The Charity Hospital of Louisiana

by

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Dedicated to

The Memory of Jean Louis

New Orleans' First Benefactor
and
Founder of the Charity Hospital

El Sr. Dn. Andres de Almonaster y Roxas

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Chapter I.

1736 - 1781

In New Orleans today there towers a great monument, not the masterpiece of some eminent sculptor, not a mass of stone perpetuating the name of some great warrior, prominent statesman or famed philanthropist, nor yet a magnificent edifice recording a great epochal event or a renowned historical achievement, but an institution dedicated to the most supreme work of Charity, alleviation of suffering and the healing of the sick, the Charity Hospital of Louisiana, founded by the sailor, Jean Louis.

On the 21st day of January, 1736, Jean Louis, an inhabitant of Louisiana and a resident of New Orleans, died that day at noon, leaving the following holographic will:

"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

"Nothing being more certain than death and nothing more uncertain than its hour, being stricken with a dangerous bodily malady, but sane of mind, I desire to settle my affairs, explaining how I intend that my last will be carried out by my testamentary executor, who will be named hereafter, without anyone being able to contravene, being of age, having neither father nor mother, one having died in my childhood and my mother thirteen years ago; besides what I possess I have earned in this country irreproachably.

"As to what may come to me from France of any nature whatsoever, I set in order before leaving and willed it where I should.

"I recommend my soul to God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, to the Holy Virgin, to my angel guardian, to all the Saints of Paradise, particularly to my holy patrons, praying them to receive my soul amongst the Blessed when it shall pass from this world to the other, Amen.

"I give my soul to God, my body to the earth, asking my executor to have me buried simply. Before my funeral a high mass will be said, during which, if there are priests, others will be said. During one year, on every first Monday of the month, there will be a service for my intention in the parochial church and fifty low masses said.

"Item—I beg those whom I have offended in any way whatever to be willing to forgive me as I forgive. I desire that my notes or debts, if any are found, be acquitted and paid preferably to anything else.

"Item—I give to the parochial church for some ornament or embellishment which my executor will be kind enough to have made, such as a large crucifix or something else at his will, two hundred livres, to be used by him for that purpose according to the most pressing needs.

"Item—I give to the poor of this city who are ashamed to beg two hundred livres and one hundred livres to procure clothes for the most needy orphans, at my executor's pleasure.

"My debts having been paid and the above provisions having been executed, a sale shall be made of all that remains, which, together with my small lot, I bequeath to serve in perpetuity to the founding of a hospital for the sick of the City of New Orleans, without anyone being able to change my purpose, and to secure the things necessary to succor the sick.

"I will and direct that the said sale be made by my testamentary executor, whom I name as director and inspector of said foundation, during his life, and in case of his death or of his removal from the colony he will, at his choice, name a person to execute my wishes.

"I beg the Cure of the parish to kindly work with my testamentary executor for the establishment of the said hospital and the execution of my will.

"This present will, written by my hand, in full possession of my faculties and judgment, revoking all wills and codicils that I may heretofore have made, the same to be null, willing and intending that this present be executed according to its form and tenor, and this rather increased than diminished, referring it to my testamentary executor's good will, and to execute all that is herein contained I pray and name Monsieur Raguette, Councillor of the Superior Council of this province, to kindly take it in charge and act thereon as if it were his own, without being obliged to render an account to anyone whomsoever, nor shall any officer of justice take cognizance of it, trusting entirely in his probity and faithfulness.

"At New Orleans, this sixteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five.

(Signed) "JEAN LOUIS."

A site was chosen at the extremity of the town which, Miro stated, stood upon a portion of the ground allotted to the

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Written at the request of the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital.

city's fortification and today corresponds to the square bounded by Rampart, Basin, St. Peter and Toulouse streets. The house of Madame Kolly (formerly a convent) was bought by Bienville and Salmon. Half of the money was expended for beds and the usual equipment. With the remaining 5,000 livres, augmented by the labor of the natives, a large brick hall was built.

The following contract for building this hospital gives its only description that is handed down to us today:*

"Before the notary royal of the province of Louisiana and the hereafter named and undersigned witnesses, personally appeared Sieur Joseph Villars Dubreuil, contractor for His Majesty's works, residing in New Orleans, who has acknowledged and admitted that he has voluntarily made an agreement with M. Raguet as director and administrator of the said hospital for the poor of the city, called the St. John, founded by Jean Louis, deceased resident of the City of New Orleans, with the advice and consent of Rev. P. Philippe, priest and superior of the R. R. Capuchin Fathers of the province, Asst. Vicar of His Grace of Quebec, also present here, and to carry out the will of the said deceased, Jean Louis, after deliberation made in presence of M. de Salmon, on the twenty-ninth of March, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-six, deciding that there would be built, when M. Raguet pleases, a hall and buildings suitable to the accommodation of the poor, as the house in which they are lodged is too small. Wherefore the said Sieur Du Breuil promises, obligates and binds himself by these presents to have built, constructed and erected on the site of the said hospital a hall measuring forty-five feet in length by twenty-five in breadth and fourteen in height, including the foundations, the whole in walls of well-conditioned brick, subject to supervision conformably to plan and payment now made, which he promises to construct for the price and sum of two hundred livres per cubic fathom, full or empty, and the other requisites, such as lumber, planks, coverings, iron work and entire building at the same price as these are furnished to His Majesty in this country. The said work will be begun as soon as possible, the sum of three thousand livres having been presently given and delivered to Sr. Du Bruil by Sr. Raguet in specie as payment on account, for which this present serves as a receipt, it being agreed that payments will be made as the work progresses, for security of which the said Sr. Du Breuil has hypothecated all that he now possesses, also what may come to him hereafter, promising, renouncing, each in good faith. Done and passed in New Orleans, before noon, in the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty-six, on the tenth of June, in presence of Sieurs Augustin Chantalou and Laurent Roumier, who have previously signed as first witnesses and have signed with the said parties.

"Signed at the moment these presents: 'Roumier,' 'Raguet,' 'Du Breuil,' 'Chantalou,' 'Henry'."

This, the original Charity Hospital, was named the St. John, and mentioned in official legal records as "Thopital des pauvres de la Charité."

In the interesting memorial, dated May 20, 1737, to the Minister in France, written by Bienville and Salmon, they tell that the hospital had five patients. And also from the following abstract from the same report, that this institution served a dual purpose of hospital and asylum to the indigent poor.

"By this means there will be no more mendicants. They will all be interned there and put to some work suited to their abilities. This will even help to diminish their number for most of those who beg and who will be shut up here will prefer to work than to lose their liberty."

For over forty years this "Hopital des Pauvres" was a haven of hope for and administered to the suffering of those intrepid travelers and adventurous pioneers who, drawn by the lure of a promised El Dorado and the fallacious inducements held out by the wily John Law, braved the privations, hardships and pestilences of a primeval country and became stranded on our shores.

Miro tells use that the devastating hurricane which played havoc with the city in the summer of the year 1779 converted the Jean Louis Hospital into a heap of ruins, and that only the kitchen and the storehouse escaped the fury of the storm. The destruction of this institution resulted in so much consternation and suffering that in speaking of the calamity, Governor Don Estavan Miro says: "Many sick paupers are now wandering throughout the city in quest of shelter and succor and are hourly exposed to perish upon the very streets, or in some obscure by-corner."

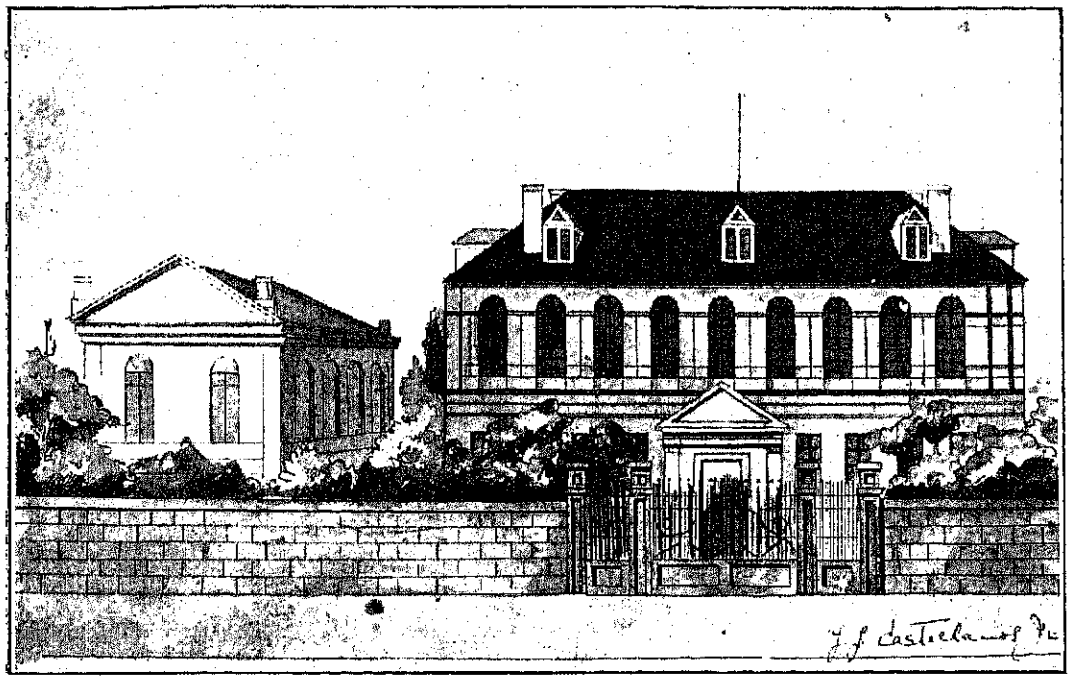
Little did Jean Louis in his wildest flight of fancy ever dream that this village built on a low, insalubrious swamp, infested with mosquitoes, and subject to periodical inundations, would become

*The Louisiana Historical Quarterly, Vol. 3, No. 4, p. 554. Oct. 1920.

(The author is not responsible for phraseology of quotations, as they are taken verbatim from text.)

a great city, a metropolis whose influence, commerce and culture would radiate to the remotest parts of the world; and that from his small bequest, a modest hospital, would have as its offspring this great institution, the pride of Louisiana, the Charity Hospital.

Nothing today is known about the medical management of this hospital. Apparently the professional men played but a small part in the life of that charitable institution. The names of the physicians and surgeons who administered to these diseased unfortunates during the forty years of the existence of the Hospice des Pauvres are lost to us. There is no record that has escaped the ravages of time and no historian has perpetuated the names of these altruistic workers in behalf of suffering humanity. In fact, Alcée Fortier in an annual address at the Commencement of the Medical Department, Tulane University, in the year 1905, said: "During the Spanish domination no mention is made of physicians in our history." This distinguished historian also in the same discourse laid special emphasis on the fact that "in 1737 the sailor, Jean Louis', Hospital had been established and was the beginning of our present noble Charity Hospital."



The Charity (1815-1832) Old No. 147 Canal St., between Baronne St. and University Place

Chapter II.

1782 - 1809

Don Andreas de Almonaster y Roxas, a pecunious old noble gentleman, who previously had been a war clerk and a civil notary, impelled by the suffering and destitution of the colonists, generously offered to rebuild the hospital at his own expense, and to appropriate a yearly sum for its support. He offered the magnificent amount of $114,000.00. Strange to say, such a liberal gift was conditioned on the using of the salvage material from the destroyed building. This peculiar restriction, so inconsistent with such generous endowment, only increased the astounding opposition to the acceptance of the gift by members of the Cabildo, and despite so much suffering and the dire necessity for such an institution, it provoked harsh, humiliating and unjust ridicule. Governor Miro, in defense of Don Almonaster, spoke as follows: "Indeed, this provision of Don Almonester cannot furnish much assistance to his costly undertaking; but why all this astonishment at the disposal he has thought proper to make of this building material? And why should this worthy alms-giver be looked upon in so questionable a light? If, at the time when the building was still standing, some one would have offered to build an annex to it, would any objection have been made, had one of its walls looking on the improved side been utilized in the same construction? Be it what it may, I cannot view him in any other light than that of a fellow citizen bent on performing a charitable work; and a public benefactor worthy of the highest praise, so much the more as he comes forth, holding out a most lavish offering for the reconstruction of the hospital. It is not less surprising that you should have taken this matter in hand at the very time when unexpected assistance is being tendered from other quarters, and which might be withdrawn, were I to acquiesce in your pretentions to have this worthy gentleman appear before you, and beg your leave for the accomplishment of a work of public utility."

It was not until the year 1782 that King Charles III of Spain gave his consent to the building of the hospital. In that same year, on the same site, ground was broken for the new Hospital of St. Charles. In 1784 a commodious, substantial brick edifice rose from the ruins of the original hospital of Jean Louis.

The dedication ceremonies of the "Hopital Saint Charles" is best described in a letter addressed to the Baron de Carondelet by Don Almonaster dated January 17th, 1794: "In October of the year 1786, when the first Mass was said and the sick were received, I was put in possession of the patronage. In conformation to the cited laws, by a solemn act, in the presence of the most distinguished persons of the City, the Lord Governor Don Estabon Miro, your predecessor, and the vicar curate Ecclesiastical Judge Fray Antonio de Sedella, the above said gentlemen, bestowed upon me in the name of the King the keys of the said Hospital which he transferred to me by the same act, so that its care may be confided to my zeal and charity."

With the departure of Miro for Spain, Don Almonaster immediately felt the loss of his protector's friendship and admiration, for it was not shared by the newly appointed Governor Baron de Carondelet. He was soon unjustly deprived of all control in the affairs and management of the hospital he so richly endowed and to which he gave such liberal support. This apparent injustice and the abrogation of the rights and privileges of founder of the Hospital were vehemently contested by Don Almonaster. His attack on and his contest of this act of Carondelet was not only stubbornly fought in the highest court of the colony in Havana but taken to the King of Spain himself. These documents in the possession of the Louisiana Historical Society (hitherto unpublished) furnish a most interesting and illuminating page in the history of our Hospital.

Of special interest to the medical man is the following mandate of January 3, 1794, of Almonaster to Carondelet: "The conveyance of the Charity Hospital of Saint Charles last ordered by

your Lordship to be made to me in your official letter dated the twenty-first of last month has not been carried out. First because the inventory has not taken place and second because the authorities have not wished to admit as Physician and Surgeon of the said Hospital, Don Louis Giovellina, whom I have appointed to that position in conformity with the order of His Majesty as expressed in his Royal Decree of the 23rd of April. Don Louis Giovellina has not entered into the use and exercise of his office, because he was prevented from doing so by the present incumbent, Don Santiago Le Due, who claimed that he maintained that position because he was so ordered by you." Don Almonaster was deprived of the rights and privileges of founder of the Hospital from May, 1792, to June 27, 1794. The following inventory illustrates vividly the progress made by our hospital in the past century:

This inventory of the hospital and its chapel was made on the twentieth of March of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and is set down in the following: Thirty-five small cypress bedsteads, fifty-one old moss mattresses, thirty small linen pillows, twenty-three large cross-barred muslin mosquito bars, ten small mosquito bars made of linen, sixty new sheets, fifteen new linen covers for matresses, thirty-five white woolen blankets, three blankets made of cotton yarns, two large linen table cloths, six aprons for the servants, fifteen white and blue shirts for men, six damask table napkins, three napkins with blue stripes, twenty-four India linen quilts (counterpanes), twenty-four cross-barred table napkins, forty-eight under vests of various colors, nineteen pairs of short trousers of various colors, ten pairs of old long trousers, eleven coats of various colors, four cotton curtains, seven white and blue woolen cloaks, four skirts, five small coats and jackets for women, twenty-one pairs of long trousers of various colors, twelve tin platters, six old tin platters, forty new tin plates, twelve old tin plates, seven small tin dishes, forty-eight new tin spoons, eleven old tin spoons, forty-six new tin lanterns, twenty-three new tin vessels, four new tin urinals, ten small coffee pots to give drink to the sick, one old coffee pot, twenty-four earthenware plates, nineteen earthenware services (slop jars), two stoneware urinals with their handles, one large stoneware dish, one medium sized stoneware dish, ten new tin lanterns, twenty-one old tin lanterns ,twelve new tin cuspidors, thirteen old tin cuspidors, one tin plate lantern with its handles, three copper portable furnaces or braziers for fire, twelve iron kettles of different sizes, one pair of irons for the fireplace, one shovel and a pair of iron tongs, one frying pan, some irons for the chimney, three large earthen jars, four small cypress tubs with iron hoops, three cypress buckets with their hoops, two cypress bath tubs, one large foot tub, four small copper saucepans of various sizes to make medicinal tea (Tisane), one copper bell, one pendulum clock, two iron shovels, two iron hatchets, two iron spades, one large cypress ladder to mount to the roof, one small ladder, one iron rack with various hooks to hang meat, twelve empty bottles, two plated silver covered dishes, one tin plate funnel ,one large tinsel and tin plate street lamp, one copper lamp, five small jars of honey, five demijohns, one full of lemon (lime) juice, one barrel of salt, two hundred and sixty boards for coffins, one thousand small pieces of boards for coffins.

Slaves: One negro carpenter named Pedro, aged fifty-five years; one negro carpenter named Joseph, thirty-five years; another named Philip, sixty years old; one little negro boy named Andres, of fourteen years; another little negro boy named Francisco, of two and a half years; one negro girl named Maria, aged eleven; five lots of ground situated in the city.

"Senor Treasurer, Don Gilberto Leonard, stating that there were no other utensils belonging to the said Charity Hospital to inventory this legal proceeding is completed."

This inventory reveals many interesting facts and gives a glimpse of the management of the Hospital. Of special interest to us today is the Chapel. It appears that a large amount of the endowment was expended in its lavish furnishings, which was in striking contrast to the scant equipment for the use of the sick.

Drugs are not listed in the inventory. Remedies must have been procured from the apothecaries. (There were five drug stores at that time.) The author has been unable to ascertain whether the medicines were furnished at the expense of the Hospital or were procured by the patients themselves.

This inventory makes no mention of any surgical instrument nor of any implement that could be useful in surgery. Without doubt surgery must have been practiced in that institution. Operations undoubtedly were performed on patients in their beds, with the instruments belonging to the attending surgeon. The crudeness of technic, the lack of facilities, the absence of anesthesia and the ignorance of asepsis attest a high surgical mortality.

In 1796 New Orleans had 9756 inhabitants. The Saint Charles was a twenty-four bed Hospital. Its size and capacity in relation to the then population was of more favorable comparison

than the hospital of the present day. A concept of the good accomplished, the charity performed, the suffering alleviated, and the number of sick cared for by that institution, can only be had by referring to the vital statistics and the few remaining documents of the time.

The extreme suffering, exposure and the frequent pestilences to which these colonists were continually subjected, and from which only the hardiest could escape, confirmed the extremely high death rate then current. The total mortality in New Orleans in 1796 was 638, one death to every 13.57 inhabitants, making a ratio of 72.86 per 1,000 population.

The Hospital was adjacent to the rear end of a cemetery (abolished in the early eighteen hundreds), but then situated in the square bounded by Burgundy, Rampart, Toulouse and St. Peter Streets. Fray Antonio de Sedella, in his petition dated the 9th day of April, 1801, for the removal of the burial ground beyond the city limits, gives a most interesting description of the unsanitary condition of the city of that day. He wrote: "The cemetery of this city is situated in the center of the last block, which I have thought a long time since prejudicial to the public health, and which was really shown this year; everybody having been sick in the colony with putrid and deadly fevers, and especially with Dysentery, so that a large number of people died." He also stated that: "The deleterious effects of this cemetery have been visibly felt this year. Whilst passing near I myself have noticed a fetid smell, I sought information from the neighbors and they affirm that these foul odors have been very often present this year." His gruesome description of the crowded condition of the burial ground also records the extremely high mortality of that period, as follows: "The number of corpses buried there being already so large that there was no more space to bury the dead. On opening new graves underground, bodies were found which caused the emission of foul smells, destructive to the health of the City, and more especially after the epidemic which the people suffered that summer and from which they still were suffering."

This petition of that Capuchin monk, curé of the Cathedral, to have the cemetery removed from the city boundaries to the outskirts of the town, resulted in the choice of the site of the present Saint Louis Cemetery No. 1, now on Basin Street and Saint Louis. The document was accompanied by a street plan, illustrating the position of the old burial ground, and pointing to that of the Charity Hospital, which is shown in that and other plans to have been located in the square now bounded by the streets, Rampart, Basin, Toulouse and Saint Peter, which was also the original site of the Jean Louis Hospice des Pauvres.

In a contemporary directory is chronicled that destitute poor alone were admitted. Precautions were taken against those abuses that creep in but too frequently today. But as there were no pay institutions to care for those not in need of Charity, their admittance was allowed on a fee basis. The following is taken from the "Annuaire Louisianais pour l'Année 1809 par B. Lafon": "The old hospital was founded by the French, and was entirely destroyed by the storm of 1779, Don Almonaster y Roxas, Colonel of Militia of that Town, Royal Alfares, Perpetual Regidor and Knight of Saint Charles, founded the one which exists today, in the year 1786. It was entirely constructed at his own expense, he furnished it with all necessary implements necessary to help and alleviated the sick, and gave to it five skilled slaves, and transferred all the rentals of shops at the corner of Saint Peter and Levee. He also repaired at his own expense five small houses, the property of the former hospital." Also: "The dotation was of twenty-four beds, for the use of the sick who are neither incurable nor leprous, and they must not only be destitute but recognized as such. If other patients who cannot be classified as poor wish to be treated, they are forced to pay a certain amount so that they will not abuse of these charitable funds." To which is attached the name of Blanquet, Physician, and Juan Ximens, Administrator.

From its foundation the hospital had derived a portion of its income from the legacies of devout and charitable per-

sons. From the earliest time it has been a pious custom in France to mention the hospital in one's will. There are scores of testaments extant in which a legacy is inscribed to the church for masses to be said for the repose of the legator's soul and to the Charity Hospital.

It seems that Don Almonaster inaugurated the position of House Surgeon. During the existence of the Saint Carlos Hospital, Doctors LeDux, Giovellina, Blanquet and Sanchez acted in that capacity. In the court records of 1783 is mentioned Doctor Robert Dow of the Charity Hospital and Doctor Joseph Montegut, Surgeon General of the Hospital. Unfortunately, it is impossible to trace the true significance of the Hospital connection to these physicians, because in 1779 the Jean Louis Hospital was destroyed and it was not replaced by a new hospital (the St. Charles) until 1786. Presumably these doctors held their respective positions in the Jean Louis Hospital or in the Military Hospital in Hospital Street existing at that time.

The San Carlos and many public buildings were reduced to ashes by the great conflagration which swept the city on the memorable night of the 23rd of September of the year 1809.

Don Almonaster, the richest man in the colony, was an astute business man, and was not only a notary in law but a contractor as well. His love of pomp and honors was an incentive to his philanthropy and, although highly honored by a grateful monarch, locally his munificence redounded only to his grief and discomfort, by reason of the unmerited jealousies, criticisms and the ingratitude of the members of the Cabildo and the Colonists. This astounding animosity to one who had contributed so much not only to the charity of, but to the upbuilding of his city, can only be attributed to their resentment of the proud, unbending and ostentatious phase of his personality. In a letter written to Don Estevan Miro, Ex-Governor of Louisiana, by Don Joseph Xavier de Pontalba, dated April 26, 1792, is found the following character sketch of that city builder: "We spent Thursday in town and dined with Almonaster. He regrets your departure from the depths of his heart. He frankly avowed that he would find no one to rejoice as you do in the good fortune of others. He is entirely disgusted with being benevolent. To give was a joy during your reign, because you knew how to appreciate it, but it is now his intention to be selfish. He has abandoned the building of the church (the Cathedral) and has not laid a brick on it since your departure." Also referring to the patronage of the Hospital, contested by the Baron de Carondelet, then Governor of Louisiana, we find in the same letter: "If force is brought to bear to compel him to turn it (the hospital endowment) over, he will give in under protest, and then announce that he refuses to continue the building of the church. You see that it is not easy to bend this man. He states that he regrets this trouble because the Baron (de Carondelet) is an excellent man, and that he is well aware that the disagreements he has to contend with are inspired by evil agitators. He is inconsolably awaiting the outcome, and is being tormented in his old age."

Don Almonaster died on the 26th of April, 1798, and was intered in the St. Louis Cathedral.

The honors, achievements, charities and philanthropies of this remarkable personage, are best chronicled by transcribing the inscription to his memory on the marble slab, covering the vault wherein he reposes:

Here Lies the Remains
of
DON ANDRES ALMONASTER Y ROXAS,
Native of Mayrena
In the Kingdom of Andalusia.
Died in the City of New Orleans
the 26th of April, 1798,
at 73 years of age.

Knight of the Royal and Distinguished Spanish Order of Charles III.
Colonel of Militia of this place.
Regidor and Royal Alferez of the Cabildo.
Founder and Donor of the Cathedral.
Founder of the Royal Hospital of Saint Charles and of its Chapel.
Founder of the Lazaretto.
Founder of the Chapel of the Convent of the Ursulines Nuns.
Founder of classes for the education of children.
Founder of the Presbytery.
All of these he has erected at his own expense, and are in the city.

REQUISCAT IN PACE

SEPTEMBER 3, 1859.] HARPER'S WEEKLY. 569

THE AMPHITHEATRE.

THE WARD.

A CADET HOP AT WEST POINT.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHARITY HOSPITAL.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHARITY HOSPITAL.

THE CHARITY (1859)

Chapter III.

1810 - 1832

This, the first Legislative Act referring to the Charity Hospital, passed in the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Louisiana and approved by the Governor, March 8th, 1808, is of historical interest not only because it was the initial step taken by the Territory of Louisiana to control that Institution, but also because it gives an interesting aspect of the condition and management of the Hospital at that time.

"Whereas since the change of government in this territory, the administration of the Hospital of Charity established in New Orleans, has fallen into the hands of persons who have no right to it, and the superintendence of the said administration which belonged formerly to the Governor of Louisiana and to the Bishop of the Diocese, was not continued by the subsequent constituted authorities, owing to the want of positive information ,touching the nature of that Instituion, and the rights resulting from its charter in their favor.

Considering that the abandonment to which that establishment is reduced is in direct opposition with the intention of the founder, (Almonaster), who has given it property to a considerable amount, the revenue whereof, if well employed, would be more than sufficient for the relief of the indigent sick, while it is notorious that the said Hospial is now a place of wretchedness where the sick languish in a total want of the necessities of life, notwithstanding the pecuniary retribution which is required of the most part of those who are admitted there.

"1. Be it declared, etc. That the constituted authorities which have succeeded to the governor of Louisiana, and to the bishop of the diocese, in the superintendence of the hospital of Charity of New Orleans, and the governor of the territory of Orleans and the persons exercising the functions of Chief of the Catholic Church in the said territory: that consequently, it shall be the duty of the said authorities to cause an account to be given to them of the administration of the hospital of Charity of New Orleans, since the taking possession of Louisiana by the United States, by all persons who have intermeddled with the said administration, and to collect all sums of money and balance due by such persons.

"3. And Be it Further enacted and declared, That during the minority of the heir of the founder and patron of the said hospital of Charity, and until her majority or her marriage, the Senior Colonel of the Militia of New Orleans is the person who, agreeably to the spirit of the Charter of the said hospital, ought to exercise protempore the functions of patron of that hospital.

Thomas Urquhart,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. Poydras,
Pres. of the Legislative Council.
William C. C. Claiborne,
Governor of the territory of Louisiana.

It is doubtful whether the provisions of this act were ever enforced; a few months after its promulgation the Saint Carlos Hospital was burnt to the ground. This act, however, was premonitory to the fact that existing conditions in the direction of the Hospital could not endure and that the administration of same would perforce soon become invested in the Territorial Government. Succeeding this incident by a few years, Micaela, Almonaster's daughter became the Marquise of Pontalba, and March 9th, 1811, made a relinquishment of all her rights and privileges of patroness to the City Corporation of New Orleans. But a subsequent enactment of the Legislature following three years after passage of the Original Act, can be considered the Charter of the Charity Hospital from the State of Louisiana. Quoting from the same act, we have:—

"Be it enacted, etc., That the administration of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans shall be trusted to a Council of Administration composed of the nine members who shall be appointed in the manner hereafter provided for, and shall be vested with the full power to direct, administer and manage the said Hospital and the property of the same of what nature soever present and future, in the manner and form most advantageous to the public."

Section 2.—And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor of The Territory and of the City Council of New Orleans, each according to the powers conferred upon them respectively by this Act, to appoint immediately after its passing, the Governor shall appoint six citizen freeholders and heads of a family, and the City Council shall appoint three of its members, and those nine persons so appointed shall compose the Council of Administration of the Charity Hospital, and under this title they shall have power and it shall be their duty to manage the property of the same in the manner hereafter prescribed.

Section 5, and be it further enacted,—That immediately after the appointment of the nine managers of said Hospital, it shall be

their duty, and they are empowered by this Act to claim from the Mayor and the City Council of New Orleans, the delivery of the real and personal property, monies, papers, effects and documents belonging to said Hospital, by virtue of the Act to which this is a supplement, there shall be drawn a process verbal of said delivery at the foot of the inventory, which shall be signed by the respective parties to be afterwards deposited with the Archives of the Hospital.

A second time the destruction of the Hospital resulted in intense suffering and hardship to the indigent sick. The rescued patients were quarterd by Mayor James Mather for but a day in the upper gallery of the Cabildo, the then City Hall. Then temporary quarters were provided on the Jourdan Plantation, on the site of the present Industrial Canal. This location was abandoned after six months of suffering and discomfort to the patients.

Dr. Castellanos tells us that—"Meanwhile, patients formerly housed in the Jourdan's Plantation, and hence transferred to the La Vergne residence, were almost reduced to starvation, so much so, that on one occasion the Hospital's employees, poor though they were, had been compelled to contribute from their own scanty means for the weekly sustenance of the neglected patients. They were made to sleep upon the bare ground, the wooden floors being decayed and no longer offering protection. The nursing of the sick was so indifferently ministered that, using Mather's own expression in one of his messages, "No one, however wretched and poor, will now consent to be committed to that Hospital." Let it also be borne in mind that during these years of hardship and destitution, to the unfortunate inmates of the Hospital, epidemics of the Yellow Fever swept over the City, carrying havoc and panic in their dismal path. Never in the Annals of the City's history had the demands for a well organized Hospital grown more urgent."

For five years not a suitable place for the care of the sick, was available, nor was it until the year 1814 that the square bounded by Canal, Common, Phillipa (now Dryades) and Baronne was sold by the city to the Administrators of the Charity Hospital for the construction of a building.

The new hospital was ordered constructed by the Legislature in a bill promulgated April 25th, 1811.

The Board was composed of three members of the City Council of this City and of six others to be appointed by the Governor. This Council of Administrators was empowered by this Act to claim from the Mayor and City Council the delivery of real and personal property, effects and documents belonging to said Hospital, yet they were in no case authorized to sell, alienate the property or any part of said property without an express authorization of the Legislature. The Act also ordered that the funds proceeding from the sale made by the Mayor and the City Council of the portion of the property of the Charity Hospital, composing the ground floor of the part of the house once occupied by Mrs. Castillon, widow of Almonester, which was redeemed by her, shall, without delay, be employed by the said Council of Administration in building a new hospital.

The governor's appointees were Messrs. Felix Arnaud, Dow, Joseph Montegut, Butler, Bellechasse and M. Fortier, and on November 6th, of the year 1811, Messrs. Robelot, Castenado and S. Henderson, members of the City Council, were elected administrators of the Charity Hospital in compliance with the law.

These gentlemen constituted the first Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital.

The cornerstone of the building was laid in 1815.

The following description of the Hospital in 1823 is taken from the City Directory of that year:—"The Charity Hospital, situated No. 147 Canal Street, consists of two large buildings, containing one surgical hall, two large fever wards, one dysentery ward, one ward for chronic cases, one for females, one for convalescents, one bathing room, one apothecary store, and a number of other apartments for the families of the residents, officers, etc. The Hospital has lately undergone a complete repair and reform, and is at this time as clean, wholesome and well conducted as any institution of the kind in the Union. During the last year, about 1,700 sick persons were admitted, 1,200 of whom were discharged well, and the remain-

der died, one-half of which, of Yellow Fever. The lot on which these buildings stand embraces the whole square between Canal, Common, Baronne and Philippa (now University Place) Sts., and is laid off in a garden, poultry yard, etc. The whole appearance of this humane establishment, at present indicates that the physicians and officers are very attentive to their duty. Any person who doubts the correctness of the above remarks need only visit the Hospital to be convinced. Dr. John Rollins is the House Surgeon and Apothecary at this time, who is assisted by physicians of the City, who visit in turn. Sick persons who wish admission must apply to the Mayor of the City or any one of the Administrators. The Hospital is likewise an asylum for lost children who will be taken the best care of until reclaimed.

About 1,300 males and females were admitted during the year 1821, and as many as 130 persons received attention at one time."

From the above it may be seen the rapid strides made by the Hospital. In a few years it had grown from a 24 to a 120 bed hospital. This institution in equipment and management was second to no other in the country. There were bathing facilities, an apothecary, and fever patients were segregated from surgical cases.

That year the City Treasury munificently contributed $336.00 to the support of the Hospital. An Act passed in the second Section of the Fourth Legislature in the year 1820, provided for the care of the insane in the following clause: "It shall be the duty of the Administrators to cause a separate building to be erected as an appertenance of said establishment in order to receive and attend such persons as may have fallen into a state of insanity."

Dr. McConnell was the first House Surgeon and in the year 1823 he was succeeded by Dr. John Rollins. In 1831 Dr. William Picton was elected to that position. Dr. David C. Ker, a British Army Surgeon, and a veteran of the Battle of New Orleans, after the crushing defeat of General Packenham, true to the noblest tradition of his profession, permitted himself to be captured that he might administer to his wounded soldiers. This gallantry gained for him the admiration and respect of his former enemies. He made this City his home and in the year 1827 was appointed visiting physician to the Charity Hospital.

The history of the Charity Hospital, were it to be confined only to the bare facts concerning that Institution, would be shorn of much that is interesting. The most intimate relation of physicians of this City to the Hospital since its earliest days, the scope of their work, their destinies, their failures and their successes, demand consideration along with it. A study of the times, frequent reference to the growth of New Orleans, the distress and hardships borne by our forefathers and their laudable achievements, must be alluded to and extolled, for the more important part of this naturally involves the establishment, progress and evolution of the Charity Hospital as it now exists.

In the early eighteen twenties there were two separate and distinct medical organizations extant: the Medical Society and the Physico-Medico Society. The curious reason for the existence of two societies for comparatively so few doctors is explained by a survey of the membership list of these bodies which reveals that in the Medical Society the names are either French or Spanish, whilst in the Physico-Medico Society, Anglo Saxon names predominate. This divorcing of the medical profession into two separate and distinct organizations was made necessary by the fact that many physicians were foreign born and that the prevailing tongue was French, even during the Spanish domination, and the publishing of medical journals in the French language persisted to a much later date. Even the early Legislative transactions of the Territory of Louisiana and also of the State of Louisiana were recorded in the same archives, both in French and English. The rivalry existing between the members of these two medical associations must have been acute, for it appears that on every board of a medical character the appointees were divided nearly equally between the membership of those rival societies.

Of interest to the physicians of this City is the following Act of Legislature,

approved by the governor, February 24th, 1819:—

Sec. 1. "Be it enacted, etc., That the Medical Society of New Orleans, is hereby authorized to raise by Lottery a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, for the purpose of purchasing a library, philosophical apparatus, etc., and defraying other incidental expenses of the institution. The said Lottery to be set on foot as soon as the said Medical Societ, shall find it convenient after the passing of this Act, and that the said Medical Society shall appoint five discreet persons to be Managers of said Lottery, each of whom shall give security to be approved of by the said Medical Society, in such sum as they shall direct, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties required of such schemes as to them may seem proper, to sell the tickets and to superintend the drawing of the said lottery, and the payment of the prizes—And it shall be the duty of the said managers to pay into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Medical Society, the proceeds of the said lottery, in order to be laid out according to the purpose of this Act.

Sec. 2.—And be it further enacted, That the Managers of the aforesaid lottery shall have power to divide the same into three classes, provided, however, all of said classes shall be drawn in four years after the passing of the Act."

Whether the Medical Society took advantage of these prerogatives cannot be determined today. There are no remnants of that Medical Society's library that could enlighten us on this question. This singular act of the Legislature may occasion surprise today, but up to nearly the year 1840, the same procedure of lottery was employed in the raising of moneys for the founding of schools, public buildings, churches, the construction of bridges, good roads, in fact for any public or charitable purposes, and even a few individuals were granted the privilege of the lottery to dispose of their realty holdings.

The great prevalence of dysentery which wrought such distress and death among these pioneers of our City is explained by the inadequacy and the corruption of the water supply. For washing and bathing purposes wells were dug to a depth of from ten to fifteen feet. Drinking water and that used for cooking was taken from the river, carried through the City for sale, in hogsheads on carts, and sold at the rate of four buckets for 6 1-4 cents or 50 cents per hogshead. The water for drinking was either filtered through a porous stone, or kept in a large earthenware jar, the sediment allowed to settle, or alum used to hasten the process of sedimentation. This water was considered wholesome. It is interesting reading that the first water work system was started in 1813, but was not completed until several years later. The water mains were hollow cypress logs. In a contemporary directory is found the following interesting comments on the insanitary condition of that water supply:—"It is thought by most persons that the water ought to be introduced from the river into the City from above the eddy and point, as it is certainly more pure than that opposite the City, where it becomes impregnated with all kinds of filth, the very thought of which is sufficient to turn the stomach of a person of delicate constitution." The drainage of the City is recorded by Paxton in his directory of 1822 thus:—"The site on which New Orleans stands is a plain with a descent of about 7 1-2 feet from the river, terminating in a swamp in the rear of the buildings, to which all water from the gutters of the City finds its way."

The first hundred years of the History of New Orleans is a recital of all the hardships that humanity can possibly endure and a narrative of the highest exemplification of fortitude, tenacity and grim determination which can scarcely be appreciated in this time, and it is really in fact an epic of the noblest type of manhood. In no other location nor at any other time has the maxim of the survival of the fittest been better exemplified than in the case of these founders of our City and of our State. Their sufferings were acute, due to want, privation and exposure. New Orleans was built on and surrounded by a swamp, infested with insects, with only inadequate protection from these pests. Pestilences were rampant, their records write a dark page in the history of human suffering. The great prevalence of preventable diseases was due to the unsanitary conditions,—none but the stoutest hearts could resist these continual calamities and persist in their determination to build up their City. Yet in spite of sickness and pestilence with their extreme death rate, these pioneers never faltered, but with abounding faith in the future greatness of New Orleans, labored, suffered and

died to accomplish their purpose. Despite all, the growth of New Orleans preceding the Louisiana purchase was phenomenal. In 1788 the city had 1,100 houses and the census of 1821 gave a total of 8,705 houses. The total population of that year was 29,000 inhabitants, of which 13,642 were negroes, either free or slaves. An interesting feature of that census is that with the whites there were nearly twice the amount of males compared to the females, and with the negroes the reverse held true. A contemporary directory records the following: "The population is fast increasing by accession from all the the States in the Union, and from almost every Kingdom in Europe."

The monetary status of the hospital was then as it has been to the present day one of inadequate finances. As there was no specific appropriation from the State, its revenues were derived from the levying of special taxes on amusements, gambling, and the fines and penalties assessed in criminal cases, also from forfeited bonds, and a passenger tax of $1.00 on foreign cabin passengers, $2.00 on steerage passengers, and, on United States passengers beyond Louisiana, fifty cents. James Burns in his "Historical Sketch of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans" wrote: "The managers (of theatres) at one time were required to give periodical 'benefit performances' for the hospital, but not only did these never benefit the Hospital, but on at least one occasion the manager brought the Hospital into debt for his benefit." There was even resistance to the passenger tax, for in one year eighty-three boats defiantly refused to pay it, and one hundred and seventy-three landed their passengers in Lafayette to evade its just impost. This was changed in 1838, each theatre was taxed $500.00, each circus $150.00, each menagerie $50.00, each show $25.00, as Hospital assessment. These taxes together with an occasional donation provided for its maintenance. This institution because of the lack of any asylum in the city served the dual purpose of Hospital and place of refuge for paupers and lost children.

In 1832 the cost of maintenance is given as $31,295.00.

There were many legislative acts providing ways and means for procuring sufficient moneys for its upkeep. The revenues derived from certain taxes were applied to that purpose, the most bizarre of which is an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana promulgated one hundred years ago which is of interest not only because it provided funds for the Hospital, but also because it expressed the sentiments of the time concerning gambling:

"Whereas the object contemplated by the act entitled 'An act to prevent gambling' has not been attained, the only effect thereof, in form of good morals being indeed nugatory, inasmuch as the vice which the said act intended to eradicate has been practiced not less than formerly, but with a greater degree of caution and clandestinity, from whence has resulted, first, that excesses and disorders, if any, have taken place, could not be repressed, the eye of the municipal police being almost unable to get access in the places wherein they were committed, and secondly, that the Charity Hospital whose resources, from motives of humanity and sound policy, ought rather to be increased than diminished, has been deprived of the greater part of the revenue it already had, and which was indispensably necessary to its existence; and whereas in order to provide for the expenses of the said institution, the administration thereof has been obliged to dispose of a part of its capital, and that unless remedies as prompt, as efficacious be adopted, the unavoidable ruin of the said institution will soon take place:

Section 3. Be it further enacted; that the number of gaming houses to which license be granted shall not exceed six for the city of New Orleans and its suburbs incorporated, and that the keepers of houses wherein gaming shall take place in virtue of the licenses granted in compliance with the present act, shall be obliged to keep their gaming table in rooms or halls not exposed to the view of the public, etc."

A tax of $5,000.00 was levied on each gaming house, three-quarters of this fund to revert to the Charity Hospital and the other quarter to be applied to the benefit of the College of Orleans. This act went into effect March 27, 1823, and was amended on April 2, 1832, increasing the number of gaming houses and raising the tax to $7,500.00.

This amount was to be apportioned as follows: three-quarters to the Charity Hospital and the other quarter to be equally divided between the New Orleans primary schools and the College of Louisiana. The Legislature authorizing the selling of the Hospital building on Canal street in an act approved by Acting Governor Jacques Dupres March 15th, 1830, Section 2 reads as follows: "That said administrators are hereby authorized, if they deem it expedient to sell the buildings and the lots on which said Hospital is situated, and on such terms as they may deem most advantageous to the said institution; provided, however, that the possession of the Charity Hospital shall not be delivered until another suitable building be provided for the reception of the sick and afflicted, and that the proceeds of the sale of the present house and lots be appropriated for procuring the necessary comforts to sick persons; and that the residue, if any, be applied by the administrators for the best advantage of the same."

The great increase in population demanded a larger and more commodious institution, and the Canal street site and buildings were sold to the State for $125,000.00. The main building was used and afterwards known as the State House and later became University Block or Place. The Common street side of the square, on which is now situated the stores and the theatres was the site of the Medical College previous to the building of tht Richardson Memorial, now the Hutchinson, on Canal and Villere streets.

In New Orleans, in the eighteen twenties, in addition to the Charity Hospial, there existed the Marine and Naval Hospital, and a private institution named the Orleans Infirmary situated at the corner of Circus and Poydras streets and under the supervision of Dr. J. S. McFarlane.

The following taken from the report of the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital of the year 1832 is illuminating of that momentous epoch in the life of that institution:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

The committee to whom was assigned the duty of visiting and examining into the condition of the Charity Hospital of the City of New Orleans, have given to the subject that care and attention, which the benevolent object of the Institution demands, and beg leave to report, that, having examined that humane establishment in all its departments, with a scrutiny commensurate with its importance, take great pleasure in awarding to the gentlemen, to whose care the administration of it has been committed the approbation and praise, which is due to faithful public servants, and philanthropic individuals. Their untiring zeal in dispensing health and comfort to the wretched beings, whom misfortune has driven to ask alms at the hand of the public munificence, can only be requited by the gratitude of the recipients of their attentions and the confidence of their fellow citizens. The building is a proud illustration of Louisiana liberality. The model of it and the style of its construction do equal honor to the head of the architect and the hand of the mechanic. The internal police and regulations bear strong testimony of the ability and labor that have organized them, and if observed and enforced with the same unyielding firmness, that seems, at present, to characterize the officers, cannot fail to meet the fondest hopes of the friends of the institution. Your committee need only state the number of patients received the last year from almost every State and nation, and kingdom on earth, to exhibit in strong colors the wide-extended usefulness of this unfading monument of individual liberality and public benefaction. During the year 1832, 2,480 unfortunate fellow beings have shared this open-handed beneficence, of whom 1,545 have been restored to health, to friends and to society. Five hundred and sixty-nine have died, a number which when we reflect on the wasting pestilence which has visited our city, in a character, from which it would seem as if we had been marked out as the peculiar object of its relentless violence, certainly does no dishonor to the skill of the gentlemen who have charge of the medical department. There were on the 1st day of January past 167 under treatment producing an average number for the entire year of 180. We have much cause to congratulate ourselves that only 40 of the whole number were citizens of Louisiana. Here, your committee cannot forbear to express their surprise, that the peculiar situation of this institution and the unlimited dispensation of its charities have not attracted the attention and enlisted the interest and generosity of other States. The liberality of Pennsylvania, which, we are always happy to acknowledge, furnishes a proud example which, it is devoutly to be wished, might be imitated by others. We doubt not that the generous spirits of that philanthropic State reap a rich reward from the reflection, that during the last year, her liberality contributed to the relief and comfort of 111 of their unfortunate fellow-citizens, whom circumstances had removed far from their homes and their friends.

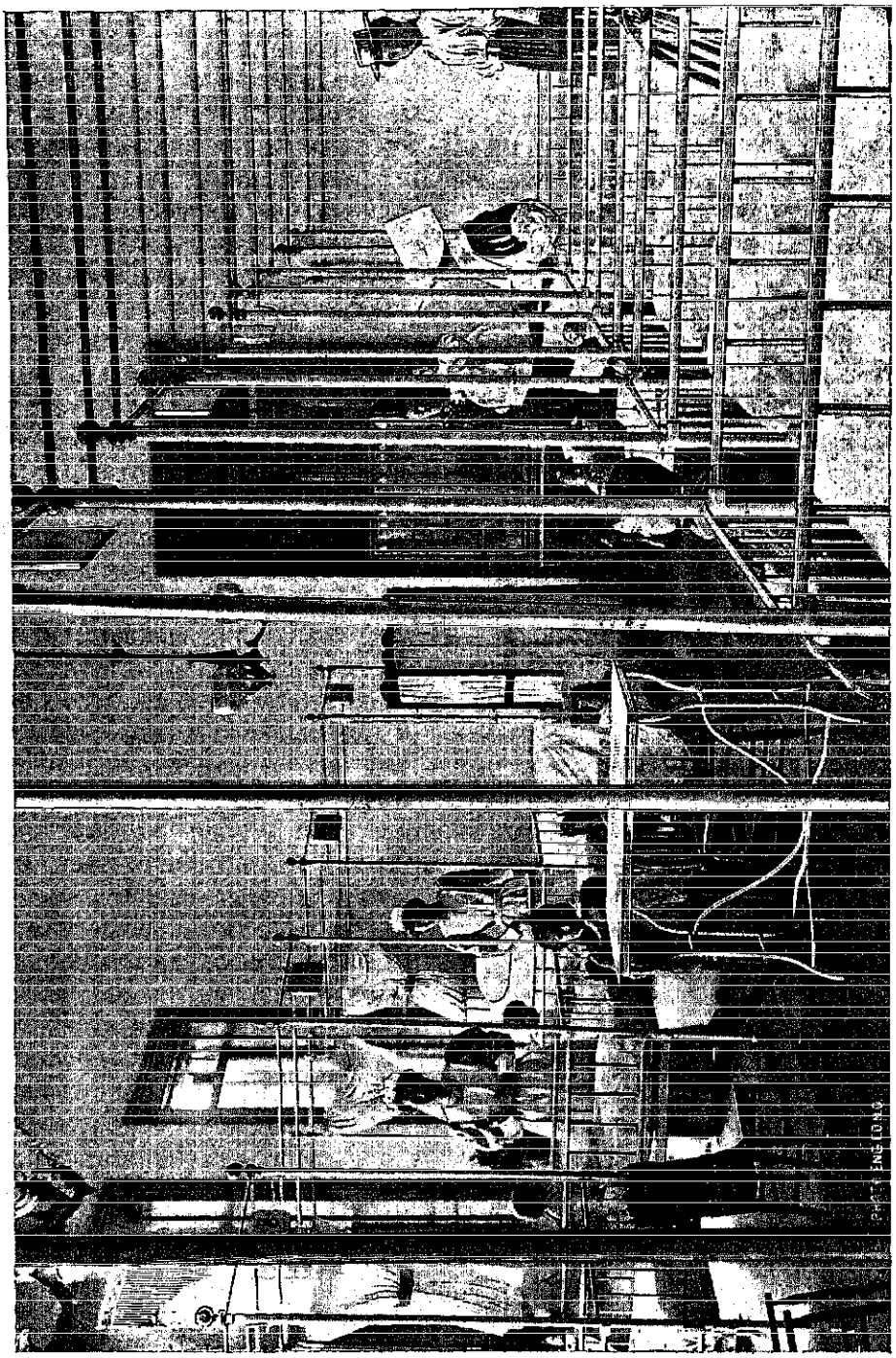
Your committee approach the financial concern of this noble and humane establishment with many misgivings. They deeply deplore that an institution so laudible in its object,

so extensive in its benefits, and presenting so wide a field for the exercise of the highest and purest feelings of our nature, should depend for support on means extremely capricious in their duration, and which cannot be advocated on principles of religion or on morals. The doctrine that the end may sanctify the means, is scarcely plausible in theory, and certainly is most dangerous in practice. The whole amount of moneys received by the institution during the year 1832 was two hundred and thirty-nine thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-five cents ($239,892.25): of this amount one hundred and ninety thousand, one hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty cents have been realized from the sale of property of various descriptions ($190,119.20) the sums of sixteen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents ($16,169.78) embracing one legacy of five hundred dollars ($500) and fifty dollars ($50) collected by the marshall has accrued from premiums on State bonds, interest on State bonds and moneys invested; leaving a balance of thirty-three thousand, six hundred and three dollars and twenty-seven cents ($33,603.27), which has been derived from what is called the ordinary sources of revenue. Of this ordinary revenue, thirty-one thousand and forty-one dollars and sixty-six cents ($31,041.66) have been received in shape of taxes on gaming licenses. Hence it appears how small a portion of necessary expenditures of this institution is derived from any substantial and permanent sources of revenue. The disbursements during the same year, including fourteen thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars and forty-five cents ($14,550.45) due individuals on account of the preceding year, and also nine thousand dollars ($9,000.00) due the Louisiana State Bank for money loaned, amounted to one hundred and forty-eight thousand, two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents ($48,259.68), of which sum thirty-one thousand, four hundred and seven dollars and seventy cents ($31,407.70) were appropriated to the ordinary current expenses of the establishment. Eighty-six thousand, eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and sixty-two cents ($86,885.62) were expended on the new edifice; six hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-three cents ($690.83) were paid for commissions and tax on sale of real estate; two thousand and six hundred dollars ($2,600.00) were paid for four slaves, for the use of the Hospital, and three thousand, one hundred and tweny-five dollars ($3,125.00) interest on State bonds, leaving a balance in favor of the institution of ninety-one thousand, six hundred and thirty-two dollars and sixty-five cents ($91,632.65); from this sum we may deduct fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) for the completion of the building, which is now rapidly progressing, and we have seventy-six thousand, six hundred and thirty-two dollars and sixty-five cents, the entire productive capital of the institution. From this sum, we may, with some degree of certainty, anticipate a revenue of seven thousand, six hundred dollars. The amount annually required to support the establishment considerably exceeds thirty thousand dollars, and for upwards of twenty thousand of which we are obliged to rely on the frail and unsubstantial resource of gaming licenses. Your committee much regret that the law requiring all persons opening public theatres in the City of New Orleans to give four representations per annum at the will of the Council of Administration, has not been carried into effect, and that the law imposing a tax of ten dollars on each and every public ball has not been rigidly enforced. Your committee believe that by a watchful observance of these laws, the present revenue of the institution might be increased several thousand dollars.

Your committee have regarded, with deep interest, the unsubstantial and insufficient resources of this asylum of human wretchedness, and, with diffidence, submit a few suggestions upon the proposed means of rendering them more sure and permanent. The edifice, when completed, will have cost a little less than one hundred and forty thousand dollars. It is sufficiently spacious to accommodate, with no stinted convenience, nearly four hundred patients, allowing the most liberal provision for officers and attendants. The apartments are large, neat, well ventilated, and admirably well adapted to the peculiar object for which they were designed. It is hoped, for the sake of humanity, that the time is not near when diseased indigence will occupy all this vast structure. And it is believed that the superior comforts and advantages, which the peculiar structure of the building, the discipline and habits of the servants, and the constant medical attention, hold out to invalid strangers, cannot fail to draw to it very many who would gladly make a liberal compensation for such accommodations. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the Council of Administration be authorized to furnish in a suitable manner one or more wards as they may deem expedient, for the special accommodation of such persons. Judging from the success of the plan, in other similar institutions in our country, we shall fondly anticipate from its adoption, a sound and important source of revenue. Your committee recommend as an additional source, the enactment of a law imposing a small tax upon all foreigners arriving in the port of New Orleans. The justice of this requisition will appear most palpable when we reflect that, of the number of patients received into the hospital during the last year, 1,709 were subjects of foreign governments. And your committee beg leave farther to report by bill.

B. G. TENNEY,
Chairman of the committee on the part of the Senate.

J. WATKINS,
Chairman of the committee on the part of the House.



A Ward in 1895

Chapter IV.

1833 - 1849

The present site of the Charity Hospital was selected in 1832, and the building was completed during the winter of 1833. The cost of construction and the grounds amounted to approximately $150,000.00. This magnificent edifice, which is fast approaching its centenary, stands to-day practically the same as on the first day it opened its doors and inaugurated its long service to suffering humanity. Some subsequent changes of a minor character shall be referred to later.

Even at this time it stands as a model of Hospital architecture for this climate; its high ceilings, long and wide halls, numerous large outside openings, spacious verandas, give it sufficient ventilation, make it cool in summer and at all times cheerful. These are features of construction not usually found in more modern institutions.

In the Historical Epitome of the State of Louisiana, with an Historical Notice of New Orleans, Views and Descriptions of Public Buildings, etc., etc. Published in New Orleans in 1840 is the following: "In the year 1815 the building now occupied by the Legislature and Officers of the State was finished and opened as an hospital for patients, who were received here; the great increase of the population of the city, rendered a large and more commodious edifice necessary; which was accordingly begun A. D. 1831 on the square of ground bounded by Gironde, Gravier, St. Mary and Common streets, and completed so that the patients were removed thither in the winter of 1833-34. Mr. Hemlhill was the architect and builder, and the whole was completed at a cost, including the land, of $149,-750.83. About the same time the old building was sold to the State for the sum of $125,000, payable in bonds, having 50 years to run, at an interest of 5 per cent per annum. The "New Charity Hospital" so-called, is a building of great size, being about 290 feet in its total length, and three stories high. It is composed of a corps of loges opening into a spacious hall, intersected at right angles by another running lengthwise of the building on which the wards open. From this hall access is had by broad stairs to the upper stories which are similarly divided, and thus to the cupola from which there is a magnificent view of the city and environs. The lower story is occupied by the Library, Physicians' Room, Surgeons Room, Medical College, Lecture Room, etc., and the second and third stories into wards for the patients, twenty-one in number, as also into four other apartments designed as such; but owing to the plan not being carried out, now used one as a chapel and three others for the accommodation of the Sisters of Charity; who with noble benevolence here passed their lives in attenance and kind office to the indigent sick. It is calculated to hold 540 patients."

The second floor was appropriated to the use of female patients and was divided as follows: a ward for women of good character, another for those of bad, and also one for the exclusive use of surgical and obstetrical cases. The grounds around it were enclosed with a substantial brick wall and were handsomely improved and always very neatly kept.

The Sisters of Charity inaugurated their long period of admirable devotion to the sick and afflicted on January 6, 1834. For over 89 years they have given uninterrupted altruistic services to the Charity Hospital. Too much cannot be said in praise of these pious religieuses, who spurning all mundane glory, dedicate their lives to unrelenting toil for the alleviation of suffering, and who have braved pestilences and epidemics and even risked existence itself for the devoted love of humanity. Such sublime sacrifice and renunciation of the comforts and pleasure of this world in the interest of the suffering poor, is only possible with those whose vocation is a religious one, and who have consecrated their existence to the greater glory of their Creator. The services of the Sisters of Charity are indispensable to the Charity Hospital and their value cannot be appraised merely in monetary terms. The respect they command is

an incentive to a greater discipline and a stimulus to more energetic work from their subordinates. In actual work, in enforcing economy, in preventing waste, their services have been invaluable, and their scrupulous management of the domestic and nursing department, has been the leading constituent in the success of that institution through nearly a century of uncertain revenues and inadequate appropriations. Succeeding Boards of Administrators have recognized and publicly acknowledged the moral weight and the great economic worth of these ladies in the management of the Hospital.

New Orleans grew by rapid strides; the population in 1830 was 49,826, of which 28,530 were whites and 21,280 were negroes; ten years later, in 1840, it had increased to 102,204. It is recorded that: "It was very nearly made up of Americans, French, Creoles, and Spaniards, together with a large portion of Germans, and a good sprinkling of almost every other nation of the Globe."

The death rate was extremely high, and the census would have shown a still greater increase in population had the city been in better sanitary condition; it was believed that about five hundred immigrants died every year through the so-called acclimatizing process.

The first issue of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, published in May, 1844, contains the following description of an insane asylum, "a department of the Charity Hospital," which shortly afterwards ceased to operate: "In the rear of the main building is the lunatic asylum, built by an appropriation of the Legislature in 1841. The building is 103 feet long by 35 feet broad, and three stories high. A gallery extends the whole length and height of the house in front, and affords a fine promenade; a passage of 9 feet wide runs through the whole length of the building on each floor. On each side of these passages, the rooms open, 38 in number, well supplied with light and air, and with doors and windows well secured. The stairs run up at the end of the house, and occupy but little space. At the opposite end from the entrance, on the ground floor, is the bathing room, in which is to be found an admirable apparatus for the shower bath, the use of which is so often required in the treatment of mental diseases. The third story of the Asylum is divided into two spacious sleeping apartments. At each end of the building are spacious arbours, which are covered with vines, affording an admirable shade in warm weather. These with the grounds immediately around the Asylum, are well adapted for exercise in the open air." This building occupied by the insane was converted, in 1849, into a department for female patients, and is to-day the colored female building. This change inaugurated the total segregation of the female from the male patients, an arrangement always desirable in a large establishment of this kind.

From the same Journal the following glimpse of the internal management and its relation to its visiting staff is available:

"Previously, in 1843, the Board of Administrators elected annually four Physicians, one Visiting Physician, and a House Surgeon, to perform the professional services of the Hospital for 12 months; who had their duties prescribed and received a small compensation. At the session of the Legislature in January, 1843, the Professors of the Louisiana Medical College petitioned that body to grant them a certain portion of the public square, on which to build a College Edifice; in consideration for which privilege they offered to render all the necessary professional services to the Charity Hospital for the term of ten years, free of charge. As soon as the other physicians of the city became apprized of the movement, they at once sent to the Legslature a counter-petition, numerously signed, protesting against the prayer of the Professors, so far as related to the granting the exclusive attendance of the Hospital, but making no other objection to any other aid the Legislature might think proper to extend to the Medical College; they likewise agreed to attend the Hospital gratis. The result was that the Legislature very properly granted the Professors a site for a College Edifice, and held them bound to attend the wards of the Hospital for the next ten years, provided they should

be called upon; but that they should be entitled to no preference in the election of attending Physicians and Surgeons, by the Board of Administrators. The Board can make its selection from the body of the Licensed Physicians in the City; and if their appointments are not accepted, they have a right to demand the services of the aforesaid Professors. They moreover increased the number of Attending Physicians to eight, and Visiting Surgeons to two, and made the election semi-annual.

The Professors are generally elected to attend the wards of the Hospital during the winter season, and are enabled thereby to deliver valuable clinical lectures to the Medical Class.

During the term following the adoption of these regulations, the professional services were most punctually performed; and the mortality of the Hospital will compare favorably with any previous similar period. The Hospital was more frequently visited by the Physicians of the City, and more attention was paid by them to post-mortem examinations, and to special anatomy, than probably was ever done before during the summer season.

Some half-dozen students are admitted into the Hospital who are furnished board and lodging in the house, and are required to perform all the minor operations by the attending Physicians. To be admitted, they are required to give satisfactory evidences of their qualifications, moral character, etc.

Admirable opportunities are afforded these students to prosecute their studies; but a few of them, however, can be induced to remain at their posts during the sickly season; and it is melancholy to relate that of the three who determined to stay last summer, two died of Yellow Fever."

To the rear of the Lunatic Asylum was the dead house—or Morgue. It is described as a small single two-story building, divided into two rooms; one of these contained the corpses before burial, and the other was used as an autopsy and dissecting room. This small simple structure was no doubt ample for the purpose it served; in a contemporary Medical Journal is reflected the appreciation of the anatomists and pathologists of that time: "This latter (the dead house) is well supplied with light, air and water, good tables and benches; it is altogether admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. It is doubted whether any city in the world presents so pleasant and convenient a place for the study of Anatomy, as this Dead House. Well lighted, well ventilated, a hydrant of clear gushing water, and plenty of fresh subjects—what more could be desired."

The group of buildings composing the early Charity Hospital was completed with the addition of two small offices in front of the main building, facing Common street, now Tulane Avenue. They were used by the clerk and the porter, whose duty it was to attend to the front gate, and give entrance to only certain privileged persons without paying an admittance fee of twenty-five cents. This toll has been only recently abolished, the fare box, a relic of an old mule street car, is still existing at the entrance of the Hospital.

This item of interest is taken from the January number of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal of the year 1847: "We are gratified to learn that the administrators of the institution have determined to erect an amphitheatre for the performance of surgical operations. Such a thing has long been wanted. Heretofore operations were performed in the wards to the great terror of the surrounding sick, with the inconvenience to the operating surgeons, and where it was impossible for a large number of spectators to witness what was being done. A good amphitheatre is indispensably necessary to a large hospital, and we are glad to hear that the one proposed is to be erected as soon as possible.

The annual report of 1847 is of historical importance. We find the following:

MAIN BUILDING.

Admitted	11,690
Discharged	9,369
Died	2,037
Remaining on the first of January, 1848	828

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Admitted	678
Discharged	541

Died	85
Remaining on the first of January 1848	125

These are the largest figures ever seen on the books of the Charity Hospital. No hospital should be permitted to take in double the number of patients it can entertain comfortably, for it cannot be done in justice to the sick. The wards of the Hospital are literally crammed. A row of beds extend all around the walls and another in the middle of the floor. Many patients have to sit all day and and to lie upon pallets at night. The whole house is infected with Typhoid Fever, thus rendering it dangerous for patients laboring under other diseases to go there. The House students, nurses and Sisters of Charity are suffering from the disease. Diarrhea and Dysentery are also common, and there are seven or eight cases of small pox in the adjoining lunatic asylum. But one thing is lacking to complete the catalogue of miseries—erysipelas will probably break out before long, and then the cup will be full. We deem it our duty to record these melancholy facts to make up the Medical History of the day. When evils become glaring and outrageous they enforce reform, and often not before."

This deplorable condition, due to the greatly overcrowded institution, resulted in much needed improvements, for in the year 1848 and 1849 a large and important addition was made to the group of hospital buildings which greatly increased its capacity and for many years provided sufficient accommodation to the indigent poor of that growing city. A new wing was constructed in the rear of the main building practically the same size of and paralleling the one previously used by the insane and then converted into the Women's Department. It was planned to provide suitable accommodation for the Sisters of Charity, and sleeping quarters for the stewards, also to serve as a refectory for the officers and other inmates of the Institution. This building is existing to-day and is serving practically the same purpose as originally intended.

The Hospital at that time could comfortably accommodate one thousand patients, and had a yearly average of between eleven and thirteen thousand admissions. It was then one of the largest, if not the largest, hospital in existence; it stood favorable comparison with those of Europe and America. At that time in Paris, the Hotel Dieu had a capacity of 810 beds and La Charité 494 beds. In that city there were many more charitable institutions, but the two mentioned were the largest.

Again mention is made in the Hospital report of 1845 of the Abuse of the Charity wards of that Institution by persons able to pay for medical services: "A large number of these patients are not proper subjects of charity, and the State should not be taxed with their medical expenses; yet they have free access to this Hospital."

And also in the annual report of 1846 the same complaint is voiced: "This extraordinary number (8,044) affords sufficient evidence that access to the Hospital is altogether too free and easy —one-half that amount of real objects of charity suffering under sickness could not be found in our city during any year."

The following quotation from the same report is of especial interest to the profession of to-day who resent the unjust imposition of a tax on the practice of Medicine: "In conclusion, we cannot omit this occasion to remark, that whilst the physicians of New Orleans are attending annually in the services of the State, between six and seven thousand invalids, without charge, the Legislature, in its wisdom and liberality, thought proper at its last session to impose a tax upon the Profession."

The following summary from the report of the Board of Administrators shows the then relative low cost of *hospitalization* as compared to the current time:

Income of the Charity Hospital for the year 1849:

Tax on passengers	$53,412.46
Ball licenses	2,524.15
Exhibitions, licenses	294.00
Fines on gambling	2,000.00
Donations	603.92
Gate money	868.70
Pay patients	4,091.80
Deceased patients	588.08
Sale of sundries	861.55

Bills receivable	3,725.02
State appropriation	10,000.00
Profit and loss.....	270.02
Insurance Ac. dividend.....	199.90
Slaves Sold	1,925.01
General charges	59.25
Bills payable, accom.....	8,500.00
Interest account	27.44
Total	$89,951.30

Admissions to the Charity Hospital in 1848 and 1849:

Number of admissions in 1849..15,588
Number of admissions in 1848..11,945

Increase of patients in 1849.... 3,613
or 30 23-100 per cent over 1848.

11,945 cost in 1848, $68,048.54, or $5.78 per patient.

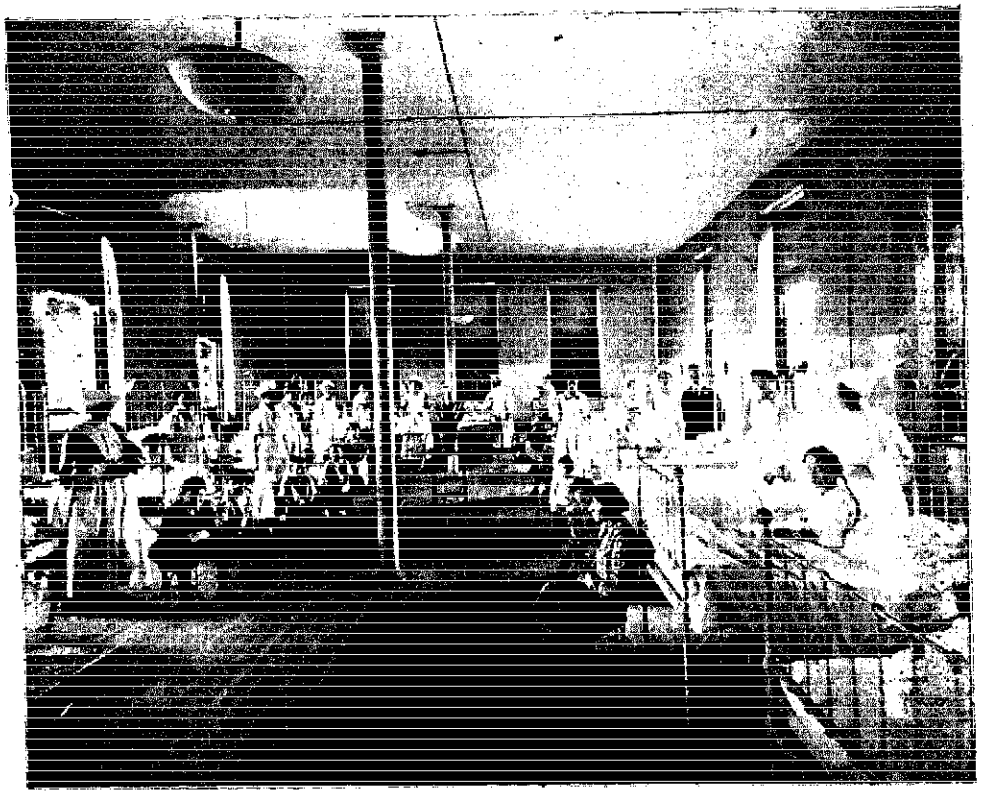
15,558 cost in 1849, $66,351.32, or $4.26 per patient.

Reduction per patient $1.52.

The year 1847 was made eventful in the annals of that institution by its historical connection with the Mexican War.. It also chronicles the great epidemic of typhus which raged throughout the city and which originated from a focus of infection arising in the Charity Hospital. We are told of the straggling return of sick and discharged soldiers of the United States Army and that scores of wounded heroes worn out with typhoid and dysentery taxed the utmost capacity of not only the Charity but of every other private and public institution.

The register of the Hospital shows on the 29th of April the admission of sixty-nine Irish immigrants taken from the ship Stephen Baldwin which had just arrived from Liverpool. Three hundred refugees were embarked on that ship; they had heard of the liberty and prosperity of the new world and were determined to risk the uncertain destinies of a long voyage to America to escape the persecution of a despotic country. Twenty-six of these immigrants never viewed the shores of their promised land, for in a watery grave they found everlasting peace and relief from tyrannical despotism. The deplorable condition of those fortunate enough to survive the tortures of that voyage is thus described: "The foreign immigrants are the most miserable set of poor, half-starved wretches, worn out by the combined horrors of a long sea voyage, ship fever and bowel complaints ever seen." That the combined influx of soldiers and immigrants strained the utmost capacity of the Charity Hospital, and taxed the ingenuity of this community (just renowned for its hospitality, generosity and charity) to provide for these unfortunates, is best attested by the following quotation: "As matters are going on, this large institution may be completely monopolized by foreigners; and in case of an epidemic our own poor will be totally excluded from its benefit. It seems to us that they should either at once be sent up to the great West, or there should be established, beyond the precincts of the City, a Hospital for their special accommodation. They are fellow beings and we cannot see them perish in our streets; though from the present prospect, it is apparent that the benevolence and generosity of our citizens will be heavily taxed before the summer is over." Typhus soon spread to the four corners of the town and became epidemic and in its wake followed the death of four Charity Hospital attendants, martyrs of their devotion and love of humanity. The congestion became so great it was necessary for the Irish Immigrant Society to establish emergency hospitals in the upper part of the city. Physicians and Apothecaries were appointed by the Municipal Council to visit and to furnish gratuitously medicines to the sick. All religious and benevolent societies rose to the occasion, and nobly responded to the call of distress; they vied with each other in rendering distinguished services. Yet such noble charity resulted in only scant appreciation. Complaint on that score was thus expressed: "These poor creatures (almost exclusively foreigners), seem to be incapable of appreciating the active benevolence expended in their behalf, and often display a disgusting want of sympathy with each other, yet this does not stay the hand of charity."

The greatest evils are sometimes blessings in disguise, calamities frequently usher in reforms which lead to immunity, catastrophies arouse the indifferent to impending dangers, and pestilences promote research which often result in their eradication. In



Richard Milliken Memorial—Children's Ward—1899

1850 another typhus immigrant from the ship "Uriel" arrived and reported the death of many during the passage. The sick were sent to the Hospital and the vessel detained at the point for a few days to be cleansed and disinfected. These precautions prevented a spread of the disease in the city.

Chapter V.

1850 - 1863

"Hospital unusually free from diseases;" observed the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal in its July number of the year 1850, "and we announce it as at once both remarkable and indicative of the high state of public health that between ten and twelve of the wards of the Charity Hospital have been recently closed—the number of patients having diminished so rapidly as to vacate a large portion of the building. Such an event at this season of the year should not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and we record the fact with great satisfaction." This records a most unusual phase in the existence of that institution.

A few years previous to the Civil War the annual expenditures varied from $73,000.00 to $78,000.00. The ceaseless tide of immigration, and the great influx to our city of individuals from all those States bordering the Mississippi river and its tributaries, provided through the tax on passengers the bulk of the revenue for the maintenance of the Charity Hospital. In 1854 this tax amounted to upwards of $71,000.00, but decreased to $41,000.00 in 1855; in 1856 to $28,000.00, in 1857 to $30,201.75, in 1858 to $19,640.25, in 1859 $14,130.10, and 1860 to $16,335.35. The great falling off of the revenue derived from this tax left a large deficit in the annual budgets that had to be provided for by State appropriations.

The admissions to the institution during the same period varied between nine and thirteen thousand. A very small number of these were native Louisianians, the greater majority being foreigners.

The following figures taken from the report of the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital for the year 1859 are practically the same as those of a few previous years.

Patients admitted from Louisiana	377
Patients admitted from United States	1,634
Patients admitted from Foreign Countries	10,753
Unknown	11
Total	12,775

It is interesting to note that the largest number of foreigners admitted were Irish, 5,888 of whom were administered by that institution, which was very nearly half the total number of admissions; the next largest number were Germans and Prussians, their registration amounted to 2,262, then the French with 742 and the English with 591. This proportion remained fairly constant during the fifteen years previous to the Civil War.

In the year 1848 "Letheon" (ether) introduced by W. T. Morton, was used with his permission in the Hospital. A choice of anesthetics soon become a matter of controversy as to the relative merits of ether and chloroform. This editorial in the June issue of the New Orleans Medical News and Hospital Gazette of the year 1859 gives an aspect of the choice of general anesthetics in the early years of its use in our hospital: "From the London Medical Times and Gazette we learn that 'Dr. Haywood of the United States' " (of Boston, we presume), has written a letter to the Surgical Society, in which he recommends the abandonment of Chloroform, and the substitution of ether. "He states that in all the large hospitals at Naples, Lyons, and in America, ether is alone employed, "etc." We must beg leave to correct an egregious error into which Dr. Haywood has fallen, if he classes the Charity Hospital of New Orleans among those wherein ether is used in preference to chloroform. We are a daily visitor to the Charity Hospital, and we do not recollect having seen ether administered except as a rare experiment. Since 1848 Chloroform has been in daily use in the Institution; it has been and is still given to all sorts of cases, medical, surgical, and obstetrical, and we do not know of more than one or two deaths from its use. Indeed, in all New Orleans, we have heard of but two deaths from the use of the agent and we are not now certain that either of them occurred in the Hospital. A woman (a hospital patient) in the hands of an intimate medical friend,did one day appear to die under the administration of chloroform, but the tongue was

quickly and forcibly drawn forward, and she respired again.

The fact is, our Boston brethren have a little local pride about ether which blinds them to the superiority of chloroform. But they have an up-hill business of it if they think of making other people endorse their ideas. We think we can confidently predict that New Orleans will never embrace ether as an anesthetic."

The following article, written by an anonymous author in *Harper's Weekly* of September 3rd, 1859, furnishes an excellent pen-picture of the institution at that time, and allots it to its proper place of highest rank among the hospitals of this country, and proclaims the fact that New Orleans was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, medical centers in America:

"The City of New Orleans claims a proud pre-eminence in her benevolent institutions, and in none is she more honorably represented than in the noble hospital which we have the pleasure of engraving herewith.

"The New Orleans Charity Hospital is one of the most celebrated institutions of its kind in the United States. Not only so, but in the liberality of its support, the commodiousness of its buildings, the systematic excellency of its curative arrangements, the number of its beneficiaries, the superior skill of its attending physicians, the admirable neatness of its domestic appliances, and the impartial catholicity of its administration, it will compare favorably with the older and more renowned establishments of England and the Continent.

"Nor is it amiss to say that, whether regard be had to the ability of the Professors or to the admirable advantages offered to the pupil, there is no better place in the country than New Orleans for young men who are studying to enter the Medical profession.

"Here are the sick wards, constantly crowded with patients of every age and sex, of every color, from the blue-eyed, fair-browed Anglo-American, to the tawn, sun-browned child of the Tropics, speaking every language, from the liquid lapse of the vowely Italian tongue to the gutteral harshness of the Celestial Empire. Here you will find every type of disease and every gradation of bodily injury, from the simple cold to the malignant vomito, and from the spraining of a finger to the compound comminuted fracture of the thigh-bone. Not less than four hundred diseases are mustered in their catalogue, each of which has its annual representative—diseases whose formidable investiture of unpronounceable names would test the lingual lubricity of an unfledged Oxonian, and whose immagined pangs come little short of the fabled torments of damned ghosts beyond the River Periphlegethon in the Grecian Orcus.

"At the period of our visit to New Orleans the house-surgeons, resident of the hospital, were Drs. Foster and Bickham, two gentlemen who, in the thoroughness of their training, the liberality of their views, and the urbanity of their manners, are worthy representatives of this noble institution. Availing ourselves of their courteous invitation, we were shown through the various departments. To our unaccustomed eyes the visit presented much that was thrillingly interesting. Sights of suffering and distress were there, calculated to impress stonier hearts than ours. In this ward lay a victim of unrequitted love, a poor wretch with his mouth shockingly torn to pieces by a gunshot inflicted by his own desperate hand. Not so far off groaned another miserable creature, his throat horribly mangled. Instrument, a razor; cause, his Desdemona played him foul. Walking through the passages, we could hear, on one hand, the labored breathing that announced the benumbing stupor of approaching death; on the other, the pitiful, shrill cry of keenest physical anguish. Here lay an Irish drayman stretched upon his bed, while the bristling array of splints and cords, and bandages, and pulleys, suggested visions of inquisitorial tortures under the patronizing sanctitude of the good St. Dominic or the tender St. Francis. In this ward lay an unfortunate Spanish Don, nursing the festering stump of a leg whose foot was just then gracing the private museum of some medical virtuoso.

"Not a stone's throw apart you might find the flushed brow of the patient burning with fever, and the pallid face and lack-lustre eye of the poor consumptive, dying, piecemeal, away from home and friends. While all abroad to the

sensitive nostril comes the nauseous feter of the sick room, despite the scrupulous cleanliness of the establishment—such a smell as one might snuff in the last lull of a breeze coming over a distant battle plain, or lingering among the mouldering tombs of an old cemetery, or stealing up through the paved aisles of some cloistered abbey.

Amidst these scenes of human suffering there is one sight that relieves the dark outlines of the picture. Moving noiselessly along the corridors, gliding softly around the couches of the suffering inmates, ministering to the constant needs of these unfortunate creatures, are to be found the devoted Sisters of Charity, under whose charge are placed the domestic arrangements of the institution. Day and night these faithful attendants, like visitant angels, watch by the bedside of the sick and the dying; now hearing the mumbled blasphemies of unshriven souls trembling on the verge of hell; now listening to the incoherent ravings of men whirled on in the wild frenzies of a mad delirium; anon cooling the fevered brow, soothing the restless agony of the passing spirit, receiving the last messages of affection from lips soon to be silent in death—words of love sent back from the threshold of the tomb—back over years of suffering and sorrow, and loneliness, and shame, it may be—back, for the first time, to the unforgotten and heart-treasured friends of youth's innocency and of youth's joy. In this ceaseless routine of unostentatious charity these obscure and unknown women pursue their daily lives of self-abnegation, receiving no compensation beyond the merest subsistence. Everything about the establishment bears traces of unsleeping care; the well-cleaned floors, neatly sanded; the fresh, well-aired bed clothing; the simple furniture, in the best state of matronly preservation; the careful preparation of the allotted food; the studied enforcement of solemn silence—all testify to the singular fidelity of these consecrated Sisters of Charity.

"One of the most notable parts of the establishment is the Dead House into which at night are carried the stiff, white, ghastly, staring corpses of those charity patients who die during the day. Could the unforgotten wretches who are dragged in hither during the year start up at the call of some potent incantation a pallid host would they be, more terrible in their grim silence than army with banners. Here they lie, rotting with syphillis and bloated with dropsy; eaten by horrid cancers and fetid with disgusting ulcers; locked in the awful rigidity of tetanic spasms, or limp in the serene composure of an easy sleep; misshapen with ugly tumors, and distorted by the sharp pangs of rheumatic disorders. Here may you look in upon them, by the sickly glare of the early gas light, lying together, from the beardless boy to the man of eld—"crooked-backed, tooth shaken, and blear-eyed." As we walked through the dismal charnel-house, nervously clutching the arm of our accomplished cicerone, Dr. ———, of the University of Louisiana, imagine our horror to see him sieze an idle brush, and, with artistic twirl, slap a cross-mark upon the bare breast of a lately expired wretch, examining with the gusto of a connoisseur in dead flesh, "This is mine!" Our friend, you know ,is one of the anatomical demonstrators in the University; and from these dead bodies it is that they select their subjects for dissection. Not less than 150 are sawed and slashed up in his medical school in one season—so he told us.

"We send you a sketch of the Amphitheatre where, on each Wednesday the professors of the Medical Schools hold their cliniques. One of the most exciting spectacles to be witnessed in the institution is seen when fifty or a hundred students crowd the couch of some patient who is about to undergo an important surgical operation. The trembling expectancy of the terrified subject; the nervous pallor of the medical tyros, who are about to see a man's leg or arm whipped off for the first time; the careless nonchalance of the hospital habitues ;the giant form of the veteran man of the knife, Dr. Stone, as, with cuffs thrown back, eye all ablaze, and lips firmly clinched, he prepares to make the adroit thrust; the quick prefatory whirl of the well-grasped blade; the sudden flash of the polished steel; the dull, muffled sound of the yielding flesh, the spirt of the blood, the scrape of the keen edge upon the solid bone, the sharp cry of the patient, followed by the heavy

moan of pain—these are the outline of a picture that thrills and terrifies the uninitiated beholder.

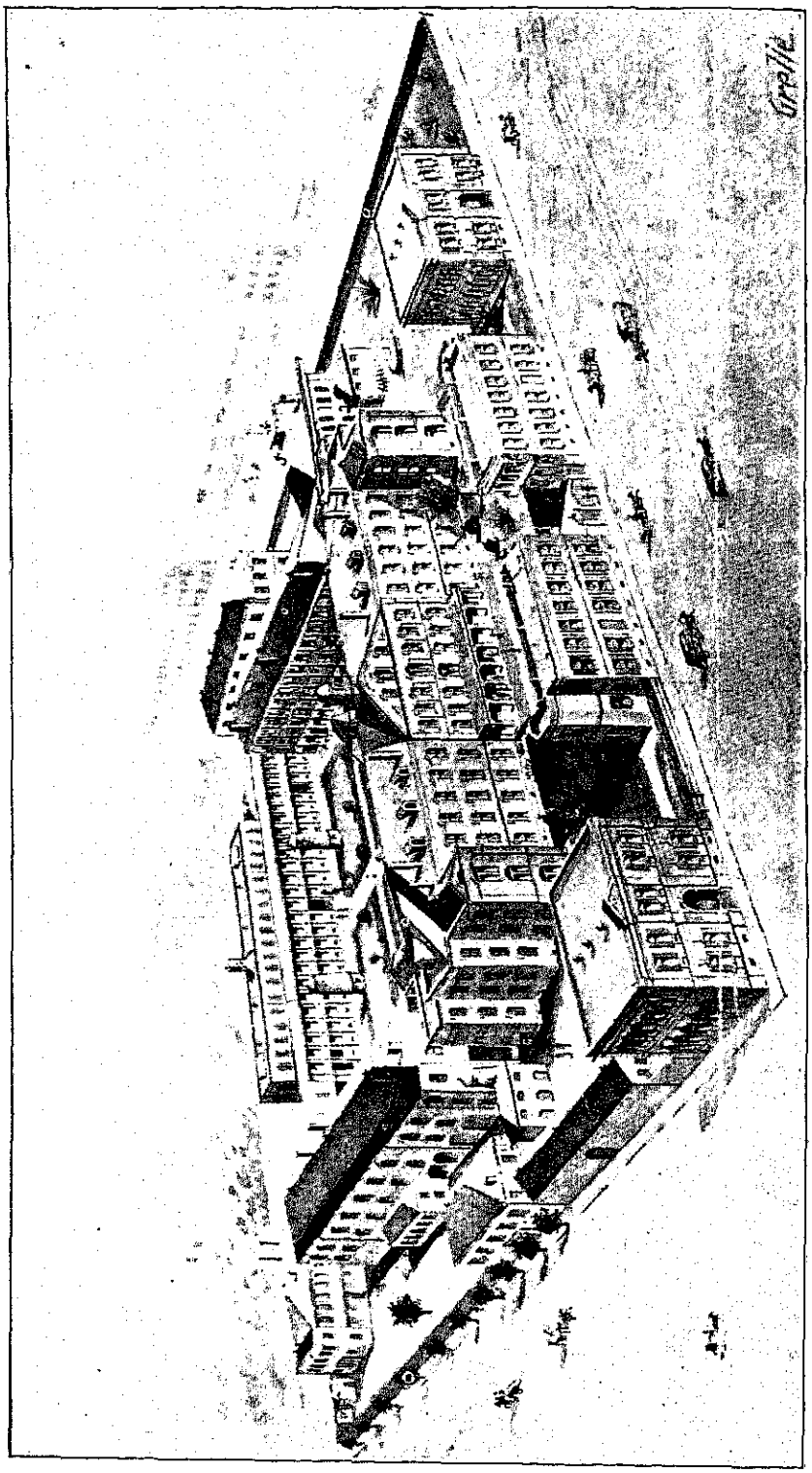
"Under the liberal management of the Board, the Charity Hospital is doing an immense amount of good. About twenty physicians attend upon the wards, besides twelve resident students, annually elected and supported by the institution. Every facility is courteously afforded for testing new discoveries, either in medicine or in the cognate branches of chemistry or physiology. At the time of our visit Professor John Darby, of Alabama, was introducing his new chemical discovery, by permission of the house-surgeons, as a deoderizer and disinfectant; and by courtesy of Dr. Stone, as a therapeutic agent in the surgical wards. The Professor also exhibited his miasmometer, for detecting the amount of organic impurities in the atmosphere. From the hospitable recognition with which these discoveries were entertained we formed a high opinion of the catholic spirit of the institution, as well as of the value of the results which were indicated and of scientific skill of the discoverer."

A gruesome episode is related by Doctor Ernest Lewis in his "Reminiscences." This duel between these two prominent house surgeons should be recorded in the historical annals of the Institution in which they so faithfully and efficiently labored: "During the same year (1860) a tragic incident occurred in the Charity Hospital. Dr. John Foster, the House Surgeon, had succeeded Dr. Chopin, who filled that office from 1853 to 1858, succeeding Dr. Foster in turn. They were bitter political enemies and professional rivals. One of the internes by the name of Weams was fatally shot in a brawl at a Carnival ball by a law student and conveyed to the Charity Hospital, where he was seen by both Chopin and Foster, but at different hours. What one prescribed the other threw out of the window. One morning their visits clashed and a fight followed at the bedside of the dying student, which had no consequence as they were separated by mutual friends. A few days later, meeting in front of the hospital entrance and both being armed, they engaged in a gun battle in which Chopin was wounded in the neck and the external jugular vein severed."

When war between the States was declared, the smouldering fires of suspicion, rebellion and hatred burst into a conflagration that swept the Country, and was a holocaust of the patriotism and heroism of a whole nation. Again the Charity Hospital, the largest in the Confederate States, was called upon to surmount tremendous obstacles. The Board of Administrators recognizing the predicament in which the Institution would be placed made the following recmendation to the Legislature:

"In asking the Legislature for renewal appropriations for the next fourteen months, we would respectfully refer to the fact that this Institution is now, and probably will continue, during the existing year, to be the most convenient if not the only refuge in the southwest for sick and disabled soldiers and mariners. The patients of the old Marine Hospital having been transferred to the Charity Hospital, we have been compelled to set apart several wards for the accomodation of sick soldiers and sailors, and although through the kind assistance of Collector Hatch, a small fund in his hands ($1,023), set apart for the support of the old Marine Hospital has been paid over to the treasurer, yet, with this exception, no provision has been made by the Confederate Congress, nor has any funds been furnished by the administration for their support. For the ensuing year, the Charity Hospital will be compelled from the exigencies of the case, not only to meet the ordinary demands of the sick and disabled, but to subserve to some extent the purpose of a military and naval hospital, at a time when ample provision of this nature is indispensable." No contemporary reference as to the activities of that Institution could be found during the war. No annual hospital reports were printed, and local medical journals suspended publication during these trying days. The activities of the Hospital, and the role it played in that great drama are handed down to us in the "Reminiscences" of Doctor Ernest Lewis, in which he related his personal experiences as Acting House Surgeon during the war: "Before the annual meeting of the Board, February, 1862, Dr. Sprague, the Assistant House Surgeon, resigned, and at the suggestion of Dr. Nichols, I petitioned

the Faculty for a premature examination, to apply for the vacant hospital position, which was granted, and passed. At the meeting of the Board I was elected. A few months later, Dr. Nichols resigning, I was appointed Acting House Surgeon with an increase in salary. The full title was not given me, I was informed by the President, Judge J. N. Lea, because of my youth. I was not then 22. On the surrender of the city to the Federal fleet and the arrival of General Butler to take possession, his Medical Director called at the hospital and requested me to assign a part of the institution for his sick and wounded. I flatly refused, telling him the institution was for the poor of the State only, but the Federals being in power, he could take possession if he chose and the Hospital Staff would withdraw. He replied he would not have us do that and left. He afterwards converted the St. Louis Hotel into a military Hospital. Before the federal occupation of the city the old Marine Hospital, on Tulane Avenue, where now is the House of Detention, was used as a Confederate hospital, with Major C. Beard in charge. Cut off from his sources of supplies, it had to be closed. He wrote me to that effect and of his dilemma regarding his sick and wounded, requesting that they be received at the Charity Hospital. My consent being given, they were transferred here. This coming to the knowledge of General Butler, led to the arrest of the members of the Board and myself. When brought to his presence at the Custom House, looking at me sternly he said, "How comes it, sir, that you, a physician, have discriminated between my sick and those of the Confederacy?" I answered, "they were not received as soldiers, but as Charity patients," and handed him Dr. Beard's letter, which he read and, looking up, said, "I see you have an excuse, but having established a precedent, you will have to receive my men." Making a virtue of necessity and not aspiring to martyrdom by imprisonment at Ft. St. Philip or Ship Island, I answered, "Very well, sir, but furnish me with medical men to attend them, as we are very short-handed." He then authorized me to employ two physicians at a salary of $50.00 a month each, which he would pay them. I appointed my friends, Dr. Robert Davis, the uncle of Dr. Davis of our city, and Dr. Cleary to that duty. Some time later he issued his famous order compelling everyone to take the oath of allegiance or register as enemies of the United States Government. The entire Hospital Staff registered as enemies excepting J. A. Root, an interne, who took the oath of allegiance and became Assistant House Surgeon in 1871. When General Banks superseded General Butler, he appointed a Republican Board, and at the annual meeting in February, 1863, Dr. Smythe was elected House Sugeon. I was offered the Assistant House Surgeonship with an increase of salary, but declined."



Group of Hospital Buildings in 1890

Chapter VI.

1864 - 1881

Desolation, poverty and ruin, the heritage of war, grasped in their ruthless clutches the whole Southland, nor did their dismal offspring, want and privation, spare even institutions of benevolence and charity.

The days of reconstruction were eventless in the history of the Charity Hospital, except that they leave record of insufficient resources, and buildings fast falling into decay. In his report for the year 1864, William H. Hunt, then Vice-President of the Board of Administrators admonished that to maintain the institution during the coming year, to enable it to dispense its incalculable blessings, to preserve its valuable buildings from decay, and to render them fit for the purpose for which they were originally intended, required an appropriation from the State of at least $100,000.00. In response to his appeal the General Assembly appropriated the sum of $40,000.00. The chief revenues of the institution after the war were derived from an appropriation from United States Government, and also from a tax levied on lotteries. In 1867 the sum of $67,523.00 was paid by the Government for board, and for medical and surgical treatment for the United States seamen. The chaotic conditions of finances resulting from the large amount of worthless confederate money then afloat, financially embarrassed the Hospital; this valueless paper was used to pay the taxes and licenses due the institution. The Board of Administrators was forced to appeal to the Legislature for relief and petitioned them to draft laws compelling payments to the Hospital to be made in United States currency. Another unsatisfactory source of revenue was that drawn from the annual benefits given by local places of amusement. Very frequently these benefit performances resulted in a shortage rather than a surplus. For instance, in 1865, the benefit performance given by the St. Charles Theatre resulted in a deficit of $900.00. Fortunately the management magnanimously bore the loss. In 1866, only $3.85 was realized from the same theatre, and in 1867 the proceeds from the same source were nil. Taxes from gambling always furnished ample returns to the Hospital, and in the year 1867 they yielded the sum of $33,035.48.

Hon. Michael Hahn, member of the Board of Administrators, offered the following resolution which passed unanimously at the meeting of the Board on the seventh of September, 1868: "Resolved, that in admitting sick persons to the benefits of this Hospital no distinction be founded on race, color, or previous condition." This was recorded by the Carpet Baggers' Administration as being among the most important proceedings of the Board of Administrators.

The lack of an asylum or a place of refuge for the indigent and the incurables was greatly deplored by the Board in many of their general reports following the war. This condition was especially emphasized in the annual report of 1870. "It is more than to be regretted that the noble purposes of relieving the sick and healing the wounded, and of advancing the science of medicine and surgery, for which this institution has acquired a creditable and, we might say, enviable reputation, should be intruded upon and overrun by a species of idlers who simply want board and lodging and only pretend to need medical aid. Under no circumstances can a hospital, thus transformed into a lodging house for idlers and even drunkards, be the proper place for the treatment of patients suffering from diseases and to whom rest and quiet are absolutely essential for recovery." The report mentions that the Touro Alms House was in course of construction before the war, and bewails its site in the Third District on the river bank, in a thickly populated part of the city. It further comments: "Providentially for the class it was intended to benefit, this benevolent prison was destroyed by fire."

The report of James Graham, Vice-President of the Board of Administrators for the year 1870, throws light upon the condition of the Hospital of

that time. He demanded that a complete modification of the system of conducting the institution be adopted, so as to secure a more regular and better medical attendance, and bewails the fact that by reason of the large number of paupers flocking to the Hospital for relief because of the lack of suitable asylum for their proper care, its tendency as a hospital was trending downwards, approaching the status of a cheap boarding house, from which groove it must be elevated to its proper place. He also mentions: "The number of inmates really requiring medical treatment are at present considerably in the minority, and as a consequence are frequently neglected, the time of nurses, attendants and physicians being occupied in satisfying the clamors of those who are not sick, and who are in the majority, and who from fear of being discharged, feign sickness in proportion to the interest manifested in them. The great evil of this to the professional attendants is that diseases are no longer studied, the time given to the Hospital being occupied entirely in prescribing medicine. In fact, it can be safely said that for the past few years the surgeons and physicians attending the hospital have done little else." The following criticism is also registered: "In this connection it is right to state that the officers of the Hospital have faithfully and intelligently performed their respective duties, although not satisfactorily to themselves, or to the institution, and that a change of system will have to be made by the administration in order to effect an improvement." The only bright spot and redeeming feature in this condemnatory report is the sincere appreciation by the Board of the services of the Sisters of Charity: "In conclusion, the Administrators feel it a duty to express their appreciation of the sacrifices on behalf of the Sisters of Charity to the sick and suffering poor, who have been received and cared for in the Hospital. Their department has been managed with the economy, regularity, system and exactness of detail which has alone amidst the changes of administration, preserved the character and reputation of the Institution."

The House Surgeon at that time was Dr. A. W. Smyth, assisted by Dr. J. A. Root. Dr. Smyth acted in that capacity from 1863 to 1877, when he was succeeded by Dr. George K. Pratt. The crime wave, a gruesome appendage of war, and brutal accessory to the reconstruction period, persisted for many years after the surrender of Lee. This is attested to even in the year 1874 by the large number of stabs, cuts and shot wounds mostly the result of personal rencontres treated in the Hospital. There is recorded in the reports of that year the murder of an Administrator of the Charity Hospital: "To fill up the measure of outrages, the last victim brought to the Hospital was Fabius McK. Dunn, a man of irreproachable character, and an administrator of this Institution. He fell pierced by the bullets of an assassin while quietly walking along the street last night, and expired soon after reaching the Hospital. As in other cases, the murderer escaped detention." The following report of the murder is taken from the New Orleans Republican: "The deceased was walking down Canal street, in company with Mr. Jenkins, the latter being a foot or two in advance. When crossing the railroad track on Basin street they encountered four men, one of whom, passing Mr. Jenkins, fired a bullet into the heart of Mr. Dunn, who exclaimed: 'I am shot!' and after walking a dozen yards fell on the sidewalk. He was conveyed to the Charity Hospital where he shortly expired."

This paragraph taken from the report for the year 1876 is a memorial of the exceedingly low cost of hospitalization of that time as compared with the high rate of today: "We have the gratification of being able to state that we have provided for sick and well, and on the average of six hundred and fifty people per day throughout the year. Calculated at a cost of sixty cents per day, which is the allowance the city government makes for the board only of prisoners in the jail house or calaboose, the expense sums up 650 inmates at 60 cents per day for 365 days, $142,350.00; while our expenses all told, including $19,468.62, salaries of officers and back dues of employes amount to only $81,021.26." The Hospital was administered on the incredibly small sum of thirty-five cents per patient per day.

No less surprising is the following incredible mention of the usurious custom then in vogue: "The embarrassments and the accumulation of debts with which the institution has to contend have arisen from the fact of having to pay during the past five years over a quarter of a million dollars to the usurers to whom we are forced to apply for money in exchange for the warrants issued for the support of the Hospital, it having been impossible to us for years past to collect anything but trifling sums of money for them from the Treasury direct."

At that time the credit of the hospital was at such a low ebb that the Board could not beg or borrow the wherewithal to pay for food and bedding. This deplorable state of affairs was only relieved through the influence and the generosity of the Sisters of Charity. Credit was only procurable on the responsibility of the order, and the urgent wants of the hospital were provided for with funds procured by Sister Agnes from the Mother House at Emmettsburg, Maryland.

The year 1879 inaugurated many important changes and improvements. The following taken from the report of the Committee of Improvements from the Board of Administrators gives a good idea as to the status of that Institution previous to the 80's: "On first entering upon the discharge of our duties, the desolation and want everywhere apparent was appalling. Beds and bedding, provisions, drugs and necessaries for the patients were sadly deficient, or totally exhausted, the beds not having a change of sheeting, and scarcely any winter covering, the supply of drugs and provisions being totally exhausted, while the credit of the Hospital was gone and could not be used for the purchase of a pound of flour or salt. The buildings, too, were found in an almost dilapidated condition, the floors, walls and roofs being unsafe. In places the walls and roofing had already succumbed to the neglect of repairs; other portions were threatening and in danger of falling in; the galleries of some of the buildings were fast receding from the walls; the stairs and landings were nearly impassable, and the supply of water (that most necessary element in a hospital) was very limited. Under such unfortunate conditions commenced our duties. Finding that it would be impossible to enter upon general repairs until we had taken measures to prevent the falling of walls and galleries, we set at once at work to render these secure by clamps and bolts, and having succeeded in so doing, proceeded in the work of thoroughly repairing and putting in order the several buildings. In several instances we were compelled to renew portions of the foundations of brick buildings before we could properly carry on the work of repairing them. Without specifying in detail all that has been done we give the major part of the work of repairs accomplished, as follows: We have hot and cold water distributed throughout all the wards. A new boiler has been put up, and the old one has been repaired and put in thorough working order, and new foundations put under all the machinery. Two new brick water closets have been built (the old ones, so offensive and detrimental to the general health of the hospital, having been demolished). One new lying-in division has been built, and the building set apart as the women's department thoroughly repaired; new galleries (open and closed) put up, and the whole building thoroughly ventilated between the floors and ceiling, making a vast improvement in its sanitary conditions; new Venetian blinds have been put to all the windows throughout the Hospital. Steam radiators put in all women's wards. The roofs throughout have been all repaired. A new dining-room for female employees erected, and three new sheds and a brick storeroom built, seventeen new cisterns put up, capable of containing two hundred and forty thousand gallons of water. Water mains have been laid and forty-eight hydrants established in the grounds. The grounds have been thoroughly graded and relaid, affording perfect drainage. The main buildings thoroughly repainted within and without, and the other buildings more than once. Two hundred new black walnut bedsteads have replaced the number of broken and worn-out old ones. New beds and bedding, an ample supply furnished; an elevator has been put in the main building, and the Hospital connected by telephone with the telephonic wires throughout the city. Besides these, the Surgical and

Microscopic Departments have been fitted with new apparatus and instruments, and we can now say that in all its departments the Charity Hospital is today better appointed and more thoroughly fitted and furnished than at any other time in its history."

In 1880 the Board decided that applicants for internes were to be appointed only after one year's study of medicine, and after a careful competitive examination proved them worthy of the position.

In that same year Dr. A. W. DeRoaldes was made House Surgeon. He recommended the replacing of wooden beds by those of iron because the latter occupied less space and the former were harbors for contagious diseases, and greatly impaired the comfort of the patients. He strongly urged the institution of a special department for children and deplored that it was "a bitter fact that we are utterly unable to receive them or relieve their sufferings." He bespoke a special ward for the treatment of diseases of women and two additional colored wards; also, an electrical therapeutic room and a hydropathic department, and bewailed the deficiency of improved and modern surgical appliances which were a vital need and which would have greatly facilitated their efforts in treatment. He alluded to the fact that the Hospital was misused as an alms house, and claims that there were on that day 110 inmates out of 534 who were utterly incurable, and who should be properly placed in asylums and not allowed to infringe on the comfort of those more acutely in need. He also complains of the overcrowded condition of the Institution which was sometimes compelled to take care of the overflow of patients by placing pallets on the floor. The Hospital Medical Library was established during that administration. In his report for the following year Dr. DeRoaldes strongly recommended the erection of an additional building to obviate the crowded condition of the wards. He also insisted thusly: "A system of paid and responsible nurses is very much needed in the male wards; the establishing of such a corps would insure much better attention to the patients than the present system of unpaid nurses."

The following recommendation is interesting, especially considering the unhygienic condition existing in the city forty years ago: "Our privies which permit water and fecal matter to run from the vaults into the street gutters are detrimental to public health, and we have been called by the city authorities and Board of Health to abate the abominable nuisance; this can only be done, as in the case of large hotels and the customhouse, by laying a pipe to the river with the necessary force pumps, etc."

One of his important recommendations was to improve ventilation in the main building by employing and increasing the size and number of windows. Dr. DeRoaldes in his two years of service instituted and recommended some of the epochal reforms in the Institution he so faithfully served. Untiring and fearless in accomplishing his duty, indifferent to personal consequences resulting from the changes which he advocated as beneficial to the Hospital, his term of office terminated abruptly by the machination of enemies. Shortsightedness and lack of political courage on the part of the Governor of the State and the Board of Administrators of the Hospital deprived that Institution of the vision, knowledge and executive ability of that great House Surgeon.

Chapter VII.

1882 - 1894

Many of the transitions resulting in the present modern Hospital had their beginning during the House Surgeonship of Dr. A. B. Miles. His name stands pre-eminently among the House Surgeons of the Charity Hospital. It has been asserted that during his tenure of office the most noteworthy advances and discoveries took place in the evolution of modern medicine, and that he only drifted with the current of medical progress; many are reluctant to admit that his great achievements were more than promptings of the urgency of the times, and the claim has been advanced that he executed many of the reforms suggested by previous administrations, and that his success was solely the result of his length of service with the hospital. However, it must be allowed that he added luster to his name by his accomplishments. His success can be, in a great degree, attributed to his more than usual tact, his tenacity of purpose, and to his convincing personality.

His annual reports abound with suggestions for the improvement of the Hospital and for the comfort of the patients. The justice of his recommendations, his logical conclusions, the clarity of his style, his repeated forcible demands for the modernization of that great Institution, gained for him the confidence, respect and admiration of the Board of Administrators. He served the Hospital as Resident Student from 1873 to 1875, as Assistant House Surgeon from 1877 to 1881, and as House Surgeon from 1882 to the day of his death, August 5th, 1894.

In his first report are the following recommendations: The organization of the outdoor clinics for the poor. The erection of a House for Women and Children for which he advanced the following argument: "For many reasons our little patients (boys and girls and children) should be to themselves. The opening of a boy's ward is the initiative step in this direction. Girls and children under five years of age are now scattered over the female department to fill up the clinics and corners. A separate department for children is a pressing necessity in the Hospital."

The advancement of medical work in the Hospital, improvement of the operating room to facilitate the practice of surgery. In this connection it may not be amiss to mention that in that year (1883) for the first time, the operating room was supplied with clear hot and cold water, ready to hand.

The reorganization of the Outdoor Clinics resulted in a great increase of cases. In 1882, 6,000 visiting patients were treated, and increased to 8,769 in 1883. That year the total number of patients admitted was 8,820, of which 1,013 died—a mortality of 11 per cent. This was the smallest death rate in fifteen years. It is a matter of notice that there were recorded 2,972 cases of malarial fever, more than one-third of the total number of admissions, and in 1884 there were 3,626 cases of malarial diseases, 1,009 from the country and 1,261 from the city—45 per cent of the inmates treated. There were 95 deaths from that disease—a death rate of 2.6 per cent—or 9 per cent from all causes.

The following recommendation made by Dr. Thomas Layton, vice president of the Board of Administrators, in his report for the year 1884, is worthy of mention, and is especially interesting in view of the recent discussion on fire prevention in the Hospital: "While touching on the subject of improvements, the recent heart-rending accounts of loss of life from fire in a public institution in another section of the country appear to me to afford matter for serious reflection on the part of everyone connected with the administration of the Hospital. In the event of a conflagration occurring beneath its roof are we fully prepared to meet the emergency? It will be answered that our water supply is practically unlimited; that we are in close proximity to one of the companies of our devoted fire department; that our hose and its apparatus are always ready for service; that we have large hallways and staircases, and that no danger need be apprehended. Still it should be remembered that

these very walls and stairs act as flues during a fire, and that a large portion of the inmates of a hospital are incapable of assisting themselves. I, therefore, very earnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of Your Excellency and of my colleagues of the Board of Administrators."

Two very important additions were made to the Hospital group of buildings, to-wit: the present white women's building in the rear of the main edifice, and the present morgue and pathological laboratory. The descriptions of these buildings is taken from the hospital report of year 1884: "The Annex or New Extension, originally designed on plans submitted by Dr. A. B. Miles, House Surgeon, and built under the supervision of W. A. Freret, Esq., architect, in accordance with his architectural drawings, is a comfortably constructed two story and attic brick edifice, with large, well lighted and wide corridors; wards ventilated according to modern hospital requirements (1,000 and more cubic feet for each bed), linen rooms, mess rooms, dining room for convalescents, water closets, etc., and heat throughout by improved steam radiators. The building closely joins and forms a continuation of the old Female Department, which latter has been raised to the floor level of the annex by an elevation of two feet. The entire foundation is elevated some two feet, and its ground thoroughly laid with the Fletcher sanitary flooring, thus insuring preservation and dryness. The capacity of the new house is eighty-three beds for women and twenty-four cribs for children. It has been completely and newly furnished at a moderate expense. In connection with its furnishing it is but grateful to recognize the fact that some of the ladies of our city bestowed upon it twenty-four cribs for infants, with their full outfit. By the considerate kindness of his Excellency, Gov. S. D. McEnery, we have been enabled to place in a tower surmounting the annex, and especially constructed for the purpose the famous Fournier clock, lately used at the St. Louis Hotel State House. With its two well marked, and at night illuminated, dials, we are dispensing standard time to our inmates as well as to the neighborhood. The new house was open for the reception of patients on August 25th, 1884.

The new Dead House, opened September 1st, 1884, is located some eight feet interiorly from the wall on Locust Street, on the most unobserved portion of the Hospital grounds. It is a two-story brick structure, containing on the ground flour, the appointments of the Dead House proper—paved and wainscoted with slate stone—with a suite of rooms from which the dead who are claimed may be buried by relatives and friends; on the second floor, the Pathological Laboratory and Museum of Pathology, two large, well lighted rooms, especially designed for the purpose."

Annexed to the Female Eye Ward (No. 40) was the Eye and Ear Operating Room. It was constructed with a view to light, with large French plate-glass windows on three sides. This was soon absorbed by the female department in enlarging its ward space.

The Hospital then contained 700 beds and cribs, distributed in 52 wards.

Dr. Miles bewailed the old way of conveying the sick and injured to the hospital in city wagons and vehicles of all description, which has occasioned much distress to the patients ,and resulted to their detriment in their after treatment. He was commissioned by the Board to purchase ambulances for the Hospital, and in September, 1884, he visited Eastern cities to inspect ambulance service in connection with large institutions. On February 2, 1885, this service was inaugurated with two ambulances. The success of this new department was immediate, and the following reported: "Lives have been preserved by the prompt aid rendered on the spot in cases of poisoning and surgical accident. In the ambulance report observe the preponderance of surgical cases. In my judgment the usefulness of the service and the high appreciation in which it is held as a public charity can best be maintained by continuing the present plan of relief, under the rules and regulations first adopted. This should remain an emergency service, to render medical aid on the spot and transfer to the Hospital only the more seriously ill and injured.' In 1886 the present Ambulance House was erected. It was originally a two-story building; later anoth-

er floor was added; shortly afterwards the increased service demanded the addition of a third ambulance. The second story of the Ambulance House was divided into quarters for students and drivers. Until then the first-year students were housed in the main hospital building. Again history repeats itself. The present overcrowded quarters for the internes and the lack of housing facilities for nurses and doctors is as acute as in the early eighteen eighties. This deficiency is reported for the year 1886, thusly: "This matter (the location of first-year students in the main Hospital building) has been a matter of solicitude to the Board, who feared the deleterious effects of such insanitary conditions upon the health of the inmates of these rooms but were powerless, until quite lately, to apply the proper remedy." In the last report (1882) we find: "The great needs of the Hospital today are quarters for the internes and additional quarters for the nurses."

Dr. Miles reports: "It becomes my duty to report irregular attendance of the Visiting Staff, which is inconsistent with the welfare of the patients as well as preservation of system in the medical service. I respectfully recommend that the membership of the staff be limited to a number capable of doing the work and willing to attend the wards regularly. A small staff of punctual members would be preferable, and a limited membership would enhance the honor of election. A daily register of the attendance of each member of the staff should be kept, as is done in many well-ordered institutions, and submitted with applications for re-election, to guide you in bestowing honors where they have been deserved." A register was placed near the main entrance, in which is inscribed the signatures of many of the members of the Visiting Staff of today. This dereliction on the part of some of the Visiting Staff was corrected, for the following year the names of fifteen visiting physicians and surgeons out of a total of thirty-five were absent from the visiting list of physicians.

An apercu of the management of the Outdoor Clinical Department of that period is had from this report of the House Surgeon for the year 1886: "The record of the Outdoor Department, herewith submitted, shows the treatment of 13,336 cases. The benefits of this Department, intended for those only who are needy and worthy, are too frequently sought by people who have means to secure medical attendance elsewhere. In the Outdoor Clinics are treated the milder types of disease, and also many patients more seriously ill, who prefer to live at home and come at intervals for consultation and surgical dressing. This plan proved an economy to the Hospital. At present the Outdoor patients are treated in the Hospital Buildings, and many of them in the presence of the inmates. However orderly the management, the daily visits of so many patients necessarily disturb the inmates." Again Dr. Miles strenuously urges the urgent need of a separate building to house the Outdoor Clinics, in which necessary treatment may be given without disturbing the inmates of the Hospital.

At the close of the year 1886 a special department for the treatment of diseases of the skin was established. Dr. H. W. Blanc was appointed Visiting Dermatologist.

That year, after dividing expenses of all kinds, including living, maintenance, improvements and repairs, etc., among the individuals living within that institution, the results showed the incredibly small sum of forty cents per diem per head.

The following year a Dental Clinic was established under the direction of Dr. A. G. Friedrichs. As all extraction and other emergency dental work had been performed by physicians, the addition of a dentist to the Visiting Staff was a great step forward in the progress of the Hospital. In this connection Dr. Miles stated: "and many who formerly suffered at our willing but unskillful hands, now receive proper treatment."

The main recommendation in the yearly report of 1887 is the abolishment of the restriction by law of the appointment of resident students other than Louisianians, and the institution of their selection by means of competitive examination.

Dr. Miles, in his urgent appeal to the Legislature to repeal that law, makes the following plea: "Under this system of restriction the honor which usually

attached to residents at the Hospital has been so much diminished that the Louisiana students, who are themselves the beneficiaries, prefer to enter into open competition with their classmates. The present law secures the appointment of a few students in advance of their preparation for the practical duties which devolve upon them, when by the system of open competition the same students would probably enter a year or two later, and then be better prepared to render competent service, and profit more by the practical advantages offered. My observation is that most of the Louisiana students who set their hearts and heads on entering the Hospital in open competition have usually succeeded. The law is equally unjust to a few students of this State in hurrying them into responsible positions for which they are ill prepared, and to the patients whose lives are committed to our keeping. The benefits offered the students of Louisiana do not in the measure contemplated redound to the advantage of the people of the State. The field of medicine is not divided by State lines, and the graduates of the State University scatter over this Southern and Southwestern country wherever opportunities for practice offer. Some of these, originally from other States, come to reside permanently in Louisiana, while many Louisianians emigrate elsewhere. The purpose of the law is patriotic, but entirely inconsistent with the liberal spirit which has always actuated the administration of the Hospital and calculated in the future to lower the standard of competency and impair the efficiency of its medical service."

That same year Assistant House Surgeon F. W. Parham introduced strict antiseptic measures in the Obstetrical Wards, and also instituted asepsis in his surgical service. This was one of the most important steps in the evolution of the present modern Charity Hospital. Nearly one-half of the puerpurae of that year in the obstetrical wards of the Hospital suffered from septic fever. In the following year Dr. Parham's aseptic precautions produced astounding results. Dr. Ernest Lewis, in his "Reminiscences", gives him due credit for the introduction of this life-saving innovation, when he says: "It is true this had been practiced before by Dr. Schuppert in his ovariotomy above mentioned, but not continued, and by Dr. LaPlace in his service, but also discontinued when he was called to Philadelphia, until revived by Dr. Parham, from which time it gained ground until it became the universal practice, when sterilizers were installed in the new amphitheatre." There is no mention of Dr. Parham's worthy achievement in the Hospital reports, although it was a very important milestone in the history of that Institution.

In the report for the year 1890 is the following announcement which may astonish many today to learn that electricity was installed in the Hospital only 33 years: "The electric current of the Edison System was early in the year introduced and has been in daily use for general electrical purposes. The battery is in every way complete and furnishes both the 'Faradic' and 'Galvanic' currents. More recently the current has been introduced into the center room of the amphitheatre for cautery purposes, and has proven fully satisfactory. The wires have been properly insulated and safeguarded against the causation of fire. The current is furnished as a gratuity from the Edison Company."

The long requested outdoor clinic buildings were constructed in 1891. There were two buildings, one for women and children, the other for men and boys. Both were two-story brick buildings, with sanitary roof, so constructed that an additional story could be added at any time should the exigencies of the Hospital require it. The present Board of Administrators took advantage of the foresight and vision of House Surgeon Miles by very recently constructing an additional story to the Men's and Boys' Outdoor Clinic Building. Mr. Thomas W. Carter, the architect, thus describes these buildings: "There are two clinic buildings, alike in architectural design and finish, each having a frontage of fifty-six feet on Tulane avenue, with a depth of sixty-two feet on the cross streets. The Clinic for Women and Children is situated near the corner of Locust street, that for Men and Boys on the corner of Howard street. They are designed after the Venetian style of architecture and finished alike after a uniform plan of con-

struction. The principal fronts on Tulane avenue are each divided into three compartments, resting on a deep splayed basement, the center having a handsome arched porch resting on side pulasters, with a flight of granite steps ascending to the entrance hall, flanked with bold rustic coins. The side wings and all corners on the first floor are flanked with the same rustic work and with plaster antae on the second story, which latter rests on a massive belting course, and are crowned above with the handsome entablature and blocking course. In the center of each front is a pediment, with the year of erection, 1891, in raised figures on the panels. The windows are of large and proportionate size, surrounded with neat moulded architraves on each floor, and in addition, on the first story they are keyed to the belting course. The buildings are arranged with a central hall on each story, flanked on either side with the various Reception and Consultation Rooms; the whole fitted up with all the necessary plumbing appliances for supplying hot and cold water in each consultation room, and with heating and ventilating apparatus required in modern hospital construction. The grounds have been laid off into lawns, with Schillinger paved walks and the entire frontage on Tulane avenue has been enclosed in iron fencing of ornate and durable workmanship, resting on a basement of brickwork, cemented to imitate stone." These buildings were considered the dernier mot of Hospital construction.

Dr. Miles sounds a note of warning anent the well-known abuses that unfortunately have crept into and become a menace to an Institution dedeciated solely to the relief of the poor, in the following: "We will be enabled to organize more thoroughly the system of outdoor medical relief, and better restrict the charity to those who deserve it. The Outdoor Clinics are established for the benefit of the poor, and it must be understood that those who come here for relief cannot afford medical attention elsewhere. There should be no conflict between this work of medical relief for the benefit of the poor and the avocation of the physicians of New Orleans. In the medical management of these clinics we bespeak their favor and cooperation."

In the annual report of House Surgeon Miles for the year 1892 is this interesting comment on the recently established Outdoor Department: "The organization of the Outdoor Clinics as a separate Department and their inauguration on the 12th of April under the auspices of his Excellency, Governor Francis T. Nichols, was a very important event of the year. These clinics are now thoroughly organized, offering facilities in the various clinical divisions for the treatment of all diseases, medical, surgical and special, occurring in men, women and children, white and colored. The medical service in this department has been improved by the election of a corps of externs who supplement the work of the internes without any official friction."

Garrison, in his "History of Medicine," says: "The nursing of the sick at the hands of trained well-bred women is an institution of modern times. The period from the latter part of the seventeenth century up to the middle of the nineteenth has been called the 'dark age' of sick nursing, in which the status and competence of female attendants had sunk as low as the Hospital in which they served. Outside of the Roman Catholic orders in which discipline and decency still prevailed, this was almost universally the case."

The nursing in the Jean Louis and Almonaster's Hospital was administered by negro slaves and by convalescents partly able to attend the more afflicted patients. In fact, this modus operandi was in vogue until the year 1834, when the Sisters of Charity inaugurated their long peroid of devotion to the indigent sick. These Sisters not only supervised, but did the nursing; their assistants were inadequate and incompetent, and were principally recruited from convalescent patients barely able to perform the lightest duties, and whose only remuneration was their meager board. This unsatisfactory and inefficient nursing persisted until the inauguration of the Training School for Nurses.

The first Training School for Nurses was established June 15th, 1860, at St. Thomas Hospital, in London, and was endowed with the £50,000 known as the

Nightingale Fund. But it was not until 1873 that such schools were inaugurated in this country. In that year they were organized in the Bellevue, New Haven and Massachusetts General Hospitals.

This all important question of trained nursing was agitated by the Board of Administrators in 1881. Encouraged by the glowing reports from many hospitals throughout this country, its adoption was recommended. The following abstract from the report of December 31st, 1881, by Dr. Daniel C. Holliday, Vice-President of the Board of Administrators, evidences strong opposition to the movement and is self-explanatory:

"In this connection we beg to state that the Board of Administrators sincerely regret a misunderstanding which arose between the Board and the Sisters of Charity—who have so long and so ably managed the details of our institution—and whose valuable aid no member of the Board for one moment failed to recognize and appreciate. The Board, knowing the growing demand for skilled and educated nurses in our city and State—and seeing the great advantages already obtained in Europe, and all the Northern and some of the Eastern cities of our Union, by the organization of Training Schools for the education of nurses, at once thought of inaugurating a similar school here, and necessarily the wards of the Charity Hospital as the proper field for such instruction suggested itself. With the above sole object in view, and feeling confident that an appreciative community would approve so laudable an object, the Board endeavored to introduce such a school in the Hospital. The Board never intended or thought that their motives would be questioned or in any way be misinterpreted, but that the result showed how much they were mistaken. The misrepresentation and open assertions that this was only a move towards undermining the authority of the Sisters of Charity, and ultimately to result in their services being dispensed with in the Hospital, no denial on the part of the Board nor reiterated disclaimers against such purpose were credited, but only engendered more bitter and widespread opposition. The Board, without abandoning their first conviction that such a school could be established and would never under proper management interfere in any manner with the Sisters of Charity, and realizing that they had the power to introduce the school, preferred abandoning all such grounds."

Through the strength of the opposition and culmination of after events, this movement aborted. The untimely demise of Gov. Louis A. Wiltz, whose unexpired term of office was completed by Gov. Samuel D. McEnery, resulted in the demanded resignation of the sponsors of this great improvement in the nursing department. The personnel of the Board was completely changed with only the exception of Mr. P. Buchanan. On the first day of July, 1882, the new Board assumed the control and management of the Hospital and immediately proceeded to the election of a new House Surgeon. Dr. DeRoaldes was succeeded by Dr. A. B. Miles. These gentlemen suffered displacement because of their strong sense of duty and their fearless contempt of personal consequences while acting for the best interests of the Institution.

From the following quotation taken from the report of the Treasurer for the year 1882 an apercu is had as to the progress made towards the accomplishment of the Training School for Nurses by the Wiltz Board: "During the year 1881, and the early part of the year 1882, about twenty-two hundred dollars ($2.200.00) of the funds of the Hospital were expended in connection with the inauguration, equipping and maintenance of a Training School for Nurses, including fifteen months' rental of a building suitable for the purpose. For some months past a controversy has been pending between the Board of Administrators of the Hospital and the Board of Directors of the Training School relative to the reimbursement of said amount to the Hospital, and to the possession of certain articles of furniture and household effects, which controversy has, within the past few weeks, been settled by the delivery to the Hospital of the property referred to, valued at about $600.00 and the withdrawal of all legal proceedings for some time past pending in the Civil District Court of this parish."

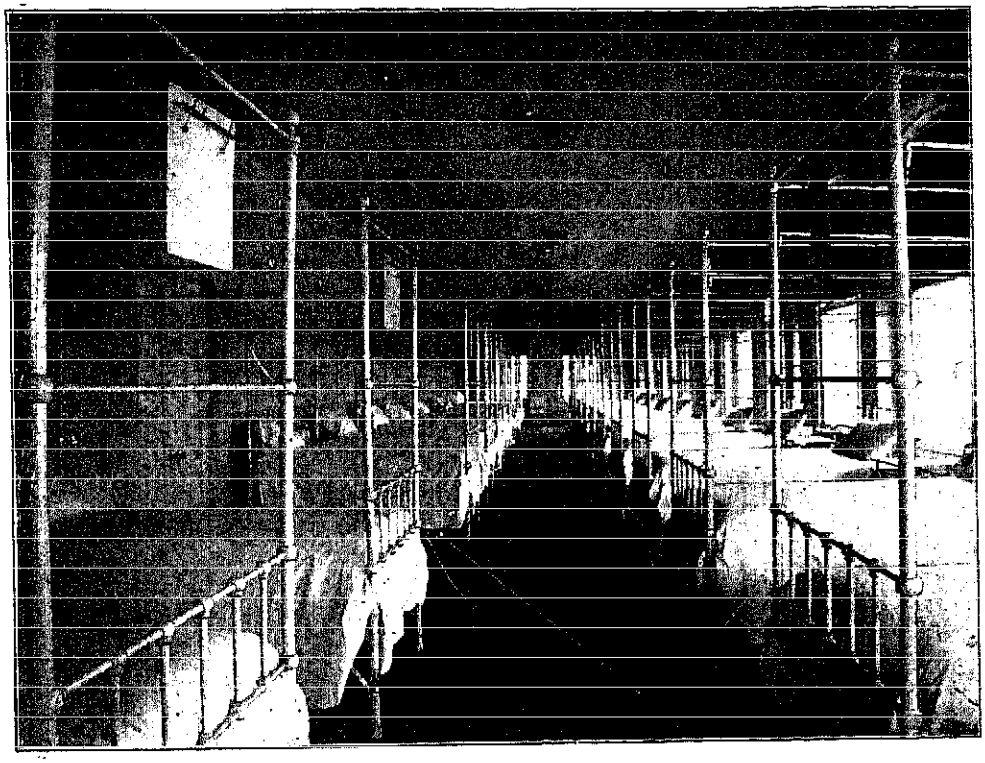
This most important movement was thus quashed and our Hospital was de-

prived of Trained Nurses for fourteen years.

In 1889 a combination of public-spirited women undertook to organize the New Orleans Training School for Nurses. These same ladies established the Women's and Children's Hospital, with Training School for Nurses, on St. Joseph street, which was the precursor of the New Orleans Sanitarium and Training School for Nurses established in 1893 by physicians of the city.

Dr. Ernest Lewis, in his "Reminiscenses," narrates an interesting chapter in this period of the History of the Hospital: "The Training School for Nurses was organized in 1894, during the first year of my chairmanship. Dr. Bloom, who succeeded Dr. Miles as House Surgeon, and had as assistants, Drs. Fortier and Parker, worked very hard to get the consent of the Sisters. When the subject was first broached to Sister Agnes she refused, for she sensed that trained nurses under the direction of untrained Sisters would prove embarrassing, and she would not consent to their undergoing training until Dr. Bloom proposed to go to Emmettsburg, and after interviewing members of the Council Board, consent was given, provided the Sisters were excused from obstetrical or gynecological nursing which was agreed upon."

In the 1892 report of House Surgeon Miles there is the following announcement of the organization of a training school for nurses, and the promised erection of a suitable home: "The organization of the Charity Hospital Training School for Nurses now in charge of your special committee intended to carry out the system of nursing contemplated by Sister Agnes, is a matter of very great importance, and this movement should be fostered in every possible way. As soon as the means of the Hospital will permit a home for the nurses should be erected on these premises."



Ward—1900

In the report of Vice-President Wm. G. Vincent is mentioned that a suitable home for the nurses had been provided; "the most prominent of which (improvement) consists of the erection of an additional story to the building known as the 'Annex of 1884,' which is 160 feet

long by a depth of 60 feet; constructed for the use of our Trained Nurses as dormitory and sleeping quarters. There are five double and eight single sleeping rooms, a lecture room, dining and sitting rooms, library and improved closets, together with all modern improvements." This is the White Female Department Building. Through his energy and non-relenting efforts the establishment of the School is greatly due.

House Surgeon Miles, in his last report, dated February 12, 1894, makes this important announcement: "The Charity Hospital Training School is now permanently organized and in operation," and also mentions that the Nurses are domiciled in the Annex, in the additional story added for their use, but which should be considered only a temporary provision, and states that: "Suitable accommodations can only be provided in a separate home for nurses." He also mentions that: "The trained nurses are engaged at present only in the Female Department. It is contemplated by Sister Agnes, as early as practicable, to introduce trained nurses in all the wards of the Hospital. In this connection the advisability of a Training School for Male Nurses is being carefully considered."

The school was organized under the direction of Sister Agnes, with Miss Agnes O'Donnell, a graduate of Bellevue Hospital of New York Training School for Nurses as Superintendent. The courses of lectures were inaugurated by Dr. Stanford E. Chaillé in January, 1894. He resigned a short time afterwards. The first faculty of lecturers was composed of Drs. J. D. Bloom, chairman; Joseph Holt, L. F. Reynaud, W. E. Parker, Paul Michinard, E. D. Fenner, J. B. Elliott, Sr., S. P. Delaup, Edmond Souchon, T. S. Kennedy.

The pay for the nurses was $8.00 for the first year, and $12.00 for the second. The first graduation was on December 11th, 1895.

Chapter VIII.

1895 - 1922

The correction of the hospitalism then existing through the modernization of the Charity Hospital gradually dispelled the dread and reluctance of the afflicted to seek treatment from the institution. This fact is attested even as early as the year 1896 by House Surgeon Bloom, who remarks as follows: "The Hospital statistics present direct attention to the enlarging field of work and to the confidence reposed by the unfortunate poor in the expediency of its service. The once popular fallacy so prejudicial to the interest of those in need of hospital care, namely, the dread of hospital confinement is being rapidly dissipated; and this, together with the manner in which their entrance into the institution is facilitated, succinctly explains the increasing number of admissions, and in all conditions of diseases, that was noticeably the fact during the year 1895. This prudent awakening of the value of scientific hospital attention will, I believe, become more markedly discernible from year to year, and must, in its proportionate increase, materially add to the running hospital expense."

The year 1895 records the completion of the A. B. Miles Amphitheatre. This magnificent operating room with all the necessary accessories established modern surgery on its present high pinnacle in the Charity Hospital. The old germ-laden Amphitheatre the stage of so many autopsies and lectures on pathology, and in which our predecessors had once displayed their surgical skill, became a matter of history. To our younger surgeons this comparatively recent crime of asepsis will appear medieval; yet, the time is within the memory of many of our confreres when operations followed autopsies not alone in the same room, but even on the same table. There were many strenuous objections and expressions of displeasure were rife, and the attention of the Board was directed to such antiquated proceedings, however, the march of progress is slow, though certain, and the belated construction of the present Amphitheatre was the realization of the visiting surgeons' most ambitious hopes.

In 1897 the square of ground adjacent to the Hospital having a frontage of 247 feet on Tulane Avenue (not including the width of the street and the side walks on South Robertson street, which the Hospital acquired), and a depth of 430 feet to Gravier street, between parallel lines, was expropriated by the Charity Hospital. The cost amounting to $58,000.00. The acquisition of this large portion of ground was the beginning of the present "Greater Charity Hospital."

The long expressed hope of former House Surgeons and Boards of Administrators was realized May 28th, 1898, when the cornerstone of the "Children's Hospital," the Richard Milliken Memorial was laid. It was dedicated on May 4th, 1899. In the Hospital Report of 1897 is found the following appropriate words of appreciation: "For this work the State will owe a debt of gratitude to the philanthropy of a noble woman, Mrs. Richard Milliken, who in furnishing means for the erection of this grand monument to the memory of a beloved husband, becomes a benefactress to the afflicted children of our State and a blessing to the poor, whose sorrows will be lightened and lives made happier in the knowledge that whatever betides, their precious ones may be cared for with equal facilities, comfort and skill, as those of their more fortunate brethren. As administrators of the Hospital and as citizens of Louisiana, we return our sincere thanks for the munificent gift and great charity, the value of which is incalculable."

The Hutchinson Memorial Home for Nurses followed in 1901. Mr. Hutchinson munificently donated the sum of $50,000.00 for the erection of this magnificent structure, and dedicated it to the memory of his wife. On April 21st, 1909, the Delgado was opened for occupancy and the patients were transferred thereto from the main building. This building was erected from funds donated by Mr. Isaac Delgado, and was a tribute of affection to the memory of his deceased uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs.

Samuel Delgado. Its approximate cost was $200,000. It has three large operating rooms and a capacity of 140 beds. This important addition to the Hospital Plant, greatly relieved the surgical congestion then existing in the Miles Amphitheatre.

The Pasteur Institution was established in the Hospital in the year 1903, in charge of Drs. Pothier and Couret.

In 1906, House Surgeon Batchelor reports to the Board of Administrators thusly: "For the first time in the History of this Hospital, during the past year, a complete medical history of every patient entering the Institution has been written and placed on file in the Registration Bureau. Most of the efficiency of the Bureau is due to the enthusiasm and splendid work of the Registrar, Dr. G. Farrar Patton."

In 1910, Doctor Geo. S. Bel, Chairman of the Medical Committee, and House Surgeon J. A. Danna, proposed many improvements, which would have resulted in the highest standard of hospital efficiency. Unfortunately the ever present determent "insufficient funds" deferred the inauguration of these essential changes and additions to the Hospital plant.

A movement of political reform swept the State in 1912, resulting in the election of Governor Luther E. Hall. His administration marked a new period in the history of the hospital. Immediately plans were on foot for the depoliticalization of that Institution, and vital changes were contemplated in its management. The Governor appointed to membership on the Board of Administrators men without the pale of politics, who were actuated only by the laudable ambition of placing the Charity on the highest pinnacle of efficiency. This Board merits praise for some of the most radical and likewise beneficial reforms and changes ever effected in the existence of the Institution. For the first time in its history a Board was attentive to the just criticisms of a discouraged and demoralized visiting staff, and consulted with them concerning the changes necessary for the modernization of the Hospital. For the purpose of securing an unbiased judgment, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, an expert on Hospital management was requested to make a survey of the Hospital and to report his recommendations to the Board of Administrators. The Doctor's report begins thus: "On December 19th, 1912, in pursuance of a resolution previously adopted by your Board, you invited me to visit the Charity Hospital, to familiarize myself with local conditions, and the present organization or system of administrations, and then to report upon the present conditions and system of management, and to suggest such changes, if any, in the organization or system of management in all department, as might appear to be advisable."

The outstanding recommendation proposed by the Doctor was the substitution of the House Surgeon by a Superintendent, which recommendation he embodies in the following: "Of fundamental importance is the appointment of an Executive Officer, who should be charged by the Board of Administrators with the responsibility for the management of the Hospital, and answerable to the Board for the maintenance of order and enforcement of the laws and rule of the institution. This officer nould be free from all the duties in connection with the actual treatment of patients."

Next in importance was the reorganization of the Visiting Staff. These recommendations were accepted and adopted and remain in force to the present day.

Dr. Goldwater also severely criticised the management of the Pathological Department, and was supported by the Board of Administrators according to its report, thus expressed: "The Board has made radical changes in this Department, and I think in a short time, not only will the statistical returns of the work of the Pathological Laboratory be a great credit to the Hospital but a benefit to medical science."

Another perplexing matter confronting Dr. Goldwater was the one of inadequate sleeping accommodations provided employees. This problem was solved by the Board of Administrators leasing for a term of five years the Polyclinic Building on Tulane Avenue. This building was used for the Outdoor Clinics, and the space they vacated afforded suitable living accommodations for the help. Occupying beds in sick wards by employees was thus remedied.

Among many other recommendations

by Dr. Goldwater was that of establishing a social service department which would direct its attention to the proper disposition of patients chronically ill, or of convalescents who no longer required care of a hospital. At the suggestion of the Board of Administrators, Dr. Goldwater introduced the name of Dr. C. D. Wilkins of Wilkes Barre, Pa., for the superintendency. Dr. Wilkins took charge of the Institution October 1, 1913.

Vice-President Hayne in his 1914 report expressed his satisfaction at the progress made under the new regime, remarked as follows: "After an experience of eighteen months the Board is convinced that the management of the Hospital by a Superintendent is an absolute necessity, and we consider that we were fortunate in having obtained services of the present superintendent, Dr. C. D. Wilkins, whose indefatigable energy, and the deep interest he takes in his work, have enabled us to make such great improvements, which have added so materially to the comfort of the employees and the welfare of the patients."

A uniform system of Hospital accounting was inaugurated on January 1, 1914, by Secretary and Treasurer Fred W. Mathews. His report of that date contains the following: "By this system comparison with other hospitals can be made on a fair and intelligent basis; for instance, the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City. These comparisons are of much value and interest not only to officials of the Institution, but also to the public who may be interested in the work and results obtained. In former years this Institution's accounts were kept in a manner peculiar to itself, and my predecessors followed each other along the same lines. I have endeavored to compile a comprehensive statement showing expenditures made, revenues received, assets and liabilities." Mr. Mathews officially assumed office duty July 1, 1913, succeeding Captain L. P. Delahoussaye who died June 3, 1913.

In the annual report, 1914, of Frank B. Hayne, Vice-President of the Board of Administrators, is the following illuminating chapter as to the cost of dispensing the service rendered by the Charity Hospital.

"The income of the Hospital from State appropriation, $217,000; from authorized fees, etc, (subject to fluctuation), $44,713.78; sundry donations, $3,397.33; old buildings sold, $455.00; from trustees, Isaac Delgado Memorial Fund, $5,733.32; sundry refunds, $597.22. Income from all sources for maintenance, $271,806.64.

Total operating expenses .. for the year	$302,784.32
Last receipts	271,806.64
Deficit to date.....	$30,977.66

With the patients remaining over January 1, 1914, and the admissions, there were treated during the year 17,449, or 2,393 more than in 1913.

Of the admissions, 9700 were white, and 7042 colored. Of white adults there were, males 5,157; females 2,823; boys 966; girls 749. Of the colored adults were, males, 3,476; females, 2,989 boys 314; girls, 263. The deaths numbered 1,867, more by 101 than in 1913. The gross death rate was 10.69 percent, and the net, leaving out subjects for Coroner's inquest, of which were 202, and other deaths within 24 or 36 hours, reduces the percentage to 8.06 percent. In the white and colored maternity service there were 521 obstetrical cases, with a maternal mortality of .034 percent. The ambulance calls numbered 2,832. The total number of accident cases, 14,276. Operations performed in Miles Amphitheatre, 3,198; in Delgado Memorial, 3,579; total number during the year, 6,786. In the Out Clinics, 30,547 were treated, and 127,559 consultations given. Prescriptions filled by the Chemist, 68,463. In the Pathological Department, 8,355 specimens were examined, and 453 necropsies were made. In the Pasteur Institute 975 applied, of whom 353 were treated with no deaths recorded. The Registrar reports 16,867 tabulated histories.

The Training School for Nurses shows a total enrollment of 109 during the year. Of this number there were graduated 33. The Senior class of 1915 will comprise 25 pupils and the total number on December 31st was 84. The total admissions for the year 1914 were 23 percent. greater than for the year 1912, which shows that the increased appropriation granted us by the Legislature was an absolute necessity."

At the present time the Hospital has

a capacity of one thousand one hundred and forty-two beds. The total number of patients hospitalized in 1922 was 18,-104, of which 1,677 died, making a gross death rate of 9.19 per cent. There were 1,008 births in the Obstetrical Department. The Pathological Department reported that 37,664 examinations were made, and that 377 autopsies were performed during the year. Two hundred and eighteen suspected cases of rabies were treated by the Pasteur Institution. The large increase in the work of X-ray Department from 5,065 skiagraphs in 1916 to 18,257 in 1922, indicates the fast growing importance of that great discovery in the diagnosis of medical as well as surgical diseases. In the Pharmacy, 114,478 prescriptions were filled and 11,220 packages of serum distributed. There were 14,006 surgical operations performed in the Hospital, which approximates about 39 daily.

The following tableau taken from the Treasurer's Report is illuminating as to the resources of revenue of this great Institution for the past year.

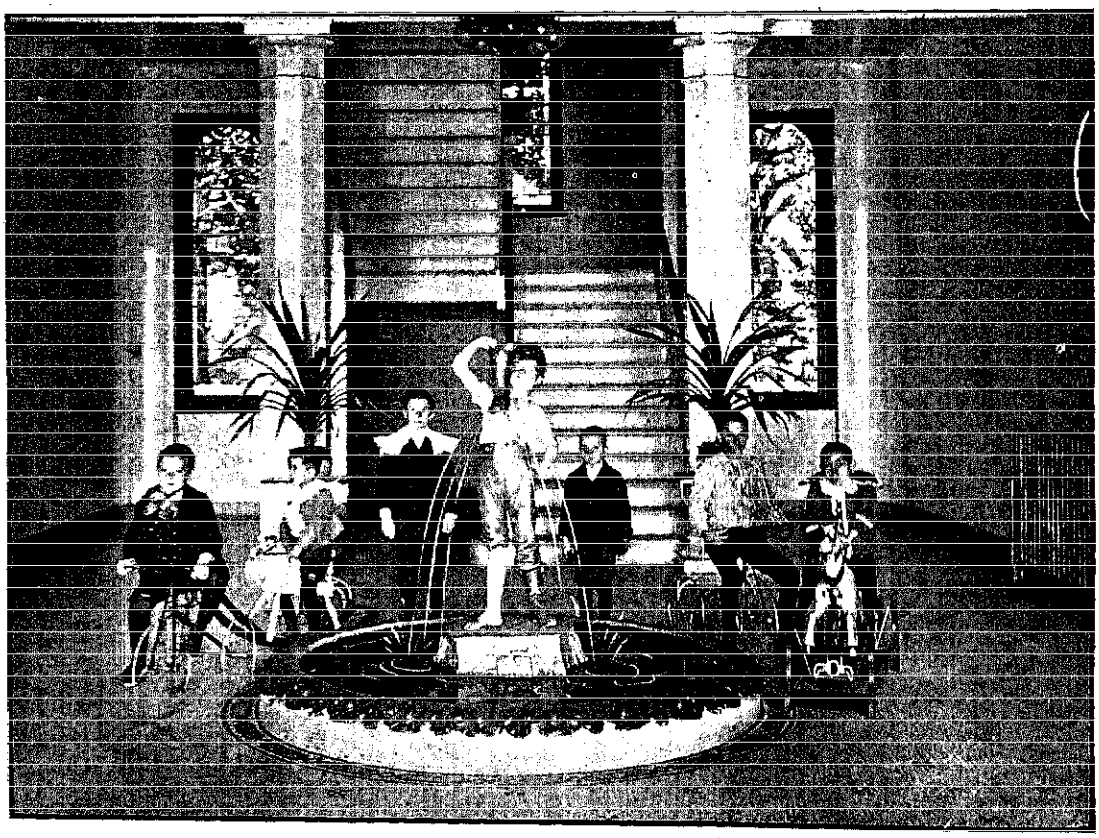
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CURRENT REVENUES

For Years Ending Dec. 31st, 1922

GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS.

Appropriations, State of Louisiana—	
For Support and Maintenance, Act 75 of 1920	$215,000.00
For Improvements, Act 75 of 1920	10,000.00
For Support, Maintenance and Improvements, Act 119 of 1921	100,000.00
For Support and Maintenance, Act 12 of 1922	285,000.00
Appropriation, City of New Orleans—	
For Social Service Department	1,916.59
Total	$611,916.59
Legal Fees, Authorized by Legislature—	
Live Stock Inspector, City	$ 12,853.45
Licenses, City	15,873.00
Auctioneers, State	8,853.37
Total	$ 37,579.82
Hospital Fees, Administrative—	
Official Undertaker	$ 2,000.00
Legal and Burial Certificates	843.10
Ambulance Service	1,083.00
Serum	257.90
X-Ray Examinations	543.50
Total	$ 4,727.50



Entrance, Richard Milliken Memorial

Hospital Income—	
Notes Receivable, Rent	$ 585.36
Gate Donation Box	648.81
Swill Sold	25.00
Sundry Sales	251.63
Suspense Account	.....
Patients Deceased	25.30
Patients, Pay (Workmen's Compensation)	3,806.00
Delgado Fund for Trustees	4,500.00
Milliken Fund Interest	2,484.90
Interest on Deposits	1,983.26
Interest on Bonds	6.98
Rent on Properties	4,561.48
Donations—Unrestricted	3,434.27
Social Service Department Donations	3,452.41
Social Service Department Refunds	2,566.89
Total	$ 28,332.29
Total General Fund	$682,556.20

SPECIAL FUNDS.

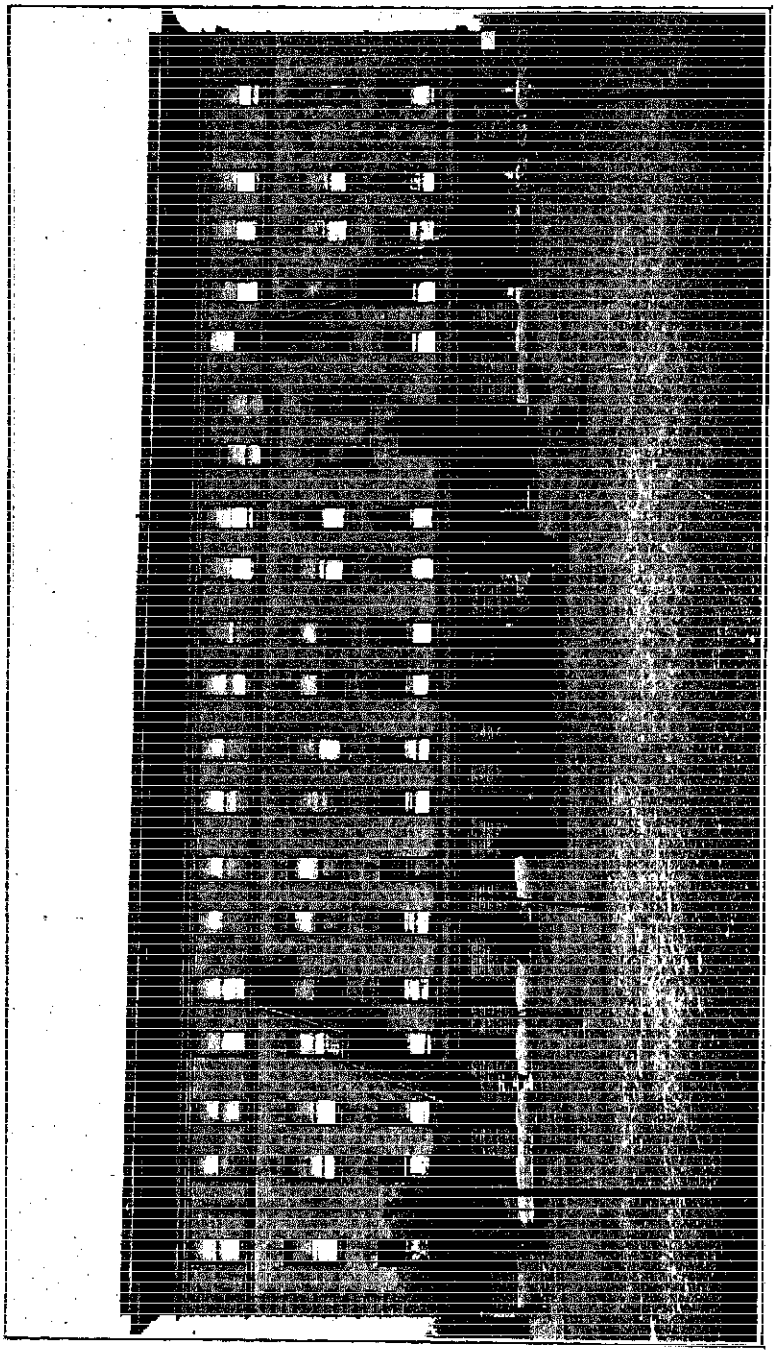
Donations	$ 50.00
Legacies	2,616.15
Interest on Deposits	637.68
Interest on Investments	4,054.32
Investments, Matured or Sold	55,061.47
Sr. Stanislaur Fund	87.00
Transferred from General Fund	20,878.01
Total Special Funds	$ 83,384.63
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS	$765,940.83

The care of these patients was entrusted to a staff of 164 nurses, and of over 40 internes. The treatment was directed by a Visiting Staff of approximately 250 doctors.

The following report of operating expenses of the Treasurer for the year ending December 31, 1922, gives an excellent idea of how so much had been accomplished on so small a revenue:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER
THE CHARITY HOSPITAL OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS
Statement Showing Method of Figuring "Cost Per Patient Per Day," for Year Ending December 31, 1922.
OPERATING EXPENSES

	Ward Patients	Out-Patient Department	Total
Administration Expenses	$ 38,537.14	[1% 389.26]	$ 38,926.40
Nursing	40,282.24	.....	40,282.24
Physicians	9,625.00	.....	9,625.00
Orderlies and Ward Employees	32,415.53	.....	32,415.53
Drug Store, Salaries	2,242.50	[25% 747.50]	2,990.00
Medical and Surgical Supplies	36,223.75	[10% 4,024.86]	40,248.61
Apparatus and Instruments	8,407.21	[5% 442.48]	8,849.69
X-Ray Department	16,727.84	[10% 1,858.64]	18,586.48
Registration Bureau	2,198.29	.....	2,198.29
Clinic Salaries	.....	[Actual 7,678.27]	7,678.27
Social Service Department	1,585.42	[20% 396.36]	1,981.78
Miscellaneous	1,260.52	.....	1,260.52
Ambulance Service	5,099.74	.....	5,099.74
Pathological Department	14,742.14	[10% 1,638.01]	16,380.15
Housekeeping Department	74,065.54	[2% 1,511.54]	75,577.08
Kitchen Department	13,227.39	.....	13,227.39
Laundry Department	17,033.59	[2% 347.64]	17,381.23
Stewards' Department	126,207.86	.....	126,207.86
General House and Property	105,267.66	[1%]	106,330.97
Total Net Operating Expenses	$545,149.36	$20,097.87	$565,247.23
Total Patient Days Treatment	354,633	.....	.....
New Cases Out-Patient Department	.....	40,640	.....
Visits Out-Patient Department	.....	93,090	.....
		1,068.31	
COST	1.537	.15	



Josephine Hutchinson Memorial. (Nurses Home)

Chapter IX.

Conclusion

Thus is shown the phenomenal growth of our Hospital, not only during the past hundred years but even during the last few years. If the past is a criterion as to what is to be expected in the future, necessary funds must be obtained to provide for the greatly increasing cost of hospital maintenance, and the enlarging of this now overcrowded quarter of the Institution. The present Board of Administrators has recognized and has called the attention of the public and of the Legislature of this state to these needs. Their appeal for alleviation and the comfort and the proper care of the worthy sick poor of this community demands consideration. It is devoutly to be hoped that these untiring efforts will be rewarded, and that their good and faithful stewardship will mark another epoch in the history of the growth of the Charity Hospital.

This Institution, throughout its existence, was handicapped by three deplorable disadvantages; towit: insufficient funds, over-crowding and the abuse of Charity by patients fully able to pay for medical attention. All succeeding Boards bewailed this fact, but have never been able to remedy this condition and eradicate the abuse. It was rampant in the past as it is today. The author throughout the course of this history has noted many references by Boards of Administrators pertaining to these drawbacks to the economic management of the Hospital.

The provision of sufficient funds for the proper support of this magnificent Institution rests with the Legislature of the State. This burden has increased from year to year, and it may not be amiss to mention that the cost of maintenance of a modern hospital is rapidly increasing, and unless these expenses are met with ample appropriations the patients are bound to suffer neglect therefrom.

Today we bewail the overcrowded condition of the Charity. Beds only large enough to accommodate one person are shared by two, to the extreme discomfort and torture of these feverish suffering patients. It was broadcasted that additional buildings are absolutely necessary to provide more room for the patients as well as for the help, and to make necessary improvements. An appeal was made to the people by the Board to liberally subscribe in order to correct these grievous deficiencies. The prevailing opinion of the medical profession of today on this all important subject of hospital abuse is well expressed by Dr. Paul Gelpi, President of the Louisiana State Medical Society, in his annual report to the Society. Hear what he says: "The question of hospital abuse is receiving the attention of physicians in this section and elsewhere. The benefits provided for the poor are wantonly and increasingly abused and deliberate impositions are heaped on the medical profession. I recommend that the Hospital Abuse Committee be instructed to get together with similar committees of the Orleans Parish Medical Society and Charity Hospital Staff with a view of taking complete survey of the Institution and prepare suitable laws to correct the evil now for enactment of the next Legislature." And again, Dr. H. W. Kostmayer, President of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, in his inaugural Address strikes the following keynote on this vital issue: "The trouble is the Hospital serves by far too many. It has long been the boast of this community that Charity Hospital asks no questions, but serves rich and poor alike. Think what folly this boast contains: The daily average number of patients is about 885 at a daily per capita of $1.60. I am convinced that this daily average should be reduced by at least 100, a daily saving of $160.00 and a yearly reduction of $57,000! Apply this same principal to the Outpatient Department and it is readily discernible how much more efficient the Hospital could become for those actually entitled to its benefits. In this matter we certainly should not stop at Charity Hospital, but we should regulate the Charity done by each and every medical and surgical institution in the City. This not simply to increase the income of the profession, which it most certainly would do, naturally, but primarily to

protect the worthy and needy poor against the impositions of the unscrupulous well-to-do. Social Service seems the logical stepping stone to this end, but the Hospital Abuse Committee may devise more direct means. We certainly ask your serious consideration of this age-old problem and especially assign its active development to the Hospital Abuse Committee."

Dr. Goldwater in his Charity Hospital survey recommends that: "An effort should be made to exclude from the Hospital persons able to pay for private care." Overcrowding could be relieved by the elimination of this misuse of charity and violation of hospital privileges, and it is devoutly hoped that some means will eventually be devised whereby a refuge can be denied to all but the eligible poor. The State has no greater duty than the care of its indigent sick, and it should strive to provide amply for their needs.

The cry of reform and expressions of dissatisfaction are echoing through the realms of time, and to this very day, nearly two centuries since the birth of our great Hospital, we hear the self same pleas and complaints similarly followed by varied suggestions for betterment; yet, step by step, and year by year, it has grown from a hovel housing a few indigent poor, to the present magnificent institution, one of the largest in the country.

On four occasions the Hospital was forced to appeal to the public for funds to make urgent improvements, and to properly care for its patients. The first of these drives was made in 1884. It was to provide funds for necessary additions and improvements in the Hospital.

The following report made by Edwin Marks, Secretary and Treasurer of the Building and Sewerage Fund in January 1884, records this important event: —"The Governor recommended "An appeal to the citizens of New Orleans and the Parishes for voluntary donations for the good work, the remote meeting of the General Assembly and constitutional limitation of appropriations rendering it doubtful for the obtainment of State aid." Upon receipt of the Governor's letter, the Board of Administrators, at their meeting of February 16th, appointed a committee of five to prepare a plan of action whereby the suggestions of his Excellency could be carried out. In due course and after proper publication the citizens of New Orleans were invited to assemble in the Mayor's parlor with a view towards devising ways and means to carry out the project, and a meeting was held at which several of the leading merchants were present, such as Messrs, A. H. May, His Honor, Mayor Behan, Albert Baldwin, W. B. Schmidt, E. J. Hart, Adam Thompson, I. L. Lyons C. H. Hyams, Isidore Newman, Edward Booth and others, as well as the Board of Administrators. An organization was at once entered into, with A. H. May, Esq. as Chairman, and proceedings at once instituted by the appointment of committees on the different callings, trades and professions, for the purpose of soliciting contributions." The work progressed under these auspices. The magnificent sum of $32,000.00 was the result.

The centenary of the Charity Hospital as a State Institution was celebrated on the Hospital grounds with appropriate ceremonies on December 8, 1911. This was followed by a fair held from December 11th to 16th, inclusively, the purpose of which was to raise money to meet the demands of the Hospital. The efforts of the public spirited ladies and gentlemen were rewarded by the realization of the splendid sum of $34,200.00.

At a special meeting of the Board of Administrators August 25th, 1915, the following resolution was passed:

WHEREAS the Charity Hospital of Louisiana is in urgent need of funds in order to maintain the treatment of its patients on the same standard which has prevailed in the past;

Resolved, That the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital of Louisiana invoke the aid of the public of all the entire State in raising a sum of money adequate to its needs by means of the Charity Hospital International Fair, which it has prevailed on a number of prominent citizens to undertake in its behalf.

Pursuant of these resolutions "C. H. I. F." Charity Hospital International Fair was given at the Washington Artillery Hall, October 3rd, to 11th, 1915, inclusive, under the auspices of the New Orleans Press Club. There was a gen-

eral response from the public and the magnificient sum of $53,114.42 was realized. The great success of the Fair was due to the indefatigable efforts of the following committee: Harold W. Newman, Chairman, Chas. Weinberger, Vice- chairman, Chas. A. Farwell, Treasurer, Emile V. Stier, Secretary.

These drives are of especial interest today in view of the magnificent efforts of the present Board of Administrators and of Superintendent, Dr. Wm. W. Leake. Their appeal has met generous response not only in the City but in the Parishes as well. These gentlemen may be justly elated and gratified at their success as the amount collected will approximate tenfold that of the two first efforts.

A revision of the inscription on the marble tablet in the main hall of the Hospital is necessary. It is generally acknowledged by students of the history of this great Institution that it was founded by Jean Louis in the year 1737, during the French Domination, shortly after the founding of this City by Bienville. Documentary evidence has been produced by the writer in the beginning of this sketch and opinions have been quoted by him which prove beyond any doubt the origin of the Charity Hospital of Louisiana. No mention on that tablet is made of this "hopital des pauvres de la Charité" which administered during forty-two years to the indigent sick pioneers of this great State. Almonaster rebuilt that Institution on the original site after its destruction by the historical hurricane which devastated the small village, the original City of New Orleans, during the Spanish regime. In recognition of his philanthropy, he was proclaimed founder by his Monarch, King Charles III of Spain. Again, this community was not indebted to the State of Pennsylvania for the means of erecting the edifice built in 1832, as the $10,000 given by that State was in answer to an appeal from the State of Louisiana in which the claim was justly made that the burden of the care of the sick citizens of other states should be shared by those states and not entirely by Louisiana. This claim was ignored by all other states with the exception of Pensylvania. Due credit for its liberality may be given in the column of names of generous benefactors. The following quotation from the Hospital Legislature Committee report of the year 1832 authenticates this statement:

"Here, your Committee cannot forbear to express their surprise, that the peculiar situation of this Institution, and the unlimited dispensation of its charities have not attracted the attention and enlisted the interest and generosity of other states. The liberality of Pennsylvania, which, we are always happy to acknowledge, furnishes a proud example which, it is devoutly to be wished, might be imitated by others. We doubt not that the generous spirit of that philanthropic State reap a rich reward from the reflection that during the last year her liberality contributed to the relief and comfort of 111 of their unfortunate fellow-citizens, whom circumstances had removed far from their homes and their friends." The justice of this claim made by the State of Louisiana One Hundred years ago is more apparent today in view of the recently adopted regulations of eastern hospitals. According to Goldwater in his Report of an Inquiry into the Administration of the Charity Hospital, particular emphasis is laid upon the duty of non-residents in the city of Boston to pay the nominal ward rates stipulated by the Boston City Hospital. It has long been the practice of this Institution to exact from outlying towns and municipalities, payment for the care of patients having a legal domicile in such cities or towns, also, in 1911, the Boston City Hospital received from various cities and towns in this way the sum of $25,165.00 and from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, $26,334.00 and in New York City a special effort is made at Bellevue Hospital to collect maintenance costs for non-residents of the City or State, who enter the Hospital for treatment. Besides, in principle, the theory of the responsibility of sister states seems to have been recognized by Louisiana, inasmuch as an annual contribution has been collected from Mississippi for the care of citizens of that State who entered Louisiana for the purpose of seeking treatment in the Charity Hospital. The above is merely quoted to prove that the Charity only asked what rightfully should have been given to her, and that our

gratitude to the State of Pennsylvania is greatly exaggerated and historically misleading.

All honor and credit for the founding of the Charity Hospital must be given to Jean Louis; it is only just that at this belated day that the memory of this great benefactor should be perpetuated by the erection of a fitting memorial in the Hospital he founded nearly Two Hundred Years ago.

Although he was not proclaimed its founder by a friendly king, nor did he enjoy the influence of wealth and nobility, and no honors and no dignities were heaped upon his memory; none the less, it should be acknowledged that his modest legacy was the seed from which sprung the present Institution. Although there is not a cathedral for his sepulchre, not a monument erected to his glory, nor even an inscription perpetuating his memory, this humble sailor, buried in an unknown grave, could have with all humility, repeated these words of the ancient bard:

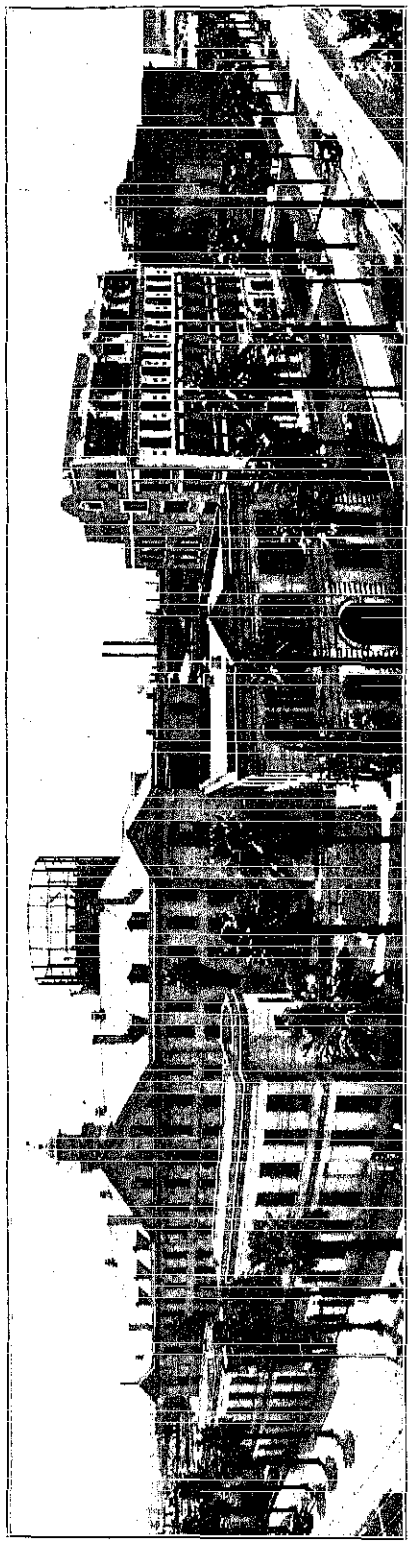
"Exegi monumentum aere perennius
Regalique situ pyramidum altius,
Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
Possit diruere aut innumerabilis
Annorum series et fuga temporum.
Non omnis Moriar;

Appendix

A NEW HOSPITAL CONTEMPLATED

(Extract from Vice President F. W. Evans' report, Dec. 31st, 1923.)

The House Committee (Mr. Geo. J. Glover, Chairman, Mr. C. C. Cowles, and Mr. Terence Smith) being composed of men so eminently fitted for the character of work, carefully studied the physical condition of the main building, erected in 1832, the white female building, erected in 1848, the colored female building erected in 1851, the Sisters' building, comprising the kitchen, storeroom, sewing rooms and Sisters' dormitory, erected in 1849, and reported to the Board of Administrators that it was their opinion any contemplated addition to these buildings would be a waste of State's funds, and at best would only afford temporary relief. This Committee is unanimous and the Board concurs in their opinion that the time has arrived when an entirely new structure composed of modern fire-proof buildings should be seriously contemplated. The board has tentative plans and estimated costs showing that it would require the sum of $3,500,000.00 to carry out this project in full. The first unit, or left wing, will cost $1,162,000.00, and architects have been engaged to prepare plans and specifications so the matter can be placed before the coming session of the Legislature with some degree of accuracy, hoping that the State may find funds to finance the first outlay and later, covering a period of some four or five year, finish the entire new structure. We cannot overlook the necessity of providing better quarters for the internes and adding to the Nurses' Home permanent quarters for additional nurses. It is contemplated that the sum of $300,000.00 would be required, and this sum we will also request from the Legislature.



Charity Hospital—1920

Table of Admissions, Discharges and Deaths for Eighty-five Years

YEAR	Remaining	Admitted	Discharged	Died	YEAR	Remaining	Admitted	Discharged	Died
1832*	309	2,170	1,763	568	1877	693	6,002	5,290	805
1833	169	3,851	2,617	1,114	1878	600	5,878	4,615	1,120
1834	262	5,841	4,745	1,052	1879	604	5,248	3,390	693
1835	265	6,205	4,999	1,226	1880	643	5,527	4,140	658
1836	222	4,754	4,163	585	1881	535	5,843	4,531	828
1837	228	6,103	4,640	1,420	1882	559	6,980	5,375	805
1838	271	4,687	3,890	683	1883	668	8,152	7,134	1,013
1839	239	4,833	3,611	955	1884	620	7,280	6,245	981
1840	267	5,041	4,370	619	1885	647	6,143	5,212	1,005
1841	314	4,380	3,093	1,156	1886	556	5,807	4,764	965
1842	...	4,404	3,516	716	1887	639	5,360	4,336	940
1843	...	5,013	3,672	1,041	1888	722	5,389	4,590	870
1844	...	5,846	5,029	563	1889	651	5,794	4,928	920
1845	383	6,136	5,446	563	1890	642	6,083	5,015	1,023
1846	401	8,044	7,074	855	1891	686	6,706	5,634	1,028
1847	427	11,890	9,369	2,037	1892	713	7,735	6,573	1,135
1848	829	11,945	10,010	1,897	1893	786	8,330	7,073	1,184
1849	669	15,558	12,133	2,745	1894	780	9,064	7,927	1,143
1850	719	18,476	15,989	1,884	1895	712	9,812	8,485	1,423
1851	...	18,420	16,777	1,871	1896	868	8,816	7,518	1,142
1852	...	18,095	15,027	2,098	1887	651	7,281	6,447	1,051
1853	...	13,759	10,733	3,164	1898	669	7,734	6,599	1,117
1854	...	13,192	9,976	2,702	1899	573	8,480	7,286	1,290
1855	...	12,192	9,701	2,391	1900	644	7,728	6,549	1,108
1856	...	9,432	8,601	974	1901	617	7,725	6,640	1,112
1857	...	8,897	7,914	1,017	1902	617	8,176	7,062	1,116
1858	572	11,137	8,993	2,290	1903	600	8,201	7,045	1,171
1859	644	12,755	11,257	1,321	1904	580	8,689	7,448	1,179
1860	730	14,000	12,257	1,390	1905	662	8,412	7,206	1,191
1861	891	8,665	7,918	798	1906	661	8,457	7,169	1,295
1862	...	6,016	5,532	719	1907	691	8,850	7,414	1,368
1863	418	5,043	4,202	688	1908	782	9,540	8,103	1,393
1864	373	4,861	3,999	812	1909	785	9,576	8,263	1,310
1865	423	6,466	5,580	669	1910	819	11,313	9,700	1,579
1866	640	9,329	8,101	1,122	1911	911	12,220	10,539	1,585
1867	738	8,612	7,260	1,438	1912	937	12,983	11,325	1,632
1868	637	4,981	4,365	490	1913	707	14,349	12,698	1,766
1869	660	6,177	5,327	783	1914	900	16,742	13,986	1,867
1870	717	7,837	6,764	1,118	1915	853	17,823	14,985	2,002
1871	672	6,671	5,730	891	1916	925	18,651	15,826	1,885
1872	700	5,541	4,846	825	1917	784	19,594	16,137	1,976
1873	570	5,090	4,124	993	1918	727	19,221	15,385	2,236
1874	543	5,231	4,360	860	1919	742	17,148	14,176	1,691
1875	554	4,945	4,121	753	1920	...	15,999	13,190	1,531
1876	525	5,090	4,780	742	1921	...	17,309	13,855	1,546
					1922	...	17,279	15,455	1,677

*Present buildings erected in 1832.

Grand Total of Admissions..... 824,600
Grand Total of Discharges..... 701,846
Grand Total of Deaths..... 112,635

Marble Tablets in Main Hall of Hospital

THE

CHARITY HOSPITAL

OF LOUISIANA

WAS FOUNDED IN THE YEAR 1786

BY

DON ANDRES ALMONASTER Y ROJAS,

To whose generous endowment, the munificence of the

LEGISLATURE OF THIS STATE,

and the liberality of the State of Pennsylvania, the community is indebted for the means of erecting this edifice, built in the year

1832

His Excellency, A. B. Roman, being Governor and Ex-Officio President of the Institution.

To record which and inscribe hereon the names and contributions of its distinguished benefactors

THIS TABLET HAS BEEN ERECTED

Etienne Bore	$ 1,000.00
Robert Cune	1,000.00
Julien Poydras, Real Estate	35,000.00
Nancy Davenport	500.00
Eugene McCarthy	600.00
R. G. Taylor	523.00
Charles Schmidt	500.00
John Burnside	10,000.00
Charles Macready	1,500.00
Emma Ingram, Real Estate	4,000.00
Stephen Henderson, Cotton Press Property	45,000.00
R. Y. Charmbury	1,000.00
Jules Cassard	3,000.00
Caroline E. Simms	500.00
P. B. O'Brien	2,000.00
Mrs. Julia Breen	1,000.00
Charlotte Piffet	1,800.00
Jean Ferran	3,000.00
Pierre Claude Samory	1,500.00
V. J. Wood	500.00
Wm. H. Letchford	1,000.00
Thomas Smith	2,500.00
Jean F. Schweitzer	20,000.00
Robert Moore	5,000.00
Thomy Lafon	25,600.00
A. M. Miles, M.D.	10,000.00
N. O. Polyclinic	1,000.00
Medical Faculty Tulane University	3,000.00
Robert Jackson	1,000.00
W. T. Richards	72,300.00
Mrs. H. B. Ringrose	5,000.00
Mrs. A. D. Milliken	200,000.00
Mrs. Julie Ziegler	1,000.00
Miss Louise Curta	1,000.00
Miss Angele Langles	1,000.00
Arthur Isnard	500.00
Italian Colony and Duke D'Abruzzi	1,000.00
Albert Derbigny	2,500.00
A. C. Hutchinson	50,000.00
William Smith	875.00
J. A. Vignaud	500.00
Sarah J. Young	1,710.00
Isaac Delgado	180,000.00
Mrs. Samuel Delgado	20,000.00
Mrs. Caroline S. Tilton	.....
Manuel Abascal	1,000.00
Graduate Nurses, Class of 1910	500.00
F. T. Howard	10,000.00
Dr. J. L. Sexton	500.00
Widow J. Hy. Boiman	1,000.00
Neomie Victoire Brugier	500.00
Hippolyte Garrott	500.00
Ed. Rosenberg	2,000.00
John Rawlins Smith	500.00
Mrs. Louis Schwartz	27,251.42
Sidney O. Wusthoff	1,000.00
Frank B. Williams	500.00
Mrs. Sophie Gumbel	500.00
H. Aaron	500.00
W. R. Irby	.....
Judge Jos. A. Breaux	.....
Senator C. C. Cordill	10,000.00
Mrs. Marie Borne	3,322.61
Eugene Lacosst	50,164.39
Joseph Lennes	500.00
Mrs. Livia Hatch Bryant	5,000.00
Joseph Torras	450.00
George Williams	1,000.00
Dr. C. William Groetsch	1,000.00
B. Rosenberg	500.00
J. C. Abrams	5,000.00
Miss Mary Weist	559.11
Mrs. Theoline Quayle	.....
Wm. E. Stauffer	.....
Mrs. John Dibert	.....
E. J. Bobet	6,000.00
Frank L. Clark	.....
Mrs. Marie Loubat Williams	5,000.00
Mrs. Catherine Voss	.....
Dr. Wm. Martin	2,000.00
J. C. Geistlich	500.00
Harry T. Howard	.....
Mrs. Henry Weil	500.00
Samuel Lyons	1,000.00
Samuel Lyons	1,000.00
Mrs. Ida A. Richardson	.....
J. D. McGuigan	.....
Augustin J. Cassard	.....
Mrs. Barbara Ullmeyer	578.36
Mrs. John Munch	.....
Col. Wm. G. Vincent	.....

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATORS

1811

His Excellency, W. C. C. Claiborne, Ex-Officio, President.
Felix Arnaud, Dow, Joseph Montegut, Butler, Bellechasse
M. Fortier, Robelot, Castenado, S. Henderson.

1830

His Excellency, J. Dupre, Acting Governor, Ex-Officio President.
Richard Relf, John Longfré, N. Morse, Joseph Thomas, D. F. Burthe,
S. S. Relf, Secretary and Treasurer.

1832

His Excellency, A. B. Roman, Ex-Officio President.
Richard Relf, John Longpré, William Christy, N. Morse,
D. F. Burthe, G. W. Strawbridge.

1833

His Excellency, A. B. Roman, Ex-Officio President.
Richard Relf, Peter Laidlow, W. F. C. Duplessis,
JamesP. Freret, Jr., A. Morphy, A. Ducros.
S. S. Relf, Secretary and Treasurer.

1837

His Excellency, E. White, Ex-Officio President.
R. Relf, M. H. Hoffman, Dr. E. H. Barton, Dr. S. Martin,
W. F. C. Duplessis, H. B. Cenas, Dr. Puisan, Dr. Rogers.
S. S. Relf, Secretary and Treasurer.

1848

His Excellency, Isaac Johnson, Ex-Officio President.
H. B. Cenas, M. W. Hoffman, Dr. Puisan, D. Augustin,
W. Bogart, Dr. J. H. Lewis, A. Hennen.
H. Bier, Secretary and Treasurer.

1851

His Excellency, Joseph Walker, Ex-Officio President.
H. B. Cenas, M. W. Hoffman, D. Augustin, W. Bogart,
J. M. Bell, H. Hennen, Dr. E. D. Fenner, Dr. Puisan.
H. Bier, Secretary and Treasurer.

1852

His Excellency, Joseph Walker, Ex-Officio President.
H. B. Cenas, Vice President.
Dr. Puisan, D. Augustin, H. Hennen, Josiah Cole,
W. Bogart, J. M. Bell, A. B. James.
H. Bied, Secretary and Treasurer.

1853

His Excellency, P. O. Hebert, Ex-Officio President.
Dr. A. E. Axson, E. P. Durel, Dr. A. Mercier, John Pamberton,
T. O. Stock, J. M. Bell.
Dr. H. D. Baldwin, Secretary and Treasurer.

1854

His Excellency, P. O. Hebert, Ex-Officio President.
D. L. Beeched, Vice President.
R. W. Adams, Dr. A. Mercier, Dr. J. C. Turpin,
Dr. Chas. McCormick, P. E. Bonford, J. A. Braud, T. O. Stock.
Dr. H. D. Baldwin, Secretary and Treasurer.

1855

His Excellency, H. R. C. Wickliffe, Ex-Officio President.
John Pemberton, Vice President.
P. E. Bonford, Samuel Smith, Dr. W. B. Lindsay, J. A. Braud,
D. L. Brecher, George May.
Dr. H. D. Baldwin, Secretary and Treasurer.

1856

His Excellency, R. C. Wickliffe, Ex-Officio President.
J. A. Braud, Vice President.
F. A. Boyle, Wm. R. Stuart, G. B. G. Arnault, A. W. Smith,
John Armstrong, J. A. Beard, C. Jumonville,
W. G. Austin, M. D., Secretary and Treasurer.

1857

His Excellency, R. C. Wickliffe, Ex-Officio President.
J. A. Braud, Vice President.
F. A. Boyle, Wm. R. Stuart, G. B. G. Arnault, A. W. Smith,
John Armstrong, C. Jumonville, J. N. Lea.
W. G. Austin, M. D., Secretary and Treasurer.

1858-1859

His Excellency, R. C. Wickliffe, Ex-Officio President.
J. N. Lea, Vice President.
F. A. Boyle, Wm. R. Stuart, G. B. G. Arnault, A. W. Smith,
John Armstrong, C. Jumonville, H. N. Rayburn.
W. G. Austin, M. D., Secretary and Treasurer.

1860

His Excellency, T. O. Moore, Ex-Officio President.
J. N. Lea, Vice President.
James McCloskey, Wm. R. Stuart, W. C. Bibb, A. W. Smith
Addison Commack, C. Jumonville, H. N. Rayburn.
W. G. Austin, M. D., Secretary and Treasurer.

1864

His Excellency, Michael Hahn, Ex-Officio President.
Wm. H. Hunt, Vice President.
R. K. Howell, Dr. D. C. Holliday, S. H. Torrey, Robert Watson,
W. M. Abbatt, Chas T. Estlin.
Edward M. Quirk, Secretary and Treasurer.

1867

His Excellency, H. C. Wormoth, Ex-Officio President.
Dr. D. C. Holliday, Vice President.
R. W. Watson Samuel H. Torrey, Edward Thompson, Dr. P. C. Boyer,
J. L. Tissot, Charles T. Estlin.
Dr. Theodore S. Clapp, Secretary and Treasurer.

1868

His Excellency, H. C. Warmoth, Ex-Officio President.
Jacob Hawkins, Vice President.
Hon. Michael Hahn ,R. W. Watson, J. M. LeClerc, Sidney Thezan,
John Stumpf, Dominic Urban.
Dr. W. H. Hire, Secretary and Treasurer.

1869

His Excellency, H. C. Warmoth, Ex-Officio President.
Jacob Hawkins, Vice President.
Hon. Michael Hahn, R. W. Wason, J. M. LeClarc, Sidney Thezan.
John Stumpf, Dominic Urban.
Dr. W. H. Hire, Treasurer and Secretary.

1870-1871

His Excellency, H. C. Warmoth, Ex-Officio President.
Hon. James Graham, Vice President.
J. R. Beckwith, Esq., Hon. J. S. Walton, Hon. A. E. Barber,
J. F. Deans, Esq., Dr. C. B. White, Joseph Mansion, Esq.
Dr. W. H. Hire, Treasurer and Secretary.

1872

His Excellency, W. P. Kellogg, Ex-Officio President.
Hon. A. E. Barber, Vice President.
Dr. C. B. White, Hon. J. R. Beckwith, Hon. H. Bonzano,
Dr. P. C. Boyer, John C. Sinnott, Esq, Hon. B. W. Barrett.
J. D. Lichtenberger, Secretary and Treasurer.

1873

His Excellency, W. P. Kellogg, Ex-Officio President.
Hon. H. Bonzano, Vice President.
Dr. P. C. Boyer, Edward Rigney, F. McK. Dunn, Dr. C. B. White,
D. C. McCan, G. Cazenave.
J. D. Lichtenberger, Secretary and Treasurer.

1874

His Excellency, W. P. Kellogg, Ex-Officio President.
Hon. H. Bonzano, Vice President.
Dr. P. C. Boyer, F. McK. Dunn, Paul Bonseigneur, Dr. C. B. White,
D. C. McCan, G. Cazenave.
J. D. Lichtenberger, Secretary and Treasurer.

1875

His Excellency, W. P. Kellogg, Ex-Officio President.
Hon. H. Bonzano, Vice President.
Dr. P. C. Boyer, Hon. T. G. Anderson, Paul Bonseigneur,
Dr. C. B. White, D. C. McCan, G. Casanave.
J. D. Lichtenberger, Secretary and Treasurer.

1877

His Excellency, Francis T. Nicholls, Ex-Officio President.
M. D. Lagan, Vice President.
Hon. W. W. Howe, Hon. E. E. Bermudez, J. J. Irby. Dr. P. C. Boyer,
Dr. A. C. Holt, Fred Marks, Perry Nugent.
Richard Nugent, Secretary and Treasurer.

1879

His Excellency, Francis T. Nicholls, Ex-Officio President.
Dr. A. C. Holt, Vice President.
M. D. Lagan, L. C. Jurey, Lloyd R. Coleman, Perry Nugent,
Fred Marks, Chas. Chaffe, Dr. P. C. Boyer.
F. R. Southmayd, Secretary and Treasurer.

1880

His Excellency, Louis A. Wiltz, Ex-Officio President.
Dr. Daniel C. Holliday, Vice President
George Pandely, L. C. Jurey, P. Buchanan, Fred Marks, Thos.
Gilmore, Dr. J. T. Scott, Er. Edmond Souchon.
Dr. John H. Pike, Secretary and Treasurer.

1882

His Excellency, Samuel D. McEnery, Ex-Officio President.
Dr. Thomas Layton, Vice President.
M. D. Lagan, P. Buchanan, R. Sinnot, Edwin Marks, Chas. Lafitte,
J. T. Gibbons, Dr. C. J. Bickham.
Will Stevens, Secretary and Treasurer.

1883

His Excellency, Samuel D. McEnery, Ex-Officio President.
Dr. Thomas Layton, Vice President.
M. D. Lagan, P. Buchanan, R. Sinnot, H. W. Fairchild, Chas.
Lafitte, J. T. Gibbons, Dr. C. J. Bickham.
Edwin Marks, Secretary and Treasurer.

1884

His Excellency, Samuel D. McEnery, Ex-Officio President.
Dr. Thomas Layton, Vice President.
R. Sinnott, Charles Lafitte, John T. Gibbons, Dr. C. J. Bickham,
H. W. Fairchild, Samuel Boyd, Henry Baldwin.
Edwin Marks, Secretary and Treasurer.

1885

His Excellency, Samuel D. McEnery, Ex-Officio President.
Dr. Thomas Layton, Vice President.
R. Sinnott, Charles Lafitte, John T. Gibbons, Dr. C. J. Bickham,
H. W. Fairchild, Samuel Boyd, Jos. M. Rice.
Edwin Marks, Secretary and Treasurer.

1886

His Excellency, Samuel D. McEnery, Ex-Officio President.
Dr. Thomas Layton, Vice President.
R. Sinnott, T. L. Airey, John T. Gibbons, Dr. C. J. Bickham,
H. W. Fairchild, Samuel Boyd, Jos. M. Rice.
Edwin Marks, Secretary and Treasurer.

1888

His Excellency, Francis T. Nicholls, Ex-Officio President
Dr. C. J. Bickham, Vice President.
J. C. Devereux, S. W. Sentell, W. G. Vincent, Dr. J. H. Wiendahl,
J. H. Keller, M. Schwabacher, H. McManus.
Edwin Marks, Secretary and Treasurer.

1891

His Excellency, Francis T. Nicholls, Ex-Officio President
Dr. C. J. Bickham, Vice President.
G. W. Sentell, W. G. Vincent, Geo. Seeman, Dr. J. H. Wiendahl,
J. H. Keller, L. Joubert, H. McManus.
Edwin Marks, Secretary and Treasurer.

1892

His Excellency Murphy J. Foster, Ex-Officio President.
Dr. Samuel Logan, Vice President.
G. W. Sentell, W. G. Vincent, Geo. Seeman, Dr. E. T. Shepard,
A. R. Brousseau, H. McManus, Jos. A. Shakspear.
Edwin Marks, Secretary and Treasurer.

1893

His Excellency Murphy J. Foster, Ex-Officio President.
W. G. Vincent, Vice President.
G. W. Sentell, Dr. E. S. Lewis, Geo. Seeman, Dr. E. T. Shepard,
A. R. Brousseau, John T. Gibbons, Jos. A. Shakspeare.
Edwin Marks, Secretary and Treasurer.

1894

His Excellency Murphy J. Foster, Ex-Officio President.
Dr. E. S. Lewis, Vice President.
G. W. Sentell, W. G. Vincent, Geo. Seeman, Dr. E. T. Shepard,
A. R. Brousseau, John T. Gibbons, Jos. A. Shakspear.
Edwin Marks, Secretary and Treasurer.

1895

His Excellency Murphy J. Foster, Ex-Officio President.
Dr. E. S. Lewis, Vice President.
R. E. Craig, W. G. Vincent, Geo. Seeman, Dr. E. T. Shepard,
A. R. Brousseau, John T. Gibbons.
Edwin Marks, Secretary and Treasurer.

1900

His Excellency W. W. Heard, Ex-Officio President.
E. S. Lewis, Vice President.
R. E. Craig, Geo. Seeman, John T. Gibbons, W. G. Vincent,
A. R. Brousseau, Dr. F. Loeber, Hunter C. Leake.
Edwin Marks, Secretary and Treasurer.

1901

His Excellency W. W. Heard, Ex-Officio President.
E. S. Lewis, Vice President.
R. E. Craig, Geo. Seeman, John T. Gibbons, W. G. Vincent,
A. R. Brousseau, Dr. G. S. Bel, Hunter C. Leake.
Edwin Marks, Secretary and Treasurer.

1902

His Excellency W. W. Heard, Ex-Officio President.
E. S. Lewis, Vice President.
W. G. Vincent, Robt. E. Craig, Louis Ed. Valloft, John T. Gibbons,
Hunter C. Leake, Geo. S. Bel, M. D., Geo. A. Wiegand.
Edwin Marks, Secretary and Treasurer.

1904

His Excellency, Newton C. Blanchard, Ex-Officio President.
E. S. Lewis, Vice President.
W. G. Vincent, Robt. E. Craig, Louis Ed Valloft, John T. Gibbons,
Hunter C. Leake, Geo. S. Bel, M. D., Geo. A. Wiegand.
Edwin Marks, Secretary and Treasurer.

1907

His Excellency, Newton C. Blanchard, Ex-Officio President.
E. S. Lewis, Vice President.
W. G. Vincent, Robert E. Craig, Louis Ed Valloft, John T. Gibbons,
Hunter C. Leake, G. S. Bel, M. D., Chas. A. Farwell.
Edwin Marks, Secretary and Treasurer.

1909

His Excellency, Jared Y. Sanders, Ex-Officio President.
E. S. Lewis, Vice President.
J. B. Sinnott, Thomas Douglas, Louis Ed Valloft, John T. Gibbons,
Hunter C. Leake, Geo. S. Bel, M. D., Chas. A. Farwell.
L. P. Delahoussaye, Secretary and Treasurer.

1911

His Excellency, Jared Y. Sanders, Ex-Officio President.
E. S. Lewis, Vice President.
J. B. Sinnott, Thomas Douglas, Louis Ed Valloft, John T. Gibbons,
Hunter C. Leake, Marion Souchon, Charles A. Farwell.
L. P. Delahoussaye, Secretary and Treasurer.

1912

His Excellency, Luther E. Hall, Ex-Officio President.
Frank B. Hayne, Vice President.
J. B. Sinnott, Wm. E. Stauffer, Arsene Perilliat, Chas. A. Farwell,
J. P. Blair, Edgar B. Stern, Orloff Lake.
L. P. Delahoussaye, Secretary and Treasurer.

1914

His Excellency, Luther E. Hall, Ex-Officio President.
Frank B. Hayne, Vice President.
Chas. I. Denechaud, Chas. A. Farwell, Orloff Lake, Arsene Perilliat,
Wm. E. Stauffer, Edgar B. Stern, Robt. W. Wilmot.
Fred W. Mathews, Secretary and Treasurer.

1916

His Excellency, Ruffin G. Pleasant, Ex-Officio President.
Chas. A. Farwell, Vice President.
Geo. J. Glover, M. J. Hartson, Jos. P. Henican, Jas. A. Robin,
Terence Smith, Nathan S. Stern, Chas. A. Tessier.
Fred W. Mathews, Secretary and Treasurer.

1917

His Excellency, Ruffin G. Pleasant, Ex-Officio President.
J. P. Henican, Vice President.
Geo. J. Glover, M. J. Hartson, Albert J. Laplace. William Pfaff,
Terence Smith, Nathan S. Stern, Chas. A. Tessier.
Fred W. Mathews, Secretary and Treasurer.

1919

His Excellency, Ruffin G. Pleasant, Ex-Officio President.
J. P. Henican, Vice President.
Geo. J. Glover, M. J. Hartson, Albert J. Laplace, William Pfaff
Leon Pfeifer, Terence Smith, Chas. A. Tessier.
Fred W. Mathews, Secretary and Treasurer.

1920

His Excellency, John M. Parker, Ex-Officio President.
J. P. Henican, Vice President.
Geo. J. Glover, M. J. Hartson, Albert J. Laplace, William Pfaff,
Leon Pfeifer, Terence Smith, Chas. A. Tessier.
Fred W. Mathews, Secretary and Treasurer.

1921-1922

His Excellency, John M. Parker, Ex-Officio President.
F. W. Evans, Vice President.
Geo. S. Bel, M. D. C. C. Cowles, Geo. J. Glover, C. A. Hartwell,
Sylvan Levy, William Pfaff, Terence Smith.
Fred W. Mathews, Secretary and Treasurer.

HOUSE SURGEONS

Dr. Don Santiago Ledue..... 1792
Dr. Don Louis Giovellina..... 1794
Dr. Blanquet 1801
Dr. Sanchez 1803
Dr. A. E. McConnell..... 1815
Dr. O'Conway 1821
Dr. John Rollings..... 1823
Dr. A. E. McConnell..... 1827
Dr. Chas A. Luzenburg..... 1830
Dr. William Picton 1831
Dr. Thomas Hunt 1833
Dr. Warren Stone 1837
Dr. J. C. P. Wedderstrant..... 1843
Dr. J. D. Foster..... 1852
(Dr. A. R. Nye, Assistant)
Dr. S. Choppin 1853
(Dr. E. Canter, Assistant)
Dr. Samuel Choppin 1856
(Dr. Gilbert S. Vance, Assistant)
Dr. John D. Foster..... 1857
(Dr. Chas. J. Bickham, Assistant)
Dr. John D. Foster..... 1859
(Dr. A. W. Smyth, Assistant)
Dr. W. C. Nichols..... 1860
(Dr. W. H. Sprague, Assistant)
Dr. E. S. Lewis, Acting House Surgeon 1862
Dr. Andrew W. Smyth..... 1863
Dr. Andrew W. Smith..... 1867
(Dr. Jule Font, Assistant)
Dr. Andrew W. Smyth..... 1868
(Dr. J. A. Beet, Assistant)
Dr. Andrew W. Smyth..... 1872
(Dr. G. W. Lewis, Assistant)
Dr. George K. Pratt..... 1877
(Dr. A. B. Miles, Assistant)
Dr. Arthur W. DeRoaldes..... 1880
(Dr. A. B. Miles, Assistant)
Dr. Arthur W. DeRoaldes..... 1881
(Dr. Marx Levy, Assistant)
Dr. A. B. Miles..... 1882
(Dr. Jamison, Assistant)
Dr. A. B. Miles..... 1885
(Dr. F. W. Parham, Assistant)
Dr. A. B. Miles..... 1888
(Dr. J. D. Bloom, Assistant)
Dr. J. D. Bloom..... 1894
(Drs. S. M. Fortier and W. E. Parker, Assistants)
Dr. J. D. Bloom.....
(Drs. E. D. Fenner and J. M. Batchelor, Assistants)
Dr. J. D. Bloom..... 1902
Drs. J. M. Batchelor and J. A. Danna, Assistants)
Dr. J. M. Batchelor..... 1930
(Drs. J. A. Danna and S. W. Stafford, Assistants)
Dr. J. A. Danna 1908
(Drs. S. W. Stafford and C. G. Cole, Assistants)
Dr. Maurice J. Gelpi..... 1916-1920
Dr. Hiram W. Kostmayer..... 1918
Dr. Henry Leidenheimer....1918-1919
Dr. Jerome E. Landry.....1918-1920

SUPERINTENDENTS

Dr. C. D. Wilkins..... 1913
Dr. C. D. Wilkins..... 1915
(Drs. B. F. Gallant and A. G. Cowles, Assistants)
Dr. S. W. Stafford..... 1916
Dr. Wm. W. Leake..... 1921

VISITING STAFF

Department of Medicine.

Doctors:
D. C. Ker.....1827, 33
J. Harrison 1837, 45
J. M. Mackie.....1837, 42
J. J. Ker.....1837 ,38
J. Kennedy 1837, 38
V. A. Drouillard.....1842

Doctors:
Wm. E. Kennedy.....1845
James Jones 1845, 50-60, 68-70
W. M. Carpenter.....1845
A. H. Cenas 1845, 53-60
Y. R. LeMonnier.....1845-46
Wm. Rushton 18445-446

Doctors:

E. Martin 1845-47
C. Turpin 1845
C. Faget 1845
R. M. Graham.....1846
A. Hester 1846
Picquet 1846
C. McCormick 1846-47
E. D. Fenner 1846-47
A. Foxson 1847
T. M. Logan.....1847
B. Stille 1847
W. T. Brent.....1847
Wilson 1847
Cross 1847
D. W. Brickell.....1849, 56-60, 74-77
D. J. Gibbon 1849-53
C. T. Rouannet.....1849
G. W. Bradbury.....1849
R. J. Barnes.....1849
Stull 1849, 50
R. Hagen 1849
Claudon 1849
Koraleski 1850
Couter 1850
Cochiane 1850
Hale 1850
D. S. Gous.....1850
T. S. Clapp.....1853
Thomas Hunt 1853
G. A. Nott 1853-60
C. Beard 1853-60
P. C. Boyer.....1853
C. R. Nutt.....1853
J. Q. Irwin.....1853
C. B. White.....1853
R. Schlater 1853
Thomas C. Meux.....1853
E. Fenner 1853-60
W. G. Austin 1855-56
M. Bertram 1855-57
D. W. Brickell 1855-60
E. J. Coxe 1855-59
J. L. Crawcour 1855-68
Guntha 1855
Hogeswich 1855
Vance 1855
S. M. W. Picton.....1856, 57
Cummings 1856
F. D. Taney 1856-58
A. F. Axson.....1856
J. C. P. Wedderstrandt.....1856, 57
Chastant 1856-60
W. F. Williams.....1856
W. B. Wood.....1856
Thomas Peniston 1856, 57
A. Peniston 1856, 60

Doctors:

Geo. Cross 1857
E. Martin 1857
W. Boyer 1857
Chas. J. D'Aquin.....1857
S. E. Chaillé 1857, 68-77
W. C. Wilson 1864
Wm. Cleary 1864
L. M. Cowen 1864
O. Huard 1864
C. C. Post 1864
S. S. Herick.....1867
J. B. Johnson.....1867
Frank Hawthorne 1867-76
Alfred W. Perry.....1867, 74
John C. Lagarde.....1867
Alexander Hart 1867, 76
Joseph Holt 1867-71, 76-77
W. C. Wilson.....1867
William P. Brewer.....1867
L. H. Burgess.....1867
Frank H. Dennis.....1867
S. M. Bemiss.....1868, 71
Joseph Jones 1868, 77
Geo. W. Lewis.....1868, 71
C. J. Bickham.....1870
E. Harrison 1870
J. J. Meytor.....1870
J. H. Joor.. 1870
S. R. Hurd.....1870
J. H. Pike.....1871
Thomas Layton 1871
Rene Hopkins 1872
Montgomery Brown 1872, 75-76
James Jones, Jr.....1873
J. S. Clark.....1873
H. Dickson Bruns.....1874-77
H. N. Ford.....1874
H. D. Schmidt.....1874
F. Loeber 1874
S. O. Scruggs 1874-77
E. S. Lewis.....1875
Henry Pezou 1875, 77-93
E. L. McGehee.....1875-76, 94-95
L. A. Burgess.....1875, 76
C. T. Tebault.....1875, 76
R. A. Bayley.....1875, 76
W. H. Carson.....1875, 76
Geo. K. Pratt.....1875, 76
T. J. Heard.....1876
W. D. Mandeville.....1876
A. B. Miles.....1876
H. A. Veazie.....1876
F. DeRoaldes 1876
W. H. Watkins.....1876
J. T. Givens.....1876
O. R. Grube.....1876
J. B. Elliott.....1877, 1907

Doctors:

L. F. Solomon.....1877
W. G. Austin.....1877
L. P. Hale.....1877
M. E. Schlatre.....1877
A. W. DeRoaldes.....1879
F. W. Parker.....1879
S. W. Rawlings.....1879
H. A. Parra.....1879
David Jamison 1879, 81-82
S. G. Gill.....1879
L. R. Walker.....1879, 80
Marx Levy 1879
L. H. von Gohren.....1880, 81, 83
T. S. Dabney.....1880
T. B. McCutchen.....1880
R. Matas 1880, 81
S. E. Olliphant 1880,85,86
L. P. Walker.....1880
J. S. Ford.....1881, 82
Theodore Klebs 1881
E. F. Mioton.....1881
Hugo Gabert 1881
Jos. Holt 1882, 83
A. McShane 1882-87
W. W. Campbell.....1882, 83
A. Nolte 1882, 85
R. H. Lemmon.....1882
E. W. Jones.....1882
Chas Faget 1882
T. M. Baldwin.....1883
P. E. Archinard.....1883-1912
Stanhope Jones 1883-84, 90
Charles Chassaignac 1883, 84
E. Y. Ames.....1883
G. H. Hart.....1883, 88
Geo. Huhner 1883
G. B. Lawrason.....1884, 86, 90
John Callan 1884
Henry DeMahy 1884, 86, 87
F. N. Ogden.....1884
E. Laplace 1884
C. P. Wilkinson 1884-87
E. P. Lowe.....1885, 86
C. L. Seeman.....1885,86, 89
L. C. Tebo.....1885, 86
J. F. Y. Paine.....1885
O. R. Grube.....1886
P. Michinard 1886-94
H. L. Chew.....1886
J. D. Bloom.....1886
John Laurans 1886-88, 90-93
J. F. Schmittle.....1887, 88
J. N. Charbonnet 1887-90
W. H. Harnan.....1887, 90
F. H. Brickell 1887-94
L. H. Reynaud 1887-1903
J. H. Bemiss 1888-95

Doctors:

J. H. Lamb 1888-92
J. B. Hart.....1888, 95
J. T. DeGrange 1888-93
Hy Bayon 1888-1906
J. W. Carrico.....1888
R. H. Day.....1889
W. R. Eckhardt.....1889
R. U. Borde 1889-92
Albert Rocquet 1889, 90
P. J. McKenna.....1889, 90
J. M. Elliott 1890-06
J. L. Deslattes.....1890
R. P. Ames.....1890
J. M. Soniat 1891-93, 1900-05
A. LeDoux 1891-94
W. E. Parker.....1891
S. P. Delaup.....1891
S. M. Fortier 1891-94
H. S. Cocram 1891-94
T. S. Kennedy.....1892
O. L. Pothier 1892-94
H. Dermody 1886
H. S. Lewis 1892-94
A. J. Bloch 1892-94
A. R. Trahan.....1892
L. Sexton 1892-94
W. H. Knolle.....1893, 94
H. R. Bohn.....1893, 94
B. A. Ledbetter.....1893-1922
E. D. Fenner.....1893, 94, 1905, 06
F. A. Larue.....1893, 94
O. L. Pothier.....1893, 94
J. S. Branch.....1893
G. F. Patton 1893-1901, 03-20
W. R. Harnan.....1893
G. S. Bel 1893-1922
H. C. Menage.....1893, 94
John S. Davis.....1893
T. J. Woolf.....1894
Geo. W. Lawrason.....1894
J. J. Archinard 1894-1900
R. A. Tudury.....1894
R. W. Walmsley.....1894
F. J. Chalaron.....1894
J. J. Ayo.....1894, 95
T. H. Schwaemmle.....1894, 95
C. Milo Brady.....1894, 95, 1904
R. DeMontluzin 1894, 95
H. P. Jones 1894-95, 1906-22
W. W. Butterworth...1894-97, 1900-06
J. B. Elliott, Jr. 1894-1919
W. T. O'Reilly.....1895
J. A. Storck 1895-1922
E. A. White.....1895
J. M. Lovell.....1895
A. Weber 1895-1914
L. G. Leboeuf 1895-1907

Doctors:

C. L. Breaux.....1895
C. A. Borey 1895-1912
H. B. Gessner.....1895
C. B. Tebault, Jr.....1896
J. M. Batchelor.....1896
Maxime Landry 1896, 97
T. S. Kennedy.....1896, 1912
H. S. Lewis.....1896
Eugene Walet 1896
P. L. Cusachs 1897-1900
C. J. Miller.....1897
J. N. Roussell.....1897
A. G. Maylie 1897, 1904-06
A. S. Yenni.....1897
J. Leo Burthe 1897
F. Mazzuri 1898
J. B. H. Hart.....1898
L. Cazenavette 1898, 1909
Wm. Lynch 1898
Otto Lerch 1898-1919
L. Abramson 1898
J. Lazard 1898
H. B. Orr 1899-04
H. M. McGuire.....1899
E. C. Trahan.....1899, 1900, 05-07
R. Hopkins 1899
A. Nelken 1899-1906
H. S. Smith.....1899
W. E. Kitredge 1899-1901
H. E. Bernadas.....1902, 03, 06
J. S. Hebert 1902-04
A. Jacoby 1902
J. Levy 1902, 03
W. T. Richards.....1902, 03
H. N. Blum.....1903
A. C. Eustics 1903-06, 12-22
A. E. Fossier 1903-22
P. A. McIlhenny.....1903
F. E. Bechet 1904-06
S. Eshleman 1904-18
J. T. Halsey 1904-21
U. Maes 1904
S. K. Simon 1904-13, 16,-19
J. D. Weiss 1904-12, 18-21
R. Van Wart 1904-14
G. Wogan 1904, 05
C. W. Allen.....1905
C. C. Bass 1905-07
A. Granger 1905-12
J. L. Lewis 1905-22
J. S. Muller.....1905, 06
A. Moise 1905
F. H. Watson.....1905, 06
P. Bohne 1906
A. Henriques 1906, 07
W. P. Pettit.....1906
J. J. Wymer.....1906, 07

Doctors:

C. A. Wallbillich.....1906
J. L. Burthe.....1907
H. Daspit 1907-22
P. M. Godchaux.....1907
E. W. Mahler 1907-18
J. F. Dunn.....1908, 09
W. H. Harris 1908-12
E. M. Hummel 1908-10
J. E. Landry 1908-12
C. A. Weis 1908-18, 21
M. T. Lanaux 1908-10
E. Robichaux.....1908, 09
C. May 1908-13
J. C. Dempsey.....1909-10, 19-22
H. D. King 1909-14
J. W. Lindner.....1909
J. P. Hart 1909-13
W. T. Patton 1909, 10
J. G. Gage.....1909
A. Noha 1909-22
C. W. Duval 1909-14
F. B. Gurd 1909-11
F. E. Lamothe 1910-14
R. Lyons 1910-22
G. F. Roeling 1910, 19-20, 22
C. H. Rice 1910-12
A. S. Yenni.....1910-12
A. H. Hoefeld.....1911
L. M. Thomason.....1911
J. T. Wolf.....1911
A. F. Bacon 1912-14
J. C. Cole 1912-22
W. J. Durel 1912-22
J. V. Cooke.....1912
G. W. Faivre.....1912
J. A. Lanford.....1912
E. C. Samuel.....1912
C. V. Unsworth 1912-21
C. Wellman 1912, 13
S. G. Wilson 1912
M. E. Brown.....1912, 13
F. M. Faget.....1912
S. C. Jamison 1912-22
H. J. Lindner.....1912
M. S. Picard.....1912
R. A. Strong.....1912
J. Signorelli 1912
J. S. C. Smith.....1912
E. Moss 1913-22
M. J. DeMahy.....1913
Maud Loeber 1913-16
W. A. Love 1913, 16-22
J. A. O'Hara 1913-15
J. K. Pratt, Jr. 1913, 17-18
E. A. Bertucci 1914-18
M. Bradburn 1914,
W. P. Bradburn.....1914, 15

Doctors:
A. L. Levin 1914-22
Caroline Mims 1914, 20
P. F. Murphy 1914-21
D. F. West.....1915
R. Bernhard 1915-22
H. J. Dauterive.....1915, 16
J. R. Fernandez.....1915, 16
W. S. Kerlin.....1915, 16
H. J. Gondolf.....1915, 20
T. B. Sellers.....1915
J. M. Bamber.....1916, 21
T. A. Buggan.....1916, 18
J. H. Ellis.....1916
P. L. Querens.....1917, 22
A. Palmisana 1917, 22
J. G. Stulb.....1917, 22
O. W. Bethea.....1918, 22
L. J. Dubos.....1918, 22
R. A. Murphy.....1918, 21
B. H. Heninger.....1919, 22
E. Allegeyer 1919, 20
H. T. Nicholl.....1919, 21

Doctors:
B. R. Heninger.....1919, 22
L. Locascio 1919, 20
L. J. Genella.....1919-21
M. T. Van Studdiford.....1919-21
S. Cohen 1920
J. Potts Cole.....1920
E. McC. Connely.....1920-22
J. P. Diegnan.....1920
R. Lochte 1920-21
H. T. Nicoll.....1920
F. Fenno 1921, 22
M. Swords 1921
R. H. Potts.....1921, 22
H. Bloom 1921, 22
U. Giles 1921, 22
J. E. Isaacson.....1921, 22
J. L. Jung.....1921, 22
A. M. Menendez.....1921, 22
A. L. Adam.....1922
A. Mogabgab 1922
R. A. Criel.....1922
J. Holmes Smith.....1922

VISITING NEUROLOGISTS

Doctors:
P. E. Archinard.....1910-12
E. M. Hummel.....1910-12

Doctors:
L. L. Cazenavette.....1910-12
M. T. Lanaux.....1910-12
R. M. Van Wart.....1910-12

VISITING STAFF

Department of Surgery

Doctors:
J. C. Counsel.....1830
J. H. Lewis.....1832, 33
Warren Stone..1845-53, 56-60, 64, 68-77
A. J. Wedderburn.....1845, 53
A. Mercier 1846-50
J. B. Slade 1847
T. W. Compton.....1847
B. H. Moss.....1850
J. W. Bradbury.....1850
E. Martin 1850
Samuel Choppin.....1850, 56-60, 75-80
D. C. Holliday.....1864
F. G. Boyer.....1864
Warren Stone, Jr.,.....1867, 81
Samuel Logan 1867-84, 89-92, 94
Eduard Souchon 1867
Henry Smith 1867-69, 77
Bolling A. Pope.....1867, 68
C. Beard 1867, 75-77
T. G. Richardson 1869-88
W. S. Mitchel 1868-70
Frank H. Dennis.....1869-73, 74, 76

Doctors:
W. C. Wilson.....1869
V. Grima 1869-77
Julius Homberger 1870
H. D. Schmidt.....1871
James Newman 1871-77
Y. R. LeMonnier.....1873-80
W. E. Schuppert.....1875-80
Edmond Souchon 1876, 85-1906
John J. Castellanos.....1876, 77
Gustavus Deveron 1876, 77
Edwin Harrison 1877
A. Capdevielle 1879
M. E. Schlater.....1879
Wm. H. Carsen.....1880
Geo. K. Pratt.....1880
Geo. W. Lewis 1880-83, 86
Marx Levy 1880, 81
H. A. Veazie 1882-84, 86
J. S. Ford.....1882, 83
Chas Faget 1883
C. B. Underhill.....1883-86
F. B. McCutchon.....1883

Doctors:

F. W. Parham.....1883, 89-1922
A. Mc Shane.....1884, 90
C. Chassaignac 1884-1912
F. N. Ogden.....1884
T. M. Baldwin.....1884
Stanhope Jones 1884
C. W. Lawrason.....1885-89, 91-92
E. Laplace 1885, 88-89
A. Nolte 1885, 86
W. B. Gill.....1885
H. DeMahy 1885
R. Matas 1886-1922
John Callan 1886
D. Jamison 1886
C. L. Seemann 1886
P. Michinard 1887, 1922
J. D. Bloom.....1887
H. W. Blanc.....1887
W. S. Bickham....1888-92, 86-97, 1906
J. P. Schmittle.....1888-96
E. S. Lewis.....1890,-1912
R. U. Borde 1890-93
John Laurens 1891-1901
H. J. Scheck 1891-94
E. D. Martin 1891-93
W. E. Parker 1891-1901
Luther Sexton 1891-1922
T. J. Wolfe 1893, 94
H. S. Lewis 1893, 97, 1901-06
S. P. Delaup.....1893-1912, 16, 17
H. R. Bohn 1893-95
S. M. Fortier.....1893, 96-99
H. S. Cocram.....1893-1912
E. D. Fenner 1893-97, 1902-12
A. J. Bloch 1893-98
W. R. Harnan.....1893
J. S. Branch.....1893
H. E. Menage.....1893
F. H. Brickell.....1894, 95
J. T. DeGrange..1894-97, 1904-06, 13, 14
C. Milo Brady.....1894, 1902
C. L. Horton 1894-1903
F. A. Larue 1894-1922
J. M. Lovell.....1894
R. W. Walmsey 1894-97
M. Souchon 1894-1918
J. F. Oechsner 1895-1912
H. F. Jones 1895-1906
H. B. Gessner 1896-1922
C. A. Borey 1896-99, 1908
L. G. LeBoeuf.....1896-97, 1906-08
E. L. McGehee 1897-99
J. E. Elliott, Jr.....1897-03
W. M. Perkins 1897-1921
A. Hagen 1897
T. F. Richardson 1898-1903
A. S. Yenni.....1898, 99

Doctors:

C. J. Miller 1898-1912
J. L. Burthe.....1898-1903
E. W. Walet 1898-1912
J. Lazard 1899-1909
P. Gelpi 1899-1912, 16-18
L. Perilliat 1899-1908
S. W. Stafford.....1900, 01, 13-15
J. N. Roussel.....1900
M. H. McGuire 1900-18
N. F. Thiberge.....1900
E. Moss 1900
J. Barnette 1900-12
J. B. Guthrie 1901, 04
S. M. D. Clark.....1901-12
I. I. Lemann.....190104
C. N. Chavigny 1901-10
J. A. Danna 1902, 13-22
A. Nelken 1902-12
L. C. Chamberlain.....1902
W. H. Seemann.....1902-04
W. T. Richards 1902-08, 13
J. Smythe 1903-22
J. D. Bloom.....1903, 04
J. D. Martin 1903-12
A. Jacoby 1903-14
J. S. Hebert 1903, 19-22
J. F. Leake.....1903
S. Logan 1903
J. F. Points.....1903
R. K. Hackett 1903-08
P. C. DeVerges 1903
P. L. Thibaut 1904-12
C. V. Unsworth.....1904-08, 10
J. Hume 1904-12
G. Wogan 1904
C. Marcour 1904-08
Chas. Eshleman 1905, 06
M. A. Schlencker 1905-12
C. W. Groetch 1905-12
C. W. Allen 1905-22
U. Maes 1905-10
L. Mereaux 1905-08
L. M. Provosty 1905-18
E. M. Mahler 1905, 06
P. W. Bohne 1905-10
C. Wallbillich 1905-12
G. K. Logan 1906-12
E. Leckert 1906-22
C. F. Holderith 1906-12
E. S. Hatch 1907-09
E. B. Robichaud.....1907, 08
L. B. Crawford.....1907
W. E. Sistrunk.....1908
P. B. Salatich 1908-12
P. A. McIlhenny 1908-12
A. Mouledous 1908-10
S. F. Isreal.....1908

Doctors:

L. Levy 1908-12
Geo. K. Pratt, Jr....1908
L. R. DeBuys....1908
A. Kennedy....1908
C. F. May 1908, 16-20
J. D. Tuten 1909
P. T. Talbot 1909-22
W. Lassiter 1909, 10
H. W. Kostmayer....1909-11, 16-19
W. W. Leake....1909, 10, 13
W. B. Chamberlain 1909-12
A. Granger 1910
G. K. Logan....1910
J. E. Landry 1910, 15-22
W. Y. Patton....1910, 11
C. A. Weiss....1910
A. M. Caine 1910-12
J. E. Brierre 1910, 21, 22
I. Cohn 1910
F. R. Gomila 1910-12
Schiro 1910
H. T. Ader 1911, 12
F. T. Brown....1911, 12
J. G. Dempsey 1911, 12
C. A. M. Dorrestein....1912
M. J. Gelpi 1910,-12, 16-22
J. A. Henderson 1912-22
P. J. Kahle 1911-18
A. C. King 1911-22
W. Kohlmann 1911, 12
H. Leideheimer 1911-22
Jos. Levy 1911
R. Schimmelpfennig 1911
S. Logan 1911
G. H. Upton 1911-20
J. T. Nix 1911-13, 15
H. W. E. Walther....1911
E. J. Richard 1911-22
E. F. Salerno 1912-18
W. R. Strange....1912, 13
M. W. Swords....1912
R. B. Harrison 1912-20
J. B. Larose....1912
J. A. Newman....1912
J. F. Page....1912
L. S. Charbonet....1912
J. Cirino 1912
J. M. Hountha 1912-22
R. J. Mainegra 1912, 16-22
R. T. Perkins 1912-20

Doctors:

A. J. Montz 1912
I. Cohn 1913
G. C. Cole 1913-22
L. H. Landry 1913-22
R. E. Stone....1913
C. J. Bordenave....1913, 14
J. D. David....1913
P. C. DeVerges 1913-14
S. Geismar 1913, 22
J. G. Hirsch 1913-20
A. O. Hoefeld....1913
J. W. A. Smith....1913, 14
R. M. Blakely 1914-17
P. Berge 1914-20
L. A. Fortier 1914-16
P. Graffagnino 1914, 21, 22
A. A. Keller 1914-20
J. W. Lindner 1914-22
J. S. Rosenthal....1914
E. Bloch 1915-22
M. Braburn 1915-22
R. d'Aunoy 1915
J. G. Harz 1915-18
T. A. Maxwell 1915-22
T. B. Sellers....1915
W. P. Bradburn 1916-22
R. E. Graham....1916
L. J. Robin....1916
I. Tedesco 1916-19
W. G. Troecher 1916-22
A. K. Duncan 1917, 18
O. C. Cassegrain 1917-21
J. H. Ellis 1917-19
G. J. Hauer....1917, 18
P. D. Tilly 1917-22
Adolph Jacobs 1917
T. F. Kirn 1918-20
H. E. Nelson....1918
W. K. Aiken....1919
F. T. Beatrous....1919, 20
A. K. Duncan....1919, 20
E. A. Ficklin 1919-22
P. H. Johnson 1919-22
J. C. Menendez 1919-22
P. J. Johnson 1920
I. M. Gage....1921
J. M. Hoffman....1922
J. B. Rateau....1922
E. L. Zander....1922

VISITING OCULISTS

Department of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Doctors:

Edward Harrison 1879-82
C. Beard 1879

Doctors:

O. R. Lanng....1882
H. D. Bruns 1889-95

Doctors:
E. W. Jones 1889-1912
E. P. Daviss.....1889
Wm. C. Ayres.....1890, 91
E. A. Robin 1892-95
B. A. Pope.....1895
P .Reiss 1904
E. Jowers 1901, 02
R. M. Salter 1903-06
M. Fiengold 1907-22
V. C. Smith 1907-22
C. A. Bahn 1912-21
R. A. Davis 1912-22
T. A. Dimitry 1913-22

Doctors:
J. B. Larose.....1913-16
J. S. Dunn 1913-18, 20-22
H. A. Veazie, Jr.....1913
A. Whitmire 1914-22
A. R. Crebbin 1914-21
J. R. Hume 1914, 16-18
H. Blum 1916-19, 21
E. McCarthy 1916
J. Dupuy 1921, 22
T. J. Kay.....1921, 22
F. M. Meyer.....1921, 22
J. W. Rosenthal.....1922
M. E. Brown.....1922
A. G. Thomas.....1922

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Doctors:
H. D. Bruns 1883-87
O. R. Lamng 1883-86
Edward Harrison 1883, 84
W. E. Ayres.....1884
E. W. Jones 1.84-1909
S. D. Kennedy.....1884, 88
A. W. DeRoaldes.....1889
O. Joachim 1889, 92-1918
J. E. Fitch.....1890, 91
Wm. C. Ayres.....1890, 91
J. P. O'Kelley.....1918
E. King 1904-06
C. S. Landfried 1907-15
A. McShane 1907-15
J. P. Leake 1908-13
A. Weil 1908
A. Kennedy 1908-10
M. D. Haspel 1909-20
H. Dupuy 1910-22
A. B. Gaudet 1911-18
S. M. Blackshear 1911-22
C. A. Weiss 1911-15

Doctors:
I. DePoorter 1911-20, 22
J. A. Estopinal 1912-14, 16-22
P. Berge 1913
I. Irwin 1913-14, 19-22
W. T. Patton 1913-22
M. P. Boebinger 1914-22
E. S. Kreitz 1914-18
A. A. Kennedy 1914-16
B. G. Wilbert.....1914, 15
D. F. Waide 1915-18
J. B. Larose 1916-18
N. K. Edrington.....1916
W. Scheppegrell 1917-22
J. F. Dunn 1917-21
N. F. Thiberge 1917-22
W. M. Johnson 1917, 20-22
P. E. Werlein.....1917, 18
Val Fuchs 1919-22
C. H. Short.....1919
A. A. Keller 1921, 22
C. L. Brown.....1921, 22
H. F. Ader.....1922
P. C. Jacquet.....1922

DEPARTMENT OF SKIN

Doctors:
H. W. Blanc 1897-91
Isadore Dyer 1892-1920
H. E. Menge 1914-1922
E. A. Blount.....1900

Doctors:
R. Hopkins 1901-22
R. C. Finley.....1910
J. N. Roussel 1913-20
L. L. Cazenavette 1913-15
R. A. Oriol 1913-16

DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS

Doctors:
C. A. Borey 1913-22
W. W. Butterworth.....1913
L. R. DeBuys 1913-22

Doctors:
M. S. Picard.....1913
C. H. Rice.....1913
R. A. Strong 1913-21

Doctors:
J. Signorelli 1913-22
D. P. West.....1913
L. C. Chamberlain.....1914
F. J. Kinberger 1914, 20-22
Chas. J. Bloom 1914-22
P. W. Bohne 1914-22
S. F. Braud 1914-16
T. R. Burt 1914-22
L. Canepa 1914-22
D. P. West.....1914
J. E. Pollock 1915, 21-22
G. K. Pratt.....1915

Doctors:
J. J. Lelambre.....1916
P. E. Werlein.....1916
B. Bashinski 1917, 18
H. L. Dwyer.....1918
Maud Loeber 1918-22
G. J. DeReyna 1919-22
Rena Crawford 1919-22
R. C. Voss 1919, 22
I. J. Boulet.....1921, 22
L. Von Meysenbug 1921, 22
G. R. Williams.....1921, 22
J. E. Bailey.....1922
R. E. Delahoussaye 1922

DEPARTMENT OF GENITO URINARY DISEASES.

Doctors:
Chas. Chassaignac 1913, 14
J. Hurre 1913-22
A. Nelken 1913-22
S. P. DeLaup 1913-22
P. J. Gelpi 1913-22
S. Logan 1913-18
J. D. Fulton.....1913
P. J. Kahle 1913-22
A. B. Lettin 1913-15
R. J. Maintigra 1913, 14
H. W. E. Walther 1913-22
M. W. Swonds 1914-18
F. H. Ader 1914-18
H. P. Lindner 1915-22

Doctors:
H. J. Otto 1915-22
A. Jacobs 1916
H. Lochte 1916
M. Wolfe 1916-18
C. E. Verdier 1917
Abe Mattes 1918-22
C. Mims 1919-21
C. F. Sauter 1919-22
W. A. Reed 1920-22
J. G. Pratt 1920-22
A. F. Burgis.....1921, 22
V. Cefalu 1921, 22
A. Kahn 1921, 22
R. H. Mailhes.....1922

DEPARTMENT OF ORTHOPEDICS, SURGICAL DISEASES OF CHILDREN

Doctors:
E. D. Fenner 1913-22
E. S. Hatch 1913-15
J. F. Oechsner 1913-22
G. K. Logan 1913-22
P. A. McIlhenny 1913-22
S. G. Wilson 1913-22
F. T. Brown 1913-16
Jos. Levy 1913-22
J. H. Page.....1913, 14
A. S. Yenni 1913-18
J. T. Farrell 1914-16, 20-22

Doctors:
J. T. Nix 1916-20
T. Kirn 1916
R. J. Platt 1916-18
F. Chetta 1917-22
H. J. Dauterive 1917-20
M. Rosenthal 1917
H. V. Sims.....1919
Lewis Cass Spencer.....1919-22
H. T. Simon 1920-22
G. C. Battalora.....1921, 22
I. J. Boulet.....1922
Samuel Sternberg 1922

DEPARTMENT OF GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

Doctors:
S. M. D. Clark 1913-18
Wm. Kohlmon 1913-18
Paul Michinard 1913-18
C. Jeff Miller 1913-18
J. Barnett 1913-18

Doctors:
C. N. Chavigny 1913-17
H. S. Cocram 1913-18
J. G. Dupuy 1913-18
C. A. M. Dorrestein 1913-18
Maurice Gelpi 1913-15

Doctors:

C. W. Groetch 1913-18
C. P. Holderith 1913-18
E. L. King 1913-18
H. W. Kostmeyer 1913-15
M. T. Lanaux 1913, 14, 16
J. Newman 1913, 14, 16-18
W. D. Phillips 1913-18
P. B. Salatich 1913, 14, 16-18
M. A. Schlenker 1913-15
E. H. Walet 1913-18
R. F. Gomila 1913-18
G. J. Hauer 1913-18
J. S. Hebert 1913, 14, 16-18
E. A. Jurgelwicz.....1913, 14
H. E. Nelson.....1913, 14
P. T. Talbot 1913-18
T. J. Walshe 1913-18
C. A. Wallbillich 1913-18
W. W. Leake 1914-18
E. D. Friedrichs 1914-18

Doctors:

E. Denegre Martin.....1914
W. T. Richards.....1914
W. P. Bradburn.....1914, 15
C. P. Brown 1914-18
P. J. Carter 1914-16
W. B. Chamberlain.....1914
J. F. Dicks 1914116
J. S. Hoefeld.....1914, 15
P. Graffagnino 1911-18
W. O. D. Jones.....1915, 16
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A. K. Duncan 1916
T. B. Sellers 1916-18
M. S. Rosenthal.....1917, 18
D. Hyman 1917, 18
H. E. Miller.....1917, 18
H. L. Zengel.....1917
F. Temple Brown 1918
M. J. Lyons 1918

DEPARTMENT OF GYNECOLOGY

Doctors:

S. M. D. Clark.....1919-22
W. Kohlmon 1919, 20
H. W. Kostmayer 1919-22
W. W. Leake 1919-22
P. Michinard 1919-22
C. Jeff Miller 1919-22
J. Barnett 1919-22
C. P. Brown 1919-22
H. S. Cocram 1919-22
J. F. Dicks 1919-22
C. A. M. Dorrestein 1919-22
E. D. Friedrichs 1919-20
C. P. Holderith 1919-22
E. L. King 1919-22
P. B. Salatich 1919-22
E. H. Walet 1919-22
W. E. Barker 1919, 20
E. Berringer 1919, 20
Temple Brown 1919-22
P. Carter 1919-22
G. A. Cronan 1919-22
A. H. Gladden 1919-22
F. R. Gomila 1919-22
P. Graffignino 1919, 20
C. J. Hauer 1919-22

Doctors:

J. S. Hebert 1919-22
W. O'D. Jones 1919, 20
W. Levy 1919-20
Lucien LeDoux 1919-22
H. E. Miller 1919-22
J. M. Rosenthal 1919-21
T. B. Seller 1919-22
P. T. Talbot 1919-22
C. A. Wallbilich 1919-22
T. J. Walshe 1919-22
T. T. Batson 1920
H. M. Sims 1920-22
C. H. Voss 1920-22
R. B. Harrison.....1921, 22
A. Jacobs 1921, 22
W. D. Phillips.....1921, 22
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G. A. Mayer.....1921, 22
M. J. Lyons.....1921, 22
A. R. Thomas.....1921, 22
H. R. Unsworth.....1921. 22
F. T. Beatrous.....1922
J. Cohen 1922
H. B. Faris.....1922
R. J. Manaigra.....1922

DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS

Doctors:

S. M. D. Clark 1919-22
H. W. Kostmayer 1919-22
P. Michinard 1919-22
C. Jeff Miller 1919-22

Doctors:

J. F. Dicks 1919-22
E. L. King 1919-22
J. W. Newman 1919, 20
Temple Brown 1919-22

Doctors:
C. A. Cronan.....1919, 20
F. Graffagnino 1919, 20
H. E. Miller 1919-22
F. R. Gomilla 1919-22
P. J. Carter 1920-22
T. T. Batson.....1920, 21
J. S. Hebert 1920-22
L. Ledoux 1920-22

Doctors:
R. V. Sims 1920-22
H. S. Cocram.....1921, 22
A. H. Gladden 1921, 22
G. Mayer 1921, 22
T. B. Sellers.....1921, 22
A. R. Thomas.....1921, 22
H. Unsworth 1921, 22
C. A. Wallbilich.....1921, 22

PATHOLOGISTS

Doctors:
H. D. Schmidt 1878-87
P. E. Archinard.....1887
H. D. Bruns 1888-94
S. P. Delaup.....1891, 92
O. L. Pothier 1893-1911
B. A. Pope.....1894

Doctors:
S. F. Mioton.....1895
M. Couret 1900-16
C. W. Duval 1914-22
H. W. Wade.....1914
G. E. Adams 1915-19
Ridgney d'Aunoy 1919-22
A. V. Friedrichs 1920-22

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Ernest S. Lewis

Doctor:
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CONSULTING PHYSICIANS

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VISITING DENTISTS

Doctors:
A. G. Friedrichs 1887-1922
L. D. Archinard 1892-1906
C. V. Vignes.....1918
C. H. Weber 1904-08
L. Barnett 1907, 08
P. E. Psayla.....1909
L. Redman 1910, 11
C. L. Dempsey 1910-18
L. Cognevich 1914-16
A. J Cohn.....1914
S. P. Dean.....1914, 15
P. DeVerges 1914-16
A. L. Ducasse 1914-19
E. E. Ducasse 1914-19
St. Clair Duke.....1914, 15
M. B. Fossy.....1914
E. L. Fortier.....1914, 15
F. L. Freiler 1914-16
E. Gamard 1914-18
J. M. Garcia 1914-16
C. N. Gibbons 1914-16
J. T. Gibbons 1914-16

Doctors:
B. L. Gore 1914-16
J. A. Gorman.....1914
C. P. Kelleher 1914-22
J. H. Landry 1914-18
H. W. Lathem.....1914
O. L. Loeffel 1914-19
S. H. McAfee 1914-16
W. M. Miller.....1914
G. J. Mife 1914-16
J. H. Quinius 1914-16
G. C. Sandoz 1914-16
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C. S. Tuller 1914-19
J. P. Wahl 1914-19
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E. Chenet 1915, 16, 18
J. J. Colomb 1915-19
J. R. Knapp 1915-18
O. L. Trappey 1915-18
L. G. Duke.....1916

Doctors:

F. A. Keller.....1916
C. A. Adolph 1917-19
J. T. Capo.....1918
C. V. Rault.....1918, 19
M. Isaacson 1918, 19
A. J. Cohn.....1919
J. J. Arroyo.....1918, 19

Doctors:

Wm Levert 1920-22
B. J. Mathews 1920-22
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F. J. Genre.....1922
F. M. Mains.....1922
G. O. Rosado.....1922
W. W. Wolford.....1922

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