
ADDENDA

Surgeons General of the Army Medical Department

1. Benjamine Church, Director General and Chief Physician of the Hospital of the Army, July 27, 1775–October 17, 1775.
2. John Morgan, Director General and Physician in Chief of the American Hospital, October 17, 1775–January 9, 1777.
3. William Shippon, Jr., Director General of the Military Hospitals of the Continental Army, April 11, 1777–January 3, 1781.
4. John Cochran, Director General of the Military Hospitals of the Continental Army, January 17, 1781–November 3, 1783.
5. James Craik, Physician and Surgeon of the United States Army, July 19, 1798–June 15, 1800.
6. James Tilton, Physician and Surgeon of the United States Army, June 11, 1813–June 15, 1815.
7. Joseph Lovell, Surgeon General, United States Army, April 18, 1818–October 17, 1836.
8. Brevet Brigadier General Thomas Lawson, Surgeon General, November 30, 1836–May 15, 1861.
9. Brevet Brigadier General Clement Alexander Finley, Surgeon General, May 15, 1861–April 14, 1862.
10. Brigadier General William Alexander Hammond, Surgeon General, April 25, 1862–August 18, 1864.
11. Brevet Major General Joseph E. Barnes, Surgeon General, August 22, 1864–June 30, 1882.
12. Brigadier General Charles Henry Crane, Surgeon General, July 3, 1882–October 10, 1883.
13. Brigadier General Robert Murray, Surgeon General, November 23, 1883–August 6, 1886.
14. Brigadier General John Moore, Surgeon General, November 18, 1886–August 16, 1890.
15. Brigadier General Jedediah Hyde Baxter, Surgeon General, August 16, 1890–December 4, 1890.
16. Brigadier General Charles Sutherland, Surgeon General, December 23, 1890–May 29, 1893.
17. Brigadier General George Miller Sternberg, Surgeon General, May 30, 1893–June 8, 1902.
18. Brigadier General William Henry Forwood, Surgeon General, June 8, 1902–September 7, 1902.
19. Brigadier General Robert Maitland O'Reilly, Surgeon General, September 7, 1902–January 14, 1909.
20. Brigadier General George Henry Torney, Surgeon General, January 14, 1909–December 27, 1913.
21. Major General William Crawford Gorgas, Surgeon General, January 16, 1914–October 3, 1918.
22. Major General Merritte Weber Ireland, The Surgeon General, October 4, 1918–May 31, 1931.

23. Major General Robert Urie Patterson, The Surgeon General, June 1, 1931–May 31, 1935.
24. Major General Charles Ransom Reynolds, The Surgeon General, June 1, 1935–May 31, 1939.
25. Major General James Carre Magee, The Surgeon General, June 1, 1939–May 31, 1943.
26. Major General Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General, June 1, 1943–May 31, 1947.
27. Major General Raymond W. Bliss, The Surgeon General, June 1, 1947–May 31, 1951.
28. Major General George E. Armstrong, The Surgeon General, June 1, 1951– .

POST COMMANDERS Walter Reed Army Hospital

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>CORPS</u>	<u>YRS OF COMMAND</u>
Borden, William Cline	Major	MC	Oct. 10, 1898 to June 15, 1907*
Arthur, William H.	Colonel	MC	1 June 1908 to 11 July 1911
Richard, Charles	Colonel	MC	Sept. 1911 to Sept. 1912
Birmingham, H.P.	Colonel	MC	Oct. 1912 to Aug. 1913
Fisher, Henry C.	Colonel	MC	1 Aug. 1913 to 11 May 1914
Phillips, John L.	Colonel	MC	May 12, 1914 to 18 Sept. 1915
Ashburn, Percy M.	Major	MC	19 Sept. 1915 to 5 Oct. 1916
Mason, Charles P.	Colonel	MC	6 Oct. 1916 to 27 Nov. 1917
Truby, Willard F.	Colonel	MC	28 Nov. 1917 to 27 Aug. 1918
Schreiner, Edward R.	Colonel	MC	27 Aug. 1918 to 15 Mar. 1919

Army Medical Center

Glennan, James D.	Brig. General	MC	Mar. 1919 to Mar. 1926
Kennedy, James M.	Brig. General	MC	Mar. 1926 to Dec. 1929
Darnall, Carl. R.	Brig. General	MC	12 Dec. 1929 to 31 Dec. 1931
Truby, Albert E.	Brig. General	MC	Jan. 1932 to 31 July 1935
DeWitt, Wallace C.	Brig. General	MC	Aug. 1935 to 25 Dec. 1939
Metcalfe, Raymond F.	Brig. General	MC	26 Dec. 1939 to 31 Jan. 1941
Marietta, Shelly U.	Major General	MC	1 Feb. 1941 to 9 Feb. 1946

Beach, George C.	Major General	MC	Mar. 1946 to Nov. 1948
Streit, Paul H	Major General	MC	17 Jan. 1949 to

* S.O. #239, Oct. 10, 1898; S.O #76, April 1, 1907

PRESIDENTS AND COMMANDANTS OF THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL

1893 – 1898	Colonel Charles Henry Alden
1898 – 1901	[School closed during Spanish-American War]
1901 – 1902	Colonel William Henry Forwood
1902 – 1903	Brigadier-General Calvin DeWitt
1903 – 1906	Colonel Charles Lawrence Heizmann
1906 – 1909	Colonel Valery Havard
1909 – 1912	Colonel Louis Anatole LaGarde
1912 – 1915	Colonel Charles Richard
1915 – 1918	Brigadier General William Hempel Arthur
1918 – 1918	Colonel Weston Percival Chamberlain
1918 – 1919	Brigadier General Francis Anderson Winter
1919 – 1923	Brigadier General Walter Drew McCaw
1923 – 1924	Colonel Weston Percival Chamberlain
1924 – 1929	Brigadier General Henry Clay Fisher
1929 – 1930	Colonel Christopher Clark Collins
1930 – 1931	Colonel Charles Franklin Craig
1931 – 1931	Colonel Jay Ralph Shook
1931 – 1932	Colonel Edward Bright Vedder
1932 – 1935	Colonel Philip Weatherly Huntington
1935 – 1939	Colonel Joseph Franklin Siler
1940 – 1946	Brigadier General George Russel Callender
1946 – 1949	Colonel Rufus Holt
1949 – 1950	Colonel Elbert De Coursey
1950 –	Colonel William S. Stone

CHIEF NURSES WALTER REED ARMY HOSPITAL*

Molloy, Jane G. (first C.N.)	21 June 1911 – July 1913
Burns, Sophy M.	July 1913 – April 1914
Hine, M. Estelle	May 1914 – October 1915
Bell, Bessie S.	October 1915 – October 1917
Sheehan, Mary E.	October 1917 – December 1917
Magrath, Katherine C.	December 1917 – August 1918
Stewart, Robina L.	August 1918 – January 1919
Clark, Margaret E. (Acting C.N.)	January 1919 – February 1919
Trench, Amy M.	February 1919 – June 1919
Williamson, Anne	July 1919 – April 1922
Reid, Elizabeth D.	April 1922 – February 1923
Flikke, Julia O.	February 1923 – May 1934
Keener, Lydia M.	May 1934 – January 1944
Thompson, L. Gertrude	February 1944 – October 1947
Danielson, Ida W.	November 1947 – 31 March 1951

*Information compiled from 201 files by Nursing Division, Office of The Surgeon General, 26 March 1951

CHIEF DIETICIANS WALTER REED ARMY HOSPITAL

Mrs. Genevieve Field Long (civilian)	October 1922 – May 1925
Mrs. Grace Hunter (Young) (civilian)	May 1925 – May 1933
Helen C. Burns (Goarin), civilian-Major	May 1933 – August 1942
Helen A. Dautrich, Lieutenant-Major	August 1942 – July 1946
Nell Wickcliffe, Captain-Major	July 1946 – September 1948
Hilda H. Lovett, Captain-Major	September 1948 – July 1952
Eleanor L. Mitchell, Major –	July 1952 –

Source of information: Lt. Col. Hilda M. Lovett, WMSC, Women's Medical Specialist Corps Division, SGO and Documentary Material in Historical Unit, SGO.

CHIEF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS WALTER REED ARMY HOSPITAL

Alberta Montgomery (civilian)	1919 – 1933
Mrs. Emmy Sommers (civilian)	1933 – 1947
Roberta Aber (Lees), Captain	1947 – 1951
Mary Riley, Captain	1951 – September 1952
Katherine Maurice, Captain	September 1952 –

Source of information: Lt. Col. H. R. Sheehan, WMSC, Chief, Occupational Therapy Branch Physical Medicine Consultants Division, SGO

CHIEF PHYSIOTHERAPISTS, WALTER REED ARMY HOSPITAL

Emma E. Vogel (civilian but later a Colonel and Chief of Corps)	1919 – 1942
Evelyn MacDonald, civilian - 2nd Lt.- Captain	1942 – Aug. 1946
Elsie Kurener, Captain	1946 – Oct. 1947
Barbara Robertson, Captain	1947 – May 1950
Bruentta Kuehlthau, 1st Lt. - Major	May 1950 –

Source of information: Lt. Col. H. S. Lee, WMSC, Chief Physical Therapy Branch Physical Medicine Consultants Division, SGO

CHAPEL MEMORIALS*

<i>GIFTS</i>	<i>DONOR</i>	<i>MEMORIAL</i>
Field Stone	Ellen R. and Harriet C. Riley	Brevet Major Joseph Sim Smith, M.C., USA
Marble Altar, Reredos, Altar Rail	Mrs. Blair Spencer, George T. Summerlin, John V. Summerlin	Mrs. Henrietta Vandergrift Johnson
Altar Window	Katherine Weeks Davidge Sinclair Weeks	Martha Sinclair Weeks John Sinclair Weeks

Entrance Window	Mrs. Hugh Campbell Wallace	Ambassador Hugh Campbell Wallace
East Window (1)	Anna O. Connolly and Eleanor M. Connolly	Hon. Maurice Connolly
East Window (2)	Chaplain Edmund F. Estarbrook	Fanny Nescomb Estarbrook
East Window (3)	American Legion Auxiliary, Dept. of Pennsylvania	"Sons of Pennsylvania in the World War who gave their lives in the cause of liberty."
East Window (4)	Mary Willing Clymer Bayard	Mary Schubrick Clymer
West Window (1)	Army Nurses	Army Nurses who died in the World War
West Window (2)	Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers	Hon. John Jacob Rogers
West Window (3)	Mrs. George Russell Cecil	Colonel George Russell Cecil
West Window (4)	Mrs. Elsie C. Crabbs	Colonel Joseph T. Crabbs
West Window (5)	American Women's Legion	"Those who carried the Flag Forward (1917-1919)"
Flagstone floor and foundation	Mrs. Edith Oliver Rea	Henry Robinson Rea
East buttress (1)		Medical Department, United States Army
East buttress (2)	Mabel T. Boardman Alice Clapp	District of Columbia Chapter American Red Cross
East buttress (3)	Daughters of the American Revolution	
East buttress (4)	Charter members of the Memorial Chapel Guild, AMC	
West buttress (1)	Disabled American Veterans of the World War	
West buttress (2)	Spanish War Veterans	
West buttress (3)	Knights of Columbus	World War Dead
West buttress (4)	American Legion	
Chapel Lights	Princess Margaret Boncompagni	Margaret Wicliff Brown
English-style lantern (Main entrance)	Medical Dept, personnel at Walter Reed General Hospital	Brig. Gen. James M. Kennedy

PEWS

East (1)	Edith P. Chapman	2d. Lt. Charles Wesley Chapman
" (2)	Harriet Granger Jackson	2d. Lt. Oliver Phelps Jackson
" (3)	Geo. Andrews Benny, Jr.	Cpl. Philip Phillips Benny
" (4)	Masonic Club, AMC	
" (5)	Gray Ladies, Pittsburgh Chapter, ARC	War Service Memorial
" (6)	Grace Occumpaugh	Sara Darrow Occumpaugh
" (7)	Miriam B. Hilton	Walter Edward Hilton
" (8)	Chaplain Alfred C. Oliver, Jr.	J.E. Lake Oliver
" (9)	Mrs. Richard Fourchey Mrs. William E. Lewis	Maj. Gen. James M. McMillan (Civil War)
" (10)	Mrs. Wallace Chiswell	Cornant C. Nelson William T. Chiswell
" (11)	Cecilia B. Sniegoski "The Polish Gray Lady"	Count Casimer Pulaski Brig. Gen., Rev. War
" (12)	The Department	Mrs. Frank B. Emery, Pres. of Dept. of Pa. American Legion Auxiliary
" (13)	"Dugout Gang" Former World War I patients at Walter Reed Bertha York Webb sponsor.	
" (14)	Gray Ladies, N.Y. chapter, ARC	Joint Disease built Hospi- tal and Recreation Service NY Chpt., ARC
" (15)	Gertrude Lustig	Emma Gene Reinhardt
" (16)	Mrs. Alfred M. Craven	Augustine Saux
" (17)	Alida Frances Pattee	Walter Scott Pattee
West (1)	Alumnae	ASN graduates "who have given their lives in the service of humanity."
" (2)	Graduate Nurses WRAH	

" (3)	Graduate Nurses WRAH	
" (4)	Student Nurses WRAH	
" (5)	Constance B. Jordon	Eldridge Jordon Marcus A. Jordon
" (6)	Lt. Col. Richard J. Donnelly	1st. Lt. Herbert J. McDermott
" (7)	Mrs. Christy Dalrymple Brown	Sgt. Joseph Francis Brown
" (8)	Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Baughman	Faber Dolle Baughman
" (9)	Mrs. Marie Fagon Walter	Lt. George L. Walter, Jr.
" (10)	Gift of his parents	Sgt. Francis J. Osterman
" (11)	Polish people living in Washington	"To the Sons of Poland who served in the United States Army during World War I"
" (12)	Kathleen Cecil Morgan	Col. George Russell Cecil
" (13)	Sophie C. Stanton	Sgt. Edwin M. Stanton
" (14)	Am. Leg. Auxiliary, Dept. of Virginia	"The Virginia Soldiers who lost their lives in the World War"
" (15)	The Roy McKinley Basford Unit of the American Legion Auxiliary	Roy McKinley Basford
" (16)	Flander's Field Unit, American Women's Legion	"The World War Dead"
" (17)	American Women's Legion	" " " "
Baptismal Font	Occupational, Physio-Therapy and Dietetic Departments of Walter Reed General Hospital.	
Chapel Floor	Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum	Col. Herbert J. Slocum
Pulpit	Mrs. E. Hope G. Slater	Mary Gwynn
Lectern	Mrs. Lucy C. Willock Lillian Willock	Frank Scott Willock
Bible	Enlisted Men at Walter Reed Gen. Hosp., Then the Christian Endeavor Society	"To the Glory of God."

Brass Altar Cross	Mrs. Brady G. Ruttencutter	Margaret A.A. Baker
Brass Candlesticks and Vases	John A. Liggett Mrs. Merritt W. Ireland	William Harvey and Rebecca Mills Liggett
Chancel Chairs (1)	Caroline B. Burrell	Rev. Jos. D. Burrell
" (2)	Chaumont Unit, American Women's Legion	Brig. Gen. Robert H. Dunlop, U.S.M.C.
" (3)	Mrs. Lillian Sanchez Latour	Francisco Sanchez Latour
Chair Stalls	Edith Anne Rea Benney	Mrs. Edith Ann Oliver
Prayer Desks (1)	Gray Ladies at Walter Reed General Hospital	Mary Norton Lower
" (2)	Jessie Kennedy Frost	Sgt. Kennedy Conklin
" (3)	American Red Cross Staff at Walter Reed General Hospital	
Skinner Organ (three-manual)	Princess Margaret Boncompagni	General William Franklin Draper
Missal Book " Stand	Thos. S. Blandford	Elizabeth Hill Blandford
Silver Cross Two Silver Vases Two Double Candlesticks	Mrs. Walter Reed	Major Walter Reed

McCOOK MORTUARY CHAPEL

Altar, Reredos	McCook Family	Daniel McCook (and 8 Sons); John McCook (and 5 Sons). "The Fighting McCooks"
Altar Rail	Mrs. Charles A. Craig-head, Mrs. Thomas Dunlop	Lucy McCook Baker
Flagstone Floor	Sen. and Mrs. David A. Reed	"In memory of those whose graves are unknown."

Cathedral Chairs	Henry Oliver Rea	Henry W. Oliver
Lectern	Med. Adm. Corp of Walter Reed Gen. Hosp.	Deceased Members of the Sanitary Corps and the Med. Adm. Corps.
Lights	Alice J. Clapp	Louis Ward Mercur
Windows (1)	McCook family	Martha Latimer and Catherine J. Sheldon McCook, wives of Daniel McCook and John McCook
“ (2)	McCook family	Capt. Francis R. McCook
Gothic Tower	Mrs. Henry R. Rea	Brig. General James Denver Glennan
Chapel Bell	Gray Ladies Volunteer Service, ARC, Walter Reed Chapter	
Bell Rope	Eben L. Comins	
Communion Service	Gray Ladies	
Bedside Communion Service	Mary E., James F., and John L. Schick	Rev. John M. Schick, D.D.
Electric Clock (Chaplains Office)	Masonic Clubs of D.C.	
American Flag	Am. Gold Star Mothers	
Red Cross Flag	Miss Margaret Lower	
Hymn Boards	Am. War Mothers	
Limestone Plaque Main Chapel	“A few of the many who loved her - 1933”	Armide DeSalles McClintock
(R.C.) Vestment Case	Catholic Congregation	
(Vestments)	Reverend Mothers Rosalie and Theresa Hill	Nine Catholic Chaplains killed in WWI
Jewish Ark (Scroll of the Law, two silver horns with bells, a silver breastplate, a silver pointer and the Ark Headpiece)	Children of Harris and Fan- nie Schiff	Parents

Hand-illuminated record
of memorials. (Prepared by
Miss Juanita Gould, Ass't
Lib.)

Gray Ladies

Altar hangings, linen and
cushions

Chapel Guild Organi-
zation

*Felthman S. James, comp., "The Story of the Memorial Chapel", WRGH, AMC, Wash., D.C.,
published by Chapel Guild...pam., on file Lib., WRAH.

APPROXIMATE* ANNUAL ADMISSIONS, WRAH

1909 – 760	1931 – 6,871
1910 – 569	1932 – 8,064
1911 – 594	1933 – 7,796
1912 – 565	1934 – 8,366
1913 – 867	1935 – 7,981
1914 – 964	1936 – 7,505
1915 – 1,169	1937 – 7,600
1916 – 1,350	1938 – 7,503
1917 – 4,197	1939 – 8,079
1918 – 13,362	1940 – 8,467
1919 – 9,111	1941 – 8,025
1920 – 5,407	1942 – 10,818
1922 – 5,289	1943 – 18,046
1923 – 5,286	1944 – 18,009
1924 – 5,138	1945 – 16,878
1925 – 6,808	1946 – 12,955
1926 – 6,726	1947 – 12,336
1927 – 6,858	1948 – 11,053
1928 – 7,448	1949 – 12,412
1929 – 8,012	1950 – 14,702
1930 – 7,122	

*Compiled from WR and SGO Reports. Sometimes at variance because of difference in fiscal and calendar year.

MEDICAL OFFICERS ON DUTY AT THE WALTER REED GENERAL HOSPITAL

Colonel John L. Phillips Medical Corps, U.S. Army
Major Paul S. Halloran..... Medical Corps, U.S. Army
Captain William H. Moncrief..... Medical Corps, U.S. Army
Captain John A. Clark Medical Corps, U.S. Army
Captain Percy L. Jones Medical Corps, U.S. Army
Captain Howard H. Johnson Medical Corps, U.S. Army
Captain Ralph H. Goldthwaite Medical Corps, U.S. Army
Lieutenant Thomas J. Leary..... Medical Corps, U.S. Army
Lieutenant Chester R. Haig..... Medical Corps, U.S. Army
Lieutenant George F. Lull..... Medical Corps, U.S. Army
Lieutenant Charles C. Hillman Medical Corps, U.S. Army

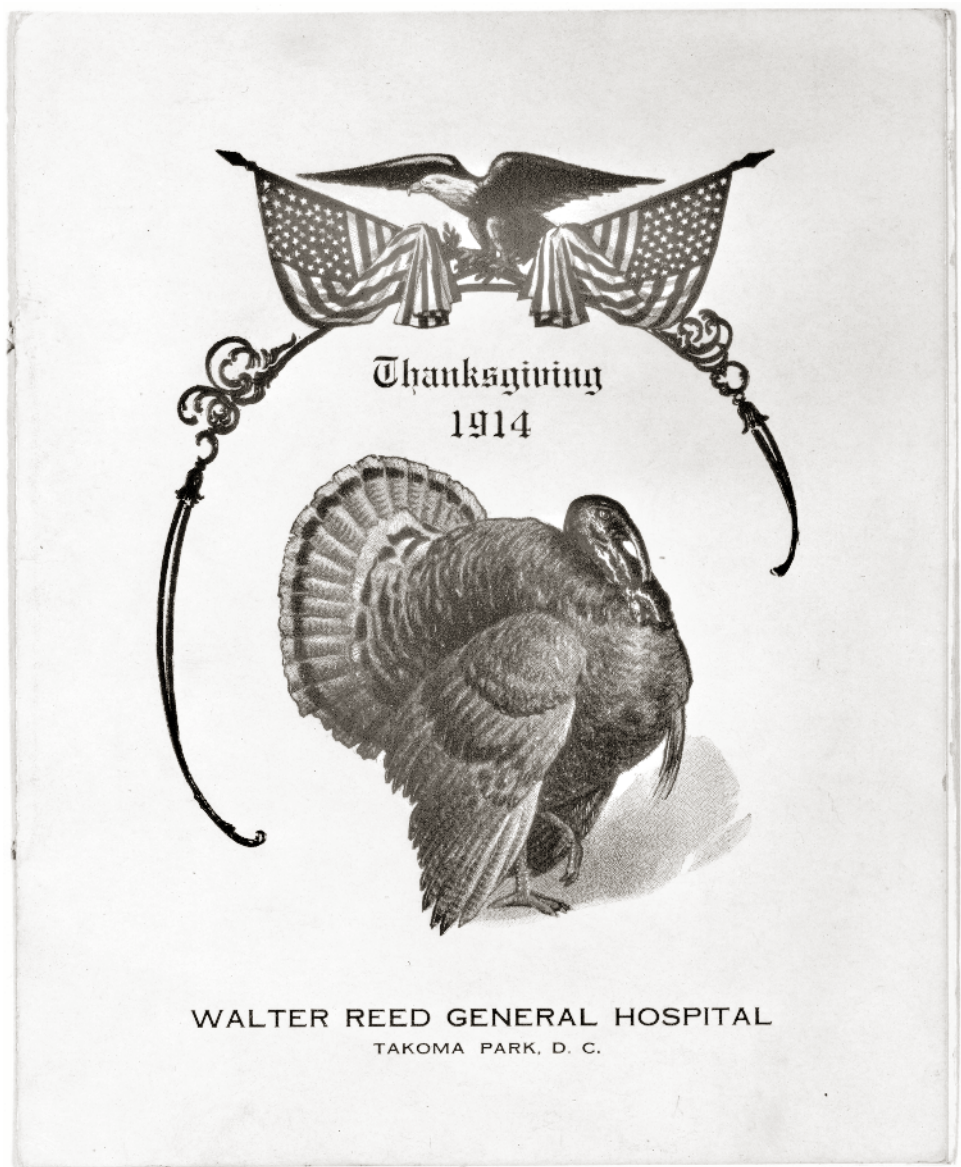
ARMY NURSE CORPS

Estelle M. Hine, Chief Nurse

Mary C. Barker	Jean G. Mackenzie
Jessie M. Braden	Margaret M. MacNeill
Ila Broadus	Evelyn E. Mericle
Ethyl L. Dumbrille	Pearl Murphy
Louise Fennelle	Madeleine M. Pampel
Gertrude A. Hines	Emma M. Rousseau
Ruth Holland	Mary E. Sheehan
Mary E. Jordan	Marie Speckert
Louise Knapp	Elizabeth Spencer
Gertrude H. Lustig	Frances M. Steele
Margaret J. MacDonald	Alice M. Tappan
Mary E. Welsh	

ENLISTED MEN ON DUTY AT THE WALTER REED GENERAL HOSPITAL

Sergeant 1st Class Fred S. Owen	Sergeant Cyrus G. Wood
Sergeant 1st Class Quentin J. Barker	Sergeant John J. Pempey
Sergeant 1st Class James E. Young	Sergeant George E. Lavalley
Sergeant Thomas B. Carpenter	Sergeant Gregory Cipriani
Sergeant Luther C. Copley	Sergeant Charles D. Mudd
Corporal George J. Levy	



Thanksgiving 1914, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.

ACTING COOKS

Thomas H. Cook

Noah Foster

James J. Logan, Jr.

Civilian Cook: William Jackson

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Archie S. Black

Ivon B. Goldsworthy

Stephen R. Royall

John E. Bohman

Charles H. Jeffries

James A. Speer

Albert Brenner

Wescott C. Joslin

John A. Spellbring

Edgar Dorsch

James B. Judge

Enoch W. Stewart

Hugh Drinkwater

John Mullen

Thomas Tuthill

Erastus E. Edwards

Max Riesenber

Ennis C. Wallon

Nathan Gillman

George Roberts

Joseph C. Willett

Axel G. Worm

PRIVATES

Edward G. Baines

Arthur R. Jernberg

Harold S. Pickering

Francio St. Boulanger

Leo Lewis

Frank Sandlin

James W. Brown

Edward J. McCrea

Richard A. Scott

Edward R. Davidson

John McKeller

Albert P. Shannon

Tom L. Dorman

Frank Maganno

John H. Smith

Martin L. Effross

James J. Magee

William G. Strause

John Engle

Sam Middleton

Charles Swoboda

William S. Gideon

Aloyous Martin

Meltiades G. Tegopoulos

William P. Hart

William O'Hara

Francis M. Whitmore

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Q.M. Sergeant Denis J. McSweeney

Corporal Theodore M. Geupel

Sergeant John Polasko

Corporal James F. Kight

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Curtis A. Jackson

John R. Lucas

Frederick C. Koschnitzke

Walter Powell

Stephen J. Lonergan

William D. Schuster

Louis A. Phelan

**EXTRACT FROM LAST WILL AND
TESTAMENT OF GENERAL
FRED C. AINSWORTH***

“It is my desire that a permanent library be established at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., to be known as the Fred C. Ainsworth Endowment Library. If there shall be a permanent library at the said hospital at the time of my death or if no suitable space can be provided in the said hospital or in any building connected with for the purpose of establishing such a library and if such library already established or to be established shall therefore be known as the Fred C. Ainsworth Endowment Library but not otherwise, I give and bequeath to the sum of \$10,000 to the person or persons, board, agencies, organizations, corporations or to the United States government who or which may be deemed by my executors hereinafter named to be best qualified to carry out my desires in this respect and who or which shall agree to the foregoing provision as a condition precedent to taking this bequest. I direct that the discretion of my own executor shall be final and conclusive in deciding as to whom if anyone the foregoing bequest shall be paid and also as to what if any agreement or undertaking to abide by the said provision shall be required of whomever shall receive the said bequest. I further direct my executor shall make its decision in regard to the foregoing matter within one year from date of my death and that receipt of whomsoever shall receive this bequest shall be a full discharge and acquittance of my said executor in respect thereof. I impose no duty or obligation on my said executor to see to the use of that application therefore.”

*Read over the telephone by Mrs. Elizabeth Kerwin Dore to Mary W. Standlee and Anabel Bryant, October 18, 1951 at 12 noon.

**LIST OF BUILDINGS AND
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION**

<u>BUILDING NUMBERS</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE BUILT</u>
I	Main Building	December 1908
1A	Main Building Annex	May 1915
1B	Main Building Annex	May 1915
1C	Main Building Annex	December 1914
1D	Main Building Annex	January 1928
1E	West Wing, Main Building	April 1928

1F	East Wing, Main Building	April 1928
1G	Main Building, Annex	March 1944
1H	Main Building, Annex	April 1946
2	Trash Room - Eye Clinic	July 1930
2A	Trash Room - Eye Clinic	July 1930
3	Eye Clinic - Blood Bank	July 1930
3A	Eye Clinic - Blood Bank	December 1940
4	Quartermaster Building	January 1910
4A	Quartermaster Building and Commissary	July 1932
5	Carpenter Shop	January 1910
5A	Oil & Gas Storage	July 1939
6	Garage, Transportation	January 1910
6A	Garage, Transportation	January 1910
7	Out-Patient Clinic	March 1910
8	Officers Quarters	March 1910
9	Officers Quarters	March 1910
11	Nurses Quarters	November 1929
11A	Nurses Quarters	July 1931
11B	Nurses Quarters	December 1933
12	Officers Apartments	April 1911
13	Internes Quarters	November 1913
14	Dental & X-ray Clinic	July 1930
14A	X-ray Therapy	October 1943
15	Heating Plant	1919
16	Incinerator	June 1920
17	Guest House	December 1920
18	Officers Quarters	purchased June 1920
18A	Garage	purchased June 1920
19	Officers Quarters	purchased June 1920
19A	Officers Quarters	purchased June 1920
20	Bakery	July 1932

21	Officers Quarters	purchased October 1920
22	Officers Quarters	purchased October 1920
22A	Garage	purchased October 1920
23	Laboratory & Morgue	July 1930
24	Officers Quarters	purchased October 1920
24A	Garage	purchased October 1920
25	Officers Quarters	purchased October 1920
25A	Garage	purchased October 1920
26	Officers Quarters	purchased July 1920
27	Officers Quarters	purchased July 1921
27A	Garage	purchased July 1921
28	Officers Quarters	purchased July 1921
29	Officers Quarters	purchased October 1922
29A	Garage	purchased October 1922
30	Officers Quarters	purchased October 1922
31	Wagon Shed	August 1921
32	Motor Transportation Garage	October 1919
33	Medical Supply	April 1922
33A	Medical Supply Annex	December 1925
34	Isolation Ward	July 1930
35	Officers Quarters	purchased October 1922
35A	Garage	purchased October 1922
36	TB & Maternity Building	July 1930
37	Gymnasium	June 1945
38	Guardhouse	November 1922
39	Greenhouse #1	January 1923
40	School Building	June 1925
40A	School Building & Hdqs. WRAMC	September 1932

40B	School Building & Hdqs. WRAMC	September 1932
41	Red Cross	September 1927
42	Wards	January 1928
43	Wards	January 1928
44-N-1	Chaplain	September 1945
45	Band Stand	June 1941
46-1	Sentry House	December 1941
46-2	Sentry House	December 1941
46-3	Sentry House	December 1941
49	Eng. Warehouse & Shops	July 1941
50	Greenhouse #3	1926
51	Greenhouse #4	November 1928
52	Wards	July 1930
53	Post Theatre	February 1950
56	Laundry	July 1932
57	Chapel	May 1931
58	N.P. Wards	December 1930
58A	N.P. Wards	October 1941
58B	N.P. Wards	October 1941
59	NCO Apartments	December 1933
61	BOQ	June 1941
62	BOQ	June 1941
63	Mess Hall	June 1941
63A	Lavatory Bldg.	June 1941
63B	Lavatory Bldg.	June 1941
64-80	Troop Command	June 1941
81	Warehouse #5	June 1942
82	PX Gas Station	1940
83	Animal House	March 1942
83A	Animal House Annex	December 1943
84	Wagon Shed	June 1942
85	Cafeteria & Forms Control	January 1943
86	Greenhouse #5	1941
88	Swimming Pool	September 1945
89	Reconditioning Building	June 1945
90	Fire House	June 1946
B-15	Post Office	1917

B-15A	Bank and Transportation Office	July 1944
B-18	Officers Apartments	1917
D-37	Post Engineer, Post Signal Office Welfare Division, Nursery	1918
G-76	Officers Mess	1918
A-03	NCO Mess	1917

CORRIDORSDATE BUILT

44A	January 1928
44B	January 1928
44C	April 1928
44D	January 1928
44E-1	January 1928
44E-2	January 1928
44H	January 1928
44J	January 1928
44K	July 1930
44L	April 1928
44M	July 1930
44N	July 1930
44O	July 1930
44P	July 1930
44Q	July 1930
44R	July 1930
44S	1940
44T	1940
44U	1940
44V	1940

Forest Glen purchased in 1942.

Glen Haven built in 1941 - transferred to Walter Reed September 1947.

The Book Lady

"Let all things be done decently and in order."¹

Four things bounded her well-ordered life and each in its way contributed to that undefined but total composition, the personality: a definite philosophy of work; a determination to ask no favor of anyone; a deep and innate distrust of the constancy of human affections; and The Library, Walter Reed General Hospital, business address for thirty-one years. Of the four, the last loomed largest in her life.

The only daughter of a scholarly Dutch Reformed minister, she was born in Meyersdale, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1885² but moved to Washington at the age of fifteen. The father was a man of strong and magnetic personality, well-beloved by his congregation and his President, Theodore Roosevelt. The child was precocious, vigorous and quick-tempered. Together they read the classics, studied language and mathematics and took long walks, discussing, meanwhile, religion, philosophy and the sacredness of human confidence. It was, therefore, the kindly loving father whom she adored above all others and who encouraged the academic thirst of her already active mind while teaching her disciplined self-control. Her only playmate during the first decade was a slightly older brother, with whom she romped and competed on equal terms. A beautiful, gracious and efficient mother shaped other characteristics and traits which, tempered by the reticence required of a parsonage family, developed the enigmatic personality of Mary Elizabeth Schick, to whom the fulfillment of duty was an honor and public service was a pleasure.

In the early years of the twentieth century only a few professional fields were open to young women of refinement, and so after graduation from Washington's Central High School, she attended Hood College, in Frederick, Maryland, where she studied music. In 1906, when a few educated young ladies from good families were offered positions as library assistants in the Public Library, a friend persuaded her to apply.

She was immediately successful as a reference librarian, and though she facetiously professed a preference for scrubbing the Library's handsome marble steps rather than lead the academically isolated life of a cataloguer, by 1910 she had decided on librarianship as a career. She was already known for her tact, graciousness and dignity when at twenty-five, properly chaperoned, she went to Philadelphia to be examined for entrance to Drexel Institute. The absence from home was complicated by a promise to return to Washington for employment, and although a number of excellent positions were open to her on graduation, including an offer from Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, on May 30, 1911 she accepted the position as librarian at the U.S. Soldier's Home, the first woman to be so appointed in that institution. She began immediately to have the antiquated library remodeled and redecorated, and she discovered that eliminating the treasured cuspidors, used carelessly by some of the ancient inmates, required masterly

¹ I Corinthians, XIII, 40.

² *Service Stripe*, June 29, 1951.

tact. During the afternoons she read aloud to blind domiciliary patients in the Home hospital, and it was here that she became acquainted with the hospital commander, the dignified, reserved and ascetic "Noisy Jim" Glennan. Mary Schick remained as librarian for the Soldiers' Home until 1917, when she resigned for war work with the Information Service of the National Defense Council. This assignment was followed by an entertaining and valuable period as a special assistant in the U.S. Bureau of Efficiency.³

Socially graceful, quick-witted and with a remarkable ability to manage people with or without their consent, she nevertheless made neither personal nor official demands on others. Colonel Glennan had recognized her talent for leadership, and when he was assigned as commanding officer of Walter Reed in March 1919, he began trying to entice Mary Schick to join his staff on the promise of a free hand in building the Medical Department's finest hospital library. Afternoon tea, a regular ceremony at the Soldiers' Home Library, became the custom at Walter Reed, and her warm friendliness encouraged the commanding officer and other staff members to attend. Thus from the beginning she was an intimate part of the Post life, and the births and deaths, the marriages and promotions of Army personnel became of deep personal interest. The great and the near-great who visited the hospital came to her Library on guided tours. She believed it an obligation to attend all official functions to which she was invited, and she seemed unaware that she was often asked as dinner guest because of her sparkling conversational adaptability and not, as she mistakenly believed, because of the prestige of "The Library." She came, therefore, to pity many of her professional contemporaries who moved from place to place in search of more highly-graded positions. Some made more money, but she believed none had such an interesting life.

Her philosophy of work was a philosophy of service. She believed, without equivocation, that the individual wishes of employees should be subjugated to the welfare of the institution. Regardless of the quantity of books circulated or shortages in personnel she kept "The Library" open on holidays until the problem was settled by hospital regulations. Rather than impose unwelcome restrictions on her staff she often worked the holiday hours. Many who came to that quiet refuge to borrow a book remained to lean on her desk as they committed their woes to her keeping, for she never betrayed a confidence.

She was a person of strong convictions, which she unhesitatingly expressed if pressed, and her repartee was quick and telling. Although an incomparable raconteur, she never mentioned herself, and her conversation represented the essence of brevity, pointed and pungent. Thus like G.K. Chesterton she believed that "merely having an open mind is nothing. The object of opening the mind, as of opening the mouth, is to shut it again on something solid." She admitted without apology that she found the conversation of men more stimulating than the usual "small talk" of women, although she listened to their troubled trivia with apparent attention. She cared little for children, nothing for animals

³ Ibid.

and rarely touched a human being if contact could be avoided. As a rule people felt at ease with her, for she was an excellent listener, and her impersonal manner loosened the tongues of those who had an insatiable need of an understanding audience.

Her thrift in administering "The Library" was as well known as her impersonal manner. Her moods were changeable, and she was sometimes dogmatic, even inconsistent. She was always keen-minded, professionally well-informed, punctual, impatient of stupidity. Her neatness and personal fastidiousness was a subject for comment, and she somehow managed to appear cool and immaculate in the hot humid Washington summers which she despised. Her heavy reddish-gold hair had begun to gray in her late twenties and at forty its perfectly marcelled waves fitted her head like a spun silver cap. Her erect, almost military posture, which she credited to the many years of pew-sitting under the surveillance of her Presbyterian-born mother, was the envy of less formal friends and associates.

She longed to travel more frequently than permitted by the requirements of her full schedule of work, and so she read and bought guidebooks with enthusiasm. Above all other things she dreaded the age of enforced retirement from her beloved Library, or to become physically dependent on others for geriatric care.⁴

She had played the Chapel organ during the late thirties and until the longer work-week of the World War II period absorbed her free time, and she played for weddings and funerals, to full congregations and to empty pews. Best of all, however, she liked her practice hour at the Chapel, for then she could give the organ its full volume. One of her favorite melodies during this period was "Londonderry Air," which she thoroughly enjoyed before acquaintance with the sentimental words, "Would God I were a tender apple blossom." She annually denounced the Yule season as a celebration for children and servants but quietly gave presents, fed the hungry and visited the aged. It was Mary Schick who subsidized "The Library" janitor between paydays; who advanced funds to her soldier-helpers for rent, obstetrical service or a new suit of clothes, who quietly loaned money to friends who appeared more prosperous than she. She had a keen interest in and understanding of the financial page of the *New York Times*, and she managed her own stocks and bonds as successfully and thriftily as she managed "The Library." Cultured, cryptic and business-like, she gave a lifetime of service to the hospital, happy in her sphere and "queen" of all she surveyed.

She was knowledgeable of the theatre, the symphony and the opera, and her familiarity with books and authors was almost legendary. There were nearly forty thousand recreation books in her Library, and the monthly purchase exceeded the majority of the branch libraries of Washington's public system. By 1950, *The Medical Library* and *The Ainsworth Library* contained a combined eight thousand volumes. More than one hundred medical journals and periodicals were received each month and circulated to interested staff members prior to permanent filing. An extensive inter-library loan business was conducted with the Army Medical Library, which she had long wanted to

⁴ Ltr from Lt. Helen A. Taggart, ANC, Ret., July 6, 1951.

see located at the Army Medical Center as planned. Thus under her expert guidance the hospital library at Walter Reed became one of the largest of its kind in the United States.⁵ She could discuss surgical literature with her faithful friend, Colonel Keller; the stock market with General Metcalfe; deplore the high cost of living with a disconsolate “GI,” quickly find the shortest historical novel in “The Library” for a desperate high school sophomore, or exchange clever stories with her best non-fiction reader, “Big Jim” Kimbrough.

Although she never sought the company of juveniles, many adored her. Army children, she said tartly, grew up under her desk. Some returned as staff physicians, or as proud young mothers with struggling gurgling youngsters to be duly admired; others merely returned to see her. Walter Reed was the Medical Department’s Mother House for training, and its doctors and nurses were reassigned to small station hospitals throughout the United States. Some wrote to her for guidance in establishing libraries or to purchase books. Many who went overseas in World War II sent for books for



An Artist at Work; Lt. Niesen Tregor, MSC

⁵ S. Kathleen Jones, *Hospital Libraries*, American Library Association, 1939, pgs 66, 80; *Service Stripe*, March 10, 1945.

their units, and in spite of the excellent facilities afforded by the Army Medical Library, Walter Reed-trained doctors often preferred having her undertake their medical reference work. For years she had procured special purchases of medical books for staff members, buying the volumes on her account and then waiting patiently until “next month” for payment, if the purchaser was hardpressed. It was not surprising, therefore, that the president of one of the large Medical Book Companies counted on her as one of his “best friends in the library business,”⁶ for her orders were large, her records were exact and always in order and her own bills paid with clock-like regularity.

In the years from 1923 to 1941 only two librarians, the Misses Schick and Gould, and three soldier-helpers accomplished all the library work, including a readers’ advisory service to bed patients. It was during this period that Miss Schick earned the title of “The Book Lady,” as gray-haired, gray-uniformed and with a small four-wheeled book-laden cart she visited the wards. In late 1941, when Miss Gould transferred to a Navy library and before her replacement was secured, Miss Schick attempted to serve all the wards alone rather than request an authorization for additional personnel. The increased activities of the World War II period ultimately forced her to expand the staff and confine her own activities to administration. Such an arrangement did not restrict her personal contacts, however, for old-timers invariably sought her out with a glad cry - “Why Miss Schick, are you still here?” And they always reminisced, for she represented a continuity in the life of the hospital that was solid, respectable and gracious. Like Kean’s description of the hospital’s noble facade, she was authentic.

She had, through the years, carefully collected and hung portraits of the hospital’s many commanding officers, and some of the Surgeons General, but close association with occasionally pompous members of the military population of the Post had convinced her, to her own satisfaction at least, that civilian employees were not included as intimates in the military group. As a consequence, she steadfastly refused to provide “The Library” with an acceptable photograph or portrait of herself. When her old friend of Soldiers’ Home days, Norman T. Kirk, became Surgeon General in 1943, he ordered a terra cotta model made of her leonine head, for permanent assignment to “The Library.” As the features lacked the “laughter lines” worn deep by her friendly smile, some of her associates thought it was an empty-eyed and cold-looking creation, and so for several years she kept it shrouded and in the Ainsworth Library, on top of Colonel Keller’s old empyema files. Now and then a photographer from the *Medical Illustrations Section* of the Army Medical Center headquarters would try his luck at photographing “The Book Lady,” but few achieved any real likeness, her friends complaining that her pictures lacked the warmth of her personality and seemed severe.⁷

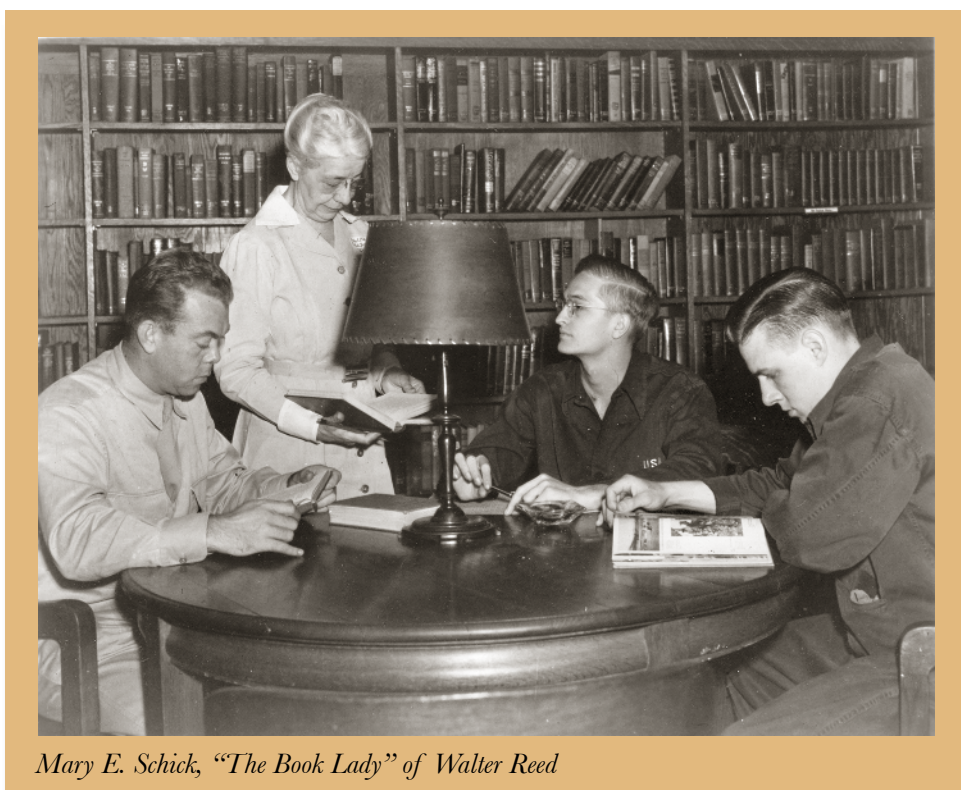
⁶ Ltr from Edward T. Speakman, Jr. (C.M.B.C.) to the writer, July 5, 1951

⁷ Sculptured by Lt. Niesen Tregor, MSC.

Although long afflicted with hypertension, as well as a minor heart ailment which she carefully refrained from mentioning to her family, in 1946, for the first time since beginning her forty years of public service, Mary Schick was away from her work for a three-month surgical illness. Once recovered she returned to duty with the same zest and the same determination that characterized everything she did. By the early summer of 1951, however, her brisk step faltered occasionally, and once or twice she admitted, rather disdainfully, to having a headache.

On June 25, 1951, during the afternoon tea hour and while entertaining her staff with a clever story, she experienced a sudden and temporary loss of consciousness. She was hospitalized in spite of determined protests, but two hours later, while again playing the inimitable raconteur, she suffered a massive cerebral hemorrhage.

Few have been privileged to choose their exit from life, but hers was as she wished. At 9 PM, the closing hour for her beloved library, the Great Physician turned the key for Mary E. Schick, *The Book Lady* of Walter Reed who was always too busy with her daily duties to write the story of the hospital that she wanted for her own Library. She died as she had lived, quietly and without distress, with "all things...done decently and in order."⁸ The news spread



Mary E. Schick, "The Book Lady" of Walter Reed

⁸ Ltr L.K. Multon to P.H. Schick, June 28, 1950.

quickly, and letters of condolence came from far and wide, for to her friends, to many of the sick and wounded soldiers whom she had befriended through the years, "The Library," quiet oasis in the busy life of the hospital, and the librarian were one and the same. The letters were always the same - that the hospital had lost an irreplaceable employee, the person writing had lost a best friend, and the world was richer because she had lived. Many came to pay their last respects and there were, of course, "the many, many thousands not there. Those would be the hospitalized soldiers over the years, and many others, for whose good (she) gave of her wisdom, of her strength, of her heart, and of her joy."⁹ Doctors, nurses, patients and friends had often found comfort in her selfless service, and because of her versatility in friendship some had remarked that she was "made all things to all men."¹⁰

In the years following publication of "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn," librarians, like school teachers, became the object of gentle literary ridicule. There were an increasing number of stories, plays and cartoons which depicted a librarian as a mousey, bookish and detached creature, one who looked and acted frustrated and afraid of the world. As a rule some amused friend provided "The Book Lady" with the current samples of such wit or art, which usually found their way to the waste basket. Among the few personal items which she retained in her desk, however, was one of James J. Metcalf's poems called "The Librarian," for which she could have been the model.

*The good librarian is one... Who knows not only books...
But how to handle people and... To judge them by their
looks... Who also knows a thousand facts... Or finds them
in a hurry... To satisfy the doubtful minds... That cogitate
and worry... From ancient words to current news... And
how to spell a name... The wars that shaped geogra-
phy... And who was most to blame... The best there is in
juveniles... In poetry and fiction... The latest thing in
science and... The key to better diction... The good librar-
ian is kind... And yet politely stern... Whose knowledge is
abounding but... Who does not cease to learn.*

In her fine almost Spencerian handwriting she had made notes on a small library card which indicated that she had consulted the hospital's cardiologist in 1939, and the Chief of the Medical Service in 1942. Their conclusions were apparently the same. There was no enlargement of the heart, although both physicians had detected a "slow, soft murmur;" both had informed her, as doctors often do, that she had an

⁹ I Corinthians XIII, 40.

¹⁰ I Corinthians IX, 22.

“interesting” condition. She had been told that she could take limited exercise on level ground, should avoid exhaustion and nervous tension. Adherence to such instructions, they had said, would give her “several years longer” to live.

Someone had apparently asked her to make a brief talk on her activities as a hospital librarian, for she had made other miscellaneous notes on a scratch pad, among which was the phrase “Have always worked hard.” Her affairs were in order; her accounts were correct.

One small task, residue of her early days at Walter Reed, remained incomplete - the history of the installation which had received from her a lifetime of devotion. She had begun collecting newspaper clippings in the early twenties, for library visitors were always suggesting that she write an institutional history. The busy, happy years slipped away from her, however, and during the early forties she began urging a younger staff member to write the story, undertaken as a casual extra-curricular activity in the winter of 1943. It should, she said, record indelibly the personalities of the many hospital commanders, the intimate almost family loyalty of the staff, and it should tie firmly the past to the present. She had agreed to serve, with her old friend Jimmy Kimbrough, as an informal advisor during the preparation of the manuscript, and with her customary poignant intellectualism she had derided the censorial efforts of those desirous of degrading history to the level of public relations media.

It was the late Raymond Dodge who said “To indoctrinate his subordinates with his main principles of action is one of the tasks of a great leader.” If, therefore, this small informal volume had been prepared for publication rather than as a local reference work, the dedicatory page should carry the sort of inscription that has so often appeared on book plates, “Mary E. Schick, Her Book,” for in undertaking the task the pupil, who is neither librarian nor historian, has merely borrowed the mantle of the teacher.

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W. L. Surg. 20, 1907

THE WALTER REED GENERAL HOSPITAL OF THE
UNITED STATES ARMY.

By MAJOR WILLIAM C. BORDEN.

SURGEON IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

IT will be noted that the establishment which we are considering is designated The Walter Reed U.S. Army General Hospital. Of the reason for naming the hospital after Walter Reed there is hardly need to speak. It is the custom of the service to name army posts after those officers no longer living who have been distinguished in the service. In the Capitol city no more appropriate name could be given to a permanent army general hospital than that of the man much of whose life was spent there, and whose yellow fever work was of such inestimable value to mankind; while the connection of the hospital with the Army Medical School, in which Dr. Reed so long served as a teacher, makes the name doubly appropriate.

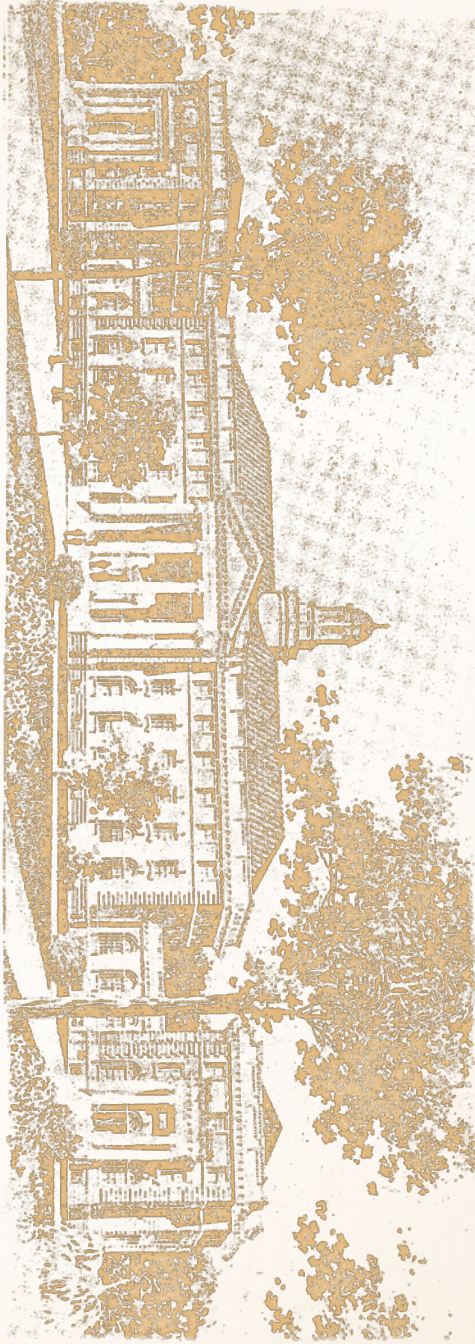
As to the term "general hospital," this has in the military service a special significance, and means, not necessarily a hospital to which all sorts of cases are admitted, but one which is quite directly under the control of the Surgeon General of the army. The Army Regulations, paragraph 1467, state that "General hospitals will be under the exclusive control of the Surgeon General and will be governed by such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe. The senior surgeon will command the same, and will not be subject to the orders of local commanders other than those of territorial divisions and departments to whom specific delegation of authority may have been made."

Aside from the special hospitals, such as the field hospital established in time of war, there are in the medical service two kinds of hospitals—the post and the general hospital. The post hospital is for the care of the sick of a military post or station,

special building for this purpose being erected at each established military garrison. The post hospitals do not, except in unusual cases, receive any cases from outside nor care for any other than those immediately attached to the station at which the hospital is placed

The general hospitals on the other hand, are alike in taking cases from the army at large, the patients being sent to these hospitals under special regulations, and coming not only from stations throughout the United States but from its territorial possessions. There are in the United States at the present time four general hospitals. Of these, two are special hospitals and

The Walter Reed United States Army General Hospital.



two are general hospitals, in the accepted medical significance of the term.

Of the special "General Hospitals," one is at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and is for the treatment of such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia and like troubles, which the waters of the Hot Springs of Arkansas have an established reputation of benefiting, except that cases of venereal disease are not admitted. Admission is restricted to cases of the kind above mentioned, and the hospital is entirely a special one.

The other special hospital is located at Fort Bayard, New Mexico. At this hospital only cases of tuberculosis are admitted, the location, on account of the elevation and dryness of the atmosphere, being particularly adapted to the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Of the army general hospitals which are general in the medical acceptance of the term and admit all classes of cases, one is located at the Presidio, San Francisco, California and the other, the immediate predecessor of the Walter Reed Army General Hospital, is located at Washington Barracks, D. C. Previous to the Spanish-American war there were no general hospitals of this character in the army. During the Spanish-American war, as is usual in time of war, a number of large general hospitals were established, and of these the two above mentioned have been continued since that time. Of the two, the General Hospital at San Francisco is the larger, for the reason that it acts as a receiving hospital for most cases of disease and injury sent from the Philippines. The work done at this hospital has been very great and most creditable.

The other army general hospital for all classes of cases is located at Washington Barracks, D. C. As before stated, this hospital is the immediate predecessor of the Walter Reed Hospital, and a brief account of it and the place it fills in the medical department of the army is, therefore, germane to our subject as showing the work which will be carried on in its successor. This hospital was established by General Orders, 140, dated September 8, 1898, which set aside the post hospital at Washington Barracks as a general hospital. This hospital has

therefore been in a large way an extemporized one. The post hospital at the Barracks was built some fifteen years ago, and, while an excellent example of the post hospital as then built, was not intended for, and therefore could not entirely fill, the requirements of a general hospital. The writer was assigned to the command of this hospital by Special Orders No. 239, dated October 10, 1898. At that time there were over two hundred patients, some of whom occupied the hospital building and others were in tents on the ground near it. With the approach of winter it was necessary to provide better accommodations for those in tents, and two temporary wooden buildings with kitchens and accessory buildings were erected. The hospital also utilized an old hospital building which had not been torn down when the new hospital was erected, and some wooden buildings were put up for use as shops, stables, etc., the whole establishment being of a make-shift nature. The hospital building itself, however, was in good repair, and the operating and sterilizing rooms were put in excellent condition by equipping them with the most modern apparatus. The hospital worked along under these conditions for some time. Soon another feature was added to it. For several years a detachment of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps known as a "Company of Instruction" had been located at Washington Barracks. This company was used as a school for teaching recruits to the Hospital Corps the elements of anatomy, physiology, nursing, Hospital Corps drill and like subjects, in order to equip them for duty as nurses and for the field service required of the Hospital Corps. The Company had also been used in connection with the Army Medical School for instructing the junior medical officers attending the school in Hospital Corps drill, the establishment of field hospitals, and like work connected with the Hospital Corps. It was evident that if the Company of Instruction could be attached to the hospital instead of the post of Washington Barracks, thus making it a part of the hospital organization and so directly under the commanding officer of the hospital, it could then be used for work connected with the Army Medical School without any clash of authority and with the fullest efficiency so far as assignment

to duty and instruction were concerned. Therefore, by General Orders No. 3, dated January 8, 1900, the Company of Instruction was transferred from the control of the commanding officer of the Barracks to the General Hospital.

With the reopening of the Army Medical School in October, 1901, the writer was made Professor of Military Surgery in that institution, thereby putting the hospital in direct connection with the school, so that it could work with it and be utilized for the clinical instruction of the students, particularly in military surgical methods, and for teaching them hospital administration and the general details of hospital management as they pertain to the military service.

The general hospital now assumed the position of a military station, under the command of the commanding officer of the hospital, and consisted of two units, the hospital proper and the company. It will be noted, therefore, that the hospital was not now a hospital in the common acceptance of the term, but a military post, having the functions not only of a hospital but of an educational institution for enlisted men and for students at the Army Medical School.

The desirability of maintaining such an institution both for the treatment of the sick and for work in instructing Hospital Corps men and for teaching in connection with the Army Medical School was at once evident. Equally it was evident that such work could not be properly carried on in a group of extemporized buildings, many of which were poorly constructed for temporary use only. It was the necessity for the continuance of this establishment which gave rise to the appeal to Congress, through the Secretary of War, for funds for the purchase of a suitable site, and the erection of a proper hospital thereon, and which has eventuated in the Walter Reed U.S. Army General Hospital soon to be erected.

The work done in the present hospital, and which is to be continued and amplified upon the completion of the new one, shows the general character and purposes of the hospital. Serially stated, the hospital will be used for the following named purposes:

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- (a) For treatment of special cases.
- (b) For training enlisted men of the Hospital Corps for nursing and other duties.
- (c) For instruction in connection with the Army Medical School.

(d) In case of war, to be expanded and used as a base hospital. Cases of illness and injury are constantly arising in the military service which require special skill and special appliances for their treatment in order to save the men to the service, to reduce the pension list, and to give men disabled in the service of their country the benefit of the most advanced medical and surgical knowledge. The post hospitals at military stations are equipped for the ordinary run of cases, but it is too expensive to equip all the hospitals in the army, irrespective of their size, with the special and often costly apparatus required for the treatment of difficult cases. Equally it is impossible to have all the surgeons skilled in all the specialties of medicine and surgery. The advance of medicine and surgery has produced a large number of complicated and costly appliances, and has necessitated the training of medical men for their use and in the observation and treatment of special diseases. The proper treatment of cases requiring special skill and special apparatus can only be given at hospitals especially equipped for the purpose. The conditions relative to the treatment of special cases are similar in the army to the conditions in civil life. In civil life difficult and obscure cases occurring in the country and in towns and small cities are sent to medical centers where there are large hospitals fully equipped and with specially trained medical men in attendance. It is evident that under the conditions which obtain in military surgery similar methods must be pursued. The post hospitals must be supplemented by larger institutions, fully equipped with special apparatus and appliances, and officered by men who pay special attention to surgery, clinical diagnosis, diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat, etc. On account of the small size of the main building at Washington Barracks all these requirements could not be carried out, but it is hoped that in the Walter Reed Hospital all these necessities will be met. In spite of the disadvant-

ages which obtain at the present hospital, quite a large number of patients have been treated, and this may be taken as an indication of the usefulness of a general hospital in the treatment of special cases which are sent to it. From the establishment of the hospital up to September 8th, 1906, 6,674 cases have been treated. Of these 4,922 were medical cases and 1,752 were surgical, nearly all of the latter being operative.

As to the character of the disabilities treated at the General Hospital (and a like kind will be treated at the Walter Reed Hospital), it may be said that most of them are of a sub-acute or chronic nature. The preponderance of this class of cases over the acute kind is due to the fact that the majority are not of local occurrence, but are sent from all parts of the United States, and some from the Philippines. They are usually cases of an obscure nature, or those which, after prolonged ordinary treatment, require more special or operative measures. At the same time a fair percentage of acute cases is received, these being mostly from the posts in the immediate vicinity of the hospital, or cases arising in the Company of Instruction, the detachment on duty in the hospital, and soldiers and officers on furlough or leave in the city or passing through. The number of acute cases, in connection with the chronic ones, is sufficient to make the clinic at the hospital an entirely general one, and therefore useful for clinical instruction in connection with the Army Medical School. With the increased size and facilities of the Walter Reed Hospital the clinical advantages will be correspondingly increased. Also, owing to the peculiar function which a general hospital has of treating those cases which have been found to require special appliances or special skill, the proportion of obscure and difficult cases is great. From a medical standpoint this makes service at the hospital particularly interesting, as difficult problems in diagnosis, prognosis and treatment are constantly arising.

A further function which the hospital will have is the treatment of officers who would otherwise be on sick leave. With no facilities for treatment other than those available at military posts, it has been customary in the past to give officers requiring

special treatment, sick leaves of absence. In such cases the officers are removed from supervision of superior officers and medical officers. In consequence the treatment adopted is not always to the benefit of the officer, and the service suffers through long delay in restoring the officer to duty or by producing conditions which may lead to permanent disability. The interests of the service and of sick officers are better subserved if, instead of sick leave, a fully equipped hospital is available to which officers may be ordered and there treated by competent medical men who are fully alive to safeguarding the interests both of the officer and of the United States.

Another important function of a general hospital is the observation of officers presumably incapacitated for service. The conditions of the military service are such that officers frequently have but desultory medical attendance. Their medical history is, therefore, imperfect, and their real physical condition when claim of permanent disability is made is often a matter of conjecture. It is important, if disability is not permanent, that this fact be ascertained and the officer saved to the service. Equally, to safeguard the interests both of the Government and the officer, it is necessary when disability exists that an accurate opinion be arrived at, both as to the nature of the disability and its cause. Observation at a hospital equipped with modern diagnostic apparatus is frequently the only way in which these questions can be authoritatively settled. The General Hospital at Washington is being constantly put to this use to the fullest satisfaction of all, and the value of the Walter Reed Hospital to the Government in this way will be constant in the future.

In connection with the preceding remarks relative to the treatment of officers and enlisted men, it may interest the members of the profession who are in civil life to know that the professional work of a medical officer of the Army has a definite economic value, a value which can be accurately measured in dollars and cents. This arises from the fact that soldiers incapacitated for service on account of diseases or injuries acquired in line of duty receive pensions, and officers retired for similar cause are entitled to retired pay throughout the remainder of their lives. Conse-

quently if a medical officer removes any evident disability from an enlisted man of the army and returns him to duty, he saves the Government the amount of the man's pension which he would have received in case of discharge for disability, and, in the case of an officer, saves the Government an annual outlay to the amount of the officer's retired pay. The value of the work done at an army hospital in saving money to the Government can therefore be, in certain cases, estimated, and when the writer appeared before the Appropriations Committee of Congress asking for an appropriation for a new general hospital, he presented to that body an argument for the appropriation based in part upon the work done in the General Hospital, at the Barracks and its value in saving money to the Government. This argument was presented in September, 1898, and it showed that up to that time forty-three officers had been operated upon for disability, who, had the trouble not been removed, would have been retired from the service. The monthly retired pay of these officers ranged from \$93.65 to \$281.25, and had these officers been retired their retired pay would have been, per year, \$79,253.40. Also it was shown that 480 enlisted men had been saved to the service, whose pension rate would have been from \$6.00 to \$65.00 per month, making a saving per year for pensions of \$53,812.08—a total yearly saving to the Government of \$133,065.48—the equivalent of three per cent interest on an investment of \$4,435,516.00. This estimate of saving was from surgical cases alone, no estimate being made on the 4,201 medical cases which had been treated up to that time, for the reason that while it is possible to accurately determine the result of an operable surgical disability, the same cannot be said in regard to a medical case; but that the saving from medical cases is large cannot be disputed. These figures will serve to show what can be expected from the work at the Walter Reed Hospital, and the economic value to the Government of providing a hospital equipped with all modern appliances at which difficult cases can be properly treated.

As before stated, the hospital has a further function, that of training enlisted men of the Hospital Corps in nursing and other duties. Recruits for the Hospital Corps come from all vocations

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in civil life and most of them are entirely unfamiliar with nursing, Hospital Corps drill and military duties. In fact it may be said that a large number of the recruits have never seen the interior of a hospital, and the great majority of them have not the faintest idea of how to care for the sick. These recruits have been laborers, school teachers, pharmacists, stenographers, physicians, in fact represent almost every vocation. It is from this material that nurses have to be made and non-commissioned officers educated, so that the Hospital Corps can do its multitudinous duties of caring for the sick, both in peace and war. The Company of Instruction now attached to the General Hospital at Washington consists of about 150 men. In this company a systematic course of instruction in nursing, first aid and Hospital Corps drill is given by means of recitations, lectures, drills and practical work in the wards of the general hospital. As soon as instruction is completed the men are sent for duty to various military hospitals in the United States and the insular possessions. Since the establishment of the General Hospital at Washington, in 1898, over 2,300 men have passed through the company. With the establishment of the Walter Reed Army General Hospital much greater facilities will be afforded for the theoretical and practical training of the company.

A further use to which the general hospital will be put, and has been put, is for instruction in connection with the Army Medical School. The Army Medical School was established in 1893, and yearly sessions have been held at the School with the exception of an interval during the war with Spain. This school is one of the military service schools authorized by the Secretary of War and placed under the general supervision of the War College by General Orders 155, November 27, 1901. In this school, medical graduates who are candidates for appointment to the Medical Department from civil life and selected officers from the National Guard of the different states are trained in the duties of medical officers; the school is carried on in the Army Medical Museum, on the corner of Seventh and B Streets, Southwest. It is essential to the success of training in this school that the students be instructed in hospital administration as applied to military

hospitals, military surgery, Hospital Corps drill, establishment of field hospitals, and like subjects which pertain particularly to military medical methods. As the curriculum of the school is now arranged, student officers attend clinics at the general hospital, where they are instructed in military surgery and in the use of instruments and appliances furnished for the use of medical officers. The use of the hospital for clinical instruction in connection with the Army Medical School (as stated by the Surgeon General in his report for 1903, page 126) "has a value as an essential part of the instruction of young medical officers and enlisted men of the Hospital Corps which cannot be estimated." In this connection the Surgeon General (in his report for 1903 page 18) states, "The distinctive features of the course at the school are, first, the large measure of personal attention paid to the student's individual work by instructors in the laboratories and surgical demonstrators, which it is believed is not exceeded, if equalled, in any post graduate school." The combination of the general hospital and school, as was the case with the English army hospital and school, established at Netley after the Crimean war, and the celebrated French hospital and school at Val-de-Grâce at Paris, offers advantages which are great and evident.

In laying out the general plan of the grounds on which the Walter Reed Army General Hospital is to be built, provision has been made for a site for an academic building for the Army Medical School, and it is hoped that in time a building entirely adequate to the purpose may be erected, thus giving a military medical institution with all necessary working units.

The Walter Reed Army General Hospital will also subserve the purposes of a base hospital capable of almost indefinite expansion in time of war. In all previous wars in which the United States has engaged, troops in considerable number have been assembled in Washington and its vicinity. The number of the sick from the troops, assembled in and near Washington and sick from other commands who while being shipped to different parts of the United States in passing through Washington are retained in this city, has in the past always necessitated the establishment of one or more large general hospitals here. The establishment

de novo of large general hospitals is always accompanied with considerable delay, expense, some confusion and unavoidable discomfort to the sick. With the nucleus of a general hospital already established and in running order the expansion of the hospital to any desired size can be done practically, without delay, and at a minimum expense—the nucleus being provided with all necessary apparatus, both medical and surgical, with operating rooms, and with the administration in working order, nothing is required but the addition of temporary wards to care for the sick in the very best manner. The establishment of a general hospital in the District of Columbia, not only for the use of the army in time of peace, but for its expansion in time of war, is one which immediately appeals to the military expert as thereby a contingency is prepared for in advance, fully in accord with the time honored maxim, "in time of peace prepare for war." When, therefore, such an establishment meets so many requirements, namely, special advantages for the care of the sick in time of peace, the training of Hospital Corps men for their duties in nursing, the training of medical officers fresh from civil life in administrative and other duties which pertain particularly to the military service, and expansion in time of war, the great use of such an institution in the military service is evident.

The location of a new general hospital to be built in the District to replace the old one at Washington Barracks required careful selection. A board was appointed by the Secretary of War of which the writer was a member, and notice was sent to all the prominent real estate men in the city to submit plots of ground. Some forty different offers were made, and the board in its work canvassed the entire District. In locating the site the board was governed by the considerations that although the hospital was not a city hospital it should be located within convenient reach of the main railroad depot, on a good road, and should have street-car facilities, adjacent water main and sewer, also the site should be well elevated, well drained, and have sufficient size to give good air space about the hospital and to allow the erection of other buildings which would eventually be required. Equally, the site should be sufficiently large to allow

the erection of numerous temporary pavilion wards for use in time of war. With these various considerations in view the board finally recommended the purchase of 43½ acres of ground, fronting on Brightwood Avenue, and extending through west nearly to Fourteenth Street.

This site is therefore in the most northerly portion of the District, and is almost exactly five miles distant from the Treasury, the Capitol and the new Union Depot. Street-car facilities are now furnished by the Brightwood Avenue line, and when the Fourteenth Street line is extended, as it will be, to the District boundary, the site will be most convenient to this car line as well. In time of peace the Brightwood Avenue road, which is finely macadamized, affords an excellent way in which to bring patients from the railroad terminal. In time of war, if necessary, direct railroad communication can be made with the Metropolitan branch of the B. & O., as this passes within about a quarter of a mile to the east, and a branch road could be run into the grounds without difficulty; or Silver Spring station, which is less than half a mile away, can be utilized. From Fourteenth to Sixteenth Street in this part of the District is but one block, and on the west of Sixteenth Street is Rock Creek Park with its high ridges, where temporary camps can be placed if such are required.

The terrain of the site is itself most excellent, for while the site is not level, it consists practically of five main elevations upon which the different groups of buildings can be advantageously placed, and the slopes from these are such that perfect surface drainage is assured. Probably in no other part of the District could so many advantageous conditions be found, and when Fourteenth and Sixteenth Streets are extended these fine approaches will be available on the west, putting the hospital in most perfect communication, so far as fine roads are concerned, with the central portions of the city.

The hospital itself is designed to be built on the pavilion system, with a central administration building and wings placed laterally, all facing the south. With the present appropriation of \$200,000 only the central building will be erected, this being planned to include for the present the administrative offices, the

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wards, kitchens, operating room, etc., for a total of seventy-five patients. The hospital is designed on the colonial type of architecture, and all the adjacent buildings erected in the future will conform to it. It is to be built of red brick with white stone facings, and will have all modern improvements. The ventilation of the hospital will be by the plenum-vacuum system, the air being filtered on entry and carried over coils of hot-water pipe before being distributed to the different rooms. The air ducts have been so constructed as to change the air in the offices and halls three times and in the wards four times per hour. The heating will be by hot water, mechanically circulated, and the radiators will be only of such size as to supplement the warmed incoming air and to make up for radiation. Lighting will be mainly by electricity, only a sufficient number of gas lights being installed to furnish light should the electric current fail. The plumbing will be most modern in character. No plumbing will be installed in the operating room, this room being kept entirely free, the necessary wash stands, sinks, etc., being placed in adjacent rooms. The floors of the wards and offices will be of wood—as it is believed that experience has demonstrated that a wooden floor can be kept sufficiently clean and gives the pleasantest surface upon which to walk—except in those situations where much wear will be had, such as the main hall of the lower floor, which will be laid in Terazzi and marble.

Finally, some statement may be made relative to the expansion of the hospital and its combination with other units as a part of a medical military educational institution. The Medical Department stands greatly in need of a fully equipped army medical school, and the site of the Walter Reed Army General Hospital offers excellent facilities for uniting such a school with the hospital and with companies of instruction of the Hospital Corps, so making a complete educational unit. Equally, in time the library and medical museum of the Surgeon General's office, now at the corner of Seventh and B Streets, Southwest, will have to be provided for elsewhere. The city improvement plan, which will undoubtedly be quite closely adhered to in the future, disposes of this brick building. For this reason, Congress

has not favored further appropriations of money for extensive repairs or extension. The Army Medical School is now carried on in the building, but the quarters are cramped and not suitable; nevertheless, Congress will not enlarge the building to accommodate the school, as the building is not in accord with the city improvement scheme. With the elaboration of the improvement scheme it will be necessary to do away with this building, and then a new and suitable one should be erected. The library is such an important institution that it should be continued in its individual existence rather than be absorbed into the Library of Congress. It is hoped that with a suitable place for locating the library, and with the members of the medical profession advocating it, a proper building may be erected on the site of the Walter Reed Hospital when the necessity for such a building occurs. The total expansion upon the site, therefore, covers a medical military institution having for units the academic building of the Army Medical School, and its adjuncts; the Walter Reed U.S. Army General Hospital; barracks for two companies of the Hospital Corps—one a company of instruction and the other a reserve ambulance company; and, finally, the library and museum of the Surgeon General's office. This scheme, properly carried out on an adequate scale, will give an educational institution for the use of the army in accord with its needs and somewhat on the lines of the large army medical schools and hospitals in Europe. It is now an accepted fact that the practitioner of medicine and surgery graduated in the civil schools must have a supplementary education in the special work of the Medical Department in order to fit him for the duties of a medical officer. The special requirements of the practice of medicine and surgery as adapted to the army in peace and in war must be taught, and thorough instruction must be given in theoretical and practical hygiene as it relates to the military forces. Also, with the extension of our possessions to the tropics, the subject of tropical medicine, which is not extensively taught in the civil schools, must be given due attention in the Army Medical School. With an academic building of suitable size and properly equipped with laboratories, lecture rooms, etc., supplemented by a general

hospital having facilities for clinical and administrative teaching, combined with companies of the Hospital Corps being instructed in their duties and used for instruction of student officers, and with the library and museum of the Surgeon General's office upon the same site, a complete medical military educational institution of great value would be had. It is hoped that in time such an institution may be obtained in its entirety, and that it can be built upon a scale worthy of the object for which it is intended and of the Capitol city in which it is placed.

ABILITY FOR SERVICE AFTER WOUNDS FROM
MODERN WEAPONS.

AS recipient of the Langenbeck fund, Schaefer (Berlin) made extensive studies in the field of the Russo-Japanese war. After the battle of Mukden he was enabled to examine over 7,000 wounded who again recovered sufficiently to return to their commands. The losses were undoubtedly great, but the percentage of loss not so unprecedented as the early reports showed. The percentage of wounded compares with that averaged in the Franco-Prussian war. The officers suffered more than the privates. The chances of the individual are shown in a table giving an average of forty-four dead and wounded in every one hundred men of the First Siberian corps. The relation of dead to wounded was 1-5.5. He reports upon the progress of the wounded. The percentage of deaths after wounds was remarkably small. Though many dead on the field were not reported, the prognosis for the wounded who were carried alive from the field, seems more favorable than in former wars. Surprisingly large was the number of wounded who were again able to report for service. Schaefer found about one-half of the wounded, after the battle of Mukden, able to serve after a period of three months. The report contains a classification of the wounds, as to the parts wounded and the nature of the missiles and weapons. Fifteen per cent of all wounds were caused by artillery fire.—*Annals of Surgery.*

ORIGINAL EDITS

<u>CHAPTER I</u>	
<u>Page(s)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
11.	Clearer syntax on Seventh Street Road.
11.	The issue is the early history of the geographical location of WRGH. Something like the suggested change is more specific and guides the reader's thinking.
15.	Inserted sentence. It is helpful to the reader to know why this skirmish is described; it is interesting and important to present, but the reader can use a reminder.
15 - 16	This paragraph interrupts the logical flow; it logically falls at the top of page 13.
18 - 21	Recommend newer (or British) format for repetitive citations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First citation of reference is given in full, followed by (hereafter, author, short title - e.g., Ashburn, Medical Department). 2. Repeated citations use author, short title and page.
Pictures	Recommend retaining <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sharpshooter's Tree 2. Lay Mansion. 3. <i>Has been used in other MSS - than the years, but modern readers need the ambulance picture to contribute to the sense of erudition in medical transportation. It is true about this means being subverted to other uses.</i>

CHAPTER II

my copy says propositions and fl - size

Page(s)

Remarks

- 22. I'm not sure what a ^{propositions} propositions of the Surgeon General's Library means. The change is a small boast for our side.
- 22. The Army was the reverse of concentrated - there were over 250 posts. *small posts few medical officers*
- 23. Nursing education comment is true, but not germane here to the flow of logic. Lister lectured in U.S. in 1867 and convinced most of the East Coast surgeons by 1868-69. Lister did not invent the germ theory of disease - this was Pasteur and Koch. *By some*
- 23. No so. "Listerism" was enthusiastically adopted in Europe and America by 1870-75. The only "holdout" - for nearly 20 years - was London. After all, what could a Scotsman know? Actually - I recommend deletion of all of last paragraph page 23 and top of page 24. The Sternberg facts are true, but can be better used later on. *- are used later on*
- 24. I agree with Phalen quotation - but it really refers to Lovell's views in 1818. Its a little unfair to use here without explication as added.
- 25. Department of Columbia was the Northwest Pacific.
- 25. Since Sternberg was TSG, he clearly believed in the germ theory. Malaria vector discovery was of course still 4 years away.
- 26. Military manners was what Hoff added to the Corps.
- 33. Delete - with change in Chapter 1, this no longer follows.
- 33-35. The last half of p. 33, all of p. 34 and 35, seem disjointed and unconnected. A smooth paragraph or so on the Red Cross Nurse and Clara Barton would be appropriate, but these pages interrupt the flow of narrative about the AMEDD and AMS. A major revision is indicated here. I think pages 1-3 plus these need recombination into a section on the Army Nurse.
- 36. Carrier state in typhoid was outlined in 1880's; Typhoid Board also showed its existence.
- 36. The Typhoid Board documented the previously suggested food, fly, finger transmission; suggested the carrier state on epidemiological (not laboratory) evidence, and pinned responsibility for sanitation on the line commander. Perhaps its greatest result was forcing the introduction in 1901 of a course

CHAPTER 3

<u>Page</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
40	Sternberg is quoted out of context and erroneously. He is being conceptual; he knew very well the etiology, ecology and solution to typhoid. This introductory paragraph is in error.
40	Since there was no available technology, it is not fair to criticize early theorists for not doing laboratory work. The revision makes the sentence non-perjorative.
40	Ross published in 1898 - this sentence belongs on page 42 to maintain chronological order.
41	What is the evidence for the perjorative cast to these sentences?
42	The deaths in the camps were typhoid, measles and pneumonia. The Dodge Commission reference isn't particularly relevant here. The lead sentence flows neatly into the next paragraph.
44	When did Sternberg ever train under Welch? They were age contemporaries.
44	Kean sentence?
45	Reference for direct quotation?
46	Carter did not provide the "modus operandi" - e.g., The research protocol. Carter showed with epidemiological studies of single family outbreaks that there was an incubation period in the mosquito before it became infective.
53-54	Delete as not relevant; no one would have asked their advice. This part was also deleted from the published article.
54	Reference 82. Has enough time passed to attribute these remarks?
55.	The allusion to Ross is unclear. Ross always acknowledged his debt to Manson who proved in 1877 that mosquitoes transmitted filariasis. Theobald Smith documented vector transmission of Texas cattle fever in 1893. Recommend deletion - its not really an issue.
Pictures	Recommend retaining:

CHAPTER 3

1. The Young Doctor (Reed)
2. Letter, Reed to Borden
3. Post Hospital, Washington Barracks
4. Reed, 1902

CHAPTER 4

<u>Page</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
64	Is there a reference to this delightfully wrong MCP remark of (which?) TSG? Sternberg?
65	<u>What behavior problem?</u>
66 & 69	I think this is Company 1, not 1 (Eye)? Or is it shorthand for Company of Instructions?
68	What do you think about inserting the story (from D.L. Borden) of Borden's "who owns the jail" argument with the Post Commander at Washington Barracks? It is a good anecdote to make this point.
70	The sudden intrusion of the AWC doesn't track here.
71	The Ainsworth story is fun (have you see Mabel Deutch's <u>'The Struggle for Supremacy, 1962?</u>) However, it simply doesn't seem to fit in here. We have been following the Hospital Corps, and then we go to O'Reilly. Recommend this be deleted here and saved for potential insertion elsewhere.
71	Was this as Executive Officer of OTSG?
72	Lynch arises - and then?
72	Maybe they had, but the issue was closed since Lawson's time. Who wanted to keep MC's as First Lieutenants now?
73	Reference for 80% figure? I have been looking into Board exams and results with the view of writing a paper. About half to two-thirds of applicants failed and about half of those flunked the physical exam. What are your thoughts?
75	Reference for Arthur as MCP?
75	Do you know if Arthur's sketch of the Examining Board was of actual examiners? And if so - who?
76	What is a "colonial" hospital?

CHAPTER 4

<u>Page</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
76	Deletion: See previous note.
77	Pure speculation. Recommend deletion.
78	I assume this means the Army Medical Library, but there is no prior referenc. Recommend deletion here and save quote for future use.
78	Worth quoting the bill?
79	Whoops! Where did this come from? I think the thrust is to lay the groundwork for the naming of the new hospital, but is this the right set of words? Looking ahead to Chapter 5, I can't make a transition. Which leads me to an overall observation on this chapter; it is choppy (as in oceans). Consider the topic: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Medical Department reorganization. 2. Enlisted training. 3. Nurses. 4. Borden, Washington Barracks. 5. Borden, new General Hospital. 6. Army Medical School. <p>Consider that Chapter 3 covers yellow fever and then Reed and the yellow fever work, and then Reed's death and the "claims to fame" issues. A flowing, smooth story. It seems to me that Chapter 4 should continue the story of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Medical Department reassembly after Reed's death. 2. Borden, the man (Washington Barracks) and Borden and the new hospital. <p>The remainder of the material should be put into separate chapters, later, because it is important to get down the Army Nurse story,</p>

CHAPTER 4

<u>Page</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Pictures	<p>the Hospital Corpsman story, and the Army Medical School story. I am afraid that too strict an attention to chronology leaves the rope of events rather unraveled for the reader. Let me know what you think. <i>Essentially, as a non-historian, I believe in chronology.</i></p> <p>Recommend retaining:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surgical demonstration by Borden. 2. Examining Board. 3. Borden's Dream.
References	<p>#12 - What is an "equivalent"?</p> <p>#34 - Has enough time passed so sources can be cited?</p>

CHAPTER 5

<u>Page</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
83	Nomenclature change from Company 1?
83	I can't figure out what a "Cuban Expeditionary Brigade" would have been formed for in 1906. Can you help me? Reference?
87	"In May 1909 - the month his brain-child, the Walter Reed U. S. Army Hospital opened to patients - he became Dean of the George Washington (Columbian College) Medical School."
88	This paragraph interrupts the flow of description of construction. Let's save it and insert it later when discussing the School. Perhaps page 102?
89	"Colonial" as in architectural style? I would have thought it was more Federal in style?
92	Tetchy! As compared to what?
94	Let us consider if this is the right place to go back to the deleted pages (1-3, etc. seq.) and tell the ANC story from the beginning. To me, there is a logic, because in introducing nurses to WRAMC, let us introduce the Corps and its history to the reader.
95	What could be ironical?
96	Insert is for temporal accuracy; "outright defiance" is becoming more common.
98	"Unimpressive" to whom? Would "colorless" convey the message?
98	I don't follow "accident or design." Assume they were all appointed on orders, so "accident" seems unlikely?
99	What "manual"?
100	"little was said "--by whom?
100	Why is Birmingham stuck in here?
101	What is the Nelson (#88) reference? May wish to cite Deutch's book which has the full story on Ainsworth.

But I have not read Deutch's Book - nor was it in existence when this MS was prepared. You will have to bridge that gap if you can't accept this.

CHAPTER 5

<u>Page</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
102	Reference 91; may want to use Siler's book - it has the whole story, circa 1930's.
102	Reference 94; I will check this in Siler - I remember a different date.
103	Reference 96. I will run this down, but I think it is like the Girard story - more myth than fact.
103	Basically, this page covers work at the AMS, but it is not clearly apparent to the uninformed reader. May need to re-cast and expand somewhat for emphasis.
Pictures	Recommend retaining: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Old Main (is that LTC Arthur's car?) 2. Colonel Arthur 3. Anderson boys. 4. Russell vaccine 5. AMS - 1910 6. BG Richard

CHAPTER 6

<u>Page</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
References	#12 - is there a more complete citation? #84 - what does the "as proposed" by Rogers mean?
Pictures	Recommend retaining: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. COL Birmingham 2. BG Fisher 3. COL Phillips and daughter (later anachron for some big publishing house - Ref to her app. is in notes - in references) 4. COL Ashburn 5. AMS - 604 Louisiana Avenue

CHAPTER 6

Page	Remarks
113	These paragraphs on the AMS, VD, etc, interrupt the flow here; they fit neatly around page 126. Needs a sentence or so to make clear that "venereal disease" (Largely gonorrhea) was <u>not</u> treated <u>only</u> with salversan which was used to treat syphilis. <i>Even I knew that</i>
116	"dominie"? Why this word? How can we know this? It is an assumption - are there data? The next few sentences contradict this statement.
119? Note?	
121	One can't fall <u>from</u> an elevator shaft. Did he fall <u>down</u> the elevator shaft?
123	Can't read insert. Did Reid precede or succeed Hine?
123a	Please sort LTC Maxwell's insert into text and reference. Do you want this included? If so - where?
124	"reprisals" for what? Is this confused with appropriate "punishments" by an acknowledged strict disciplinarian?
124	Chronology is confusing. Kean gets ARC job in 1916, Delano leaves Army in 1912 to go to ARC - this, I assume is what re-unites them. What does reference to her superintendent's job mean?
125	Who <u>was</u> this female artist?
125	Reynolds footnote needs to be made a reference.
127	What does a "technical" ally mean?
128	deletion; this is personal opinion; may be true, but is not an historical statement.
130	I'm confused. Who was insurgent? Whose side was the AMA on?
129 - 131	All this material on the AML is dropped in here essentially out of context and it interrupts the flow of the narrative which is directed at the DC and then back to WRAMC. This material should be saved and inserted elsewhere.

see back

CHAPTER 7

<u>Page</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
137	What research?
137	Given the facts of Gorgas' tour, the "him" refers to Gorgas, not Birmingham?
138	I think an explanation of these "National Army" promotions should be added to enlighten the modern reader.
138	Where did Mason go? <i>check the military record!</i>
139	Reference #17. I assume that Bastion said Truby was a good internist and that Truby said he preferred clinical medicine to administration. However, the citation makes it come out vice-versa. Recommend 2 references and split #17 in half.
139	Was Willard Truby related to Albert Truby? <i> cousin, (first)</i>
140	What has fatigue got to do with average patient stay? In fact, in all mobilization planning and operations, patient stay decreases - in part because of the more transient nature of recruit illnesses and in part due to pressure to keep beds empty to meet evacuation surges. <i>Call it apprehension - was nervous fear - I just be happy! -></i>
140	Sentence not clear to me. Who was responsible for medical supplies - QM or WRGH Property Division? <i>im not sure - but even to 1934 - there was a questionable line of demarcation about who ran things - M.S. - or G.M.?</i>
141	<u>Sterile</u> water? Why?
141	But "insane" was no longer the classification?
142	I bet its not "strange." The FY 1917 report ended on 30 June and probably was prepared in March or April 1917. The WRGH reports addressed calendar years. As the text says, 1917 <u>was</u> the year of all the construction.
142	"ground soil" is interesting. Do you mean raw sewage or just plain dirt? <i>Just plain dirt - (Shabito lived in Japan then) - and a nukes used that term in describing their "project" -</i>
144	Isn't this more of an architect's sketch than a painting? At least, that is what the legend says. <i>yes totally</i>
144	Quota of what?

see back

CHAPTER 7

<u>Page</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
162	Please tell me what these insignia were.
162	Do you mean prerequisites for command? Does "compensation" mean the pay of increased grade?
163	"thirty-sixth, etc." I assume you mean Arthur, not Welch? Antecedent to "he" is unclear.
163	This could be interpreted to mean that Ireland was the first commander of the Company of Instruction. I thought Hoff and then Deshon preceded Ireland?
163- 164	On page 163, Arthur has ambitions to be TSG; then "the Ireland gang" get it for Ireland, then Arthur blasts Noble. Temporal sequencing is not clear. Was Arthur a member of the "Ireland gang"? Arthur surely knew that Ireland had sent Noble to "Limoges" - why did he ^{write} Noble at that late date? I do not understand Arthur's rôle and behavior - it needs explanation. <i>NO</i> <i>But the "Ireland gang" was established etc.</i>
References	#1 - What is the Nelson reference? #38 - delete #40 - is this meant to be Ashburn? or the WW I history, which the use of a volume number would suggest? #48 - delete. #64 - delete - not needed to make the point in the text. #71 a - insertion of reference.
Pictures.	Recommend retaining: 1. COL Mason (with sword) or COL Mason in office (I prefer the latter). 2. Medical Library. 3. COL W. F. Truby. 4. Hospital 1917. 5. Aerial view, 1918. 6. Mrs. Sommers. 7. War Service Library - old Red Cross hut.

You know the modern Army. I know the real Army - let's not "nit-pick". In general, I think your suggestions are excellent, and, if you note, I don't quarrel. Mind, I describe Frog's legs and stamped boots, but I have no claim to editorial fame - even punctuation.

181-182 "Special Note." These 3 paragraphs on Glennan belong on page 174, added to the end of the other comments on him. It gives us Glennan all of a piece.

187 \$500.00 or \$50,000? The latter figure seems more correct.

188 Recommend deletion. Historical fact, but it interrupts the Sawyer story and by now, Wood was no longer of interest to

open

the medical profession in any "medical" way. See VOL II of the Hygedorn biography.

*Open - must
be typographical
error - last
sentence*

*And how would
face that?*

188 Recommend omission. All true, but of no bearing on the WRAMC story.

193 Omit - it dangles.

References 33, 50, 53, 54, 55 would have to be dropped if recommended omissions occur. 37, 38, & 39 would have to be moved to match up with move of Glennan paragraphs.

Pictures

Recommend retaining:

1. Nurses residence - Butternut Street
2. Old Lay House - 1919
3. Prince of Wales - 1920
4. Service Club
5. Dean and Lumsden
6. Officers Quarters, Butternut Street - 1919
7. Keller at work

CHAPTER 8

THE GARDENER

Page	Comment
170	150 letters would suggest that he <u>did</u> interest them.
172	Is the first quotation from the <u>Star</u> as well? <i>apparently</i>
174	The implication escapes me. Was Keller going to flunk his entry exam? <i>Note the word "already" - Keller was a not efficient personality. Mrs. Brown, Paul and husband both maintained his wasteful</i>
175	Can one be quiet and reserved and also be a blusterer? <i>(16)</i>
176	I added the phrase, since I assume that is what happened and it completes the story for the reader.
179	Recommend omit - the point is made.
179-180	Do you mean the Chief (Keller) saw ^{surgical} all patients once a week? <i>(irritating read)</i>
179-180	I can't believe that patients were visited only weekly by any attending surgeon. Further, Keller <u>had</u> to be making rounds from the beginning of his practice, and <u>teaching</u> rounds from the day he began as Chief. The rest of the paragraph is melodrama. Recommend deletion.
180-181	Recommend deletion from "Further to method." Detailed re-counting of this kind of statistical data, unless to make a point about workload in certain areas, or the increase of a specialized operation, is an obstacle to the narrative.
181	Miss Lower sentence is out of context. Remove here, insert as appropriate.

*At 176
melodrama!
He reports
all his things
in a very
unpleasant
manner!*

CHAPTER 9

THE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

<u>Page</u>	<u>Comment</u>
198	I put these ARC functions in past tense, because they no longer do most of them; it would be misleading to today's reader.
199	Hard to support. Author's opinion, but there have been 3 wars since then and esprit-de-corps is in the eye of the beholder. Recommend deletion of bracketed words.
200	Hokum!
202	This is probably where the earlier deletions on the ANC from earlier chapters should be inserted.
209	If the internes came as First Lieutenants, how could they refuse commissions? Or could they resign their commissions right away?
213	Alas - 9A is now gone.
218	The concepts are true, but blurred and the point was made in the earlier chapters on the school. Recommend deletion.
References	Need complete citation for reference 1. Reference 49 can be dropped.
<u>Pictures</u>	Recommend retaining:
	1. First Easter Egg Roll
	2. AMS - 1923

Do you really believe that statement? Or did you copy out the information without checking it? I expected to find some more references!

Miss Schick's opinion!

Miss Doluk again - She was there, I want!

OK

To the credit of my recollection, they were uniformed Army but had to "make" the regular Army

3. ANC - 1922
4. Rehabilitation
5. Dental Clinic - 1922
6. Mrs. Walter Reed and Glennan - 1924 - bottom picture
7. Formal garden
8. Cornerstone, AMS
9. AMS
10. AVS - 1923
11. Training Corpsmen - 1924

CHAPTER 10

THE PRIDE OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Page

Comment

226

Makes the staff look like ghouls. Omit; ^{en} "an bloc" statistics are blocks (pun intended). What do you think of an Appendix with all such data as these, chronologically arranged, and reserving

*You should have
- from some quality
- to mean professional
- to mean it
- arranged!*

TEXT
text space for discussion of trends?

*Don't think much of it!
It would show steady
growth - not a glance.*

228

Wasn't it \$13/month?

*good
has to be 13 -*

230

What does "pseudo-scientific" mean?

234

118 student nurses? That many?

239

Why quotations without a reference?

See page for revision

240

Kelser's work was done at the Tropical Medicine Board in the Philippines, with no command relationship to the School (although the staff rotated assignments). Why include it here?

*Certainly - but it
was probably for the
Trop. Med. Bd. I know
- minor - perhaps
and so on, as to
Well, also
Saw at the
School -*

240

Minor work on dengue vectors - recommend omission.

*Don't want
to give them a little
boost?*

Pictures

Recommend retaining

1. 1929 - ARC Building and West Wing
2. 1929 - Isolation ward
3. 1930 - Medical ward
4. 1931 - Delano Hall
5. 1929 - Faculty
6. Russell in Lab

CHAPTER 11

TIME MARCHES ON

<u>Page</u>	<u>Comment</u>
245	Yecess - but? Recommend deletion. <i>Disagree. This says more that is</i>
247	What is the relationship? <i>Progress!</i>
247	This description of a registrar's function is accurate, but is not related to anything being said. Recommend deletion. <i>But this really abundant in fact. Medical books out there?</i>
249	<u>Did nurses serve as laboratory technicians?</u> <i>afew</i>
250	Unrelated events, especially without a denominator for comparison. Recommend deletion. <i>True</i>
References	Drop 4
<u>Pictures</u>	Recommend retaining
	1. Darnell
	2. 1930 Aerial Survey
	3. 1931 - AMS addition
	4. Darnell and internes
	5. Mellon and Chapel Cornerstone
	6. 1931 - Chapel

CHAPTER 11

TIME MARCHES ON

<u>Page</u>	<u>Comment</u>
245	Ycesss - but? Recommend deletion. <i>Disagree. This is still, Maria that in</i>
247	What is the relationship? <i>Progress!</i>
247	This description of a registrar's function is accurate, but is not related to anything being said. Recommend deletion. <i>But this really abundant in a nuclear family sent out?</i>
249	<u>Did nurses serve as laboratory technicians?</u> <i>True</i>
250	Unrelated events, especially without a denominator for comparison. Recommend deletion. <i>at all</i>
References	Drop 4
<u>Pictures</u>	Recommend retaining
	1. Darnell
	2. 1930 Aerial Survey
	3. 1931 - AMS addition
	4. Darnell and internes
	5. Mellon and Chapel Cornerstone
	6. 1931 - Chapel

My edition of Webster's first definition of that word is maggot - Shades of dr. Wagner - a "judgment word."

CHAPTER 12

REPLACING THE OLD WITH THE NEW

<u>Page</u>	<u>Comment</u>
267	Non sequitur? Recommend deletion.
276	It didn't work. Recommend deletion.
276	Not related to WRAMC. Recommend deletion.
277	Kelser's work was done in the Philippines, not at WRAMC. Recommend deletion.
278	Mawkish. Recommend deletion.
279	Mawkish, sentimental, and irrelevant. Recommend deletion.
278-280	I just rearranged the Kimbrough stuff in chronological order.
	There is a bit too much of "Uncle Jim" here. I knew him when I was in intern. He was a colorful character, but I think he has bigger share of the pie here than I think is warranted. What do you think?
<u>References</u>	#1 - need full citation #41, 42 - delete #51, 52 - reposition
<u>Pictures</u>	Recommend retaining 1. Truby 2. 1933 - Gymnasium 3. Rea pool 4. Gas station 5. Lounge, 1933 6. Recreation at ARC Hut 7. Kimbrough

Time, but he was stem from the AVS tree. They tried hard for reposition.
I loved Uncle Jim!
There was never another intern would you have known him reposition?

no more irrelevant than Passmore Sawyer is "cupid" -
I just know how to "cut" him without diminishing his professional personality.
Same problem is with the Hyatt - that's funny -
agreed -

CHAPTER 13

<u>Page</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
287	There is no evidence that the depression began to wane by 1938 (see J. K. Galbraith's book "The Great Depression"). Recommend deletion.
288	This is pure speculation and isn't really required in this excellent sketch of DeWitt. Recommend deletion.
290	What a delightful touch!
291	Verb change to match 1976 publication.
292	Should these pages on COL Keller be moved back to Chapter 8 to tell the whole "Keller" story in one swell foop?
294	What does "defensive championship" mean? Was the other selectee a pet of a Board member?
300	Trivial. Recommend deletion.
302	In 1923, the "Army Medical School" became "The Medical Department Professional Service School." It was never officially plural, but in AR 350-1000, 20 June 1942 the plural was used. On 27 July 1949, COL DeCoursey asked that the plural be used in the new (since 1947) title of Army Medical Department Research & Graduate School. This was refused by COL Tynes (for TSG) because of the requirement for separate administrative staffs for each "School." Thus, although the "schools" <u>functioned</u> as "schools", there was only a "school" by General Order. No change needed in text - these comments could be footnote in the references if you wish.
303	Is this what was meant?
304	I think George Deshon organized that first Company. I will look it up.
305	Wrong reference. The Hoff medal correspondence is in the WRAIR archives; I will supply the reference.
305	There were two Sternberg medals and the first award was given by Sternberg himself around 1910. I will provide the dates and a sentence or so on these medals. We can rely on E. E. Hume's little book for the history of these medals.
References -	Recommend changes as described in text and above.
Pictures -	Recommend retaining
	1. 1932, Laundry and Bakery
	2. 1930, Main Operating Room

References - Recommend changes as described in text and above.

Pictures - Recommend retaining

1. 1932, Laundry and Bakery
2. 1930, Main Operating Room
3. COL Keller (move to Chapter 8?)
4. BG Metcalfe
5. Delano Hall, 1939
6. Hoff Fountain

CHAPTER 14

<u>Page</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
316	"blood substitutes" has a very different technical meaning in 1976. My change specifies what these IV fluids were in 1941.
319	This AGO "nutrition" school is new to me. Why would AG and not Quartermaster run such a school? Clarification, please?
320	Penicillin in 1942? Seems to be at least one year early. Have you a reference for the quotation? Any reference for its use by the Orthopedic Service? My references suggest that Penicillin was not generally available until 1943.

References: No recommendations

Pictures: Recommend retaining:

1. 1940, Bergonie Chair (with caption explaining its use in neurological and *neurosurgical patients*)
2. COL Stout
3. MG Marietta
4. Main Entrance, Forest Glen (but get a summer picture from the files at WRAIR)
5. Exterior View, Forest Glen (Castle Picture)
6. Recreation Room, Forest Glen
7. Reviewing the Lady Soldiers

CHAPTER 15

Page

Remarks

334-6

The comments on military-civilian relations are general observations, have nothing specifically to do with WRGH, are all true, and don't especially advance the story. The top paragraph on page 336 cannot be published in a DA book in 1976. Recommend deleting marked paragraphs on pages 334, 335, and 336. The second paragraph on page 336 is a fine lead into the discussion of increased civilian employment.

338

How does gasoline in stoves get transformed into reagents? Please clarify. Does this thought go with the next following paragraph?

345

My records indicate that Strong was a recalled retired (resigned?) ex-Regular officer.

References:

Delete reference #7

Pictures:

Recommend retaining:

1. Mrs. Rea and Grey Ladies
2. COL Strong

CHAPTER 16

<u>Page</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
358	I got lost on this sentence; must be unusually thick-headed today. Please clarify.
364	Interesting, but not especially germane. Recommend deletion.
References:	
	#8 - Mrs. Sommers could not have retired in 1947, spent ten years with her husband, and have his death date be 1949. Was it 1959?
	#26 - Delete, as referenced material should be omitted.
Pictures:	
	Recommend retaining:
	1. When heroes meet (with new caption)
	2. President Truman
	3. Milton Berle (Isn't that Rita Hayworth next to TSG Kirk?)
	4. Cadet Nurses
	5. The Wounded Walk

CHAPTER 17

<u>Page</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
375	This sentence should be in the Author's Foreword.
376	This implies that the 8-hour schedule was a <u>new</u> event. Was it?
380	What is a "pathological hospital"? (And don't tell me it's a sick hospital!)
381	Not sure what this means? A separate Pediatric Service?
382	Insert this paragraph on page 381, as indicated. It flows from the School paragraph.
384-5	Move these paragraphs also, same reason. All these paragraphs should be consecutive, as in the present text, on page 381.
386	Move to the consolidation on page 381 of all this School data.
387	Move to School section beginning on page 381.
References:	#12 - Delete; not germane in 1976. #54 - Deleted sentence recognized ⁵ present status of National Library of Medicine.
Pictures:	Recommend retaining: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. BG Beach2. Fever Therapy3. Callender and Plotz4. I.TC Thomson5. C.O. Jan 1949 (MG Striet-needs new caption)
Note:	The picture of COL Morgan fascinates me! Who were (are) the participants and what are they doing with the tulips at the Hoff fountain.



Mary Walker Standlee

1906–1985, Author of *Borden's Dream*

The author, Mary Walker Standlee, undertook the extensive task of compiling and writing *Borden's Dream* while working at the library of Walter Reed General Hospital. She received her master's degree in education from the University of Texas at Austin and was married to an Army physician, MG Earle Glenn Standlee.

This is an unedited publication of Standlee's 1952 manuscript, a vibrant historical account based on interviews and documents. It chronicles the realization of Borden's Dream, "an Army medical center incorporating a hospital, school, library and museum."

Photograph: Mary Walker Standlee, c. 1948, courtesy of Lieutenant Colonel Robert Buechler, US Army, Retired.

