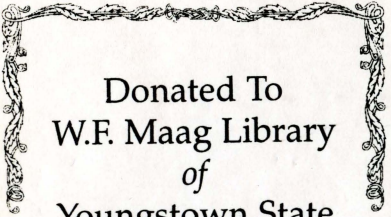


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HISTORY OF MEDICINE
in
YOUNGSTOWN
AND
MAHONING VALLEY, OHIO



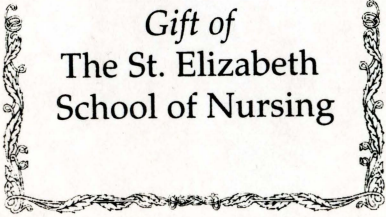
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A HISTORY OF MEDICINE
in
YOUNGSTOWN
AND
MAHONING VALLEY, OHIO

by
John C. Melnick, B.S., M.D.

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YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY

Published January, 1973

Dr. John C. Melnick

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CONTENTS

Dedicated
To My Mother
Rose Melnick

Whose encouragement enabled me to become a doctor
and

To the doctors of the Mahoning County Medical Society,
past, present and future
without whom there would be no medical history.

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INTRODUCTION

The way that this book came about is almost as interesting as the historical material that it contains. The casual reader expecting a chronological history of medicine is going to notice immediately that the book contains more than that, and may wonder at the importance given to the years 1872 and 1972 and at the continued references to 1972 activities of the Mahoning County Medical Society. He may also wonder at the style of writing, until he realizes that all of the material contained herein was written for and published in a magazine, the *Bulletin* of the Mahoning County Medical Society.

The Mahoning County Medical Society was founded in 1872, thus making 1972 the centennial anniversary year. Dr. John Melnick, editor, set about to fill the *Bulletin* with local medical historical material for each of the twelve months and to make the 1972 *Bulletin* a history of medicine in honor of the centennial.

Originally he hoped to be able to write enough material so that most recipients of the magazine would want to save all of the issues as a souvenir of the centennial celebration.

As the year progressed, it became evident that what he was writing was good solid history, and that he was doing research and uncovering facts from the past that had never been assembled before. His articles were finely detailed accounts that had been checked and rechecked and were put in their final form only after hours and hours of research. Fortunately, writing as he was for what was primarily a physician readership, his efforts were recognized from the beginning for their true value, and he did receive encouragement as well as ideas and inspiration from his fellow doctors.

Perhaps it was one of these who first suggested that Dr. Melnick was in fact writing a book, and that the material should be gathered together in book form. Dr. Melnick probably had never thought of himself as a publisher, but the idea continued to grow. Finally he suggested to me that we might consider assembling the material into some sort of lay-out just to see what we might have. After the November issue the decision was made. The material for a book was there. It read well. It looked good; and the lay-out seemed to fall into place. He had a book on his hands. All that was left was to gather the material from the December issue and turn it over to the printer.

That explains how the book developed, but it doesn't really explain how and why it was written. In the first place, Dr. Melnick was the right man at the right spot. He had an inherent interest in area history, was and is a member of the Mahoning Valley Historical Society, and had already delved into and written some history of Youngstown's Mill Creek Park.

As the Mahoning County Medical Society proceeded with plans to hold a year-long observance of the 100th year of its founding, Dr. Melnick became convinced that a series of articles on medical history should be written for each issue of the 1972 *Bulletin*. He volunteered for the job and was named editor for the year. To judge with what fervor and ability he carried out his

II

self-appointed assignment, the reader need only peruse this book. Only a confirmed history buff could have outlined and enthusiastically pursued a program of writing twelve major articles plus a number of sidelights of history such as he accomplished.

The results are a complete history from the first physician to enter Mahoning County to the last piece of hospital construction in 1972, as well as reports on a number of events that took place during 1972 that were all part of the centennial year celebration.

Finally I should probably say something about my own participation in the centennial celebration and why Dr. Melnick asked me to write an introduction to his book. As executive secretary of the Mahoning County Medical Society I have had some fourteen years experience in carrying on the business of the Society—work that has given me great pleasure because the physicians of the Mahoning County Medical Society have to be one of the finest groups of professional men ever assembled. I worked side by side with all the chairmen and individual doctors on all phases of the centennial including the publishing of the *Bulletin*. Probably no one else, therefore, was in a better position to know of the total amount of work that the doctors devoted in 1971 and 1972 toward providing a suitable observance of the hundredth year.

The great success of the celebration was due to the dedicated work of a great number of persons. It was also due to those doctors of the past who gave Mahoning County a fine medical tradition. Together, doctors past and present, they made the celebration possible. I need mention no names. You'll find them all in Dr. Melnick's book.

—Howard Rempes
Executive Secretary
Mahoning County Medical Society

Jan. 4, 1973

FOREWARD

Being a native of Youngstown, Ohio, the author has for many years been interested in its history as well as that of Mill Creek Park and medicine. In order to make a personal contribution to the Centennial Year, as Editor of *The Bulletin*, it was decided to write a series of historical articles for *The Bulletin*—a monthly publication of The Mahoning County Medical Society. He was encouraged by the many, many kind compliments of his fellow physicians and many non-physicians throughout the community to continue the work throughout the year as well as to compile the articles in book form.

The sequence of the chapters of this book is somewhat altered from their appearance in *The Bulletin* in order that material be presented in several sections.

One of the initial objectives of these writings was to show the impact of physicians, not only on patient care, but their interest and contribution to education, industry, finance, church, boy scouts, art and many other activities that go into the makeup of a community. Perhaps the future will see another short series of articles on many deserving and outstanding physicians, all of whom made their contribution to medicine in Youngstown. Should this occur Volume II would then make its appearance. The author would appreciate any additional information on any physician to help make a second volume possible.

John C. Melnick, M.D.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to express his most sincere thanks to Mr. Howard Rempes, Jr., executive secretary of the Mahoning County Medical Society, who for the past year has been intimately involved in publishing *The Bulletin*. He took a number of photographs including graves at Oak Hill Cemetery, Woodbridge Cabin, "The Centennial Meeting", street signs and others. Mr. Rempes was also responsible for selecting the illustrations of antique medical instruments from the 1879 S. Tieman Co. catalogue and for writing articles on the Centennial Party. His advice has been invaluable and his enthusiasm never wavered. I wish to thank his secretary Betty Belsan for her typing of most of the manuscripts.

Harriet Wick Schaff, director of the Arms Museum of The Mahoning County Historical Society, gave complete cooperation and permitted loans of a number of valuable photographs for reproduction.

Helen Manning Schumann, great-granddaughter of Dr. Henry Manning, permitted photographs of original paintings, books, china as well as use of personal letters of the Manning family.

Carl Boardman Cobb, of Cleveland, Ohio, a descendant of Dr. Charles Dutton and Elijah Boardman, provided the contents of Dr. Dutton's estate and photographs of original sterling silver tableware. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Pernotto, Botch-Pernotto Photography, kindly copied many photographs for reproduction. The reference staff of the Youngstown Public Library was always cooperative in obtaining microfilms, pictures, books and other material. Mr. John Gillespie of St. Elizabeth Hospital and Mr. Gene Springer of the Youngstown Hospital Association gave generously of their historic file material. Dr. J. L. Fisher had for many years written historical articles for *The Bulletin* and was a constant source of inspiration.

A number of others contributed a story, book, photograph, clipping, identification, etc. These included Dr. J. P. Harvey, Dr. V. A. Neel, Mrs. Dean Nesbit, Dr. C. A. Gustafson, Dr. S. G. Patton, Jr., Dr. Frances Miller, Dr. R. W. Fenton, Dr. W. Bunn, Dr. H. E. Hathhorn, Dr. Clarence Stefanski, Dr. Paxton Jones, Dr. J. J. Anderson, Dr. J. H. Fulks, Mrs. W. O. Coy, Dr. G. E. DeCicco, Dr. R. S. Lupse, Dr. J. Schreiber, Dr. E. A. Shorten, John Creager.

Articles in the *Youngstown Vindicator* were often a good source of reference.

I also wish to thank Dr. Henry Holden, president of the Society, and all the members of Council for their encouragement and support throughout the year. Last but not least, my wife Sally and children Jacqueline, John, Michael and Gregory, for their patience during my many hours of research and writing in the preparation of these articles.

MAHONING COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

This year marks the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Mahoning County Medical Society—November 13, 1872.

The society is the oldest organization of professional men in the city or county. We are most fortunate to have in our possession the original minutes, as handwritten in ink, and very legibly, by our first secretary, Dr. W. J. Whelan. This is indeed an extremely valuable piece of Youngstown's history, and it has been this author's privilege to read page by page the history of our society.

The minutes of the meetings of the Mahoning County Medical Society are almost complete. From 1872 to 1899, a period of twenty-seven years, only three years, 1897, 1898 and 1899, are absent. The minutes are then complete for the period 1900 through 1916 with the years 1917, 1918 and 1919 missing. Thus, a total of only six years in the first one-half century are lacking. The minutes are then complete for the next thirty-four years, namely 1923 through 1957. Multiple years are written in the same book. However, the physicians apparently had considerable business or became verbose, since the period 1936 through 1941 consists of six individual books whereas the first fifteen years were in the first volume of three hundred and twenty-one pages.

During 1958 and 1959, the minutes were not kept for some unexplained reason. Beginning in 1960 to date (1972), the minutes are complete and awaiting, as are all the minutes, for the dissection and evaluation by future historians.

Our current executive secretary, Mr. Howard Rempes, deserves credit for the careful preservation of these priceless documents in recent years.

During this historic year of our society, I believe it is proper to quote the minutes verbatim following an introduction and description of a portion of the first book of minutes.

A total of three meetings were held in 1872. The first minutes appear on page 20 and explain the purpose of the meeting and the appointment of a committee to draft the constitution. The second minutes also appear on page 20 at the bottom half of the page. The third and last meeting in 1872 appears on page 21 and gives the results of the election of officers. The last minutes of Volume I are dated January 12, 1888.

The doctors had planned well by leaving the first twenty pages blank initially. Later, page 1 was the Table of Contents which only lists two items:

Constitution (revised)	Page 180
Members	Page 189

page 2 is blank. The constitution appears on pages 3 and 4, which was written shortly after the first meeting. Page 5 is blank whereas pages 6, 7, 8 and 9 give the fourteen articles of the original by-laws. Pages 10 through 19 are blank with Pages 11 through 14 missing. These pages possibly contain the original fee bill of the society. This detailed information is given for identification and use of future writers.

The minutes as originally written read as follows:
Youngstown, Ohio November 13, 1872

"The physicians of this city, having held a meeting at the office of Dr. Cunningham & Brooke, the following business was transacted:

"Dr. Woodbridge in the Chair. Dr. Whelan, secretary. After some conversation, a motion prevailed that we organize ourselves into an association to be known as the Mahoning County Medical Society.

"On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws.

- Dr. Brooke
 - Dr. McCurdy
 - Dr. Woodbridge, Jr.
 - Dr. Whelan
- Committee

"The meeting on motion adjourned to meet two weeks from date at the office of Drs. Woodbridge & McCurdy."

Drs. Cunningham & Brooke's office was located at 2 West Federal Street. Without doubt, the Dr. Woodbridge referred to was Timothy; not James E. Woodbridge. Dr. Whelan was W. J. Whelan, the father of Dr. R. E. Whelan.

The second meeting was held two weeks later on November 27, 1872. Youngstown, Ohio November 27, 1872

"Society having been called to order by president, Dr. Woodbridge. There were present Drs. Woodbridge, Brooke, Fowler, McCurdy, Cunningham, Starr, Beuchner & Whelan.

"Committee on constitution having reported a constitution and by-laws which was adopted. After some additional articles to the by-laws had been adopted, the committee was discharged.

"After some discussion and a paper read by Dr. Cunningham, the meeting adjourned to meet at Dr. Fowler's office on December 4, 1872."

Dr. Cunningham's paper was the first of a long series presented by physicians to the society. Unfortunately, the subject of this first paper was not given.

The third and final meeting of the year 1872 was held on December 4, 1872.

Youngstown, Ohio December 4, 1872

"Society called to order. Dr. Woodbridge in the Chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted."

"On motion the society proceeded to the election of officers with the following results:

- Dr. WoodbridgePresident
- Dr. BrookeVice President
- Dr. WhelanSecretary
- Dr. McCurdyTreasurer

- Censors
- Dr. Fowler
- Dr. Buechner
- Dr. Starr

On motion a committee of three, via:

- Dr. Fowler
- Dr. Buechner
- Dr. Starr

Dr. Starr was appointed by the Chair to draw up a fee bill and report at the next meeting. On motion, Dr. Cunningham's paper, laid on the table at the last meeting, was taken up, acted upon and adopted. Dr. Brooke's Article No. 12 by-laws was also taken up and adopted. On motion, meeting adjourned to meet at Drs. Matthews and Power's office Wednesday, January 8, 1873.

The constitution and by-laws with its preamble was brief and to the point.

At the end of the by-laws are the signatures of nine doctors in ink and then nine doctors in a bluish pencil.

In its early days, the members of the society set aside a portion of every meeting for scientific discussions. If a doctor did not carry out his presentation of a report, he was fined. It is of interest to note that Article XIV dealt with this "punishment". Article XIV was written four times, the first being February 4, 1874. It was then revised, as noted earlier in this

writing about January of 1876; revised again and then finally "settled" on May 14, 1879.

The constitution reads as follows:

CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE: The undersigned physicians, residents of Mahoning County, Ohio, desirous of obtaining still better results and greater usefulness as members of the "Healing Art", do hereby organize ourselves into a medical association and agree to be governed by the following constitution and by-laws.

ARTICLE I: This organization shall be known as the Mahoning County Medical Society and is organized auxiliary to the State (Ohio) Medical Society.

ARTICLE II. The officers of this society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and three Censors, who shall be elected by ballot annually and who shall perform such duties as may be defined by the by-laws which shall be adopted for the regulation of this society.

ARTICLE III: A person may become a member of this society who possesses the qualifications set forth in by-laws.

ARTICLE IV: This society shall have power to enact such by-laws at any regular meeting as may be deemed necessary, not inconsistent with the constitution of the Ohio State Medical Society; notice having been given at a previous meeting.

ARTICLE V: This society shall hold its regular meeting on the first Wednesday of each month.

ARTICLE VI: This constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting (notice of the same having been given in writing not less than one month previous).

Page 8 contains the original signatures of the following doctors in ink:

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. T. Woodbridge | 4. John Eliat Woodbridge | 7. H. G. Cornwell |
| 2. G. W. Brooke | 5. William J. Whelan | 8. George L. Starr |
| 3. W. S. Matthews | 6. John McCurdy | 9. J. S. Cunningham |

The next group of doctors' signatures were written in a bluish pencil.

They were:

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. R. D. Gibson | 4. H. H. Hawn | 7. R. W. Weller |
| 2. A. M. Starr | 5. J. J. Lewis | 8. Frank S. Smith |
| 3. D. Campbell | 6. M. D. McGandyle | 9. Asa C. Wilson |

Article XII of the by-laws dealt with essayists. This read as follows:

"February 4, 1874—That if the essayists fail to report and at the same time cannot present excuse which will satisfy two-thirds of the members present, he shall pay a fine of two dollars into the treasury of the society."

This was "Xed" out and a note beside the article read as follows:

"January, 1876—By resolution presented by Dr. Starr and adopted by the society, this article was ordered struck from the Bylaws and the following by Dr. McCurdy substituted. (See next page.)" The substitute resolution on page 9 read as follows:

"If the essayist fails to report, he shall present, either at that or the following meeting, on excuse that is satisfactory to the majority of the members present; otherwise he shall pay into the treasury as a fine the sum of two dollars (\$2.00)."

It was revised again for the third time and, finally, on May 14, 1879, passed as Amendment No. 12, referring to Article XIV of the Bylaws, which read as follows:

"If a member fails to report on the progress of medicine as assigned unless excused by the majority of the members present shall pay into the treasury a fine in the sum of two dollars (\$2.00)."

The minutes are full of many cases presented for discussion by the

membership. Not infrequently, there was a difference of opinion as to how to best treat a disease. One report discussed typhoid, a common disease at the time. It was presented because of the "beneficial effects of whiskey". Post-mortem cases were discussed, and pathological specimens were brought and presented at the meetings. Successful removal of a fibroid uterus was reported in 1879.

On September 11, 1879, "The Rules and Regulations for the Management of The Society Library" were presented. Ten rules were listed. It was the duty of the secretary to report all violations to the president. The fine for such violation should not exceed five cents!

The first permanent meeting room was rented from the First National Bank in July of 1877 for fifty dollars per year. A dozen chairs were purchased for four dollars. Dr. Matthews donated curtains and Dr. J. McCurdy was chairman of the committee to procure the meeting room.

The doctors reported on meetings they attended, including a Buffalo, New York meeting of the American Medical Association in 1878.

Assessments were common to "meet the expenses of the society". This tradition is still carried on.

Procedure to govern the society's meetings was set forth early in our history. At the December 31, 1873 meeting, the order of business as established by a committee consisting of Drs. Starr and Cunningham was:

1. Calling society to order.
2. Call the roll.
3. Reading of minutes.
4. Discussion of minutes.
5. Reports of cases.
6. Miscellaneous business.
7. Appointments by chair.
8. Adjournment.

This order was gradually changed during ensuing years.

Beautifully printed notices were mailed to each member stating the time, date and place of each meeting. The first of these notices, included in the minutes, is dated April 12, 1882. The meetings were held in various doctors' offices. Many addresses gave the street and number; however, others read:

"over John W. Smith's Boot & Shoe Store"

"over Manning, McKeaven & Co.'s Drug Store"

The early notices referred to the Mahoning County Medical Association then later to the Mahoning County Medical Society.

The scientific portion of the meeting included, in addition to the case reports, a paper prepared in advance and formally presented to the membership. A "Progress in Medicine" report was also included regularly.

Expenses varied from time to time. On February 8, 1886, the secretary spent five dollars, two dollars for postage and stationery and three dollars for printing of programs.

One is impressed with the many rules, regulations, formats, procedures, etc. that were established one hundred years ago to properly guide and direct our society. There were, of course, revisions and changes as time progressed.

The doctors in 1872 were men of wisdom. They were farsighted, careful planners; individuals, but men of talent and compassion.

There was constant exchange of views and information to improve the treatment of diseases. The minutes report discussions of preventive medicine, abuse of drugs and alcohol, vaccination, development of new surgical techniques and anesthesia, medical ethics, economics, delinquent payments by patients and numerous other subjects. If one did not look at the dates, the subjects were current enough to make one think, "Am I reading last month's Bulletin?"

The Mahoning County Medical Society has had 84 presidents during its' 100 years history. Doctor Timothy Woodbridge was elected the first president

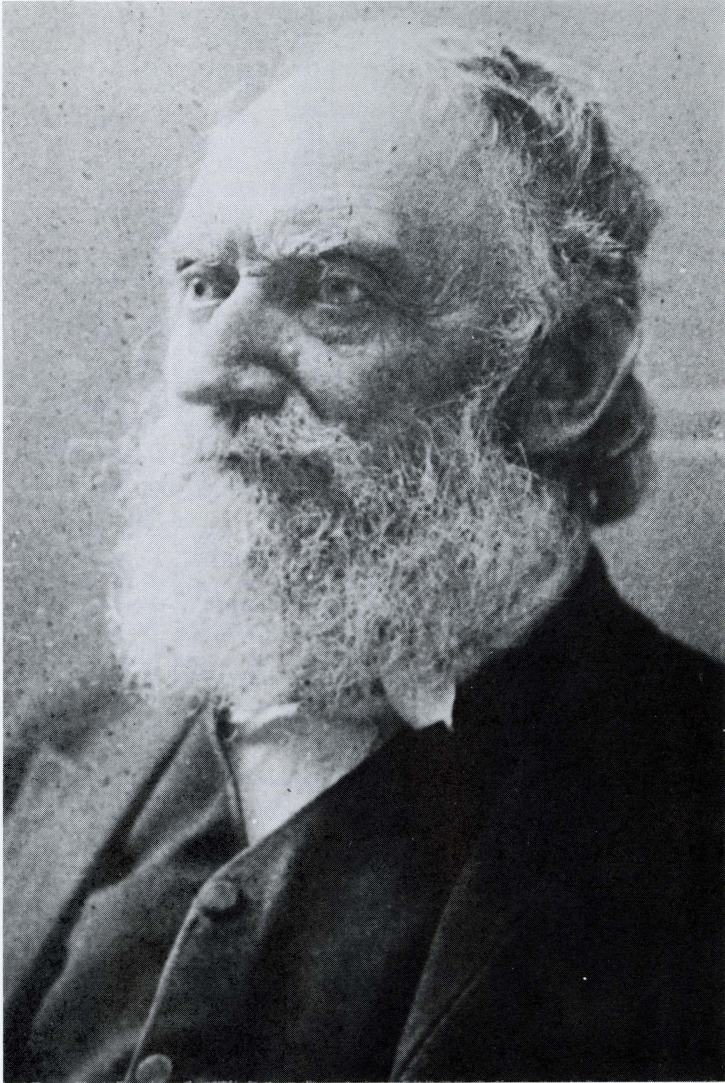
in 1872 and was re-elected six times holding office for a total of 7 years, the longest term of any president.

Doctors who held the office for more than one term are:

Dr. T. Woodbridge	1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878
Dr. W. L. Buechner	1879, 1880
Dr. J. McCurdy	1881, 1884, 1885, 1886
Dr. W. S. Matthews	1882, 1883
Dr. M. S. Clark	1889, 1890
Dr. J. M. McCurdy	1892, 1898
Dr. J. E. Cone	1895, 1896
Dr. H. E. Welch	1900, 1901
Dr. C. R. Clark	1905, 1906
Dr. R. H. Montgomery	1907, 1908

A complete list of doctors elected to the presidency of the medical society is as follows:

1872 T. Woodbridge	1906 C. R. Clark	1940 R. B. Poling
1873 T. Woodbridge	1907 R. H. Montgomery	1941 O. J. Walker
1874 T. Woodbridge	1908 R. H. Montgomery	1942 W. K. Stewart
1875 T. Woodbridge	1909 H. E. Blott	1943 W. H. Evans
1876 T. Woodbridge	1910 W. H. Buechner	1944 E. H. Nagel
1877 T. Woodbridge	1911 S. Schiller	1945 W. H. Bunn, Sr.
1878 T. Woodbridge	1912 R. E. Whelan	1946 E. J. Reilly
1879 W. L. Buechner	1913 S. McCurdy	1947 G. M. McKelvey
1880 W. L. Buechner	1914 C. D. Hauser	1948 John Noll
1881 J. McCurdy	1915 H. C. Evans	1949 J. N. McCann
1882 W. S. Matthews	1916 M. P. Jones	1950 G. G. Nelson
1883 W. S. Matthews	1917 H. E. Patrick	1951 E. J. Wenaas
1884 J. McCurdy	1918 J. M. Ranz	1952 C. A. Gustafson
1885 J. McCurdy	1919 W. D. Coy	1953 V. L. Goodwin
1886 J. McCurdy	1920 W. E. Ranz	1954 J. D. Brown
1887 J. S. Cunningham	1921 J. K. Hamilton	1955 I. C. Smith
1888 J. E. Woodbridge	1922 J. L. Washburn	1956 G. E. DeCicco
1889 M. S. Clark	1923 J. S. Lewis, Jr.	1957 S. W. Ondash
1890 M. S. Clark	1924 A. P. Smyth	1958 A. A. Detesco
1891 A. C. Wilson	1925 W. K. Allsop	1959 M. W. Neidus
1892 J. M. McCurdy	1926 F. W. McNamara	1960 F. G. Schlecht
1893 R. D. Gibson	1927 R. W. Fenton	1961 A. K. Phillips
1894 H. H. Hawn	1928 J. E. Hardman	1962 C. W. Stertzbach
1895 J. E. Cone	1929 W. H. Bennett	1963 Asher Randell
1896 J. E. Cone	1930 H. J. Beard	1964 Jack Schreiber
1897 R. H. Barnes	1931 A. W. Thomas	1965 John J. McDonough
1898 J. M. McCurdy	1932 A. E. Brant	1966 F. A. Resch
1899 J. J. Thomas	1933 J. P. Harvey	1967 H. J. Reese
1900 H. E. Welch	1934 J. B. Nelson	1968 R. R. Fisher
1901 H. E. Welch	1935 J. L. Fisher	1969 J. W. Tandatnick
1902 C. C. Booth	1936 L. G. Coe	1970 R. L. Jenkins
1903 G. S. Peck	1937 P. J. Fuzy, Sr.	1971 J. F. Stotler
1904 J. J. Thomas	1938 C. B. Norris	1972 Henry Holden
1905 C. R. Clark	1939 W. M. Skipp	



**TIMOTHY
WOODBRIDGE**
1810 - 1893

WILLIAM F. MAAG LIBRARY
YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY



**DR. TIMOTHY WOODBRIDGE — FIRST PRESIDENT
MAHONING COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY**

Dr. Timothy Woodbridge was the first native-born physician in Youngstown. He was born in March, 1810, one of three sons of John E. Woodbridge, who immigrated to Youngstown from Stockbridge, Massachusetts, about 1807. He was a grandson of Rev. Jonathan Woodbridge, a famous theologian and early president of Princeton College.

Following his arrival in Youngstown, Dr. Woodbridge's father purchased a tannery at the west end of town from Joseph Townsend, who was the first tanner in the new township. The township was settled in 1797. Young Timothy helped his father in the tannery frequently. As a small boy, he narrowly escaped death while swimming with his brother John, a year or two older than Timothy, in the Mahoning River. His brother was swept away and drowned.

Dr. Woodbridge attended Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and graduated in 1833 as a medical doctor. He chose to attend what was considered the most famous college in America at the time; one that yearly graduated the largest classes in the world. His teachers included many distinguished giants of the medical profession, among whom were Dunghson, Mitchell, Meigs, Pancoast, Gross, Dixon, Bache and DeCosta. His education was above average for the time. In his early days he was an engineer during the construction of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal.

His initial medical practice was in North Lima. However, several prominent citizens persuaded him to establish his practice in Youngstown, which he did a few months later.

When President Polk appointed David Tod, great-grandfather of Fred Tod, Jr., the current president of the board of trustees of the Youngstown Hospital Association, to be United States Minister to Brazil, Dr. Woodbridge accompanied Mr. Tod and a part of his family to Rio de Janeiro. As the family physician he remained in Brazil approximately one year (1847-1848).

Dr. Woodbridge then returned to Youngstown and resumed his practice of medicine until 1861, when he was appointed a Surgeon in the United States Army. He was stationed at Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, a rebel prisoner camp, where he remained until the close of the Civil War in 1865.

Dr. Timothy Woodbridge's nephew, Dr. John Eliot Woodbridge, joined him in practice in 1871. John was approximately 30 years younger than Timothy. There is frequent confusion in the literature between the two Dr. Woodbridges. Dr. John E. Woodbridge developed a tablet for the treatment of typhoid fever which contained calomel, thymol, menthol and other ingredients. The tablet was widely used both in Youngstown and in many areas of the United States and Europe. The tablet was meant to be a laxative and intestinal antiseptic. Dr. John Woodbridge enlisted in the Spanish-American War in 1898 in hopes of promoting its use among the troops, but was not highly successful.

In 1879, Dr. Timothy Woodbridge, being fond of the military, was appointed by President Hayes to be a Surgeon in the United States Army and was stationed at Fort Peck in Montana for about three years. He served as medical officer to the troops and Indians. Dr. Woodbridge again returned to Youngstown to practice until infirmities of old age limited his activities.

Dr. Timothy Woodbridge's homestead played an important role in the history of Youngstown. The eleventh sale of land in the Youngstown Township by John Young was in May, 1799, to Caleb Baldwin, who built a double log cabin on it. The land is on the north side of Federal Street, now occupied by the eastern one-half of the G. M. McKelvey Company. This parcel of land was a part of the original 100 lots laid-out by John Young in 1798 and was in lot #66 of the initial lots. When the township was laid out, John Young started at the well of Caleb Baldwin's land for the survey of Federal Street. The well was slightly west of the cabin and post for surveying was placed here. Federal Street was set as 100 feet wide and 1,752 feet in length. It passed through the Square and included two lots east of what is now Walnut Street. The "end of town" is now occupied by Haber's Furniture Store. Two of the original 100 lots, i.e. #95 and #96, were set-aside as burial grounds and were located at the southwest and southeast corners of Wood St. (North St.) and Wick Ave. (North Market St.)

Caleb Baldwin sold his log cabin and land to Dr. Henry Manning in 1813. Maps of Youngstown, however, showed the property to be owned in 1855



The Woodbridge cabin on Lake Glacier in Mill Creek Park.

by Dr. Timothy Woodbridge. The land had a frontage of several hundred feet on Federal St. and extended north to Commerce St. (then Wick St.). The land was sold to Dr. Woodbridge by Mr. Tod "for a trifle" in partial payment for professional services rendered during the trip to Brazil with Mr. Tod. Dr. Woodbridge later also owned a parcel of land on the west side of Phelps St. in approximately the middle of the block between Federal St. and Boardman St.

In May, 1874, three persons met accidentally and began a discussion of the past when it was proposed that there should be a formal gathering of old citizens. Dr. Woodbridge was to play his role in documenting the history of Youngstown's beginning from this casual conversation.

The meeting resulted in a notice being drawn up and published in the newspapers of the day. "All who are in favor of a reunion of those who have been for 35 or more years residents of Youngstown are requested to meet at the Tod House, Saturday, May 30, 1874, at 7 o'clock p.m. to make arrangements for a reunion of old settlers." This notice was signed by a number of older residents and Dr. Timothy Woodbridge.

The meeting took place and arrangements were made for a formal reunion held on September 10, 1874, at the Opera House. Dr. Woodbridge was selected chairman. The Opera House stood on the southwest corner of the Public Square (Diamond) where the Mahoning National Bank now stands. The "Pioneer Reunion" was a huge success. Many of those unable to attend forwarded apologies for their inability to be present. They forwarded letters of their reminiscence of early Youngstown. The record of the reunion and letters the author believes to be the most accurate, informative and valuable material on the early history of Youngstown in existence. The outcome of this reunion was the formation of "the Historical Society of Mahoning Valley," with William Powers as president and Dr. Timothy Woodbridge as vice-president.

Dr. Woodbridge was said to have been somewhat eccentric. He drove a mule rather than a horse in his later years, and on occasions was seen to ride his mule. He rode a rig rather than a buggy. When the tires of his rig came loose in dry weather he merely wrapped wire around them rather than replace the wheels. A cloud of dust was not infrequently kicked up on Federal St. by Dr. Woodbridge's rig.

In 1872, together with Drs. Cunningham, Brooke, W. J. Whelan, John McCurdy, Charles N. Fowler, W. Buechner, Starr and others, Dr. T. Woodbridge organized the Mahoning County Medical Society on Nov. 13th. He was chairman of the initial meetings and then elected its first president. Dr. Woodbridge was to remain in office as president for seven years, 1872-1879, the longest term of the 84 presidents of the society during its 100 year history.

In 1884, Dr. Woodbridge tested water from the famous "Sulphur Springs" in Mill Creek Park and found all elements of mineral water but one and recommended it for rheumatism.

The "Woodbridge Log Cabin" in Mill Creek Park was once the residence of Dr. Woodbridge. Its history dates back to the pioneer days of Youngstown when Henry Campion purchased land from the Connecticut Land Company. This was located northeast of Bear's Den Ravine. The land was then sold in 1816 to William Hatfield, who is thought to have built the log cabin the following year. Hatfield then sold the cabin and land to Matthew Curr in 1838, who in turn sold it to Daniel Osborn in 1848. Samuel Price was married in the log cabin on April 25, 1839. Jacob Stambaugh lived in the cabin until a spring, used as the water supply, ran dry as a result of the water use in coal mining in the area. The log cabin then stayed uninhabited until 1862 when Dr. T. Woodbridge purchased it. In 1863 he had it dismantled log by log by Fred Span who moved it to its present site by oxcart and reassembled it. An uninvited guest once discovered a skeleton in the closet, resulting in a very frightened man and a tale that the cabin was haunted. Mill Creek Park acquired the log cabin in 1892.



The sulphur springs, tested by Dr. Woodbridge

Dr. Isaac Barclay was one of several local doctors who studied medicine under Dr. Woodbridge.

A contemporary, and one-time partner, Dr. John McCurdy, described Dr. Woodbridge as having a large and shapely head with marked development of his perceptive faculties, set upon broad shoulders. His chest was round and deep and there was ample room "for his digestive organs." His legs were well-formed and muscular. He is said to have been capable of a prodigious amount of physical and mental work. Dr. Woodbridge went week after week with only 4 to 6 hours of sleep in a 24-hour day.

His medical training consisted of the most advanced physiological and pathological teaching of the day. Even after long, hard hours of work, Dr. Woodbridge spent considerable time reading books and journals to keep up with the advances in medicine. He often was able to fix in his mind his readings during long rides from house to house.

When Dr. Woodbridge entered the practice of medicine in Youngstown, the original three doctors were still active. They were Drs. Charles Dutton, Henry Manning and Charles C. Cooke. All were men of great natural ability, widely known, and of unusual professional attainments. They kept abreast of their time and provided formidable obstacles in the way of the young aspirant. Dr. Woodbridge continued his habit of learning during his nearly 60 years of professional life. He had many admirers of his ability to conduct a long and dangerous case successfully.

Dr. Woodbridge's partnership with Dr. John McCurdy ran into difficulties and was threatened to break up because of Dr. Woodbridge's business methods. During the partnership each kept a day-book, the junior partner posting the books. It was extremely difficult for the junior partner to post the books with such entries as: "fat woman in Brier Hill," "old man at Crab Creek," "colored man," "red-headed woman on the hill," and "man on Coitsville Road." The senior partner, Dr. Woodbridge, had great difficulty in remembering names and so entered descriptions, driving his partner up a wall.

Another point of disagreement was when parties came to settle their accounts. If Dr. Woodbridge was present, he would state that 75% or perhaps 50% of the amount was enough. At that time, a house call and medicine was 50¢ and a careful examination made in the office and medicine was 25¢.

After a discussion, all matters were settled and a harmonious partnership prevailed.

The tools and appliances used by Dr. Woodbridge are said to have been in strict harmony with his general make up. A patient needing a felon or carbuncle lance would see the doctor reach into a near empty medical bag and bring forth an old knife with a broken and uncertain handle and then watch as he brandished it several times across his boot. Aseptic technique was yet to come. Governor Tod bought Dr. Woodbridge a complete and beautiful set of instruments for minor surgery, but these, too, soon attained a sorry appearance.

Dr. Woodbridge is said to have enjoyed life far beyond most men. He was democratic and cared little for wealth. He arose each day to face a day's work with his best efforts. He always gave to the fullest extent of his ability to establish and maintain churches of all denominations, to alleviate poverty and to make public improvements.

During his last 18 months, a partial stroke of paralysis and the feebleness of age rendered his mind, part of the time, cloudy and uncertain, but when lucid he took an interest in all public questions.

Dr. Woodbridge married Miss Isabella McCurdy, daughter of Dr. Robert McCurdy, on April 3, 1844. She died on September, 1869. His second wife was Mrs. Sarah E. Brewer, widow of Attorney A. Z. Brewer. They were married in 1871.

Dr. Timothy Woodbridge died at City Hospital in 1893 at the age of 83. He is thought to be the first doctor to die in Youngstown's first hospital, which was founded in 1882.

Dr. Timothy Woodbridge stood in the front ranks of area and Ohio physicians. He was eminent both as a physician and surgeon. He was noted not only for his professional skill but also for his kindness and benevolence. He now rests with colleagues, among whom are Dr. Charles Dutton and Dr. Henry Manning, Youngstown's first and second doctors, his teachers, consultants and friends, in Oak Hill Cemetery, lot number 108.

100 YEARS: MOMENTS IN MEDICINE

During the centennial year, the *Bulletin* will publish from time to time a listing of "firsts" in the Youngstown area. Any corrections or additions would be appreciated by the author, Dr. John Melnick. Please forward information to the medical society office, attention of the *Bulletin* editor.

First president, Mahoning County Medical Society—

Dr. Timothy Woodbridge, 1872.

First doctor—Dr. Charles Dutton, 1801 (second doctor in the Western Reserve).

First secretary, Mahoning County Medical Society—Dr. R. E. Whelan, 1872.

First editor, the *Bulletin*—Dr. James L. Fisher, 1931.

First hospital—Old South Side Hospital, corner Thorn and New Court, 1882.

First surgery—New South Side Hospital, Dr. Peck, July 17, 1902, 4:00 a.m.

First mayor—Dr. John Manning.

First health commissioner—Dr. H. Welch.

First medical paper presented at a Mahoning County Medical Society meeting—Dr. John S. Cunningham.

First bank president—Dr. Henry Manning, First National Bank.

Credentialed and agreeable
man and gentleman.

—On Thursday evening of last week, Drs. T. Woodbridge, J. E. Woodbridge, Buechner, Cunningham, McCurdy, Starr, Brooke, Whelan, Matthews and Powers, met at the office of Drs. Cunningham and Brooke, to form a City Medical Society. Dr. T. Woodbridge was chairman and Dr. Whelan, secretary. A committee was appointed to report a constitution and by-laws at their next meeting, to be held in two weeks.

100 Years Ago Nov. 13, 1872

LEFT: This news article appeared in the MAHONING REGISTER, Nov. 21, 1872.

BELOW: The meeting place was in the Howell Block, the large building at the right of the photo, on W. Federal St. at the northwest corner of the Diamond, where the Union Bank stands today.



Photo courtesy of Arms Museum



YOUNGSTOWN - 1872

The Mahoning County Medical Society was founded 100 years ago—November 13, 1872. During this centennial year the author has written articles pertaining to the history of medicine in Youngstown and Mahoning Valley. This presentation contains a number of photographs illustrating the town at the time of the founding of the medical society. A brief history of the Western Reserve Territory and Youngstown, however, is in order.

In 1666 King Charles II of England granted a charter to the Colony of Connecticut and defined the boundaries of the colony to be Massachusetts on the north, Long Island Sound on the south, the Narragansett River on the east and the Pacific Ocean on the west.

When the Revolutionary War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783 our new, young country was faced with becoming a strong central government. Many of the states, similar to Connecticut, held claims to large tracts of land west of the Allegheny Mountains. To strengthen the Federal Government and to better define many vague boundaries the states were asked by Congress to give up these claims. With reluctance the various states did so with the exception of the state of Connecticut which was the last hold-out. Finally on Sept. 14, 1786 Connecticut ceded to "all right, title, interest, jurisdiction, and claim to certain lands *except* a strip of land south of Lake Erie." Congress accepted the "reservation" and the Connecticut Western Reserve was erected. The area was also called New Connecticut and consisted of 3,840,000 acres and was located in the northeast quarter of the state with Lake Erie on the north, Pennsylvania on the east, the parallel of the forty-first degree of north latitude on the south, and Sandusky and Seneca Counties on the west. It was 120 miles from east to west, and an average of 50 miles from north to south, although on the Pennsylvania line it was 68 broad. The area was surveyed into townships of five miles square beginning in 1796 and completed in January 1798.

In 1795 a group of 35 men purchased nearly the entire Western Reserve for \$1,200,000. The syndicate was called the Connecticut Land Company. Included in this group were Moses Cleveland (Cleveland was named in his honor) who invested \$32,000, Elijah Boardman who invested \$20,000 (Board-

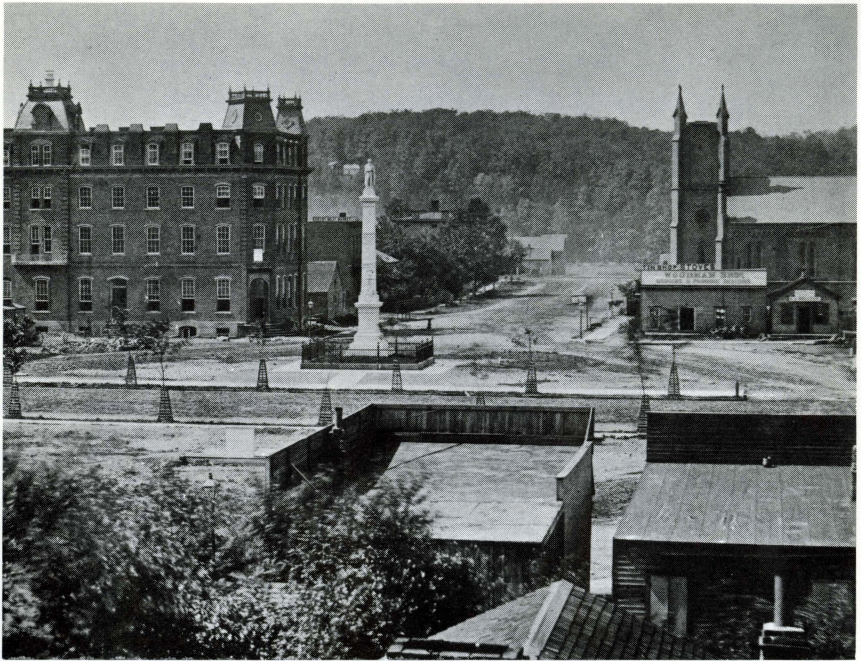


Photo courtesy of Arms Museum

In 1872, the Diamond had not changed much from this 1870 photo, showing the Tod House at the left, and Market St. extending only to the River.



The Canal was in active use in 1872. It ran parallel to the Mahoning River (see center spread) and came in close proximity here at the Mahoning Ave. bridge, just off Spring Common.

“ . . . a motion prevailed that we organize ourselves into an association to be known as the Mahoning County Medical Society.”

—Minutes, November 13, 1872



(L. to R.) W. L. Buechner, W. S. Mathews, J. McCurdy, John S. Cunningham, Timothy Woodbridge, W. J. Whelan, Charles N. Fowler.

Of the seven physicians assembled in this composite photo, only Dr. Charles N. Fowler (extreme right) was not present at that historic meeting on Nov. 13, 1872, for the formation of the Mahoning County Medical Society. The rest met in the office of Drs. Cunningham and Brooke, along with four others not pictured, Dr. J. E. Woodbridge, Dr. Starr, Dr. Powers and Dr. Brooke. Dr. Fowler did attend the second meeting, at the office of Drs. Woodbridge and McCurdy, and the third and last meeting of 1872 was held at Dr. Fowler's office.

man Township was named in his honor) and Turhand Kirtland and a friend who invested \$4,750 (grandfather of Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland of Poland, Ohio).

John Young (after whom Youngstown is named) was born on March 8, 1763 in Peterborough, New Hampshire. He was a son of a Scotch-Irish physician who died of carcinoma of the face. Mr. Young married Mary Stone White, daughter of Hugh White and founder of Whitestown, New York (Whitesboro). Through his brother-in-law and friends he learned of the six townships to be sold and particularly of Township No. 2 in the second range in the south east corner of the Reserve—nearest to Pittsburg, Pa. and 3 major rivers. The Township, to become Youngstown, was for sale with no cash down payment and interest at 6% beginning Sept. 2, 1797.

John Young was 32 years of age with a dream. Together with Alfred Wolcott he set off to inspect and purchase the land. While they were camped on the east bank of the Mahoning River in the vicinity of North Avenue and Federal Street, James Hillman, trader and trapper, came along the river in his canoe. He was attracted by the camp-fire and stopped to greet Mr. Young and Mr. Wolcott. The day was June 27, 1796 on the Spring Common. A temporary lean-to was their shelter for several days. They then went to Beaver for the 4th of July celebration and returned to erect a permanent log house



In this 1874 photo, the south side of the Diamond has begun to develop. Four cannons, procured by President Garfield, surround the monument. The Mahoning Bank building is at the left. Next to it is the Opera House.



The north side of the Diamond is shown in 1872 at a time when they were preparing to lay water pipes. The view is down E. Federal St., with the Youngstown House where the People's Bank is today.

A B C D



This remarkable photo, taken from a point on High St. near Oak Hill Cemetery and looking toward the north hill, shows almost the entire city of Youngstown as it was in 1872. Recognizable land-marks include (A) St. Columba's School on Rayen Ave., just recently torn down; (B) St. Columba's Church, which was located across Wood St. from today's Cathedral; (C) Baldwin's Mill, which stood near where the Marshall St. bridge is today; and (D) First Presbyterian Church at Wick and Wood. Just in front of Baldwin's Mill you will see two small two-story houses under construction. One of these still stands today at the corner of Marshall and Oak Hill. Less than 50 yards away from the spot where this photo was taken there is a street called "City View Court," an indication of the popularity of the hillside with a view 100 years ago.

and the settlement of Youngstown had begun. This was probably the first log-house erected on the Reserve and the first regular settlement on the Reserve.

The town plat, which is only a small part of the city today, was divided into 100 lots. Adjoining the town were "out-lots" of a few acres each and the remainder of the Township was divided into large tracts of land suitable for farming. The town plat was not recorded until August 19, 1802. The south-east lot was No. 1 and the north-east lot No. 100. Lots No. 95 on the south-west and No. 96 on the southeast side of Market St. (now Wick Ave. at Wood St.) were designated in the plat as "burying ground." The central square was 250 x 400 feet. The east-west streets were Federal St., North Street (now Wood) and South Street (now Front St.). The north-south streets from west to east were Hazel, Phelps, Market, Champion and Walnut.

On February 9, 1797 John Young signed a contract to purchase Youngstown Township of 15,560 acres for \$16,085.16 or \$1.03 per acre! In 1799 Mr. Young's wife and two sons, John and George, moved to Youngstown. A son William was born here in November 1799 and a daughter, Mary, in February, 1802. By 1803, however, his wife found life in the Township difficult so Mr. Young and family returned to Whitestown, never to return again. He died after a long illness in April 1825 at the age of 62, 21 years after his return from Youngstown, in Whitestown, New York.

Youngstown grew and prospered. By 1810 the population was 773, larger than Cleveland. In 1830 it was 1,883. In 1850 Youngstown became a village with a population of 2,802 and elected John Heiner its first mayor. In 1860 it became a city with a population of 2,759. Dr. John Manning, son of Dr. Henry Manning, served as mayor from 1863-1865. By 1870 the population reached 8,075. In 1872 Youngstown was three-quarters of a century old

and was known as the most important settlement in the southern part of the Western Reserve as well as one of the important cities in the entire state.

In 1872 Ulysses S. Grant was President of the United States. Mr. E. P. Noyes was the Governor of Ohio and George McKee was Mayor of Youngstown. With near-by resources of iron ore, wood for the making of coke as well as coal, Youngstown was a leading iron center. There were 24 furnaces with an average daily production of 500 tons of pig iron, 11 of these furnaces were in Youngstown with an average daily capacity of 275 tons. The Township had three rolling mill companies with a fourth, one of the largest in the state, under construction.

There was no electricity nor telephones. The Youngstown Gas Company, incorporated in 1866, was located east of Watt St. between Wood St. and the railroad. The first gas lights were lighted in the streets and city buildings on the evening of January 14, 1867. Gas served only a portion of the city north of the Mahoning River. The first railroad, Cleveland and Mahoning, started operation in 1856. The second railroad had only been in operation for 5 years and ran from Youngstown to Mahoningtown (2 miles south of New Castle) having been completed since 1867.

The "Rayen School" founded in 1866 had Mr. Edwin S. Gregory as principal and Miss Florence Rayen as assistant. The first Catholic school, St. Columba, was under construction on the southwest corner of Rayen and Elm. The public schools were supported by a common school fund and were under the management of the Union School Board. A school was located on the



The Rayen School (above) looked like this in 1872. It is now the oldest school building in Youngstown. Recently demolished was the building (top left) of St. Columba's School, which stood on Rayen Ave. at the corner of Elm St. It was constructed in 1872. Also in use in 1872 was Front St. School (left) which was located on Front St. at the corner of Phelps, near the current post office, but which was torn down many years ago as business houses replaced residences in that area.



Lincoln Ave., in this photo taken shortly after 1872, was on the outskirts of Youngstown.



Cutting ice on the Mahoning River.

west side which was a two-story frame building. Two schools were just completed. These were Front St. School on the southeast corner of Front and Phelps streets, a three-story brick building, and a large two-story brick building on Covington Street. A binocular microscope at the Rayen School was "not excelled by an other institution in the country." It also had a spectro-scope and an electrical apparatus. There were nine other school houses in the Township.

There was no city water as yet but the water works was in such an advanced state that operation of the plant was expected in a very short time. Water was to be drawn from the Mahoning River. Approximately 8 miles of pipe was to be laid and 71 hydrants installed for fire protection.



As the north side of the Diamond developed, it was beautified with this fountain. The several buildings in the background are where the Union Bank and Dollar Bank buildings stand today.



The oldest known group photo of physicians was taken on the steps of the first hospital. (Bottom row) H. E. Welch, W. H. Buechner, J. B. Kotheimer, J. Zimmerman, C. S. Peck. (Top row) A. M. Clark, B. F. Hawn, J. J. Thomas.

There were three newspapers in town, The *Vindicator*—democratic; *Register*—republican and the *Courier*—prohibitionist Some interesting figures are as follows:

Attorneys — 11 offices in the Township, including Volney Rogers, founder of Mill Creek Park in 1891.
 Blacksmiths — 8
 Breweries — 3
 Carriage and Wagon makers — 4
 Hotels — 7
 Livery and Carriage Lines — 9
 Dentists — 3
 Civil Engineers — 3
 Photographers — 2
 Grocers — 28
 Saloons — 22
 Undertakers — 3
 Druggists — 4, including Manning (Dr. Henry Manning), McKeowen and Co. on Federal St. near Phelps.

It is of interest to note that there were as many saloons as doctors, dentists, undertakers and druggists combined. The doctors in active practice in the city of Youngstown totaled 13 and were:

Dr. William Buechner — Federal St. cor. Champion
 Dr. John Smith Cunningham — Howell's block on Federal St. This building is illustrated on the cover of this month's *Bulletin*. It was located in the area of today's Union National Bank. The first meeting of the Mahoning County Medical Society was held in Dr. Cunningham's office.
 Dr. G. W. Brooke

Dr. W. L. Matthews —
 Dr. C. N. Fowler — Phelps St. near Federal
 Dr. W. J. Griffith — Federal St. opposite the Post Office
 Dr. A. Kelty — northeast corner, Square
 Dr. John Lanterman — Federal St. near Post Office
 Dr. John McCurdy — Federal St. near Phelps
 Dr. H. Slosson — Hazel near Federal St.
 Dr. F. L. Starr — Federal near Hazel
 Dr. William J. Whelan — Federal St. corner Hazel
 Dr. Timothy Woodbridge —
 Dr. John E. Woodbridge — — Federal St. near Hazel

100 YEARS AGO: STETHOSCOPES

An interesting book in the office of the Mahoning County Medical Society is "The American Armamentarium Chirugium," published by George Tiemann & Co. in 1879. The catalogue, coming out as it did just seven years after the founding of the Mahoning County Medical Society, must have contained numerous instruments then in use by the first members of this Society, like these stethoscopes. Please note you had a preference of cedar, dogwood or ebony. Prices ran from 75c to \$2.50, with Elliottson's Stethoscope (Fig. 242) with ivory ear piece and pleximeter being an expensive \$5.00.

FIG. 239.—Hawksley's Stethoscope.

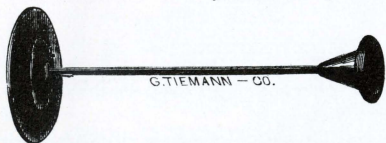


FIG. 241.—Barclay's Stethoscope.



FIG. 243.—Stokes' Stethoscope.

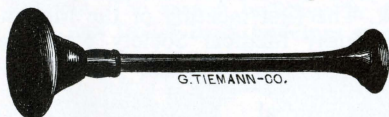


FIG. 245.—Cedar Stethoscope.
Hard rubber Ear Piece.



FIG. 247.—Cedar, Ivory Mounted
Stethoscope.



FIG. 249.—Quain's Telescopic Stethoscope.



FIG. 251.—Arnold's Flexible Stethoscope.

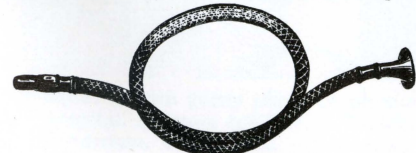


FIG. 240.—Walsh's Stethoscope. (Dogwood.)

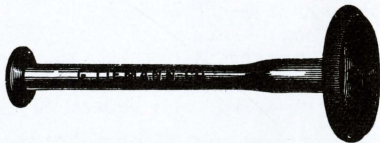


FIG. 242.—Elliottson's Stethoscope.
Ivory Ear Piece and Pleximeter.

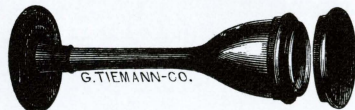


FIG. 244.—Dobell's Ebony Stethoscope.

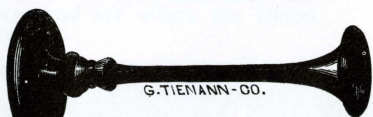


FIG. 246.—Loomis' Stethoscope.
With rubber ring used as Pleximeter.

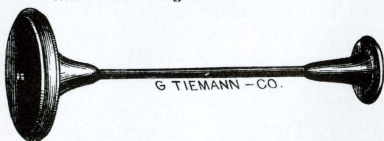


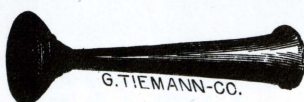
FIG. 248.—Burrow's Stethoscope.
Vulcanite Ear Piece.



FIG. 250.—Short Cedar
Stethoscope.



FIG. 252.—Clark's Stethoscope.





DR. CHARLES DUTTON (1777 - 1842) YOUNGSTOWN'S FIRST DOCTOR

The history of medicine began in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1801 with the arrival of Dr. Charles Dutton at the age of 24. It was 25 years after the Declaration of Independence, and eight years had elapsed since General George Washington was inaugurated as first president of the United States. The State of Ohio was not to be a state for another two years, and John Young, son of a doctor, had approximately four years previous surveyed the town and established Federal St. as the only street in his new township of 200-300 people.

During the early part of the nineteenth century the pioneers suffered from diseases that are essentially non-existent in our community today. The average life expectancy was less than 30 years. Malaria was a common disease, as was typhoid fever, smallpox, pneumonia and diphtheria. A serious problem was a compound fracture since without antibiotics the mortality rate approached 50%.

The area still had bears, wolves, fox and wild turkeys when Dr. Dutton arrived. A number of Indians lived in the vicinity. Some lived quietly beside the white man, whereas some were still hostile.

Dr. Charles Dutton was born in Wallington, Connecticut in 1777. He studied medicine under Dr. Jared Potter, grandfather of Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland of Poland, Ohio, and afterwards of Cleveland, Ohio. He was just beginning his practice of medicine in Wallington when Turhand Kirtland, father of Dr. J. P. Kirtland, stopped for the night. Mr. Kirtland was wagon-master leading a group of emigrants from Connecticut in 3 four-horse wagons for the Western Reserve Territory. Dr. Dutton is frequently referred to as having an "eccentric disposition." This, coupled with the excitement of new lands and riches, in addition to the pioneering spirit, is said to have prompted Dr. Dutton to suddenly spring upon a driver's seat of one of the wagons, crack his whip and start off the team as he sang the chorus of "Jefferson and Liberty," in an elevated voice, a political song of the day:

*"Rejoice, Columbia's sons, rejoice!
To tyrants never bend your knees,
But join with heart and soul and voice,
For Jefferson and Liberty."*



Baldwin's Mill, which was built on the site of Dr. Dutton's "Red Mill" which had burned down. The mill dam can still be seen today, on the northwest side of the Marshall St. bridge.

(photo circa 1870, courtesy of The Arms Museum)

His aged and widowed mother with tears in her eyes, relatives and friends, gathered around to bid him farewell. Dr. Dutton, without noticing them, gathered up the reins and drove off the team. This episode of his departure is attributed to Dr. J. P. Kirtland. The journey west was uneventful during the several weeks of travel.

The first male child born in Youngstown was Isaac Swager, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Swager. The first female child was the daughter of Robert and Hannah Stevens. Both births are thought to have occurred prior to 1800, and therefore the deliveries were not by Dr. Dutton. Delivery fees in the early 1800's were \$6 for a boy and \$5 for a girl. The first funeral, that of Samuel McFarland, a vocal music teacher from Worcester, Massachusetts, was in Sept. 1799. The entire town turned out, including John Young.

Over a period of time, Dr. Dutton acquired a substantial amount of land. On July 14, 1802, he purchased from John Young 2 acres of land on the south side of West Federal St. This original purchase was 330 feet (20 rods) wide, facing West Federal St., and cost \$200. He later bought two additional adjoining parcels of land from George Tod to the west of his first lot, which were 2 and 2½ acres respectively. Mr. Tod had bought the land from John Young in 1801 for ten dollars per acre. Dr. Dutton's purchase of land from Young was the fourth sale by him, and the land purchased from Mr. Tod were sales number 5 and 6 by Young in 1801. The land laid between Spring Common and Chestnut St. and was adjacent to lot #35 of the original Youngstown Township Plot consisting of 100 lots. Dutton erected a log cabin, and later a frame house, and lived there his entire life.

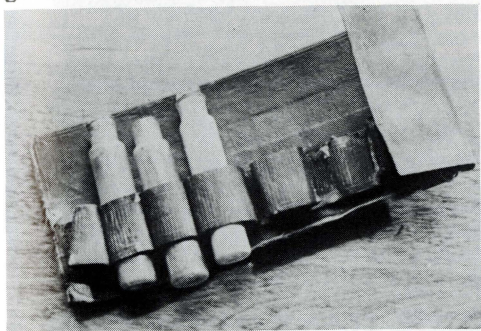
In 1804, with Caleb Plumb, he purchased land on the east bank of the Mahoning River from John Young, and an acre from James Hillman for one dollar on the west bank of the river. They erected a log building and a crude dam for a saw mill and a grist mill. In 1806, Dr. Dutton bought out Mr. Plumb and greatly enlarged the mill. The mill was known as the "Red Mill" because of its color. The mill was located east of Spring Common in the area of the now Marshall Street bridge. A portion of the dam still exists and may be seen today. In the mill venture, Caleb Plumb was the millwright and part owner

along with Dr. Dutton and James Hillman. The mill burned down in 1855. Ownership then passed to Homer and Jesse Baldwin, who built a new mill, which became known as "house of many gables." This mill also was to be destroyed by fire. The mill was then replaced by a large building which was used for the manufacturing of war materials by the Buffalo Pressed Steel Co.

In another business venture, Dr. Dutton held 75 shares, valued at \$1,875.00 of stock in the first bank of the Western Reserve, chartered in the winter of 1811-12, at Warren, Ohio, and he was elected one of its directors in 1815.

Dr. Dutton was the only physician for 10 years when Dr. Henry Manning arrived in 1811 (an article on Dr. Manning will appear in the *Bulletin* at a later date). In spite of being the only doctor in the township, Dr. Dutton was not extremely busy with the practice of medicine. He had the opportunity to become involved politically, socially, and to pursue hobbies as well as his business ventures. He was appointed Youngstown's second postmaster and held this position from July 1803 to March 9, 1818. A copy of the quarterly account from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1817, was preserved among his papers which showed the amount of business in the office at that time. The amount collected on letters was \$35, on newspapers, \$3.79, total \$38.79; paid general post-office, \$25.60; total \$38.79. In later years Dr. Dutton was elected a Township Trustee and held other township offices during his time.

Dr. J. P. Kirtland in 1811 spoke of Dr. Dutton as "the leading physician and surgeon of the vicinity and sustaining a favorable reputation in that capacity of energy and good judgment." Another physician who knew him well said "Dr. Dutton was regarded by the medical men of the Reserve as an able man, a very good surgeon for those days and a successful physician; was thought to be somewhat heroic in practice. He was a shrewd man, possessing discriminating judgment, somewhat eccentric, sometimes a little rough, very social, having a large share of those kind feelings which go into the make-up of a good physician and I may add enter into the composition of a good man."



Dr. Dutton's medical kit.

across the Mahoning River. When going south, people crossed at Power's Fork, near the present Center Street bridge. According to Dr. Dutton, if the top of a certain rock was visible, the river was safe to cross since often rains would cause the river to rise considerably. In addition to his practice of medicine, Dr. Dutton pursued farming and stockraising with particular interest in raising mules.

During the War of 1812, the countryside was mobilized and rendezvoused in Youngstown. A hundred men enlisted under the command of Colonel William Rayen (Rayen School, Rayen Avenue). Colonel James Hillman (Hillman Junior High School, Hillman Street) was appointed by General Harrison, the wagon-master general. John E. Woodbridge was paymaster. The only men left in Youngstown were: Bruce, Hague, Thorne, Moses Crawford, Henry Wick, Hugh Bryson and Dr. Dutton.

Dr. Dutton made house calls on horseback. His saddle bags contained his lancets, emetics and doses of calomel. A small medical kit that belonged to Dr. Dutton has been preserved and is on display at the Arms Museum on Wick Ave. A similar kit once owned by Dr. Timothy Woodbridge, first president of the Mahoning County Medical Society, is also on display. Physicians did the best they could with their limited tools and drugs. There were no bridges



This spoon, belonging to Dr. Dutton, is in the possession of Mr. Carl Boardman Cobb, Cleveland, a descendant of Dr. Dutton.

Dr. Dutton was married twice. His first wife was Cynthia, who bore him a daughter Jane, who married Dr. Lemuel Wick, son of Henry Wick. She died on April 26, 1816 at the age of 31. His second wife was Cordelia Poole, whom he married on April 7, 1822, and she survived Dr. Dutton by several years. No children are recorded from this marriage.

In his latter years, Dr. Dutton did not practice a great deal of medicine, but looked over his investments. He did act as consultant to the younger doctors of the time. Dr. Dutton died in March, 1842, at the age of 65, and was buried in the original cemetery laid out by John Young, but was later moved to Oak Hill Cemetery. He is located in lot #83 with other members of his family.

An inventory of his personal estate with an appraised value of \$2,745.06 shows that at the time of his death he owned the following animals:

- 136 sheep
- 12 horses, 2 colts, and 1 pacing colt
- 18 mules
- 13 steers
- 7 cows, 13 heifers and 14 calves
- 2 sows, 8 shoats and 9 pigs

Other items of interest appearing on his personal inventory are the following:

- 5 watches; 4 @ \$2.00, and 1, a gold watch, @ \$45.00
- 1 six foot clock with case, \$2.00



The author stands beside the memorial to Dr. Dutton, which is located at the north end of Oak Hill Cemetery.

- 8 guns (one of which was double barreled and valued at \$15.00)
- 1 pair horse pistols, \$4.00
- 1 Family Bible
- Family Library

Another inventory shows that he was owed, via notes from various persons, the amount of \$21,391.53 (appraised value).

In his memory, Dutton Alley appeared about 1860 as the name given to the alley between the rear of the Home Savings and Loan building and the Youngstown Vindicator. Unfortunately it was later changed to Market Court. It would be fitting and proper for our city fathers to name a new street in remembrance of the doctor who started medicine in Youngstown, Ohio, one hundred and seventy-one years ago.



YOUNGSTOWN IN 1830.

Dr. Charles Dutton, 1777-1842, Youngstown's first physician, lived here at the time this sketch was made. This is the earliest known picture of Youngstown. It is reproduced here through the courtesy of The Arms Museum.

STREET NAME TO HONOR MEDICINE

As a fitting climax to the centennial year of the Mahoning County Medical Society, local medical history will be honored with the naming of a new street in Youngstown. A service road is under construction to provide better access to the emergency and parking facilities of Youngstown Hospital South Unit. When completed, it will be named "Dutton," after Dr. Charles Dutton, Youngstown's first practicing physician, who came here in 1801, just four years after the arrival of John Young.

Dr. John C. Melnick requested that the street be named for Dutton in an appeal made at a meeting of Youngstown City Council last month. He received favorable response. There was once a Dutton Alley, named for the doctor, but this was changed to its current name, Market Court.

The new road will run parallel to the city's freeway and will carry traffic from Woodland Ave. to Ridge Ave., thence to the hospital property.

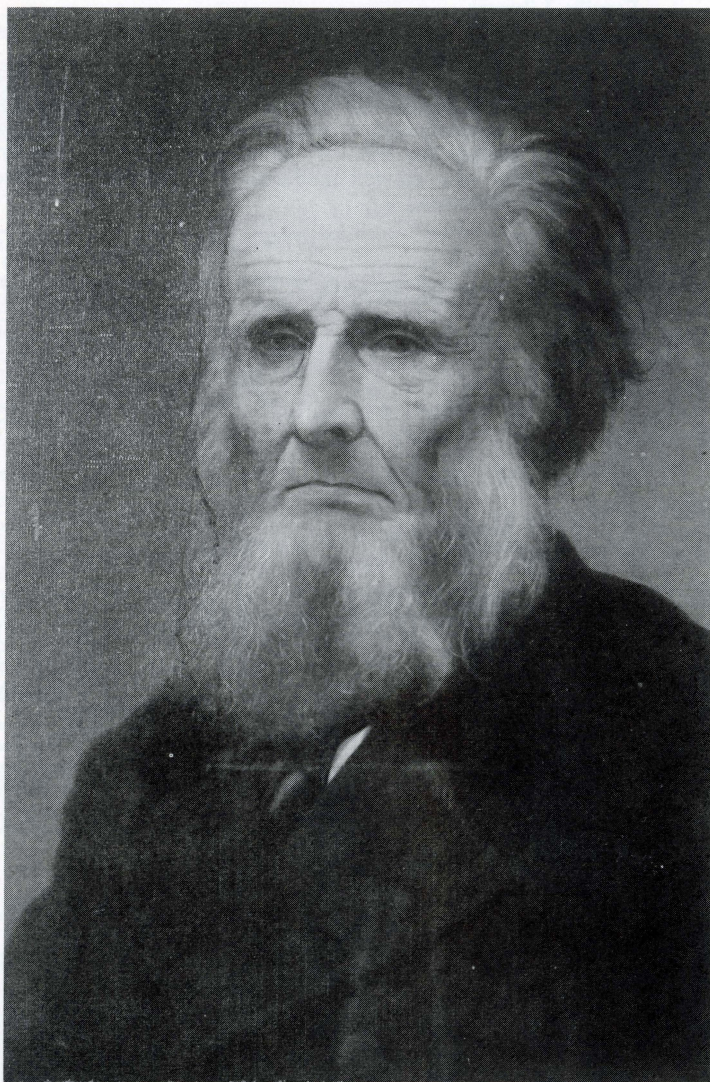


photo courtesy of The Arms Museum

**DR. HENRY
MANNING
1787 - 1869**



DR. HENRY MANNING— YOUNGSTOWN'S SECOND DOCTOR "MAN OF AFFAIRS"

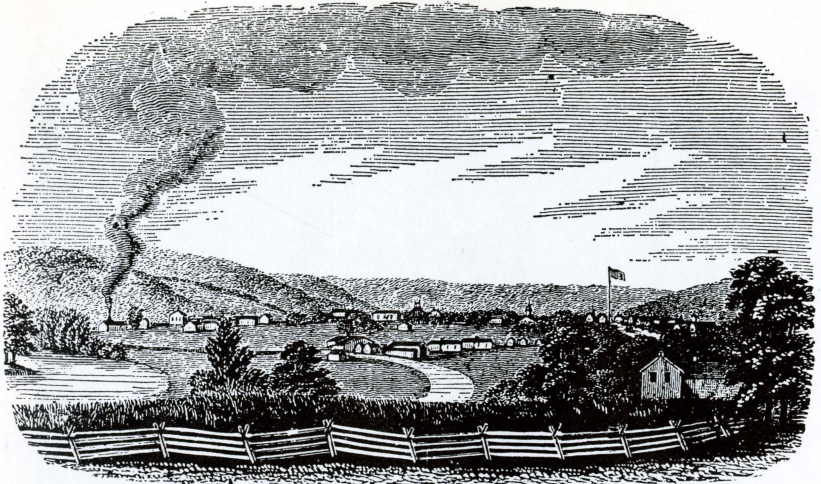
Of the many doctors that the author has researched, perhaps the most fascinating was Dr. Henry Manning, Youngstown's second doctor, who arrived in 1811 and practiced medicine for 58 years. As the article unfolds the reader will see the man as one of outstanding medical skill, keen business acuity and a man of many talents.

Dr. Manning was born on January 15, 1787, in Lebanon, Connecticut. His family were early settlers of Massachusetts. Through his paternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Seabury, he was able to claim descent from Governor Bradford who arrived in the new world aboard the Mayflower in 1620 and became the first governor of Massachusetts.

Dr. Manning attended Bacon Academy at Colchester for a period of time. At about the age of 20, he studied medicine for two years under Dr. Hutchinson of Lebanon, Connecticut, and for one year with Dr. White of Cherry Valley, New York. In a letter written June 27, 1811, he refers to his acquiring a diplomate for the practice of medicine.

Dr. Manning felt the opportunity was lacking in his state of Connecticut, so he traveled to the Western Reserve Territory. In a letter, he wrote, "We had a good journey and arrived here in 13 days from the time we left Norwich, notwithstanding occasional delays on the road. We took a stage from Albany to Utica, canal boats from thence to Buffalo, delaying one day at Rochester to examine the curiosities of the place, both natural and artificial. We arrived in Buffalo at a wrong time to take the steamboat, but another vessel being ready to sail—engaged our passage on one of them. The wind, however, was contrary, and after detaining about two days, took the stage to Erie—thence to Mercer, within 25 miles of home, and then produced a wagon and arrived here safely."

Dr. Manning was quite selective, for he looked over Poland, Canfield, Kinsman, Ellsworth and Cleveland before deciding on Youngstown as a good place to practice medicine. At the time of his arrival, at the age of 24, Youngstown's first physician, Dr. Charles Dutton, had been practicing for 10 years. Dr. Dutton was not extremely busy and had time for farming and many other pursuits, as told in last month's *Bulletin*.



YOUNGSTOWN. (Drawn by Henry Howe in 1846.)

Dr. Manning had been in Youngstown 35 years when Henry Howe made this sketch of the early village.

When he arrived in Youngstown, Dr. Manning stayed at Col. William Rayen's huge house at Spring Common at the end of Federal Street near Fifth Avenue. Rayen introduced the young doctor to the Hillmans, Wicks, Brysons and to Dr. Charles Dutton. Later, Rayen's home was torn down for the extension of Federal Street to Brier Hill.

Many letters written by Dr. Manning to his father, sister Mary, and brothers John, Jabez and Samuel, are accessible through the courtesy of Dr. Manning's grandson, Judge Frank Baldwin, who permitted Dr. Sidney McCurdy to publish excerpts from these letters in the *Bulletin* in 1933. In his correspondence he describes his difficulty in establishing a practice "... waiting six months before I had half business enough to support me but now I am on the mend and have more." He mentioned paying \$45.00 for land and improvements and another \$30.00 for instruments and medicine in a letter dated April 12, 1812. It would seem that the prospects for a brilliant medical career were not good. The sparsely settled village (773 people—smaller than Poland but larger than Cleveland) was having hard times. The rains of 1810-1812 had nearly ruined crops, one small iron furnace had to suspend operations, "industry was demoralized" and the Indians had allied themselves with the British when the war with England started in 1811. Shortly following his arrival in Youngstown, Dr. Manning left his practice to serve during the War of 1812. He was a surgeon in the first regiment, third brigade, fourth division of the Ohio Militia, commanded by Colonel William Rayen under General Harrison. Included in the group were Charles A. Boardman and Colonel James Hillman, the latter being a wagon master. Dr. Manning stayed in Ohio during his tour of duty from August 18, 1812 to March 13, 1813. His regiment marched to Cleveland via Painesville and for two weeks camped about three-fourths of a mile south of the public square on the east side of the river. They then proceeded to Huron under orders from General Perkins. There was considerable illness among the troops which also affected two doctors attached to the soldiers. The camp in Huron was on the east side of the Huron River near the village of Milan. Dr. Manning remained here until about November, at which time he went to Lower Sandusky, called Fremont, where he stayed until his return to Youngstown in March, 1813.

Many of the men he attended during the war were from Youngstown. Dr. Manning's kindness and skill as a military doctor resulted in ready re-establishment of his practice that became an easy success.

Dr. Manning had an interest in government and politics. He was elected a representative to the Legislature in 1819 and again in 1843. He served as state senator in 1825 and as an associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas from 1836 to 1843. He also served as Township Trustee from 1825 to 1836 for an area that included the townships of Poland, Canfield, Coitsville, Hubbard, Austintown and Boardman.

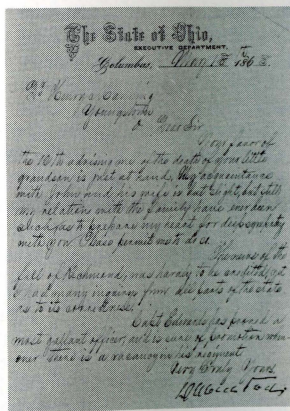
In addition to politics, Dr. Manning's interest in education prevailed during most of his life. He first taught school at the age of 18 and at intervals during his medical studies. To supplement his income from the practice of medicine, in 1811 he again taught school for nearly a year. The school system of Youngstown grew steadily from the first school, consisting of a log cabin with benches, on the south side of the Public Square in 1806, where the "man on the monument" now stands. On February 21, 1851, by an act of the State Assembly, the Village School District was formed. Dr. Henry Manning was elected the first president of the Board of Education, a post he held from 1851 to 1856. Mr. Samuel F. Cooper was hired as superintendent and teacher at the high school for \$500.00 for 40 weeks. His wife was hired as an assistant teacher for \$160.00 per year.

Dr. Manning was involved in many business ventures. In 1815, together with Caleb B. Wick, he opened the first drug store in Youngstown. The store expanded to become a country store with a large inventory of merchandise. His interests in the store continued until about 1825. This drug store is thought to also have been the first in the Western Reserve.

Dr. Manning is recorded as courageous of his convictions in finance as well as medicine. In 1854 when the first president of the Mahoning Valley Bank (the first bank in Youngstown) died, Judge William Rayen, Dr. Manning was named its second president. Under his prudent guidance, the bank became the First National Bank on June 2, 1863. This was the third National Bank in the United States under the National Banking laws passed in 1864. Dr. Manning resigned as president on January 9, 1866, on account of his health. He did remain a director. The First National Bank later merged with the Commercial Bank and was reorganized in 1932 into the Union National

LETTER FROM GOV. TOD TO DR. MANNING

David Tod, Civil War Governor of Ohio, sent this letter, dated May 13, 1863, in reply to his Youngstown friend, Dr. Henry Manning.



Dear Sir

Your favor of the 12th advising me of the death of your little grandson is just at hand. My acquaintance with John and his wife is but slight, but still my relations with the family have ever been such as to prepare my heart for deep sympathy with you. Please permit me to do so.

The news of the fall of Richmond was hardly to be credited, yet I had many inquiries from all parts of the state as to its correctness.

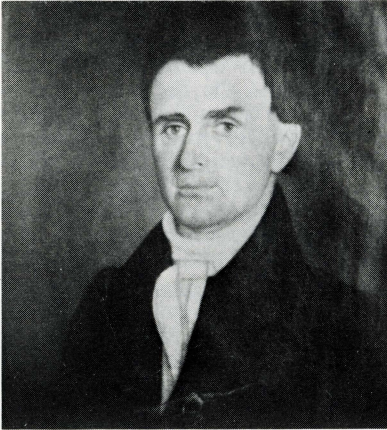
Capt. Edwards has proved a most gallant officer, and is sure of promotion whenever there is a vacancy in his regiment.

Very Truly Yours
David Tod

Bank. An excellent painting of Dr. Henry Manning hangs in the Board of Directors room of the Union National Bank. This is shown on the front cover of this month's *Bulletin*. The author believes this painting to have been copied from an original photograph taken shortly before his death. The picture is in the possession of his great granddaughter, Mrs. Helen Manning Schumann.

Land investment shows another side of the intriguing personality of Dr. Manning. In 1825 he purchased his homestead from James Hillman. The property was originally purchased by John Partridge Bissell in 1804 from John Young. This was Mr. Young's 29th sale of the original lots in Youngstown township. The parcel was a portion of lot #51 of the 100 lots surveyed in 1798. The property was in the most eastern part of the Township, located on the northeast corner of Federal and Walnut Streets. The site is now occupied by Haber's furniture store. Mr. Bissell built a large frame house and in 1818 sold it to James Hillman who operated it as an inn. Mr. Hillman then sold it to Dr. Manning. A painting of his house exists.

Another of Dr. Manning's large areas of land was in today's River Bend area where Manning Avenue still exists. A part of this farm, 23 acres bordering on the Mahoning River, was sold to the Youngstown Rolling Mill Company in 1871 and was known later as the Upper Mill, Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation, U. S. Steel Corporation, and later the Briggs Manufacturing Company. Today the plant is empty.



This painting of Dr. Manning as a young physician is owned by Mrs. Helen Manning Schumann.

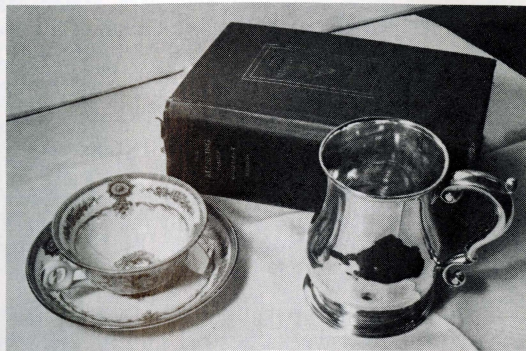
He owned land on both sides of Mill Street (Oak Hill Avenue) from Mahoning Avenue to about South Side Hospital. Approximately 16 acres of this land was sold to the Oak Hill Cemetery which was founded in 1852 and incorporated the same year with Dr. Manning as its first president. Dr. Manning and several members of his family now rest high on the hill near the northwestern edge of the cemetery overlooking the city, in lots #70 and #71.

The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal ran through the Manning land. He assisted in the construction of the canal in 1839. The canal served for shipping of crops, coal and pig iron, out of the district. When the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, the first railroad in the area, attempted to go through his farm, Dr. Manning insisted on a bridge being built in order for him to reach Federal Street with his crops, since no other street was open to Brier Hill. This was known as Ardale Bridge. Dr. Manning was a stock holder in the railroad. The Cleveland to Youngstown Railroad reached Youngstown in 1853. It had a stop at Holmes Street (Fifth Avenue). It was leased to the N.Y.P. & O., the N.Y. & Erie, and finally to the Erie Railroad, which is still in operation.

Another farm was west of Mill Creek Park and ran to Canfield Road. Here was located the Manning Shaft on land leased for coal mining about 1846. The terms of the lease were 1¢ per bushel for the first 25,000 bushels, ½¢ per bushel for all over 25,000 bushels dug in any one year, and to mine not less than 75,000 bushels per year or to pay for that quantity if not mined. A bushel of coal weighs 75 pounds. The lease ran for 25 years. This was the first coal lease made in the Township.

A section of this farm was in the area on the west side of Lake Cohasset where Cascade Run flows into the lake. This high ground was known as Manning Heights. A bridge crossing Cascade Run was built in 1895 by the Youngstown Bridge Company. Near the northern end of the bridge are dogwood trees, possibly one of the largest groups in the area, and a most beautiful scene in spring when they're in full blossom.

This cup and saucer, once belonging to Dr. Manning, along with the history of the Manning family and the cup from which Washington once drank, belong to Mrs. Helen Manning Schumann, Youngstown, a descendant of Dr. Henry Manning.



The first blast furnace in Youngstown was constructed in 1846 on land purchased from Dr. Manning in Brier Hill near Worthington Street and was called the Eagle Furnace. Its builders were William Philport, David Morris, Jonathon Warner and Harvey Sawyer. Dr. Manning was one of 12 stockholders of the Youngstown Iron Company which was the first rolling mill in Youngstown in 1846. In an 1833 letter Dr. Manning showed interest in lead pipe making being established since he foresaw a demand for such a product.

Between and during his many business interests, Dr. Henry Manning practiced medicine. He is credited for doing the first cataract eye surgery in Youngstown as well as in the state of Ohio when anesthesia and asepsis were not well known. In the early 1850's the population of Youngstown was approximately 1,200. Dr. Manning's letters refer to his attending patients in Salem, Canfield, Poland, Boardman, Kinsman, and other areas. He instructed two eminent physicians, both of whom left their mark on Youngstown. They were Dr. Charles Fowler and Dr. Timothy Woodbridge, first president of the Mahoning County Medical Society, and who was encouraged to study medicine by Dr. Manning. In 1835 Dr. Manning spoke of his partner, Dr. Charles Cooke, Youngstown's third doctor who practiced from 1824 to 1863. Dr. Cooke was a nephew of Dr. Charles Dutton. In 1815 Dr. Manning talks about the "bloody fever" which took many lives in the countryside but only one in the Township. Difficulty in obtaining drugs initiated his partnership with the above mentioned Mr. Wick, in establishing a drug store. An addition was built on his house for an apothecary. Severe illness among the people prevented Dr. Manning from leaving the town so that Mr. Wick had to travel to Philadelphia for the purchase of drugs and medicines. In December, 1816, with the assistance of Dr. Charles Dutton, a trephining was performed on a comminuted depressed skull fracture. In February 1817 reference is made that the patient, Thomas Farvel, had fully recovered from the operation. During this time, Dr. Manning talks of a strangulated hernia planned on a Canfield patient and an amputation of a leg above the knee as a result of a tree falling on the patient. Tree falling caused many skull fractures and extremity fractures, the latter not infrequently resulting in amputations.

Dr. Manning spoke of many cases of carcinoma, especially of the breast. He advocated and performed early surgery rather than plasters. He warned . . . "that every red wart of suspicious tumor is called a cancer, and application of any escharotic produces a cure and a name."

In the summer of 1823 he was one of the physicians who attended the Honorable Elijah E. Boardman, after whom the town of Boardman is named. Some information in last month's article on Dr. Charles Dutton was obtained from Carl Boardman Cobb, of Cleveland, Ohio, who is related to both Elijah Boardman and Dr. Dutton.

An original painting of Dr. Manning in his early thirties hangs in the home of his great granddaughter, Mrs. Helen Manning Schumann. His second wife, Mary Bingham, had it and one of herself painted at the same time, probably prior to 1820 when Dr. Manning was in his early thirties.

During my interview with Mrs. Schumann, we drank coffee from Manning's original china. A cup from which General George Washington drank is in her possession. This was inherited from the Fitzhugh family of Virginia whom a Manning had married. An 806 page book on the Manning Family was written over a period of 16 years by William Edward Manning and published in 1902. This traces the family back to England in 1272. Several fine pieces of furniture still exist including a Victorian couch of either Drs. Henry or John Manning. A diary of Dr. Henry Manning is lost to the ages unfortunately—a search for the diary has been unsuccessful to date. At one time it was kept in the Union National Bank.

Following his arrival in Youngstown Dr. Manning stayed with Judge Rayen. After two weeks he was told he better move out since he was broke. Dr. Manning then went to stay with his friend Caleb Baldwin Wick, son of Henry B. Wick. In need of a pair of pants, valued at \$5.00, Dr. Manning sought credit at Hugh Bryson's store, a competitor of Mr. Wick. Mr. Bryson said, "We have to pay cash for our goods, and if we sell them, we have to have our pay." Dr. Manning in recalling the incident said, "I was angry for a few minutes, but then came to the conclusion not to buy anything until I could pay for it, so I wore the old pants until I earned money to buy new ones. I have acted on that principle ever since and I now thank Mr. Bryson for refusing to trust me. That was about the best thing that ever happened to me and the best lesson I have ever had."

There are several stories concerning the character of Dr. Manning. One is when he made his "wild ride" to Brier Hill to deliver a baby. His granddaughter, Molly, daughter of his eldest son John, describes the flight against time by horse and buggy down Federal Street and out to Brier Hill. People animals, buggies and horses, made a rapid retreat, melting out of his path and providing a fast, clear roadway for Dr. Manning as the cloud of dust rose in the sky. The wheels nearly came off during the ride; however, Henry made the delivery in good order. His speeding buggy was well known to the people of Youngstown.

His temper flared once when as an older man with poor eyesight, he was offered help by a kind, small boy. His arms went up and with a raised cane and voice, he shouted his ability to cross a street without aid since he had done so many times for over 80 years and needed no help now. A frightened and stunned boy retreated.

His word was law and patients were expected to follow his directions for good health. A leading female citizen was seen by Dr. Manning one morning and was told to go to bed and stay in bed because of her illness. That evening when Dr. Manning attended a party at the home, he was amazed to see his patient dressed and in attendance. He quickly grasped the young lady, turned her over his lap and promptly spanked her in the presence of all the guests. She then followed instructions and retired to her room.

When Mr. and Mrs. R. Schumann purchased land to build a house on old Furnace Road on the east side of Mill Creek Park, a search of the deed showed that the land at one time was owned by Dr. Henry Manning.

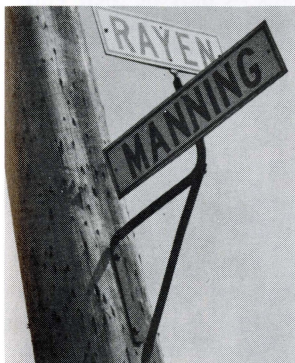
In September 1814, Dr. Manning married Lucretia Kirtland, daughter of Jared and Lois (Yale) Kirtland of Poland, Ohio. She died at the age of 22 on July 13, 1819, leaving one daughter. His wife was a cousin of Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland, an outstanding physician and medical educator in all

of Ohio. Dr. Kirtland was one of the founders of Western Reserve Medical School. His grandfather, Dr. Jared Potter, instructed Dr. Charles Dutton, Youngstown's first doctor, in medicine back in Connecticut. His second marriage was to Mary Bingham, daughter of Asa Bingham of Ellsworth, Ohio, in 1821. She died at the age of 44 on July 21, 1845. This marriage produced 11 children, five boys and six girls; however, only three sons, John, Henry, Jr., and Rufus, and four daughters, survived into adult life.

Dr. Manning's third marriage was to Mrs. Caroline M. Ruggles of Canfield, Ohio, in September, 1848. She died on May 18, 1862, at the age of 57.

His eldest son John, graduated with an A.B. degree from Western Reserve College in Hudson, Ohio in 1847, an M.A. and M.D. degree in 1850 from Cleveland Medical College. John served as city councilman twice and was elected mayor of Youngstown in 1863, serving during a part of the Civil War Period, 1863-1865.

Dr. Manning was known as a very capable surgeon and ranked with the best in the Western Reserve. He was associated with many businesses and industries and thereby is identified not only with the establishment but also the improvement and growth of Youngstown.



This Youngstown street sign commemorates two early settlers.

MRS. HOLDEN DESIGNS CENTENNIAL EMBLEM



Mrs. Holden displays her winning design, with Dr. Schreiber, chairman of the judges committee.

A design submitted by Mrs. Henry Holden was selected by the centennial committee as the official emblem for medical society activities in 1972. The design, reproduced on the front cover of the Bulletin, shows a caduceus and industrial structures superimposed on the seal of Ohio, and surrounded by a wreath with the numeral, "100", at the bottom. The state seal has long been the official seal of the Medical Society.

Mrs. Holden was awarded the \$25 first prize. The contest, which closed Oct. 15, was open to all members of the Mahoning County Medical Society, their wives and families. Judging was done by the centennial committee, which consists of past-presidents of the Medical Society. Dr. Jack Schreiber is committee chairman.

100 YEARS AGO: MEDICAL SADDLE BAGS

Another piece of equipment common to our medical society forebears is the medical saddle bag, shown in these illustrations from Tiemann's American Armamentarium Chirurgicum. We can be sure that most doctors in Youngstown owned one in 1872. The records show that Dr. Charles Dutton, Youngstown's first doctor, made calls by horseback. Also, those of our doctors who served as Surgeons in the Civil War had saddle bags as part of their equipment. Of the three bags shown here, Fig. 420 was the best, costing from \$9.00 for 16 vials to \$10.50 for 24. The other two ranged from \$6.00 to \$8.00.

FIG. 420. Saddle Bag.

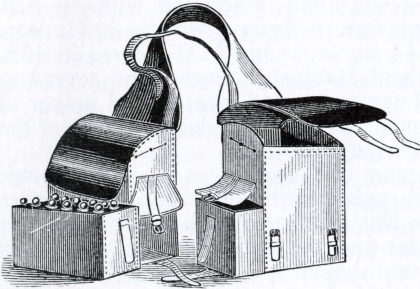


FIG. 421. Saddle Bag.

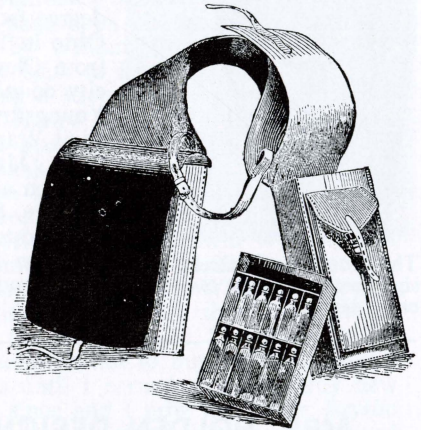
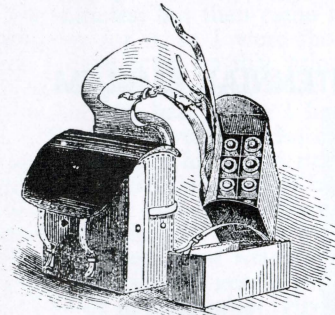


FIG. 422. Saddle Bag.



Made of the best russet leather, patent leather covers, space for instruments under the cover, walnut drawers in the lower part.

16	1½	oz.	Vials,	Glass	Stoppers.
20	1½	"	"	"	"
24	1½	"	"	"	"

100 YEARS: MOMENTS IN MEDICINE

The *Bulletin* continues to publish "firsts" during the Centennial Year. Your contributions will be welcome. Send them to the editor, Dr. John Melnick.

- First Fee bill adopted by the Medical Society—Third meeting, Dec. 14, 1872
- First physician state representative—Dr. Henry Manning
- First physician state senator—Dr. Henry Manning
- First physician judge—Dr. Henry Manning
- First eye specialist—Dr. R. D. Gibson (ENT)
- First EENT Society—Feb. 14, 1947 (20 founding doctors)
- First Receiving Hospital in Ohio—Woodside Receiving Hospital, 1944
- First Director, Woodside Receiving Hospital—Dr. Eugene E. Elder, 1945
- First President of Staff, St. Elizabeth Hospital—Dr. R. E. Whelan, 1915
- First Cobalt Therapy Unit—X-ray Dept., North Side Hospital
- First Hip "Nailing"—Dr. W. H. Buechner (10 penny nail)

A History of Medicine in Youngstown and Mahoning Valley

DR. HELEN BETTS (1845 - 1907)

Youngstown's First Woman Doctor

John C. Melnick, M.D.

The Mahoning County Medical Society, founded in November, 1872, was only four months old when Dr. Helen Betts applied for membership. She was the pioneer woman doctor in Youngstown and most probably one of the first in the entire country. Dr. Betts practiced medicine in Youngstown for only a few years, and, therefore, not a great deal has been recorded concerning her activities.

Dr. Betts was born in Vienna, Ohio, Trumbull County, about 1845. She was the daughter of Reverend Zenophan and Jane Betts who settled in Vienna, having come from Connecticut. Her father, a Presbyterian minister, lived here approximately 22 years. Dr. Betts attended local schools as well as the "Academy" on the green. Following her graduation, she taught school for two or three years. It is not certain from which medical school she graduated.



She started the practice of medicine by sharing office space with Dr. Woodbridge in 1873 at the corners of Walnut and Federal Streets. At the meeting of the Medical Society on March 5, 1873, . . . The Society called to order by Dr. Brooke. Dr. McCurdy moved that Dr. Miss Betts be admitted as a member of the Society. The motion was ruled out of order and the question referred to the censors to be reported at the next regular meeting . . . Miss Dr. Betts was invited to remain during the evening. On July 2, 1873, Dr. Miss H. Betts was a member of the Society and gave her first paper to the Society on Quinine. She was to be a very active member and presented a number of interesting papers. She was invariably referred to as Miss Betts, Dr. Miss Betts, Miss Dr. Betts, and never as Dr. Betts.

After practicing here a few years, Dr. Betts showed some degree of restlessness for then she spent only a few years in a number of communities. After leaving Youngstown, she studied ophthalmology and otolaryngology in Europe for three years. She then returned to this country and practiced her specialties in Boston. It has been said she was a good surgeon and was successful in her practice. In 1900, because of failing health, she went to San Jose, California, and practiced there until 1907 when she died of an unknown illness. Dr. Betts' body was cremated, according to her wishes, and scattered over her parents' graves in Vienna. A small headstone about 3 inches square, marks her final resting place next to her parents. Her grave is in the first lane off the main road a short distance from the chapel.

The photograph of Dr. Betts was taken when she was in her fifties. Youngstown's second woman physician was Dr. Ida Clarke, sister of Justice John H. Clarke, a member of the United States Supreme Court. She was born in Lisbon, Ohio, in 1852 and died in Atlantic City on March 3, 1922. A biographic sketch will appear later on Dr. Clarke.

WFMJ "SPOTLIGHTS" MCMS CENTENNIAL



Taking part in the television taping session are Mitch Stanley, Dr. J. L. Fisher, Dr. Robert G. Barton and Dr. John C. Melnick.

Mitch Stanley featured the centennial year of the Mahoning County Medical Society on his "Spotlight" television show of Saturday, April 22. Appearing on the program were one of the "old pros", Dr. J. L. Fisher, and one of the youngest general practitioners, Dr. Robert G. Barton, along with Dr. John C. Melnick, whose historical series has been appearing in the *Bulletin* this year.

The group discussed the development of medicine in Mahoning County from the time of Dr. Timothy Woodbridge and before. Included in the telecast were a number of photos of early medicine and early Youngstown.

100 YEARS: MOMENTS IN MEDICINE

The *Bulletin* continues to publish "firsts" in each issue during the Centennial Year. Your contributions will be welcome. Send them to the editor, Dr. John Melnick.

First cineradiographic unit — South Side X-ray Department, 1962

First automated personnel control system — Y.H.A., April 1972,
Clinton L. Packer

First president, Mahoning Valley Society of Anesthesiologists —
Dr. A. J. Fisher, 1948

First School of Nursing, St. Elizabeth Hospital — January, 1912

First Matron, Y.H.A. — Miss Barless, 1881

First Superintendent, St. Elizabeth Hospital — Sister Genevieve

First Widal Test for typhoid — Dr. H. H. Hawn

First Book of Poetry by physician — *Leaves of Life*, 1962, Dr. W. D. Coy

First Funeral in Youngstown — Samuel McFarland, Sept. 20, 1799

First Black List, Mahoning County Medical Society — 1872

First Prostatectomy — Dr. William H. Buechner

First male nurse — Dugold Cook, 1883, Youngstown Hospital

First St. Elizabeth Hospital — Fitch House, Dec. 8, 1911

First annual banquet, Mahoning County Medical Society —
Tod House, Jan. 13, 1891

First marriage in Youngstown — Stephen Baldwin and Rebecca Rush,
by Rev. William Wick, Nov. 3, 1880.

A History of Medicine in Youngstown and Mahoning Valley

DR. CARLOS C. BOOTH Physician, Scientist, Inventor, Lecturer (1882 - 1928)

John C. Melnick, M.D.



Dr. Carlos C. Booth was born on December 1, 1861 in Green, Trumbull County, Ohio. He was the son of Dunham P. and Hannah H. (Andrews) Booth. He studied at Grand River Institute. Dr. Booth began his medical studies about 1879 under Dr. O. M. Barley of Greensburg and graduated from Western Reserve University School of Medicine in 1882. He practiced medicine in Greensburg and North Jackson until he was elected Mahoning County Coroner in 1888 for the 1888-1890 term. He then moved to Youngstown and practiced here until his death.

Dr. Booth was very versatile and became prominent in medicine, civic affairs, automobile history, education and many other fields. He has the distinction of being the first doctor in the United States to use the automobile "horseless carriage" in the practice of medicine. In 1894 Europeans were experimenting with what was called a "power wagon." Dr. Booth became very intrigued and began studying this new apparatus. On June 21, 1895, his horse ran away and seriously injured his wife. This episode caused Dr. Booth to pursue his interest in automobiles with vigor. Work with the first gasoline cars had been under way since 1893 by Haynes, Ford and Olds. By 1895 only four cars were registered in the country. He ordered a special carriage from the Fredonia Carriage Works in Youngstown, adopted to accept a single cylinder engine made in New Brighton, Pennsylvania, by W. Lee Crouch. The engine weighed 1,040 pounds with a speed of 300 revolutions a minute. The 3 horsepower motor was able to drive at a speed of over 16 miles per hour. Dr. Booth had to change the engine from a horizontal to upright position to fit into his carriage. The differential gear was not known, so Dr. Booth invented it by adapting parts from old farm machinery. A chain and sprocket were used for low speed and a four inch leather belt with two friction clutches for high speed. His was the first car to use what is known as the knuckle joint for steering. The assembling was done by the Fredonia Manufacturing Company of Youngstown who called the vehicle a "horseless carriage." Dr. Booth was a mechanical genius. He either invented or improved upon many of the most basic essentials in the automobile. Had he patented his innovations, he would have certainly amassed a fortune. He removed the motor from his car and installed it in his boat in Florida, which must be the first motor-boat in the country.

In the spring of 1896, Dr. Booth entered his car along with a French and another American car in the Cosmopolitan Race in New York. He attained a speed of 15 to 18 miles per hour, climbed a 15% grade at 5 m.p.h., and was the only car to make a grade under its own power in the race. The race was the second automobile race in the United States. It was held on Memorial Day, May 30, 1896, for a \$3,000 prize given by the magazine. The race was won by J. Frank Dunyca who also won the first automobile race in 1899 at Chicago.

During a vacation trip with his wife to Bass Lake, a horse was frightened and broke a sulky. Dr. Booth paid \$6.00 in damages and probably was thus a pioneer in damage payments in the United States.

Dr. Booth tried to interest friends in the future of automobiles for both the practice of medicine, pleasure, and in busy use, but was only met with

discouragement. Because of its unusual appearance, he was unable to use it for more than 3 years at which time he sold it to Owen Bros. of Cleveland. It was later traced to an auto show in Boston and since then lost.

When Dr. Booth tried out his new car for the first time in November 1895, he ran into the curb and broke an axle. Back in the shop went his car for repairs. He was able to make many improvements as a result of his mechanical ability and ingenuity.

During the 25th anniversary of the General Motors Corporation and the opening of the New York Automobile Show, Dr. Booth was honored for his promotion of the "horseless carriage."

Dr. Booth was a leader and area pioneer in many scientific endeavors. He had perhaps the best equipped photographic laboratory in the city in his office. He was among the first, if not the first, to use x-rays that were discovered in November of 1895 by Dr. Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen which was the same year that Dr. Booth had his maiden voyage in his automobile. Once when talking about his car, Dr. Booth said he had to "get rid of it before I get lynched. I've scared more horses and caused more plate glass to be broken than any good this thing can repay."

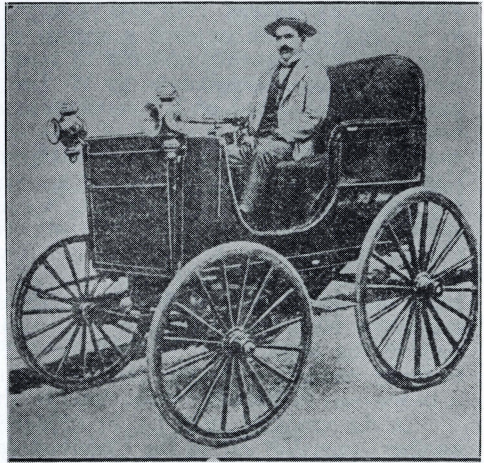
He was very much interested in astronomy and owned the largest telescope in Ohio. Many lectures were given by him to crowds in Wick Park. Another telescope was erected at his summer home called "Boothcrest" at Conneaut on Lake Erie. He also was known to give many talks to the people there.

Young people tended to turn to Dr. Booth for many discussions and wonders of the modern age. At his home at 1012 Bryson Street, he had one of the first movie machines and radio sets. His hobbies included playing the guitar. He was also well versed in several foreign languages. At his home, he had hooked up a dozen sets of earphones so that many people could listen to his radio set. Loudspeakers were not yet known.

His interest in youth made him active in civic affairs. Dr. Booth was one of the earliest supporters of the Boy Scouts. He was elected President in 1922 and Vice-President in 1924. He was very active in the Red Cross and his church, the First Christian Church, of which he was an official.

Dr. Booth was an outstanding member of the medical profession. He was a surgeon at the Republic Iron and Steel Company, William B. Pollock Company, and the Youngstown Welding Company. He was the district surgeon for the New York Central Lines and the Pennsylvania and Lake Erie railroads.

During the era without antibiotics and with numerous industrial accidents, infections were common. He invented paraeusal as an antiseptic which is still manufactured and used widely in Youngstown today. The trade mark is owned by Allen Goldstone Corporation that manufactures paraeusal. It is then sold to several distributors for local drug stores who in turn sell it retail. Paraeusal is a salicylic acid preparation, a non-irritating antiseptic and powerful germicide. A laboratory report on paraeusal and its comparison to carbolic acid was made in 1917 by Dr. George W. O'Grady, Pathologist of the Youngstown Hospital. Dr. Booth prepared paraeusal in collaboration with Mr. Yengling, a pharmacist at the Youngstown Hospital. He was among the first with Dr. J. L. Fisher to use soline intravenously in the city.



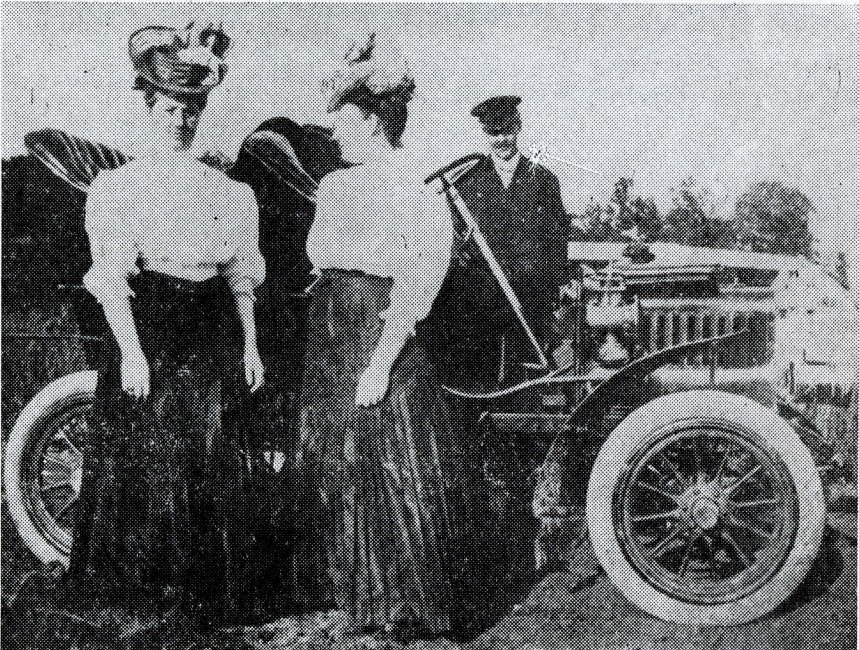
Dr. Booth was one of the founders of the Mahoning Valley Hospital Association in 1897. He was elected to the first Board of Trustees with Drs. M. V. Cunningham, H. B. Mills, M. S. Clark, L. U. Howard, A. E. Warren, and J. B. Kotheimer. He was also to serve on the medical staff of the Youngstown Hospital Association, and was on the emeritus staff at the time of his death. During his active career, he gave lectures to the student nurses on Sociology and Psychology.

Dr. Booth's versatility and ingenuity was also demonstrated in medicine. Initially, he was in general practice, then specialized in surgery. As a result of the trauma he was required to treat, especially industrial cases, his resourcefulness enabled him to develop and design a number of special surgical dressings and splints. He was known to individualize and adopt various splints to fit each case. He was once complimented by an outstanding colleague, Dr. W. H. Buechner, who said if he ever had a fracture, he would want Dr. Booth to handle it.

Dr. Booth was married to Pluma Shaffer in 1884. She was from Bristol, Trumbull County, Ohio.

He died of pneumonia at 11:20 p.m. at his home on November 19, 1928. Dr. Booth will be remembered as a man who contributed to medicine, education, and science, and is well deserving of a place of honor among those who gave of themselves for a better and richer community.

DR. BLOTT AND HIS AUTOMOBILE



Among the early physicians with automobiles was Dr. H. E. Blott, shown in the photo with Mrs. Blott (left) and Mrs. John Oakley. The car is a Mahoning, one of the two makes manufactured in Youngstown.

Dr. Blott had the car four or five years. It had 25 to 30 horsepower. He drove it on a fishing trip to Grand Rapids, Mich., and the trip took four days, one way. Every time he came to a bad hill, people riding with him had to get out and walk while the car chugged painfully to the summit.

The *Bulletin* is interested in printing more photos of early physicians with their autos, or with horse and buggy.



CITY HOSPITAL—Youngstown's first hospital, shown in this early photo, was established in this building in 1883. The building still stands at the corner of New Court and Thorn Sts.



YOUNGSTOWN CITY HOSPITAL—YOUNGSTOWN'S FIRST HOSPITAL

1881 — Incorporated

1882 — Built

1883 — Opened

Medicine began in Youngstown in 1801 with the arrival of its first doctor—Charles Dutton. He was the township's only physician until the arrival of Dr. Henry Manning in 1811. Youngstown's third physician was Dr. Charles C. Cook who practiced from 1824 to 1863. Then followed a group of physicians who were to organize and operate Youngstown's first hospital. The physicians that were members of the Mahoning County Medical Society in 1882 were:

H. H. Haun
 Frank V. Floor
 John McCurdy
 John E. Woodbridge
 J. S. Wilson
 M. S. Clark
 W. J. Whelan
 J. J. Thomas
 C. L. Floor
 J. S. Cunningham
 M. D. Chandless

W. L. Buechner
 J. J. Lewis
 D. Campbell
 R. H. Barnes
 R. D. Gibson
 W. A. Werner
 Wilmarth Foster
 W. H. Whitslar
 C. Carlos Booth
 J. E. Cone
 John B. Kotheimer

Geo. B. Kline
 Harry E. Welch
 W. M. Wickham
 J. J. Erronig
 W. G. Stafford
 Ida Clarke
 A. W. Schiller
 J. F. Preston
 R. A. Montgomery

The township of Youngstown in 1810 had a population of 773 which grew to 2,082 by 1850. It was organized as a village in 1850 and elected John Heiner as its first mayor. By 1880 the population was 15,435 and the dream of a hospital was becoming a reality.

The Youngstown Hospital Association was incorporated on September 8, 1881. The incorporators were: John Stambaugh, F. H. Matthews, Robert McCurdy, George Rudge, Sr., David Theobald, James Hamman, F. S. Whitslar and Richard Brown. The first organizational meeting, chaired by David Theobald, was held at the Reading Room on East Federal Street, October 3,



This newspaper photo shows City Hospital with nurses and staff. Windows had been added above the side porch since the original construction shown on the cover.

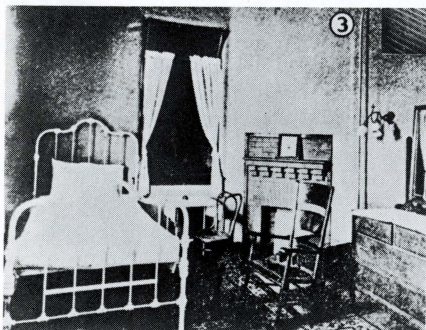
The hospital was formally opened on March 8, 1883, although the first patient, an industrial burn case from the Brier Hill Coal and Iron Company, was received on January 1, 1883. He was attended by Dr. Mathews. The second patient was admitted on January 15, 1883, and was attended by J. J. Thomas.

The author has spent considerable time in unraveling a simple statement that the "new" South Unit of YHA built in 1902, was just "across the street" from the original hospital on Mill Street. The latter was easy for Mill Street was changed to Oak Hill, however, "across the street" became involved. Around 1804 Colonel James Hillman purchased a farm of 160 acres from John Young. He built the first frame house in the area in the vicinity of the South Unit. The farm boundaries were Market Street on the east, The Mahoning River and Mahoning Avenue on the north, Myrtle Street on the south and between Oak Hill and Hillman Streets on the west. The land then over the years was divided and sold as varying size parcels. The main building of the hospital, as mentioned, is presently located on the corner of Thorn Avenue and New Court, several blocks from the current South Side hospital, and thus not just "across the street."

In the 1880's the hospital bought additional land so that by 1899 the property extended east from the main building to borders on Oak Hill (Mill Street) and thus was "across the street" from the new South Side Hospital. No street was present between Joseph and Ridge but only a winding drive from Oak Hill to the hospital. A small amount of property was north, west

and south of the hospital buildings. The area owned by the hospital was approximately 5.1 acres by 1899. The property was 175 feet on Mill Street and extended west for 1,169½ feet.

A number of homes were on the north side of the hospital property and faced Joseph Street. Houses were also to the south facing Mount Pleasant Street (later becoming Ridge Street). New Court did not exist at the time but only a winding drive from Mill Street to the main hospital buildings. Several houses and smaller structures were to the west of the main hospital building. Further to the west, beyond the hospital, were homes facing Plum Street. An included diagram illustrates this description.



LEFT: Only known interior photo of City Hospital shows this room with hospital bed and fireplace. RIGHT: The building that was once City Hospital as it looks today on the corner of Thorn and New Court.

Miss Sarah H. Sims began her career as a student nurse in the "old hospital" and later became the superintendent from 1891 to 1910. A description of the early hospital was given by her in the late thirties. Nurses worked 12 hours a day and not infrequently, 24 to 36 hours without sleep. One duty was to stuff hay or straw into mattresses to maintain their fullness and comfort. The private rooms were equipped with Jenny Lind stoves whereas the wards had "central heating", that is a coal stove and later a gas stove in the middle of each ward. Coal was used when the gas pressure was too low. It seems that gas pressure hasn't changed too much in the past 100 years. Lighting was by oil lamp and, therefore, surgery at night was avoided when possible. Emergency surgery at night, however, was performed with the nurse or doctor holding the lamp. Can you imagine the language of the surgeons when the lamps were not held perfectly?! Oil lamps were kept for some time even after illuminating gas became available—just in case.

Miss Mary Barliss, a nurse from City Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio, was the first matron, appointed in October 7, 1882, at a salary of \$400.00 per year. Dugald Cook, a male nurse, was hired to work in the hospital as well as to maintain the grounds. He was paid \$20.00 per month or \$240.00 per year. Mr. Cook's wife was also employed by the hospital and she boarded patients for \$3.00 per week. Another nurse was Miss Biddlestone who was paid \$12.00 per month or \$144.00 per year. The patients' food was cooked in Mrs. Cook's home.

The use of coal or wood was continued until 1887 when the Mahoning Gas and Fuel Company agreed to provide free gas service for one year if the hospital paid for the pipe laid from the hospital to the main line. After the year of free gas, the cost of the gas was \$4.00 per month. It was during its first year of operation, 1883, when the hospital acquired a modern convenience—it installed the telephone. Several years later the Transit Company laid tracks so that public transportation was made available.

Very little abdominal surgery was performed by local doctors. Dr. Joseph Price of Philadelphia and Dr. Howard Kelly of Baltimore traveled to Youngs-

town and performed such operations. Dr. Price was a pioneer abdominal surgeon. Dr. J. J. Thomas administered anesthesia once for a critical case being operated by Dr. Price. When Dr. Price highly complimented the doctor for his vital assistance, Dr. Thomas was so elated that the next day he went out and bought a new hat.

On one occasion Dr. J. J. Thomas was to perform a double amputation and called in Dr. W. H. Buechner. Dr. Thomas worked on the arm and Dr. Buechner on the leg. The operation became a race to see who had the best stump at the end. A single stitch abscess developed and the patient was living and well 40 years later.

Specialization was gradually developing. Initially there was minimal distinction between medical and surgical men, however, soon Drs. A. M. Clark, G. Peck and W. L. Buechner tended towards surgery whereas Drs. B. Haun and J. J. Thomas specialized in obstetrics.

The hospital ran into financial difficulties from time to time but with the help of many citizens and businesses managed to survive its growing pains. At the annual meeting, held October 21, 1884, a deficit of \$659.00 was reported. Mr. John Stambaugh, president, gave a personal check to cover the deficiency. The following year conditions worsened and at the meeting of the Board held May 25, 1885, closing of the hospital was discussed.

On July 1, 1885, it was reported no patients had been received during the past six weeks. In the winter of 1885 a group of prominent citizens were players in a Kermis held for the benefit of the hospital. The Kermis was held in a building later used by the Lung Brothers as a livery just east of Walnut Street on East Federal Street. A rare photograph of the group in their costumes is included in this article.

In 1887 reversals again threatened the closure of the hospital. The citizens rallied once more, especially the women. A chrysanthemum show was held in a skating rink on East Federal Street. This was the largest entertainment ever held on behalf of the hospital and netted \$4,000.00. The next year the

Fancy Dress and Elaborate Turnouts Were Thrills of Society of the 90's



These are the players in a Kermis held for the benefit of the city hospital in the winter of 1885. Left to the right in the picture are: Seated, Fred H. Wick, Dr. Foster and Porter Pollock. Standing, W. H. Baldwin, John S. Ford, unknown, W. F. Bonnell, J. H. Sheadle, Harry Bonnell and W. Scott Bonnell.

endowment fund was established by David Theobald. His gift was \$300.00 which was increased to \$1,000.00 by members of the Board of Trustees. By 1908 the fund had reached \$47,500 and by 1938 to a total of \$500,000.00.

On recommendation of the Mahoning County Medical Society, the first staff of physicians was named in 1882. There are several variations as to how many doctors constituted the first "Hospital Medical Board" and who the doctors were that were elected, according to various hospital reports. There was some controversy between the Board of Trustees of the hospital and the Mahoning County Medical Society regarding how the hospital would operate. At a special meeting of the Medical Society on November 3, 1882, the society decided that a committee of five doctors would be elected and that this committee should be capable of making all laws necessary for its own government and for the welfare of the hospital and its inmates. Further, that four members would constitute a quorum and the committee would be the judge of the fitness of its members and could at any time expel or elect a member. It was also established that no member of the board would be allowed to perform any of the functions of his office until he had exhibited to the board a good and satisfactory diploma from a creditable medical college. It was further resolved that this Medical Board had the power to relieve one of its member physicians or surgeons attending at the hospital at any time and to fill a vacancy according to its best judgment. Approximately 31 doctors belonged to the Medical Society with 16 present at this meeting. Of the doctors present, 13 voted. Accordingly, the doctors elected were:

John McCurdy—13 votes
 John E. Woodbridge—10 votes
 John S. Cunningham—9 votes
 William H. Whelan—8 votes
 Myron S. Clark—7 votes

The first caesarean section was performed by Dr. W. L. Buechner in the hospital on July 4, 1884. The occasion arose from the accidental shooting of the mother in the abdomen. The child was not wounded and both mother and child recovered. The first Murphy Button operation and gall bladder surgery was performed by Dr. A. E. Welch.

In 1896 a training school for nurses was established (a separate article will describe the school from 1896 to 1969). A Board of Women Managers for the hospital was established the same year.

The 21st annual report—published in 1903—listed the patients serviced during the indicated year. The first year is given, then figures are for five year intervals:

1883—59 patients	1897—297 patients
1888—112 patients	1901—627 patients
1892—222 patients	1907—1,993 patients

The cost of services for one year for 59 patients in 1883 was \$2,000.00. By 1907 the cost for 1,993 patients was \$54,813.71.

The presidents of the Youngstown Hospital Association in the 19th century were:

John Stambaugh	1881-1888
Richard Brown	1888-1890
G. M. McKelvey	1890-1898
Randall Montgomery	1898-1907

The hospital was entirely run by a matron until the term superintendent was introduced in 1901. The early matrons were as follows:

Miss Mary Barliss	1881-1887
Miss Lily W. Thurman	1887-1891
Miss Sarah Sims	1891-1910



Composite photo of early physicians (first row) W. L. Buechner, J. McCurdy, T. Woodbridge, C. N. Fowler. (second row) W. S. Mathews, John S. Cunningham, W. J. Whelan. McCurdy, Woodbridge, Cunningham and Whelan, along with M. S. Clark, were on the first staff of City Hospital.

On July 1, 1885, there was a reorganization of the staff which was divided into two parts:

MEDICAL BOARD

Dr. J. E. Woodbridge
 Dr. W. L. Buechner
 Dr. C. N. Fowler
 Dr. W. L. Mathews

VISITING BOARD

Dr. A. M. Clark
 Dr. J. J. Thomas
 Dr. G. S. Peck
 Dr. B. F. Hahn

The staff was then reorganized in 1912, however this will be presented in another article.

The original hospital was approximately ten years old when a group of physicians became dissatisfied with the prevailing conditions and resigned. They founded Youngstown's second hospital—Mahoning Valley Hospital—in 1897. An article will deal with its history and will appear in the next issue of the *Bulletin*.

The need for further expansion and modernization led to the sale of the Youngstown Hospital. Land was purchased on the corner of Oak Hill Avenue and Francis Street for the construction of a new hospital—the South Unit of the Youngstown Hospital Association. A subsequent article will discuss the original buildings and periodic expansions from 1902-1972 of the South Unit of the Youngstown Hospital Association. A subsequent article will give the history of St. Elizabeth Hospital from 1911-1972.



MAHONING VALLEY HOSPITAL—Youngstown's second hospital was housed in the former Gov. Tod's residence.



MAHONING VALLEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION YOUNGSTOWN'S SECOND HOSPITAL (1897 - 1912)

The original hospital in Youngstown, Youngstown Hospital or Youngstown City Hospital as the first South Side Hospital was called, founded in 1881, was approximately 15 years old when a group of physicians became dissatisfied with the conditions prevailing at the Hospital. The doctors felt that the Youngstown Hospital was "run" by eight doctors. The group resigned from the Youngstown Hospital and incorporated as the Mahoning Valley Hospital Association in 1897. The officers elected were:

President:	Dr. A. L. King
Vice-President:	Dr. John McCurdy
Secretary:	Dr. L. U. Howard
Treasurer:	Dr. Silas Schiller

The first Board of Directors were:

Dr. Carlos C. Booth	Dr. L. U. Howard
Dr. M. V. Cunningham	Dr. A. E. Warren
Dr. H. B. Mills	Dr. G. B. Kotheimer
Dr. M. S. Clark	

The hospital staff was organized into a number of sections. They were as follows:

<p>Medicine</p> <p>Dr. A. L. King Dr. M. S. Clark Dr. G. S. Zimmerman Dr. W. P. Love</p> <p>Gynecology</p> <p>Dr. G. A. Dickson Dr. A. E. Warren Dr. M. V. Cunningham Dr. G. H. Crooks</p>	<p>Surgery</p> <p>Dr. Carlos C. Booth Dr. R. E. Whelan Dr. A. E. Winters Dr. R. M. Morrison</p> <p>Obstetrics & Diseases of Children</p> <p>Dr. L. U. Howard Dr. G. H. Bennett Dr. G. O. Yost Dr. F. S. Merwin</p>
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Ear & Eye

Dr. G. B. Hills
 Dr. G. H. Bennett

Genito-Urinary

Dr. M. V. Cunningham
 Dr. A. E. Winters

Diseases of Rectum

Dr. A. L. King
 Dr. H. E. Blott

Operative & Oral Surgery

Dr. W. H. Hayden

Nose & Throat

Dr. G. H. Crooks
 Dr. G. S. Zimmerman

Minor Surgery

Dr. G. E. Cane
 Dr. R. W. Barnes

Diseases of Skin

Dr. Silas Schiller
 Dr. C. L. Floor

In March 1897 the doctors rented the Governor David Tod's Mansion and converted it into a hospital to provide service for their patients. Governor Tod had Mr. Ross Berry supervise the building of the Mansion which was started in 1866 at the "end" of Commerce Street (then Wick Street) and Fifth Avenue (then Holmes Street). Commerce ended at Fifth Avenue and did not continue to North Avenue until some time later. Mr. Berry was also the builder of the Rayen School on Wick Avenue. The Mansion was completed on August 7, 1867 at a cost of \$50,000.00. (A male nurse at the Youngstown Hospital was paid \$240.00 per year in 1882.) Within six months a fire severely damaged the structure. This and many other fires took their toll of many fine homes and buildings in Youngstown which finally awakened the community to the need of a city water supply and a fire engine. On April 1, 1868 City Council voted to buy a steam fire engine. The Governor made a generous contribution towards its purchase and for this reason the engine was known as "The Governor Tod." The fire engine was sold for scrap during World War II as were the cannons around the "Man on the Monument" on the city square. The Mansion was rebuilt and used by the Tod family until 1888. It was for a time used by the Young Men's Catholic Institute.

The Mansion had more than 20 rooms with wide halls and stairways making it readily adaptable for use as a hospital. Another feature was the ability to close off various sections of the house.

At the time the doctors were searching for somebody to operate the hospital for them a group of nuns had come to Youngstown in hopes of establishing a hospital so the two groups came together.

In November 1897 it was thought the hospital would be placed in charge of The Sisters of Villa Maria, however, the plans were changed and the Sisters of St. Vincent of Greensburg, Pennsylvania purchased the property for \$3,000.00. Sister Agnes Marie then became superintendent. The sisters were under the jurisdiction of Bishop Horstman of the Cleveland Diocese. He charged that the nuns were to have visited Bishop Phelan and Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia and instead had gone to Youngstown. He demanded they return for Bishop Phelan's permission or give up their religious habit. The Nuns responded by putting on a white cap and veil instead of black ones and remained at the hospital.

The hospital, however, was not under a religious jurisdiction. Catholic clergy as well as many Protestant denominations and other religious organizations visited the hospital. The sisters were members of the Cleveland Diocese. The hospital was open to members of all religions.

The officers and members of the board of the hospital gave generously for its furnishings. An appeal was made to the community for money, beds, surgical dressings and medicines.

When the hospital was opened for public inspection it was quoted as one of the finest equipped and best arranged hospital dispensaries in the United States.

When the first patient was admitted to celebrate the opening of the hospital a public reception was held which was attended by 3,000 people. The hospital later opened a nursing school. A male nurse, A. H. Toot of Canfield, was added to the staff about the same time. The first Youngstown Hospital, founded in 1881, also had a male nurse on its staff. The Mahoning Valley



Gov. David Tod's residence on Commerce at Holmes St., before it was converted into the Mahoning Valley Hospital.

Hospital gave medical examinations and medicine at no cost to worthy poor patients. On opening day, the patients came "thick and fast". The first patient was admitted on April 13, 1897. During its first month of operation 33 patients were admitted. This was a large number in the 1890's. The hospital had a capacity of 40 beds. It was financed by the fees charged to the patients plus one half of the funds appropriated by the City for hospital purposes.

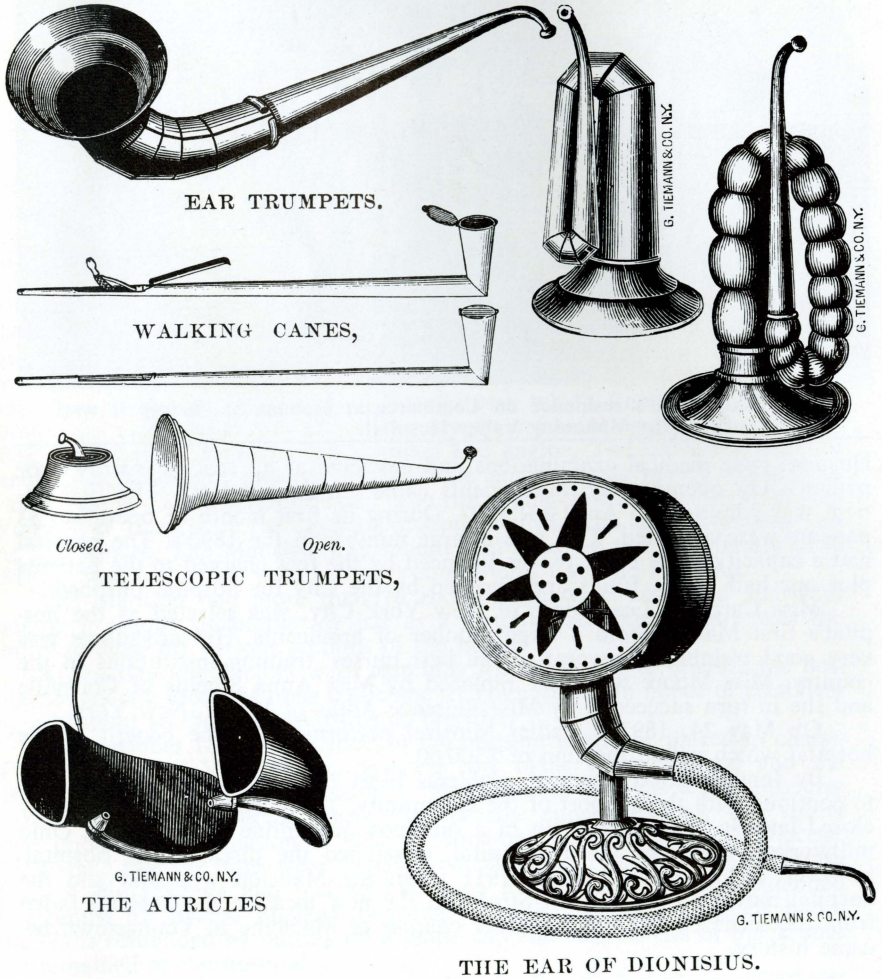
Miss Carolyne Lee Moore of New York City, was selected as the hospital's first Matron from a large number of applicants. Her advantage was very good training in several of the best nurses' training institutions in the country. Miss Moore was later replaced by Miss Anna Shields of Coitsville and she in turn succeeded by Miss Florence Addis of Ithaca, New York.

On May 24, 1897 a Ladies Minstrel performed for the benefit of the hospital which netted the sum of \$300.00.

By January 1900 financial problems beset the hospital but it was able to continue with the support of the community. The hospital was temporarily closed later in 1900 as a result of a smallpox quarantine after a Niles, Ohio millworker, a patient in the hospital, developed the disease. The hospital, however, struggled until about 1911 when the Mansion was sold and the hospital moved to 653 Bryson Street. At the new location the hospital faded from the scene by 1912 and another chapter of Medicine in Youngstown became history.

100 YEARS AGO: HEARING AIDS

One hundred years ago, when Dr. Woodbridge and his colleagues were in practice, hearing aids were known as ear trumpets and they came in an ingenious variety of forms, such as these listed in Teiman's catalogue.



EAR TRUMPETS.

WALKING CANES,

Closed.

Open.

TELESCOPIC TRUMPETS,

THE AURICLES

THE EAR OF DIONISIUS.

CENTENNIAL PRESIDENT HONORED AT BALL



Immediate past president, John Stotler with Mrs. Stotler; president Henry Holden and Mrs. Holden; Mrs. Pichette and president-elect Ed Pichette.

The annual Medical Society dinner-dance, now officially designated the President's Ball, was held at Tippecanoe Country Club on Saturday, May 6, in honor of president Henry Holden.

True to tradition, the President's Ball was a delightful and memorable occasion, an outstanding social function for physicians and wives.

Arrangements were made by members of the Woman's Auxiliary. Mrs. A. William Geordan was chairman. Her committee included Mrs. Nicholas Garritano, Mrs. Henry Holden and Mrs. Robert A. Wiltsie. Special guest was Dr. Gordon Fisher, president of the Corydon Palmer Dental Society.

Floral decorations included the centennial seal surrounded by chrysanthemums, pictured above. Joe Ranalli's Orchestra played for dancing.

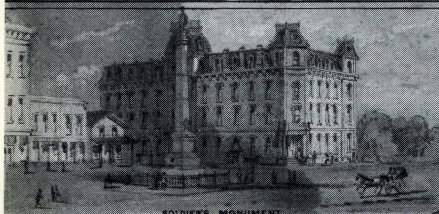
CANFIELD FAIR HONORS MCMS

The Canfield Fair Board honored the Mahoning County Medical Society at the annual Canfield Fair Kick-off Dinner, July 12th at the Fairgrounds. The Medical Society was cited for 20 years of consecutive participation in the Fair, as well as for the 100 year celebration of the founding date, 1872.

Dr. F. A. Resch, whose personal participation dates back to the first medical society health tent, spoke for the Society and introduced those physicians present, Dr. C. E. Pichette, president-elect, Dr. F. A. Friedrich, Dr. Sarah Yacono, and Howard Rempes.

The first medical society exhibit at the Fair was actually in 1946, which was the Canfield Fair's 100th anniversary. Several years later, the Medical Society started the medical health tent by assembling allied professions and volunteer health agencies into one exhibit area.

The Medical Society plans to exhibit an old doctor's office as it would look at the turn of the century. All members are urged to search for and donate old medical equipment for the exhibit. Please notify the Canfield Fair chairman, Dr. Jack Schreiber.



SOLDIER'S MONUMENT

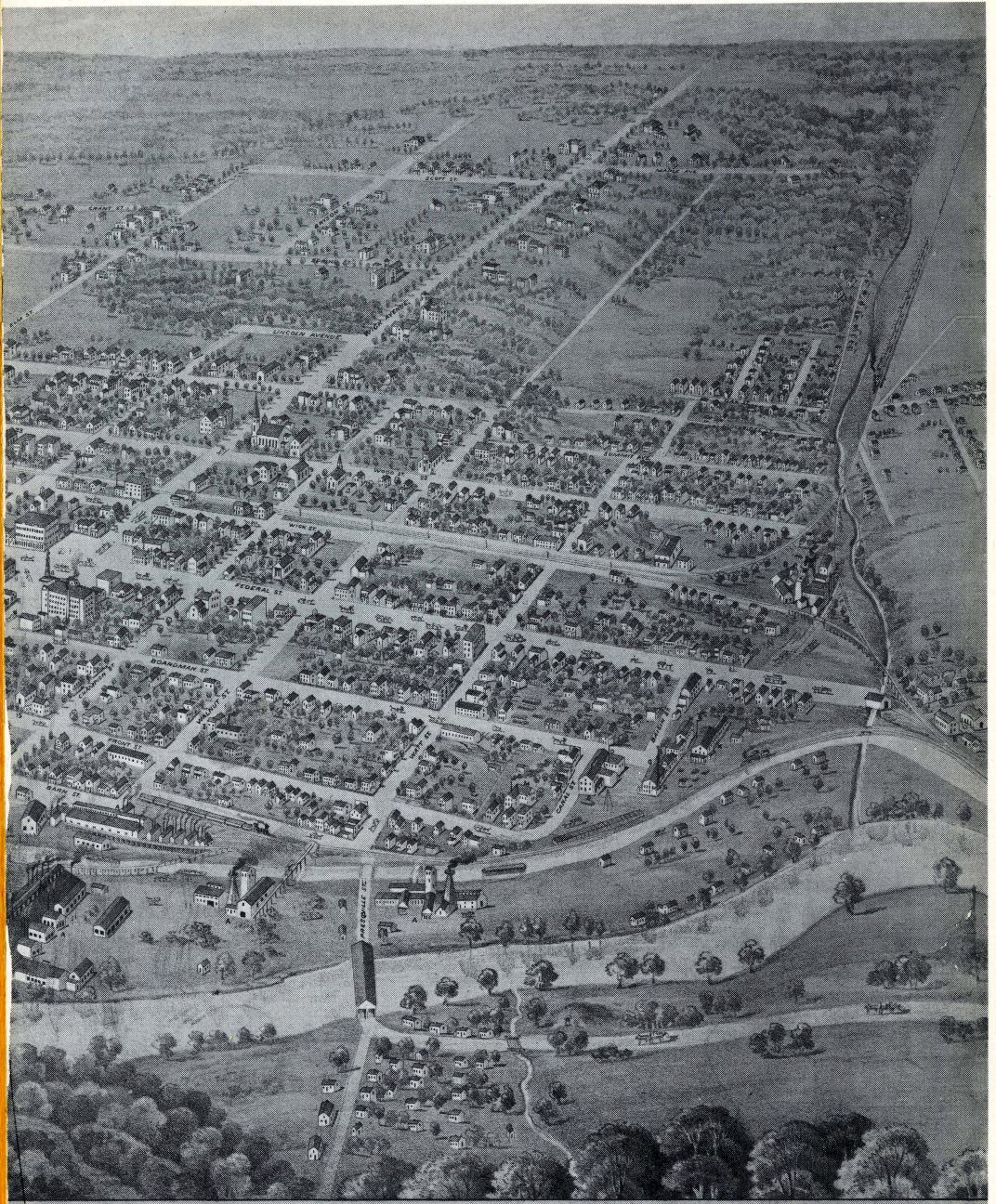
BIRD'S EYE

YOUNG

MAHONING COUNTY

LOOK

A. BROWN BROS. & CO. 101 N. BROAD ST.
 C. H. BROWN & CO. 101 N. BROAD ST.
 D. H. BROWN & CO. 101 N. BROAD ST.
 E. H. BROWN & CO. 101 N. BROAD ST.
 F. H. BROWN & CO. 101 N. BROAD ST.
 G. H. BROWN & CO. 101 N. BROAD ST.
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 I. H. BROWN & CO. 101 N. BROAD ST.
 J. H. BROWN & CO. 101 N. BROAD ST.
 K. H. BROWN & CO. 101 N. BROAD ST.
 L. H. BROWN & CO. 101 N. BROAD ST.
 M. H. BROWN & CO. 101 N. BROAD ST.
 N. H. BROWN & CO. 101 N. BROAD ST.
 O. H. BROWN & CO. 101 N. BROAD ST.
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 V. H. BROWN & CO. 101 N. BROAD ST.
 W. H. BROWN & CO. 101 N. BROAD ST.
 X. H. BROWN & CO. 101 N. BROAD ST.
 Y. H. BROWN & CO. 101 N. BROAD ST.
 Z. H. BROWN & CO. 101 N. BROAD ST.

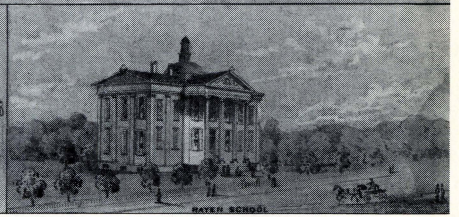


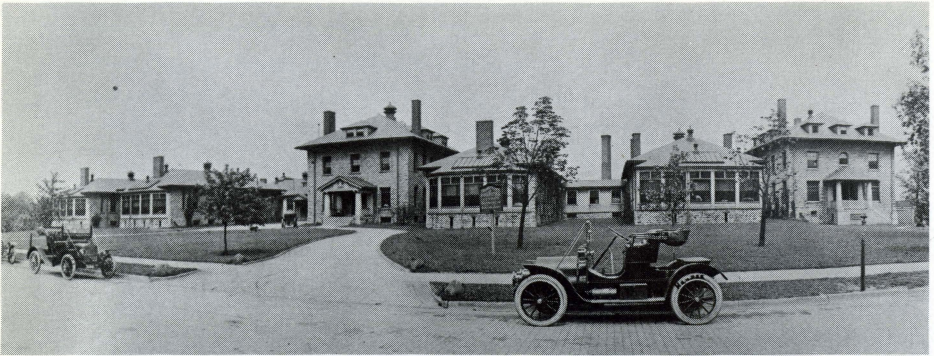
THE CITY OF

STOWN

IN WEST OHIO 1870
population 8100

- 1 MAYOR'S OFFICE
- 2 DISTRICT COURSE
- 3 COMMON SCHOOL
- 4 HIGH SCHOOL
- 5 CANTON ST. MONUMENT
- 6 CANTON ST. MONUMENT
- 7 EPISCOPAL CHURCH
- 8 METHODIST CHURCH
- 9 WELLS CONGREGATIONAL
- 10 WELLS METHODIST
- 11 WELLS PRESBYTERIAN
- 12 WELLS PROTESTANT
- 13 WELLS BAPTIST
- 14 WELLS METHODIST





YOUNGSTOWN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION — First buildings of the South Unit (above) and the North Unit (below).



YOUNGSTOWN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (1902 - 1972)

SOUTH UNIT

1902 — Original Buildings

The Youngstown Hospital Association was incorporated on September 8, 1881. In 1882 the first hospital was built and formally opened in 1883. The initial twenty beds were soon insufficient, and the first expansion became necessary. The hospital survived several critical periods when there was serious consideration of closing. The demand for hospital beds and services, however, gradually increased to the point that at the turn of the century the need for a more modern and larger hospital was a necessity.

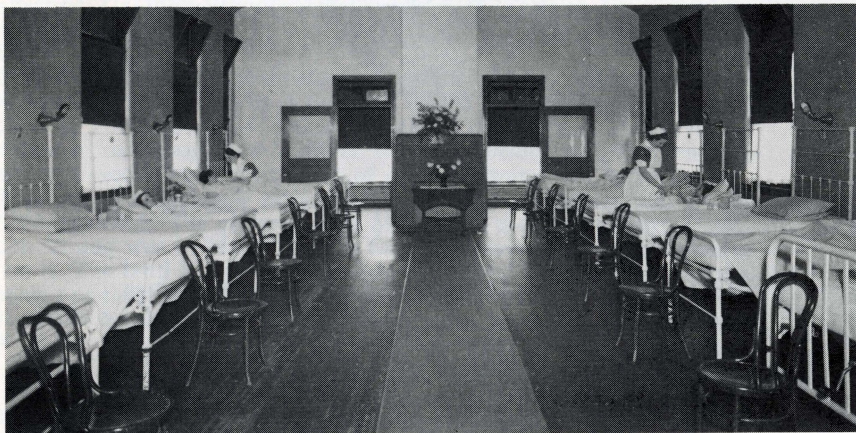
On December 15, 1900, Myron C. Wick presented a written proposal to the Board of Trustees whereby he would erect an Administration Building, two wards and a power house. On behalf of his wife and daughters, a children's ward would also be erected. One stipulation in his proposal was that the board establish a permanent Board of Trustees with power to fill vacancies as they might occur and that an endowment fund be set up which would insure the proper maintenance of the hospital and help defray operating expenses. He suggested the board consist of fifteen members. The laws of the State of Ohio required changing to accomplish this. The first permanent board of fifteen members with life tenure elected were:

David Tod	Dr. George S. Peck
Isaac Strouss	George L. Fordyce
Myron C. Wick	Frank Hitchcock
Myron I. Arms	Randall Montgomery
W. A. Beecher	Alfred H. Rice
Robert Bentley	Henry M. Robinson
Dr. A. M. Clark	George Rudge, Jr.
	John Stambaugh, Jr.

At the same time various members of the Arms and Bonnell families, under the same conditions, offered to erect a women's ward. On September 18, 1900, other members of the Arms family; M. I. Arms, his brothers and

sisters; made a proposal to erect the nurse's home. The latter was later remodeled into the Arms Maternity Ward, the cost of which was born by the Arms family.

The new hospital site was on Mill Street (now Oak Hill) and was purchased in January, 1901, from Miss Lyda Baldwin in consideration of a life annuity. Upland Street, perpendicular to Francis Street and essentially parallel to the present emergency room on the east side was closed. Ground breaking began in the spring of 1901. The cost of the new hospital was expected to be between \$110,000 and \$115,000. The hospital was of Queen Anne architecture. The cornerstone was white Austintown sandstone, hollowed out for a copper box for posterity, given by W. and F. G. Trigg.



One of the "cottage" wards, South Unit (1912)

Some of the initial costs of the original cottage structure of the "new" South Side Hospital were:

Myron C. Wick:

Administration Building, operating rooms,
Childrens' Ward, power house, Male Surgical

Ward and Obstetric Ward\$65,390.50

Myron L. Arms, Warner Arms, Mrs. Mary Arms Wick, Mrs. Emeline
Arms Peck, Mrs. James Hofer and Mrs. Harriet Arms Booth:

Arms Maternity (originally nurses' home)\$24,705.50

Mrs. C.H. Andrews:

Male Medical Ward\$8,631.57

Miss Sallie Tod:

Male Medical Ward\$9,868.79

Mrs. Sarah Arms Bonnell, Mrs. Annie Arms Bonell, Mrs. Katherine
Arms Rice, Miss Caroline Arms, Mrs. Laura Bell Arms Robinson,

Mrs. Olive F. A. Arms:

Female Medical Ward\$8,813.48

friends of the hospital:

Female Surgical Ward\$10,000.00

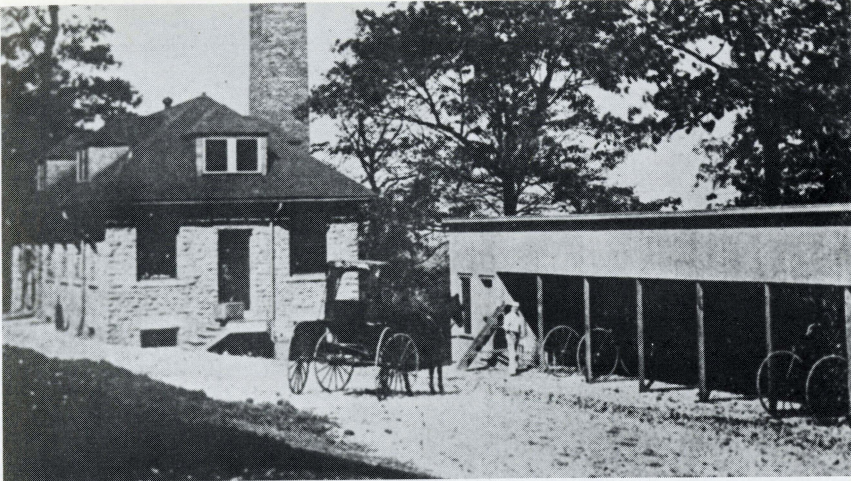
Mrs. Edith Andrew Logan:

one private room ward\$10,790.54

Board of Lady Managers:

diet kitchen\$1,500.00

The new hospital opened in June, 1902, and was designated as the South Unit of the Youngstown Hospital Association. Opening day saw approximately 5,000 visitors. Patients were transferred from the original hospital on New Court in carriages and ambulances. One patient was too ill to be moved for several days.



Horse and buggy parking near the power house (1912)

The first surgical procedure in the "new" building was performed by Dr. George S. Peck on a patient's leg crushed at the Ohio Works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Coporation (now U. S. Steel).

The hospital represented what was considered the best in hospital planning following the lines of the John Hopkin's Hospital with the "cottage" concept. The hospital had a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five beds.

In 1902, the first intern, Dr. Wilson, was appointed upon request of the staff.

The hospital was arranged as follows: the south half of the first floor of the administration building provided for the superintendent's office, drug store and doctors' office; the north half provided three operating rooms, an etherizing room, recovery room and a sterilizing room. To the west of the administration building were four men's wards, A, B, C and D, one was medical and three were surgical. East of the administration building were two women's wards, one surgical and one medical, a ward of private rooms and a childrens' ward. Further east was located the nurses' home. The same building also provided a kitchen for the entire hospital. The power house in the rear of the main hospital contained the power house, laundry, morgue and laboratory.

1914 — Tod Memorial Wing (North Wing) and Hitchcock Operating Pavilion

On April 29, 1912, the building of the Tod Wing and Hitchcock Operating Pavilion were authorized. The Tod Memorial Wing was erected in 1914 through the bequests of George and Sallie Tod and gifts from John Tod and Mrs. Grace Tod Arrell. The cost was \$110,511.70. In 1908, George Tod's will left the hospital \$40,000, Dr. A. M. Clark gave \$5,000 in memory of his wife, and in 1915 Mrs. Thomas W. Sanderson bequeathed \$10,000. The Tod addition provided sixty-five beds, bringing the total capacity of the hospital to approximately one hundred and eighty-five beds.

During the building of the Tod Wing, a number of changes took place to arrive at a more harmonious whole. The general kitchens were removed from the extreme east wing to the basement of the Tod Wing, nearer the center of the unit. The storeroom, linen room and kitchen were then arranged so that delivery of supplies would radiate from the center and avoid cross currents of traffic, thereby reducing confusion and increasing efficiency.

The Hitchcock Operating Building was erected by Frank Hitchcock, William J. Hitchcock, Mrs. Myron I. Arms and Mrs. George D. Wick in memory of their parents; William J. Hitchcock and Mrs. Mary Johnston Peebles Hitchcock. The cost was \$36,053.61. The operating area was later remodeled and is presently known as the Hitchcock Auditorium and is used as a meeting area for visiting professors, staff meetings and various lectures.

1915 — Stambaugh Nurses' Home Pediatric Ward

The new nurses' home was erected in 1915 across Francis Street at the corner of Francis and Werner Streets. The Stambaugh Nurses' Home was built in memory of John and Caroline Stambaugh by their children, John, Henny, George and Mrs. Fred D. Wilkerson at a cost of \$69,677.98. A fifty-three foot lot with two houses was purchased for \$5,750 as the site for the nursing home. The initial nursing home was then converted into a maternity ward. On May 15, 1972, the entire structure was essentially demolished along with the 1945 Buechner addition to provide for the 1972 expansion at the South Unit. As the number of children admitted to the hospital increased over the years a ward was adopted in 1916 to accommodate twenty-five children. This ward was to be known as "O" ward and was the original "Pediatric Hospital" in the Youngstown area.

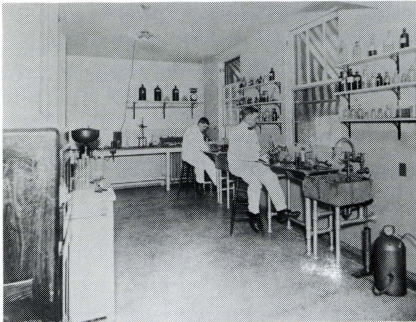
1938 — East Wing

The addition of the East Wing at a total cost of approximately \$250,000 opened on June 26, 1938. In March of 1937, the hospital let a contract to Joseph Bucheit & Sons Company for \$139,455. Industry donated \$130,250 and other sources brought the total to \$239,625 during the fund campaign.

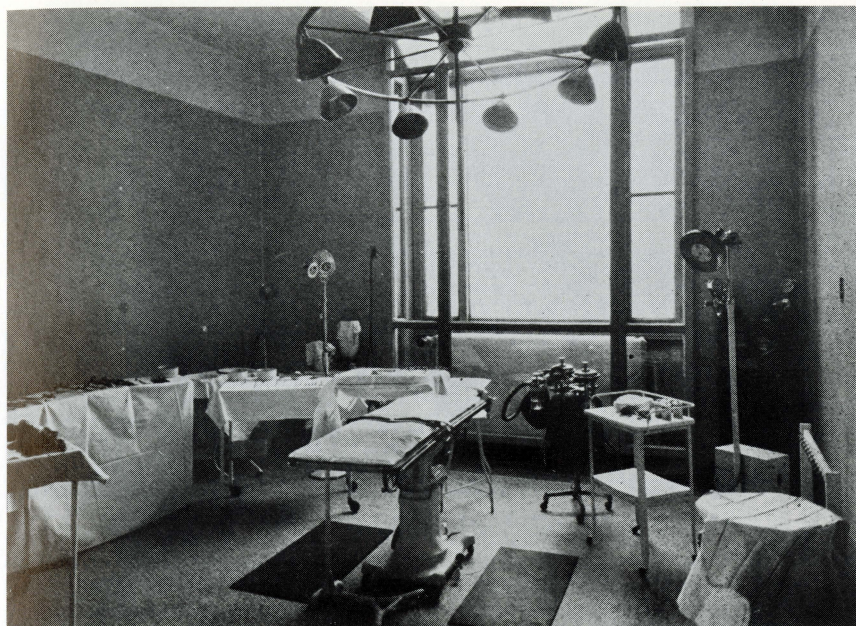
The new facilities included an emergency room (now the out-patient department), doctors' dining room (now the gift shop), two rooms for cast work, various offices and waiting rooms on the ground floor. The original X-Ray Department, laboratory and emergency room and cast room were located on the ground floor of the Hitchcock Building and were made into laboratories.

The new wing increased capacity an additional one hundred beds and provided improved facilities for hospital care and treatment. The second and third floor beds were used for industrial cases. The fourth floor became the pediatric ward. A six-bed ward was for boys who were state cases. Although the one hundred new beds did not add significantly to the capacity of the hospital, it did provide better facilities for the care and treatment of patients than did the old quarters.

The Women's Board furnished the sun rooms for the children's and industrial wards and for the new doctors' dining room. The doctors' room was considered one of the most attractive areas in the hospital. It had bright red chairs, cretonne drapes and "lots of color for physician relaxation". The



Laboratory (left) and Drug Room



One of the Operating Rooms, South Unit (1912)

doctors' library was on the first floor. The funds for these decorations was raised by the Women's Board "birthday club". It was the club's custom of sending birthday cards to board members and friends. The recipients of the cards in turn sent in contributions of \$1.00 or more to the hospital.

1952-1953 — South and West Wings

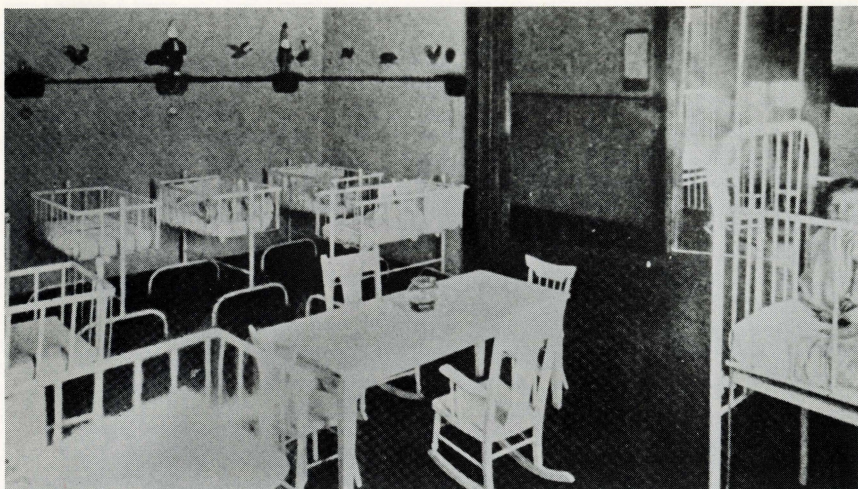
The construction of the West and South Wings was begun on January 14, 1952 by Joseph Bucheit & Sons, general contractors. The addition required the demolition of Wards A, B, C, D, E, and G as well as the central core administration building. This destruction started on January 14, 1952 and required two months for demolishing the old buildings and excavation for the new building.

The architects were O. J. Kling and W. H. Frost. The construction was of yellow brick to match the East Wing built in 1937-1938. The wings were five stories high and utilized nearly five hundred and fifty tons of structural steel. As many as two hundred and five craftsmen were frequently on the job.

The funds for the \$2,800,000 addition were from a Federal Government Grant and bank credit (\$953,868) from industry (\$1,500,000), and a general fund raising campaign. The wings provided an additional 70-75 beds to the hospital for a total capacity of 375-400 beds for the South Unit and a total of 800 beds for the entire hospital.

On the ground floor of the West Wing were located the cafeteria and dietary offices. The South Wing had the physiotherapy, occupational therapy, locker rooms, payroll office and in an offset the blood bank.

On the first floor of the South Wing were located the emergency room, lobby, telephone operators and business offices. The West Wing had the administration offices, doctors' library, Chaplain's office and chapel, staff room, pharmacy and business offices. The second and third floors of both wings were for patient beds. The fourth floor of the West Wing had isolation and nurseries for children. The South Wing's fourth floor was for adult patients. The fifth floor was for laboratory, central supply and recovery rooms in the West Wing; and the surgery suite of eight operating rooms in the South Wing



Pediatric Ward, South Unit (1912)

as well as doctors' locker room, nurses' locker room and offices. The operating rooms were air conditioned and had conductive floors. The patients' floors had "sun porches" for ambulatory patients at the ends of the wards. Waiting rooms were provided for visitors at the center of an "X", which shape the hospital attained at this time. The center core had two elevators for visitors and personnel, and one elevator for service. A serving kitchen connected with a "trayveyor" was located in the core for services to all four wings of the "X".

The kitchen contained all modern equipment including dish washers which were continuous machines with 150° soak, 180° rinse and sprayed at at 200° with air. Ice machines were located at each service kitchen. No wards were in the new wings. The rooms, many of them private, had toilet facilities, telephones and piped in oxygen. The installation of mercury light switches allowed silent operation. The Women's Board provided furnishings for the lobby and doctors' lounge.

1962 — X-Ray Department Expansion and Intern Quarters

There was only moderate enlargement of the hospital, but considerable modernization and expansion of the X-Ray Department. Johnson and Sons, general contractors, built the new addition. The 1961 fund campaign raised \$1,189,544 from industry and individuals. Companies raised \$480,000 of this amount.

A new X-Ray Therapy room was added so that superficial, ortho and supervoltage therapy could be provided.

A new diagnostic radiographic fluoroscopic room was constructed with modern equipment including a cine radiography unit, image intensification unit, closed circuit television and a biplane Scholander rapid film changer. A cordis-automatic contrast media injector, which controlled volumes and pressures of the media, was triggered by the X-Ray machine control. This equipment provided the ability to perform angiographic procedures.

The expansion included additional office space, larger departmental library and reading rooms, and also the first rapid X-Ray film processor, able to process films in 7 minutes. The Department of Nuclear Medicine was expanded from its original one room to a more spacious area. This included a "hot" laboratory, classroom, waiting room and a large room for scanning of patients.

In surgery, a new surgical X-Ray suite, including a urological X-Ray table and machine were installed and a flourosopic radiographic table. The blood bank was expanded and modernized in the basement of the East Wing. The sun porches of the North Wing were rebuilt and provided with additional beds for patient care.

The construction of new intern and resident quarters in 1962 necessitated the demolition of the last remaining major portion of the "new" South Side Hospital—Ward "O". The ward initially had children on the first floor, nurses and anethetists on the second and maids on the third floor. The ward had been remodeled for use as quarters for interns and residents in later years. The author lived on the first floor during his internship, 1955-1956. The room later became the first Nuclear Medicine Department in the area. The new building provided thirty-six rooms on the second and third and fourth floors. The first floor had recreational facilities, lounge room and reading room. A portion of the first floor permitted expansion of the nuclear medicine section of the X-Ray Department. The new scanning equipment acquired was a synchronous dual probe magnascanner valued at about \$35,000. This permitted the simultaneous scanning of two areas of an organ such as both sides of the brain. The new equipment was considerably faster and more sensitive than previous equipment and allowed rapid scanning of all major organs. This was the first dual probe in the city and surrounding areas. The lower floor of the building provided storerooms and supply rooms.

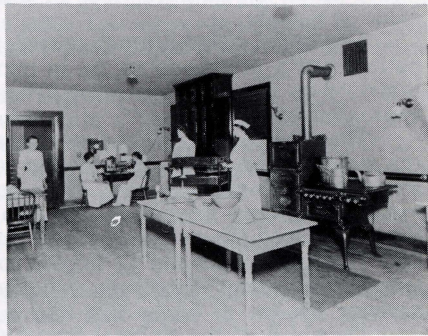
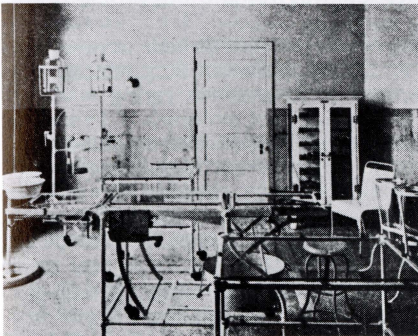
The major expansion of the South Side Blood Bank also included several large rooms and laboratories, fully equipped for donors.

The hospital completed its new education building for nurses in 1962. The \$500,000 building included an additional one story to the Stambaugh Nursing Home. The building provided an auditorium, library, many classrooms, simulative patients' rooms, offices for instructors, counselor's office and other facilities.

NORTH UNIT

1929 — Original Buildings

A campaign for the increase of the endowment fund of the Youngstown Hospital Association was started in February of 1916 with a \$200,000 goal. The campaign, however, netted a total of \$236,000. A bequest of Miss Lucy Buechner, daughter of Dr. W. L. Buechner, and sister of Dr. W. H. Buechner, of \$500,000 was for a hospital on the north side of the city. This hospital was to be known as the Lucy Buechner Memorial Hospital and was actually begun in November, 1927. The architect was Albert Kohn of Detroit, Michigan. The structure cost \$1,902,000 and consisted of four buildings which were simply named the North Unit of the Youngstown Hospital Association. The hospital opened on October 4, 1929. The main building, occasionally referred to as the Buechner Memorial Building, contained one hundred private rooms and administrative offices. A second building was the Maternity and Children's



Emergency room (left) and Dietary Department

unit which was perpendicular and north of the eastern section of the main building. The second building was the Tod's Nursing Home which could accommodate one hundred nurses. The third building was a house and attached garage for the residence of the hospital superintendent. The fourth building was the power plant to the north of the main building.

Donations for North Unit

Nurses' Home

Mr. and Mrs. John Tod

Superintendent's Home

Emily Bonnell, Caroline Bonnell, J. F. Bonnell in memory of
John C. Wick

First Floor Maternity

Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Thomas

North Wing

Laurable Robinson in memory of Hannah Wick Arms

Cardiograph and Outside Lighting

John T. Harrington

Maternity Ward

In memory of Harriett Butler and Blanch B. Ford;

Joe Butler, Jr., Grace Butler, Henry Butler, John W. Ford, Josephine Ford

Laboratory

Frank Pyle in memory of Pearl L. Hughes

Equipment in Surgical Ward and Operating Room

Dr. & Mrs. J. A. Sherbondy

Numerous other contributors were listed in a variety of categories according to the amount given. These were \$10,000 and over, \$50,000-100,000, 25,000-50,000, 15,000-25,000, 10,000-15,000 and 5,000-10,000 and 1,000 to 5,000. Contributors, of course, are too numerous to list.

The first floor of the central portion of the hospital provided the visitors' lobby. The West Wing had the orthopedic department, cardiac and examination room and fourteen patient rooms as well as special isolation rooms. The first floor of the East Wing had administrative offices, doctors' staff room and board rooms. At the end of the wing was the original X-Ray Department of the North Unit.

The second and third floors of both the east and west wings were completely for patients and the necessary utility rooms, nurses stations, serving kitchens and flower rooms. Each floor had forty private rooms. A large visitors' room was located in the center between the wings and adjacent to the elevators.

The fourth floor provided the laboratory and the surgical suite consisting of six major operating rooms and necessary utility rooms.

The maternity wing devoted the first and second floors to twenty-five patient rooms each and auxiliary rooms. Each of the floors also had its own infant nursery. The third floor of the section was for the obstetrical department.

The initial plans did not provide for wards or semi-private rooms. Each patient had a private room, 94 in number in the main building and an additional 50 in the maternity wing. There were 48 bassinets giving a total of approximately 192 beds.

The Tod Nursing Home was a separate building located to the west of the main building and connected to it by means of a corridor tunnel. It was three stories high. The first floor contained a lobby, two parlors, offices, living room, four double rooms, two suites and eleven rooms. The second floor contained fifteen single rooms and eleven double rooms. The third floor had 17 single rooms and 11 double rooms. In the basement there was an entertainment room, classroom, kitchen, storage rooms, laundry and a gymnasium.

The third of the original four buildings was a heating plant in the rear and to the north of the main hospital building. The fourth building of the



J Ward, South Unit (1912)

complex was the superintendent's residence with an adjoining garage occupied by Mr. Brynon W. Stewart.

1947 — North Wing

The addition of the North Wing of the North Unit in 1947 completed the hospital as originally planned. The new wing was begun in July, 1946 by Bucheit, general contractors, with Otto J. Kling as architect. Capacity was increased to approximately 350 beds. The addition with equipment cost \$900,000. The five story building consisted of a kitchen on the ground floor. The second and third and fourth floors were for patients with 102 bedrooms. The laboratory was on the fifth floor. An animal house was on the roof. The nurse's station contained a modern improvement called a "talkie" for communication with the patients. The laboratory had an anatomic museum located in the corridor wall as well as a conference room in addition to modern facilities. Dr. Horace A. Griffin was Chief of the Laboratories and his assistant was Dr. A. E. Rappoport. The space for the laboratory was doubled.

Scholl-Choffin Company provided the plumbing and E. C. Carlson Electric Company supplied the wiring for the new wing. The room rate varied from \$9 to \$15 a day.

1959 — Northwest Wing

The further expansion of the North Unit took place with the addition of the Northwest Wing which opened in 1959, after over one year of construction by Joseph Bucheit and Sons. The \$2,500,000 structure was designed by Kling and Frost. The wing added 135 beds, bringing the capacity of the hospital to approximately 485 beds and 100 bassinets. With 375 beds at the South Unit, the total hospital capacity was 935 beds. The funds making the expansion possible were a \$1,000,000 gift from the John Tod estate, \$1,250,000 by public subscription and \$250,000 from the Henry Ford Foundation. The new structure required 18 months to build.

The wing consisted of a basement and four stories. The ground floor contained a complete kitchen and serving unit, a new X-Ray Department of eight radiographic rooms, three radiation therapy rooms one of which was especially designed for a cobalt 60 unit, offices, waiting rooms, locker rooms, storage and utilities rooms, dark room, viewing area and file room. The emergency room was adjacent to the X-Ray Department. It provided a waiting room, two emergency operating rooms, two examining rooms, plaster cast room and two observation rooms.

The patients' room each contained a private bath. The rooms were two feet larger than the usual hospital size and had piped in oxygen and telephones. Each floor had a clean and soil linen room, treatment room, ice room with ice making machines and visitors waiting rooms.

The first floor contained the admission office, small chapel and the physiotherapy department. The second and third floors were for patient beds. Each floor had a full bath, shower and sitz bath. The seriously ill patients were in rooms immediately next to the nurses' station. New elevators were larger than usual for the better accommodation of larger and heavier loads.

The fourth floor provided for expansion of the laboratory section in tandem with the older section. Other changes and modernization was the addition of two new recovery rooms. The surgical area was replaced by the central supply departments. An additional 250 car parking lot was also added at this time.

The old X-Ray Department was completely remodeled and converted into the medical records department, director's office, public relations and nursing offices. The expansion included a new two story laundry building, with a new boiler being acquired to handle the increased load from both units of the hospital.

1972 — Tod's Babies' and Children's Hospital

The Tod Nursing Home, located adjacent to the North Unit served as a residence for nurses for over forty years. The first Youngstown Hospital, founded in 1881, admitted 52 patients during its first year of operation, one of which was a child. As the number of admitted children increased separate wards were established to properly care for the children and their special needs. The second South Side Hospital had set "O" ward aside as a pediatric ward. With the phasing out of the nurses' home it was decided to completely remodel the home and convert it into a Pediatric Hospital. A contract for \$1,350,000 was let to Adolph Johnson & Sons, Inc. and a 75 bed babies' and children's hospital was established.

The first patient, Christopher M. Ruberto, age 20 days, was admitted on April 3, 1972.

A special intensive care unit for seriously ill babies was included. The children's hospital with equipment represented a total cost of approximately 1.8 million dollars.

Sub-Specialty Additions

1962—Cardio-vascular Laboratory

1969—Artificial Kidney

1966—Coronary Care Unit

1970—Psychiatric Unit

In recent years the need for highly specialized equipment and personnel was added to the hospital facilities to meet the demands for improved medical care to the patients. In 1962 the cardio-vascular laboratory, under the direction of Dr. James Calvin was established at the North Unit. The initial equipment included a Gidlund injector and a Sanchez-Perez film changer.

The first coronary care unit in the area was opened in 1966 at a cost of approximately \$50,000. Monitoring equipment was a gift of Mr. & Mrs. Alfred M. Clark and Miss Sidna L. Smith. This unit opened only four years after the first units were established in 1962 in Kansas City and Philadelphia. The coronary units are located in the northwest wing of the North Unit and the east wing of the South Unit.

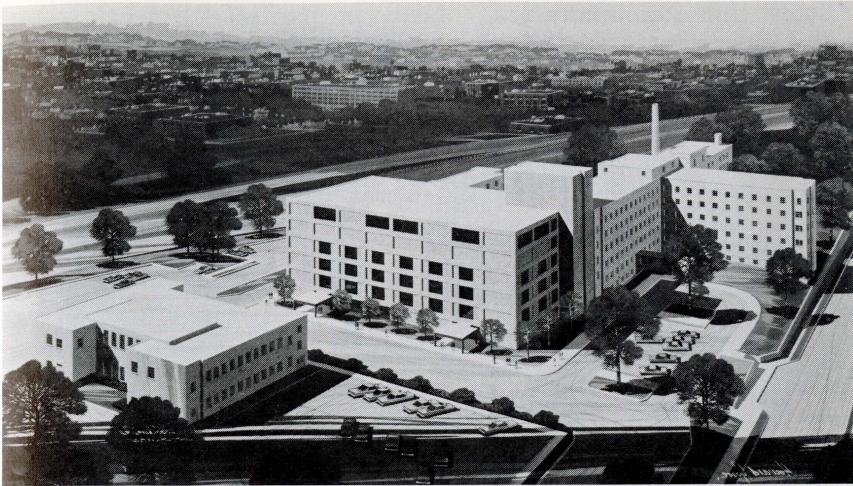
An artificial kidney machine was purchased in early 1969. Dr. Robert A. Bacani, nephrologist, was in charge of the apparatus. Peritoneal dialysis was to continue as it had for past years under the direction of Drs. W. D. Loeser, C. J. Fisher and G. Boullis.

In February of 1970 a 21 bed psychiatric unit was opened for the care of patients with emotional disorders. Dr. Frank Gelbman was in charge. The psychiatric staff also included Dr. Vincent T. Wrobel, Dr. I. Werbner and Dr. Jose L. Solana.

An automated personnel controls system was introduced by Clinton L. Packer in 1971. This is thought to be the first in the country.

1972 — "Tower" Structure South Unit

The major expansion of the Youngstown Hospital Association in 1972 is the "Tower" structure to be built at the South Unit. The new tower wing will be attached to the South wing and extend eastward on Francis street, the



The current addition at South Unit will look like this —

second street closed by hospital expansion. The southeast wing will consist of a basement, ground floor and four upper floors. The wing is expected to add approximately 150 or more beds. It will have a new, large ambulatory care center, new emergency room, expanded x-ray department, new radiation therapy section, pulmonary function, inhalation therapy and many other facilities. Four new elevators will also be installed as well as central air conditioning.

The 14 million dollar expansion is to be financed through a variety of sources namely \$500,000 dollars federal grant, 11.7 million dollar revenue bonds, and the remainder through a community wide fund raising campaign, gifts, bequests and investments. This expansion is the largest in the hospital's 90 year history.

Only five floors are to be built in addition to the basement at this time, however, the foundation is such that additional floors may be added to attain a height of ten stories upon completion.

The low bid received was \$10,559,000, with the general contractor, Mosser Construction, Inc. of Fremont, Ohio bidding \$5,523,600, Scholl-Choffin Company a \$3,493,000 bid for combined mechanical and Mid-States Electric, Inc. an electrical bid of \$1,530,000.

The new wing will add 171,680 square feet of new space plus 8,771 square feet of renovated space adjacent to the tower which is designed to be enlarged as needs arise.

Matrons

Miss Mary Barliss	1881-1887
Miss Lily W. Thurman	1887-1891
Miss Sadie Sims	1891-1910

Superintendents

Fred S. Bunn	1910-1918
Ralph Yengling	1918-1920
S. G. Davidson	1920-1921
B. W. Stewart	1921-1939
D. A. Endres	1939-1963

Executive Director

Robert Bachmeyer	1963-1967
William Esson	1967- to date

North Unit Administrators

J. J. Maikranz	1965-1969
C. Thomas	1969- to date

Fiscal Director

B. H. Hunt	1964- to date
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PRESIDENTS

Board of Trustees Youngstown Hospital Association

John Stambaugh	1881-1888
Richard Brown	1888-1890
G. M. McKelvey	1890-1898
Randall Montgomery	1898-1907
George L. Fordyce	1907-1930
John Tod	1930-1945
Paul Wick	1945-1956
William J. Hitchcock	1956-1968
Paul Wick	1968-1969
Fred Tod, Jr.	1969- to date

South Unit Administrators

W. B. Esson 1965-1967
 Terry White 1968- to date

**Administrative Assistant
to Executive Director**

C. Thomas 1964-1969
 Clint Packer 1969- to date

**Assistant Administrator
South Unit**

Terry White 1967-1968

Medical Director

Russell W. Rummell, M.D. 1947-1966
 Barry Decker, M.D. 1966-1968

Robert Wiltsie, M.D. 1968- to date

Director of Medical Education

William D. Loeser, M.D. 1958-1964

Director - Community Relations

Eugene Springer 1967- to date

The above is a chronological history and development of the Youngstown Hospital Association during the current century covering the period 1902 to 1972. A previous article dealt with the original hospital in Youngstown from 1881 to 1902. The more significant and pertinent data is included. The author begs forgiveness for any omissions or errors found by the reader. The author would appreciate notification of such. Omissions were not intentional; however, some data was not included because of time and space.



This group of ladies was part of the Woman's Board of the Youngstown Hospital Association shown in this 1930 photo. Seated are: Mrs. Knittle, Mary Pollock, Mrs. Hartshorn, Mrs. John S. Ford, Mrs. John Tod, Mrs. Myron Wick. Standing are: unknown, Mrs. George Brainard, Mrs. W. O. Brown, Mrs. Myron Arms, Mrs. Fred Tod, Mrs. Philip Stambaugh, Mrs. Bert Printz, Mrs. C. H. Booth, Mrs. A. E. Adams, unknown.



Back when an ambulance was an invalid coach, the patient arrived in style at the front entrance of Youngstown Hospital. Rubber tires made the trip less jolting and almost noiseless.



The Nurses Home, built in 1915 across the street from Youngstown Hospital's south unit, was razed in 1972 to make way for new construction.



ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL — Shown here
after its major expansion made in 1929.



ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL
Organized July 1909
Opened December 8, 1911

LEGEND OF ST. ELIZABETH

St. Elizabeth, the Patron of the Sick and Poor, was a Duchess in Hungary who had concern for the sick and poor people who lived in the area of the castle. Against the wishes of her husband Louis the Duke, she went among the people to distribute food and medicine which were hidden beneath her cloak. The Duke became suspicious and one day confronted St. Elizabeth angrily and demanded to see what was beneath her bulging cloak. When she uncovered herself instead of food and medicine there was an array of beautiful roses. Most statues of St. Elizabeth for this reason portray her with a bouquet of roses.

1911—Original Buildings

The first meeting to discuss the feasibility of establishing a Sister's hospital in Youngstown was held on the evening of July 1, 1909 at St. Columba's auditorium located at the southeast corner of Elm and Wood Streets. The meeting of representative Catholic priests and laymen was called by the Reverend Edward Mears. Reverend M. P. Kinkead, pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church, presided. A permanent organization committee was established to pursue the hospital plan with Reverend Edward Mears as president, Austin P. Gillen, secretary and Hugh W. Grant as treasurer. A committee composed of Charles B. Cushwa, Austin P. Gillen, John F. Cantwell and Hugh W. Grant obtained the approval of Bishop John P. Farrelly of the Cleveland Diocese. Endorsement of the Mahoning County Medical Society was also obtained.

A fund raising campaign was then undertaken by a committee of twenty-two men. As a result of the fund raising, an historical event took place on "Aviation Day", October 12, 1910. An aerial flight by an airplane took place at the Willis Park ball grounds (near Sherwood on Glenwood



Two houses on Belmont Ave. were combined to make this St. Elizabeth Hospital of 1912.

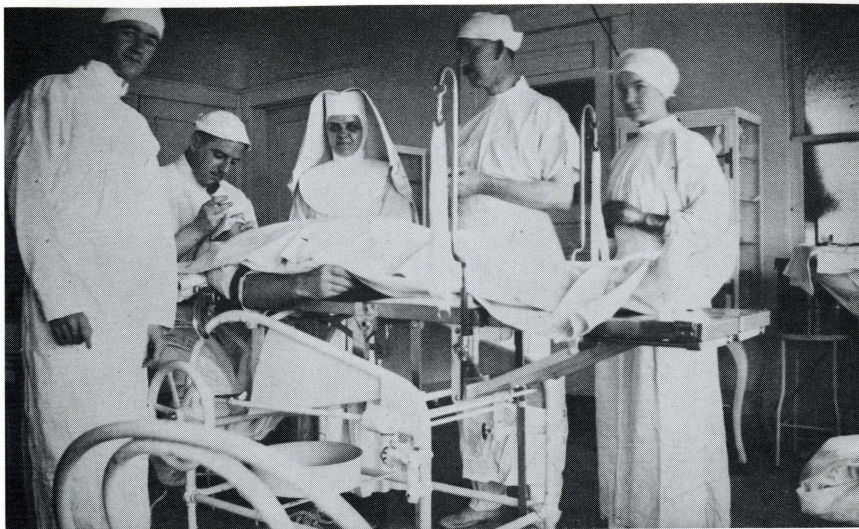
Avenue). This was perhaps the first airplane seen by most Youngstowners. This event resulted in \$3,918.46 for the treasury.

Adequate funds were available by early 1911 to purchase the initial property for the hospital. First acquired was the Paul Fitch property on the Southwest corner of Belmont Avenue and Burke Street (now Park Avenue). The property had 133 feet frontage on Belmont Avenue and a depth of 300 feet and consisted of three frame houses. The Sisters of the Holy Humility of Mary, who established the first hospital in the Valley at Villa Maria, Pennsylvania in 1879, were placed in charge of the hospital in May, 1911, by Bishop Farrelly. (Since then, St. Elizabeth's has always been operated by the sisters although under the auspices of the Diocese of Cleveland until 1926, when it was separately incorporated by the sisters.) The largest of the three frame houses was converted into a hospital with a capacity of thirty patients. The second house provided quarters for sisters and the third house provided quarters for employees and also served as a laundry. The renovation of the three houses was begun in August, 1911. The first superintendent named was Sister M. Genevieve. The hospital received its first patient and was officially opened on December 8, 1911 and was, within a month, filled to capacity.

The following year, 1912, an adjoining parcel of land and house was purchased. The newly acquired property was converted into the hospital's second nursing home, permitting the original house to be expanded. In the same year, another purchase was made on Belmont Avenue, adding another 225 feet frontage and permitting the hospital to begin its northward expansion. The house was moved and annexed to the hospital providing for more patient beds. A photograph illustrating the expanded hospital appears with this article. The house facing Burke Street (now Park Avenue) was necessary for the nurses residence and school which was established in 1912.

1915—North Wing

The continued need for further expansion resulted in a public subscription campaign for funds. Mr. J. G. Butler, Jr., served as chairman for the campaign committee, whose members were Grant S. Whitslar, secretary and H. W. Grant as treasurer. Hundreds of people were involved to obtain the goal of one hundred thousand dollars and in approximately one week in April, 1912, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars was raised. The



1915 operating room, with Dr. Milan, Dr. Fitzpatrick, Sister Geraldine, Dr. Whelan and Margaret Gallagher.

North wing of the current St. Elizabeth hospital was under construction in 1913, completed in 1914 and opened on January 14, 1915. The official opening, however, took place on January 31, 1915.

A benefit for the hospital was held on March 7, 1915 at the Hippodrome Theater, itself only two weeks old at the time. John McCormack, famous Irish tenor, sang at the concert.

The new hospital section had accommodation for approximately two hundred patients. The architect was Charles F. Owsley of Atelier-Masqueray, New York. The contractor was Heller Brothers' Company (Louis and Adolph) of Youngstown, the oldest contracting firm at the time in Youngstown, having been incorporated in 1891.

The new building was 47 by 150 feet in dimensions. It was an Italian renaissance design with a grey brick exterior. There were wide corridors and broad stairways, the latter of steel coverage with battleship cork. The structure was six stories high with sun porches at both the north and south ends of the building. The entrances faced Belmont Avenue. Essentially all floors were of terrazzo, extending for a distance of six inches along the walls. The hospital boasted of a "rest and smoking porch" for the surgeon as an example of a consideration and detail that went into the planning of the hospital.

The chapel was off the southern sun parlor with room for 100 pew worshippers and an area for wheelchairs. The chapel ceiling was of ivory and the walls of tiffany grey. A Carrara marble statue and the main altar were gifts of Miss Katherine Walsh in memory of her brother, Michael Walsh. Chapel windows were donated by Reverend Edward J. Gracey, in memory of his brothers, Reverend Edward Spizig and another by "Little Leo Connor", son of Dr. and Mrs. William P. Connor.

The second floor had four private rooms, one two-bed ward, one four-bed ward and a twelve-bed ward. The utility room, nurse's station, linen corridor, drug room and private bath for convalescents completed this floor. The third floor "is, and always shall be, reserved exclusively for women"! The north portion of the third floor was for the obstetrical department—"the daintiest and most inviting rooms in the structure". The south portion was divided into wards with the accessory bath, drug, linen and utility rooms.

The fourth floor was primarily for men. The operating pavilion was located on the fifth floor of the north end. Prior to entering the surgical suite was the "package room" used to prepare bandages and a surgeon's dressing room on the right. Other rooms were for anesthesia, cystoscopy and special treatment rooms for eye, ear and nose. A proud possession of the hospital, the autoclave, was also located on this floor.

The pathology department was under the direction of Dr. Milan, who with the use of the microscope and electrical contrivances, was able "to have the answer on surgical specimen in four to seven minutes". A ventilating fan, located on the roof, was guaranteed to change air in the operating and bath rooms twelve times an hour and six times an hour in every other room. The southern portion of the fifth floor was divided into wards for the children. "Wee folks" had exclusive use of the south sun porch.



Altar in the first hospital.

The emergency room was on the basement floor as was the x-ray department. The latter had an examining room, developing room and a room for filing plates. Roentgenograms were "plates" at this time and gave rise to the term "chest plates", "flat plate of abdomen", etc. Today's doctors, throughout the city, still request these "plates" and none have been taken for nearly a half century. The kitchen was in the basement as well as the dining rooms for Sisters and nurses.

One of the "proud boasts" of the hospital was an Artesian well. The well was discovered by well-drillers and flowed freely. The City laboratory tests showed no evidence of bacteria.

During the hospital's operation from December 8, 1911 to January 1, 1915, a total of 2,312 patients were cared for. There were 1,306 males and 1,006 females. Full payment was received from 969 patients, a partial payment from 543 patients and 800 patients were charity patients. There were 1,609 surgical cases, 646 medical cases and 57 obstetrical cases. A total of 1,602 surgical operations were performed. Of interest were the anesthetic agents given; 1,131 received ether, 11 chloroform, 120 cocain and novacain, 6 nitrous oxide and 60 patients received chloroform and ether. Radiograph totaled 264 during this period including tuberculosis of joints—21 cases, sarcoma (mandible, femur)—2 cases and syphilis (tibia, radius)—2 cases.



This building, now the North Wing, was the complete hospital in 1915.

In 1916, Sister Genevieve was elected Superior General of the Sisters of the Holy Humility of Mary. The new superintendent was Sister Geraldene who was in the first group of nurses assigned to the hospital as well as a graduate of the first class from the school of nursing at St. Elizabeth Hospital. In September, 1922, the third superintendent, Sister Marie Hortense was named. Sister Hortense had been the hospital's pharmacist for the previous eight years. It is of particular interest to note that during the influenza epidemic of 1918 and 1919, Fred Bunn died. He was superintendent of the Youngstown Hospital Association at which time, only the South Unit existed. Sister Genevieve then ran both St. Elizabeth Hospital and the Youngstown Hospital Association.

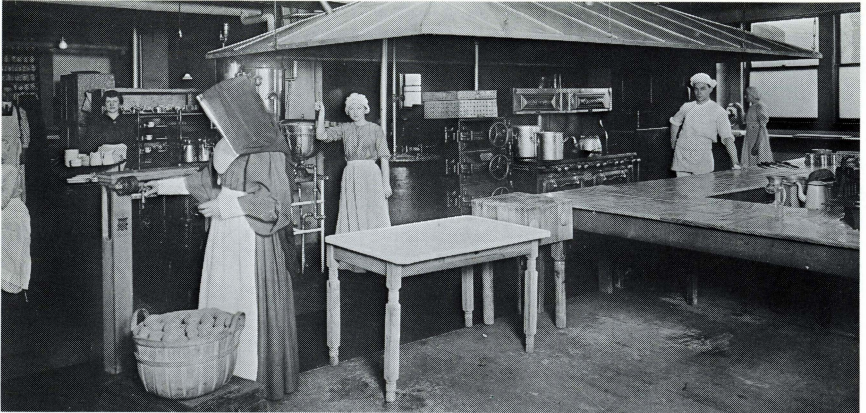
Crowded conditions at the hospital soon once again developed. Wards, initially intended for 12 patients, now contained as many as 16 patients. The sun parlors at the north and south ends of the building were converted into wards in an attempt to provide additional patient beds. These crowded conditions provided the impetus for a one-day fund raising campaign on September 14, 1926. A city-wide campaign was headed by Hugh W. Grant, which resulted in one hundred and twenty-five thousands dollars in cash and pledges.

1926—Nurses' Home (Stambaugh Mansion)

The plans for the expansion of St. Elizabeth Hospital was somewhat modified with the purchase of the Stambaugh mansion. This was located across Belmont Avenue from the hospital. The purchase was negotiated in November, 1926. In 1927, the mansion was remodeled to provide the appropriate facilities for a nurses' residence as well as a nursing school. This was the third home for the nurses during the hospital history. The nurses residence was opened in July, 1927 and formally dedicated on October 17, 1927.

1929—South Wing

The cornerstone of the second of the two large buildings comprising St. Elizabeth Hospital was laid on Sunday, July 8, 1928 by the Most Reverend Joseph Schrembs of Cleveland. The new building, which was to become the south wing, was completed in January, 1929 and received eight patients



What was known as the A Wing Kitchen. Sister M. Assumption in the foreground.

from the north unit on February 3, 1929. The formal opening of the structure took place on April 22, 1929 with the public opening taking place on Hospital Day, May 12, 1929.

The new south wing was comprised of seven stories and was adjacent to the older north wing with a connecting entrance and lobby between the two wings to provide a symmetrical and balanced appearance of a single building. A photograph illustrates the entrance. The exterior of the south wing is similar to that of the north wing. The new wing provided a maternity division occupying two floors, private rooms on two floors, quarters for the Sisters, offices, dining room for students and graduate nurses. A new pharmacy and a complete unit for a larger dispensary service. The original free dispensary was opened in 1921. With the new wing, the hospital capacity was increased to approximately 300 patient beds.

Sister Marie Hortense, superintendent, was succeeded by Sister De Lellis in 1931. Sister De Lellis' administration was to see additional expansion and modernization. The hospital, by this time, was approximately 22 years old, having approached the quarter century mark. Many additional and modernized facilities became a necessity. These included additional operating rooms and special rooms for blood chemistry in the department of laboratories, modernized x-ray facilities, pediatric wards with glass and steel cubicles as well as an isolation ward for pediatrics, a treatment room and a milk laboratory.

A number of rooms in the south wing were donated by the following people:

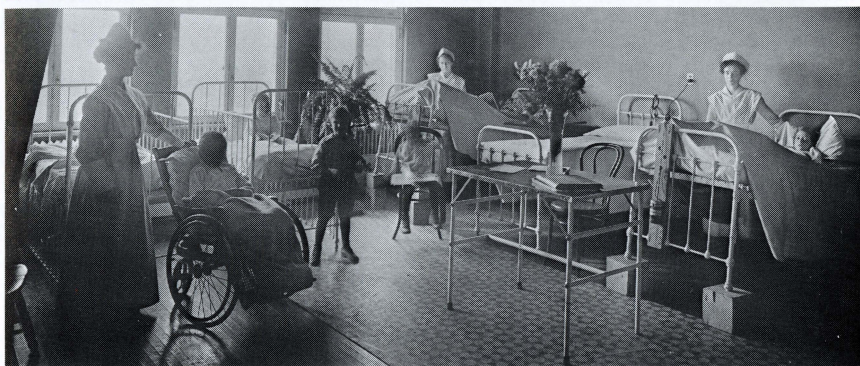
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell | 10. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Bray |
| 2. Mr. and Mrs. John Tod | 11. Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Jones |
| 3. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Cushwa | 12. Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kahn |
| 4. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Grant | 13. Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Smythe |
| 5. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ford | 14. Dr. H. J. Beard |
| 6. Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Hannan | 15. Dr. and Mrs. John Heberding |
| 7. Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Sharp | 16. Henry and Eleanor Heedy |
| 8. Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Crandall | 17. Sarah and Caroline Higgins |
| 9. Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Handel | 18. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Strouss |

With the opening of the south wing, the hospital was not to have a major construction program for nearly a quarter of a century. The dual buildings were connected by a central one story entrance. This center section contained the administration department, information desk and telephone exchange. Adjacent to the lobby were located the administrative offices, record rooms, doctors' lounge and library.

The surgical and medical department occupied five floors. Each floor had private rooms and wards. The usual facilities also included were tray rooms, utility rooms, nurses station, drug rooms and a waiting room for the patients. Each floor was in charge of a supervisor, under whom was a head nurse assistant whose duty was to direct student nurses.

The pediatric department was on the sixth floor of the north wing. Above this was the solarium and sun deck for both children and adults. This area was fenced off for safety and provided a panoramic view of the city. The fifth floor of the north wing was the surgical suite of four operating rooms. Near surgery was the central dressing room and solution room.

The Pathology Department was near surgery and consisted of a full-time pathologist and four technicians. The physiotherapy department was located on the ground floor of the north wing. Pharmacy had two registered pharmacists and was located near the rear entrance of the south wing. The dietary section was on the ground floor between the two wings of the hospital. Dining rooms for graduates and student nurses were near the kitchen at the south end of the hospital. Nearby were dining rooms for doctors, employees and personnel.



Children's Ward, 1915.

The x-ray department had been enlarged and occupied a six-room suite on the first floor of the north wing. One full-time and one consulting radiologist were available day and night! The department had four x-ray machines, two of which were mobile units. A new deep therapy unit of 225,000 volt had recently been added to the department as well as 100 milligrams of radium.

Maternity was said to be the most modern department of the hospital. It occupied two floors of the new south wing. The department had two delivery rooms, several private rooms for lying-in room and a 60-bassinets nursery on the same floor.

1945—School of Nursing

The need for additional space at the nursing school resulted in construction of an addition in 1945. The new structure providing a large class room facility and a residence hall was added to the old Stambaugh mansion. The structure paralleled Caroline Street perpendicular to Belmont Avenue. The two-story structure provided accommodations for 150 student nurses

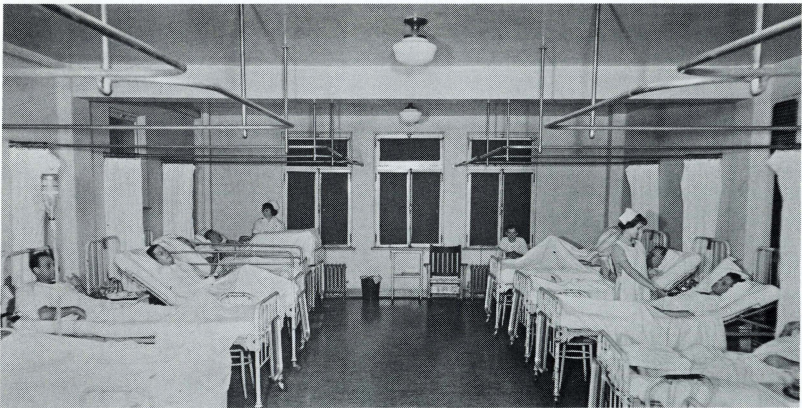
1956—West Wing

The needs for additional beds, improved facilities and care for patients was provided by the \$4,500,000 expansion of St. Elizabeth Hospital in 1956. The increase of 196 beds brought the total capacity of the hospital to approximately 540 beds and 60 bassinets. Construction on the new expansion began in August, 1953.

The expansion program was financed through a \$2,000,000 public subscription campaign among individual and industries as well as monies from

the Federal Government. The addition, with the older north and south wings, gave the hospital a "T" shape with a central tower design motif. The new west wing formed the stem of the "T" and the north and south wings a crossbar. The structure had a basement, ground floor and six additional stories.

Major departments occupying the new west wing were: the emergency department, cast rooms, maintenance department and mechanical equipment areas, purchasing department and storerooms, employee lockers, morgue, auditorium and medical library in the basement. On the ground floor were the chapel, sisters' convent, food service department and cafeteria, laundry, and enlarged pharmacy and central service. The first floor contained 10 air-conditioned operating rooms and large recovery room, anesthesia department, x-ray department and medical records office. Floors two through six were each 40-bed medical-surgical units, with the fifth floor designated as maternity, with nurseries adjacent. Each of these units had its own utility rooms, service kitchen, supervisor's office and conference room.



Ward Scene.

The new wing, as well as the remodeled section of the hospital, provided opportunities for memorial gifts. These could be for rooms, departments, laboratories or an entire wing. The donors are too numerous to list in this presentation. The facilities provided by the donors were appropriately identified by a plaque. Although the work for the new structure began in 1953, it was opened in June, 1956. The opening of the new wing consisted of a four-day dedication program. The ceremonies began on Thursday afternoon with a cornerstone laying ceremony. The following day there was a preview tour by some one thousand guests. Saturday saw the blessing of the hospital and chapel, and on Sunday, July 1, 1956 there was an open house and tour for the general public.

1960—Cardio-vascular department **1961—Intern and resident quarters**
1961—Psychiatric Unit **1962—Constant Care**

Several very important modern facilities were established in the early sixties. In 1960 the Cardio-Vascular Department was opened with Dr. Angela Riberi and Dr. Edmund Massullo as co-directors of Cardio-Vascular Surgery and Dr. Elias Saadi as Chief of the Cardio-Vascular Laboratory. These doctors performed the first open-heart surgery in Youngstown on a three-year-old child with a ventricular septal defect. In July 1972 the patient was alive and well. During the ensuing years a variety of surgical procedures on the heart and coronary arteries have been performed including valve replacement, by-pass procedure with saphenous vein grafts, and others. The receipts from the First Annual Charity Ball helped provide for the equipment in the department.



In 1929, the North and South Wing were joined by a lobby entrance.

In 1961, a seventh floor was added to the south wing to provide quarters for on-duty interns and residents. The same year St. Elizabeth was the first general hospital to establish a psychiatric unit, which opened on January 23, 1961. Dr. Michael A. Kachmer was the director. During the first year of operation, 255 patients were admitted to the 14-bed psychiatric service. The service was licensed by the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction, Ohio Division of Mental Health. In 1962, a ten-bed intensive (constant) care unit was initiated.

Golden Anniversary

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of St. Elizabeth's Hospital was celebrated in 1961. The eight-month jubilee started in May. A special emblem was designed by Youngstown's artist Salvatore Fossaceca. The celebration had many activities including a special display at the Canfield Fair called "Then and Now," consisting of hospital equipment of 1911 and 1961. The second annual Charity Ball that year had as its theme "The Golden Anniversary." Other events were Ex-interns Day, School of Nursing Alumnae Association Homecoming, The White Mass—honoring St. Luke, patron of physicians on Oct. 15, 1961. Nov. 19, 1961 was the feast of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, dinner for hospital employees and volunteers, recognition dinner for the hospital's lay advisory board and finally in December the annual employees service awards dinner.

1966 Doctors Emergency Service

The 120 staff members had been providing coverage for the emergency room since July 1965. In January 1966 a new plan was implemented whereby a newly formed "Doctors Emergency Service" would provide service in 12 hour shifts. The group consisted of:

Dr. D. J. Dallis	Dr. Milan Halmcs
Dr. Rashid A. Abdu	Dr. Rene Cossette
Dr. U. A. Melaragno	Dr. William Johnson
Dr. Frank W. Morrison	Dr. William Moskalik

The chairman of the group was Dr. Frank Morrison.

1972—Westerward Extension of West Wing

The most recent expansion program of the hospital is a 180-foot west ward addition to the West Wing, adding 244 beds to the hospital. The addition is the first completely air-conditioned wing of a hospital in the city. The eight-level structure contains the maintenance department, laundry and laboratory on the basement level and the purchasing offices, storeroom,



Early Laboratory.

ambulatory care unit and telephone room on the ground level. The x-ray department and Hynes Emergency Pavilion are located on the first floor. A 32-bed intensive care unit occupies the second floor whereas the third through sixth floor each have either a 44-bed medical or surgical unit.

The building will have four passenger and three service elevators. A pneumatic tube system is present through the new addition.

The ground-breaking ceremony took place on Monday, July 28, 1969. The \$12.5 million dollar structure will have an additional nearly \$2 million in equipment and furnishings. The financing includes a \$1,700,000 Hill-Burtin federal grant, \$6,500,000 mortgage and the proceeds of two community-wide fund raising campaigns.

The Staff

The staff of St. Elizabeth's Hospital was founded in 1915, the same year as the opening of the North Wing. Dr. Raymond E. Whelan was elected its first president. He was also president of the Medical Society in 1912. The staff increased from its original six members to 66 in 1932 and its present 1972 membership of approximately 120 doctors.

The Presidents of the Medical Staff are as follows:

Dr. Raymond E. Whelan	1915-1930	Dr. William H. Evans	1951-1955
Dr. Charles D. Hauser	1931-1936	Dr. M. Wm. Neidus	1956-1960
Dr. Francis W. McNamara	1937-1947	Dr. C. E. Pichette	1961-1965
Dr. Robert B. Poling	1948-1950	Dr. Raymond J. Scheetz	1966-1969

Dr. Alexander K. Phillips 1970-To date

Administrators of St. Elizabeth Hospital:

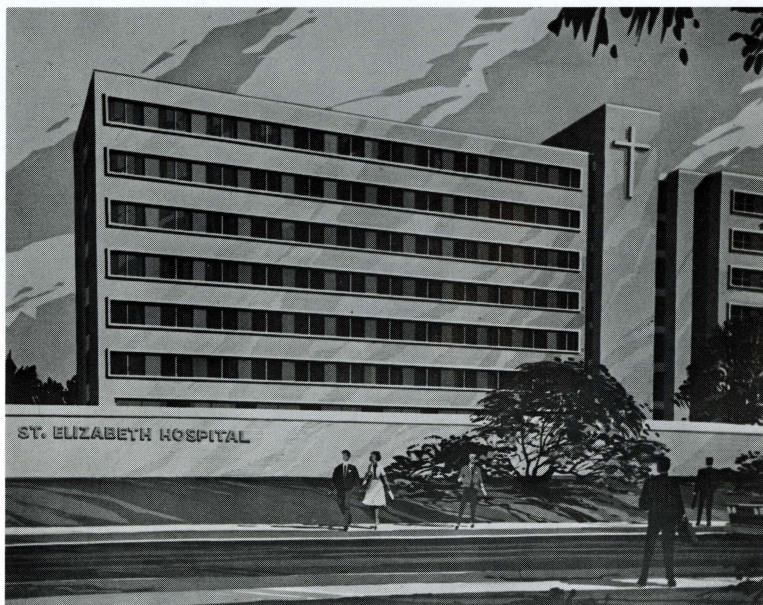
	Superintendent		Administrator
Sr. Genevieve Downey	1911-1916	Sr. Germaine Hawkins	1937-1949
	Superintendent		Administrator
Sr. Geraldine Cantillon	1916-1922	Sr. Adelaide Krummert	1949-1956
	Superintendent		Administrator
Sr. Marie Hortense Kenney	1922-1931	Sr. Baptista Fruitkin	1956-1962
	Superintendent		Executive Director
Sr. DeLellis Kennelley	1931-1937	Sr. Consolata Kline	1952-To date

Presidents—Advisory Board

James P. Hyland	1934-1947	Gerald H. Hammond	1952-1958
Charles B. Cushwa, Sr.	1947-1952	Charles B. Cushwa, Jr.	1958-To date



St. Elizabeth Hospital as it looks today.



Artist's conception of the westward extension of the West Wing.

Presidents—Board of Trustees

Mother Patrick Ward	1926-1931	Mother Mary Ignatia	1936-1949
Mother Ursula Black	1931-1936	Mother Larita O'Brien	1949-1961
Sister Bernadette Vetter		1961-To date	

St. Elizabeth Hospital has shown continuous dynamic changes to provide increasing care for the patients. During its 61-year history there has been progressive expansion and introduction of new concepts in health care. The author has attempted to give a brief history of the hospital's beginning and development. Due to time and space a complete story with numerous details is not possible at this time. Any errors or omissions were not intentional.



Stained glass window depicts St. Elizabeth in the first St. Elizabeth Hospital.

ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL—This classic entrance joined the North and South Wings in 1929.





HALF-CENTURY CLUB

The Mahoning County Medical Society established the "Half-Century Club" at its 76th annual meeting on March 18, 1948. The meeting was held at the Youngstown Country Club. Dr. John Goldcamp, chairman of the social committee, handled the arrangements. Dr. John Noll, president of the Medical Society, assisted.

Of the thirteen members of the Medical Society that qualified for the "club" nine attended the banquet and represented 477 years of the practice of medicine in the Youngstown area. Virtually all of the doctors were still in the practice of medicine. In the year 1948 there were 260 members in the Medical Society.

The doctors attending the banquet were:

Dr. Harmon E. Blott	60 years	Dr. Charles David Hauser	51 years
Dr. C. R. Clark	53 years	Dr. Milton E. Hayes	53 years
Dr. David R. Williams	56 years	Dr. Adin V. Hinman	50 years
Dr. Warren D. Coy	51 years	Dr. Wallace W. Ryall	51 years
Dr. Colin H. Beight		52 years	

The doctors unable to attend the banquet were:

Dr. Robert M. Morrison
 Dr. Henry Manning Osborne
 Dr. Charles Henry Slosson
 Dr. Raymond Edward Whelan

Dr. D. R. Williams of Girard had attended 50 of the annual dinners! This certainly must be the record.

Each physician in the Half-Century Club receives a special emblem in the form of a lapel button and a "Certificate of Distinction" from The Ohio State Medical Association. It is customary for the presentation to be made by the district councilors.

The first guest speaker was Harold Eide who spoke of "My Alaska Adventures." In the April 1948 issue of *The Bulletin* two of the honorees wrote short articles on their experiences. Dr. S. W. Osborne wrote "Our Distinguished Gentlemen of Medicine." He spoke of "the progression of the stature of medical practice from the days of footwalking and carriage riding

to patients, practice of surgery on the kitchen table and the treatment of disease with crude drugs, to the day of modern medicine." Dr. W. W. Ryall wrote "Let Us Look At The Record." He spoke of "no improved roads, no automobiles, nothing but horses and good legs. Lots of night work. At first only one telephone in town and that in a hardware store. Many days I walked 25 and more miles, when roads were impassible for either man or beasts."

Another, Dr. W. D. Coy, wrote in the *Bulletin* "One of Them Speaks." ". . . So these old men are aware that nature makes man pay for longevity. They learn to adapt themselves to their losses. They expect less of themselves in accomplishment, but do not like alibis. They know that physical deterioration may long precede the inability to perceive, to select and to think of a logical conclusion."

In the May 1948 issue of *The Bulletin* an article by Dr. Horace K. Giffen recounted the ceremonies of the evening. He referred to the men being honored as "Our Medical Supreme Court." They were basking in the radiant yet mellow glow of the towering pink dome of President John Noll. Dr. Ryall responded for the thirteen men who had reached the half century of medical services. He commented that Dr. Steve Ondash made him feel near sainthood through his introduction.

The "good old days" were when a house call including medicines, was 50 cents and yet not infrequently not paid. The doctors walked 25 or 30 miles a day calling on patients and avoiding unfriendly dogs. The doctors often tried to make a call at one home, at least, where they could get a good hot meal. Many started their day at 6 a.m. and hoped to return by 6 p.m. The physician used horses or buggies but frequently walked through dirt and mud, climbed fences and hiked through fields covered with corn stubble.

In the tribute by Dr. Ondash he said, "We salute you for your courage in facing the problems of your time, and your resourcefulness in meeting them. We pay tribute to you for the things you have done toward promoting and improving medicine and its practice."

Following is a chronological listing of 53 physicians who have received their 50 year certificate and pin during the period 1948-1972.

1948

Dr. Coyt Horace Beight

Born: 1873

Graduate: Starling Medical College,
Columbus, 1896

Licensed: 1896

Dr. Harmon E. Blott

Born: 1865

Graduate: Western Reserve
University, 1888

Licensed: 1896

President: 1909

Dr. Colin R. Clark

Born: 1869

Graduate: University of
Pennsylvania, 1895

Licensed: 1899

President: 1905-06

Dr. Warren Deweese Coy

Born: 1872

Graduate: Eclectic College, 1897,
University of Illinois, 1901

Licensed: 1897

President: 1919

Dr. Charles David Hauser

Born: 1875

Graduate: University of Buffalo,
1896

Licensed: 1896

President: 1914

Dr. Milton Emerson Hayes

Born: 1867

Graduate: University of Pittsburgh,
1895

Licensed: 1897

Dr. Adin Vincent Hinman

Born: 1872

Graduate: Ohio Medical University,
1898

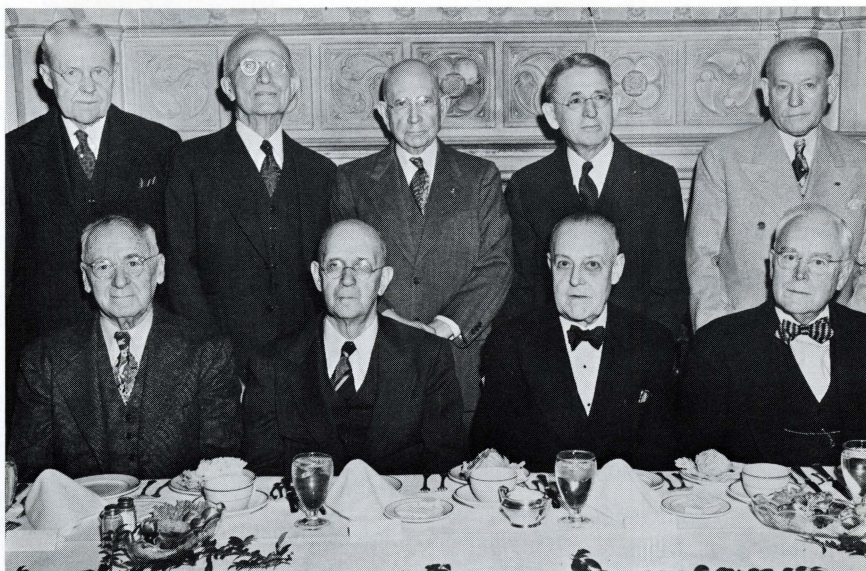
Licensed: 1898

Dr. Henry Manning Osborne

Born: 1871

Graduate: University of Pittsburgh,
1897

Licensed: 1898



Present at the first 50-year award dinner in 1948 were: (standing) Drs. H. E. Blott, C. R. Clark, D. R. Williams, W. D. Coy and C. D. Hauser; (seated) M. E. Hayes, A. V. Hinman, W. W. Ryall and C. H. Beight.

Dr. Wallace Wilberforce Ryall

Born: 1874

Graduate: University of Pittsburgh,
1897

Licensed: 1897

Dr. Raymond Edward Whelan

Born: 1869

Graduate: Western Reserve
University, Cleveland, 1890

Licensed: 1896

President: 1912

Dr. David Richard Williams

Born: 1864

Graduate: Columbus Medical
College, 1891

Licensed: 1896

1950

Dr. Louisa S. Cervone

Born: 1878

Graduate: University of Wooster,
Cleveland, 1900

Licensed: 1900

1953

Dr. Amos B. Sherk

Born: 1881

Graduate: Starling Medical College,
Columbus, 1903

Licensed: 1903

1954

Dr. Stewart G. Patton

Born: 1873

Graduate: University of Pittsburgh,
1904

Licensed: 1905

1955

Dr. S. S. Badal

Born: 1875

Graduate: Medical College of Ohio,
Cincinnati, 1905

Licensed: 1906

Dr. John Heberding

Born: 1882

Graduate: University of Pittsburgh,
1905

Licensed: 1905

1956

Dr. P. B. H. Smith

Born: 1878

Graduate: University of Maryland,
Baltimore, 1906

Licensed: 1908

1957

Dr. S. W. Goldcamp
 Born: 1884
 Graduate: Jefferson Medical College,
 Philadelphia, 1907
 Licensed: 1908

Dr. C. C. Stewart
 Born: 1877
 Graduate: University of Wooster,
 Cleveland, 1907
 Licensed: 1908

1958

Dr. Alfred H. Hendricks
 Born: 1882
 Graduate: Indiana University,
 Bloomington, 1908
 Licensed: 1923

Dr. John E. L. Keyes
 Born: 1887
 Graduate: University of Toronto,
 1908
 Licensed: 1927

Dr. J. M. Ranz
 Born: 1884
 Graduate: Miami Medical College,
 Cincinnati, 1908
 Licensed: 1908
 President: 1918

1959

Dr. F. J. Bierkamp
 Born: 1885
 Graduate: University of Michigan,
 1909
 Licensed: 1910

Dr. E. Henry Jones
 Born: 1884
 Graduate: Ohio State University,
 1909
 Licensed: 1909

Dr. Robert G. Mossman
 Born: 1885
 Graduate: University of
 Pennsylvania, 1909
 Licensed: 1910

Dr. Walter B. Turner
 Born: 1883
 Graduate: Indiana University, 1909
 Licensed: 1909

1960

Dr. Henri Schmid
 Born: 1881
 Graduate: University of Pittsburgh,
 1910
 Licensed: 1919

1961

Dr. F. W. McNamara
 Born: 1888
 Graduate: Jefferson Medical College,
 1911
 Licensed: 1912
 President: 1926

Dr. Charles Scofield
 Born: 1885
 Graduate: University of Pittsburgh,
 1911
 Licensed: 1919

Dr. M. S. Zervos
 Born: 1886
 Graduate: School of Medicine,
 Athens, Greece, 1911
 Licensed: 1922

1962

Dr. Paul H. Leimbach
 Born: 1887
 Graduate: Ohio State University,
 1912
 Licensed: 1912

Dr. A. E. Brant
 Born: 1889
 Graduate: Jefferson Medical College,
 Philadelphia, 1912
 Licensed: 1912
 President: 1932

1964

Dr. Ray W. Fenton
 Born: 1892
 Graduate: Ohio State University,
 1914
 Licensed: 1914
 President: 1927

Dr. Enrico Di Iorio
 Born: 1890
 Graduate: Medical School, Italy,
 1914
 Licensed: 1922

Dr. Dean Nesbit
 Born: 1889
 Graduate: Jefferson Medical College,
 Philadelphia, 1914
 Licensed: 1916

1965

Dr. William Kerr Allsop
 Born: 1892
 Graduate: Jefferson Medical College,
 Philadelphia, 1915
 Licensed: 1916
 President: 1925

1966

Dr. Elmer Herman Nagel
 Born: 1886
 Graduate: Ohio State University,
 1916
 Licensed: 1916
 President: 1944

Dr. Everett Raymond Thomas
 Born: 1888
 Graduate: Western Reserve
 University, 1916
 Licensed: 1916

1967

Dr. Clarence Stefanski
 Born: 1892
 Graduate: Eclectic Medical College,
 Cincinnati, 1917
 Licensed: 1917

1968

Dr. James Lee Fisher
 Born: 1895
 Graduate: Jefferson Medical College,
 Philadelphia, 1918
 Licensed: 1919
 President: 1935

Dr. J. Paul Harvey
 Born: 1892
 Graduate: University of Pittsburgh,
 1918
 Licensed: 1921
 President: 1933

1969

Dr. Joseph M. Basile
 Born: 1889
 Graduate: Faculte Francaise de
 Medicine et de Pharmacil
 de l'Universite, 1919
 Licensed: 1924

Dr. Wendell Hugh Bennett
 Born: 1891
 Graduate: Western Reserve
 University, 1919
 President: 1929
 Licensed: 1919

1970

Dr. Bernard J. Dreiling
 Born: 1897
 Graduate: St. Louis University, 1920
 Licensed: 1921

Dr. Patrick H. Kennedy
 Born: 1893
 Graduate: Washington University,
 St. Louis, 1920
 Licensed: 1924

Dr. Harry E. Fusselman
 Born: 1894
 Graduate: Western Reserve
 University, 1920
 Licensed: 1920

Dr. Vern Argyle Neel
 Born: 1894
 Graduate: Jefferson Medical College,
 Philadelphia, 1920
 Licensed: 1921

Dr. Moses Henry Speck
 Born: 1897
 Graduate: Jefferson Medical College,
 Philadelphia, 1920
 Licensed: 1920

1971

Dr. Edgar C. Baker
 Born: 1895
 Graduate: Western Reserve
 University, Cleveland, 1921
 Licensed: 1921

Dr. William H. Evans
 Born: 1897
 Graduate: University of Louisville,
 1921
 Licensed: 1926
 President: 1943

Dr. Richard H. Middleton
 Born: 1897
 Graduate: University of Toronto,
 1921
 Licensed: 1929

Dr. Leland G. Coe
 Born: 1896
 Graduate: Ohio State University,
 1922
 Licensed: 1922
 President: 1936

1972

Dr. Herman S. Zeve
 Born: 1897
 Graduate: Jefferson Medical College,
 1922
 Licensed: 1922

100 YEARS AGO: ANESTHESIA

Anesthesia might be said to have been in its infancy at the time of the founding of the Mahoning County Medical Society. The physician was his own anesthesiologist and manufacturers offered him a number of devices for use in his office or in the patient's home. There were no hospitals in Youngstown in 1872.

The written catalogue description did not always inspire confidence in the product. About Junker's Methylene Inhaler it said, "It has been used by Drs. Junker, Richardson, and others with more or less success."

FIG. 401.—Allis' Ether Inhaler.

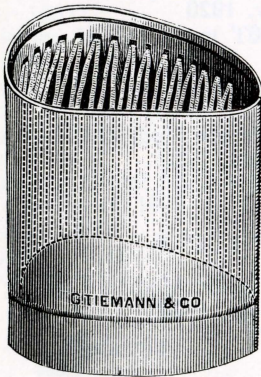


FIG. 402.—Chisolm's Pocket Ether Inhaler.

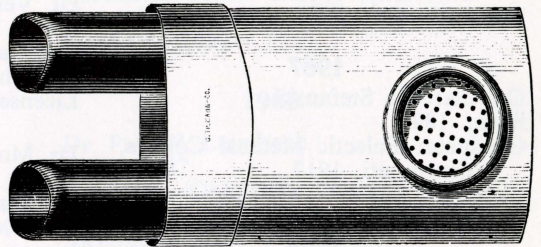
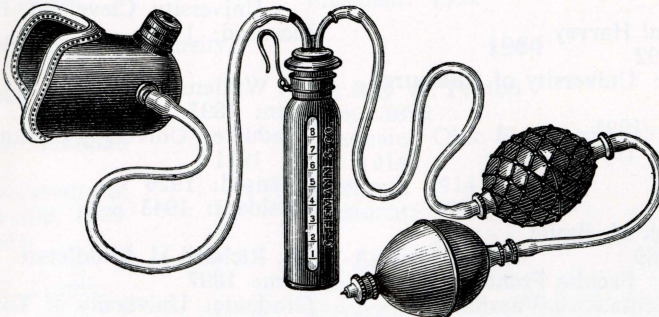


FIG. 406.—Junker's Methylene Inhaler.





“THE BULLETIN” OF THE MAHONING COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

The idea of replacing penny post cards in making announcements to members of the medical society was conceived in the mind of President Dr. Arthur W. Thomas. He was the son of Dr. J. J. Thomas and the uncle of today's Dr. J. J. Anderson. The term “bulletin,” however, was used in the early twenties and consisted of a legal-size single piece of paper printed on both sides. This was remembered by Dr. J. P. Harvey and confirmed by the author who found several copies of the early bulletin among the society's minutes.

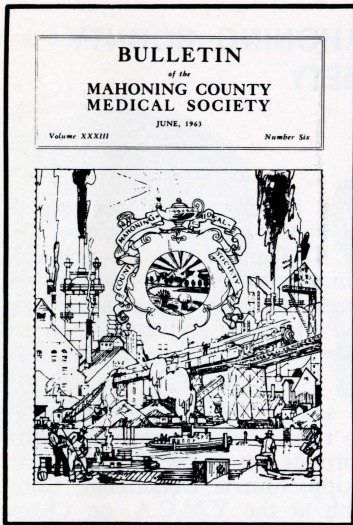
Dr. Thomas called Dr. J. L. Fisher and said, “Jimmie, the Society is going to have a Bulletin and you are going to run it!” Thus forty-one years ago, the year was 1931, the Bulletin was born as we know it today. Dr. Fisher obtained the help of Drs. William Skipp, Morris Deitchman, Colin Reed and Boyd Schaffner. They met for lunch at the Y.M.C.A. on Champion Street. Dr. Fisher took several pieces of typing paper from his packet, folded them from top to bottom, turned them halfway around and wrote on the front “Bulletin of the Mahoning County Medical Society”. “Here is the dummy of the first issue,” he said and that is how the size of the Bulletin was determined.

Financing was a problem since the country was in the depths of the depression. Dr. Skipp was appointed Business Manager because of his strong personality. The group of physicians visited places of business that doctors patronized and “pleaded, cajoled and threatened”. In two days four pages of advertisements were sold. The price of a full-page advertisement was \$25.00; today, forty-one years later, it is \$30.00!

In the first issue appeared advertisements of the Lyons-Loesi Company (now the Lyons Physicians Supply), The Co-Operative Adjusting Company, James, Calvin and Weaver (now James and Weaver), Fred Blewitt, the Tailor, The Youngstown Printing Company, Goodman Bros. Pharmacy, Lem-lake's Ethical Pharmacy, The Bloom Drug Co., and Laeri's Apothecary Shoppe.

There have been eight different covers used by the Bulletin. The first appeared for five issues—January through May of 1931. This cover was plain and simply had “The Mahoning County Medical Society Bulletin” in bold print on the cover. The second cover was very elaborate and appeared from June 1931 through May 1933. This cover attempted to depict the industry and commerce of the Youngstown area. This and other covers are illustrated. The third cover was inaugurated in June 1933. An emblem of the Medical Society was located in the left upper corner with horizontal and vertical stripes intersecting near the emblem. It was customary to have a quotation in the center. This cover was then replaced by the fourth cover which appeared for the first time in June 1934. The latter had an engraved-like framing of the cover with the society’s medical emblem and the Ohio State Seal blended in the center.

The fifth cover first appeared in January 1938. It was used the longest period, enduring through the December 1959 issue of the Bulletin. An eccentric intersect of two elaborate bands formed a cross-like design. At the intersect of these bands was the Seal of the State of Ohio with the printing of “Mahoning County Medical Society.” The vertical band also contained a serpent coiled around a wooden staff. Profound quotations continued to be used on the new cover.



The Second Cover

of picture covers related to his historical articles written for each issue of the Bulletin. The January 1972 issue had as its cover the Centennial Emblem designed by Velma Holden, wife of Dr. Henry Holden, President of the Medical Society.

Starting in 1960, the Bulletin was enlivened with drawings by Dr. Ben Berg, who later became editor in 1962. For years his humorous cartoon doctors wandered about the pages, highlighting features and special columns. One still appears in the heading of the “Happy Birthday” column. Ben also drew the holiday cover which has been used for years on the December issue. It shows a doctor encircled by a wreath and writing a huge prescription for “health and happiness to be taken in large quantities.”

A variety of columns have appeared in the Bulletin over the past 41 years. Listed below are a number of these columns and their author.

Medical Crier
From the Bulletin

Dr. J. L. Fisher
Dr. J. L. Fisher

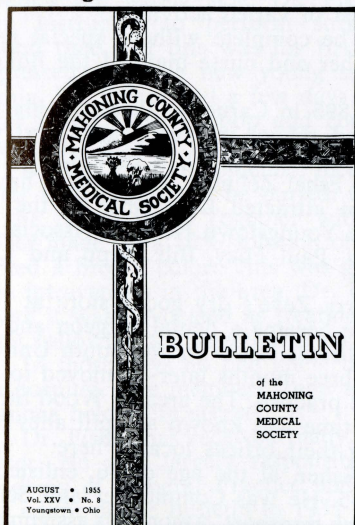
The sixth cover of the Bulletin appeared in January 1960 and was designed by Dr. Richard Murray, an artistic member of the society. The design was a coiled stethoscope, representing a serpent, around a scalpel, representing the rod, of the historic medical emblem, the caduces. In January 1963 reappeared the elaborately designed cover which first was used in 1931 and 1933. This one was used until January 1964. The new cover at this time was designed by Eleanor Katz, wife of Dr. Bertram Katz. The design displayed a neurological hammer in the vertical position with a scalpel and blade in the form of a weather vane. Adjacent were the points of the compass spelling out the word “NEWS.” At the base of the design was an EKG tracing and an example of a carotid pulse curve. This cover was used until January 1972—the beginning of the Centennial Year of the Mahoning County Medical Society. Dr. John C. Melnick, the Editor of the Bulletin, has used a variety

S. Q. Lapius (Continued)
 Years Ago
 Medical Gleanings
 Cynical Sam
 Uncle Dudley
 Beside the Trail
 Brutus
 Keeping Up With the A.M.A.
 Opinions of Others
 Medical Facts
 S. Q. Lapius (original)
 The Old Minutes
 Theophrustus Bornbastus
 Biographies of the Living
 Meet the Old Pros

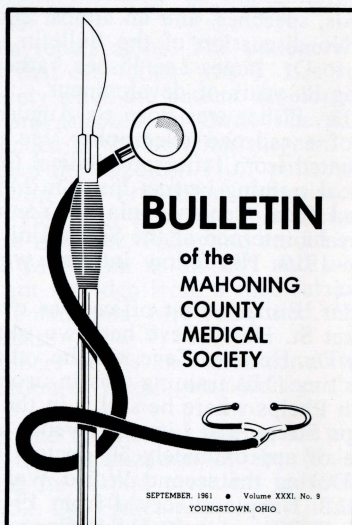
Dr. J. L. Fisher
 Dr. J. L. Fisher
 Dr. J. L. Fisher
 Dr. Warren D. Coy
 Dr. Warren D. Coy
 Dr. Warren D. Coy
 Dr. Warren D. Coy
 Dr. William M. Skipp
 Dr. Paul Fuzy
 Dr. J. G. Brody
 Dr. Arthur Thomas
 Dr. Louis S. Deitchman
 Dr. Louis S. Deitchman
 Dr. H. E. Patrick
 Dr. H. N. Bennett

Mr. Howard Rempes, executive secretary for the Medical Society during the past 14 years, wrote 3 articles on the Civil War published in the Bulletin. The first was "Youngstown Physicians in the Civil War". "Dear Wife" was a group of letters written by Dr. Charles N. Fowler during the Civil War. Dr. Fowler was one of the founders of the Medical Society in 1872. A third article was "For Conspicuous Gallantry" and told the story of Dr. William S. Matthews, fourth president of the Society, and his experience during the War. Dr. Thomas J. Shannon, uncle of Dr. W. S. Matthews, was the only Youngstown doctor killed in the Civil War and is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery.

Many doctors have written very informative scientific articles in the Bulletin. Some of these were later published in Medical Journals. Health Commissioners have frequently reported on statistics of various diseases. One interesting article was written in February 1933 by Dr. George Y. Davis entitled, "Smallpox in Mahoning County." He spoke of "the shameful grand total of 282 cases" of smallpox in the county "during the present season." A typhoid survey for a six year period from 1927 and including 1932 were 20, 19, 23, 4, 6 and 28 cases for a total of 102 cases during this time. The article showed that in 85% of the cases water consumed was from wells. Dr. Frederick S. Coombs wrote on "Dr. Talbot on Heat Cramps." The historic work done on this baffling problem, known since biblical days, was resolved by the Harvard Fatigue Laboratory in the area mills. This work resulted in a significant breakthrough in this serious and often fatal disorder.



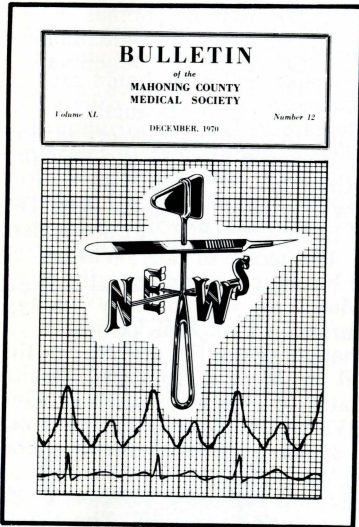
From 1938 to 1959



Dr. Murray's design

Hospital annual reports as well as hospital staff meeting reports have appeared regularly. The Proceedings of Council have been published monthly for years enabling physicians to be kept informed of progress of issues before the Medical Society.

During the war years, 1941-1945, a continuous flow of letters from doctors in the service kept the people at home well informed as to their duties, locations and many interesting episodes of the war. Many doctors received the Bulletin regularly overseas and expressed their appreciation for this contact with home.



Eleanor Katz' design

Scientific papers, by members of the Society, appeared in the Bulletin and thus served as a continuing educational media for years. Abstracts of visiting physicians papers given for Post-Graduate Day also appeared enabling those doctors unable to attend the conference to gain this information.

Advertising has always been important to the Bulletin. The charge is sufficient to cover the cost of publication. There have been a few years of small profit and a few years of a small deficit. However, the overall performance for the past 41 years has been essentially a break-even record. This is the purpose of the Bulletin and therefore it has been a success.

One may follow many aspects of life in the Bulletin, such as inflation, styles, design of ambulances, improved drugs and many, many other items. Current events have always received considerable coverage. This has ranged from political office, impending Congressional legislation, improved medical diagnosis and the like.

The Bulletin has also served to keep members of the Society informed of its new members with biographical sketches, obituaries of members, births and graduations of children, marriages, vacations, publications of papers, awards, speeches, and an almost endless list of varied activities.

No discussion of the Bulletin would be complete without special reference to Dr. James Lee Fisher, father, mother and nurse maid of the Bulletin during its years of development.

Dr. Fisher was born on August 14, 1895 in Carnegie, Pennsylvania, the son of a railroad telegrapher. He attended school in New Castle and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1918. During his medical training he met his wife Margaret Ethel Zellman. His parents having moved from Pennsylvania to Youngstown attracted Dr. Fisher to the city where he interned at the South Unit of the Youngstown Hospital Association, 1918-1919. His fellow internes were Drs. Paul Fuzy, Bill Skipp and J. A. Walker.

Dr. Fisher's first office was over Harry Zeve's dry goods store at 1489 Market St. Harry Zeve had two sons. One became a dental surgeon and the other Dr. Herman Zeve ran the venereal disease clinic for the South Unit for some time. His training was in urology. Three months later he moved to 224 North Phelps where he still is in the active practice. The area of Wood Street, Phelps Street, and Lincoln Avenue at the time was known as "pill alley" because of approximately 30 doctors having their offices located here.

During the second World War Dr. Fisher, at the age of 46, enlisted in the U.S. Navy and served from 1942-1945. He was Commander and Senior Medical Officer on the U.S.S. Gage, an attack transport. Among his assignments

was receiving casualties from the Battle of Okinawa and later was on one of the first ships to transport personnel for the occupation of Nagasaki, Japan.

Dr. Fisher married Margaret Ethel Zellman of Philadelphia during his internship. They have 3 children, Mrs. Margaret Stephan of California, James L., Jr., an engineer and vice-president of Hydrair Corp. of Akron, and Dr. Robert Fisher of Youngstown. Dr. Robert Fisher has followed in his father's footsteps by specializing in family practice and serving as president of the Mahoning County Medical Society. During Bob's term of office he presented his father with a pin and certificate of distinction for having practiced medicine for 50 years. The J. L. Fishers have 12 grandchildren and one great-grandson.

During his early years of practice he was taught by Dr. Carlos C. Booth, Dr. Brant, Dr. Nesbit and Dr. Paul Kaufman. Dr. Fisher was active in general surgery in addition to his general practice until about the age of 65 when he discontinued doing surgery. He worked in the South Unit dispensary from 1919 to 1921. For a period of ten years he was company physician for the Republic Steel Corporation.

The author has had the pleasure of interviewing Dr. Fisher in the fall of 1971. The "old pro" is just full of stories of Youngstown, medicine, early physicians, etc. He is able to keep one interested for hours with his informative and frequently humorous narrative.

During his internship he was paid \$10 per month, room, board and uniforms. The latter was a huge step forward for in prior years the intern paid for his uniforms. In the early twenties the practicing physician was given lunch free at the South Unit! Dr. C. C. Booth (the author wrote an article about Dr. Booth in an earlier Bulletin) was nice to "J. L." Dr. Fisher initially observed him at surgery, then assisted and finally was permitted to perform surgery alone. Dr. Booth was instrumental in obtaining a job for Dr. Fisher at the Republic Steel Corporation. During a hernia operation Dr. Fisher assisted Dr. Booth, who repaired the wrong side. Dr. Fisher was then instructed to perform surgery the second time and this was his first hernia repair alone. The patient was so impressed with the new young surgeon that his father was J. L.'s second hernia. Dr. Fisher had a few days of anxiety since the patient developed hay fever immediately post-op and coughed and sneezed for days. The surgical repair held up and instilled a new confidence in the budding surgeon.



Dr. J. L. Fisher

During the flue epidemic, locally called the "Spanish Flu," patients died faster than they could be buried. One victim was Fred Bunn, superintendent of the South Unit. Together with Mr. Yengling, hospital pharmacist, Dr. Fisher made up a 10% solution of glucose in water. Following autoclaving it turned a brown color. This was given to Mr. Bunn as an I.V. and was the first intravenous in the area. Dr. Fisher got the idea from a medical journal where it was advocated as treatment for pneumonia. Mr. Bunn died the first night following the injection from his disease.

In those days no one knew the members of the executive committee of the hospital. The members, time and location of meetings as well as the discussions held were secret!

Dr. Fisher has received many honors and distinctions during his medical career. He was largely responsible for the organization of the Mahoning Academy of General Practice and became its second president in 1950. He was editor of the Bulletin in 1931 and 1932. Dr. Fisher was elected President of the Mahoning County Medical Society in 1935 and President of the Medi-

cal-Dental Bureau which he organized, in 1941. He was also chief of the Department of General Practice of the Youngstown Hospital Association.

In 1955 he was chosen "General Practitioner of the Year," the first named for this honorary position by the Mahoning County Academy of General Practice.

He has served as president of the Bears Den Riding Club and as a director of the Ohio State Academy of General Practice.

Of the many interesting episodes during his years of practice two are well known to his many colleagues but are worth repeating. The first occurred in 1925 when a patient was stabbed in the heart and required repair. Dr. Fisher performed the surgery and it is thought to have been the first successful heart operation in the Youngstown area. In 1936 Dr. Fisher was robbed at gunpoint by a young man. Several weeks later he was called upon to do emergency surgery on a patient. Dr. Fisher saved the patient's life and recognized him as his assailant. Dr. Fisher's humanitarian qualities were exhibited when he recommended "his patient" for parole.

Dr. Fisher has been one of the most prolific writers for the *Bulletin*. Earlier in the article are listed his columns that have appeared for years.

Mrs. Ethel Fisher, wife of Dr. J. L. Fisher, in her own right has been very active in numerous community activities. She has been president of the Garden Club of Ohio and the Youngstown Garden Forum, as well as recording secretary of the Youngstown Federation of Women's Clubs. A highlight in her career was her appointment by Governor Rhoades as new chairman of the Trustees of Youngstown State University in 1968.

The 32 editors of the Mahoning County Medical Society *Bulletin* during the period 1931 - 1972 are as follows:

1931	Dr. J. L. Fisher	1952	Dr. E. R. McNeal
1932	Dr. J. L. Fisher	1953	Dr. H. J. Reese
1933	Dr. Louis Deitchman	1954	Dr. A. A. Detesco
1934	Dr. Claude B. Norris	1955	Dr. R. L. Tornello
1935	Dr. Claude B. Norris	1956	Dr. C. W. Sterzbach
1936	Dr. H. E. Patrick	1957	Dr. C. E. Pichette
1937	Dr. H. E. Patrick	1958	Dr. Morris S. Rosenblum
1938	Dr. James D. Brown	1959	Dr. Lester O. Gregg
1939	Dr. H. E. Patrick	1960	Dr. Jack Schreiber
1940	Dr. Claude B. Norris	1961	Dr. John J. McDonough
1941	Dr. Claude B. Norris	1962	Dr. Ben C. Berg
1942	Dr. Claude B. Norris	1963	Dr. George L. Altman
1943	Dr. Claude B. Norris	1964	Dr. Robert G. Warnock
1944	Dr. Claude B. Norris	1965	Dr. Kurt Wegner
1945	Dr. E. C. Baker	1966	Dr. Robert L. Jenkins
1946	Dr. C. A. Gustafson	1967	Dr. Elias T. Saadi
1947	Dr. C. A. Gustafson	1968	Dr. J. James Anderson
1948	Dr. C. A. Gustafson	1969	Dr. D. J. Dallis
1949	Dr. C. A. Gustafson	1970	Dr. John C. Melnick
1950	Dr. F. S. Coombs	1971	Dr. Felix A. Pesa
1951	Dr. S. W. Ondash	1972	Dr. John C. Melnick

Most editors served one term in office. Dr. Claude B. Norris has the honor of having been editor the most—namely seven times. Those editors that served more than one terms were:

Dr. J. L. Fisher	1931, 1932
Dr. Claude B. Norris	1934, 1935, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944
Dr. H. E. Patrick	1936, 1937, 1939
Dr. C. A. Gustafson	1946, 1947, 1948, 1949
Dr. John C. Melnick	1970, 1972

From the beginning it was the practice to have *Bulletins* bound into a single volume at the end of the year. An entire set of *Bulletins*, 41 volumes,

reposes on the shelf at the medical society office, where it sees almost daily use. Volume 42 will take its place on the shelf following the printing of the December 1972 issue.

The Bulletin of the Mahoning County Medical Society is written for and by the members of the Society. It has a long and proud history. Its contributors have been many who have given a chronological history of events in Mahoning County for nearly a half century. It deserves the continuing support of the members of the Society.

100 YEARS: MOMENTS IN MEDICINE

The *Bulletin* continues to publish "firsts" in each issue during the Centennial Year. Your contributions will be welcome. Send them to the editor, Dr. John Melnick.

- First Y. H. A. Staff Library — Dr. H. E. Patrick, chairman, 1934
- First Commando Operation — Dr. William Flynn, 1952
- First Father-Son Presidents, Mahoning County Medical Society —

Dr. J. J. Thomas, 1899	Dr. J. L. Fisher, 1935
Dr. A. W. Thomas, 1931	Dr. R. R. Fisher, 1968
- First street closure for hospital construction — Upland Street,
South Side Hospital
- First "Hospitalization" — 1922, "Endowment bed fund" for nurses
- Last Homestead on Federal Street — Federal and Walnut Streets,
Dr. W. L. Buechner
- First Secretary, Mahoning County Medical Society —
Dr. Raymond E. Whelan, 1872
- First President, Youngstown Automobile Club — Dr. W. H. Buechner
- First President, Oak Hill Cemetery — Dr. Henry Manning, 1852
- First Order of Business rules, Mahoning County Medical Society —
December 31, 1873
- First General Practitioner of Year (Mahoning Academy of General
Practice) — Dr. J. L. Fisher, December 14, 1954
- First Twins with two distinct placentas — Dr. John McCurdy, 1876
- First permanent meeting place of Mahoning County Medical Society —
First National Bank, July 1878
- First Nurse Alumni Association, Y. H. A. — 1907
- First Meeting Mahoning County Medical Society at Elk's Club —
January 17, 1950

VISIT THE ARMS MUSEUM

In this centennial year of the Mahoning County Medical Society, physicians and their families would do well to visit the Arms Museum on Wick Avenue. There in pictures and text you can see Youngstown as it looked in 1872. Medical kits of Dr. Dutton and Dr. Woodbridge are there, along with other artifacts related to the early history of Youngstown. In addition there are antiques, pioneer implements, Indian relics, archaeological items, etc.

Plan to spend several hours in browsing. The Arms Museum is open to the public from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and from 1:30 to 5:00 on Saturday and Sunday. There are regularly scheduled guided tours.



100 YEARS: MOMENTS IN MEDICINE

The *Bulletin* continues to publish "firsts" in each issue during the Centennial Year. Your contributions will be welcome. Send them to the editor, Dr. John Melnick.

- First meeting "Half Century Club" — March 18, 1948
- First fiberoptic gastroscope — Dr. S. F. Gaylord, 1962
- First fiberoptic gastrocamera — Dr. S. F. Gaylord, 1968
- First fiberoptic esophagoscopy with photography — Dr. S. F. Gaylord, 1971
- First sputa of *Tuberculus Bacillus* shown — July 9, 1884
- First reunion of "regular" physicians of Mahoning County — November 1886
- First log cabin (probably first in Western Reserve also) —
Col. James Hillman
- First colonoscopy of transverse colon — Dr. Armin Banez, February 1969
- First operative colonoscopy (also in U.S.) — Dr. Armin Banez, 1969
- First Tissue Section Machine — Dr. F. J. Bierkamp
- First Resident pathologist — Dr. C. C. Wolfeath, 1916
- First pericarditis operation — Dr. Claude Beck (Cleveland), patient of
Dr. H. E. Hathhorn
- First radical resection of maxilla with exoneration of orbit —
Dr. Wm. Flynn, 1952
- First Syndrome named after doctor — Dr. John C. Melnick, 1969 —
Melnick-Needle's Syndrome
- First 33rd Degree Mason — Dr. Wm. L. Buechner
- First hold of Youngstown Sheet & Tube stock —
Dr. W. L. Buechner, 250 shares
- First incubator for infants — Dr. J. J. Thomas
- First president of Medical Society whose wife was president of Auxiliary at
same time — Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Gustafson, 1952. Second — Dr. and
Mrs. C. E. Pichette, 1973
- First breathing class (1st in Ohio, 2nd in U.S.) — Dr. Michael Vuksta,
Dr. Elias Saadi (St. Elizabeth Hospital)
- First Canfield Fair Medical Exhibit — 1952.



So many of the same doctors appear in these two photos, taken perhaps 20 years apart, that it is an interesting challenge to try to match up the younger man with his later picture.

On the opposite page (seated:) G. S. Peck, A. M. Clark, W. L. Buechner, J. J. Thomas. (Standing) H. H. Hahn, C. R. Clark, W. H. Buechner, H. E. Blott, B. F. Hawn, R. D. Gibson, J. C. Yost, R. H. Montgomery, H. E. Welch. This photo was taken in front of the first hospital in 1902. Photo above (first row): J. J. Thomas, B. F. Hawn, H. E. Welch, G. Pierson, F. S. Merwin. (Second row) R. D. Gibson, Zimmerman, C. C. Booth, M. S. Clark, S. McCurdy, J. A. Sherbondy, G. Evans. (Third row) W. X. Taylor, Fowler, C. D. Hauser. (Fourth row) C. S. Pick, C. R. Clark, J. Heberding, W. H. Buechner, Robert Morrison, H. E. Blott, R. H. Montgomery.

MEDICAL EVENTS IN 1872

Billroth — resects esophagus

Abbe — introduces oil immersion lenses

H. C. Wood — investigates heat-stroke

Batthey — performs normal avariotomy

Switzerland — typhoid epidemic from polluted water. (Lausen)

New York — milk stations established by Diet Kitchen Association

American Public Health Association first meeting Sept. 12, 1872

Ukraine — Society of Chersonese Physicians founded (Cherson)

Germany — German Surgical Society founded (Berlin)

Argentina — Sociedad Cientifica Argentina founded (Buenas Aires)

Australia — the Universtiy of Adelaide founded

Merck — introduces Pyoctanin (methyl violet)

London — Metropolis Water Act (piping of water into city)

Tokyo — Tokyo library (Ugeno Park)

Chicago — Chicago Public Library founded

—F. H. Garrison — History of Medicine - 1913

100 YEARS AGO: ARROW HEAD EXTRACTOR

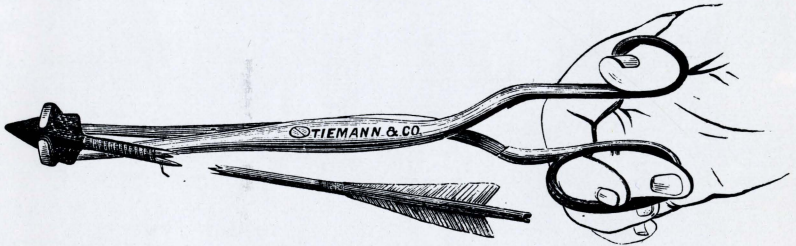
We understand that Indians were no longer troublesome around Youngstown in 1872, the year of the founding of the Mahoning County Medical Society, but this item was still listed in Tieman's 1879 catalogue. Perhaps this forceps was carried by more than one of our early physicians.

Fig. 6.—FORCEPS FOR THE EXTRACTION OF ARROW HEADS.

By J. H. BILL, M.D., U.S.A.

Medical Record, April 8, 1876.

Price, \$2.50.



100 YEARS: MOMENTS IN MEDICINE

The *Bulletin* continues to publish "firsts" in each issue during the Centennial Year. Your contributions will be welcome. Send them to the editor, Dr. John Melnick.

- First hypothermic surgery—Surgeon, Dr. Frank Inui
Anesthesiologist, Dr. Frank Shaw
- First native born physician—Dr. Timothy Woodbridge, March 14, 1877
- First doctors on Y.H.A. Board of Trustees—Dr. George S. Peck and
Dr. A. M. Clark—1900
- First "pap" smear—Dr. H. E. Hathhorn, 1946
- First medical resident, Y.H.A.—Dr. Raymond Lupse, 1942
- First to remove kidneys for transplant—Dr. D. Limbert, surgeon, Dr. Y. T.
Chiu, surgeon, Dr. Robert Bacani, renologist, Oct. 9, 1971
- First publication of Art book—Dr. Richard Murray
- First librarian, Mahoning County Medical Society—Wick Gaus,
March 14, 1877
- First members, Ohio State Medical Assoc.—Dr. John McCurdy, 1870
Dr. Timothy Woodbridge, 1870
- First total hip prosthesis—Dr. George Szaboky, January 1972
Dr. I. Maeda (second), February 1972
- First Use of Tularemia serum—Dr. Morris Rosenbloom, 1935
- First Laboratory physician—Dr. F. J. Biercamp, 1909 South Unit, Y.H.A.
- First Wasserman Test—Dr. F. J. Biercamp
- First Parathyroid gland scan—Dr. John C. Melnick, 1970
- First Unbilical artery catheterization—Dr. Wilfred Dodgson, March, 1972
- First physician with two professor sons—Dr. J. P. Harvey: Dr. J. Paul Harvey,
Jr., Prof. of Orthopedics, Univ. of Southern Calif. and Dr. John C.
Harvey, Prof. Medicine, Johns Hopkins Univ.
- First Youngstown Physician killed in war—Dr. Thomas J. Shannon, Civil War
- First total hysterectomy—Dr. Raymond Lupse, 1942
- First Bone scan 18 Florida—Dr. Clayton Hixson, May 24, 1972

BASE HOSPITAL 31 — WORLD WAR I

Prior to the United States involvement in World War I the National American Red Cross was sending base hospitals to aid Europe. Youngstown, one of the smaller cities requesting permission, was sanctioned to organize Base Hospital 31 on March 25, 1917.

In just a few days 300 individuals raised the necessary \$50,000 to finance the project. Dr. C. R. Clark was named director. The 500 bed hospital included X-Ray machines, laboratory equipment, surgical instruments, linen, refrigeration plants and many other supplies. The Women of the Surgical Dressings Service made 94,499 surgical dressings and 27,969 pieces of linen, gowns, sheets and pillowcases.

The 300 personnel included 85 doctors, 64 nurses and three civilians, the later to act as clerk (Miss Louise Wick), dietitian and interpreter.

Commander was Major Adam E. Schlanser, of the United States Medical Corps. The hospital was turned over to the War Department on August 30, 1917.

The hospital sailed from Hoboken, New Jersey on December 13, 1917 for France on the "Leviathan", the former German luxury liner "Vaterland."

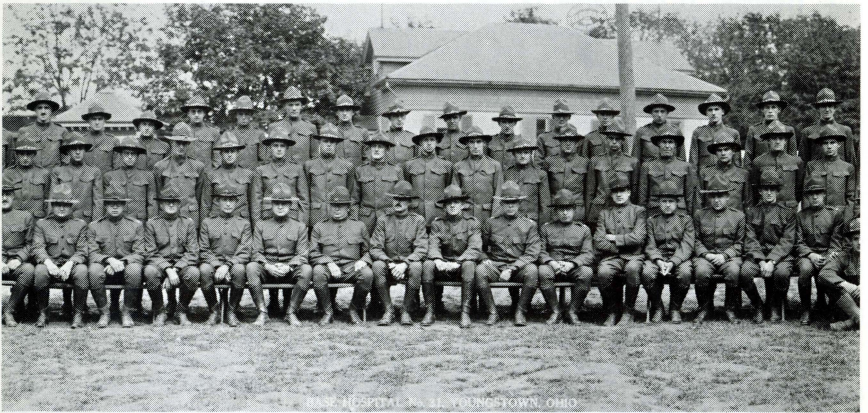
It was a long and tense voyage. In addition to the hospital there were 10,000 troops and therefore the ship could not be marked with a Red Cross and claim neutrality. To add to the tension was a prize of \$50,000 to the German crew that could sink the ship! As the ship neared England destroyers laid down a protective smoke screen. They landed at Liverpool, England on Christmas Eve, 1917, then proceeded to Southampton for a three day rest and then across the Channel to Contrexeville, France, where the hospital was set up and was to distinguish itself.

The author has seen a total of four different group pictures of the Youngstown doctors. One was published in the Centennial Issue (November 1972) of the *Bulletin*. That picture and another were taken on the steps of the Main Public Library on Wick and Rayen Avenues. A third was taken in France and a fourth, which included nearly all of the personnel, was acquired from Mrs. Dean Nesbit. The latter is four feet wide and eight inches high showing the band, doctors and other personnel. This picture was illustrated in this December issue of the *Bulletin*.

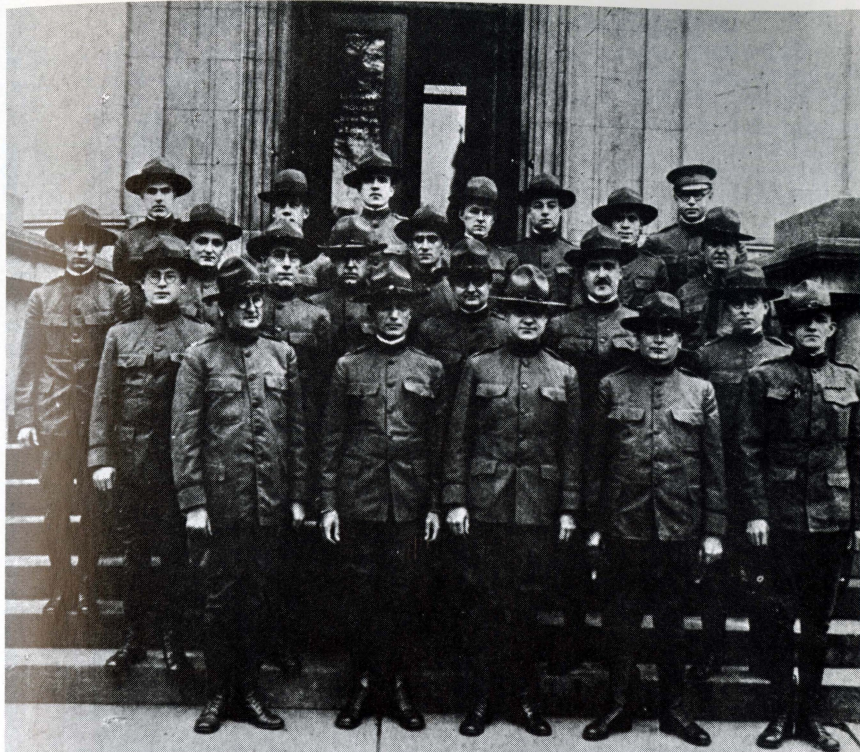
The doctors from Youngstown were:

Dr. Sidney McCurdy
 Dr. Ralph R. Morrall
 Dr. C. R. Clark, Director
 Dr. James A. Sherbondy
 Dr. M. P. Jones
 Dr. R. W. Fenton
 Dr. John L. Washburn
 Dr. Dean A. Nesbit
 Dr. Colin M. Reed
 Dr. A. Earl Brant

Dr. J. U. Buchanan
 Dr. David B. Phillips
 Dr. Forrest W. Ward
 Dr. Parker G. Borden
 Dr. Charles H. Moses
 Dr. Walter H. McCreary
 Dr. William H. Bunn
 Dr. William K. Allsop
 Dr. F. J. Bierkamp



Here, printed in three sections, is the photo of Youngstown Base Hospital, No. 31. The original picture, which was loaned to the Bulletin by Mrs. Dean Nesbit, was four feet wide. Most of the physicians in the group appear at the right of the top picture and to the left of the middle picture.



Youngstown Base Hospital No. 31, with the above physicians, sailed for France on Dec. 31, 1917, and distinguished itself in service at Contreuxville. First row: Sydney McCurdy, M.D., C. R. Clark, M.D., Col. Adam Schlanser, J. A. Sherbondy, M.D., Capt. Keefer. Second row: R. R. Morrall, M.D., R. W. Fenton, M.D., Dean Nesbit, M.D., A. E. Brant, M.D., Colin Reed, M.D., F. J. Bierkamp, M.D., Third row: E. R. Thomas, M.D., Forrest Ward, D.D.S., Clarence Barrett, M.D., M. P. Jones, M.D. Fourth row: W. H. Bunn, M.D., O. Hudnett, M.D., Howard Moses, M.D., unknown, J. U. Buchanan, M.D., W. K. Allsop, M.D., Charles Wolferth, M.D.

100 YEARS AGO: THE POST-WAR YEARS

The Civil War, just ended seven years before the founding of the Mahoning County Medical Society, was to influence American politics for years to come. Six presidents following Lincoln (five of these from Ohio) were or had been officers in the United States Army.

First was Brigadier General Andrew Johnson, who had served in the capacity of military governor of Tennessee. He was followed by General Ulysses S. Grant, who was president at the time of the Medical Society founding in 1872. Next was Brevet Major General Rutherford B. Hayes, who was followed by Major General James A. Garfield. After the assassination of Garfield, two non-military men held the office. They were followed by Brevet Brigadier General Benjamin Harrison. Then, with the lapse of one more non-military term, the last of the Civil War officers, Brevet Major William McKinley, became president. It is thought that Youngstown's Dr. Thomas J. Shannon was acquainted with both Hayes and McKinley, having served with them in the Eighth Corps under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IS NOV. 4

The 100th anniversary celebration of the Mahoning County Medical Society is going to be a big night for medicine, for doctors and their families, for the arts, for Youngstown and for the hundreds of friends who will be packing Powers Auditorium for a gala evening on Saturday, Nov. 4.

Highlight of the evening will be the presentation of a "birthday gift to the community" from the physicians of the Mahoning County Medical Society in recognition and thanks for the support that the community has given to her doctors over the years. The gift will be in the form of a check for a substantial sum of money to be divided among the city's cultural organizations: The Butler Institute of American Art, the Youngstown Playhouse, the Youngstown Symphony Society and the Youngstown Ballet Guild. The money has been raised by personal contributions from physicians plus contributions from friends of medicine. Most physicians have given a dollar per year for the 100 years that the Medical Society has been in existence. The presentation will be made by the president, Dr. Henry Holden.



The program, which begins at 8:30 p.m., will include a one-act play produced by the Youngstown Playhouse, an intermission for champagne and birthday cake, and a program by the Youngstown Symphony.

The play will star Elizabeth Hartman, Academy Award nominee for her role in the movie, "Patch of Blue." She is returning to her hometown especially to take part in the centennial celebration.

The Symphony is planning their music around an "Americana" theme. This theme will also be carried out in the red, white and blue colors on the souvenir program, which is being designed by Henry Koerner, internationally known artist, famous for his *Time* covers. The design for the invitation is by Clyde Singer.

All members of the Mahoning County Medical Society are urged to bring their families and attend what promises to be the greatest medical society function ever held in Mahoning County. The centennial committee is out to try to achieve 100% attendance at this, the "meeting of the century."

100 YEARS: MOMENTS IN MEDICINE

The *Bulletin* will continue to publish "firsts" in each issue during the Centennial Year. Corrections and additions will be appreciated. Send them to the editor, Dr. John Melnick.

First Caesarean Section—Dr. W. H. Buechner, July 4, 1884
South Unit, YHA

First Pediatrician—Dr. Arthur W. Thomas

First brother physicians—Dr. H. H. Hawn, Dr. Benjamin F. Hawn, 1880

First motor car in United States in the practice of medicine—Dr. Carlos Booth, 1895

First payment of damages related to an auto accident—Dr. Carlos Booth, Sept. 1896

First Cholecystectomy—Dr. H. E. Welch

First annual banquet, Mahoning County Medical Society—Tod House, Jan. 13, 1891

First Radiographer—Dr. John Heberding, 1906

First Board of Health—July 9, 1870: Dr. John McCurdy, Dr. A. P. Packard, Dr. G. L. Starr, Dr. Hugh King, Dr. J. S. Cunningham, Dr. H. C. Reno

First War prisoners—Dr. John McCurdy, Dr. Charles N. Fowler (Civil War)

First corneal transplant—Dr. Paul Ruth and Dr. George Pugh (patient, William Wagner)

First thoracic aortic aneurysm—Dr. Frank Inui (1950s)

SIXTH DISTRICT COUNCILORS

Only three physicians from the Mahoning County Medical Society have been honored by their colleagues by being elected to the office of Councilor of the Sixth District of the Ohio State Medical Association. The first was Dr. A. Earl Brant who served in 1933. The second was Dr. William Skipp who was elected in 1935 and served for four years. The most recent was Dr. Carl A. Gustafson who was elected twenty years ago and served for a period of seven years, 1952-1959.

BELOW: Dr. Gustafson with OSMA plaque award. INSET: Dr. Brant and Dr. Skipp.



Dr. Gustafson was born on a farm near Philadelphia, Illinois, a town of 200 people. He is the son of Charles and Augusta Lundquist Gustafson and has three younger sisters. The Gustafson's home was a very religious one and served as headquarters for Methodist clergy traveling through the corn country. The family later moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, where great difficulty was encountered as the result of the hot winds. A move was then made to Paris, Illinois, where floods wiped out crops for three consecutive years. His father showed determination to stay, work and become successful. The traits which were to be shown by Dr. Gustafson in later years in his becoming a doctor the hard way.

As a youth he walked $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles each way to school and for a \$1 a month he made the teacher's fires. In high school he traveled by bike 10 miles over country roads to Virginia, Illinois. His early interest was piano, which he studied for seven years. In high school Dr. Gustafson starred in track and basketball. He earned his room and board by working for one of the city's leading families. His summers were spent earning money in a variety of ways—selling shoes, working on farms, pumping an organ for Sunday Church, etc. He graduated with a B.S. degree from Illinois College in Jacksonville. At one time he was assistant professor in the biology department.

In order to earn his way through medical school Dr. Gustafson taught science and mathematics for ten years at Chaney and South High Schools in Youngstown. He graduated in 1933 from Rush Medical College at the University of Chicago and served his internship in 1933-34 at The Youngstown Hospital Association. He spent an additional year, 1934-35, as a resident and

entered the practice of medicine in 1935 at a well known address for many years—101 Lincoln Avenue. This was on the southwest corner of Lincoln and Phelps Street. In recent years the Ohio Bell Company acquired the property for expansion. A number of well-known physicians had offices at one time in the house; this included Drs. Robert Morrison, John Lindsay, John Noll, Walter Turner, J. P. Harvey, G. McKelvey and A. Shorten.

Dr. Gustafson has been very active in medical circles during his entire career. He has served on a number of committees and held many important offices. He served the second longest term as editor of the *Bulletin*, serving in 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1949. He was president of the Mahoning County Medical Society in 1952, then served as Councilor of the Sixth District from 1952-1959. He also served as an alternate delegate to the American Medical Association, served for years on the Council of our Society and was chairman of a special committee for the Preservation of the Voluntary System of Medical Practice.

Dr. and Mrs. Gustafson had the distinction of being the first husband and wife to serve simultaneously as president of the Women's Auxiliary and President of the Mahoning County Medical Society in 1952. Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Pichette have this honor in 1973.

100 YEARS AGO: SPHYGMOGRAPHS

Listed in Tiemann's 1879 catalogue were these Sphygmographs, described as "instruments to ascertain and record the quickness, strength, uniformity or irregularity of the pulse, also used for purposes of diagnosis and various physiological investigations."

In all, Tiemann listed three separate models, at a cost ranging from \$35 to \$75.

FIG. 279.—Marey's Sphygmograph.

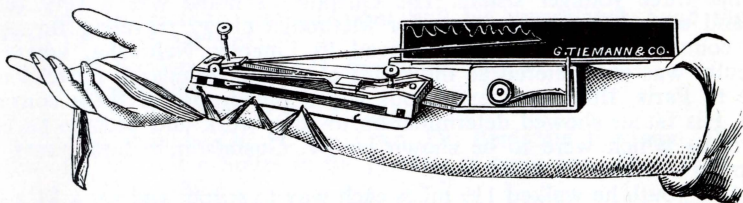
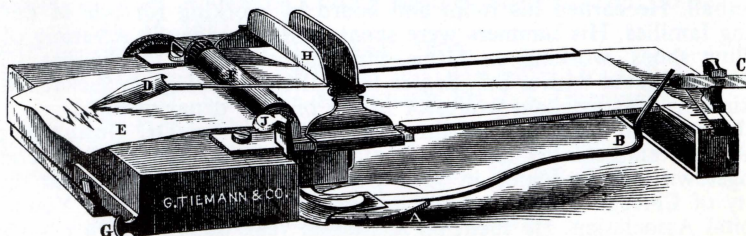
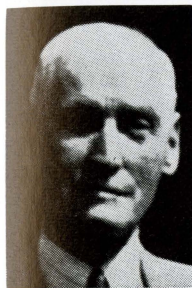


FIG. 280.—Holden's Sphygmograph.



DR. STEWART G. PATTON, SR. (1873 - 1963)

Three months following the founding of the Mahoning County Medical Society the subject of this article was born on a farm in Pennsylvania; nearly 100 years later his two room office was moved from its original location and put on permanent exhibit in Pioneer Village at the Canfield Fairgrounds for generations to see a "typical country doctor's office."



Dr. Stewart G. Patton, Sr. was born on February 9, 1873 on a farm in Slippery Rock, Butler County, Pennsylvania, the son of Thomas and Maria Gill Patton. His early education was in a country school and he graduated from Slippery Rock Normal School. In 1893 he graduated from Slippery Rock College. Dr. Patton then taught school for approximately six years before deciding to study medicine. He received his medical degree from Western Medical College in 1904 (now the University of Pittsburgh).

Dr. Patton interned at Rineman Maternity Hospital in Pittsburgh before establishing his general practice in North Jackson, Ohio. He took over the practice of Dr. J. S. Cross who moved to Youngstown. Dr. Norman Hale was the only other doctor in the immediate area. After six years he left. Dr. Patton was then alone for a number of years. He built a new house and a two room office in 1913, the office now on exhibit at Pioneer Village at the Canfield Fairgrounds.

Dr. Patton received his Certificate of Merit and pin for the practice of medicine for 50 years in 1954. His son, Dr. S. G. Patton, Jr., pinned the award on his father. Dr. Patton estimated he helped the arrival of 1,500 babies during his medical career, nineteen of which are his namesake. He delivered one set of triplets and thirteen sets of twins and twins twice to the same family.

A number of interesting stories were once related by the doctor. One was of a little girl he attended six miles from the Village of North Jackson. It was a bad night of mud and blinding snow. He diagnosed the case as acute appendicitis but told the family to wait until morning. With a need for sleep he started home in his buggy. During his return trip he realized he had acted unwisely so he turned around and went back for the child and took her to the Youngstown City Hospital 10 miles away during this difficult night. Then he operated by gas light and saved the girl's life.

Obtaining his medical education was difficult so he entered into an agreement with a brother that if he furnished the necessary funds for his medical education he would return the favor to his brothers and sisters. In this way eight sons and daughters of the family attended college. Two became engineers, one a superintendent of schools in Pittsburgh, one an accountant, and another a minister. One sister married a minister and the other a farmer.

Prior to his acquiring an automobile Dr. Patton maintained five horses. He drove a team in the morning, another in the afternoon and a single horse and buggy at night.

He was married twice. His first wife, Charlotte M. Clark, died in 1935. He married Helen Bowers Goodrich in 1937.

Dr. Patton had four children—two sons and two daughters. His son Roy entered the automobile business, his son Dr. Stewart G. Patton, Jr. is in the practice of orthopedic surgery in Youngstown. One daughter married and lived in Pittsburgh, another studied nursing prior to her marriage to Dr. Raymond Hall. Dr. Hall practiced general medicine in West Austintown prior to becoming a specialist in ears, nose, and throat and is currently in practice in Youngstown.

In 1921 Dr. Patton became a charter member of the Mahoning County Board of Health which was organized at that time. In 1937 he became Mahoning County Health Commissioner, a post he held until 1951. As Health Commissioner he had a major impact on the practice of medicine. He conducted the first mass chest X-ray program in the area against tuberculosis. He also spearheaded the first mass immunization program for diphtheria. Dr. Patton was an advocate of dog immunization for rabies and instituted this practice in the area.

Dr. Patton was active in a number of other organizations. He was a member and president of the Mahoning County Board of Education, member of the executive board of the Mahoning Red Cross Chapter and served on the advisory committee of the Mahoning County Chapter of Infantile Paralysis. During World War I he was chief examiner for the local draft board. He was a member of the Mahoning County Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Patton died at the age of 90 on May 20, 1963 at 1:15 p.m. He had been ill for about two weeks. His last residence was at 84 North Broad St. in Canfield, O.

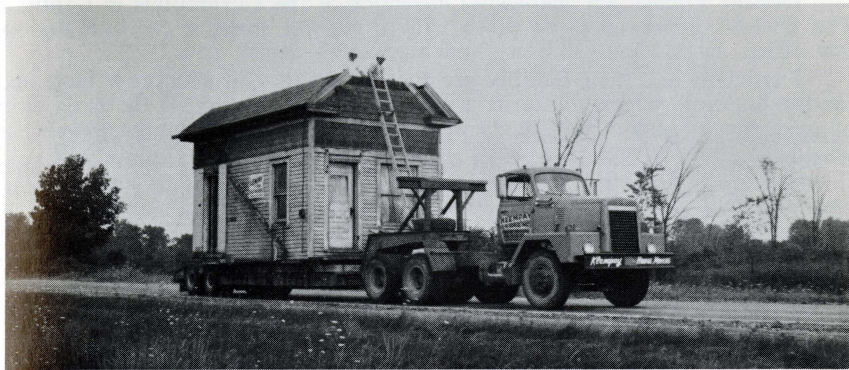
As stated in the *Bulletin* in 1963, "He left his mark on public health in Mahoning County and both the medical profession and the public are the better off for it."

100 YEARS: MOMENTS IN MEDICINE

The *Bulletin* continues to publish "firsts" in each issue during the Centennial Year. Your contributions will be welcome. Send them to the editor, Dr. John Melnick.

- First assessment, Mahoning County Medical Society — April 2, 1873
- First orthopedic Surgeon — Dr. R. R. Morrall, 1918
- First electrocardiogram — Dr. William Bunn, 1921
- First hemi-hepatectomy — Dr. Robert Tornello, 1958
- First Medical Library — 1887, Dr. John S. Cunningham
- First resection of carcinoma of esophagus — Dr. Joseph Keogh, 1950's
- First Siamese Twins separated — Dr. Robert Tornello, Dr. Bert Katz, 1958
- First president, Board of Lady Managers — Mrs. William G. Hitchcock, 1901
- First Graduate Nurses, Y.H.A. — Miss Lucindo Schaff,
Miss Alice Belle Chilsom, 1896
- First intern — Dr. W. B. Wilson, 1902
- First Emergency Room Associates — Y.H.A., South Unit, 1966,
Dr. James L. Finley, Pres.
- First specialist in Surgery — Dr. George S. Peck
- First Director, Dept. of Medical Education, St. Elizabeth Hospital —
Dr. F. W. McNamara, 1949
- First Medical Director, Y.H.A. — Dr. R. W. Rummell, 1950
- First psychiatric ward — St. Elizabeth Hospital, 1961;
Y.H.A., North Unit, 1969

DOCTOR'S OFFICE MOVED TO FAIRGROUNDS



TOP: The office is moved down Rt. 14 from North Jackson to Canfield.

CENTER: Before and after the move.

BOTTOM: Taking part in the ribbon cutting ceremony to open the building at the Fairgrounds are Dr. Henry Holden, Mrs. Ray Hall, Mrs. S. G. Patton, Sr., Mrs. H. P. McGregor, Dr. S. G. Patton, Jr. and Bob Hammett, president of the Canfield Fair Board.

As a tribute to the hundredth year of the Mahoning County Medical Society, the Canfield Fair this year moved an old doctor's office into Pioneer Village on the Fairgrounds, where it was viewed by thousands who went through the building during the five days of the 1972 Fair.

The office was originally built in 1913 at North Jackson by Dr. Stewart G. Patton, Sr. With the help of the Medical Society and under the supervision of Dr. Stewart G. Patton, Jr., the Canfield Fair Board has refurbished the building with antiques and old medical equipment to look exactly as it did

when the elder Dr. Patton was in active practice.

Pioneer Village is a year-round attraction at the Fairgrounds in Canfield. The doctor's office takes its place with a general store, a railroad station, law office, school house, library and blacksmith shop.

Physicians and their families are encouraged to visit Pioneer Village and see the building, which stands as a memorial to the history of the early days of medicine in Mahoning County and a monument to all of the physicians who have gone before.



DR. PATTON'S OFFICE, built in 1913, was moved from North Jackson to a permanent site at the Fairgrounds this year.

DOC'S OF DIXIELAND

Founded 1958

One of the most interesting, unusual and enduring extracurricular activities of a group of local physicians is the Doc's of Dixieland. The author is indebted to Dr. James Fulks for the information in this presentation.

The Mahoning County Medical Society Auxiliary Benefit Ball was held at the Mural Room in 1958. The band was "put together" to play for acts of a show presented during intermission at the Ball. Approximately two weeks prior to the Ball the group had its first rehearsal at Dr. A. Rappoport's home. The original group consisted of the following:

Dr. James Fulks — piano	Dr. Dean Stillson — clarinet
Dr. Paxton Jones — drums	Dr. Ed Beyon — trombone
Philippine Surgical Resident — guitar	Dr. Bob Brown — trombone
Dr. Arthur Rappoport — sax	Dr. Bob Kiskaddon — trumpet
Dr. Jim Smeltzer — trumpet	

The inauguration of medical musical talent also featured a line of "can-can" girls. The line-up included Ray Lupse, Fred Friedrich, Bill Bunn, and Bob Fisher. Dr. Lupse arranged for foam rubber geometric bras. The breasts came in oval, square, round, and triangular shapes. When Dr. Bob Parry encountered one of the can-can girls (Ray Lupse), not being fully aware of the occasion, he did not recognize "the girl." When Ray gave a vigorous pectoral muscle contraction the one breast conspicuously jerked and a startled Dr. Parry was amazed. The can-can girls rehearsed for two weeks under the guidance of a professional dancer who was later to perform on the New York stage.

At about the same time a group comprised of Dr. Alfred Mangie on accordion, Dr. Tony Altiero, a dentist from Niles, on clarinet, and Mr. Lou Heyer on bass was also gathering from time to time and playing for pleasure. Mr. Heyer, a graduate of the Julliard School of Music, played professionally in New York City before joining the local group.



L. to R.: Dr. D. E. Beynon, Dr. James L. Fulks, Mr. Lou Heyer, Dr. Tony Altiero, Dr. Paxton L. Jones, Dr. Robert Kiskaddon and Dr. Alfred S. Mangie.



The Dixieland Docs in action. With their singer, Miss Martha Gozalik.

The two groups met and soon merged into a single group.

From time to time a member would discontinue playing with the merged band. Rehearsal was held at various homes. The original performance of the "new" group was a party for the Y.H.A. House staff which was held October 1959, following a home football game played by Youngstown University.

The members at this time were Drs. Beynon, Altiero, Mangie, Jones, Kiskaddon, Fulks, and Mr. Heyer. The desire to appear with a professional touch resulted in the group's first large expenditure of \$8 per outfit. This consisted of striped red and white coats, white straw hats with a striped red and white band with matching striped red and white ties. What a sight! They looked like a patriotic chain gang! The group's dress has varied recently. One outfit was dark sport coats with white shirts and long red ties.

A name for the group soon became a necessity. A popular group at the time was called the "Dukes of Dixieland." Dr. Beynon suggested the name "Doc's of Dixieland." Since they had no music and faked everything they played, the only music they appeared to know was Dixieland style, so the name was appropriate and stuck. It is said a nameless member of the musical group thought that "Dicks of Dooxieland" would even be more appropriate.

The regular members of the group have been with the band since its origin. A number of others have played for varying periods of time. These included Dr. Armin Banez on drums; Joe McCrea, inhalation therapist at South Side Hospital, on tuba; Dr. Robert Kiskaddon, III, on trumpet; Dr. Harold Hassel, drums; Dr. Bill Hein, vocalist; Dr. Jack Schreiber, as Master of Ceremonies and magician; and Mr. Charles Gurney. Mr. Gurney played with Dr. Fulks in a college band at Ohio University.

The only female member of the group is Miss Martha Gozalik, R.N. who is the newest addition. Miss Guzaliak is Head Nurse on 3-South at South Side Hospital. She has joined as a vocalist.

The closing theme song was written by Dr. Mangie while he was still in high school. The song has no official title but is known as Ed's theme, Bob's theme, or Jim's theme. The group has played for a large variety of events but prefers cocktail parties. It seems that as the blood alcohol increases the music is smooth, well played and enjoyed by everybody.

The group plays regularly at the Y.H.A. and St. Elizabeth's Hospital staff recognition dinners and the Nuns' Christmas Party. Other "events" include political rallies, on the back of trucks in parades, Grotto Show, fund raising affairs for schools, hospitals, and churches, the openings of Little League ball fields, Symphony Society, and the Ohio Surgical and Anesthesiology Societies.

The group really was fully recognized when asked to play for a party of the Youngstown Music Teachers Association.

The band does not charge fees. Small mementos frequently given to the group are accepted with gratitude.

GALA CELEBRATION CLIMAXES 100TH YEAR

Climax and high point of all the activities of 1972, the centennial year of the Mahoning County Medical Society, was Saturday, Nov. 4th at Powers Auditorium—a night to remember.

Close to 1800 persons packed the auditorium to help the doctors celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Medical Society, founded Nov. 13, 1872. Billed as the "Meeting of the Century," it was truly a gala occasion, with most people attending in formal attire.

Physicians were greeted at the door and presented with a boutonniere and escorted to a special section reserved for them and their families. Usherettes were daughters of physicians and members of the ballet corps.

The program began with a one-act play, "The Sugar Plum," starring Elizabeth Hartman, Youngstown's film actress who returned to town especially to take part in the celebration. Her partner in the two-man play was Chris Brown.

Following the play, Dr. John J. McDonough, co-chairman of the centennial committee introduced Elizabeth Hartman and presented her with a gold bracelet and roses. He introduced Bentley Lenhoff, director of the Playhouse, Franz Bibo, conductor of the Symphony and Joe Butler, director of the Art Institute.

Dr. Henry Holden, president, then presented the Mahoning County Medical Society's "birthday gift to the community," with contributions to John Weed Powers, president, Youngstown Symphony Society, to Paul Zellers, president, Youngstown Playhouse, to Joe Butler, director, Butler Institute of American Art, and to Michael Falotico, ballet master, Youngstown Ballet Guild.

He introduced special guests of the Medical Society, James Sammons, M.D., vice-chairman of the AMA Board of Trustees, William R. Schultz, M.D., president of the Ohio State Medical Association, and Maurice F. Lieber, M.D., Sixth District Councillor.

At intermission, birthday cake and champagne was served in the lobby by the usherettes supervised by members of the Woman's Auxiliary.

Following intermission, the Youngstown Symphony Orchestra presented a program of Americana, with pianist Joela Jones, narrator John Abby, and the Youngstown Philharmonic Chorus.

The special program was designed and executed by Henry Koerner, nationally known artist famous for his *Time* covers, who was present to autograph his drawing in the center-fold illustrating the arts of music, drama, ballet, painting and medicine.

Among congratulations received by the Medical Society was this telegram:

Sincere congratulations and best wishes to you and the members of the Mahoning County Medical Society as you observe 100 years of care and concern for the health of our community. And may we extend a special note of appreciation to the wives and families of our doctors. Working along with the men and women of the Mahoning County Medical Society through the years has been the honor and privilege of the Sisters of the Humility of Mary and all personnel of St. Elizabeth Hospital.

With warmest regards.

Sister Consolata, Executive Director
and
Charles Cushwa, Jr., Chairman of the
Board of St. Elizabeth Hospital

A letter from the Nurses Association reads:

The members of the Professional Nurses Registry, Ohio Nurses Association, District #3, extend their sincere congratulations on the occasion

of the 100th anniversary of the Mahoning County Medical Society. We appreciate the great contribution your members have made to the health and well being of our community and we are pleased that as a result of your Centennial Celebration, the Mahoning County Medical Society will now contribute substantially to the cultural atmosphere in the Youngstown area.

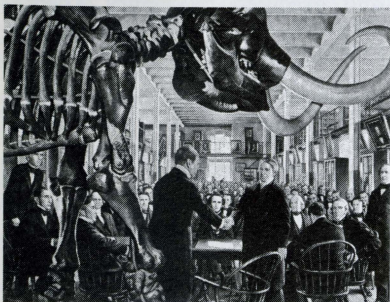
Please accept our sincere congratulations and best wishes for continuing success.

Sincerely,
Violet Collingwood, R.N., Chairman
JoAnn M. Siemianski, R.N., Registrar

In conjunction with the celebration, a month-long "Medicine in Art" show was held at the Butler Institute.

The entire celebration was under the supervision of the Centennial Committee, with Dr. Jack Schreiber, chairman and Dr. McDonough, co-chairman, and consisting of all of the past presidents of the Mahoning County Medical Society and Mrs. C. E. Pichette, president, and Mrs. W. T. Martin, past-president of the Woman's Auxiliary.

MEDICAL DISPLAY AT BUTLER



Painting on left shows the formation of the American Medical Association in Philadelphia in 1847. Above is the exhibit gallery and the Dr. Patton office.

The month-long "Medicine in Art" showing of paintings at the Butler Institute of American Art was a handsome display of the Robert A. Thom paintings commissioned by Parke-Davis. The additional display of the entire contents of the Dr. Patton office from the Canfield Fairgrounds was an inspired idea to lo-

cal the show and to tie-in with the centennial celebration of the Mahoning County Medical Society.

There were forty-five paintings on display, showing the history of medicine from ancient Egypt to the present day. Great names and great events were graphically and colorfully portrayed. The show was bound to have a great impact on the public. The Butler Art Institute and Parke-Davis are to be congratulated for this dramatic presentation of the art of medicine.

The medical art show was on display from Sunday, Nov. 5 through Sunday, Nov. 26.

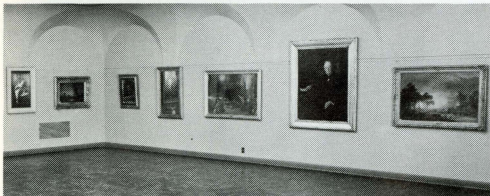
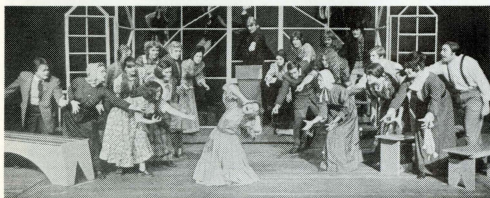
"MAHONING COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY WEEK"



The week that ended with the big centennial celebration on Saturday, Nov. 4th was "Mahoning County Medical Society Week." The official proclamation was signed and presented to Dr. Henry Holden by Mayor Jack Hunter in ceremonies at City Hall held the week prior.

Mayor Hunter also took the occasion to welcome Elizabeth Hartman back to her home town and to present her with the Key to the City. Miss Hartman, Youngstown's film actress, was in town to take part in the Centennial Celebration of the Mahoning County Medical Society. Her performance in "The Sugar Plum" brought her an ovation that was

a sincere and heart-warming welcome from the people of Youngstown.



CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Performance by

Youngstown Symphony

Youngstown Playhouse

with

Elizabeth Hartman

Saturday, Nov. 4

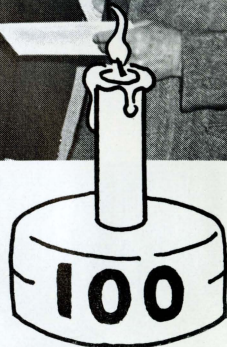
POWERS AUDITORIUM

8:30 p.m.

The Medical Society's "birthday gift to the community" will go to (top to bottom) Youngstown Symphony, Youngstown Playhouse, Butler Art Institute, and Youngstown Ballet Guild.



THE BIRTHDAY GIFT to the community climaxed the 12-month centennial celebration. Dr. Holden presents checks to (L to R) William T. Bodoh (Symphony), Paul T. Zellers (Playhouse), Roderick B. McDonald (Ballet), and Joseph G. Butler (Art Institute).



AUXILIARY DOES CENTENNIAL JOB



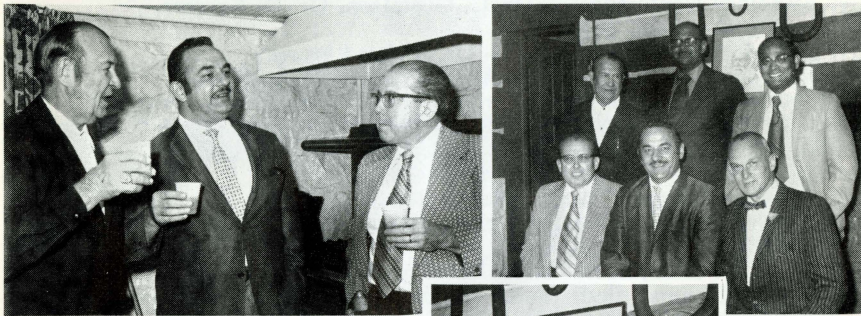
A few of the Auxiliary members who addressed envelopes are (L. to R.) Virginia Martin, Marion Peabody, Eleanor Pichette, Edie Wieneke, Angela Gilliland, Kathleen Stotler and Karen Kohli.

How do you get out 8500 invitations, hand-addressed, for the biggest birthday party ever held in Youngstown? That's easy - - and the centennial committee had the answer. You ask the Women's Auxiliary to do the job!

That's exactly what happened. Mrs. C. E. Pichette, president, agreed to have the Auxiliary undertake the work, and the response from her members was even greater than she had hoped for. For a period of 4 or 5 weeks, more than 50 members of the Auxiliary gave their time to the job of addressing envelopes from long lists. In the end, after many days of cooperation and fellowship, the work was completed ahead of schedule.

The list of those members who helped is too long to be printed here, but Mrs. Pichette proudly joins the centennial committee in extending thanks to every one of them for a great job, well done. Special thanks are extended to St. Elizabeth Hospital for providing the space, and to Dorothy Klein, administrative assistant, for her continued attention to arrangements.

THE REAL CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE



ABOVE: Drs. Banninga, Melnick and Jenkins recall some item of medical lore. In the group are (seated) Drs. Jenkins, Melnick and Schreiber, and (standing) Drs. Banninga, Holden and Hafiz. **RIGHT:** Dr. Woodbridge was there, too.



Attended only by a small group of sentimentalists, the true observance of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Mahoning County Medical Society took place on Monday, Nov. 13, in Dr. Woodbridge's cabin in Mill Creek Park.

In 1872, on November 13th in the evening, ten physicians met in Youngstown and called themselves the Mahoning County Medical Society. One hundred years later, on the same day, at 8:00 p.m., Dr. Henry Holden, Dr. John Melnick, Dr. Jack Schreiber, Dr. R. L. Jenkins, Dr. H. S. Banninga, Dr. Abdul Hafiz and Howard Rempes gathered in the cabin of the man who was the first president, to reminisce, to speculate, and to drink a toast to the outstanding physicians of the past.

In honor of Dr. Timothy Woodbridge, his picture was displayed on the mantelpiece, flanked by two candles. It was a solemn occasion—a time in history that will not be repeated until the year 2072. And it did not pass unobserved.

100 YEARS: MOMENTS IN MEDICINE

Here are more "firsts" from the first hundred years of medicine in Youngstown.

- First physician to institute rabies inoculation — Dr. S. G. Patton, Sr.
- First mass X-ray program against Tuberculosis — Dr. S. G. Patton, Sr.
- First blood pressure apparatus — Associate of Dr. H. H. Hawn
- First doctor in Western Reserve Territory — Dr. Moses Thompson,
Hudson, Ohio, 1800
- First closed circuit TV — 1962 Academy of General Practice—
Canfield Fair Exhibit
- First mass diphtheria immunization — Dr. Stewart G. Patton, Sr.
- First Enterostomal therapist — Mary Jane Williams, June 9, 1970
- First use of chloramycetin for thyphoid fever — Dr. Andrew Miglets, 1940's
- First neuro-psychiatrist — Dr. Dave H. Smeltzer, 1920's
- First M.D. and L.L.B. — Dr. Dave H. Smeltzer, 1930's
- First positive pressure oxygen machine — Dr. James Smeltzer, 1952
- First church hymn written (still in use) — Dr. J. J. Thomas
- First Tibial Prosthesis — Dr. H. J. W. Marcella, June 1971
- First physician to enlist in World War II — Dr. Matrin E. Conti, Sept. 1939
- First twin Pregnancy in bicornuate uterus — Dr. Earl Brant,
Dr. C. Gustafson, Dr. H. E. Patrick, 1934
- First pathology Conference — Dr. C. Gustafson, Dr. G. Kramer,
Dr. W. Bunn, 1934
- First specialist in plastic surgery — Dr. Richard Murray
- First delegate to A.M.A. — Dr. Claude B. Norris, elected 1939
- First amniocenteses—Dr. A. A. Detesco, 1940's, Dr. Paxton Jones, 1967
- First lobectomy — Dr. A. Earl Brant
- First skin grafting for burns — Dr. A. Earl Brant
- First pyleogram — Dr. A. Earl Brant
- First open-heart surgery (ventricular septal defect) —
Dr. Edmund Massullo, Dr. Angelo Riberi, surgeons
Dr. Elias Saadi, internist
- First steel wire as sutures — Dr. A. Earl Brant
- First X-Ray of human flesh (entire hospital staff present)—October 29, 1897
Patient William Knight, Girard. Located bullet in knee.
2nd taken by Dr. Robert Cade Parrish
- First physician pinned with medal by ex-King (Duke of Windsor)—
Dr. Stephen Ondash
- First case of Schistomiasis — Dr. C. Gustafson, Dr. G. Nelson,
Dr. A. Rappoport, 1936
- First case of combined polycythemia vera and pernicious anemia (in World)—
Dr. C. A. Gustafson
- First viologist — Robert Tamburro
- First physician to graze sheep on hospital lawn — Dr. F. J. Biercamp
- First George Washington Honor medal of Freedom's Foundation of
Valley Forge — Dr. J. Schreiber, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1972
- First alternate delegate A.M.A. — Dr. C. A. Gustafson, 1959
- Youngest President of M.C.M.S. (age 35) — Dr. Jack Schreiber, 1963
- First physician in Canfield, O. — Dr. David Pardee, 1803
- First physician to become a member of the International Society of
Surgeons — Dr. William Skipp, 1938
- First physician to introduce fluorination of water — Dr. Walter Tims
- First abdomino-perineal resection—One stage—Dr. Dean Nesbit, 1933
- First diagnosis and successful treatment of purulent pericarditis—
Dr. Dean Nesbit, 1935
- First pericardiostomy—Dr. Dean Nesbit, 1933

First diagnosis and successful treatment of massive post-operative
atelectasis of Lung — Dr. Dean Nesbit

First Fenwal plastic bags for blood transfusion — Dr. Gabriel DeCicco,
Sept. 14, 1953

First use of Sodium salicylate injections for varicose veins—
Dr. J. P. Harvey, 1920's

First Cryo tonsillectomy — Dr. J. R. Sofranec, Aug. 1969

First clinic for Alcoholics — Dr. Tarnapowicz, 1940's.

100 YEARS AGO: CUPPING AND LEECHING

One hundred years ago the letting of blood by either cupping or leeching was a popular treatment, and Tiemann's catalogue provided the physician with a variety of equipment for the purpose, some of which is shown here. The Centennial Committee would welcome medical antiques such as these for display in the doctor's office at Pioneer Village.

CUPPING.

FIG. 191.—Tiemann & Co.'s Patent Scarificator.

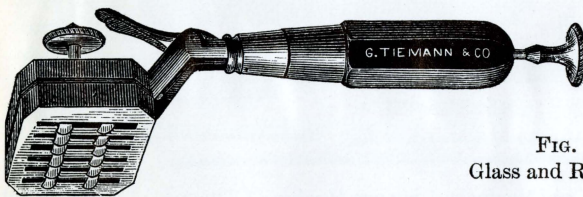
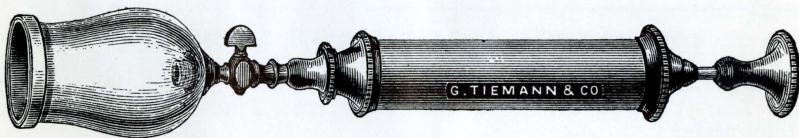


FIG. 193.
Glass and Rubber Cup.

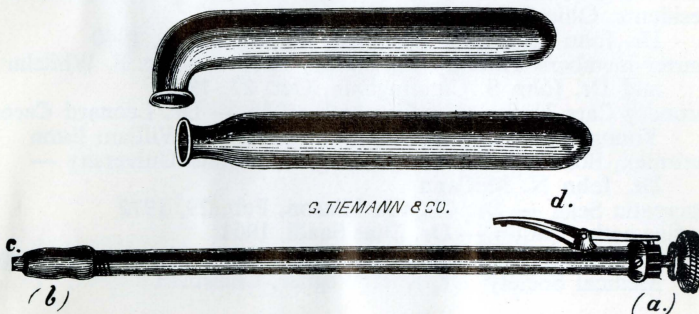


FIG. 195.—Cupping Pump, Stopcock and Cup.



LEECHING.

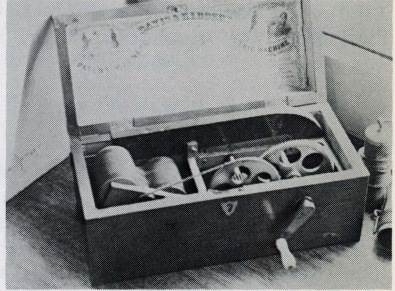
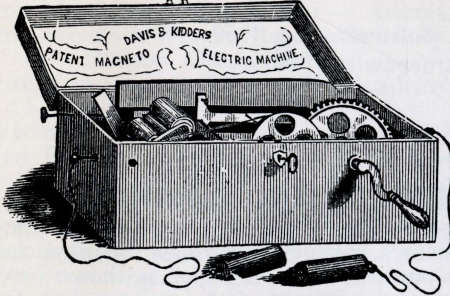
FIG. 196.—Tiemann & Co.'s Patent Artificial Leech.



100 YEARS AGO: ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC

Tiemans 1879 catalogue was right up to the minute with the latest in electro-therapeutic equipment for the doctor's office. Several electric machines and batteries were listed, as well as a variety of electrodes.

FIG. 359.—Davis & Kidder's Magneto-Electric Machine.

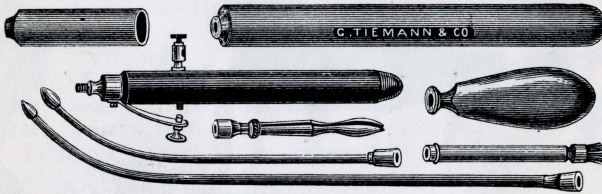


For Nervous Diseases.

Instructions for use, in the English, German, and Spanish languages, accompany each apparatus. \$10.00.

Of the two electro-therapeutic machines on display at the Arms Museum, this one is the identical item listed in Tieman's catalogue.

FIG. 381.—Tiemann & Co.'s Set of Electrodes.



1 Universal Handle; 1 Rectal- and Vaginal-; 1 Sponge Holder-; 1 Tongue-; 1 Needle Holder-; 1 Wire Brush-; 1 Uterine-; 1 Vesical Electrode. In Morocco Case\$12.00

100 YEARS: MOMENTS IN MEDICINE

The *Bulletin* continues to publish "firsts" in each issue during the Centennial Year. Your contributions will be welcome. Send them to the editor, Dr. John Melnick.

First Vice-president, Mahoning County Medical Society —
Dr. G. W. Crooke, 1872

First Thyroid Uptake — Dr. Raymond Sheetz, 1952

First combined glaucoma and cataract surgery — Dr. E. J. Wenaas, 1943

First Presidents, Ohio State Medical Association —
Dr. John McCurdy, 1889; Dr. William Skipp, 1940

First Charter members Youngstown Library Assoc. — Dr. F. Whitslar
and Dr. John S. Cunningham, Oct. 27, 1900

First Coronary Care Unit — St. Elizabeth, 1966 — Dr. Leonard Caccamo
Youngstown Hospital Assoc., 1970 — Dr. William Bunn

First Chairman, Board of Trustees, Youngstown State University —
Dr. John N. McCann

First Pancreatic Scan — Dr. Clayton Hixson, Feb. 29, 1972

First Cardiac catheterization — Dr. Elias Saadi, 1961

First mass polio immunization program in U.S.A. — Mahoning County
Medical Society, Dr. Kurt Wegner, Chairman

"To Each Song There's An End"

We have just completed the celebration of our Centennial Year—1972 and now are about to embark on our second 100 years. What we have done shall be long remembered. Dr. Henry Holden did an outstanding job as our Centennial President and is worthy of a place of honor in the annals of medical history in our community. The "Torch is now passed" to the new president, Dr. C. E. Pichette, who has proven himself over the past years to be an able leader and spokesman for medicine. We need to strongly and loyally support him in his endeavors. The road of medicine is full of obstacles, challenges, sorrows and yet along the trail is self-esteem, satisfaction and the joy and contentment of a job well done. Let us pull together and not pull apart!

We, as physicians, have a magnificent heritage, thousands of years old. I like to believe the doctor's status is an earned one, developed by those who came before us but, more importantly, to be continued by those of us in the present to preserve and protect this heritage and reputation for generations of physicians yet unborn.

—John C. Melnick, M.D.
Editor

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Melnick

History of medicine in Youngstown
and Mahoning Valley, Ohio

HIST. COLL.

ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL

School of Nursing Library

Youngstown, Ohio

WILLIAM F. MAAG LIBRARY
YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY