

Assistant Administrator: Donald Faber

The Virginia Mason Hospital was established as an 80-bed hospital in 1920 by a group of young Seattle physicians, led by the late Dr. James Tate Mason. The hospital was named for his daughter, Virginia. The institution began as a private venture with all profits re-invested in equipment and enlarged facilities. In 1934 it was reorganized as a non-profit institution. It serves the people of greater Seattle as well as many patients referred from Alaska, Montana, Oregon, Idaho and other areas of Washington.

The Mason Clinic is closely affiliated with Virginia Mason Hospital and occupies a modern five-story building immediately adjacent to the hospital. More than 40 medical specialists, in nearly all the specialty fields, occupy offices in the clinic. Although the hospital and clinic are under the direction of the same administrator, they are operated as separate business entities.

The Virginia Mason Hospital School of Nursing, established in 1921, has trained more than 700 professional nurses. In 1952 the hospital combined its student nurse program with the University of Washington in what is called the Virginia Mason Hospital Division of the University of Washington School of Nursing.

A broad training program for physicians includes rotating internships, four-year residencies in surgery, four-year program in pathology, three-year residencies in internal medicine, three-year residencies in radiology, two-year residencies in anesthesiology and a one-year obstetrical residency. There are 10 interns and 25 residents in training at present.

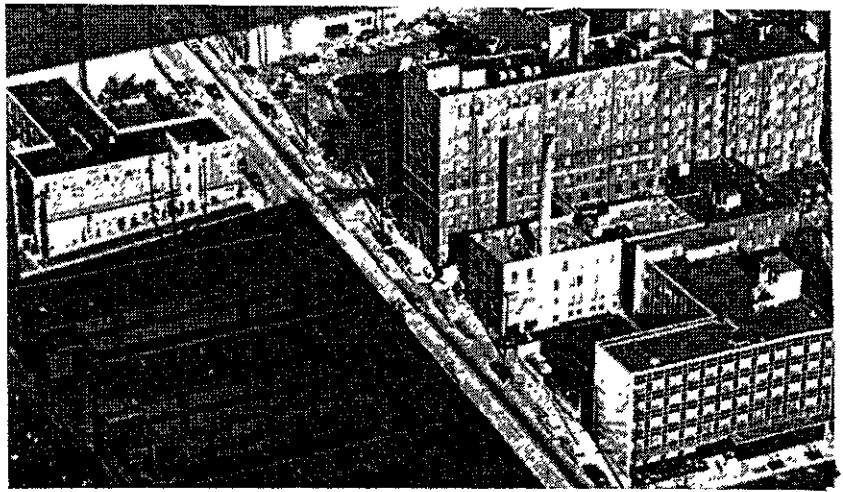
The hospital also offers residencies in hospital administration.

The hospital and clinic also provide training for medical technologists and X-ray technicians.

The hospital and the Diabetic Trust Fund have sponsored summer camps for diabetic boys and girls since 1936. An active diabetic out-patient school has functioned also since that year.

In 1948 the Virginia Mason Hospital was one of the first hospitals in the United States to adopt the "father-participation" and rooming-in programs in the maternity department.

The Virginia Mason Foundation for Medical Research was established in 1956 by a group of interested lay citizens and practicing physicians of the hospital staff. The founda-



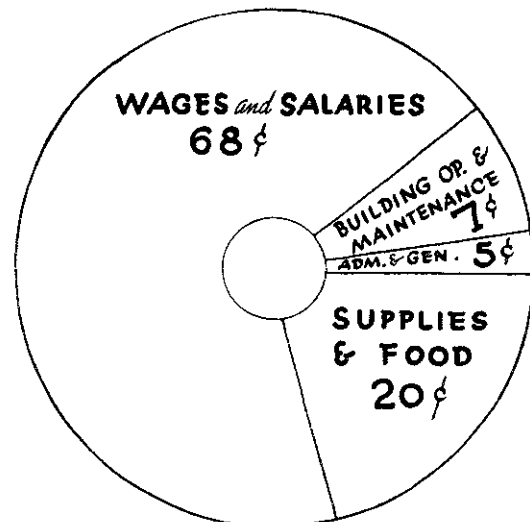
tion's purpose is to further the scientific, educational (intern, resident and nurse programs) and charitable aims of the profession of medicine and surgery. A number of research projects have been undertaken.

The Cancer Clinic, approved by the American College of Surgeons, recently installed equipment to treat cancer with radioactive cobalt. This "cobalt bomb" uses an energy source less than an inch in size to produce radiation equivalent to a 3,000,000 volt X-ray.

Shortly before his death in 1936, Dr. Mason was inaugurated as president of the American Medical Association, the only Pacific Northwest doctor so honored. In recent years the Virginia Mason Hospital staff physicians have served in the following capacities in national medical societies: president of American Diabetes Association; president of the American Heart Association; president of the Society of Nuclear Medicine; a member of the Board of Regents of the American College of Surgeons and many other national and regional offices.

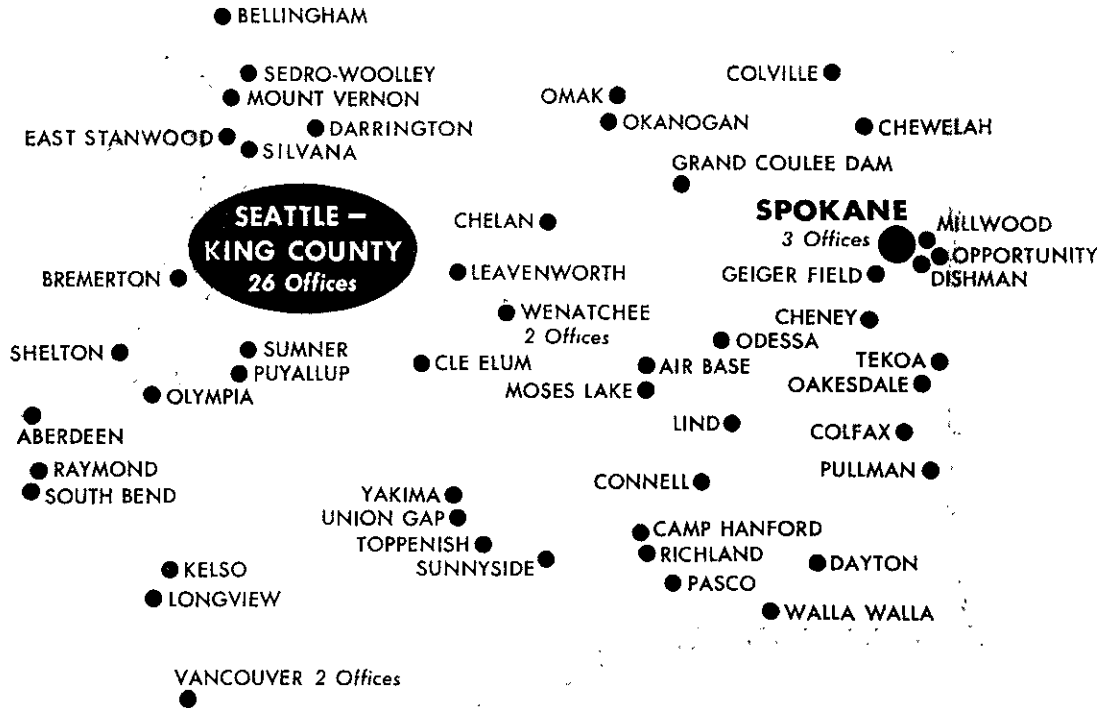
The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.

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## SEATTLE

### WEST SEATTLE GENERAL HOSPITAL

4704 California Ave., Zone 16

Telephone: HOLLY 3200

General hospital

Established 1939

50 beds

16 bassinets

*Operated by West Seattle General Hospital Association*

President: Bruce Burton, hospital administrator

Vice-pres.: Russell H. Peterson, certified public accountant

Sec'y-treas.: Robert Snyder, attorney

Administrator: Bruce Burton

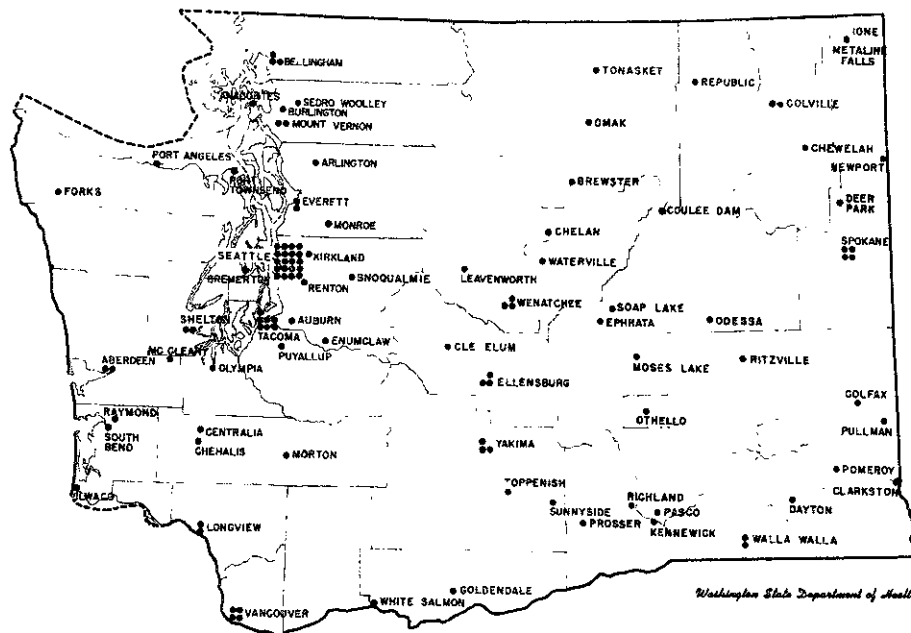
The early beginnings of the West Seattle General Hospital actually go back to the 1920s when the West Seattle Hospital, specializing in maternity cases, was located at California Avenue and West Morgan Street. It was started by Barbara Keast who moved it to its present location in 1939, renamed it the West Seattle General Hospital and expanded its services to those of a general hospital. Jessie Morrison Smith obtained an interest in the hospital in 1943 and upon Miss Keast's death in 1946, became owner. The West Seattle General Hospital Corporation purchased the hospital from Mrs. Smith in 1954.

The hospital plans to build a new 80-bed hospital on

property between 26 and 28th Avenue Southwest and West Webster and West Holden Streets, south of the hospital's present location at the main intersection of a business district.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## Where General Hospitals Are Located



## SEDRO WOOLLEY

### NORTHERN STATE HOSPITAL

Telephone 8-7011

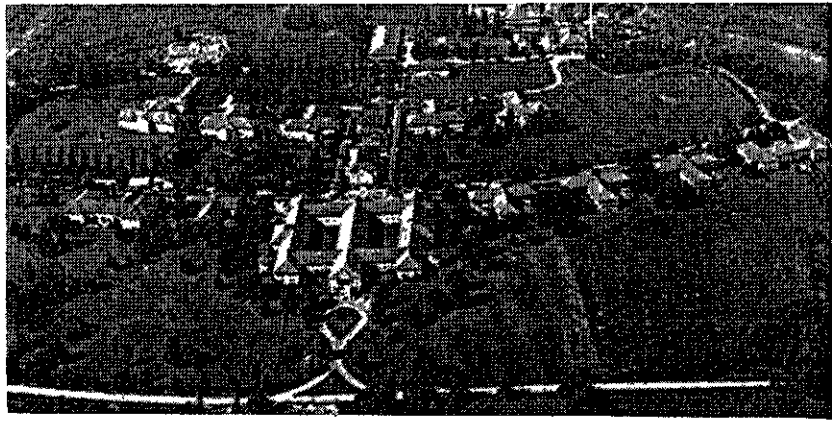
Psychiatric hospital

Established 1909

2,032 beds

*Operated by the State Department of Institutions*

Superintendent: Charles H. Jones, M.D.



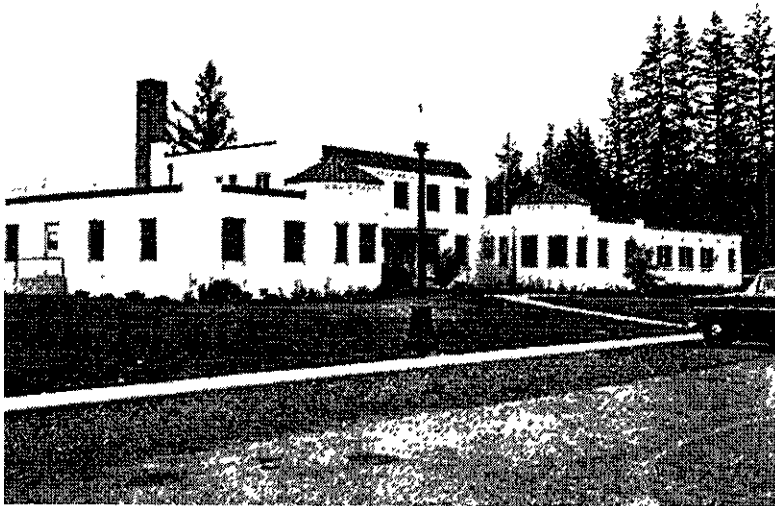
Northern State Hospital was known as the Western State Hospital Farm from 1909 to 1915. In 1915 a law establishing it as a separate hospital was passed by the Legislature.

The hospital has 56 principal buildings on a 1,108-acre site. There are 683 acres under cultivation. The farm and livestock operations not only produce a substantial portion of the institution's food requirements but provide assignment opportunities for patients for whom activity of this sort is indicated. Similarly, industrial assignments on the wards and in almost every operating department of the institution pro-

vide rehabilitation therapy for convalescent patients. Physicians make specific recommendations for the assignment of patients to activities which will benefit them.

In recent years reorganization of nursing units has resulted in improved nursing care. Social service activities to obtain placements on outside jobs for patients who in the past would have been considered lifetime custodial-care patients also have been emphasized.

The hospital is affiliated with the University of Washington Schools of Medicine and Nursing



## SEDRO WOOLLEY

### MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

State and Ball Streets

Telephone: ULrick 5-5211

General hospital

Established 1928

50 beds

8 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: Harold V. Lemley, owner, Lemley Mortuary

Vice-pres.: Robert Parker, owner, Parker's Grocery

Secretary: Charles Wicker, owner, Skagit Realty

Treasurer: W. A. McLean, assistant manager, Seattle First National Bank, Sedro Woolley Branch

Administrator: Henry S. Rogers

The Memorial Hospital Association was organized July 2, 1928 and undertook to provide hospital care with a 20-bed institution. The hospital was dedicated in memory of dead of the First World War.

Over the years the hospital has been expanded to meet the needs of the communities it serves.

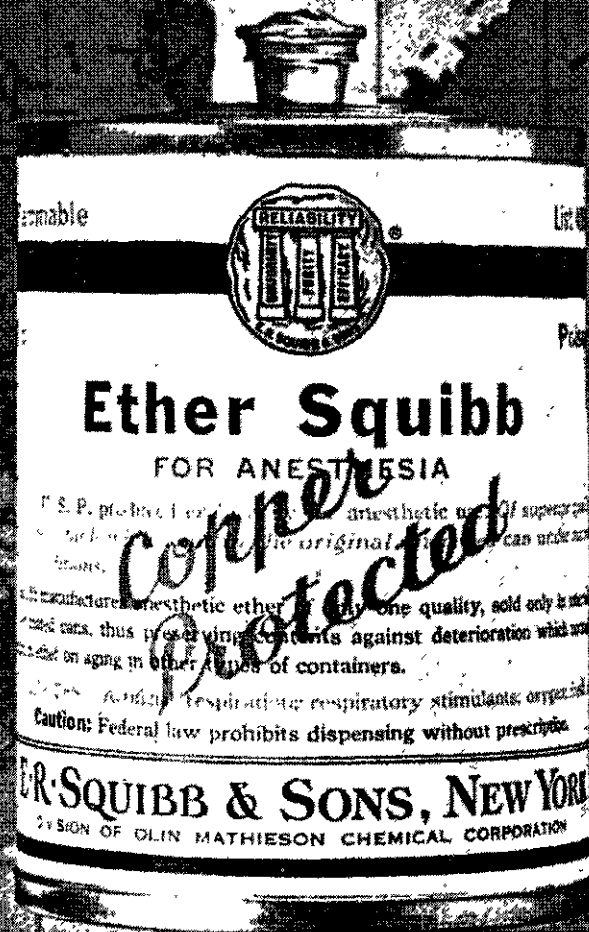
Gertrude Linn Sawyer, R.N., served continuously as administrator from 1931 to 1953. During this period a new wing was added and service facilities extensively improved.

Miss Opal Darling, R.N., served until 1955 and Miss

Lillian McDonald, R.N., from 1955 to July, 1957. Under Miss McDonald remodeling and redecoration of the obstetrical service was completed. Henry S. Rogers became administrator in July, 1957.

The hospital serves a wide area in the vicinity of Sedro Woolley and up the Skagit Valley to Concrete and Hamilton and the Cascade Mountains.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.



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of the Washington State  
Hospital Association

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... together.*



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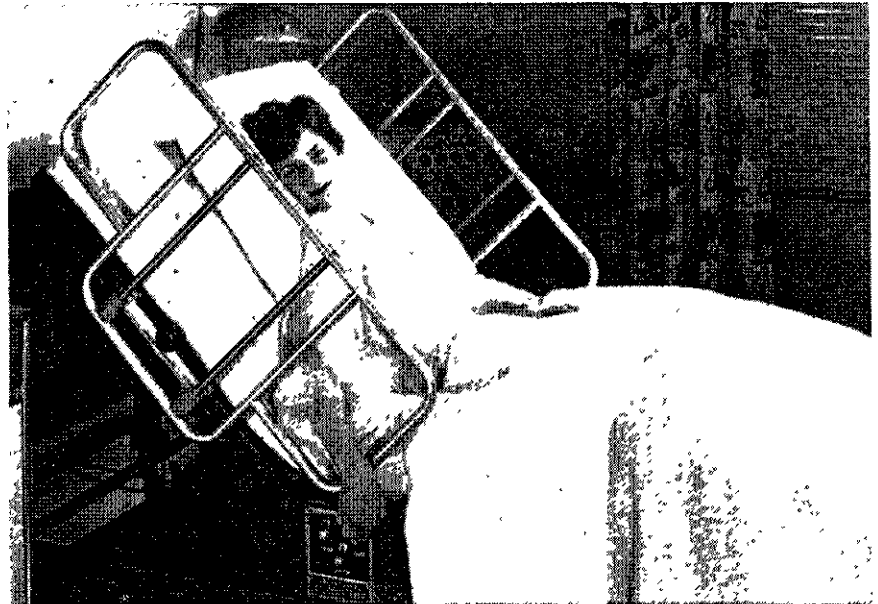
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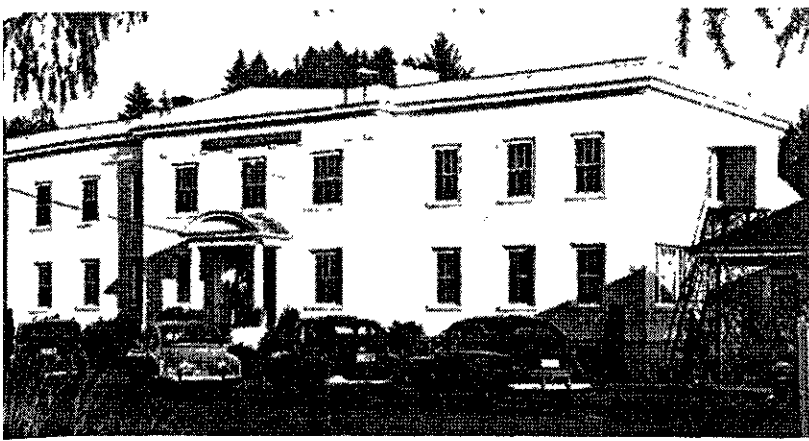


This new Hill-Rom hilow bed—the first all-electric "push-button" hilow bed—is so designed that operation of the hilow feature and adjustment of the backrest and kneerest may be handled by either patient or nurse. If patient operation is not desired, the

nurse can easily make it impossible by use of the "cut-out" switches on the motor unit. All switches are mechanically interlocked—no two push buttons can be operated at the same time.

Copies of Procedure Manual #3—"HILOW BEDS" by Alice L. Price, R.N., M.A., Nurse Consultant for Hill-Rom, now available for student nurses and graduate nurse staff. Address Miss Price, c/o

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## SHELTON

### SHELTON GENERAL HOSPITAL

Fourth & Birch Streets

Telephone: HArrison 6-3361

General hospital

Established 1920

50 beds

12 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: C. E. Runacres, retired

Vice-pres.: Charles Streckenbech, chairman of board, Mason County Commissioners

Treasurer: Frank Travis, retired

Secretary: Mrs. Charlotte C. Dowler, R.N.

Administrator: Mrs. Charlotte C. Dowler, R.N.

Shelton General Hospital was founded in 1920 by the late Mark E Reed and associates to provide hospital facilities for this community in the heart of the lumbering industry. The original incorporators included the Simpson Logging Company, the City of Shelton and Mason County. The building site was purchased by the donation of one day's wages by employees of the Simpson Logging Company, and the Peninsular Railway Company and members of the Peninsular Railway Club. Money for building and equipping the hospital was donated by the logging companies and organizations in Shelton and throughout the county.

Between 1924 and 1934, the hospital was leased to Dr. Otis Lamson of Seattle and Dr. Gage of Shelton. These doctors cared for the men in the camps and mills under contract until Dr. Gage died in 1934. The hospital itself carried the contracts until 1937 when they were assumed by the Mason County Medical Service Bureau.

The hospital was established as a non-profit organization governed by a board of directors selected from the following organizations: Chamber of Commerce, American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, veterans' organizations, Parent-Teacher Association, Pomona Grange, the

mayor of Shelton, the chairman of the board of county commissioners and one director at large. The president of the Ladies' Auxiliary is an ex-officio member of the board. The Auxiliary is one of the hospital's greatest assets, contributing much to the hospital's welfare and public relations.

Recently the hospital was selected for field trips of graduate students in hospital administration to acquaint these students with the functions and management of a small hospital.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## SHELTON

### CLINIC HOSPITAL

428 Birch St. Telephone: HArrison 6-4401

General hospital Established 1947

25 beds

4 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: Glendon A. Ferguson, owner, Shelton Hardware

Sec'y-treas.: Homer C. Taylor, assistant superintendent, School District 309

Administrator: B. N. Collier, M.D.



## SELAH

### CENTRAL WASHINGTON TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

Telephone: MY 7-7272

Tuberculosis hospital

Established 1950

153 beds

*Operated by six central Washington counties*

Medical director: Albert R. Allen, M.D.

## SNOQUALMIE

### NELEMS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Box 191 Telephone: 88-3371  
General hospital Established 1948  
23 beds 6 bassinets

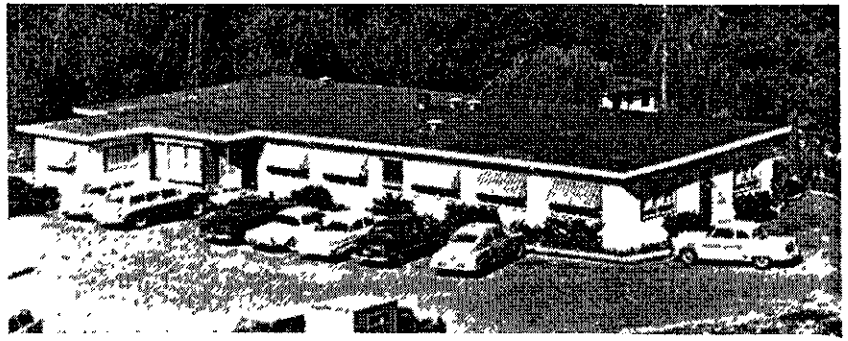
*Operated by Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Petch*

Administrator: T. B. Petch

Nelems Memorial Hospital was established by A. Berenice Petch, R.N., nee Nelems, in 1948.

The hospital serves the east-central portion of King County.

Because of its location near U.S. Highway 10, the hos-



pital receives many accident emergency patients, including many persons injured while skiing and climbing in the Snoqualmie Pass area of the Cascade Mountains.

It is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## SOAP LAKE

### McKAY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

200 Second Street Telephone: CHestnut 6-2500  
General hospital Established 1949  
30 beds 7 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: Marjorie F. Kennedy, Stratford, district manager, Grange Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Vice-pres.: C. K. Jolly, St. Andrews, farmer

Treasurer: William Sieg, Hartline, farmer

Secretary: Edmund Norley, Soap Lake, Norley Wetzel Appliance Co.

Administrator: Robert F. Hager



This hospital was built by the state of Washington in 1938 to treat victims of Buerger's Disease. During the Second World War it was used as a military hospital by the federal government. Later it was operated by the state for a brief period as a facility for the treatment of cerebral palsied children.

For eight years the hospital has been operated by a community organization comprising representatives of Soap Lake and nearby towns.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## SOUTH BEND

### WILLAPA HARBOR HOSPITAL

Telephone: TRinity 5-5526

General hospital Established 1953  
46 beds 14 bassinets

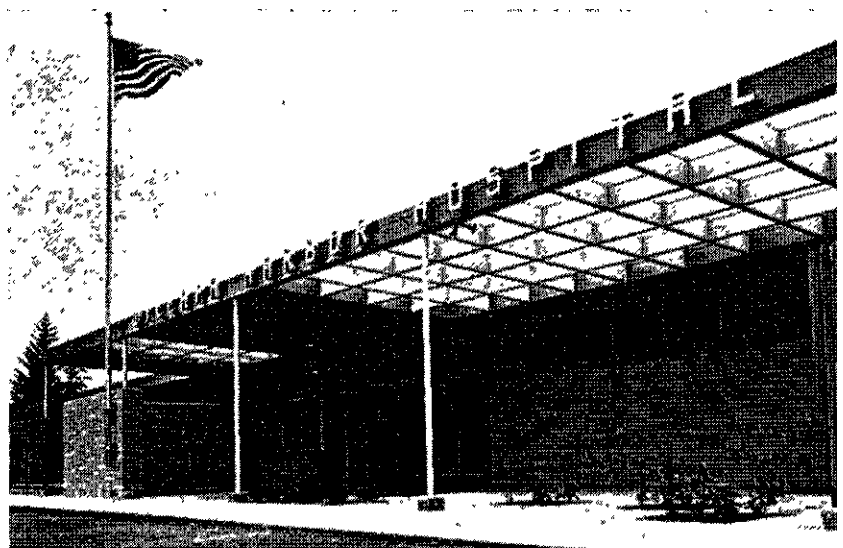
*Operated by Pacific County Hospital District*

Chairman: S. G. Dennison, Seaview, retired

Vice-chairman: Clarence Romane, Raymond, president, Washington-Oregon Shingle Weavers District Council, AFL-CIO

Secretary: Theodore Wilson, South Bend, owner, Wilson Oyster Farms

Superintendent: Birdie Ghiglione, R.N.



Construction of the Willapa Harbor Hospital was financed by a bond issue and a Hill-Burton grant.

Pacific County Hospital District, which operates the hospital, also runs Ocean Beach Hospital, Ilwaco, and is the first

hospital district to operate two hospitals

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association

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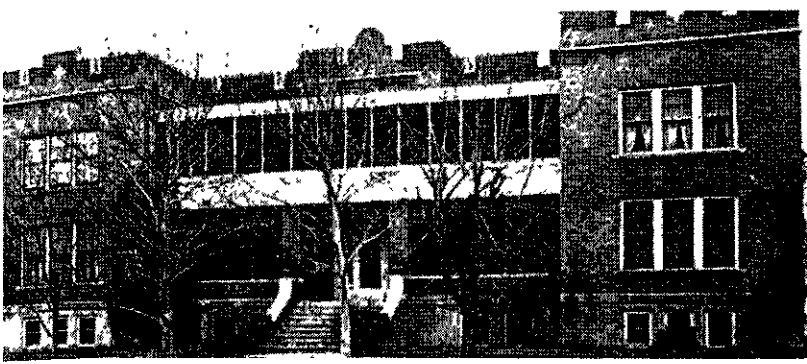
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## SPOKANE

### BOOTH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

3422 W. Garland, Zone 17

Telephone: FAirfax 7-3301

Maternity hospital

Established 1893

39 beds

14 bassinets

*Operated by The Salvation Army*

Superintendent: Capt. Merle Carpenter

The Booth Memorial Hospital was opened by The Salvation Army in 1893 for the purpose of serving young women pregnant out of wedlock. It has complete casework services by trained social work staff, and psychiatric consultation as well as a medical program. There also are occupational therapy, recreational and school programs.

Through the years numerous Spokane doctors have donated their services to give girls in the hospital excellent medical care. Perhaps the most outstanding was Dr. Frances Rose,

chief of the medical staff for many years. It would be impossible to list all who have helped. The medical professional has given unselfishly of time and talents for the maintenance of this program.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

## SPOKANE

### DEACONESS HOSPITAL

W. 733 Fourth Ave., Zone 4

Telephone: MADison 4-0171

General hospital

Established 1892

250 beds

50 bassinets

*Operated under auspices of Board of Hospitals and Homes of the Methodist Church*

Chairman: J. Webster Hancox, attorney

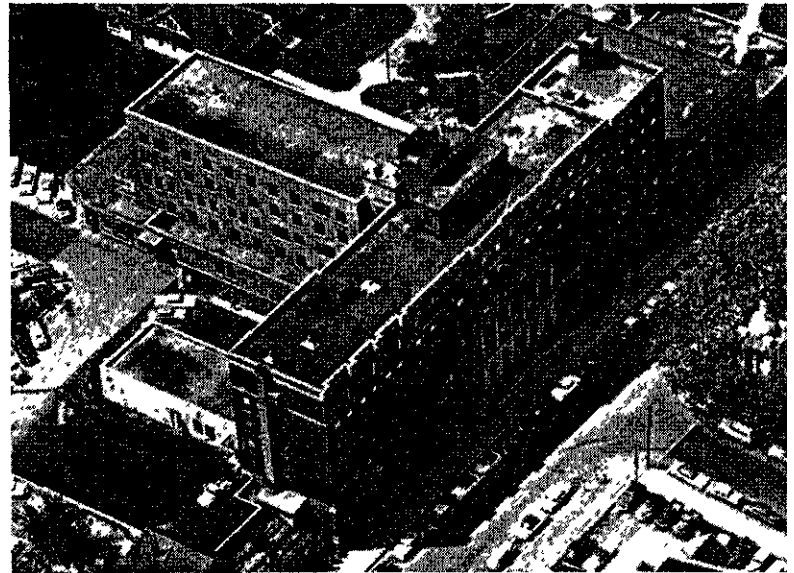
President: Thoburn C. Brown, president, Brown Trailer Company

Vice-pres.: T. J. Meenach, Sr., real estate and property management

Secretary: Dwight B. Aden, insurance

Treasurer: Roderick W. Jones, vice-president, Old National Bank

Administrator: Harry C. Wheeler



The story of the Deaconess Hospital begins in January, 1892, when a little group of Deaconesses, ministers and laymen decided to aid those in need of medical care. The following April two Deaconesses, Emma Kenyond and May Raymond, began their work from rented rooms in a small house at Third Avenue and Howard Street.

Tradition has it that one morning an ill man from Canada knocked on the door of the small cottage. Dr. George W. Libby, the hospital's first surgeon, was called in, made an examination and decided to operate. Instruments were sterilized in boiling water on the kitchen stove and the kitchen table served as the operating table. It was said that the reason the doctor operated in the kitchen was to make the patient feel at home. The operation was successful.

A major step was taken in October, 1897, when a 20-room building at Fourth Avenue and Post Street, a gift from Mr. and Mrs. F. P. O'Neill, was dedicated as a hospital and named the Maria Beard Deaconess Home in honor of Mrs. O'Neill's mother. A 60-room brick wing followed, called the Koontz annex honoring Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Koontz who contributed the final \$10,000 needed. This annex has been rebuilt and now houses an auditorium seating 150 and is used

as a chapel for student nurses, a classroom for student and a medical staff auditorium.

A six-story, fireproof hospital unit was erected in 1919 and a west wing was added in 1929. In 1955, a new wing was completed behind the center of the 1919 main section and other portions of the hospital were modernized and remodeled.

The School of Nursing which was opened in 1898 has graduated 1208 professional nurses. It is accredited by the National League for Nursing.

The hospital is approved by the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association for 12 rotating internships and one three-year residency in pathology. The hospital also conducts schools for medical technologists and X-ray technicians. The Tumor Clinic is approved by the American College of Surgeons.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

An active Women's Auxiliary affiliated with American Hospital Association and a Hospital Guild both serve the hospital.

## SPOKANE

### EDGECLIFF SANATORIUM

S. 511 Park Road, Zone 63

Telephone: WALnut 6-6215

Tuberculosis hospital

Established 1915

146 beds

*Operated by Spokane County*

Director: F. S. Miller, M.D.

Additional facilities for the hospitalization of patients from surrounding counties were made available by a new building completed in 1949. Because of the decreasing need for hospital beds for tuberculosis patients in recent years, three of the pavilions have been declared surplus and their bed capacity is not counted.

The sanatorium staff works in close cooperation with the

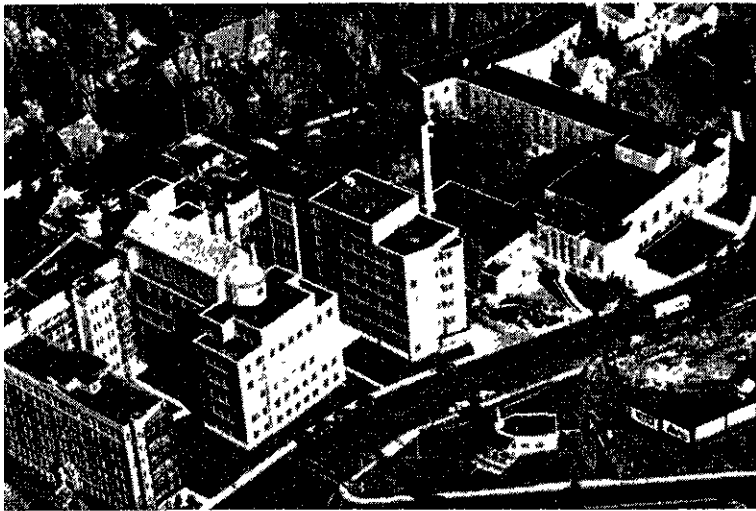


various health departments in the diagnosis and follow-up of patients. Cooperation is also given agencies working in re-training and job placement until rehabilitation of the patient is completed.

Special sanatorium services include social service, occupational therapy, and schooling for both children and adults.

The hospital is supported financially in part by the various counties and in part by the state.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.



## SPOKANE

### SACRED HEART HOSPITAL

W. 101 Eighth Avenue, Zone 4

Telephone: Rlverside 7-2161

General hospital

Established 1886

500 beds

100 bassinets

*Operated by the Sisters of Charity of Providence*

Administrator: Sister Mary Bede, R.N.

Sacred Heart Hospital, the first institution for care of the sick in Eastern Washington, was established in 1886 in response to an appeal from the Jesuit Fathers to the Provincial House of the Sisters of Charity of Providence in Vancouver, Wash.

Mother Joseph of the Sacred Heart, who had opened, with other Sisters, Washington's first hospital in Vancouver in 1858, was entrusted with responsibility for drafting the plans for the Spokane institution.

The first structure was a 30-bed brick building at Trent and Browne Streets. By 1888, crowding and demand for more beds necessitated adding a west wing which supplied two surgeries and doubled the bed capacity.

Encroachment of industry on the site prompted Mother Vincent Ferrer to acquire a new site, at Eighth and Brown Streets, in 1904. Here, on a plot two city blocks in size, the first unit of the present hospital was built between 1905 and 1910. This six-story structure, an imposing architectural landmark in the city, served until 1922, when a seven-story wing was added to accommodate the School of Nursing and provide two floors for patients.

Two new six-story wings were added in 1949, increasing the number of surgeries from 8 to 14 and adding 224 beds and other facilities and improvements, including a complete new obstetrical department, dietary facilities and pediatric department.

More recent improvements have added a physical-therapy department, emergency receiving department, larger laboratory and X-ray departments and additional patient rooms on the second, third and fourth floors of the Annex Building, formerly the Nurses' Home.

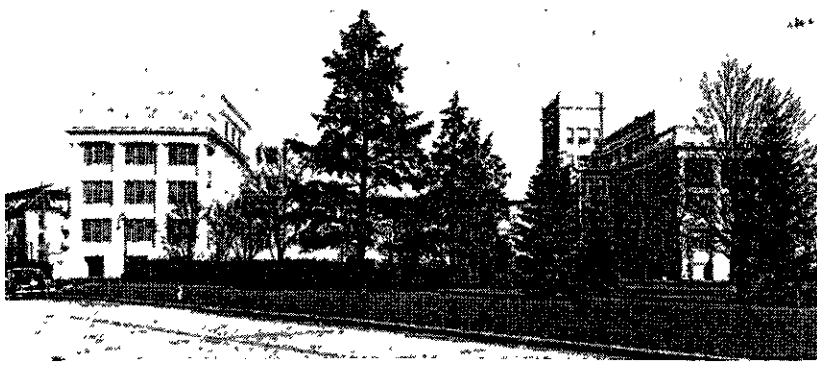
In the past ten years, admissions have increased from 12,689 to 23,208 a year, operations from 6,356 to 12,148 and laboratory tests from 115,535 to 181,784.

Since 1931, the hospital has provided intern training and since 1944 residency training in surgery, pathology and radiology. A total of 191 young doctors have trained in these capacities.

The hospital founded a School of Nursing in 1898, and graduated its first class of two young women in 1900. Since then, 1,825 students have been graduated and there is now a yearly enrollment of 250. The school offers a three-year program and is an affiliate of Gonzaga University.

A 52-week course in anesthesia for registered nurses is the only coeducational school of this kind in the Pacific Northwest. There also is a school of medical technology.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals. The School of Nursing is accredited by the National League for Nursing.



## SPOKANE

### ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL

N. 830 Summit Blvd., Zone II

Telephone: FAirfax 7-1511

General hospital

Established 1897

263 beds

26 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

**President:** Charles A. Gonser, manager, Hutton Settlement

**Vice-Pres.:** John Huneke, attorney

**Second Vice-Pres.:** W. Otto Warn, shoe retailer

**Treasurer:** Wilfred H. Talley, New York Life Insurance Co.

**Secretary:** Lawrence G. Trousdale, hospital administrator

**Administrator:** Lawrence G. Trousdale

Three ladies, acting for fraternal and other community organizations, established the 15-bed Spokane Protestant Sanatorium in a stove-heated, two-story building at Sprague Avenue and Madison Street in downtown Spokane September 2, 1897. The building was owned by the Episcopal Church and was used by the hospital for six years.

The name was changed to St. Luke's Hospital in 1900 when the institution was incorporated under state laws. The charter provided for a School of Nursing, and the first class was graduated in 1901.

Ingenious money-raising schemes were used in the early years in order to provide support. Members of the Ladies' Guilds were particularly active in this respect. Typical events in 1904, for example, were donation of five per cent of the gross receipts of the Crescent Store for one day when ladies wearing Red Cross arm bands served as clerks; The Washington Water Power Co. donated all collections on its street cars for one day on which ladies served as "conductoresses"; a harness race with women drivers, a rummage sale for items of real value, a "country store," a tennis tournament, baseball games, a recital and a program in the old Edison Theater.

The first unit of the present hospital, on the bank of the Spokane River northwest of the downtown section, was completed at a cost of more than \$27,000 on June 22, 1904.

St. Luke's Hospital installed a baby "incubator" in 1905, making it the first institution in the West to have one.

On January 21, 1917, the hospital's third floor was destroyed by fire during a period of sub-zero weather. All patients were removed successfully to two other hospitals and nearby private homes. The hospital board met that evening and made plans for repair of the damage and for construction of a new \$200,000 East Wing. The first two floors of this new wing were opened in 1922 and the two upper floors in 1924.

The School of Medical Technology, one of the oldest in the nation, was opened in 1920. A library for use of patients was organized beginning in 1926.

Finch Hall, a residence of student nurses and medical technologists, which also provided quarters for interns and

residents, was completed in 1929 at a cost of \$100,000.

In 1940, the West Wing was rebuilt to house the Shadle Department of Special Medicine. This made St. Luke's one of the first general hospitals in the West to establish a section for care of the mentally ill. This project was abandoned in 1954 for financial and other reasons.

One of the first post-surgery recovery wards west of the Mississippi River was established at St. Luke's in 1941. Lindsay Hall, to house cadet nurses, was completed with federal assistance in 1945. It now has been converted into a geriatrics rehabilitation center with space for 49 patients.

A Department of Physical Therapy was established in 1948, through a gift from the Sister Kenny Fund and other sources.

For more than 30 years, St. Luke's has been closely associated with the Spokane Unit of the Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children.

It is approved for intern training and residencies in general practice, obstetrics and gynecology and pathology.

The hospital has an active Women's Auxiliary and seven guilds which contribute funds and service.

A \$1,000,000 construction program is about to be launched.

St. Luke's Hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## SPOKANE

### PAULSEN MEDICAL & DENTAL BUILDING HOSPITAL

353-6 Paulsen Medical & Dental Bldg.,

W. 407 Riverside Ave.

Telephone: TEmple 8-2505

General hospital

Established 1929

15 beds

*Operated by Alice E. Zelski, R.N.*

**Administrator:** Alice E. Zelski, R.N.

This hospital was operated by the Paulsen Estate until 1943, when it was closed because of wartime personnel and facilities shortages.

In May, 1946, Alice E. Zelski bought the equipment and leased the space and has operated it since that time.

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association.

## SPOKANE

### SHRINERS HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, SPOKANE UNIT

N. 820 Summit Blvd., Zone 11

Telephone: FAirfax 7-4880

Children's orthopedic hospital Established 1924  
40 beds

*Operated by a non-profit, charitable organization*

Director: Emma Sargent, R.N.

The Spokane Unit, Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, is one of 17 similar units in North America and Hawaii. It cares for 240 bed patients yearly, as well as several hundred seen in out-patient clinics

Children come from Washington, Idaho, Montana, Alaska, Western Canada and other points All are less than 14 years of age, and suffering from ailments of an orthopedic nature.

All service is provided on a 100 per cent charity basis

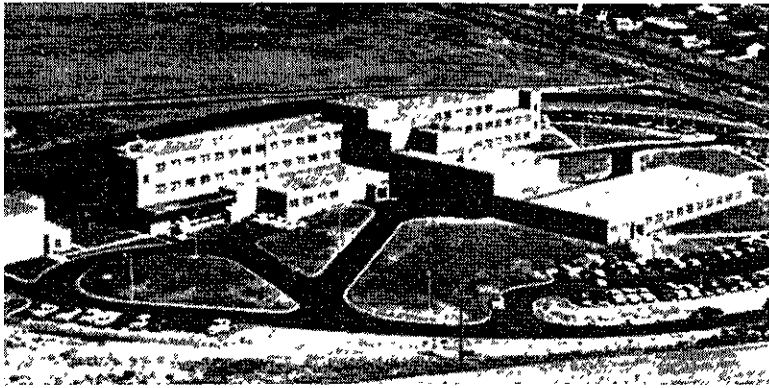


To provide funds, every member of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of Mystic Shrine pays an annual assessment. Other needed funds for rehabilitation, expansion, equipment and other purposes are raised through football games, circuses and other means Various women's organizations also assist financially.

The hospital is operated by a governing board serving without pay.

The Spokane Public School provides two full-time teachers for patients.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.



## SPOKANE

### U.S. AIR FORCE BASE HOSPITAL

Fairchild Air Force Base

Telephone: CHestnut 4-2511

Military hospital

Established 1947

110 beds

28 bassinets

*Operated by the U.S. Air Force*

Commanding Officer: Col. Claud M. Mears,  
chief medical officer

This hospital was established in 1947 It was moved into a new hospital building in 1956

It is at present the headquarters of the 4162nd U S A.F. Hospital.

## SPOKANE

### VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL

N. 4815 Assembly St., Zone 15

Telephone: FAirfax 8-4521

General hospital

Established 1950

200 beds

*Operated by the Veterans Administration*

Manager: Norbert C. Trauba, M.D.

This hospital is located on a 28-acre site in the northeast section of Spokane.

Although primarily a general medical and surgical hospital, there are 24 beds for neuropsychiatric patients.



The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, and is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association and the American Hospital Association



## SUNNYSIDE

### VALLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

10th and Tacoma Telephone: 7-2101  
 General hospital Established 1946  
 35 beds 10 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: Walter Fry, owner, Valley Hay & Implement Co.

Vice-pres.: Virgil Hillyer, publisher, Sunnyside Sun

Sec'y-Treas.: Clarence Anderson, assistant manager, Old National Bank of Sunnyside

The hospital serves an area of 12,000 people in the Yakima Valley.

A \$30,000 building program was completed recently to remodel and enlarge several departments.

An active women's auxiliary assists the hospital in many ways.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association,

the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## TACOMA

### THE DOCTORS HOSPITAL OF TACOMA

742 Market St., Zone 2 Telephone: Market 7-8111

General hospital Established 1946  
 61 beds

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: Jess W. Read, M.D.

Vice-pres.: Glenn G. McBride, M.D.

Sec'y-treas.: Homer W. Humiston, M.D.

Administrator: Hugh M. Williamson



The Doctors Hospital building was constructed in 1931 by the late Dr. A. W. Bridge and operated as the Bridge Clinic and Hospital until 1946.

In 1946, it was purchased by the Pierce County Industrial Medical Bureau, Inc.

In July, 1957, ownership of the hospital passed to a non-profit, charitable corporation representing the community.

Since purchase in 1946, the hospital has been completely

refurnished. The first floor was remodeled for business offices in 1952. The second floor was expanded, and a new floor added, increasing beds from 30 to 61. There is no obstetrical service.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## TACOMA

### TACOMA INDIAN TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

2002 E. 28th St., Zone 5 Telephone: Fulton 3-2601

Tuberculosis hospital Established 1929  
 330 beds

*Operated by the United States Public Health Service, Division of Indian Health*

Medical officer in charge: Charles R. Mallary, M.D.



The Tacoma Indian Tuberculosis Hospital, sometimes called the Cushman Indian Hospital, was built in 1929 by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The hospital now is operated by the United States Public Health Service and serves Indians from the Pacific Northwest and Alaska.

Indians and patients of Indian descent suffering from tuberculosis and who are medically indigent are eligible for

admission. Services include general medical and surgical treatment; physical and rehabilitation therapy, and grade and high school education available to hospitalized patients.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

## TACOMA

### MADIGAN ARMY HOSPITAL

Fort Lewis, Zone 9 Telephone: JUniper 8-3611

General hospital Established 1944

500 beds 55 bassinets

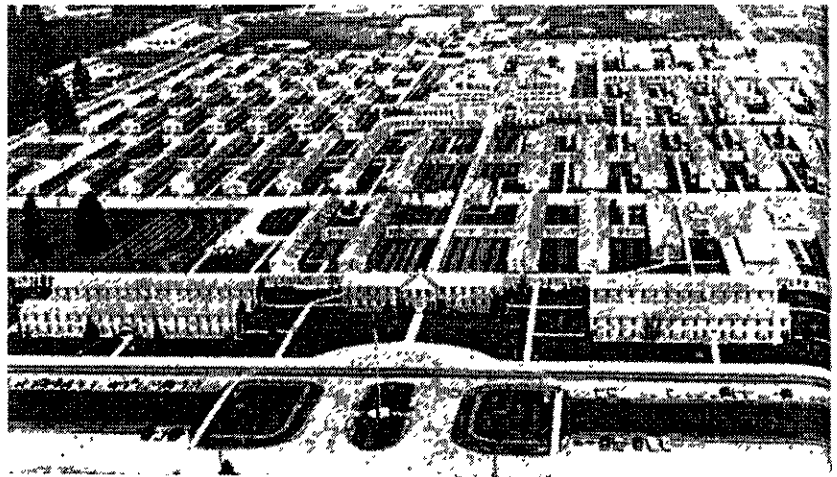
*Operated by the United States Army Medical Service*

Commanding General: Brigadier General Jack  
W. Schwartz, MC

Dedicated to the memory of Colonel Patrick Sarsfield Madigan, distinguished Army neuropsychiatrist who died in 1944, Madigan Army Hospital is the Army's largest medical facility in the Pacific Northwest and one of the largest in the United States.

Construction was started July 29, 1943, and the hospital was occupied in February, 1944. The hospital provides medical assistance and facilities for members of the Armed Forces and their dependents not only in the immediate vicinity, but throughout the Pacific Northwest and Alaska.

The hospital is operating at a reduced bed capacity of 500 beds. Great expansion is possible in time of emergency.



The hospital covers 160 acres. Its reconditioning branch includes both physical and educational therapy programs. Physical exercise suitable to the patient's condition begins while he is in bed and educational course, including college credit subjects, are available. The hospital area includes picnic grounds, craft shop, theater, library, heated swimming pool, post exchange and facilities for many sports. In June General Maxwell D. Taylor, Army Chief of Staff, officially opened the hospital's new outpatient service.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.



## TACOMA

### MEDICAL ARTS HOSPITAL

600 Medical Arts Building, Zone 2

Telephone: BRoadway 2-2209

General hospital Established 1929

28 beds

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: Mrs. Henrietta Button, R.N.

Vice-pres.: The Hon. Bertil E. Johnson, Superior  
Court, Pierce County

Secretary: L. B. Sulgrove, attorney

Treasurer: C. N. Rasmussen, hospital director

Director: C. N. Rasmussen

The hospital was established in the Washington Building in 1929 by Mrs. Henrietta Palmer Button, R.N., and was called the Washington Minor Hospital. The hospital was moved to the Medical Arts Building in 1930.

In 1955 the entire sixth floor of the Medical Arts Building was remodeled as a hospital and the hospital was renamed

the Medical Arts Hospital. It provides all services except obstetrical.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association, and the Association of Western Hospitals.

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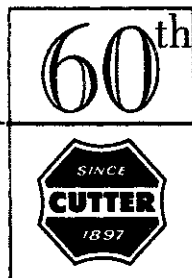
Evaluation and training in ambulation, self care and activities of daily living and prevocational exploration.

Conditions treated include hemiplegia (strokes), amputation, spinal cord injuries (paraplegia), Poliomyelitis, arthritis, etc.

In patient and out patient facilities. No restriction as to age, race or religion.

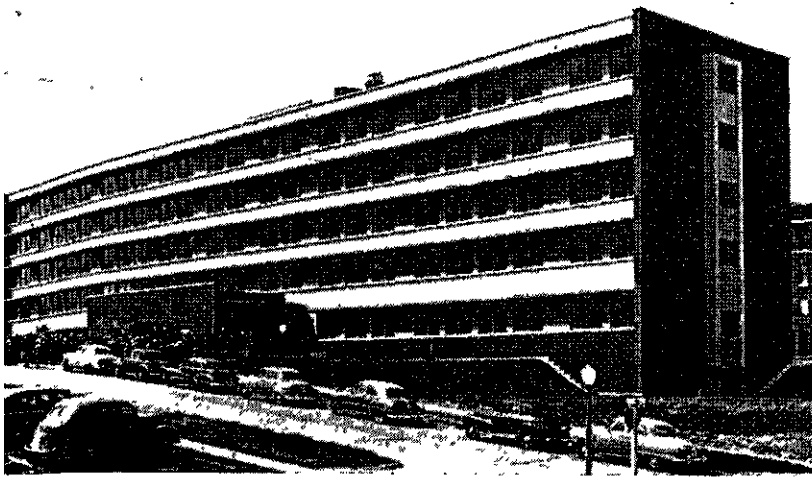
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## TACOMA

### MOUNTAIN VIEW SANATORIUM

215 S. 36th St., Zone 8  
 Telephone: GRreenfield 4-9471  
 Tuberculosis hospital      Established 1915  
 170 beds

*A Pierce County institution administered by a Board of Managers*

Chairman: Frank T. Walters, mortician  
 Members: John B. Krilich, attorney and Arthur Boyle, pharmacist  
 Superintendent and Medical Director: Hollis R. Smith, M.D.

The sanatorium, established in 1915 to serve patients of Pierce and counties to the south, moved into a new \$1,800,000 building in 1952. The building was financed by \$800,000 in state funds, \$500,000 in Pierce County funds and \$500,000 raised by a 5-mill county levy. The sanatorium is connected to Pierce County Hospital by a covered passageway and uses the county hospital's kitchen, laundry and heating plant.

Mountain View is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.

## TACOMA

### PIERCE COUNTY HOSPITAL

3582 Pacific Ave., Zone 8  
 Telephone HAwthorne 3321  
 General hospital      Established 1889  
 205 beds      15 bassinets

*Operated by Pierce County*

President of Board of Trustees: George T. Hagen, vice presient, Eatonville, Morton and Orting State Banks

Vice-pres.: Perry McCormick, attorney  
 Acting Supt.: John L. Whitaker, M.D.



Pierce County Hospital was established in 1889 as a City-County Hospital. Later it became known as Pierce County Hospital.

The present building was erected in 1926.

During the years since it was established, financial support has been derived from various sources as laws and policies were changed. At the present time, as with other county hospital, support comes primarily from the State Department of Public Assistance.

There are 70 physicians and dentists on the medical staff. Besides their other duties they conduct an extensive teaching program for ten interns and three general practice residents. In addition, they provide professional services for indigent patients.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.

## TACOMA

### NORTHERN PACIFIC BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION HOSPITAL

801 E. Wright St., Zone 4  
 Telephone GRreenfield 4-0561  
 General hospital      Established 1904  
 100 beds      6 bassinets

*Operated by the Northern Pacific Beneficial Association*

Administrator: Clement P. Gurko

This hospital is operated principally for employees of the Northern Pacific Railway, but it is open to the general public.

## TACOMA

### TACOMA GENERAL HOSPITAL

315 South K Street

Telephone: MArket 7-1181

General hospital

Established 1882

216 beds

65 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

**President:** Corydon Wagner, vice president, St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Co.

**Vice-pres.:** Harold L. Baird, president, United Pacific Insurance Co.

**Secretary:** James W. Petersen, president, Veneer Chip Transportation Co.

**Treasurer:** A. L. Babbitt, hospital administrator

**Ass't Treas.:** Walter L. Huber, assistant hospital administrator

**Administrator:** Alexander L. Babbitt

Tacoma General Hospital was established by the Episcopal Church as the Fannie C Paddock Memorial Hospital, dedicated by the Rt. Rev John Adams Paddock, first bishop of the newly created Diocese of Washington. The institution was named for Bishop Paddock's wife, who had raised funds for it among her friends in Brooklyn, N.Y. Mrs Paddock had brought with her the linens to equip the hospital, as she and her husband journeyed to their new assignment. She died in Portland, Ore., before they reached Tacoma.

The first hospital cost \$5,500 and was started on a debt-free basis. The institution included several buildings on a half-acre site in Starr Street at Tacoma Avenue. In the first years, all patients were men, a circumstance reflecting the frontier conditions and frequent accidents of seafaring and lumbering activities. Typhoid fever was the most prevalent disease; hospital records show that sometimes trains would arrive with as many as 25 cases for the hospital.

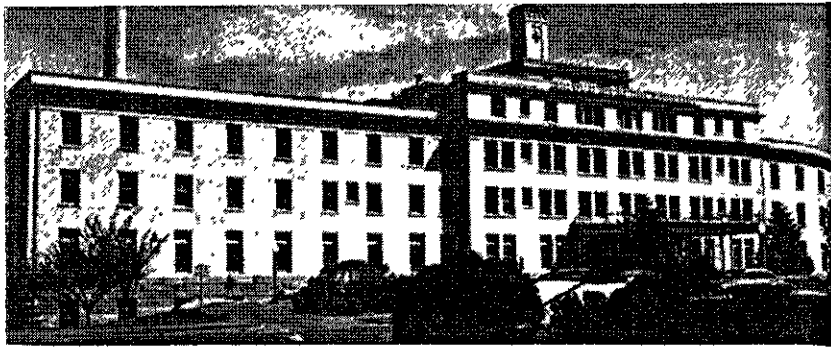
There were guild meetings by women of the parish, and Sunday school classes had taffy-pulls in the kitchen.

Bishop Paddock organized the first board of trustees in 1887 as he realized the need for community assistance in conducting the hospital's affairs. The board in its first year decided a new location was needed. The Tacoma Land Co. donated a block of land on J Street between Third and Fourth Avenues, where the hospital still stands. Donations provided funds for a new 100-bed building, which was opened in 1889. Admissions for the first six years had been 708; in the next year they increased by 447.

Three contract wards of 20 beds each were maintained, for the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Milwaukee Road and Pierce County. The policy was to care for every person, regardless of his ability to pay, and to maintain this, it was necessary to seek donations constantly. At Thanksgiving time, a wagon would be sent around to pick up gifts of food.

Dr Charles McCutcheon became superintendent in the early 1890s, the first man other than a member of the Clergy to hold the post. After 1894, when Bishop Paddock died and subscriptions from his Eastern friends ceased, financing became a more acute problem. Charity work continued to be approximately one-third of the total.

Dr McCutcheon established the School of Nursing, and did all the teaching himself. The first class was graduated in 1897.



The hospital established an X-ray machine in 1898. New facilities and equipment were added through the years—a chapel in 1902, a surgery in 1903. Dr. McCutcheon died in 1908, and the need for additional room and improvements became urgent soon afterwards. In September, 1912, the hospital was transferred by deed from the church to a new corporation, the Tacoma General Hospital. Samuel M. Jackson, a businessman, was elected president, a post he held for 32 years.

He personified all hospital trustees when he once stated: "The patient must be the management's first consideration. He should have the best of care and food obtainable, at prices as reasonable as possible."

Construction of the present building was started in 1914 and finished in 1915. In 1918, C. J. Cummings was employed as accountant. A few months later he became superintendent, and continued in this capacity until 1940. Mr. Cummings worked diligently to obtain approval of the hospital by the American College of Surgeons, and accomplished this by 1923. Mr. Cummings in 1923 and 1924 served as a committeeman for observance of National Hospital Day, and in 1925 served as national chairman of this observance.

The hospital's Physical Therapy Department was accredited in the early '20s, becoming the seventh in the nation to win such recognition. The hospital was certified for intern training in 1927 and the first two doctors completed their internships in 1928. About the same time the laboratory technicians' school and the dietitian internship program were established. The East Wing was built in 1926.

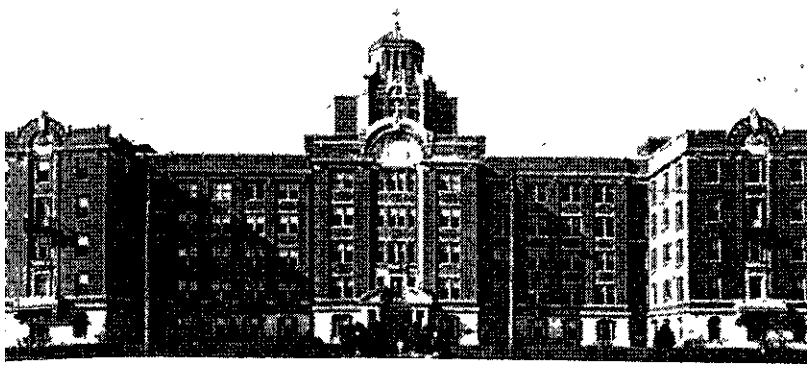
In 1940, Walter A. Heath, who had been a banker in Seattle, Tacoma and Auburn, became superintendent, serving until 1953. He undertook major remodeling and modernization programs. Increasing patient-loads, and occupancy of up to 120 per cent of capacity on some days, together with wartime conditions added to the problems. A \$400,000 Nurses' Home was started in 1944 and dedicated in 1947.

After Mr. Heath's resignation, William John Doby became director, serving from January, 1953, until his death in 1955. Alex L. Babbitt, who had been president of the board of trustees for three years and a member of the board for 16 years, became administrator in March, 1955. He is a retired banker.

Tacoma General Hospital was the first medical organization in the nation to receive the Defense Reserve Award for outstanding support of the Army Reserve program.

The hospital has just embarked on plans for a \$2,000,000 fund-raising campaign to modernize the hospital, add a new surgery of eight rooms, 100 additional nursing beds and provide sufficient space for all departments. Plans are for eventual expansion to 450 beds.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.



## TACOMA

### ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL

1812 South I St. Telephone: MArket 7-4101  
 General hospital Established 1891  
 219 beds 40 bassinets

*Operated by the Sisters of St. Francis*

Administrator: Sister M. Antonia, R.N.

On October 11, 1891, His Excellency Archbishop Gross dedicated a small brick building with ten beds as a hospital under the patronage of St. Joseph. The hospital cared for 51 patients in its first year. There were 11 Sisters engaged in care of the sick.

Seven years later the first addition was made. On August 22, 1915, the present main building was completed and dedicated by the Most Rev. Bishop O'Dea. A new wing was added in 1927, to bring the hospital to its present capacity.

A new clinic for treatment of multiple sclerosis was added in 1952, and a psychiatric unit was incorporated in 1953. Most recent addition is a post-anesthesia recovery room. The hospital has used Ford Foundation money in the past year to complete an exterior "face-lifting," including tuck-pointing, cleaning and painting.

The hospital has a radioactive isotope therapy department.

The hospital was accredited by the American College of Surgeons in 1919 and is now accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.

A rotating intern program started in 1907 has trained 130 interns. The hospital also has provided training for four

residents in pathology.

The School of Nursing was established in 1900, and has graduated 950 students since that time. It was affiliated with Seattle University in 1936 and has had an institutional affiliation with the University of Washington since 1938. The school is accredited.

The hospital installed X-ray equipment in 1917 and has had a roentgenologist on its staff since 1919. It maintains an Occupational Therapy Department in its Psychiatric Unit.

A School of X-ray Technology has been operated since 1953.

The hospital also operates a School of Medical Technology, giving 12 months practical training in addition to prerequisite academic work.

In September, 1957, a School for Medical Record Technicians was opened to train personnel for a new classification of medical record personnel established in 1953 by the American Medical Association.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## TACOMA

### MARY BRIDGE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

311 South L St. Telephone: BRoadway 2-1281  
 Children's hospital Established 1955  
 40 beds

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: Leo Teats, attorney

Vice-pres.: Mrs. A. N. Gunderson, housewife

Secretary: Mrs. Harry L. Davis, housewife

Treasurer: Mrs. Stanley Staatz, housewife

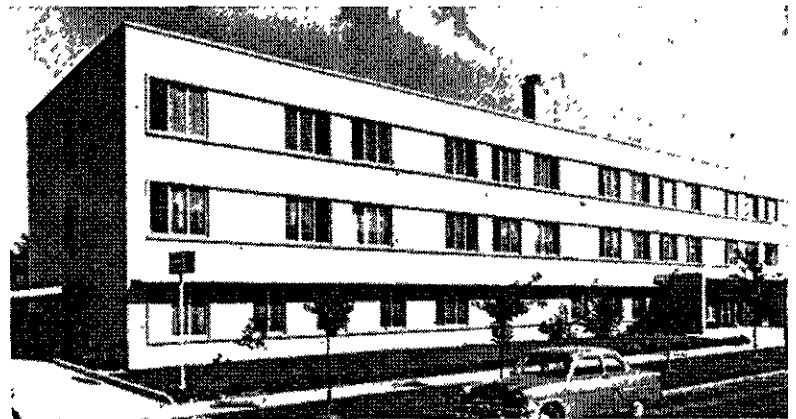
Rust Trust Officer: G. C. Rowland, vice president, National Bank of Washington

President: Tacoma Orthopedic Association:  
 Mrs. Roy F. Elstrom, housewife

Administrator: Lillian M. McDonald, R.N.

The Mary Bridge Children's Hospital was opened March 29, 1955, using funds left in a trust fund by W. R. Rust, who died in 1928, and from the estate of Dr. A. W. Bridge, who died in 1949 leaving bequests for a hospital to perpetuate the memory of his mother, Mary Bridge.

The Tacoma Orthopedic Association, incorporated in



1937, contributed the site for the hospital and substantial funds towards its construction. Thousands of volunteer hours, special drives and bazaars under auspices of the association, together with income from the Rust Trust, all help to maintain the hospital.

There are now 92 adult guilds and 26 junior guilds with a membership of about 3,000 women in Pierce, Kitsap, Thurston and Lewis Counties. The hospital serves children from Tacoma, Pierce County and Southwest Washington.

Volunteers sew, act as receptionists and assist in X-ray, central supply and record rooms.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

## TONASKET

### ST. MARTIN'S HOSPITAL

General hospital Telephone: 3361  
34 beds Established 1938  
10 bassinets

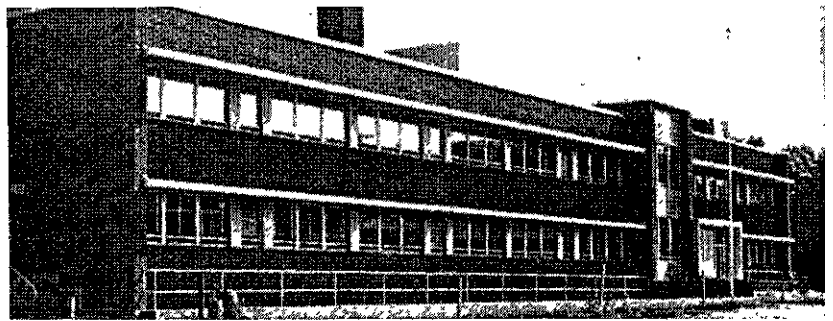
*Operated by the Dominican Sisters of Washington*

Administrator: Sister M. Humilitas, R.N.

St. Martin's Hospital was the second hospital established in Stevens and Okanogan counties by the Dominican Sisters of Washington, a group that traveled from Germany to Helena, Mont., in 1925. The Sisters have a history of 600 years of nursing and hospital work in Germany.

When opened, August 25, 1938, St. Martin's had a capacity of 18 beds and 10 bassinets. An addition in 1940 raised the capacity to 40 beds.

To meet a need for the care of the aged and the chronically ill in Okanogan County, a plan for a new hospital materialized in 1952 and the older building was converted into a nursing home. With the financial help of a Hill-Burton grant and of the Tonasket Hospital Association with Mr.



Arthur Lund, banker, as chairman, a new hospital was completed in 1952 on a City Park site. The new hospital is exceptionally well-equipped for a small community. Outpatients are treated in the Medical Center Building built across the street from the hospital. The center has two doctors' offices and a laboratory.

The St. Martin's Nursing Home, connected to the hospital by a tunnel, has 53 patients. They have recreation areas both indoors and outdoors.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## TOPPENISH

### CENTRAL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Fourth St. & Bolin Dr.

Telephone: TOWNSEND 5-3105

General hospital Established 1951  
45 beds 12 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: G. A. Rivard, owner, Maple Leaf Dairy  
Vice-pres.: John Newquist, farmer  
Secretary: Fern Beaulaurier, Western Packing Co.  
Treasurer: Don Smith, retired  
Administrator: Clarence M. Pritchard

This hospital was established through the cooperative efforts of individuals and groups to serve an area of the central Yakima Valley.

Services and facilities have been expanded and improved continuously, the latest being complete air-conditioning.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

## VANCOUVER

### VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL

Fourth Plain Road Telephone: OXFORD 4-3355

General hospital Established 1946

500 beds

*Operated by the Veterans Administration*

Manager: William J. McCarty, M.D.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association



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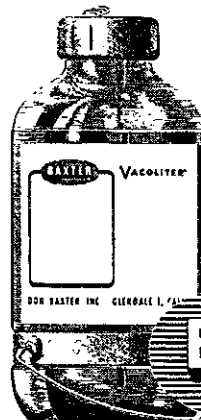
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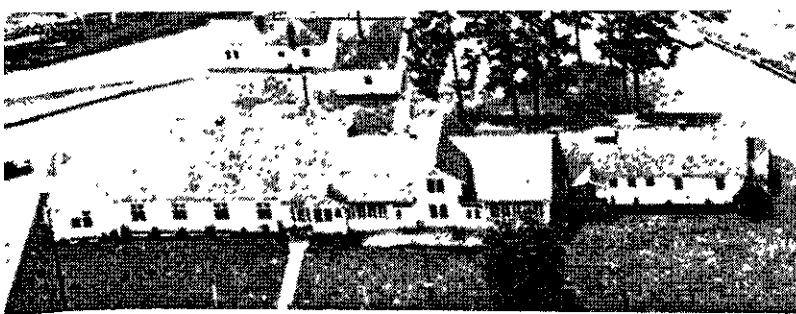
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## VANCOUVER

### CLARK COUNTY HOSPITAL

2514 T Street Telephone: OXford 3-2501  
 General hospital Established 1933  
 100 beds

*Operated by Clark County*

**Administrator: Mrs. Georgie Constans**

In April, 1933, the county "Pest House" was transformed into Clark County Hospital with 25 beds as an emergency measure because of the business depression. The county doctor and six nurses cared for the patients and conducted an outpatient clinic for those on relief. More rooms were added in 1935 and again in 1938 the hospital was enlarged by adding a wing.

In 1943 an isolation department for 26 patients was established in an adjacent modern concrete building, former offices of the Works Progress Administration. The isolation hospital served Clark, Skamania and Cowlitz counties for communicable diseases until 1953 when Cowlitz County established their own facilities. The department has served as polo equipment headquarters for Clark County.

In 1956 four modern maximum security rooms were added to the isolation hospital or Annex to be used for persons being held for observation or commitment to a mental hospital.

Clark County Hospital is a general hospital with the exception of obstetrical service. It is used by all physicians practicing in Clark County.

The Board of County Commissioners turned over operation of the hospital to the Clark County Welfare Department in 1942 and this department ran the hospital under a county physician until 1951 when it was returned to the commissioners. Since that time it has been under the board with the major part of financing through the State public assistance program.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

## VANCOUVER

### KAISER FOUNDATION NORTHERN HOSPITAL

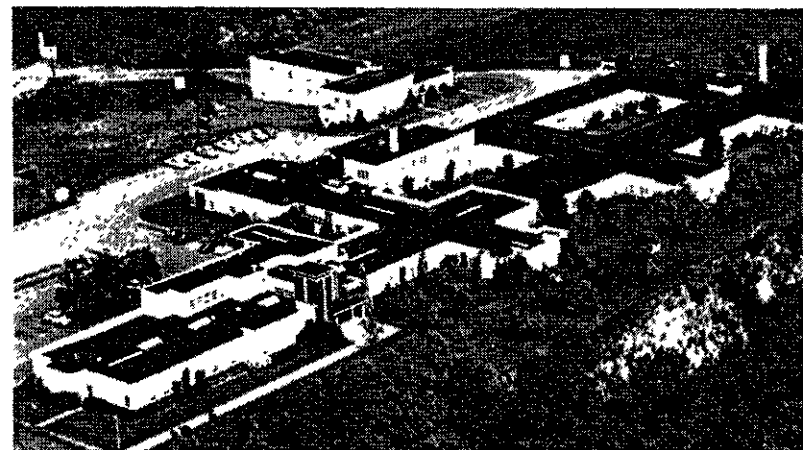
East Evergreen Highway

Telephone: OXford 3-3691

General hospital Established 1942  
 103 beds 15 bassinets

*Operated by Kaiser Foundation Hospitals*

**Administrator: Sam G. Hufford**



The Kaiser Foundation Northern Hospital was built in 1942, for the special purpose of serving employees of the Kaiser Shipyards, then busy with wartime construction.

After the yards were closed, the board of directors approved the idea of continuing a prepaid plan for all who had subscribed to it in the war years, and also approved group coverage and individual enrollment for people of the Port-

land-Vancouver area.

The hospital is now making plans to move into an ultra-modern, \$3,000,000 hospital and clinic in Portland.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.



## VANCOUVER

### ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL

500 E. 12th St. Telephone: OXford 3-4791

General hospital Established 1858

109 beds 25 bassinets

*Operated by the Sisters of Charity of Providence*

Administrator: Sister Maria of Assisi, R.N.



Because St Joseph Hospital has the distinction of being the first hospital in Washington, its history is given in the History of Washington Hospitals beginning on page 6.

The hospital has moved several times in its hundred years as demands for services required new buildings and expansion of facilities. The hospital has kept pace with the progress of

medicine.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.

## VANCOUVER

### VANCOUVER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

3400 Main Street Telephone: OXford 4-2593

General hospital Established 1929

135 beds 30 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

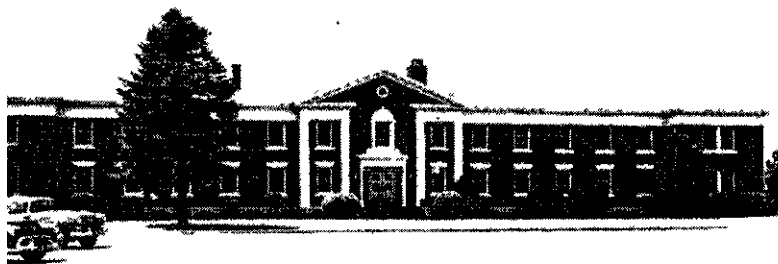
President: J. B. Power, retired

Vice-pres.: C. S. Thayer, retired

Secretary: A. R. Nieman, general contractor

Treasurer: A. W. Henderson, retired

Administrator: Paul S. Bliss



Vancouver Memorial Hospital was called Clark General Hospital when it opened its doors September 7, 1929. The hospital was completed with money subscribed by community industry, organizations and individuals. In May, 1944, the hospital was expanded from its original 50 beds to its present size and the name was changed to its present name. The hospital is governed by a volunteer board of trustees, members of which must be residents of Clark County. The hospital has an active women's auxiliary

The hospital participates in the licensed practical nurses' training program sponsored by Clark Junior College. It also will participate in the first two-year school of professional

nursing sponsored by the junior college when the first class is enrolled in September, 1958

Vancouver Memorial Hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals

## WALLA WALLA

### VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL

Telephone: JACkson 5-5200

General hospital Established 1922

*Operated by the Veterans Administration*

407 beds

Manager: Justin E. Gaines, M.D.



This hospital was established in 1922 in buildings converted from those of old Fort Walla Walla. The U.S. Veterans Bureau, formed in 1922, operated it until 1930 when the US Veterans Administration was created

The hospital has 159 tuberculosis beds, and 248 general medical and surgical beds

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association

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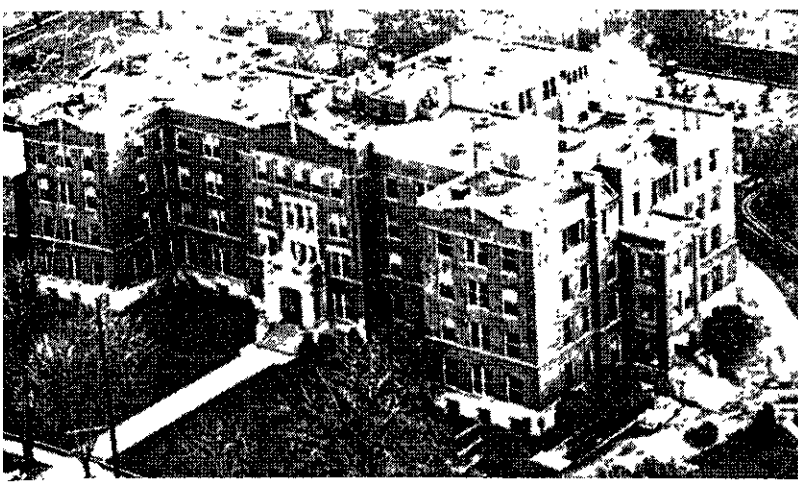
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## WALLA WALLA

### ST. MARY HOSPITAL

5th and Poplar Streets

Telephone: JACKSON 5-3320

General hospital

Established 1880

115 beds

20 bassinets

*Operated by the Sisters of Charity of Providence*

Administrator: Sister Bonosa, R.N.

History offers its never-failing attraction and makes its invariable appeal to everyone, not always, to be sure, from the same motive, but because of its personal element and of the particular interest of the reader. History told merely as a record of events becomes little more than a chronicle. The story of an institution must reflect the interplay of the many forces, together with the integration of the various personalities, which have gone into the very fiber of its construction, otherwise the account lacks the human touch necessary to vitalize it. A list of figures or a series of graphs does not adequately or completely portray the essential role played by a hospital in a community. Such criteria are not standards by which St. Mary Hospital is to be evaluated.

The Sisters of Charity Providence, known as the Sisters of Providence, began their missionary labors in Walla Walla in 1864. In addition to work in the classroom and in caring for boarders, the Sisters cared for the sick. Since the need for a separate building was imperative, a small hospital was erected on the same grounds as the school and on January 27, 1880, St. Mary Hospital, the first hospital in the Inland Empire, was opened.

Dr. H. R. Keylor, pioneer physician, came to Walla Walla in 1882 and remained on the hospital staff until 1936.

The first class was graduated from St. Mary Hospital School of Nursing in 1910; the last class will be graduated in 1958. No new classes are being taken.

On January 27, 1915, thirty years to the day after it opened, the hospital was destroyed by fire. No lives were lost. Friends immediately began negotiations to find a place for a temporary hospital. Through Adj. Gen. W. M. Wright, the War Department granted use of a double hospital barracks of old Fort Walla Walla and for 18 months St. Mary Hospital

carried on in these quarters.

During this time the Commercial Club of Walla Walla, in conjunction with other service organizations, sponsored various fund-raising activities to aid in financing a new hospital. These efforts combined with the Sisters' resulted in the new St. Mary Hospital, opened on September 19, 1916, the largest and most costly building in Walla Walla County. It had 125 beds. The new hospital was fireproof and cost \$250,000.

On April 1, 1931, another major disaster visited Walla Walla. The spring thaw in the mountains, accentuated by a sudden cloud burst, caused all the streams and rivers to overflow their banks and to flood the city streets. Power lines were paralyzed. Drinking water was contaminated. Taking care of the sick without heat and a ready supply of clean water posed a problem. St. Mary's steel structure withstood the raging waters, but the basement was flooded and filled with dirt and debris.

During the Second World War, a new student nurses' home for 60 nurses was built with federal aid to house cadet nurses. The hospital section formerly used by the School of Nursing was converted into a modern maternity department. A new heating plant also was installed. Improvements totaled \$200,000.

Establishment of an isolation ward for polio patients was the beginning of a successful physio-therapy department. This year, the laboratory was remodeled and enlarged. An emergency power generator was installed.

St. Mary Hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.



## WALLA WALLA

### WALLA WALLA GENERAL HOSPITAL

933 Bonsella Ave.

Telephone: JACKSON 5-0480

General hospital

Established 1900

56 beds

14 bassinets

*Operated by the Upper Columbia Conference of Seventh Day Adventists*

Administrator: L. E. (Jack) Hubbs

This pioneer hospital has kept pace with medical progress through the years. A new wing is under construction which will add 30 beds to the hospital's capacity.

Last year three new operating rooms were completed, giving the hospital a total of five. The orthopedic surgery is

exceptionally well-equipped. A new clinical laboratory also was completed recently.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.

## WATERVILLE

### DOUGLAS COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Telephone: Riverview 5-4761

General hospital

Established 1949

16 beds

4 bassinets

*Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation*

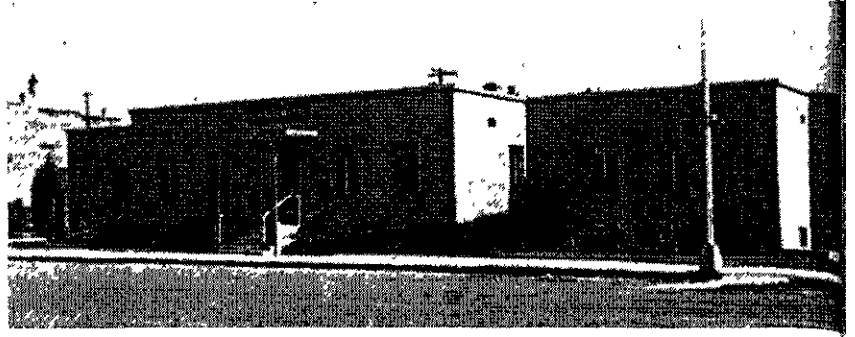
**President:** Dales Mires, farmer

**Secretary:** Mrs. Esther Viebrock, housewife

**Treasurer:** C. A. Wilson, insurance-real estate

**Administrator:** Paul J. Kembel

The Waterville Lions Club first advanced the idea for a hospital in the early 1940s, because of the community's isolation, 28 miles from the nearest hospital. A money-raising drive was unsuccessful, and the matter was dropped until 1948. A new campaign was instituted and enough funds raised to complete the hospital and open it in 1949. In 1950 a final drive for funds was conducted to pay up all indebtedness and provide an operating reserve.



Each donor to the hospital is entitled to vote at the annual meeting. All improvements and operating deficiencies have been met by unsolicited donations, grants and bequests. Memorial donations in lieu of flowers for funerals and a hospital guild to aid with sewing, canning and gifts of equipment have aided the financing.

As originally built, the hospital had only 12 beds, but had offices for a doctor and a dentist. These were converted to additional bed and service space.

A new kitchen was built and equipped within the past year. Facilities were partially constructed at the same time for a new delivery room, labor room, nursery, and other facilities and it is hoped to finish this within a short time.

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association.



## WENATCHEE

### ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL

Washington and Cleveland Streets

Telephone: NOrmandy 2-8141

General hospital

Established 1916

60 beds

11 bassinets

*Operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Newark*

**Administrator:** Sister Francis Xavier, R.N.

In 1916, when Miss Mary Maloney decided to sell the Wenatchee General Hospital, Bishop O'Dea of Seattle requested the Sisters of St. Joseph of Newark to take over the hospital. In 1921 the present St. Anthony's Hospital was built.

A school of nursing was conducted by the hospital from 1923 to 1949. In that period the school graduated 169 nurses. No story of St. Anthony's should be written without pay-

ing tribute to the whole-hearted support, interest and encouragement of two groups, the Lay Advisory Board and St. Anthony's League.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.



## WENATCHEE

### EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL OF WENATCHEE

601 Douglas Street

Telephone NORmandy 2-7145

Special hospital

Established 1953

18 beds

*Operated by a partnership: C. K. Miller, M.D.;  
M. G. Radewan, M.D., and L. E. Hildebrand, M.D.*

Administrator: G. H. Donaldson

The Eye and Ear Hospital of Wenatchee is a specialized hospital with admissions limited to eye, ear, nose and throat cases. One of few such hospital in the West, it opened February 8, 1953.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

## WENATCHEE

### CENTRAL WASHINGTON DEACONESS

#### HOSPITAL

Okanogan and Kittitas Streets

Telephone NORmandy 2-8176

General hospital Established 1915

85 beds, 24 bassinets

*Operated under the auspices of the Methodist Church*

President: Ross A. Heminger, manager, Hi-Line Fruit Growers Cooperative

Vice President: Edson Dow, attorney

Secretary: Harry J. Jensen, district manager, Gwin, White, Prince, Inc.

Treasurer: Farris Johnson, orchardist

Administrator: Rev. Chester Finkbeiner



This hospital was established under the auspices of the Methodist Church, which still controls the managing corporation. Need for a Protestant hospital in the community had been under discussion when, one Sunday morning in 1915, the Rev. N. M. Jones, pastor of the First Methodist Church, was called to the bedside of a dying man. This man, whose name is unknown, said he had \$800 which he wished to give for a hospital. From this start and the gifts of others, a 30-bed hospital was started in a remodeled brick residence. Dedicated July 13, 1915, the hospital cared for 398 patients the first year. Mrs. Jeannette M. Sigerson, R.N., and Deaconess, served as superintendent for the first nine years. Three members of the original board of trustees, Fred Kemp, C. A. Leedy and C. A. Sterling, still live in this community.

The hospital's School of Nursing was opened in 1916. First four students were graduated in 1919. Since then 224 students have been graduated, including 26 who served in the Armed Forces in World War II.

In 1923 a 50-bed fireproof building was dedicated. In 1948 a modern 100-bed wing was added. In 1955, a new Nurses' Residence and Educational Building was completed. Other recent additions have been a new kitchen, dining room, cafeteria, elevator, laundry, X-ray department and laboratory and physical therapy department.

In January, 1943, when wartime shortages of doctors taxed all hospitals to capacity, Deaconess Hospital was trans-

formed in a single hour from a 50-bed to an 80-bed hospital. This occurred when St. Anthony's Hospital caught fire in the early morning hours, and patients were evacuated to Deaconess Hospital by ambulance. The lower floor of the Nurses' Home was converted into a hospital unit.

Another major test of the hospital came in 1952 when an unexpected polio epidemic occurred in North Central Washington. The hospital had 16 beds in isolation units on its medical floor. This was considered large enough for any emergency, but was filled and overfilled within a few days. The entire first floor then was converted into a polio floor, with a total of 33 beds in use. This situation continued from late June to late November, during which time a total of 148 bed patients and 29 out-patients with polio were cared for. There were 16 respirator patients, seven of them at one time.

The hospital has been expanding almost without respite for the past 12 years, with expenditures of \$921,000 in that period.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association, and the Association of Western Hospitals. Its nursing school is accredited by the Washington State Board of Professional Nurse Registration and temporarily accredited by the National League for Nursing.

## WHITE SALMON

### SKYLINE HOSPITAL

Telephone: 2011  
General hospital      Established 1952  
36 beds      6 bassinets

*Operated by Klickitat County Hospital District No. 2*

President, R. F. Niblock, Lyle, retired railroad man

Vice-pres.: Mrs. Bessie Schmid, Trout Lake, housewife

Secretary: R. L. Heaman, White Salmon, retired merchant

Administrator: R. B. Shipp



The Skyline Hospital, which is situated on a bluff overlooking the Columbia River across from Hood River, Oregon, was built to serve an area which did not have ready access to a Washington hospital.

Its capacity of 36 beds includes 16 beds in one wing reserved for geriatric patients.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.



## YAKIMA

### ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL

110 St. Ninth Ave.

Telephone: GLencourt 3-4821

General hospital      Established 1891  
187 beds      20 bassinets

*Operated by the Sisters of Charity of Providence*

Administrator: Sister Rose of the Precious Blood, R.N.

On August 2, 1891, the Sisters of Charity of Providence agreed with Dr. T. B. Gunn, United States Reclamation Service, to undertake care of the sick government workers as well as residents of the city who were ill. The Sisters rented a small house at the corner of Yakima Avenue and Naches Street, and in the first year cared for 37 patients.

On August 23, 1892, a new two-story building accommodating 25 patients was occupied. Twenty-five more beds were occupied five years later, and an operating room with sterilization equipment was added.

The present six-story building was occupied January 1, 1914. In November, 1919, the hospital was approved by the American College of Surgeons. In 1937, the Children's Hospital building was added.

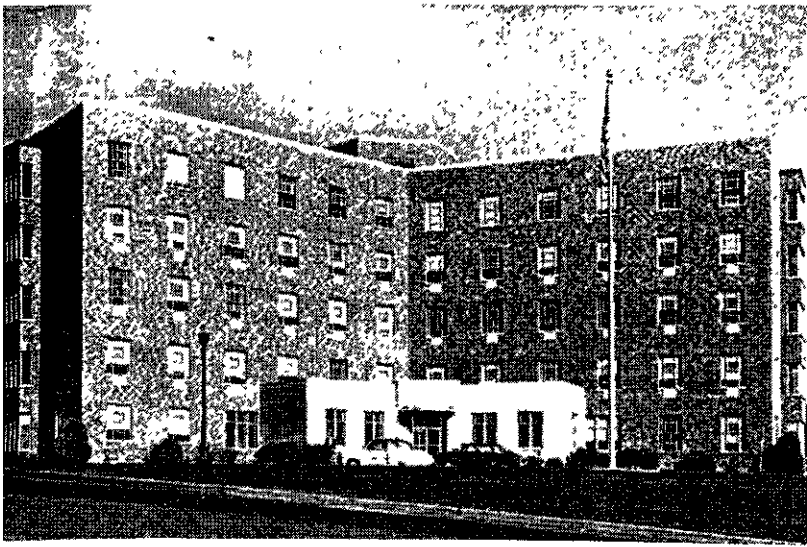
In 1946, a new addition providing a physio-therapy department, isolation ward, doctor's room and many other facilities was placed in use. An X-ray machine in the admitting department was installed in July, 1954, to begin routine chest X-rays of all patients admitted.

With the success of the Salk polio vaccine, the space in the Children's Hospital previously occupied by polio patients most of the year was not needed. Children were moved to the main hospital December 1, 1956. The Children's Hospital building was razed to make room for additional parking space. A central supply service was installed and the dietary department remodeled at the same time.

The School of Nursing was founded in 1907, and by its Golden Jubilee in June, 1957, had graduated 745 nurses, including one, Dr. Lois Wilson, who went on to become a physician and now practices in Berkeley, Calif.

Nursing students at first were housed in the attic of the hospital. In 1929, a three-story Nurses' Home to accommodate 100 students was occupied.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission for the Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.



## YAKIMA

### YAKIMA VALLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

2811 Tieton Drive

Telephone: GLencourt 2-9191

General hospital

Established 1950

142 beds

29 bassinets

*Operated by the Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital Association, a charitable, non-profit corporation*

President: W. E. Kershaw, general manager, Bell Wyman Co.

Vice-pres.: George V. Rankin, president, Yakima Hardware Co.

Treasurer: Edwin B. Mueller, licensed public accountant

Secretary: George M. Martin, attorney

Administrator: Max L. Hunt

Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital accepted its first patient June 20, 1950. The hospital represents efforts of citizens of the Yakima Valley to meet a need for more hospital beds in the community, a need which became acute during and immediately following the Second World War.

The hospital is operated by the Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital Association whose membership comprises all who donated \$25 or more. Each member has one vote regardless of the amount contributed and participates in the election of the Board of Trustees of the hospital.

Total cost of the hospital was \$2,782,000 of which \$1,800,000 came from approximately 13,000 donors.

A special feature of the hospital is a psychiatric unit completed in 1951 with the assistance of a federal Hill-Burton grant of \$310,000

An expansion program will be completed early in 1958. This will provide 30 additional beds, a 10-bed surgical recovery unit, expanded facilities for laboratory, X-ray, central supply and pharmacy, and enlargement of existing nursing stations on the nursing units.

The hospital is served by an active women's auxiliary whose members contribute services and raise funds through various activities including operation of a snack bar and gift shop adjoining the hospital lobby.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals

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# Public Hospital Districts

IN 1945 THE LEGISLATURE passed a law (Ch. 264, Laws of 1945, RCW 70.44) authorizing the establishment of public hospital districts as municipal corporations "to own and operate hospitals and to furnish hospital service for the residents of the district and other persons"

Each district is governed by three commissioners who are elected by the residents of the district for six-year terms and serve without pay. The districts receive a small millage from

property taxes which varies from district to district according to the number of other junior taxing districts in the county and other factors.

Since 1945 there have been 23 public hospital districts organized in the state. They own 19 hospitals, two districts, Pacific County and Adams County, operating two hospitals. Six districts own no hospitals.

- ADAMS COUNTY--Adams County Hospital District No. 1, Ritzville, Adams County Memorial Hospital.  
Othello, Othello Community Hospital
- BENTON COUNTY--Kennewick Hospital District, Kennewick, Kennewick General Hospital
- BENTON COUNTY--Prosser Hospital District, Prosser, Prosser Memorial Hospital.
- CLALLAM COUNTY--Clallam County Hospital District No. 1, Forks, Clallam County Hospital District No. 1
- CLALLAM COUNTY--Clallam County Hospital District No. 2, Pt. Angeles, Olympic Memorial Hospital
- FRANKLIN COUNTY--Franklin County Hospital District No. 1, Connell
- GARFIELD COUNTY--Garfield County Hospital District, Pomeroy, Garfield County Memorial Hospital
- GRANT COUNTY--Grant County Hospital District No. 1, Moses Lake, Samaritan Hospital.
- GRANT COUNTY--Grant County Hospital District No. 2, Quincy
- GRANT COUNTY -- Grant County Hospital District No. 3, Ephrata, Columbia Basin Hospital.
- GRANT COUNTY--Grant-Douglas County Hospital District No. 1, Soap Lake

- ISLAND COUNTY -- Island County Hospital District No. 1, Langley.
- JEFFERSON COUNTY--Jefferson County Hospital District No. 1
- KING COUNTY--King County Hospital District No. 1, Renton, Renton Hospital.
- KLICKITAT COUNTY--Klickitat County Hospital District No. 1, Goldendale, Klickitat Valley Hospital
- KLICKITAT COUNTY--Klickitat County Hospital District No. 2, White Salmon, Skyline Hospital
- LINCOLN COUNTY--Lincoln County Hospital District No. 1, Odessa, Memorial Hospital.
- OKANOGAN COUNTY -- Okanogan-Douglas County Hospital, District No. 1, Brewster, McKinley Memorial Hospital.
- PACIFIC COUNTY--Pacific County Hospital District, South Bend, Willapa Harbor Hospital; Ilwaco, Ocean Beach Hospital.
- SKAMANIA COUNTY--Skamania County Hospital District No. 1, Stevenson.
- SKAGIT COUNTY--Skagit County Hospital District No. 1, Mt. Vernon, Skagit Valley Hospital.
- PEND OREILLE COUNTY--Pend Oreille County Hospital District No. 1, Newport, Newport Community Hospital.
- PEND OREILLE COUNTY--Pend Oreille County Hospital District No. 2, Metaline Falls, Metaline Falls Hospital.

## Licensed Private Psychiatric Hospitals

### State of Washington

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