ADDENDA

Surgeons General of the Army Medical Department

1. Benjamin 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.
7. Joseph Lovell, Surgeon General, United States Army, April 18, 1818–October 17, 1836.
16. Brigadier General Charles Sutherland, Surgeon General, December 23, 1890–May 29, 1893.
28. Major General George E. Armstrong, The Surgeon General, June 1, 1951–

**POST COMMANDERS**

**Walter Reed Army Hospital**

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

**Army Medical Center**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>NAME</strong></th>
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<th><strong>CORPS</strong></th>
<th><strong>YRS OF COMMAND</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy, James M.</td>
<td>Brig. General</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Mar. 1926 to Dec. 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truby, Albert E.</td>
<td>Brig. General</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Jan. 1932 to 31 July 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metcalfe, Raymond F.</td>
<td>Brig. General</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>26 Dec. 1939 to 31 Jan. 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marietta, Shelly U.</td>
<td>Major General</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>1 Feb. 1941 to 9 Feb. 1946</td>
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</table>
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

*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 Wickliffe, 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.
Addenda

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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GIFTS</th>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>MEMORIAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Stone</td>
<td>Ellen R. and Harriet C. Riley</td>
<td>Brevet Major Joseph Sim Smith, M.C., USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marble Altar, Reredos, Altar Rail</td>
<td>Mrs. Blair Spencer, George T. Summerlin, John V. Summerlin</td>
<td>Mrs. Henrietta Vandergrift Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altar Window</td>
<td>Katherine Weeks Davidge, Sinclair Weeks</td>
<td>Martha Sinclair Weeks</td>
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393
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Honorees</th>
<th>Inscriptions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entrance Window</td>
<td>Mrs. Hugh Campbell Wallace</td>
<td>Ambassador Hugh Campbell Wallace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Window (1)</td>
<td>Anna O. Connolly and Eleanor M. Connolly</td>
<td>Hon. Maurice Connolly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Window (2)</td>
<td>Chaplain Edmund F. Estarbrook</td>
<td>Fanny Nescomb Estarbrook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Window (3)</td>
<td>American Legion Auxiliary, Dept. of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>“Sons of Pennsylvania in the World War who gave their lives in the cause of liberty.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Window (4)</td>
<td>Mary Willing Clymer Bayard</td>
<td>Mary Schubrick Clymer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Window (1)</td>
<td>Army Nurses</td>
<td>Army Nurses who died in the World War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Window (2)</td>
<td>Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers</td>
<td>Hon. John Jacob Rogers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Window (3)</td>
<td>Mrs. George Russell Cecil</td>
<td>Colonel George Russell Cecil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Window (4)</td>
<td>Mrs. Elsie C. Crabbs</td>
<td>Colonel Joseph T. Crabbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Window (5)</td>
<td>American Women’s Legion</td>
<td>“Those who carried the Flag Forward (1917–1919)”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagstone floor and foundation</td>
<td>Mrs. Edith Oliver Rea</td>
<td>Henry Robinson Rea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East buttress (1)</td>
<td>Mabel T. Boardman Alice Clapp</td>
<td>District of Columbia Chapter American Red Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East buttress (2)</td>
<td>Daughters of the American Revolution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East buttress (3)</td>
<td>Charter members of the Memorial Chapel Guild, AMC</td>
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<tr>
<td>West buttress (1)</td>
<td>Disabled American Veterans of the World War</td>
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<tr>
<td>West buttress (2)</td>
<td>Spanish War Veterans</td>
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<tr>
<td>West buttress (3)</td>
<td>Knights of Columbus</td>
<td>World War Dead</td>
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<tr>
<td>West buttress (4)</td>
<td>American Legion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapel Lights</td>
<td>Princess Margaret Boncompagni</td>
<td>Margaret Wicliff Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English-style lantern (Main entrance)</td>
<td>Medical Dept, personnel at Walter Reed General Hospital</td>
<td>Brig. Gen. James M. Kennedy</td>
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</table>

394
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Edith P. Chapman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Harriet Granger Jackson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Geo. Andrews Benny, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Masonic Club, AMC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gray Ladies, Pittsburgh Chapter, ARC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Grace Occumpaugh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Miriam B. Hilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Chaplain Alfred C. Oliver, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mrs. Richard Fourchey, Mrs. William E. Lewis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mrs. Wallace Chiswell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Cecilia B. Sniegoski, “The Polish Gray Lady”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>“Dugout Gang” Former World War I patients at Walter Reed Bertha York Webb sponsor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Gray Ladies, N.Y. chapter, ARC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Gertrude Lustig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mrs. Alfred M. Craven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Alida Frances Pattee</td>
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**West**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alumnae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Graduate Nurses WRAH</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
“Constance B. Jordon
Marcus A. Jordon

Lt. Col. Richard J. Donnelly
1st. Lt. Herbert J. McDer-mott

Mrs. Christy Dalrymple Brown
Sgt. Joseph Francis Brown

Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Baughman
Faber Dolle Baughman

Mrs. Marie Fagon Walter
Lt. George L. Walter, Jr.

Gift of his parents
Sgt. Francis J. Osterman

Polish people living in Washington
“To the Sons of Poland
who served in the United
States Army during World
War I”

Kathleen Cecil Morgan
Col. George Russell Cecil

Sophie C. Stanton
Sgt. Edwin M. Stanton

Am. Leg. Auxiliary, Dept. of
Virginia
“The Virginia Soldiers
who lost their lives in the
World War”

The Roy McKinley Basford Unit of
the American Legion Auxiliary
Roy McKinley Basford

Flander’s Field Unit, American Wom-
en’s Legion
“The World War Dead”

American Women’s Legion

Baptismal Font
Occasional, 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
Frank Scott Willock
Lillian Willock

Bible
Enlisted Men at Walter Reed Gen.
Hosp., Then the Christian Endeav-
or Society
“To the Glory of God.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Donor/Supplier</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brass Altar Cross</td>
<td>Mrs. Brady G. Ruttencutter</td>
<td>Margaret A.A. Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass Candlesticks and Vases</td>
<td>John A. Liggett</td>
<td>William Harvey and Rebecca Mills Liggett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chancel Chairs (1)</td>
<td>Caroline B. Burrell</td>
<td>Rev. Jos. D. Burrell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; (2)</td>
<td>Chaumont Unit, American Women’s Legion</td>
<td>Brig. Gen. Robert H. Dunlop, U.S.M.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; (3)</td>
<td>Mrs. Lillian Sanchez Latour</td>
<td>Francisco Sanchez Latour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair Stalls</td>
<td>Edith Anne Rea Benney</td>
<td>Mrs. Edith Ann Oliver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prayer Desks (1)</td>
<td>Gray Ladies at Walter Reed General Hospital</td>
<td>Mary Norton Lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; (2)</td>
<td>Jessie Kennedy Frost</td>
<td>Sgt. Kennedy Conklin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; (3)</td>
<td>American Red Cross Staff at Walter Reed General Hospital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skinner Organ (three-manual)</td>
<td>Princess Margaret Boncompagni</td>
<td>General William Franklin Draper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missal Book</td>
<td>Thos. S. Blandford</td>
<td>Elizabeth Hill Blandford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Stand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Cross</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter Reed</td>
<td>Major Walter Reed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Silver Vases</td>
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<td>Two Double Candlesticks</td>
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**McCOOK MORTUARY CHAPEL**

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<th>Note</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Altar, Reredos</td>
<td>McCook Family</td>
<td>Daniel McCook (and 8 Sons); John McCook (and 5 Sons). “The Fighting McCooks”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altar Rail</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles A. Craig-head, Mrs. Thomas Dunlop</td>
<td>Lucy McCook Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagstone Floor</td>
<td>Sen. and Mrs. David A. Reed</td>
<td>“In memory of those whose graves are unknown.”</td>
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</tbody>
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397
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Donor/Owner</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cathedral Chairs</td>
<td>Henry Oliver Rea</td>
<td>Henry W. Oliver</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lights</td>
<td>Alice J. Clapp</td>
<td>Louis Ward Mercur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows (1)</td>
<td>McCook family</td>
<td>Martha Latimer and Catherine J. Sheldon McCook, wives of Daniel McCook and John McCook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; (2)</td>
<td>McCook family</td>
<td>Capt. Francis R. McCook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gothic Tower</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry R. Rea</td>
<td>Brig. General James Denver Glennan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapel Bell</td>
<td>Gray Ladies Volunteer Service, ARC, Walter Reed Chapter</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bell Rope</td>
<td>Eben L. Comins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communion Service</td>
<td>Gray Ladies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedside Communion Service</td>
<td>Mary E., James F., and John L. Schick</td>
<td>Rev. John M. Schick, D.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Clock (Chaplains Office)</td>
<td>Masonic Clubs of D.C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Flag</td>
<td>Am. Gold Star Mothers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Cross Flag</td>
<td>Miss Margaret Lower</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hymn Boards</td>
<td>Am. War Mothers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone Plaque Main Chapel</td>
<td>“A few of the many who loved her - 1933”</td>
<td>Armide DeSalles McClintock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(R.C.) Vestment Case</td>
<td>Catholic Congregation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Vestments)</td>
<td>Reverend Mothers Rosalie and Theresa Hill</td>
<td>Nine Catholic Chaplains killed in WWI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Ark (Scroll of the Law, two silver horns with bells, a silver breastplate, a silver pointer and the Ark Headpiece)</td>
<td>Children of Harris and Fannie Schiff</td>
<td>Parents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hand-illuminated record of memorials. (Prepared by Miss Juanita Gould, Ass't Lib.)

Gray Ladies

Altar hangings, linen and cushions

Chapel Guild Organization


**APPROXIMATE** ANNUAL ADMISSIONS, WRAH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Admissions</th>
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<td>1909</td>
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<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>569</td>
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<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>594</td>
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<tr>
<td>1912</td>
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<td>1913</td>
<td>867</td>
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<td>1914</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>1,169</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>1,350</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>4,197</td>
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<td>1918</td>
<td>13,362</td>
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<td>1919</td>
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<td>1927</td>
<td>6,858</td>
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<td>1928</td>
<td>7,448</td>
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<td>8,012</td>
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<td>1930</td>
<td>7,122</td>
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<td>1931</td>
<td>6,871</td>
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<td>1932</td>
<td>8,064</td>
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<td>7,796</td>
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<td>1934</td>
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<td>1936</td>
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<td>1944</td>
<td>18,009</td>
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<td>1945</td>
<td>16,878</td>
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*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 Riesenberg                 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

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<td>1F</td>
<td>East Wing, Main Building</td>
<td>April 1928</td>
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<td>1G</td>
<td>Main Building, Annex</td>
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<td>1H</td>
<td>Main Building, Annex</td>
<td>April 1946</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Trash Room - Eye Clinic</td>
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<td>Trash Room - Eye Clinic</td>
<td>July 1930</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Eye Clinic - Blood Bank</td>
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<td>Quartermaster Building</td>
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<td>Quartermaster Building and Commissary</td>
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<td>Carpenter Shop</td>
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<td>5A</td>
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<td>Garage, Transportation</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Out-Patient Clinic</td>
<td>March 1910</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Officers Quarters</td>
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<td>Guest House</td>
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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 & Hqrs. WRAMC September 1932
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<td>Reconditioning Building</td>
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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.”

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, 1885 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

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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

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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,” 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 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 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.”

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 geography...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 librarian 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.
### Index

#### A

*Aedes aegypti*, 40, 206, 207, 264  
Agramonte, Aristides, 38, 39, 40, 41, 49, 71  
Aides, occupational, 132, 133, 169, 184, 192, 289, 300, 303, 308, 317, 335, 336, 338, 341  
Aides, physiotherapy, 170, 185, 192, 279, 288, 300, 302, 309, 317, 318, 319  
Ainsworth, Frederick C., 62, 63, 90, 285  
Armstrong, George E., 381  
Army and Navy General Hospital, 20, 59, 106  
Army Dental Bulletin, 229  
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, see Army Medical Museum  
Army Institute of Pathology, see Army Medical Museum  
Army Medical Bulletin, 206, 229  
Army Medical Center, authorization of, 207  
Army Medical Department Research and Graduate School, 370, 372  
Army Medical Library, 8, 19, 24, 29, 68, 113, 114, 153, 155, 157, 365, 378, 379, 380, 381  
Army Medical Museum, 8, 24, 26, 113, 153, 155, 157, 364, 378, 379, 380, 381  
Army Medical School, 9, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 58, 61, 65, 67, 75, 77, 79, 80, 82, 88–94, 99, 101, 102, 106, 110–113  
Army Medical Service, change to, 374  
Army Nurse Corps, authorization of, 59  
Army School of Nursing, 132, 139, 140, 187, 188, 193, 200, 223, 240, 261, 262, 342  
Army Specialists Corps, 325  
Army Veterinary School, 153, 175, 228, 344, 347  
Arts and Skills Program, 338, 356  
Ashburn, Percy M., 88, 106–108, 119  
Austed, Mark, 339

#### B

Bacillus icteroides, 36  
Bacillus X, 36, 48  
Barnes, Joseph K., 7, 8  
Barnes Hospital, 61, 66, 67, 162  
Barton, Clara, 3, 29  
Basic Science Course, 368, 369  
Batson, A.B., Dr., 304  
Beach, George C., 353, 354, 367, 376, 377  
Bell, Bessie S., 137  
Bellows, Henry W., 2, 3
Billings, John S., 113, 381
Birmingham, Henry P., 88, 90, 99, 100, 102, 121, 120, 222, 362
Blackwell, Elizabeth, Dr., 1–4
Blair, Francis Preston, 10
Blair, Montgomery, 10, 12
Bliss, Raymond W., 373, 377, 380
Boone, Joel T. 381
“Borden’s Dream”, 64, 67, 71, 125, 127, 156, 358, 384
Bureau of War Risk Insurance, see Veterans Administration
Builder’s Exchange, location of A.M.S., 89, 113
Burns, Sophy, 101

C
Caduceus, adoption of, 291
Callender, George R., 110, 177, 322, 323, 345, 366
Cameron, Simon, 4
Cameron’s Creek, 11–14, 69, 82, 99, 106, 125, 162, 199, 222
Camp Ord, 332
Carroll, James, Dr., 26, 36, 38–41, 49, 71
Carter, Henry R., Dr., 36, 37, 49
Central Dental Laboratory, 322, 347
Chapel guild, 255
Christie, Arthur, Dr., 112
Color, for Medical Department, 59
“Come Back,” 133, 173, 185, 199, 212
Command, by Medical Officers, 19, 61
Companies of Instruction, 21, 28, 58, 59, 62
Consultants, Society of United States Medical, 365
Coolidge, Calvin, 196, 197, 266
Craig, Charles F., 88, 89, 177, 178, 227, 230, 239
Craig, Malin, 280
Crawford, John, Dr., 35
Crystal Spring, 9–11, 13
Culex fasciatus, see Aedes aegypti

D
Danielson, Ida W., 358
Darnall, Carl R., 65, 79, 90, 147, 206, 233, 234, 241, 251, 290
Daughters of the American Revolution, 30
Davis, John B., Dr., 304
Davidge, John W., Mrs., see Weeks, John W.
Decker, Arthur, 200
Delano, Jane A., 85, 108
Dental Corps Medal, 290
Dentistry, 60, 112, 114, 122, 123, 140, 171
Dependents, 20, 92
DeWitt, Calvin, 88, 274
Dietitians, 101, 170, 192, 194, 207, 237, 300, 302, 311, 318, 341, 366
Dix, Dorothea, 3
Dowell, Greensville, Dr., 35
Draper, William F., Gen., 245
Duncan, Louis C., 111
Dunham, George C., 230, 288

E

Early, Jubal, 11, 99, 168, 243
Eberstadt Committee, 374
Educational Reconditioning Program, 340, 341
Eisenhower, Dwight D., 338, 376
Emory Chapel, 9–11
Evans, Mark, see Austed, Mark

F

Fasciculus, 113
Federal Board of Hospitalization, 174, 192, 273
Finlay, Carlos, Dr., 36, 39–41, 71
Finley, Clement L., 3, 6
Finney, J.M.T., Dr., 145
First Reserve Hospital, 67
Fisher, Henry C., 102, 103, 105, 139, 147, 226, 227, 239
Fletcher, Robert, Dr., 28, 104, 113
Flikke, Julia O., Mrs., 222, 223, 280
Ford, Clyde, 58
Ford, J.H., 112
Fort Stevens, 11, 12, 14, 62, 114, 38, 4
Index

G

Garrison, Fielding H., Dr., 41, 104, 113, 114, 225, 226
Gentry, Ernest R., 193, 214, 230, 241, 257, 269
Gilchrist, Harry L., 206, 228
Gould, Juanita, 218
Grasshopper courses, see Refresher Training Course
Gray Ladies, 135, 183, 184, 186, 187, 193, 242–246, 305, 336
Green, Ralph, 265
Greenleaf's Point, 21, 61
Grim, Ralph., Pvt., 244

H

Halleck, Henry W., 4–7, 11
Halloran, Paul, 83
Hammond, William Alexander, 6–9, 21, 24, 113, 329, 384
Hampton, Aubrey Otis, 305
Harding, Warren G., 174
Havard, Valery, 88
“Hawley” Committee, 373, 379
Hemmeter, John, Dr., 41
Hester, Thomas, 310
Hine, Estelle, 107, 108
Hoff, Alexander H., 290, 291
Hoff, John Van R., 21, 23, 24, 29, 58, 290, 291, 362
Hoff Medal, 290, 291
Hoff Memorial Fountain, 290, 291
Holt, Rufus, 366
Hoskins Medal, 290
Hospital Corps, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30, 57, 59, 60, 62, 75, 77, 79, 80, 82, 88, 90, 91, 100, 101, 103, 104, 112, 114
Hospital Inspector, 356, 357
Hospital Stewards, 3, 57, 59, 60, 62
Howard, L.O., 38
Huntington, P.W., 259
Hurley, Patrick J., 251
I
Index-catalogue, 29, 104, 113, 114, 225
Index-medicus, 114
Internes, Dental, 371
Interns, Medical, 193, 194, 259, 262, 266, 276, 286, 287, 289, 290
Ivy, Robert H., Dr., 285, 304

J
James Creek Canal, 21
Johnson, John A., Mrs., 245

K
Kahn, R.L., Dr., 227
Keener, Lydia M., 280, 310
Kefauver, Estes, 267
Keefer, F.R., 58, 147
Kelly, Howard, Dr., 50
Kelser, Raymond A., 228, 264
Kennedy, James M., 225–227, 230, 253
Kimbrough, James C., 265–269
Kirk, Norman T., 160, 161, 206, 265, 364, 365, 373, 376, 378, 379

L
LaGarde, Louis A., 93
Lawson, Thomas, 2, 3
Lazear, Jesse W., 37–41, 49, 71
Letterman, Jonathan, Dr., 7
Library, Walter Reed Army Hospital, 135, 147, 217–219, 239, 261, 266
Lower, Margaret, 134, 166, 242
Lumsden, David, 157, 158, 198
Lynch, Charles, 64, 88

420
Mc
McCaw, Walter D., 48, 50, 65, 88, 147, 362
McClellan, George B., 4–7
McCook, 11, 243, 244
McDowell, Irvin, 4
McGee, Anita Newcomb, Dr., 30
McLean, Evelyn Walsh, 133, 338

M
Marietta, Shelley U., 257–259, 259, 300, 304, 309, 310, 313, 331, 336, 337, 353
Marshall, George Catlett, 269, 310
Martin, Franklin, Dr., 139
Mason, Charles F., 88, 119–121
Medical Department Professional Service Schools, 282, 284, 288–290, 297, 317, 322, 326, 328, 329, 370
Medical Field Service School, opening of, 106
Memorial Chapel, 242–246
Mental alienation, 103, 104, 112
Metcalfe, Raymond F., 279, 280, 295, 297, 300
Miller, Crosby P., 108
Molloy, Jane, 85, 86, 101, 359
Moncrief, William H., 252
Moore, John, 105
Moreland’s Tavern, 10, 11, 13
Morgan, Clifford V., 357
Munson, E.L., 58, 59
Musical Therapy, 336

N
Nichols, Henry J., 89, 91, 140, 177, 178, 206, 207, 227, 230
Noble, Robert E., 88, 121, 137, 138, 145, 147, 174
“Noisy Jim”, see Glennan, James D.
Nott, Josiah Clark, Dr., 35
Nurses’ Aides, 138, 139, 342–344
O
Occupational Therapy, see Aide, Occupational Therapy
O’Reilly, Robert M., 40, 45, 63, 64, 67, 79

P
Patterson, Robert Urie, 240, 251, 253, 361, 378
Pershing, John J., 145, 189, 353, 375
Phillips, John L., 105, 106, 253, 376
Physiotherapy, see Aides, Physiotherapy
Pilcher, James E., 20
Plotz, Harry, 345, 373
Practical nurses, course for, 377, 378
Presidential Suite, 357
Princess Boncompagni, see Draper, William F.
Professional Board, 223, 226, 321

R
Radio, Installations of, 200
Randall, Raymond C., 347
Rea, Edith Oliver, 134, 135, 159, 166, 216, 242
Reed, Walter, Mrs., 108, 110, 242
Reid, Elizabeth, 108
Refresher Training Courses, 164, 322, 324, 347, 348, 360, 366, 367, 369, 371
Residency Training Program, 359, 369
Reynolds, Charles M., 110, 274, 378
Reynolds, Clytie, 265
Reynolds, F.P., 67
Richard, Charles, 87, 93, 94, 99, 110–112, 119, 147
Riley, Elizabeth and Harriet, 245
Rodriguez, F., 229
Rogers, Edith Nourse, 245, 310
Rogers, John J., 195, 245
Romansky, Monroe J., 340
Ross, Ronald, Sir, 35, 49, 50
Rothafel, Samuel “Roxie”, 200
Russell, F.F., 88, 89, 100, 110, 178, 230, 239
S

Salversan, see Venereal Disease
Sanarelli, Guiseppi, 36–39, 48
Sanitary Commission, 2, 3, 6
Sawyer, Charles E., 173
Schick, Mary E., 166, 218, 219, 246, 266, 285
Schreiner, Edward R., 122
Scott, Winfield, 4, 5
Scuffertown Tavern, 158
Shield, Army Medical Center, 207
Siler, J.F., 110, 177, 178, 205, 206, 230, 288
Simmons, James S., 227, 229
“606,” see Venereal Disease
Smadel, Joseph E., Dr., 373
Smith, Lloyd, 192, 193
Snyder, Oscar F., 370
Sommers, Emmy, 335
Spencer, Blair, Mrs., see Johnson, John A., Mrs.
Stanton, Edwin B., 4–8
Stegomyia calopus, 39, 40
Sternberg, George M., 20, 24, 26, 30, 35–38, 40–43, 48, 49, 63, 230
Sternberg Medal, 290
Stimson, Julia C., 187, 223, 318
Straub, Paul F., 362
Strong, Richard, 328
Streit, Paul H., 377, 378
Surgeon General's Library, see Army Medical Library
Syphilis, see Venereal Disease

T

Thayer, William Sydney, Dr., 38
Thompson, Dora E., 137, 138, 358, 359
Thompson, Gertrude L., 310, 358
Training, Rotating, 67
Tripler, Charles, 6, 7
Truby, Albert E., 251, 253, 255, 258, 261–264, 274
Truby, Williard F., 121, 122
United States Cadet Nurses, 343

Vaccination, Class at Army Medical School, 88
Vedder, Edward Bright, 111, 178, 206, 230, 239
Venereal Disease, 21, 31, 75, 88, 91, 101, 104, 111, 112, 164, 179, 214, 227
Veterans Administration, 171, 172, 174, 189, 190, 192, 211, 229, 235, 236, 256, 258, 261, 262, 280, 381
Veterans Bureau, see Veterans Administration
Veterinary Corps, 114
Voorhees Committee, 373

Walter Reed Army Medical Center, 384
Walter Reed Memorial Association, 71
Washington Barracks, 21, 28, 42, 46, 58–62, 66–69, 75, 78, 79, 80, 83, 88
Weaver, Joseph U., 377
Weeks, John W., 245
Welch, William Henry, Dr., 36–41, 49, 50, 137, 139, 145, 291
Women's Army Corps, 310–313, 319, 332, 337, 344, 376–378
Women's Central Association of Relief, 2, 8
Wood, Cyrus B., 243, 246
Wood, Leonard, 90, 173
Wood, Robert C., 2, 3, 6
Wood, Rosalind, 173
Woodhull, A. A., 23, 24, 58
Wright, Almroth E., Sir, 88

York, Bertha, 185
Zinsser, Hans, 207
POSTFACE

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
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 Port 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:
(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 $133,965.48—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
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 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
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.
CHAPTER 1

Page(s) | Remarks
--- | ---
11, 12 | Clearer syntax on Seventh Street Road.
14 | The issue is the early history of the geographical location of KGF.
15 | Similar wording and suggested change to make specific and guide the reader's thinking.
17, 18 | Internal sentence. It is helpful to the reader to know why this situation is described; it is interesting and important to present, but the reader can use a reminder.
19 | This paragraph interrupts the logical flow; it logically falls at the top of page 18.
18 - 19, 21 | Recommend sewer (or British) format for repetitive citations:
1. First citation of reference is given in full, followed by (examiner, author, short title - e.g., Ashburn Medical Department).
2. Repeated citations use author, short title and page.

Pictures

Recommend retaining:
1. Sharpshooter's Tree
2. Lap Mansions
3. Has been held as an upper 7th - then the year, then modern readers needed the picture to contribute to the sense of reality in modern transferrals.
   The truth about this means having pictures to other views.
I'm not sure what a proposition of the Surgeon General's Library means. The change is a small beer on our side.

The Army was the reverse of concentrated - there were over 250 years.

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.

No such. "Listerism" was enthusiastically adopted in Europe and America by 1876-77. 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.

I agree with Paulson quotation - but it really refers to Lowell's views in 1818. It's a little unfair to use here without explanation as added.

Department of Columbia was the Northwest Pacific.

Since Sternberg was TSC, he clearly believed in the germ theory. Malaria vector discovery was of course until 4 years away.

Military nurses was what Hoff added to the Corps.

Effective - with change in Chapter 1, this no longer follows.

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 Mission 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.

Carrier state in typhoid was outlined in 1880; typhoid fever also showed its existence.

The Typhoid Board documented the previously suggested food, fly, finger transmission, suggested the carrier state on epidemiological (not laboratory) evidence, and placed responsibility for sanitation on the line commander. Perhaps its greatest result was forcing the introduction in 1901 of a course...
Addenda

Postface

CHAPTER 3

Page
40
40
40
40
41
42
44
44
45
46
43-44
54
55

Remarks
Sternberg is quoted out of context and erroneously. He is being
conceptual; he knew very well the etiology, ecology and solution
typhoid. This introductory paragraph is in error.

Since there was no available technology, it is not fair to criticize
carry bacteriologist for not doing laboratory work. The revision makes
the sentence non-perjorative.

Ross published in 1898 - this sentence belongs on page 42
to maintain chronological order.

What is the evidence for the perjorative cast to these sentences?

The deaths in the camp were typhoid, measles and pneumonia. The
Dodge Commission reference isn’t particularly relevant here. The
lead sentence flows readily into the next paragraph.

When did Sternberg ever train under Welch? They were not
correspondents.

Kean sentence!

Reference for direct quotation?

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.

Dele is not relevant; no one would have asked their advice. This
part was also deleted from the published article.

Reference 82. Has enough time passed to attribute these remarks?

The allusion to Ross is unclear. Ross always acknowledged his debt to
Manson who proved in 1877 that mosquitoes transmitted malaria.
Theodore Smith documented vector transmission of Texas cattle
fever in 1898. Recommend deletion - its not really an issue.

Figures

Recommend retaining:

CHAPTER 3

1. The Young Doctor (Ross)
2. Leucers, Read to Section
3. Post Hospital, Woolwich Barracks
4. Reid, 1903
Borden's Dream

CHAPTER 4

Remarks

Is there a reference to this delightfully wrong MCP remark of (which?) TSG? Strobel?

What behavior problem?

I think this is Company 1, not 1 (Eyes)! Or is it shorthand for Company of Instructions?

What do you think about inserting the story (from D.L. Borden) of Borden's "who owns the jail" argument with the Post Commander of Washington Barracks? It is a good anecdote to make this point.

The sudden inclusion of the AWC doesn't track here.

The Ainsworth story is fun (have you seen Nobel Deutsch's The Struggle for Supremacy, 1962?). However, it simply doesn't seem to fit is 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.

Was this ed Executive Officer of O13G?

Lynch arises - and then?

Maybe they had, but the issue was closed since Lawson's time. Who wants to keep MCP's as First Lieutenants now?

Reference for 693 figure? I have been looking into board exams and results with the view of writing a paper. About half of two-thirds of applicants failed and about half of those flunked the physical exam. What are your thoughts?

Reference for Arthur as MCP?

Do you know if Arthur's sketch of the examining board was of actual examiners? And if so - who?

What is a "colonial" hospital?
CHAPTER 4

Remarks

Addenda

Postface

Page
76
77
78
78
79

Deletion: See previous note.

Pure speculation. Recommend deletion.

I assume this means the Army Medical Library, but there is no prior reference. Recommend deletion here and save quote for future use.

Worth quoting the bill?

Woohoo! 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:

1. Medical Department reorganization.
2. Enlisted training.
3. Nurses.
5. Borden, new General Hospital.
6. Army Medical School.

Consider that Chapter 3 covers yellow fever and then Reed and the yellow fever work, and then Reed’s death and the “claim to fame” issues. A flowing, smooth story. It seems to me that Chapter 4 should continue the story of:

1. Medical Department reassembly after Reed’s death.
2. Borden, the man (Washington Barracks) and Borden and the new hospital.

The remainder of the material should be put into separate chapters, later, because it is important to get down the Army Nurse story.

CHAPTER 4

Remarks

Postface

Page

Deletion: See previous note.

Pictures

1. Surgical demonstration by Borden.
2. Examining Board.

Referencess #12 - What is an “equivalency”?
#13 - Has enough time passed so sources can be cited?
### CHAPTER 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Nomenclature change from Company I?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>I can’t figure out what a “Cuban Expeditionary Brigade” would have been formed for in 1906. Can you help me? Reference?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>“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 (Columbia College) Medical School.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>This paragraph interrupts the flow of description of construction. Let’s save it and insert it later when discussing the School. Perhaps page 102?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>“Colonial” as in architectural style? I would have thought it was more Federal in style?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Tetchy! As compared to what?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>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 WRANC, let us introduce the Corps and its history to the reader.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>What could be ironic?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Insert is for temporal accuracy; “outright defiance” is becoming more common.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>“Unimpressive” to whom? Would “colorless” convey the message?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>I don’t follow “accident or design.” Assume they were all appointed on orders, so “accident” seems unlikely?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>What “manual”?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>“little was said”-—by whom?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Why is Birmingham stuck in here?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>What is the Nelson (#38) reference? May wish to cite Deutrich’s book which has the full story on Amsworth. <strong>But I have not read</strong> Deutrich’s Book — he was in existence when this MS was prepared, you will have to bridge that gap if you can’t accept this.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CHAPTER 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Reference 91: may want to use Stier's book - it has the whole story, circa 1930's.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Reference 94: I will check this in Stier - I remember a different date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Reference 98: I will run this down, but I think it is like the Girard story - more myth than fact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Basically, this page covers work in the AMS, but it is not clearly apparent to the uninformed reader. May need to re-cast and expand somewhat for emphasis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pictures**
- Recommend retaining:
  1. Old Man (is that LTC Arthur's car?)
  2. Colonel Arthur
  3. Anderson boys.
  4. Russell vaccine
  5. AMS - 1910
  6. BG Heward

### CHAPTER 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>#12 - is there a more complete citation?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#84 - what does the &quot;as proposed&quot; by Rogers mean?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pictures**
- Recommend retaining:
  1. COL Birmingham
  2. BG Fisher
  3. COL Phillips
  4. COL Ashburn
  5. AMS - 604 Louisiana Avenue
CHAPTER 6

Remarks

Page 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 non-existent) was not treated easily with salvarsan which was used to treat syphilis.

Page 116
"dominate"? Why this word? How can we know this? It is an assumption—are there data? The next few sentences contradict this statement.

Page 121
One can’t fall from an elevator shaft. Did he fall down the elevator shaft?

Page 123
Can't read insert. Did Reid precode or succeed? Name?

Page 123c
Please sort L. P. Maxwell's insert into text and reference. Do you want this included? if so - where?

Page 124
"reprovals" for what? Is this confused with appropriate "punishments" by an acknowledged strict disciplinarian?

Page 124
Chronology is confusing. Kean gets ARC job in 1910, Delano leaves Army in 1912 to go to ARC - this I assume is what re-unites them. What does reference to her super-student’s job mean?

Page 125
Who was this female artist?

Page 125
Reynolds footnote needs to be made a reference.

Page 127
What does a "technical" ally mean?

Page 128
election; this is personal opinion; may be true, but is not a historical statement.

Page 130
I’m confused. Who was insurgent? Whose side was the AMA on?

Page 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.
CHAPTER 2

Remarks

What research?

Given the facts of Ganges' tour, the "hin" refers to Ganges, not Birmingham?

I think an explanation of these "National Army" promotions should be added to enlighten the modern reader.

Where did Mason go? Check the military record!

Reference #17. I assume that Baston said Truby was a good internist and that Truby said he preferred clinical medicine to administration. However, the citation makes it come out双赢-verse. Recommend 2 references and split #17 in half.

Was Willard Truby related to Albert Truby? EITHER

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 recurrent illnesses and in part due to pressure to keep beds empty to meet evacuation surges. Cell #4

Sentence not clear to me. Who was responsible for medical supplies - QM or WRCH Property Division? 51st Inf. 12 - "The enemy are inexperienced in sanitation. Sterile water? Why?

But "insane" was no longer the classification?

I bet its not "strange." The FY 1917 report ended on 30 June and probably was prepared in March or April 1917. The WRCH reports addressed calendar years. As the note says, 1917 was the year of all the construction.

"ground got" is interesting. Do you mean raw sewage or just plain dirt? I 151st Infantry (U.S.) I 4th Brigade (U.S.) I 1st Division (U.S.)

aren't we used to think about this progress isn't this more of an architect's sketch than a painting? At least, that is what the legend says. Goto Hill

Quote of what?
CHAPTER 7

Page
162
162
163
163-164

Remarks
Please tell me what these insignias were.
Do you mean prerequisites for command? Does “compensation” mean the pay of increased grade?
“thirty-sixth, etc.” I assume you mean Arthur, not Welch?
Precedent to “his” is unclear.
This could be interpreted to mean that Ireland was the first commander of the Company of Insurrection. I thought Holf and then Nolan preceded Ireland?
On page 163, Arthur has ambitions to be TSC; then “the Ireland gang” get it for Ireland, then Arthur blazes 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 invite Noble at that late date? I do not understand Arthur’s role and behavior; it needs explanation.

References
#1 - What is the Nelson reference?
#38 - delete
#40 - is this a mistake? or the WW I history, which the use of a volume number would suggest?
#68 - delete.
#64 - delete - not needed to make the point in the text.
#71 a - insertion of reference.

Pictures
Recommend retaining:
1. COL Mason (with award)
or
Col. Mason in office (I prefer the latter).
2. Medical Library.
3. COL W. F. Truby,
4. Hospital 1917.
5. Aerial view, 1913.
7. War Service Library - old Red Cross hat.
"Special Note." These 3 paragraphs on Gleman belong on page 174, added to the end of the other comments on him. It gives us Gleman all of a piece.

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

Recommend deletion. Historical fact, but it interrupts the Sawyer story and by now, Wood was no longer of interest to the medical profession in any "medical" way. See VOL II of the Nygirdt biography.

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

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 Gleman paragraphs.

Recommend retaining:

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

2
CHAPTER 6

THE CARDIAC

Page
170
172
174
175
176
179
179-180
260-261
181

1250 letters would suggest that he did interest them.

is the first quotation from the War as well?
The implication escapes me. Was Keller going to climb his

In the end, how is he doing? Is he getting better?

Can one be quiet and reserved and still be a blusterer?

I added the phrase, since I assume that is what happened and

it completes the story for the reader.

Recommend omit - the point is made.

Do you mean the Chief (Keller) saw all patients once a week?

I can’t believe that patients were visited only weekly by any

attending surgeon. Further, Keller had to be making rounds

from the beginning of his practice, and teaching rounds from

the day he began as Chief. The rest of the paragraph is melo-
drame. Recommend deletion.

Recommend deletion from “Further to method.” Detailed re-
counting of this kind of statistical data, unless to make a point

about working in certain areas, or the increase of a specialized

operation, is an obstacle to the narrative.

Miss Lower sentence is out of context. Remove here, insert

an appropriate.
CHAPTER 9
THE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

Page 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.

Page 199
Hard to support. Author’s opinion, but there have been 3 wars since then and esprit-du-corps is in the eye of the beholder. Recommend deletion of bracketed words.

Page 200
Hokimu. There’s lots again - she was there, wasn’t it?

Page 201
This is probably where the earlier deletions on the ANC from earlier chapters should be inserted.

Page 209
If the internes came as First Lieutenants, how could they refuse commissions? Or could they resign their commissions right away?

Page 210
Alas - 9A is now gone.

Page 213
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.

Pictires
Recommend retaining:
1. First Easter Egg Roll
2. AMS - 1923
3. ANC - 1922
4. Rehabilitation
5. Dental Clinic - 1922
6. Mrs. Walter Reed and Gleeman - 1924 - bottom picture
7. Formal garden
8. Cornerstone, AMS
9. AMS
11. Training Company - 1924
12. AVN - 1928
CHAPTER 10
THE PRIDE OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Comment
Makes the staff look like goons. Unify "the blue" statistics.

226
arc blocks (pur intended). What do you think of an Appendix with
all such data as these, chronologically arranged, and reserving

228
space for discussion of trends?

230
Was it $15/month?

232
What does "pseudo-scientific" mean?

234
15 student nurses? That many?

236
Why quotations without a reference?

238
Kelley’s work was done at the Tropical Medicine Board in the
Philippines, with no command relationship to the School (al-
though the staff rotated assignments). Why include it here?

240
Minor work on dengue vectors - recommend omission.

Recommend retaining
1. 1929 - ASC Building and West Wing
2. 1929 - Isolation ward
3. 1930 - Medical ward
4. 1931 - Delano Hall
5. 1929 - Pathery
6. Russell in Lab
### CHAPTER II

**TIME MARCHES ON**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>Yesess - but? Recommend deletion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247</td>
<td>What is the relationship?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Did nurses serve as laboratory technicians?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>Unrelated event, especially without a denominator for comparison. Recommend deletion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**References**

1. Darnell
2. 1930 Aerial Survey
3. 1933 - AMS audition
4. Darnell and Internes
5. Mollen and Chapel: Cornerstone
6. 1931 - Chapel

**Pictures**

Recommend captioning
### CHAPTER II

**TIME MARCHES ON**

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**References**

- Drop 3

**Pictures**

- Recommend retaking
  1. Darrell
  2. 1970 Aerial Survey
  3. 1991 - Ake's addition
  4. Darrell and Innes
  5. Mullen and Chapel Correlations
  6. 1991 - Chapel
CHAPTER 12
REPLACING THE OLD WITH THE NEW

Page 267
Comment
Non sequitur? Recommend deletion.

276
It didn’t work. Recommend deletion.

276
Not related to WRAMC. Recommend deletion.

277
Kaiser’s work was done in the Philippines, not at WRAMC. Recommend deletion.

278
Mawkish. Recommend deletion.

279
Mawkish, sentimental, and irrelevant. Recommend deletion.

279-280
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 tears. He was a colorful character, but I think he has a bigger share of the pie here than I think is warranted. What do you think?

References

#41 - need full citation
#51, 52 - reposition

Pictures
Recommend retaining

1. Truby
2. 1933 - Gymnasium
3. Rea pool
4. Gas station
5. Lounge, 1933
6. Recreation at ARC Hut
7. Kimbrough
### CHAPTER 13

**Remarks**

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 selected a pet of a Board member?

300

Trivial. **Recommend deletion.**

302

In 1932, 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 DeCourcy asked that the plural be used in the new (since 1947) title of Army Medical Department Research & Graduate School. This was refused by COL Tyner (for TSC) because of the requirement for separate administrative drafts for each "School." Thus, although the "schools" functioned 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 metal 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** - Recommended changes as described in text and above.

**Pictures** - Recommend retaining

1. 1932, Laundry and Bakery
2. 1930, Main Operating Room

**References** - Recommended 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. BC Metcalfe
5. Delaware Hall, 1938
6. Hoff Fountain
CHAPTER 14

Remarks

“Blood substitutes” has a very different technical meaning in 1976. My change specifies what these IV fluids were in 1941.

319

This AOQ “nutrition” school is new to me. Why would AQ 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

Figures:

Recommend retaining:

1. 1940, Bordeaux Chair (with caption explaining its use in neurological and orthopedic patients)
2. COL Stock
3. MC Marietta
4. Main Entrance, Forest Glen (but get a summer picture from the tiles at WZ AIR)
5. Exterior View, Forest Glen (Castle Picture)
6. Recreation Room, Forest Glen
7. Reviewing the Lady Soldiers
CHAPTER 15

Page 334-5

The comments on military-civilian relations and general observations, having nothing specifically to do with WECO, are not true. I feel they especially advance the story. The top paragraph on page 336 cannot be published in a DA book in 1974. 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.

Page 338

How does garbage in stores get transformed into revenue? Please clarify. Does this thought go with the next following paragraph?

Page 345

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

References: Delete reference #7

Pictures:

Recommend refitting:

1. Mrs. Rex and Grey Ladies

2. COL Strong
CHAPTER 16

Page
358
364

Addenda

358
I got lost on this sentence; must be unusually thick-headed today. Please clarify.

364
Interesting, but not especially germane. Recommend deletion.

References:

358 - Mrs. Summers could not have retired in 1945, spent ten years with her husband, and have his death date be 1949. Was it 1959?

366 - 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 Bette Hayworth next to TSG Kirk?)
4. Cadet Nurses
5. The Wounded Walk
CHAPTER 17

Page
375
376
380
381
382
384-5
386
387
Remarks

This sentence should be in the Author’s Foreword.
This implies that the 8-hour schedule was a new event. Was it?
What is a “pathological hospital”? (And don’t tell me it’s a sick hospital!)
Not sure what this means? A separate Pediatric Service?
Insert this paragraph on page 381, as indicated. It flows from the
School paragraph.
Move these paragraphs also, same reason. All these paragraphs
should be consecutive, as in the present text, on page 381.
Move to the consolidation on page 381 of all this School data.
Move to School section beginning on page 381.

References:
#12 - Delete; not germane in 1976.
#54 - Deleted sentence recognizes present status of National Library
of Medicine.

Pictures:
Recommend retaining:
1. EG Beach
2. Fever Therapy
3. Callender and Plotz
4. JTC Thomason
5. C.G. Jan 1949 (MO Strier—needs new caption)

Note:
The picture of COL Morgan fascinates me! Who were (are) the par-
ticipants and what are they doing with the tulips at the Hoff fountain.
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.”

Borden's Dream