

GENERAL MEDICAL CLINIC

Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

A BIRD HISTORY COVERING THE

YEARS 1915 AND

1916

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A HISTORY OF  
STATE HOSPITAL HUGHES HOSPITAL  
 and the Branch near Fifty-fifth Street

1815 - 1907

Early in the century, the community of Trenton City was without a general hospital until 1815 when the late Dr. James Nelson Moore, Superintendent of the Trenton City State Hospital, who with his dedication to humanity and foresight, was instrumental in creating a General Hospital Division of the State Hospital by act. No. 51, Public Acts of 1815. A building used as a staff residence on the State Hospital grounds was set up with a bed capacity of 20. Although inadequate in size and type, this building served as a general hospital for the Grand Trenton region until 1818. During this time, students from the State Hospital training school for nurses assisted with the care of patients as a part of their course.

Certain profits accrued from the operation of the hospital. With this money as a nucleus and additional funds advanced from the General Fund, a new structure was built on the present site of General Medical Center, at the north end of the State Hospital property, for a total expenditure of \$228,000. The building was completed in 1828 with a capacity of 28 beds and located in an observational department to encourage women to come to the hospital for the delivery of their babies. The new hospital was named the James Nelson Moore Hospital, although legally it was still the General Hospital Division of the State Hospital. The funds advanced from the General Fund as a loan were later repaid by the Governor and the Hospital's Administrative Board.

Soon after the opening of the new general hospital, the Women's Day-George Institute built a convalescence pavilion on the north end of General Hospital. It was used for this purpose until 1838 when it was converted into wards adding 28 beds largely for the use of the Obstetric Department of the Hospital.

The Children's Fund of Michigan raised provisions for a hospital building adjacent to Henson, with the aid of legislative Act No. 39 of 1915, ground was leased and the plans were built at the cost of \$10,000, to care for pediatric problems. It was affiliated with the Pediatric Department of the University of Michigan Medical School, opened in 1916 and operated by the Central Michigan Children's Clinic under the Children's Fund of Michigan, created by the late James A. Henson, until May 1934 when the lease expired.

The second floor of this clinic building provided 18 beds which were operated by Henson for the care of afflicted children who came from numerous Northern Michigan counties. With the establishment of the Central Michigan Children's Clinic, it was a natural sequence that facilities be made available for the care of crippled children. To help in their treatment, it was found necessary to establish a Physiotherapy department. The Kalamazoo Club of Traverse City sponsored a therapeutic pool, donating \$4,000 for the purpose. Henson Hospital added some \$2,000 from savings to complete the Physiotherapy Department including a steam strip.

About this time, the X-ray Department was enlarged and new diagnostic and therapeutic equipment purchased. With the establishment of these departments, unconditional approval of the hospital was obtained from the Michigan Crippled Children's Committee, the American College of Surgeons, and the Michigan and American Hospital Associations.

SECTION 12 - HENSON HOSPITAL, 1934-1939

During these 20 years, the Henson Hospital was operated under the supervision of the administrative staff of the State Hospital. As the number of admissions of bed patients increased, it became evident that some change in the Hospital's status should be accomplished. After careful consideration of the problem by board members

and the Michigan State Hospital Commission, special legislation was introduced and passed by Act No. 113 of the 1943 State Legislature, separating the Mason Hospital from the University City State Hospital. This separation became effective on April 17, 1943, making Mason Hospital a separate institution under the direct supervision of the State Hospital Commission, with a Superintendent appointed by the Commission, and a local Advisory Board of seven.

Electricity, steam, hot water and laundry services, were provided by the University City State Hospital, and charged to the Mason Hospital Fund. Other supplies including food were requisitioned and purchased through the Central Purchasing Department at Lansing.

1941-1942

Additional Facilities Needed

In 1947, bed patients were being cared for in corridors and in common quarters and something had to be done to provide additional facilities. By authority given in a non-profit corporation of local citizens, by Act 123 of the 1943 State Legislature, the existing hospital including the land, buildings, all fixtures and equipment was leased for a period of 30 years. The James Dooley Mason Hospital Corporation was formed in 1948 with a Board of 11 members and a general membership of 100 citizens representing the hospital's service area. After 2 years of planning by the board, a capital fund was undertaken and a Bill-Hurton allocation of Federal money was granted toward the construction of expanded facilities for patients. Pledges from the community raised were said for 1,000,000 to be paid over a period of five years. In February 1949 approximately 500,000 of this amount was held in cash or government bonds and construction of a new wing was started. Rising costs and other exigencies caused a delay in the building program.

A NEW WING IS COMPLETE

In 1952, after a second capital fund campaign and dedication given, with the new "T" East wing and reconstructed areas of the original building completed, Hanson boasted of the finest facilities and the largest medical staff in Northern western Michigan. This program allowed for 40 additional beds, the relocation of business and administration offices, the nursing offices, kitchen, cafeteria, medical records, central supply, laundry, pharmacy and other service areas. It also provided for the expansion of radiology, emergency rooms, laboratory, surgery and maternity areas.

The Central Michigan Children's Clinic

By 1944 more than 20,000 children from 21 counties in Northern Michigan had been cared for and treated by the Central Michigan Children's Clinic under the Children's Fund of Michigan program. The June 1971 date saw the completion of the children's clinic building by Hanson. The transfer of clinic ownership, in keeping with Hanson Cowan's ideas, was made possible through the generosity of Mrs. Dottie French Cowan who established in her will a seven fund in the interest of children of the area. At this time the Children's Clinic was mandated to care for medical and surgical patients, both hospitalizations. It honored the wishes of both donor to do all being it possible to coordinate all pediatric patients.

In 1953, financed by the Family Fund, the grand floor of the Children's Clinic was completed; the first floor accounted from offices to pediatric and the second floor completed. In November of this year, the clinic building was dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Cowan's father, Perry French, one of the founders of Traverse City, and his wife, Perry French Cowan. In 1958, the 12 bed West wing was added.

THE WEST WING IN 1958

With financial help from the Kellogg Foundation, the Ford Foundation, a Helen Burton grant and other hospital funds, a new Rehabilitation Clinic Wing was added to Haven in 1958 and the East Wing was converted to relocate the business offices, the pharmacy and the laboratory, x-ray radiology, college physical therapy and the emergency room, convert a patient ward to the Prosthetics Service, and add patient beds on North 1, University Courts III and South II. This remodeling project and converting the original building to the Haven Community Day Center's residence added another 2 beds and future quarters and increased the total number of hospital beds by 13. At about this time, the laundry was moved to a new building constructed by the County Medical Care Facility.

The new West Wing made possible the Rehabilitation lobby, offices for Home Care Nursing and Social Services and a basement for census utilization. The Foundation was adopted to support four additional clinics. Expansion of the West Wing in 1958 provided an executive classroom and offices, and made possible the establishment of the first Speech and Hearing Center north of Grand Rapids.

The Grand Traverse County Medical Care Facility was completed in 1959. It provided 70 beds for long term patients with various medical services including 30 auxiliary services. It, in turn, relieved Haven of the pressure for beds by accepting long term patients and awaiting transfers from the hospital.

The \$1,100,000 expansion of Haven was completed by 1959. It made possible a new Rehabilitation Out-patient Clinic wing and service area, added beds, and enlarged nearly every patient and service department. At this time, the Franklin Park Center serving all of Northern Michigan was incorporated in the Grand Traverse Foundation of this extensive program made Haven a Center of Health Services for Northern Michigan.

In 1943, Robert Therapy was added to the Radiology Department services. In 1945, by converting the ground floor of the former nurses' residence, an additional 14 bed unit-care service brought the total number of beds at Harbor up to 104 with 26 hospitalists. The new coronary care unit was completed in 1948 with provision for 4 patients. It was built in the area formerly used as a classroom. Also during this year, the Children's Clinic lobby was enlarged and waiting rooms for children and offices in the Child Guidance Clinic in the North Wing were added. The Occupational Therapy Department was relocated at the south end of the original building.

A NEW WING FOR A NEW PHASE

In November 1949, an expansion program was announced calling for a total expenditure of \$3,625,000 with the design costing \$3,600,000 or more if other desired improvements can be financed. Eventually, when completed it will increase the number of beds to 200. This will cover the second and third phases of construction when financing becomes available.

The first phase of the expansion program will include a new intensive care unit, expansion and redesigning of surgical and emergency room facilities, central supply, pharmacy, general stores, sterilization suite, business offices, and of the emergency, radiology, laboratory and auxiliary gift shop areas.

A new wing added to the South II nursing floor, will house 24 beds moved from the old annex which was constructed a number of years ago. If financing permits, a completed third floor will be added in the east-west wing. Furthermore use of a non-conforming area of the Clinic building will be moved to the new West Wing third floor, and, at some future date the interior of the South Clinic will be finished as a new nursing unit.

The plan is flexibly adapted represents literally years of study. Problems began with the fact that medical progress has been far more rapid than anyone could predict even a few years ago. Moreover, the Medical Center provides services and equipment available in a wide area of Northern Michigan, which means, however, that plan to meet any special needs in this wide area in the years to come.

There were many other factors which helped to determine the extent and timing of the present expansion program which was approved by the Board of Trustees. Members of the Board for the year 1977 included: Frank L. Austin, President; A. Earl Schaefer, Vice President and Secretary; Frank T. Hest, Vice President and Director of the Hospital; E. E. Harwood, E. M. Hildebrand, T. E. Cline, M.D.; R. E. Swartz, F. A. Wagner, M.D.; Paul G. Bartle, E. D. Milly, W. S. Thompson, Hon. E. A. Hiron, J. E. Kucharski, E. E. Swanson and W. J. Hingstach.

The 190 member James Deaner Medical Corporation, a non-profit organization, formed in 1970 after separation from the Traverse City State Hospital, includes representatives from the 1100 families served by the Medical Center. It is empowered to elect the Board of Trustees who are responsible for operating the hospital. The 1978 officers of the Board of Trustees, elected by the Corporation members, include: Bruce E. Pearson, President; W. C. Thompson, Vice President; Dr. T. E. Cline, Treasurer; Frank T. Hest, Vice President, Director of the Medical Center and Assistant Treasurer; A. Earl Schaefer, Vice President and Secretary; WILLIAM E. WAGNER, Assistant Secretary. Mr. FLORENCE THOMPSON was elected to the Board in 1978 a vacancy left by Mr. Hildebrand's resignation. Mr. Hildebrand had served on the original Board and over a period of two years during the 60 years it was responsible for the hospital's operation.

The Medical Staff now has a membership of 48, including physicians providing in other communities within the service area. The original membership was 14, five of whom came from neighboring towns. Today's staff includes -



John B. Barlow, Neurological Surgeon  
 John G. Bass, Ophthalmology  
 F. B. Barnes, General Practice  
     Detroit's Health Center  
 Harry H. Beavel, Obstetrics & Gynecology  
 Eliza J. Biles, General Practice, Nurses Bay  
 E. C. Brannon, General Surgery  
 E. B. Bunting, Internal Medicine  
 Thomas T. Caspell, Ophthalmology  
 Wm. H. Cartwright, Ophthalmology  
 Donald F. Clark, Orthopedics  
 T. H. Clark, General Surgery  
 Warren W. Clark, Internal Medicine  
 J. F. Cattan, Ophthalmology  
 Arthur F. Cuddy, Ophthalmology  
 William T. DeWitt, Ophthalmology  
 Elmer T. Ellis, General Practice, Nurses Bay  
 Jack W. Flitting, Neurology  
 T. H. Finch, Obstetrics & Gynecology  
 William E. Fitchett, General Practice  
 Roger C. Fisher, Ophthalmology  
 Charles E. Gabelstein, Obstetrics & Gynecology  
 James G. Hall, Internal Medicine  
 Thomas H. Hall, Pathology  
 Neil H. Hamilton, General Practice  
 Jacob H. Hancock, Internal Medicine  
 Maria Hanna, General Practice  
 E. H. Harlow, Eye Surgery  
 Robert H. Johnson, Internal Medicine  
 James H. Johnston, Obstetrics  
 Robert D. Kamp, General Practice  
 William T. Kirk, Detroit's Health Center  
 James A. Kolberg, General Surgery, Northport  
 C. E. Lamm, General Practice  
 Edith E. Lindley, General Practice  
 Charles T. Lockhart, Ophthalmology  
 Alan G. McFar, Orthopedics

(All associated with Hanson and his patients who have been granted  
 operational privileges. As of  
 January, 1939, they are... )  
 (See below)

Berley L. Michael, General Practice  
 John S. Milliken, Internal Medicine  
 Kenneth E. Moore, Ophthalmology  
 Wm. H. Ferguson, General Practice  
 David L. Pike, Otolaryngology  
 F. H. Ponds, General Surgery  
 John S. Robjar, General Practice,  
     Michigan  
 August W. Sloan, Neurology, PAPERBURY  
 Edward F. Socolowicz, Jr., Ophthalmology  
 E. H. Schroeder, General Practice,  
     Northport  
 E. F. Stead, Ophthalmology  
 John S. Spencer, General Practice  
 Joseph W. Steffen, Internal Medicine  
 G. Edward Stiles, General Surgery  
 Edward Sweeney, Internal Medicine  
 Edmund A. Thayer, Otolaryngology  
 Dwight Wagner, Obstetrics &  
     Gynecology  
 J. E. Wall, Ophthalmology  
 Paul M. Wilson, Neuro-ophthalmology  
 Philip H. Wiley, General Surgery  
 Lavern Willgers, General Practice  
 Robert G. Woodruff, General Practice,  
     Ela Rapids  
 Johnson K. Wright, Ophthalmology  
 Richard K. Young, Internal Medicine  
 John W. Young, Gynecology  
 Edith E. Zaleski, General Practice

INTERLOCUTORS

Ed. Lawrence F. Goodrich, Director  
 Dr. Robert T. Loomis  
 Dr. Gene D. Tang

LABORATORY

Dr. Robert Williams, Director  
 Dr. Morrison S. Peck  
 Dr. Harry L. White  
 Dr. Gary A. Wolfe

The number of employees serving Hanson and his patients has grown with the hospital unit, as at the end of 1938, there were some 541 men and women in the payroll in both full and part-time positions, compared to 127 in 1933. Naturally, hospitals are considered the third largest industry. There is SPANISH TRINIDAD HOSPITAL, our hospital, with three by total number of employees. With a payroll of over \$1,200,000 annually, Hanson is second only to the TRINIDAD CITY STATE HOSPITAL.

G. O. Brown	E. H. Gibson	E. C. Kelly	E. W. Mitchell
Robert H. Lane	J. L. Glasgow	E. W. Rosette	A. H. Tracy
F. P. Goodrichson	John W. Hoyt	W. H. Madson	W. L. Simpson
E. H. White	W. F. Johnson	F. H. Blake	J. A. Turbely, EIA Rapids
L. M. Gardner	W. L. Kelly	E.A. McQuigney	J. Earl Wright

Personnel employed at Human Clinical Center are working as administrators, registered and practical nurses, nurse aides, orderlies, technicians and therapists; pharmacists and their assistants; medical service workers; clerks, typists, stenographers and business machine operators; an x-ray clerk and medical assistants; medical librarians, medical record librarians; department heads, laundry workers, housekeeping aides and housemen; maintenance men, painters, boiler operators and engineers; accountants, telephone operators; publishing agents and stenographers; an speech and hearing therapists, physical therapists, occupational therapists, podiatrists, and an ceremonial workers. There are radiologists and pathologists and medical and radiologic technicians, and laboratory chemists. These categories do not describe every type of job at Human open to men and women but they give an idea of the many opportunities available at this hospital to those who are interested in health careers.

#### WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

Human provides all auxiliary services for the Grand Traverse County Medical Care Facility as well as for its own patients. The laundry, which was built by the County but equipped and operated by Human, serves both institutions and renders 1,100 pounds a day averaging to well over 1,800,000 pounds a year. Our history and Food Service Department prepared and served over 449,000 meals last year. Our Pharmacy compounded and dispensed more than 222,000 prescriptions during 1958 and had an inventory valued at 242,000 with 1,246 items on its shelves. Our battery stores 10,000 worth of oil and 210,000 worth of gas which produced enough steam to maintain both Human Clinical Center and the Medical Care Facility.

During 1958 Human admitted 8,169 patients from some 42 counties who spent 72,100 days at the hospital. Their stays averaged 8.7 days. There were 500 babies born and 278 deaths were recorded. Patients received the following services

Operations - 1,300; Emergency Room treatments - 18,700; E-Rgt. examinations - 11,000;

total therapy treatments - 5,100; Laboratory examinations - 100,000; Physical

therapy treatments - 10,000; Occupational Therapy - 4,000; New care visits - 5,000.

More than 200 Speech and Hearing Clinic patients from 20 counties in Northwest Michigan are treated a total of 3,200 speech therapy sessions and evaluations, 200 hearing therapy sessions and tests and 1,000 EEG-EMG examinations.

In addition to services for and care of patients, Henson is a teaching hospital. It provides clinical experience for Registered and Practical Nurse students who are taking courses at Northwestern Michigan College. It also attracts, as affiliates from other schools and colleges, medical student interns and externs, nurse aides, practical nurse instructor students, veterinarians, co-op students, physical therapy aides, laboratory (medical) technicians, and X-ray technicians. A clinic in Rehabilitation Therapy was started early in February and training of additional members for this new department will continue as need arises.

#### GENERAL

1960. In years after the opening of the first general hospital in Traverse City, the David Foster Foster Hospital has become a fully accredited Medical Center serving Northwestern Michigan. It is complete with the many necessary departments and facilities for special services, clinics and therapies, the Children's Clinic and Rehabilitation Medicine Department, the dietary and kitchen facilities, managed cafeteria, greenhouse shops and grower plants, the inter-medical, currency care and self care units and radiology departments. It is a teaching hospital, incorporated as a non-profit voluntary general hospital and, in spite, is need of expansion.

Because of the ever growing need for additional facilities and changing medical procedures, services and treatments, and government requirements, Henson has since

It was opened in 1872 from then to this added new construction. Its first major expansion which was completed in 1880 provided beds, enlarged auxiliary service areas, offices, laundry, cafeteria, and other facilities. In 1883, the majority of the Children's Clinic was acquired by transfer of title from the Children's Fund of Michigan, to Henry, and some remodeling was done with the financial help of the Henry Fund. In 1889, the Rehabilitation wing was constructed and the East wing and original building were renovated. A tubercle therapy was added to the radiology department in 1912 and in 1913, the ground floor of the Annex, the original nurses' residence, was converted to a Child Care Unit. The Nurses Home, emergency generator and the patient pavilion were built in 1928 and the Rehabilitation wing expanded in 1931. In 1936, the Children's Clinic and Child Care areas were enlarged and a new coronary care Unit was established in an area originally used as a classroom.

The most recent improvement was made in 1965 when the History Department was enlarged and additional offices, maintenance shops and locker rooms were built, and the original food storage area remodeled as personnel offices.

#### RECENT YEARS

The acquisition of the Children's Clinic, expansion and additional facilities constructed over the years cost a total of \$4,100,000. The replacement value of the buildings, fuel assets and other holdings is about \$10,000,000. Of the cost, \$700,000 was contributed by the community in 1932 when a Capital Fund campaign was completed. The balance has been provided by foundation and government grants, trust funds and hospital revenues.

New, additional improvements, remodeling and construction of the areas have been approved by the Board of Trustees in order to care for the ever growing numbers of patients who come to Mason. From the five counties it serves and from many others we refer patients for specific care and treatment. This new program of expansion is described in the attached report of the announcement made at it in the MASON BULLETIN on Monday, November 3rd, 1957.

#### EXPANSION CALLED CAPITAL NEEDS

Through the new capital expansion program some \$120,000 has already been subscribed by Friends of Mason Medical Center, including Board members and Medical Staff, the Women's Auxiliary and the Junior Club of Lawrence City. Many other residents, workers at its FACTORY complexes, businesses and industries have added their contributions toward the general fund or toward specific needs. Deep appreciation has been expressed by the Board of Trustees and the administration of Mason for the many other contributions which have been made here to the 50 hospitals for leprosy care. These especially have been carried out by the Hospital Gifts Committee of the Mason Medical Center Women's Auxiliary.

#### THE MASON MEDICAL CENTER WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

Started in 1945 by a group of about 20 women who met with Mrs. Jolene Hunt, Jr. and Mrs. V. E. Wilson at the suggestion of the Superintendant of Mason at that time, the former the word of volunteer workers, formed the Mason Hospital Women's Guild and elected Mrs. Douglas B. Hinder its first president. They started their program by requesting coverings and supplying new draperies for the hospital's "nurses' room." By the end of their first year, the group's membership had grown to over 100 women.

Gradually the tasks of the volunteers were expanded and a Junior Guild was formed to assist, with Mrs. William Smith its president. They operated the hospitality cart,

which is still called in patients' rooms casually. Both the two groups joined to become a single unit - the Hancox Women's Auxiliary - with a growing number of services for the hospital and its patients. It has made great contributions to the hospital using money raised through the HSA Shop, the Bazaar and other fund raising activities to purchase greatly needed and often very expensive equipment for the hospital. It now has about 1,800 members with about 300 regular volunteers who serve on 18 committees and services. These services and committees, in addition to others, include:

The Ark Club	Support Fund	Trayer Club and
Academy	Gift Shop	Bookings Committee
Baby Shower	Respirator Maintenance	Fellow Committee
Book Club	Bookstore	Support
Card/Dinner	Hospitality Club	Relief
Children's Circle plus	Bookstore	Surgical Information Center
meeting groups	Education and Study Book	Visiting Privately Licensed
Communications	Information Book	Medical Hospital Units
Circle 2nd	Medical Auxiliary	with its network
Education and Registration	Spacelab	of workers.
Secretariat	Membership	