

***The Origin of Saint John's Hospital,
An Illustrated Research Manuscript***

Santa Monica, California
February 24, 2013

Research Authors



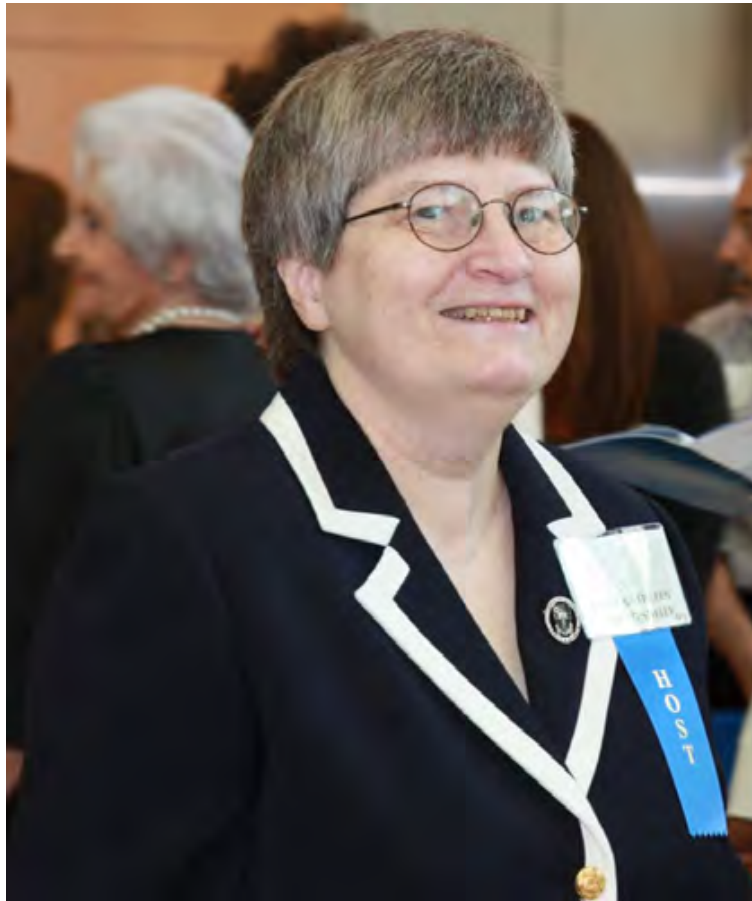
Robert S. Sherins, M.D.¹
Ophthalmology Staff, Saint John's Health Center, Emeritus

¹ The American Board of Ophthalmology certified Robert S. Sherins, M.D. in 1972. He served on the active medical staff of Saint John's Health Center, Santa Monica, California, from 1970 to 1997 and was Chairman of the Ophthalmology Section of the Department of Surgery from 1980 to 1986, as well as participating in the clinics and classes supported by the Southern California Lions Eye Institute at Saint John's Hospital. Dr. Sherins completed his residency at Wadsworth Veterans Hospital and the Jules Stein Eye Institute at the UCLA School of Medicine in 1970, serving on the Clinical Attending Staff until 1984. He has been an active member of the Bay Surgical Society of West Los Angeles since 1973, serving as chairman in 1985 and historian since 1985. He is a founding member of the Saint John's Physicians Alumni Association since 1997; served as Chair from 1997-2006; and as Historian since 1997.



Sister Maureen Craig, SCL, Superior,²
Saint John's Health Center, Santa Monica, California, 2010 -

² Sister Maureen Craig, Sister of Charity of Leavenworth, Kansas, came to Saint John's Health Center in 1987 for the specific purpose of publishing the history of the hospital. Since 1987, Sister Maureen has been the hospital archivist, assisted patients, served on the hospital Board of Trustees and became chaplain of the Saint John's Physicians Alumni Association (since 1997) and several other groups associated with the hospital. Sister Maureen joined the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth in 1953 and took her vows in 1955. Her college major was in English with a minor in History at Saint Mary College in Leavenworth, Kansas; the Regis College in Denver, Colorado; the University of Tulsa in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Carroll College in Helena, Montana, where she held the appointment as Associate Professor for "Methods of Education" - and now serves as Professor Emeritus.



Sister Kathleen Mary Connelly, SCL, Assistant Archivist, Motherhouse – Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Leavenworth, Kansas.³

³ Sister Kathleen Mary Connelly, Sister of Charity of Leavenworth, Kansas, received her BA in History at North Eastern Illinois University in Chicago, Illinois, in 1972 and her Master's Degree in 1980 and Ph.D. in 1995 - both in History at Boston College, Massachusetts. Her thesis reviewed the Catholic Philosophers of the World War II Era. Sister Kathleen Mary joined the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1980. From 1984 to 2003, Sister Kathleen Mary held the teaching position of Assistant Professor at St. Mary College, which is located on the campus of the SCL Motherhouse. Since 2003, she has served as the assistant digital archivist at the Motherhouse and continues to hold the teaching position of Professor Emeritus at St. Mary College.

Foreword

Due the due-diligence of Archivist, Sister Mary Kathleen Connelly, SCL, a most important document among the archives at the Motherhouse in Leavenworth, Kansas, was discovered confirming the authorization to construction a Catholic hospital in Santa Monica, California.

With the signing⁴ of the authorization to build the ***Sister's Hospital***⁵ in Santa Monica, the course of events to establish ***Saint John's Health Center*** finally was set into motion: ***"I know you will be please that we have accepted the invitation of your Archbishop⁶ to establish a hospital in his archdiocese..."***

⁴ Signed by Mother General, Mary Francesca (M.M.F.), Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Kansas, March 6, 1939.

⁵ First name associated with the future hospital before it was completed.

⁶ Letter to the Right Rev. Msgr. Thomas J. O'Dwyer, Los Angeles Archdiocese; reference mad to Cardinal John J. Cantwell, Archbishop of Los Angeles.

From the Archives of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, 4200 S. 4th Street, Leavenworth, Kansas. www.scls.org.

March 6, 1939

Right Rev. Msgr. Thomas J. O'Dwyer
333 West 2nd Street
Los Angeles, California

Right Reverend and dear Monsignor:

Your letter came yesterday afternoon just as I was writing your Most Reverend Archbishop the decision of the Council regarding the proposed hospital in Santa Monica. I am enclosing a copy of the letter to his Excellency so that you may be acquainted with our plans.

I know you will be pleased that we have accepted the invitation of your Archbishop to establish a hospital in his archdiocese; and judging from your kindness to us on our visit to Los Angeles, and the interest you have shown in this matter, I am confident we can always count on your friendship and support.

With my kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

gn. J. J. 7

Preface

How fortunate I was as an author of this historical manuscript to have received the sound advice of senior and experienced physicians so early in my career. It was Dr. Blake Watson, chief of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Saint John's Hospital, who first guided my thoughts in 1973 about acquiring the historical information about the origin of Saint John's Health Center. Dr. Watson urged me to undertake the responsibility for learning about the importance of the skills and excellence of the medical and surgical staff at Saint John's, about which he had been such a vital factor. The advice was offered at the black-tie dinner meeting of the Bay Surgical Society in West Los Angeles, where I was being installed as a new member.

In the beginning of my research into the matters involved in the building of Saint John's Hospital, I was made quite aware of the fragility of archival records. So many documents had been damaged or lost. It was imperative to protect any remaining records of this important institution. I learned about the financial risks that were undertaken by the Sisters of Charity in response to the urging of His Eminence, John J. Cantwell, Archbishop of Los Angeles, who supported the opinions of Drs. Louis Mahoney and his colleagues to create a Catholic hospital in West Los Angeles.

Later on, I was introduced to other key doctors who were among the early medical staff of the hospital. They eagerly shared their memories about the important past issues and relationships among the Sisters, physicians and the hospital administration of Saint John's. During the early years of World War II and despite the great shortage of construction materials, a brilliant medical-surgical staff was created. By the end of the war in 1945, the medical director and department chiefs sought new staff members who were highly skilled specialists in their fields and board certified by their respective professional academies.

By 1985, great concern had been expressed about the potential loss of the archives. In fact as a result of the 1994 earthquake, some of the most important minutes of the Board and early hospital records were ruined in the ensuing flood that occurred. Those documents are forever lost. However, as a result great efforts were expended to locate and catalogue the most important documents and photographs from all the resources within Saint John's Health Center, including the legal archives, papers held in administrative files, archives from the files of the Office of the Foundation, the private archives of the Sisters of Charity and from the

Motherhouse in Leavenworth, Kansas, and lastly from the treasured archives of the Chancery of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles that are held at the San Fernando Mission in San Fernando, California. With permission that was granted to ensure completion of this invaluable project, I was able to review all of the thousands of documents and to create appropriate digitized copies, making precious back-up copies to insure against future losses. By 2005, the archives had been fully digitized and backed up on several digital media.

After the earthquake, the remaining hospital archives were decentralized among several locations due to the lack of available storage space. However, when archives are either separated or moved, there is always a greater risk of loss of records. In 2009, with the completion of the new Saint John's In-patient hospital and Howard Keck Outpatient Center, the archives were retrieved and digitized, making possible the backup of all of the important records and past correspondence. Sister Maureen Craig has been instrumental in gathering the Saint John's archives. Sister Kathleen Mary Connelly, SCL, assistant archivist from the Motherhouse in Leavenworth, Kansas, arrived to assist Sister Maureen. Lastly, Robert S. Sherins, MD, one of the founding members of the Saint John's Physicians Alumni Association, was invited to become the third team-member of the Saint John's historical and archival research team.

After photographing and then digitizing all of the Saint John's records held by the Sisters in Santa Monica, Sister Kathleen Mary Connelly returned to the Motherhouse in Leavenworth and created duplicate files that are now preserved at both the Motherhouse and Saint John's Health Center. Additional hospital records, as well as former correspondence from Saint John's dating back to 1938 were discovered at the Motherhouse. Those records also have been duplicated and forwarded to Sister Maureen Craig in Santa Monica.

On July 26, 2009, His Eminence Cardinal Roger Mahony, Archbishop of Los Angeles, came to Saint John's as the principal celebrant at a Mass on the occasion of the grand opening of the new Howard Keck Outpatient Center. Dr. Robert Sherins met the Archbishop at the reception following the Mass and explained the basis of the hospital's archival research project to His Eminence. Cardinal Mahony immediately recommended contacting Monsignor Francis J. Weber, historian and archivist of the Chancery Archives of the Los Angeles Archdiocese. Those archives are housed at the San Fernando Mission and contain the Archdiocese records since the 18th century.

Monsignor Weber was eager to assist with this fascinating research project. After our first interview, Msgr. Weber arranged for the appropriate records to be brought from storage to the library reading room. With the prior recommendation from Cardinal Mahony, Monsignor Weber arranged for Dr. Robert Sherins to be admitted to the Archdiocese library at the San Fernando Mission. Each day Father Weber and Dr. Sherins convened to discuss the history of Saint John's and the relevant documents contained in the Chancery archives. The records proved invaluable, filling in many gaps in the correspondence between Saint John's, the physicians of the early medical staff, the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth and letters of support from His Eminence, John J. Cantwell, Archbishop of Los Angeles during the time of the inception of the hospital planning in Santa Monica (1938). Father Weber is a renowned and well-published historian and his generous advice were extremely helpful.



Msgr. Frances J. Weber with Dr. Robert Sherins,
Chancery Library, San Fernando Mission

Acknowledgments

Special gratitude is expressed to our many colleagues and directors of the research libraries where the authors were able to gather the relevant documents, maps and photographs for this publication.

His Eminence, Cardinal Roger Mahony, Archbishop of Los Angeles, California.

Monsignor Frances J. Weber, Historian and Archivist of the Chancery Archives of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles, San Fernando Mission, San Fernando, California.

Sister Marie Madeleine, SCL, administrator, Saint John's Health Center, Santa Monica, California.

Sister Maureen Craig, SCL, Saint John's Health Center, Santa Monica, California.

Sister Kathleen Mary Connelly, SCL, Assistant Archivist, Motherhouse – Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Lou Lazatin, President and CEO, Saint John's Health Center, Santa Monica, California.

Blake Watson, MD, Emeritus Chief of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Saint John's Health Center, Santa Monica, California, Founding physician of SJHC, Deceased.

George (Judd) Hummer, MD, Emeritus Chief of Pathology, Saint John's Health Center, Santa Monica, California; Founding physician of SJHC, Deceased.

Andrew C. Trilling, Director of Planned Giving, Saint John's Foundation and John Wayne Cancer Institute, Saint John's Health Center, Santa Monica, California.

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Marlene J. Sherins, RN, consultant and wife of the author.

Contributors

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Cardinal Roger Mahony,
Archbishop of Los Angeles, California



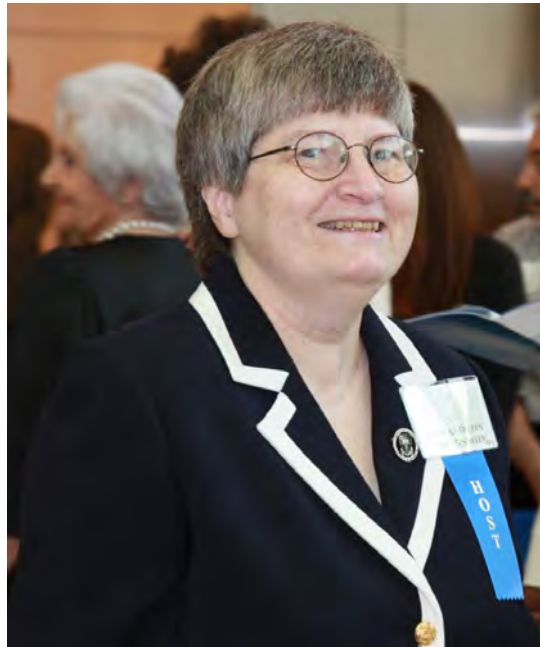
Monsignor Frances J. Weber, Historian-Chancery Archives, Archdiocese of Los Angeles, San Fernando Mission, San Fernando, California.



Sister Marie Madeleine, SCL, Administrator,
Saint John's Health Center, Santa Monica, California, 1971 - 2010.



Sister Maureen Craig, SCL,
Saint John's Health Center, Santa Monica, California, 2010 -



Sister Kathleen Mary Connelly, SCL, Assistant Archivist, Motherhouse – Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Leavenworth, Kansas.



Sister Mildred Irwin (formerly Sister Mary David), SCL, Saint John's Health Center Administrator. Deceased.



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Introduction

Entrepreneurial Landownership in California

An overview of the history of the city of Santa Monica and surrounding regions, which preceded the construction of the "Sister's Hospital," should be included with this narrative. There were several preceding eras that directly affected the prosperity of the Southern California region (specifically Santa Monica) and the special need for building a new Catholic hospital that motivated the Archbishop of Los Angeles and the several physicians, who were so eager to suggest this ambitious project to the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth in Kansas.

There is an old saying that "land is the basis of all wealth." The quote is attributed to the Scottish moral philosopher, Adam Smith (1723-1790). He authored: "The Theory of Moral Sentiments" and "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations." The extensive exploration of the California coastline in the 16th century and the expansion of European colonial rule over settlements in the Americas suffice as an excellent example of the attainment of wealth from new land.

During the 18th century, King Carlos III of Spain invested in both the explorations and settlements of Alta (Upper) California in order to limit the extent of the claims of the Russians, British and French monarchies as they attempted to derive commercial benefits of the Pacific Northwest and particularly in Northern California.

King Carlos recognized the threat from the Russian establishments in Sitka, Alaska, and Fort Ross, California, in their attempt to gain control over the Pacific Northwest and California commerce, and in particular for a monopoly on obtaining fur pelts. Therefore, Spain became the first major European power to gain major control over the Pacific Coast region. Between the dates of 1774 and 1791, Spanish explorations were funded in Upper California and Spanish Catholic Missions were established from San Diego to the San Francisco Bay area.

While the primary purpose of the Spanish settlements may have been the geo-political control of the Pacific Northwest, there was an aggressive attempt to "civilize" the native population, educate them in European culture and conversion to Christianity. Settlements were geographically far from each other, which required each colony to become self-

sufficient. European livestock and crop seeds were imported initially from Mexico, but later on the settlers maintained large herds of beef and lamb, as well as vineyards, orchards, and fields of a variety of fruits and vegetables. From the agricultural products and the livestock came the numerous industries for manufacturing of goods from the leather, wool, and produce. After the Mexican War of Independence in 1821, beef hides were used in a commercial bartering system, wherein the hides were used in place of the non-existent bullion and currencies. The hides were called, "California dollars." Hides funded the growth and prosperity of the developing California economy. Initially, only the hides were salvaged from the slaughter of millions of cattle; the carcasses were abandoned to rot in the sun. With the discovery of gold in California, the beef carcasses were preserved and shipped to the burgeoning mine fields. Hard working miners required a lot of meat protein in their diets.

From 1834, newly created Mexican land grants were provided to the most loyal Mexican military officers and men, who had been the ardent supporters of Mexican Revolution and Independence against the overbearing Spanish Crown. The establishment of those privately held land grants is known as the Rancho Era of California.

Francisco Sepulveda came to Los Angeles with his parents in 1781.⁷ He was the fifth of six children, born in Sinaloa, Mexico, in 1775. In 1801, Francisco married Maria Ramona Serrano. During the uprising against the Mexican Governor Victoria, he was imprisoned, but soon afterwards he became a commissioner at Mission San Juan Capistrano (1836). The family moved to the West Los Angeles area and was awarded a huge plot of land for his loyal services to the Mexican government. It was called the Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica that comprised 38,000 acres (1839). The land grant included all of the property between the marine area of Playa del Rey and Ballona Creek westward to Topanga Canyon, and between the Pacific coastline and the Santa Monica Mountain range.

Later on, Francisco's brother, Jose Enrique Anselmo Sepulveda received the grant of the Rancho San Pascual; his sister Francisca Antonia Maria Sepulveda married Juan Mariner, who was the original grantee of Rancho San Pascual; Jose Antonio Andres Sepulveda, son of Francisco Sepulveda and Maria Ramona Serrano received the Rancho San Joaquin, which was later sold to James Irvine; and Luisa Avila, daughter of Francisco Avila and

⁷ Francisco's father was Francisco Xavier Sepulveda and his mother was Maria Candelaria de Redondo.

Maria Encarnacion Sepulveda married Manuel Garfias, who then owned Rancho San Pascual;

Other children of Francisco Sepulveda and Maria Ramona Serrano also became grantees of ranchos. Maria Ramona Sepulveda, married Jose Agustin Antonio Machada, who was granted Rancho la Ballona; Fernando Domingo Sepulveda married Maria Josefa Dominguez and acquired Rancho San Rafael; Maria Vicenta Sepulveda married twice - with Tomas Antonio Yorba lived on Rancho La Sierra (part of the Sepulveda holdings), and with Jose Ramon Carrillo, lived on Rancho Valle de San Jose; and Jose del Carman Sepulveda married Maria Josefa Gallardo and they sold Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica to Colonel Robert Symington Baker in 1872.

Jose Loreto Sepulveda became Mayor of Los Angeles from 1837 to 1848. He was granted the Rancho de los Palos Verdes.

Some of the other Sepulveda family members did not receive land grants, but many of them became politically active, serving in various official capacities. Juan Capistrano Sepulveda became Mayor of Los Angeles in 1842 and later served on the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in 1854. He received the land grant for Rancho de los Palos Verdes. Juan Maria Sepulveda served as the Los Angeles County Assessor in 1857-1858. Many of the Rancho grantees and their children married among the other famous Spanish families of rancho owners, politicians, and entrepreneurs, whose names included: Alanis, Dominguez, Gallardo, Alvarado, etc.

Adjoining Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica was a smaller Mexican land grant, 6,656 acres, which was given by Governor Juan Alvarado to Ysidro Reyes and Francisco Marquez (1849). It was appropriately named, Rancho Boca de Santa Monica. This plot comprised what is now known as Santa Monica Canyon and the adjacent areas of Pacific Palisades and part of Topanga Canyon. Francisco Marquez was a blacksmith and with his wife, Roque Valenzuela, built their adobe home and worked their ranch until he died in 1850. The Marquez family private cemetery plots remain in an isolated region of the canyon.

The Reyes family served very early and important roles under both the Spanish and Mexican authorities in California. Juan Francisco Reyes, who was born in Mexico in 1769, joined the Spanish army and served in Monterey and San Luis Obispo. He served as a soldier on the 1769 Portola land expedition to colonize and establish missions in Alta California, which was accompanied by Father Junipero Serra and an army surgeon, Dr.

Pedro Prat. As a result of his loyal efforts for Spain, Juan Francisco received a land grant, Rancho Los Encinos, in the San Fernando Valley, where he worked as a cattle rancher. It was decided by the Spanish governor to locate Mission San Fernando on the property of Rancho Los Encinos; so instead, Reyes was given a new land grant located between San Luis Obispo and Mission La Purisima Concepcion in Lompoc. From 1793-1795, Francisco Reyes served as mayor of the Los Angeles Pueblo.

In the next generation, one of Francisco Reyes' three children, Jose Jacinto Reyes married and had fourteen children. However, he died at the early age of 49. One of those fourteen children, Jose Ysidro Reyes, lived in Los Angeles, where he entered business. He owned a large vineyard and a company that transported tar from Rancho La Brea to local homes.

Later on, Ysidro Reyes married Maria Antonia Villa and lived in the area of the Huntington Palisades. When Ysidro died, Maria Antonia inherited the Reyes' half interest in the Rancho Boca de Santa Monica that had been co-owned with Francisco Marquez. Maria Antonia Reyes soon sold her half interest in the Rancho to investor and entrepreneur, Robert S. Baker (1874). A lawsuit by Baker against the heirs of the Marquez family failed to gain him the remaining Marquez' half interest in the Rancho. In 1920, however, both Baker and Marquez families sold the rancho land to Senator John P. Jones.

As will be discussed in a later chapter of this manuscript, the Orchard Tract of Santa Monica, where Saint John's Health Center was built, was part of the original Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica. The Rancho was purchased by Robert Baker and later owned by his wife, Arcadia Bandini de Stearns de Baker. Later on, Senator John P. Jones purchased a half-interest in the property. After the death of Robert Baker, they incorporated the City of Santa Monica in 1875. Jones served as the first Mayor. It was Arcadia de Baker and Senator Jones, who subdivided Santa Monica, gifted the Palisades Park along Ocean Avenue, as well as the property that became the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (now called the Greater Los Angeles Veterans Regional Center. They first subdivided the Bentwood Park area (Wilshire and San Vicente Blvds), creating attractive real estate lots for private residences. In 1942, Saint John's Hospital was built on the property of the Golden State Plant and Floral Company, established in 1903 on the Orchard Tract, 20th Street and Santa Monica Blvd.

“Land is the basis of all wealth...”

There is an old saying that “...land is the basis of all wealth.” The quote from Scottish moral philosopher and economist, Adam Smith (1723-1790), who wrote, “The Theory of Moral Sentiments” and “The Wealth of Nations.” The extensive exploration of the California coastline in the 16th century and the expansion of European colonial rule over settlements in the Americas are excellent examples of the attainment of wealth by land ownership in the New World.

I discovered some of the finest examples of pioneering spirit in America while researching this book. California Ranchos first were settled by rugged hard-working Spanish and Mexican grantees. They took financial risks and established their homes, ranches, vineyards and orchards throughout California. Their success created the private leadership in establishing California cities and towns, agribusiness, mining, ranching livestock, railroad and ocean shipping, industry and education. California became the eighth largest economy in the world. Among the settlers were visionaries, who realized the potential for California agriculture to support the expanding population, minefields, and to provide exports to the nation. Some of the nation’s finest universities, medical schools, and veteran’s healthcare are located in California. The origin and evolution of the James W Wadsworth Veterans Hospital in West Los Angeles, now called the VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System, was the result of the consequences of several exceptional characters in the history of California.

It is the purpose of the author to document this rich California history by publishing this manuscript and preserving it among many of the reference libraries in Southern and Northern California. By so doing, the information will be conserved and discoverable by future researchers and scholars.

Eventually, I reached back to the time of the first Spanish explorations of Alta (Upper) California, specifically 1542 when explorer Hernán Cortéz sent Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo to explore the California coastline. Et voilà, it seemed to me that there was an historical thread that explained the consequences of the events that led to the evolution of the West Los Angeles community. It was the acquisition of land and the good purposes to which the land was applied that were the foundation of the development of Santa Monica and West Los Angeles.

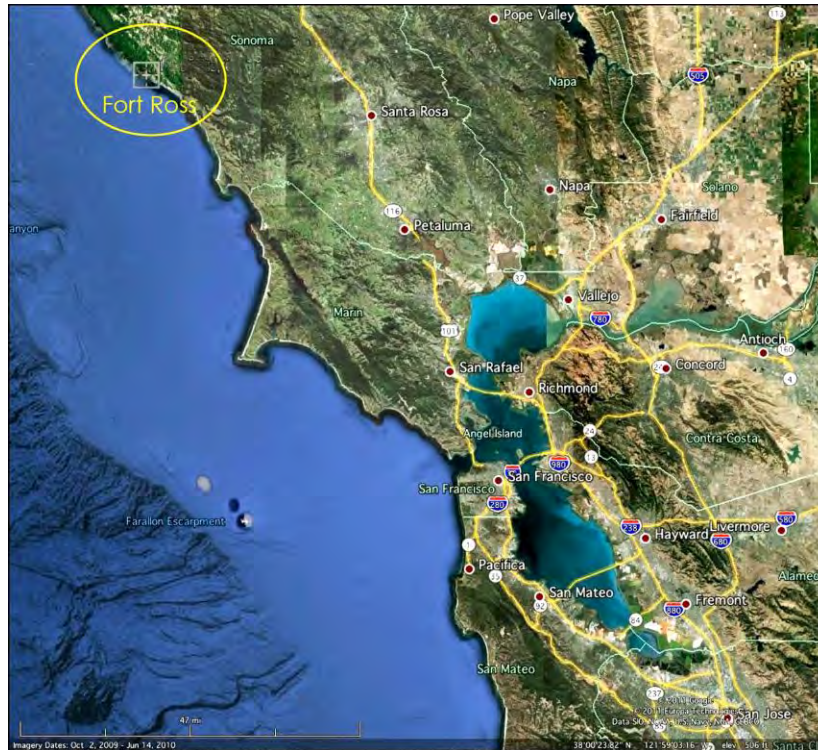
From the 16th century, Spanish interest in the exploration of Alta California and the Pacific routes linked to the Orient generated vigorous exploration

of North America. During the 18th century, King Carlos III of Spain invested in both the explorations and settlements of Alta California in order to limit the extent of the claims for California land by the Russians, British and French monarchies as they attempted to derive commercial benefits, particularly in fur trapping, from the territories of the Pacific Northwest including Northern California.

Before the American colonies in the eastern part of the continent became a nation, King Carlos recognized the potential territorial threats from the Russian settlements owned in Sitka, Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, and Fort Ross, California. In addition to fur trading, the Tsar sent scientists to explore the new regions for knowledge about the geology and minerals, as well as to discover new species of flora and fauna. But Alaska and the Pacific Northwest regions were huge distances from the throne in St. Petersburg. Supplying and feeding the explorers and trappers were critical problems, as were the severe weather, injuries and hostilities.

A commercial corporation with venture capital from the sale of company shares to private investors was formed: the **Russian-American Company**⁸. Tsar Paul I owned a majority of the shares. However, the Russian adventure was unsuccessful and the Tsar was forced to suspend commercial activities. In 1867, The United States purchased over one-half million acres of the Alaska territory from the Russians, who were anxious to receive at least some financial return from the unsuccessful business venture. Alaska was purchased after the death of Tsar Paul I. The U.S. Treasury check for \$7.2 million was paid to the next Tsar, Alexander II.

⁸ In 1799, the company Charter was provided by the Tsar Paul I.



Northern California Coastline from San Francisco to Fort Ross in Mendocino County⁹ (upper left)



Aerial Map Coastline/Fort Ross, California¹⁰

⁹ <http://www.google.com/maps>



Storehouse, Fort Ross, California
Photograph: Robert S. Sherins, MD



Russian Orthodox Church, Fort Ross, California
Photograph: Robert S. Sherins, MD

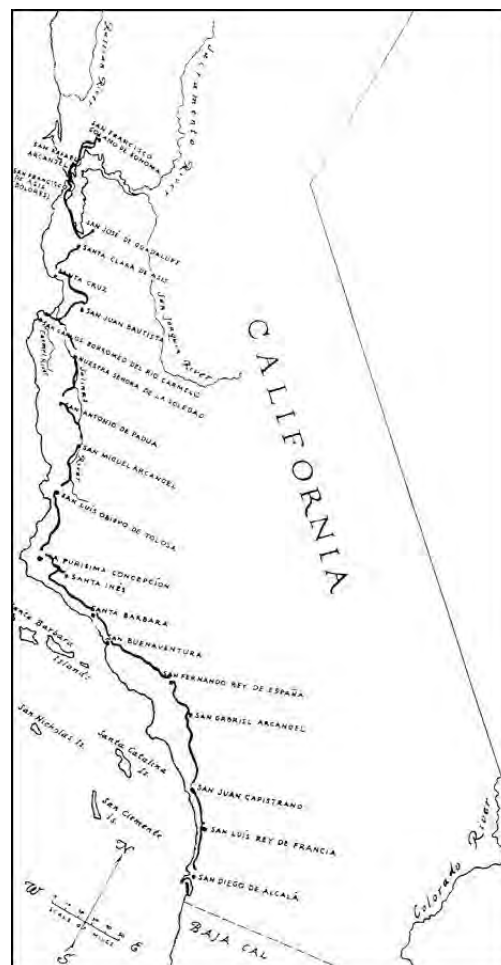
¹⁰ Ibid.

Era of Spanish Missions and Ranchos in Alta¹¹ California

Spain became the first nation to colonize California, by exploring; funding mapping expeditions; establishing forts (presidios) and settlements (pueblos); providing land grants for extensive ranching to loyal Spanish colonists; and establishing Catholic missions in Alta (Upper) California between 1769 and 1875. Spain established 21 Catholic Missions and settlements in California, which zealously converted most of the native inhabitants to Christianity. By so doing, other foreign powers, such as Russia, England, France and the Netherlands, essentially were kept out of California. From 1812 to 1841, the Russian fortress in **Ross** (Northern California) produced food for the livestock and population, built ships and maintained a small garrison. Ross, the shortened Russian name for Rossiya, was the southern-most Russian settlement in the Pacific Northwest. Ross produced some agricultural products for the fur-trading colonies in the Aleutian Islands and Alaska. However, most of the food supplies were needed to feed the local Ross garrison and farmers. The northernmost Spanish settlements were in the San Francisco Bay area and Sonoma, so there was minimal contact between the two communities.

Map of Spanish Missions & Pueblos
<http://upload.wikimedia.org/>

Spain had considerably more success than the Russians in the Pacific. While the primary purpose of the Spanish settlements was the geo-political control of California coastline and the Pacific Northwest, there was an aggressive attempt to "Christianize"



¹¹ Upper California.

the native population and expose them to European culture. In fact, much of the native population suffered and died from European diseases, to which they had no immunity, such as smallpox. Settlements were far from each other. Each colony had to become self-sufficient. European livestock and crop seeds were imported initially from Mexico, but later on the settlers maintained large herds of beef and lamb, as well as considerable agriculture. New vineyards, orchards, and fields of fruits and vegetables emerged, as well as numerous industries for manufacturing from leather, wool, and produce. After the Mexican War of Independence from Spain in 1821, the newly established Mexican government was nearly bankrupt, so the cowhides were used in place of non-existent bullion and currency. The hides were called, "**California dollars.**"

Hides funded the early growth and prosperity of the developing California economy. Initially, only the hides were salvaged from the slaughter of millions of cattle and sheep; the carcasses were abandoned to rot in the sun. However, with the discovery of gold in California, the meat was preserved and shipped to the burgeoning mine fields. Hard-working miners required a lot of meat protein in their diets.

After 1821, the newly created Mexican government continued to award land grants to the most loyal Mexican military officers and enlisted men who had been ardent supporters of the Mexican Revolution and Independence from Spain. The establishment of those privately held land grants was known as the Rancho Era of California.

During the Rancho Era, the Sepulveda family became one of the most influential in Southern California. Land wealth was concentrated among only a few families, whose children often intermarried with the other families. This in turn, greatly influenced the development in the region. As a family the Sepúlvedas became wealthy grantees of several Ranchos, with combined ownership totaling about 200,000 acres. Not all Sepulveda members became grantees; others became important politicians and civic leaders.

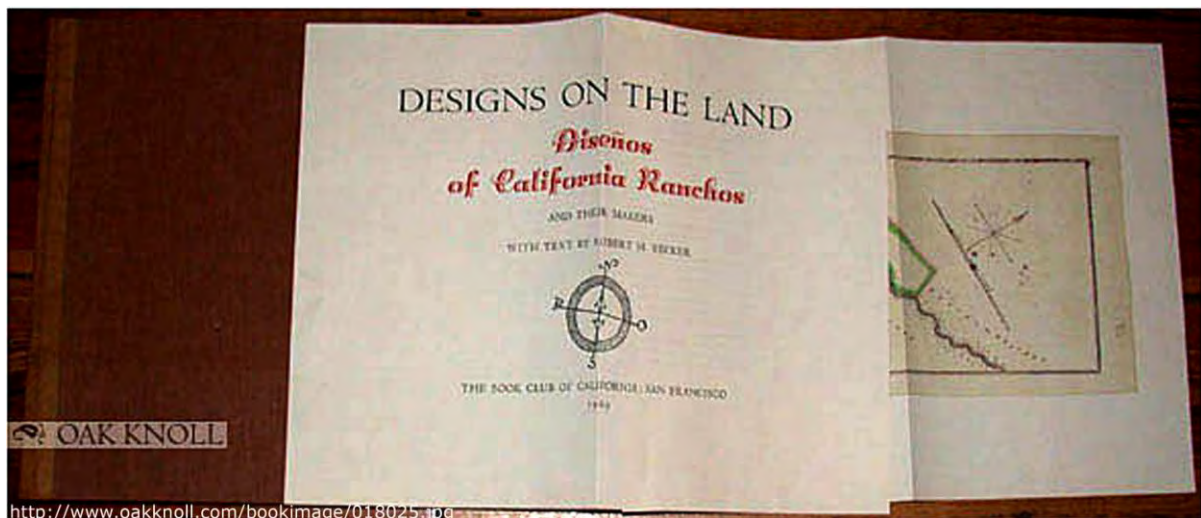
Francisco Xavier Sepúlveda was born in 1775 in Sinaloa, Mexico. His parents, Juan José and Maria Tomasa (Gutierrez) Sepúlveda, immigrated to Los Angeles in 1781.¹² Francisco was the fifth of six children of this prominent Spanish-Mexican family. Francisco became a distinguished

¹² Francisco's father was Francisco Xavier Sepulveda and his mother was Maria Candelaria de Redondo.

officer in the Spanish army in California. In 1801, he married Maria Ramona Serrano. He was imprisoned during the 1831 uprising against the Mexican Governor Victoria, who had secularized the California missions. After Sepúlveda was released from prison, he was appointed by the new governor, Pio Pico, commissioner of Mission San Juan Capistrano, (1836).

Francisco Sepulveda was awarded an immense plot of land for his loyal services to the Mexican government. The Land Grant, **Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica**, comprised over 38,000 acres (1839). The grant included all of the property between the Marina del Rey and Ballona Creek westward to Topanga Canyon, and between the Pacific coastline and the Santa Monica Mountain range.

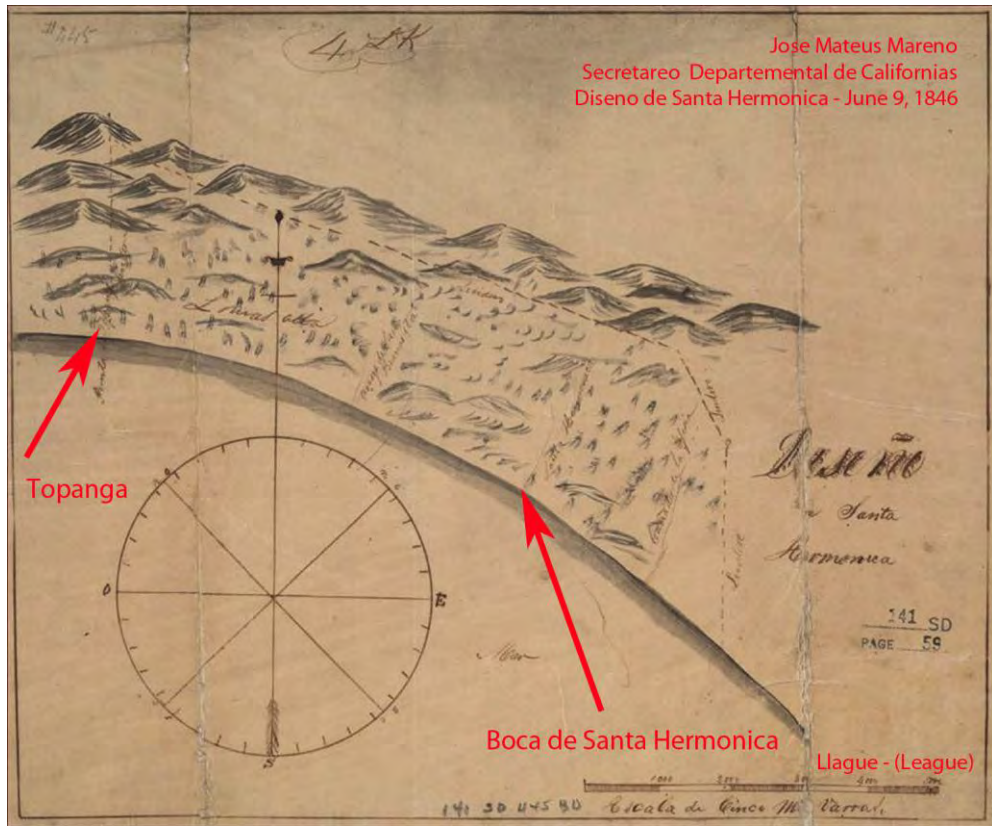
Diseños of California Ranchos¹³



California Land Grant Register¹⁴

¹³ Mexican Land Grants.

¹⁴ University of California, Bancroft Library.



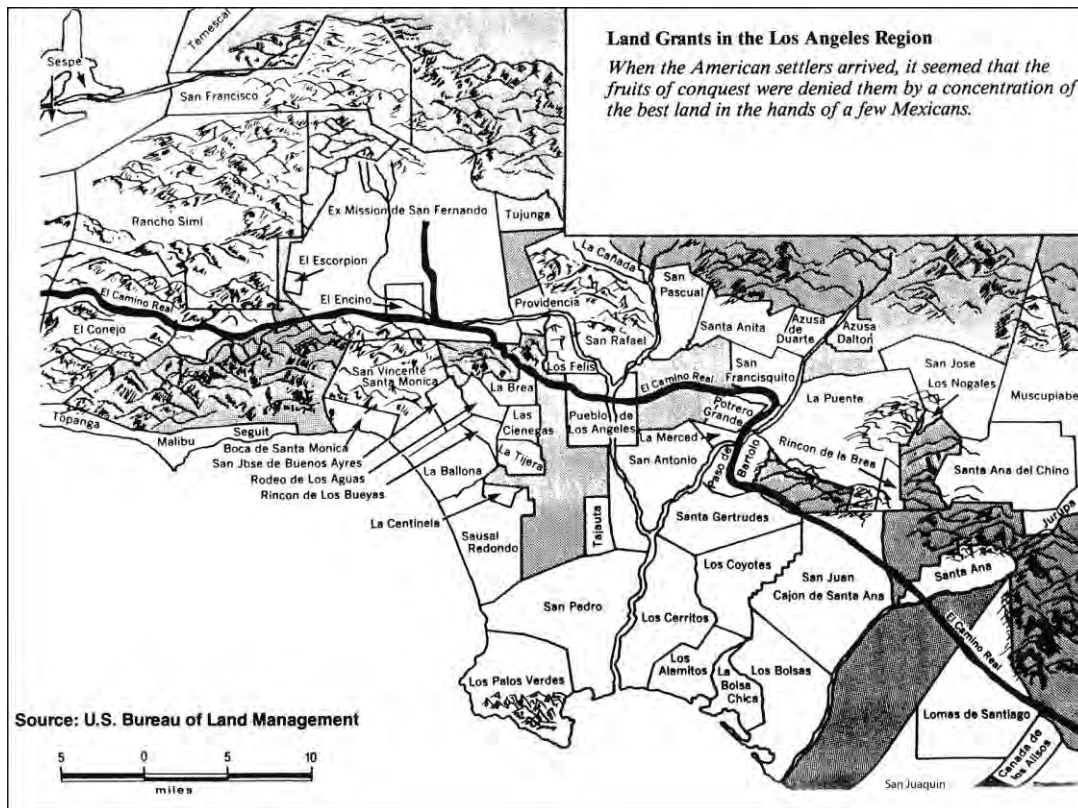
Diseño de Santa Hermonica (Santa Monica), 1846



Diseño del Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica
Don Francisco Sepulveda, ~ 1840



Aerial Map, Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica

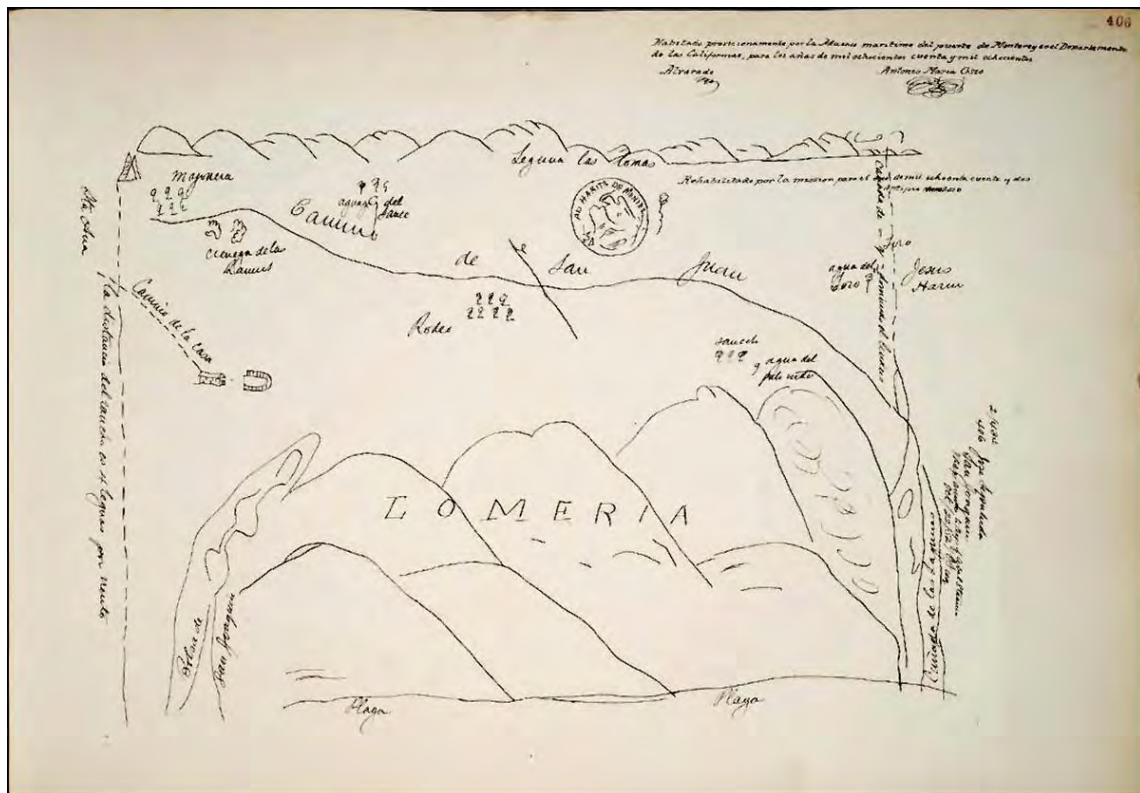


Land Grant Map of the Los Angeles Basin¹⁵

¹⁵ Map: U.S. Bureau of Land Management

Through many marriages, especially with other prominent Spanish/Mexican families in Southern California, the Sepúlveda family, their children and grandchildren became wealthy grantees of several Ranchos:

Rancho San Pasqual (13,694 acres) was originally granted to Mexican Lieutenant Juan Mariné in 1831. The rancho land later became the cities of Pasadena and Altadena. When Mariné died in 1838, the property was granted to José Pérez and **Enrique Sepúlveda**. After Pérez died in 1841 and Enrique Sepulveda died in 1843, Lieutenant Manuel Garfias (Mexican Army) received the Rancho (1843). Garfias married **Louisa Sepúlveda Avila**, daughter of Francisco Avila and Maria Encarnacion Sepúlveda, who already were the grantees of **Rancho Las Cienegas**.



Diseño¹⁶ Rancho San Joaquin 48,803 acres combined Rancho Las Cienegas and Rancho Bolsa de San Joaquin: Pasadena and East Bank of the Arroyo Seco¹⁷

¹⁶ Diseño is a Land Grant.

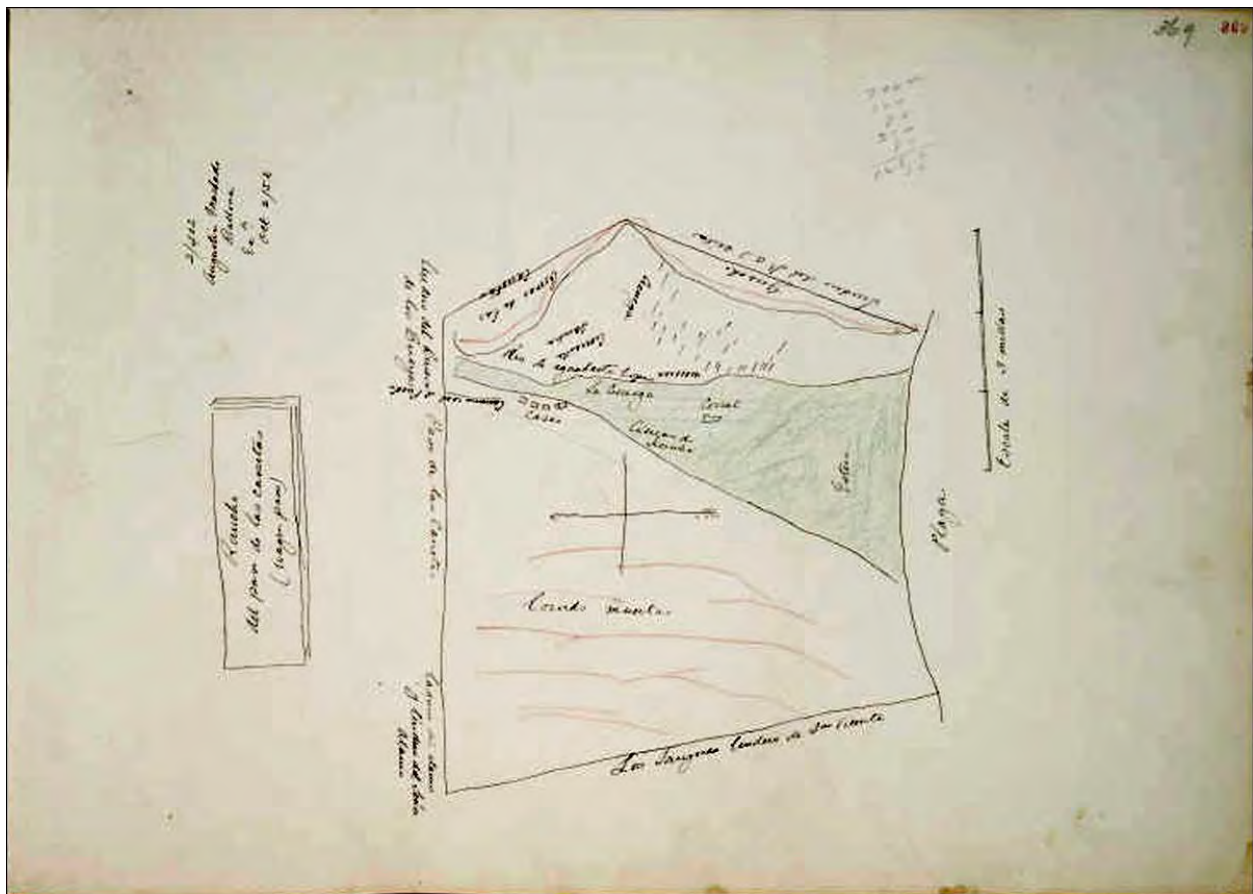
¹⁷ Robert E. Young Research Library, UCLA Department of Special Collections.



Diseño Rancho San Pasqual: Pasadena & East Bank of the Arroyo Seco¹⁸

- **José Antonio Andres Sepúlveda**, son of Francisco Sepúlveda and Maria Ramona Serrano received the **Rancho San Joaquin**, which was later sold to James Irvine. The property consisted of the combined **Rancho Las Cienegas and Bolsa de San Joaquin**, which today includes Irvine, the San Joaquin Hills, Newport Beach and Laguna Beach, and the Irvine Ranch.
- **Maria Ramona Sepúlveda** married José Agustín Antonio Machada, who was granted **Rancho la Ballona** (13,920 acres) in 1839. The property covered an area that today is Venice, Culver City and West Los Angeles along the Santa Monica Bay.

¹⁸ Robert E. Young Research Library, UCLA Department of Special Collections.



Diseño Rancho La Ballona¹⁹

- **Fernando Domingo Sepúlveda** married Maria Josefa Dominguez and acquired **Rancho San Rafael**; Rancho San Rafael encompasses Glendale east of the Glendale Freeway (Frwy-2), Highland Park, Eagle Rock, York Valley, Casa Verdugo and much of Burbank.

¹⁹ Robert E. Young Research Library, UCLA Department of Special Collections.



Street Map Rancho San Rafael

- Captain Pablo de Portillo was granted **Rancho Valle de San José** in 1839 (17,634 acres). In 1858, Silvestre de la Portilla sold Rancho Valle de San Jose to Vicenta Sepulveda de Carrillo.



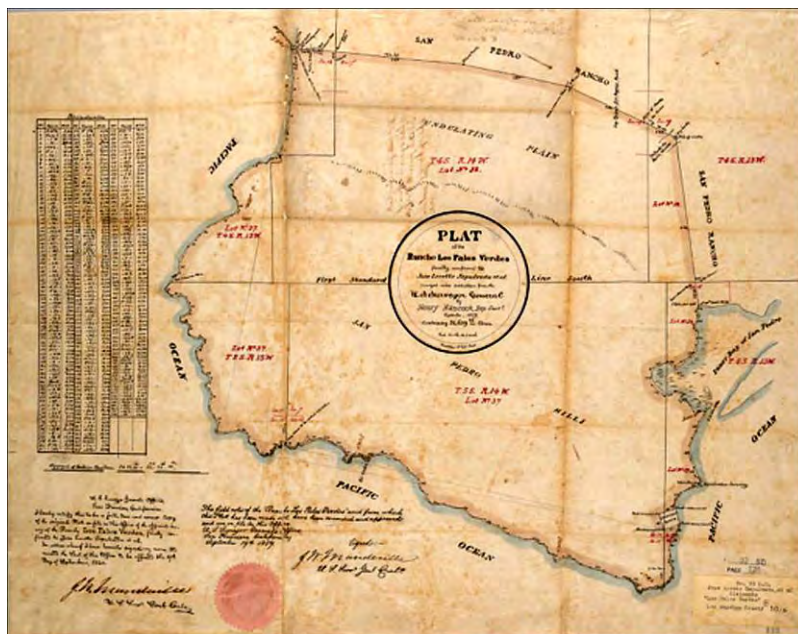
Diseño Rancho Valle de San José²⁰

²⁰ Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.



Diseño Rancho Valle de San José²¹

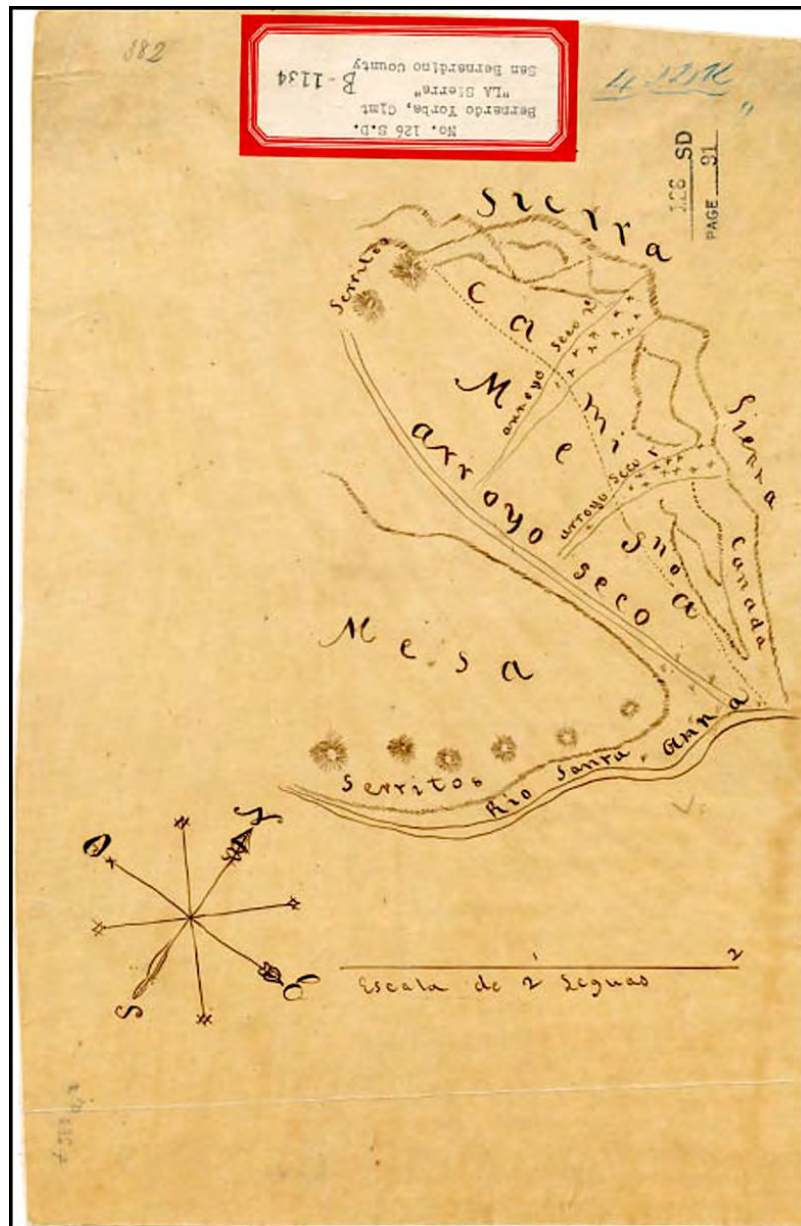
- **Rancho Los Palos Verdes** (31,629 acres) was deeded to **Juan Capistrano Sepúlveda** in 1846 and to **José Loreto Sepúlveda** in 1859. The property encompassed Palos Verdes Peninsula and parts of Torrance and San Pedro.



Diseño Rancho Los Palos Verdes²²

²¹ <http://www.google.com/maps>

- Rancho La Sierra (Rancho La Sierra de Santa Ana, 17,769-acre) was sold to **Maria Vicenta Sepúlveda**, who married José Ramon Carrillo. **Maria Vicenta Sepúlveda** second married Tomas Antonio Yorba. They lived on Rancho La Sierra.



Diseño La Sierra (1846) - 17,769 acres²³

²² Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

²³ Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

- **Jose del Carman Sepúlveda** married Maria Josefa Gallardo and they sold **Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica** to **Colonel Robert Symington Baker** in 1872.

José Loreto **Sepúlveda** became Mayor of Los Angeles from 1837 to 1848. He was granted the Rancho de los Palos Verdes. Some of the other Sepulveda family members did not receive land grants, but many of them became politically active, serving in various official capacities. Juan Capistrano **Sepúlveda** became Mayor of Los Angeles in 1842 and later served on the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in 1854. He eventually received the land grant for Rancho de los Palos Verdes. Juan Maria Sepúlveda served as the Los Angeles County Assessor in 1857-1858.

The *Sepúlvedas* were not the only land barons. A smaller land grant of 6,656 acres, **Rancho Boca de Santa Monica**, located within the boundaries of Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica, was deeded by Governor Juan Alvarado to Ysidro Reyes and Francisco Marquez in 1849. This plot comprised what is now known as Santa Monica Canyon, the estuary of the local river outlet to the Pacific Ocean, and the adjacent town of Pacific Palisades. Francisco Marquez was a blacksmith and with his wife, Roque Valenzuela, built their adobe home and worked their ranch until he died in 1850. The Marquez private family cemetery remains secluded in the canyon.



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Rancho Boca de Santa Monica
Santa Monica Canyon, circa 1890 (USC Digital Library)

The Reyes family served early and important roles under both the Spanish and Mexican authorities in California. Juan Francisco Reyes, born in Mexico in 1769, joined the Spanish army and served in Monterey and San Luis Obispo. He also served as a soldier on the 1769 Portola land expedition to colonize and establish missions in Alta California. Father Junipero Serra and an army surgeon, Dr. Pedro Prat, accompanied the Spanish explorer, Gaspar de Portolá. For his loyal services, Juan Francisco Reyes received a land grant in the San Fernando Valley, Rancho Los Encinos, where he established a cattle ranch. Reyes was given a new land grant located between San Luis Obispo and Mission La Purisima Concepcion in Lompoc. From 1793-1795, Francisco Reyes served as mayor of the Los Angeles Pueblo.

In the next generation, one of Francisco Reyes' three children, José Jacinto Reyes married and had fourteen children before dying at age 49. One of the children, José Ysidro Reyes, became a successful entrepreneur in Los Angeles, running a large vineyard and a company that transported tar from Rancho La Brea to local homes.

Ysidro Reyes married Maria Antonia Villa and lived in the Huntington Palisades area. When Ysidro died, Maria Antonia inherited the Reyes' half interest in the Rancho Boca de Santa Monica that had been co-owned with Francisco Marquez.

Maria Antonia Reyes soon sold her half interest in the Rancho to Colonel Robert S. Baker (1874). A lawsuit by Baker against the heirs of the Marquez family failed to gain him the remaining Marquez' half interest in the Rancho. In 1920, however, both Baker and Marquez families sold the rancho land to Nevada Senator John P. Jones.

Marquez Relatives Restore Historic Family Cemetery

One of the most important sites in Santa Monica Canyon is the Marquez family cemetery, located behind a long adobe wall on San Lorenzo Street.

Pascual Marquez, whose family along with the Reyes family owned the original Boca de Santa Monica land grant, established the cemetery in 1840 on a plot of land touching the remains of the old adobe house, where he was born in 1844. Pascual Marquez, who died in 1916, was the last person to be buried on site.

Since the passing of Ysidro Reyes (1911-2007), the eighth generation descendants have been working to preserve their family history.

"We have become very close in the past year, cleaning the cemetery and having barbecues and lunches together," says Ysidro Reyes' daughter Sharon Reyes-Siebuhr, who lives in Mar Vista and is a member of the Pacific Palisades Historical Society.

In addition, the family has donated money towards restoration of the old wooden statue of San Lorenzo that will be placed back in its proper niche in the cemetery. Relatives are also contributing money for a Mexican wrought-iron gate to be placed at the entrance of the cemetery, in hopes of discouraging vandalism that has recently taken place.

Those who have contributed thus far are Rosemary Miano and her children Vince, Sharon and Fred Kilbride; Terri and Marguerite de la Pena (their grandfather is buried in the cemetery); Leo and Nancy Marquez; Joe Peyton and family; Sharon Reyes-Siebuhr and family; Vince and Fran Olivera and family; and Reese Relfe, a Santa Monica Canyon resident who donated money for restoration of the San Lorenzo statue.

Further donations to the family cemetery may be made at www.lasenor.org.

*Reprinted from last week's
Palisadian-Post.*

Palisadian-Post Newspaper
Pacific Palisades, California
[Circa 2007]



Assisting in a cleanup of the Marquez family cemetery in Santa Monica Canyon last Saturday were Marquez descendants Ernest Marquez (the family historian, kneeling front), Sharon Reyes-Siebuhr (in shorts), Leo Marquez, Nancy Kelly Marquez, Joseph Peyton, Vince Olivera and Jonathan Olivera.

Rich Schmitt/Staff Photographer

Palisadian Post Newspaper
Pacific Palisades, California
[Circa 2007]

Contributors to the Successful Evolution of West Los Angeles

Now I wish to focus upon the achievements of several unique individuals, whose actions enabled spectacular growth in California. The Sepúlveda families were among the earliest ranchers in California and established huge ranchos. The Wolfskill families were similarly successful in Northern and Southern California. They all conveyed properties to their heirs and in turn to non-family owners, who continued to improve the land and enrich their communities. They possessed enormous entrepreneurial talents, inspiration, and foresight that helped their communities to advance. This should not be considered a lack of appreciation for the efforts of others, but recognition of the vast benefits incurred from the few who facilitated the most successful ventures whose consequences directly effected the establishment of the James W. Wadsworth Veterans Hospital. The actions of the following individuals represent the finest examples of the benefits that can be derived from free enterprise.

In this chapter, I will explore the biographical history of the following special individuals:

- Colonel Robert Symington Baker
- Arcadia Bandini de Stearns de Baker
- Nevada Senator John Percival Johns

Colonel Robert Symington Baker



Col. Robert Symington Baker was one of California's 49'ers. He arrived from Rhode Island in 1849, but unlike so many fortune seekers, he was not a gold/silver miner. He was a business entrepreneur and first settled in San Francisco. Col. Baker joined a mining-supply venture and created the Cooke & Baker Company. His extensive travels throughout California brought him in contact with another pioneer and business entrepreneur, General Edward Fitzgerald Beale. The intersection of the efforts of Beale and Baker resulted in several ventures that led to the economic success of West Los Angeles.

Born to another branch of the Baker family of early English colonists in North America, was Thomas Baker [Sr.]. He fought in the Revolutionary War for Independence from England and the War of 1812. He had a son also named Thomas Baker, [Jr.], who became a lawyer interested in land and real estate issues. The Baker family moved on to Illinois and Iowa, but those territories were extremely dangerous following Indian uprisings. Thomas Baker, [Jr.] served on the first legislature and was elected lieutenant governor of Iowa. Thomas Baker [Jr.] played an important, but indirect, role in California history that led to the development of West Los Angeles and Santa Monica. There was also a fascinating interconnection of the historical roles played by several of the characters described in this book.

Early California History

After his wife died, Thomas packed up with his four children and set out for California. He was hoping to find "...gold in them thar hills." In 1852, Thomas and children arrived in Benecia and then proceeded to Stockton. He arrived in Tulare County in 1852, where he helped establish the town of

Visalia with another colleague named Vise. Within a decade, Thomas Baker was elected to the California State Senate. During the next decade, Baker remarried and they moved south to Kern. Thomas wasted no time in arranging to purchase 400,000 acres of swampland along the Kern River. He imported Native Americans and Mexican laborers to drain the swamp, thereby creating a huge plot of arable land.

Baker harvested alfalfa as feed for his neighbor's livestock. Baker's field was the place that travelers stopped to graze their animals, hence the establishment of the modern town of Bakersfield; "...land is the basis of all wealth..." As an educated surveyor, Thomas designed the streets and properties of the town, as well as the roads that would lead up the Baker Grade over the mountains toward Southern California. He died of pneumonia in 1872.

A relative from Rhode Island, Colonel Robert Symington Baker, arrived in California about the same time (1849) as Thomas Baker. The Rhode Island Baker's were well established on the East coast. Robert Baker met U.S. General Edward Fitzgerald Beale, owner of the Tejon Ranch in Kern County. It was Beale who encouraged Baker to visit Santa Monica to appraise the potential for land development.

Let's briefly review some of the early history of the Tejon-Bakersfield region. In 1769, Spanish Explorer Gaspar de Portola arrived in the region of Santa Clarita, of the Tejon area. He named the local river for St. Clare. By 1804, the Spaniards returned to Santa Clarita and created an agricultural outpost to provide support for travelers on the route northward that connected the Spanish missions.

The Santa Clarita outpost was located nearby Lake Castaic, now renamed Lake Tejon, which was located closer to Mission San Fernando, in San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County. A little known fact: gold was first discovered here on March 9, 1842, by a local Mexican mineralogist, José Francisco de Garcia Lopez, who noted fragments of gold lying along a tree root. But, due to the Mexican War of Independence from Spain, this finding of gold was not publicized.

In 1852, following the California gold rush, U.S. General Edward Beale became the new Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He held this post from 1852-1854, establishing the Sebastian Indian Reservation of 75,000 acres in Kern County, where Fort Tejon was established. Butterfield Stage Coach service stopped at the Fort. By 1858, road service was completed from Fort Tejon to Fort Banning (San Pedro), a 32-hour spine-jarring haul over

one hundred miles of rough roads. Telegraph service arrived in 1860. While these vital connections would eventually link Tejon with Bakersfield and the Port Santa Monica, General Beale was privately purchasing and organizing four individual land-grant parcels, which he merged into the entity, Tejon Ranch.

General Beale was ordered to enlarge the route over the Newhall Pass (1860) that would improve vital road transportation over the mountains to the coast. Having fought against General Andres Pico in the War between Mexico and the United States, General Beale now allied himself with Pico to build the pass. They also engaged an oil engineer, French immigrant Charles Mentry, to assist in exploration for petroleum. Within a year (1876), they were pumping 30 barrels of oil daily. It was the first oil production in California. The Pioneer Oil Refinery was established in 1876, another first in California.

Charles Crocker, Chairman of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, opened the first railroad over the Tehachapi Mountains. This linked Bakersfield and Santa Clarita. When completed, the gold and silver minefields in the Sierras connected to the Long Wharf at Santa Monica Bay.



Stage (1858) and Rail (1876) Roads to Santa Monica, Port of Los Angeles

After being appointed Minister to Austria-Hungary, Beale returned to California as a cattle rancher in Kern County (1880). The Southern Pacific Railroad had been completed over the Tehachapi Mountains and a "Beale" station established in Soledad Canyon. During the same time, road and rail links were being established between Bakersfield, the San Joaquin Valley and the Port of Los Angeles at Santa Monica Bay,

Col. Robert Symington Baker in Santa Monica

Col. Baker was brought to Santa Monica by Gen. Beale to see for himself the potential opportunities available for developing Santa Monica/West Los Angeles real estate. Timing is the essence of great business ventures. The heirs of the Sepúlveda estate also were considering the sale of the Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica after decades of prolonged draughts, increasing overhead costs and decreasing prices for cowhides as the meat and leather markets became saturated. Negotiations were concluded in 1872. Baker purchased Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica, (38,409-acre parcel for \$54,000 - \$1.41 per acre) from Jose del Carman Sepúlveda and his wife, Maria Josefa Gallard, heirs to the Don Francisco Sepúlveda estate.

Coast), reloaded to other ships and further transported to Santa Monica. Santa Monica became the western gateway to the rest of America through both its seaport and new Intercontinental Railroad for Europe, Central and South America, and Asia. “

Col. Baker was a very eligible bachelor in the mid-19th century; he was handsome, educated, professional and brilliant. As a former Eastern capitalist, Baker brought astute business acumen to California. It was only a matter of time before he was introduced to the Spanish elite, as well as to other prominent investors and businessmen. Baker was a capitalist of the first order. Soon after arrival in Santa Monica (1872) he met and married Arcadia Bandini de Stearns (1874). Together, they changed the entire business climate of Santa Monica and West Los Angeles. They acted together, combining their enormous wealth to develop the community for the better and forever. The biography of this remarkable woman is summarized below.

“...Land is the basis of all wealth...”

Arcadia Bandini de Stearns de Baker

As background, Arcadia was the second daughter of three born to Juan Bandini and Josefa Carrillo. Bandini and Carrillo were prominent early members of the Spanish community in California, both having served during the Mexican War of Independence from Spain. Arcadia's grandfather José Bandini (Italian origins) lived in Andalusia, Spain. José worked as a Master Sea Captain, which brought the family to Peru. Their son (Arcadia's father), Juan, also a sailor, arrived in California in 1919. They settled in San Diego.

Juan became involved in California politics as a Mexican congressman and participated in the revolt against the oppressive policies of Mexican Governor Victoria. Starting in 1836, Juan purchased the Tecate Rancho on the San Diego-Mexico border; was appointed administrator of the San Gabriel Mission by Governor Alvarado; and was granted several additional ranchos, Jurupa, Rincon and Cajon de Muscaplabe, in addition to land in San Juan Capistrano. He served as Secretary to Governor Pio Pico and provided supplies to the Mexican troops in the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848.

Juan had been involved in expensive business ventures since he arrived in California. However, most of projects failed forcing him to seek financial

support from friends. Abel Stearns, a Jewish businessman from Massachusetts, arrived in California after a storm diverted the ship he travelled to San Diego. He and Juan became close friends and staunch political allies opposed the repressive Mexican Governor, Victoria. Abel Stearns, an astute businessman, assumed Juan's debts and saved the estate from bankruptcy. As a result, the Bandini became successful.

Juan offered his 14-year old daughter, Arcadia, in marriage to the 43-year old Stearns. She was intelligent, well educated and beautiful and also had a sizable dowry. Stearns converted to Catholicism and the couple married in 1839.

Stearns purchased Rancho Los Alamitos near Seal Beach and presented it to his wife and also purchased El Dorado, an adobe estate in Los Angeles, at Main and Arcadia Streets. It was a happy marriage and they were socially prominent until 1871, when Abel Stearns died.



In 1872, Col. Robert S. Baker had arrived in Santa Monica to negotiate the purchase of the Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica from the Sepulveda heirs. Baker was an eligible bachelor; the widow Arcadia was an acclaimed beauty. Both were 48. She married Baker, a second land baron, in 1874 becoming Arcadia Bandini de Stearns de Baker.

Childless, Arcadia poured her considerable knowledge into business. She became a land baroness and a proto-feminist. With Baker, they developed the property of newly acquired Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica. Within two years (1874), half of the rancho was sold to Nevada Senator and Comstock Mine multi-millionaire owner, John Percival Jones. Jones paid \$162,000 for the 18,204-acre share of the rancho - \$8.90 per acre. This was capitalism at its best, \$108,000 profit for half the property in just two years. Amazingly, within one more year (1875), the trio sub-divided the property to attract new businesses and residents; built a mile-long wharf into Santa Monica Bay; created the city of Santa Monica; and became the principle developers of West Los Angeles, most of which had been primarily used for agriculture. In January 1875, they also incorporated the Los Angeles and Independent Railroad. At lightning speed, the line was completed to the end of the wharf in Santa Monica Bay - all within ten months.

To eliminate risks of debt from other investments in 1887, Baker sold the remainder of his land to Arcadia. She continued business ventures directly with Senator Jones. Arcadia was widowed for the second time, her husband dying in 1894. She was the most wealthy and influential woman in Southern California, from her dowry and the estates of both Stearns and Baker. In 1897, Arcadia and Senator Jones established the Santa Monica Land and Water Company. The stock was eventually sold to Robert Gillis in 1904. Together they and Gillis developed properties in Santa Monica, Westgate, and Brentwood Park. They developed Pacific Palisades, the Riviera, Canyon Mesa, Canyon Vista, and Bel Air.²⁵ Additional land along the bluffs at Ocean Avenue was donated to Santa Monica for a city park. Robert Gillis, Santa Monica Land & Water Company, 1904²⁶



²⁵ Jan Loomis, *Images of America - Pacific Palisades*, Arcadia Publishing, San Francisco, 2009.

²⁶ Ibid.

Westgate

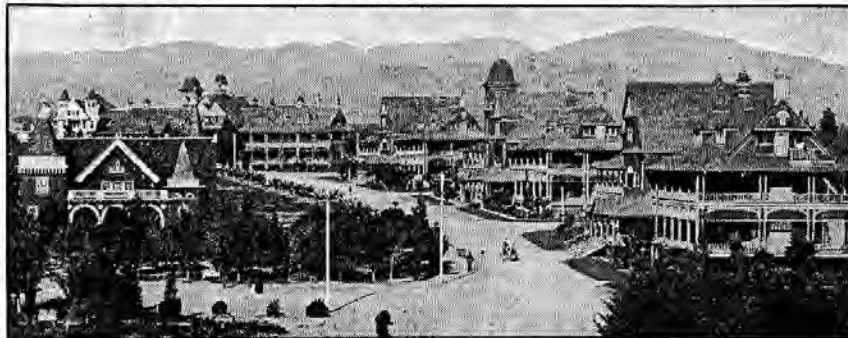
Adjoins the Beautiful Soldier's Home on the West

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Lots

\$150
Up.

1-2 to 5
Acre Lots

\$350
and Up



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SOIL AND CLIMATE THE SAME AS AT HOLLYWOOD.

WESTGATE LIES IN CENTER OF A GREAT GARDEN DISTRICT.

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The Santa Monica Land and Water
Company Archives, Jan Loomis, director.

The Historical Library and Archives of the West
Los Angeles Veterans' Administration Medical
Center, Sara Hammond, coordinator.

George Elkins Realty Archives

This ad was run in the Los Angeles Daily Times in April 1905 by the Santa Monica Land and Water Co. for their new sub-division of Westgate.

Front Cover: In 1901 at the age of 6, Dorothy Gillis remembers going with her grandmother on the horse car to shake President McKinley's hand when he came to speak to the Old Soldiers. She is undoubtedly somewhere in the crowd of veterans and family shown here following the president to the podium.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Mule teams graded the roads for Westgate in 1905. The trees in the background are along what is now Wilshire Boulevard.



Angelas Daily Times Newspaper Advertisements 1905



Aerial View of Santa Monica, 1922
<http://digitallibrary.usc.edu>



Santa Monica, Plat Map 1875

Right: Statue of Arcadia Bandini de Stearns de Baker, Palisades Park, Santa Monica, California.²⁷ The face of this very intelligent and visionary land baroness was placed for all to remember her legacy. Sculpted by Masahito Sanar and dedicated to Arcadia Bandini de Baker, it is displayed in the Rose Garden of Palisades Park, Santa Monica, on the land she donated to the city.



In 1887, the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, created by Lincoln, met in San Francisco to establish a Pacific Home Branch for veterans west of the Rocky Mountains. Arcadia de Baker and her partner, Senator John Percival Jones, pursued development of their rancho in Santa Monica and Brentwood. The first project was Westgate real estate adjacent to the planned National Home. They realized that there was potential for enormous profits from development of West Los Angeles and Santa Monica where National Home' employees would need homes in the region. Many cities were under consideration by the Board of Managers. With an initial offer of 600-acres from Rancho property, and \$50,000 to help defer expected costs from construction of the National Home, the Managers were not certain about the Brentwood site. Arcadia and Jones next sought help from John Wolfskill, who agreed to provide and an additional 300-acre parcel from Rancho San Jose de Buenos Ayres located adjacent to the Sepulveda Boulevard border with Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica. In addition, Wolfskill "sweetened" the deal providing another \$50,000. Et voilà, the Brentwood site for the Pacific Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was accepted.

"... Land is the basis of all wealth..."

²⁷ Courtesy of Eileen Garrity, RN, Assistant Chief Nurse, Special Projects, Nursing and Patient Care Services, VA Greater Los Angeles Health Care System.

As early as 1935, Louis E. Mahoney, M.D.²⁸ and several colleagues²⁹ from Santa Monica approached His Eminence, John J. Cantwell, Archbishop of Los Angeles, to request support in arranging for an appropriate order of nuns, who could build and operate a new Catholic hospital in the Santa Monica Bay District. Santa Monica's population on the Westside of Los Angeles was expanding rapidly and their request for an additional hospital was timely. It took a few years, but Archbishop Cantwell decided to contact Mother General Mary Francesca of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1938, Mother Francesca received the Archbishop's invitation³⁰ to meet and favorably consider the project. After a year of correspondence, personal meetings with the physicians and the Archbishop, inspection of the property in Santa Monica and many further negotiations regarding the financing and construction of the future hospital, Mother Mary Francesca accepted the invitation and gave her approval to proceed with this venture.

²⁸ With permission of His Eminence Roger Cardinal Mahoney, Archbishop of Los Angeles, and His Reverence Mgrs Francis J. Weber, Historian and Archivist of the Chancery Archives of Los Angeles, San Fernando Mission, San Fernando, California.

²⁹ The group probably included: Louis E. Mahoney, M.D.; Herman G. Dobrott, Esq.; Clarence G. Hopkirk, M.D.; Richard J. Morrison, M.D., and Joseph Saylin, M.D.

³⁰ Letters of correspondence held at the archival library of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles and the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Kansas.

Research at the Chancery Archives
San Fernando Mission, San Fernando, California



Archbishop Roger Mahoney with Dr. Robert Sherins



San Fernando Mission



San Fernando Mission Church

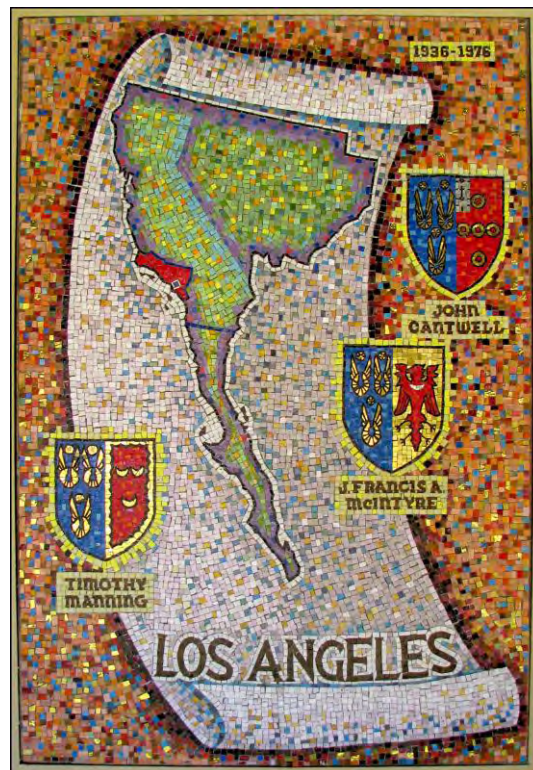




Chancery Library of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles



Map of Archdiocese, 1859-1922



Map of Archdiocese, 1936-1976



Msgr. Francis J. Weber, Historian,
Standing next to copy of Gutenberg Bible
Chancery Archives, San Fernando Mission



Msgr. Francis Weber reviewing research data with Dr. Robert Sherins



Dr. Robert Sherins Researching Documents at Chancery Archives



Dr. Robert S. Sherins



Msgr. Weber with Marlene Sherins and Sr. Kathleen Mary, SCL
Touring Chancery Library



Sr. Maureen Craig, Chancery Library



Sr. Maureen Craig, SCL with Marlene Sherins
San Fernando Mission



Sister Kathleen Mary, SCL Assistant Archivist at SCL Motherhouse, Kansas
Visiting the San Fernando Mission

In the beginning...

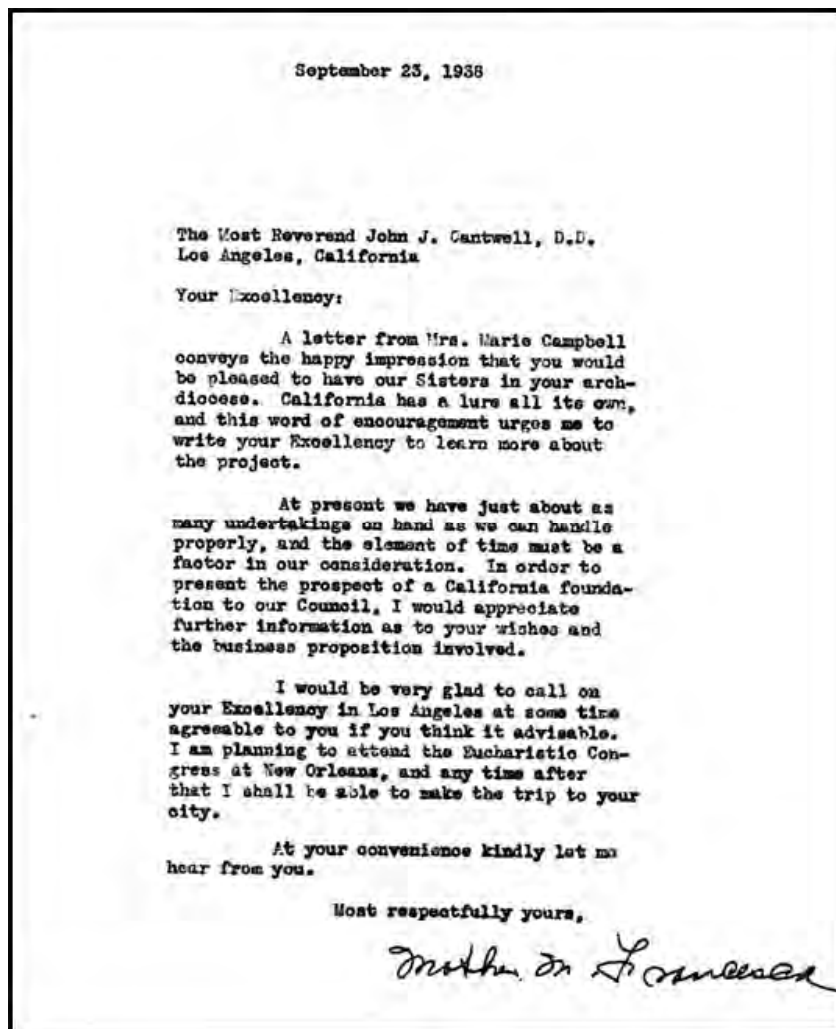
According to Sister Julia Gilmore, SCL, author of "Saint John's and Its People," Western Publishing Company, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Racine, and Poughkeepsie, 1967, there was correspondence in 1922 between the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth and His Eminence, John J. Cantwell, Archbishop of Los Angeles. The discussion referred to a proposal to build a Catholic hospital in Santa Monica. Later on in 1966, **Mrs. Marie Moran Campbell**³¹, age 94, a sibling of **Sister Mary Austin Moran, SCL**,³² was quoted in a newspaper article³³ about the proposed building of the Santa Monica hospital. If this date was accurately recalled, it would anti-date the personal discussions of Dr. Louis Mahoney's with the Archbishop in

³¹ Letter from Mother Mary Francesca acknowledges correspondence with Mrs. Marie Campbell in 1938.

³² Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth Motherhouse in Xavier, Kansas.

³³ Orange, California.

1935. Perhaps the Great Depression, which began in 1929, may have been a major factor in the delay of the funding and construction of Saint John's Hospital.



"We Came North³⁴...Thought of opening a house on the Pacific coast stemmed from the request (1938) of an executive committee of representative doctors of the Santa Monica Bay District through Most Reverend John J. Cantwell, Archbishop of Los Angeles. For sometime it had been apparent to members of the medical profession that additional hospital facilities should be provided in Santa Monica, California, as a survey showed only one Class A hospital there,³⁵ and no children's ward in

³⁴ Sister Julia Gilmore, S.C.L., "We Came North, Centennial Story of the Sister of Charity of Leavenworth," Abbey Press, S. Meinrad, Indiana, 1961.

³⁵ Santa Monica Hospital, built in 1926 by Doctors William Mortensen and August Hromadka.

any hospital in the area. After much investigation and discussion the committee came to the conclusion that needs could best be met by providing the district with a "Sisters' hospital," because hospitals conducted by religious groups are equipped with skillful staffs and experienced executives."

"Twenty years previously Archbishop Cantwell had suggested to Mother Irene McGrath and Sister Mary Leontia Gleeson, visitors in Los Angeles, that the Community make a foundation there. At that time the suggestion could not be considered, as no members were available to staff a hospital; neither could the Community afford to build one. However, when the request came in 1938, Mother Mary Francesca and her council, after deliberation, agreed to extend the works of the Community to the west coast, provided the site for a hospital would be debt free and financial assistance would be given in the erection of the building, as the Community had no funds for such an undertaking. Receiving assurance of such assistance, Mother Mary Francesca accompanied by Sister Mary Lorian made the trip to Santa Monica to select a site, which doctors of the area purchased."

"A public campaign inaugurated and directed by three committees (medical, women's, and civic) brought little in contribution or pledges. Constantly and consistently doctors urged that a few Sisters live in Santa Monica, thereby indicating interest and intention to build. Sisters Mary Corona Harrington and Ann Raymond Downey, in May 1939, were sent to look over the situation. Their cordial reception by Archbishop Cantwell, Monsignor Nicholas Conneally, pastor of St. Monica's parish, doctors, and residents of the area filled them with enthusiasm for the undertaking."

Mother Mary Francesca, realizing the wisdom of having Sisters in residence in Santa Monica, then appointed (June 1939) Sisters Mary Anacleta Flynn and Mary Jeannette McAuliffe fundraisers for the new project. Shortly after their arrival in Los Angeles (July 13, 1939), they called upon the Archbishop, who spoke warmly of the undertaking. Saying he had promised the doctors that as soon as they procured the site, he would procure Sisters, he smilingly added, They have the site; I have the Sisters. Having them gives me supreme pleasure."

"The two Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, with no convent of their own, gratefully accepted the proffered hospitality of the Holy Name Sisters in St. Clement's Convent, where they were made to feel like members of the community, even having house charges and taking turns filling the places of those away on vacation. Later in the summer, the two Sisters of Charity

became houseguests of the Holy Name Sisters at St. Monica's Convent. With the opening of the new school term and the return of the regular Holy Name staff, Sisters Mary Anacleta and Mary Jeannette rented a small cottage, which ladies of the parish furnished. They were joined, August 23, by Sisters Rose Victor and Mary Corona-the latter the appointed superior. Sister Rose Victor, a member of the general council, returned to the Mother House upon completion of business matters."

"Solicitation of financial assistance continued daily, but with little result. Usually one of a number of gracious parishioners took the Sisters from place to place. These women, interested since their first meeting with the Sisters, arranged several raffles and continued to help in various ways, and became the nucleus of the hard working, successful Saint John's Hospital Guild of Santa Monica, formally organized in 1947. Annually since, this Guild has sponsored many benefits for St. John's."

"The deed to the property for a hospital reached Mother Mary Francesca, September 30, 1940. Announcement soon followed of the acceptance by California's secretary of state, of the articles of incorporation of Saint John's Hospital Association. These articles carried signatures of Mother Mary Francesca and Sister Vincent Marie, with the three "collectors," Sisters Mary Corona, Mary Anacleta, and Mary Jeannette signing as incorporators. Preliminaries cared and actual building began. The Evening Outlook, May 18, 1941, reported ground-breaking ceremonies "with Mother General Mary Francesca of the Order of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Kansas, actually turning the soil in the ceremonial. Construction continued steadily for more than a year..."

“We Came North...”

21. *High Values and Human Qualities*

Thought of opening a house on the Pacific coast stemmed from the request (1938) of an executive committee of representative doctors of the Santa Monica Bay District through Most Reverend John J. Cantwell, Archbishop of Los Angeles. For some time it had been apparent to members of the medical profession, in that section, that additional hospital facilities should be provided in Santa Monica, California, as a survey showed only one Class A hospital there, and no children's ward in any hospital in the area. After much investigation and discussion the committee came to the conclusion that needs could best be met by providing the district with a Sisters' hospital, because hospitals conducted by religious are equipped with skillful staffs and experienced executives.

Twenty years previously Archbishop Cantwell had suggested to Mother Irene McGrath and Sister Mary Leontia Gleeson, visitors in Los Angeles, that the Community make a foundation there. At that time the suggestion could not be considered as no members were available to staff a hospital; neither could the

Negotiations for a Catholic hospital in West Los Angeles³⁶

Documents have been discovered, which indicate that earlier conversations about building a Catholic hospital in West Los Angeles had been taking place since the 1920s. An article printed in an Orange County newspaper, stated that ... The first dated correspondence about building the hospital in Santa Monica was in 1940, but in the letter was a reference made to the year of 1935, when the first discussions with His Eminence, Archbishop Cantwell occurred. From another resource,³⁷ I learned that His Eminence, John J. Cantwell, was a cousin of **Mother Josephine Cantwell, a former Mother General of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Kansas from 1877 - 1904.**

Possibly because of the Great Economic Depression after the Stock Market Crash of 1929, the building project was postponed. The first of many letters of correspondence between Dr. Mahoney, Archbishop John J. Cantwell and Mary Francesca, Mother Superior of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth Kansas began in 1938, as the first testament to the intense negotiations among those principals to build a "Sister's Hospital in Santa Monica.

As early as 1935, letters were exchanged between Dr. Louis E. Mahoney, the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Kansas, and John J. Cantwell, Archbishop of Los Angeles requesting the Archdiocese to support the creation of a Catholic hospital in Santa Monica. Dr. Mahoney engaged two additional physician colleagues and an attorney to purchase on their own signatures appropriate land in Santa Monica to build such a hospital. The contributors were: **Louis E. Mahoney, MD; Richard J. Morrison, MD; Joseph P Saylin, MD; and Herman Dobrott, Esq.** Without any written commitments from the Archbishop nor any nursing order of nuns dedicated to such a project, Dr. Mahoney and colleagues invested \$20,000 for a loan to purchased the site of the Golden State Plant and Floral Company at Santa Monica Blvd. and 20th Street in Santa Monica.

³⁶Sister Maureen Craig, SCL, Saint John's Health Center, 2010 -.

Moran, S. M. Austin's sister

Mrs. Campbell, at 94, Has 'Infinite Variety'

When the third article "age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety," he could not know he was describing Marie Moran Campbell.

Reclining on her bed at a rest home in St. Gregory's parish, she looked as soft as the pillow behind her.

She was wearing a cherry pink sweater over a print dress. Gray curls sprang from beneath the kerchief around her head, framing a face lively and alert.

But Marie Campbell is not still in the conventional way. She was 91 Oct. 25. Behind her six more than nine decades of life, which have held infinite variety and left an indelible mark on countless persons.

Mrs. Campbell is kind in her left eye. She can't hear too well either. Walking is hazardous for her.

Married Policeman

But her recollection would be a challenge to people three times younger than she. So she settles back to tell them.

Born in Ireland in 1872, she went to Newark, New Jersey, when she was 14. There she was graduated from nursing school and practiced as her profession until she was 32.

Then she met and married James Campbell, a policeman on the Newark force. Two years later she was widowed when Jim died of pneumonia.

Shortly after, she went to Ireland to bring back to the States her dying priest brother, Father Michael Moran, who at one time was an assistant at Holy Cross parish here.

After a summer in England, they decided the best place for his health was California. They settled in Pomona, Marie taking care of her brother and offering hospitality to the frequent visiting clergy from Los Angeles.

Father Michael died in 1914 he was 62. Marie returned to Los Angeles. She was 42.

Within a few years she was



MARIE M. CAMPBELL

working at St. Vincent's infirmary on Mariposa St. The home, under the auspices of the archdiocese, took care of children, one of whose parents had died from the flu epidemic.

Sister Hospital Here

"We kept them until they were two years old, or until the surviving parent could again take care of them," she remembered.

About the time the epidemic was waning, Marie became aware "that unused girls were going to County Hospital to have their babies and would give them to anyone who wanted them."

At the behest of a priest friend she sought and got permission from Archbishop John J. Cantwell to turn St. Vincent's Infirmary Home into a maternity hospital for unused mothers.

The infants' home was re-

modeled for hospital care. Three sisters volunteered their services, including Dr. Joseph O'Leary, nephew of the late Bishop Thomas J. Conaty.

The first baby was born in the new St. Vincent's Maternity Hospital in 1912, Marie said.

About this time, too, she was again asked to help the archdiocese. Sisters were needed to staff a proposed hospital in Santa Monica.

Marie, whose sister, Sister Mary Austin, is now at the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth motherhouse in Xavert, Kan., wrote to the then mother general, stating the need. Subsequently, she arranged a meeting between the mother general and Archbishop Cantwell.

Supervises Hospital

Until arrangements were finalized for the Sisters to staff what would be known as St. John's Hospital, Marie kept the Namas sisters at her home.

Marie stayed on as superintendent of the maternity hospital right up to 1939, nursing, consulting, advising, directing an estimated 900 mothers over the years.

Then, when a new site and a new name were chosen, she supervised the building of the first unit of what is now St. Anne's Maternity Hospital for unused mothers.

She continued supervising at the new hospital until 1941 when the Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart, headed by Sister Wislizenf, came to take over its operation.

Marie, then near 70 and health impaired, retired.

Not retired into oblivion, but to help a team with her children, and praying for all the people she'd ever known.

Even now, although confined to her hospital quarters by a heart ailment, she doesn't stop praying.

A large beaded rosary is never out of reach if out of hand; she reads a chapter a day from the Bible, the Fellowship of Christ and Prayers by Fr. Stodman.

But most important, since she no longer can attend daily Mass and Communion, she leads her Mass prayers daily and makes a Spiritual Communion.

Still Helping

She prays especially for "President Johnson who needs so much help" and says a special prayer to Our Lady of Lourdes "to inspire Charles de Gaulle to help the West at this hour."

She not only prays, she reads with her one good eye and listens to a bedside radio despite auralicular difficulty.

She knows what is going on in the world about her and she worries—not for herself but others because she is used to thinking about others.

She still helps others, though, even from her second floor bedroom, by interceding and intervening at bedside deaths there to convert and restore to the Faith.

Marie Campbell is childless by decree of Providence. But she has been a mother to all. She regards her future with an enviable tranquility.

Stated in the news article: "Marie [Campbell], whose sister, **Sister Mary Austin Moran**, is now at the Motherhouse of the Sister's of Charity of Leavenworth in Kansas, wrote to the then Mother General, stating the need [for a new Catholic hospital in Santa Monica]. Subsequently, she arranged a meeting between the Mother General and Archbishop Cantwell. Until arrangements were finalized for the Sisters to staff what

would become Saint John's Hospital, Marie kept the Kansas visitors [Sisters] at her home."

From the "History of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth:"

"The unique histories of hospitals now, sponsored by the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth are the shared story of hundreds of sisters and thousands of lay people collaborating in the mission of healing. However sophisticated the technology and administration, the story of this mission is one of self-gift and heroic determination. Names from the past mark the record; they symbolize a heritage that stands as challenge for a future of collaboration and consolidation in forms emerging by the decade. ***Mother Josephine Cantwell***, third major superior of the Community from 1877 to 1886, governed at a time of enormous debt, when hospitals in Leadville, Colorado, and Butte and Anaconda, Montana, were needed. Nevertheless, as Sister Mary Carol Conroy observed in a historical account, her administration brought "a tradition of stability to the community not previously experienced." Her name marks Cantwell Hall, first location of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth/Health Services Corporation.³⁸



Louis E. Mahoney, M.D.

In 1940, Dr. Mahoney wrote to Mary Francesca, Mother General of the Order of Nuns, the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Kansas, and referred to his past discussions with Archbishop Cantwell requesting support for the idea of building a new Catholic hospital: "***Practically five years have elapsed since we doctors approached His Excellency, Archbishop Cantwell, and received his promise to select an order of nuns who would***

Cantwell served three consecutive terms from 1877.z

build and operate an hospital in the Santa Monica Bay District."

LOUIS E. MAHONEY, M.D., F. A. C. S.

710 Wilshire Boulevard
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

March 13, 1940

Mother General M. Francesca
Sisters of Charity
Leavenworth, Kansas

Dear Mother M. Francesca:

Practically five years have elapsed since we doctors approached His Excellency, Archbishop Cantwell, and received his promise to select an order of nuns who would build and operate an hospital in the Santa Monica Bay District.

Verification of the Request for a Catholic Hospital in Santa Monica,
Circa 1935

LOUIS E. MAHONEY, M.D., F. A. C. S.
 710 Wilshire Boulevard
 SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

upon the commencement of building operations within a specified time. Likewise, I was instructed to write this letter immediately and to ask the following questions. Is your community financially able and willing to construct an hospital in Santa Monica? If your community is financially able to undertake this task, when will detailed completed plans of the building be ready? When will actual construction be started?

Please understand that for personal reasons, I was delighted when I first learned that the Sisters of Charity has been chosen for this task, and that I personally prefer the hospitals operated by your community to those of any other order with which I am acquainted. My medical confreres, however, and interested lay people want another hospital in this community and are impatient with delays which they do not understand. Immediate action is necessary to retain their good will.

Will you, therefore, please write me at the earliest possible date and answer the questions of the Board of Trustees?

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Yours respectfully,

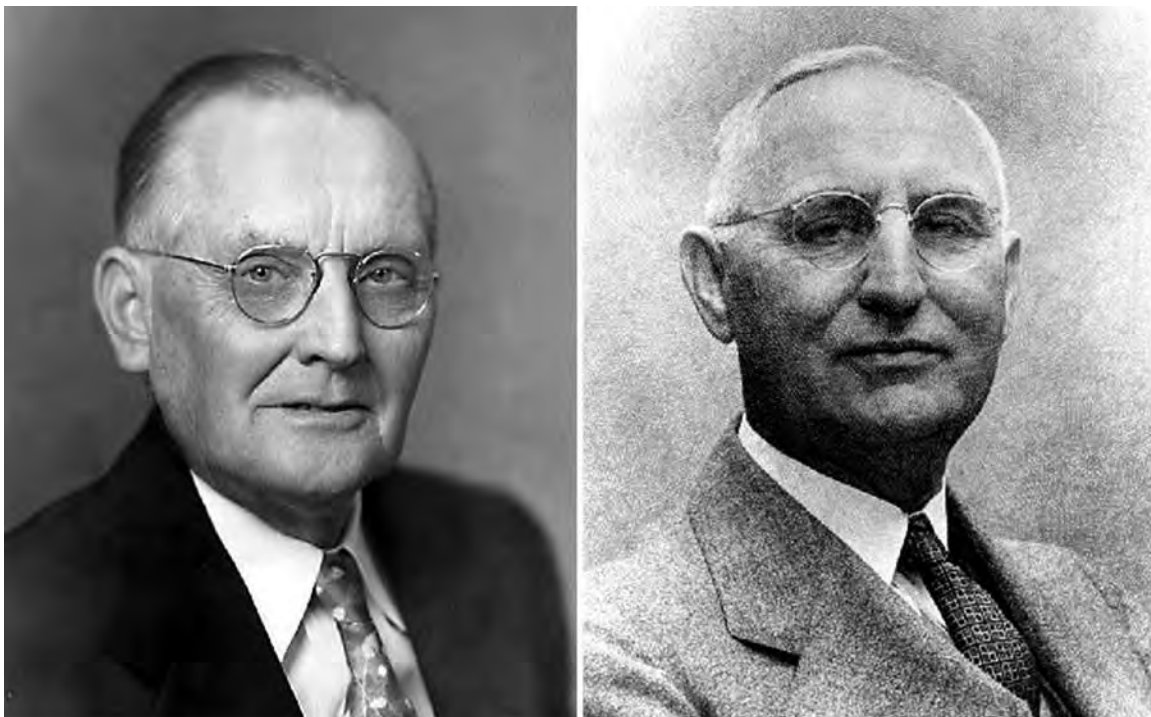


Chairman Board of Trustees
 Sisters Hospital Fund.

Dr. Mahoney wrote to Mother Mary Francesca, SCL to request details of their commitment to build the "Sisters Hospital" and submit plans for the construction. This was needed to proceed with fund raising to repay the doctor's investment of \$20,000 for the land and for expected construction costs of the facilities.

In our 21st century vernacular, Mother Francesca gave her approval to seek the necessary **venture capital** for construction of the new "Sisters Hospital" – as the name was originally conceived. That venture was linked to certain economic risks in the overall economy of America following the devastation wrought by the Great Depression. In addition, the Sisters already were committed to several rebuilding projects in Helena, Montana, which was destroyed within 24-hours by a powerful earthquake in 1938. The ruined buildings that were owned and managed by the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth included: St. John's Hospital, St. Joseph's Orphanage, three elementary schools, St. Vincent's High School Academy for girls, and Catholic High School. At the same time the Sisters were upgrading Mary's Hospital in Grand Junction, Colorado.

Dr. Mahoney, his colleagues, and Archbishop Cantwell were all convinced that the medical community would support a new Catholic hospital in Santa Monica and that they could obtain the necessary financing. Estimates of the rate of population growth, the maximum number of medical beds available in the area, and the need for an immediate increase in hospital capacity mitigated well for their decision to proceed. In 1926, the first hospital³⁹ in Santa Monica was built by Dr. William Mortensen and Dr. August Hromadka. Their construction was financed by a \$50,000 loan provided by the Santa Monica Bank, which had the support of the bank's first president, Aubrey Austin, Sr.



Lt to Rt: William Mortensen, MD; August Hromadka, MD

³⁹ Santa Monica Hospital, 15th Street and Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica, California.



Santa Monica Hospital, Circa 1926
LAPL.org/00071881.jpg

At the time, Los Angeles was expanding with both economic prospects and the necessary population of new employees to be hired for those jobs. By 1935, the following economic opportunities were either accomplished or nearly completed: Los Angeles basin flood control projects of both the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers - totaling \$100 million; concrete lining of the Ballona Creek for stabilization of the flood waters flowing into the Pacific Ocean – built by the Army Corps of Engineers; the Los Angeles Aqueduct from the Colorado River had been completed in 1932; completion of the Hoover Dam project to control flooding of the Colorado River and produce hydro-electric power for Southern California; the promotion of a future high-speed freeway system in Los Angeles by the Automobile Club of Southern California that was estimated would cost the taxpayers \$400 million; and the fact that Los Angeles was the second largest producer of rubber – after Akron, Ohio, and had the second highest automobile production in the nation, second only to Detroit, Michigan. Los Angeles ranked sufficiently high to have been chosen for the 1932 World Summer Olympic competitions, which were held in the newly completed LA Sports Coliseum that was the basis of the renaming of “Olympic” boulevard. The Donald Douglas Aircraft

Company had become the largest producer of airplanes in the nation with an enlarging work force of several thousand employees; they were building the famous DC-3 in Santa Monica. The Griffith Park Observatory became operational and was opened to the public in 1935.

At the same time there were serious unresolved issues remaining in the general economy that had been created in the aftermath of the Great Depression – the bank closures, commercial bankruptcies, and subsequent massive unemployment that began in 1929. Many of the businesses did not become viable again until World War II.

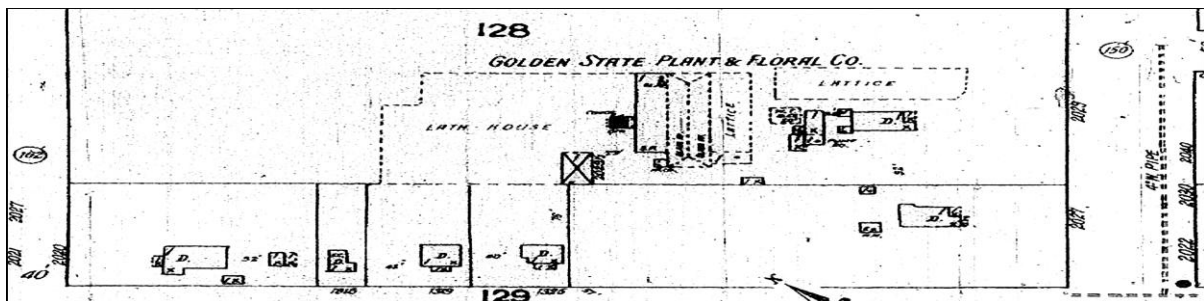
In 1935, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the first Social Security Bill that appropriated massive financing for the sick, elderly, and unemployed citizens. U.S. Savings bonds were issued, and President Roosevelt purchased the first bonds to set an example of his personal confidence in the banking system. In addition, there were serious concerns about the many dangerous International military confrontations that were looming over both Europe and Asia. Japanese military troops had just marched into Beijing, China; Mussolini had sent his Italian troops into Ethiopia; and the Germans re-introduced military conscription, created a large military air force called the Luftwaffe, and made the emblem of the “Swastika” part of their national flag.

Mother General Mary Francesca and the executive officers of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth made a huge effort to understand the problems entailed in building a new hospital that was located at such a great distance from them (distance from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Santa Monica). They embarked on the project during lean economic times, but they became confident of full support from both the Archbishop of Los Angeles and the loyal physicians who would share the responsibilities.



Mother General, Mary Francesca O'Shea, SCL

History of the Land Purchased for the Sisters Hospital



Cadastral Map of Golden State Plant & Floral Co., Circa 1910
21st Street & Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica, California



Aerial Map of Golden State Plant & Floral Co.
Santa Monica Blvd & 21st Street, Santa Monica, Circa 1912
(Courtesy of the Santa Monica Public Library)

Subdivision of the Orchard Tract and the Development of St. John's Hospital and the Santa Monica Doctors Building

According to the 1918 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Santa Monica, the Orchard Tract was largely unimproved until the post-World War II era. Block 3, the future site of the Santa Monica Doctors Building, was undeveloped with the exception of two single-family residences fronting Wilshire Boulevard and two single-family residences fronting 21st Street. The lots of the subject property were vacant. The future site of St. John's Hospital, directly to the south of Block 3, was occupied by the Golden State Plant & Floral Company and four single-family residences. The original location of McKinley Public School was on Block 129 southwest of the subject property. During the first two decades of the twentieth century, single-family residences were the predominant building type in the vicinity.

The 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map illustrates the increase in building density after World War II; however, Lot 30, the site of the future Santa Monica Doctors Building, remained vacant. The subject property was the only vacant lot on the block. The block was developed with single-family residences facing 22nd Street and multi-family housing facing 21st Street. St. John's Hospital, constructed in 1942, occupied the block directly to the south of the subject property. Single-family residences fronted the west side of the same block. McKinley Public School, west of St. John's, moved to Block 125 near the intersection of Santa Monica Boulevard and Chelsea Street. Ramsey Military School moved into the old McKinley Public School building. Many of the multi-family, institutional and mixed-use buildings originally constructed in the vicinity of the subject property remain today.

6 CALIFORNIA 50^c
Ferns or Begonias
mailed to any part
United States for

Send Stamps or Money Order to
GOLDEN STATE PLANT AND
FLORAL CO.,
SANTA MONICA, CAL.

**Business Directory Advertisement in Santa Monica Business Directory,
 Circa 1910**

[A history of California and an extended history of Los Angeles and ... - Google Books Result](#)

by James Miller Guinn - 1915 - Biography & Autobiography - 935 pages

The officers of the **Golden State Plant and Floral Company** are CF Schader, president and promoter of the enterprise ; VE Hatheway, vice- president, ...

books.google.com/books?id=cxYVAAAAAYAAJ...

[Excerpted and Quoted] Guinn, James Miller: "A History of California and an Extended History of Los Angeles ... " 1915.

"...GOLDEN STATE PLANT AND FLORAL COMPANY. The greenhouses and nurseries of the Golden State Plant and Floral Company, incorporated in April, 1903, comprise five acres of land on Santa Monica boulevard and Twenty-first street, Santa Monica, Cal., where trees and plants are sold both at wholesale and retail, a specialty being made of palms, of which the company shows seven varieties, which is a larger number than that in any other nursery in Southern California."

“Most of their business is with the cities of Los Angeles county, though they ship to various parts of the United States. Their fruit stock is contracted and grown for them by nurserymen in the San Fernando valley, Cal., while they import bamboo from Japan and other plants from Belgium, all ornamental stock being grown in their own nursery, which is like a tropical garden, and the moving picture people, appreciating the possibilities of the surroundings, have taken many of their pictures in these nurseries.

The officers of the Golden State Plant and Floral Company are C. F. Schader, president and promoter of the enterprise; V. E. Hatheway, vice-president, and W. E. Elliott, secretary and treasurer, Mr. Schader and Mr. Hatheway having been with the company from the first, Mr. Elliott having been associated with them since 1910. Mr. Hatheway has played an important part in the development of the place, being a pioneer of Santa Monica, where he has lived for the past thirty years. He first engaged in the wholesale and retail fruit and produce business in Santa Monica and Ocean Park, for a number of years being the only person in that line of business in these towns. In 1900 he sold out and started a small nursery in Santa Monica, and when the present company was incorporated in 1903 he exchanged his plant stock for stock in the new enterprise...”

“climbing and trailing plants, hardy flowering and conservatory and greenhouse plants, ferns, palms, agaves (the century plant), and in fact they can supply anything that is wanted for planting. All varieties of floral designs are made by them, and plants of all kinds furnished for decorations at weddings, etc. Besides carrying in stock a full line of both flower and vegetable seeds, Kentucky blue grass seed, and fertilizers of all kinds, they furnish rustic baskets, wire baskets, wire work of any design, garden pottery of all descriptions, and soap and sprays for destroying insect pests upon plants, and also handle garden hose.

The landscape gardening done by the Golden State Plant and Floral Company for the lawns of many beautiful Southern California homes includes the home of H. D. Lombard at Beverly Hills, Charles Traunweiser of Santa Monica, Mrs. Albert Stevens of Los Angeles, W. J. Sullivan at Santa Monica, Nat Goodwin at Ocean Park, Mrs. W. J. Kling at Santa Monica and the Paulson estate at Brentwood Park, as well as all the schools in the Santa Monica district...”

Golden State Plant and Floral Company
 Santa Monica, California, 1907

Make it your important business
 to order

Plants, Bulbs and Flowers

from the



**Golden State Plant
 & Floral Company**

V. E. HATHAWAY, Manager

Home 1209;
 Sunset 242

Cor. 21st and Oregon Ave.,
 Santa Monica, Cal.

Santa Monica City Directory, 1907

From: Santa Monica City Directory, 1907

1522 4th—Tel. P. 202

K. GAMMEL 1553 2nd—Tel. H. 1641

SANTA MONICA WINE CO. GAI & CO.

SANTA MONICA 1913 CITY DIRECTORY 129

PHONE: Sunset 462
Home 1106

WINES AND LIQUORS

220-23-24 Utah Avenue
Santa Monica, California

SANTA MONICA (1913) CITY DIRECTORY 129

General Apts The Mrs A A Brown prop 906 Trolleyway, V
 Pac 895 J)

Generalizing Robt W h 2918 3d, O P

Glenn Arthur (Glenn & Co) h 325 5th av, V

Glenn Jas M (Glenn & Co) h 157a Raymond av, O P

Glenn Leonora A wid J H h 121 S 2d, S

Glenn Wm W pattern maker h 212 Breese av, V

Glenn & Co (J M and Arthur Glenn) jewelers 160 Pier av,
 O P

Glenn Earl B r 140 Raymond av, O P

Glenn Elsie M teacher 140 Raymond av, O P

Glenn Henry H exp 140 Raymond av, O P

Glenn Glenn clk F H Belden r 1417 29th, S M

Glenn Herbert mgr Wm Glöckner r Los Angeles

Glenn Wm panorama Venice Pier r Los Angeles

Glenn John P box hall 215 N 4th, S

Glenn Olive G Mrs h 1257 14th, S M

Glenn Rudolph clk Hotel St Mark

Glenn Valentin h 17 1/2 Sunset av, V

Glenn Julia A alum U R Bowers & Sons r Main ne cor
 Ashland av, O P

Glenn Nancy h rear 2209 1/2 Main, O P

Glenn J F driver Musarch Transfer Co

Glenn Della indywr O P Steam Lbr

Glenn Arthur J trav alum r 1402 5th, S M

Glenn Margaret wid John r 1402 5th, S M

Glenn Oscar J r 1402 5th, S M

Glenn Emil contr rear 1116 Electric av, V

Glenn Ferdinand h 108 Santa Monica blvd, S

Glenn Henry X contr h 1043 3d, S M

Glenn Jas B h 922 Santa Monica blvd, S

Glenn Harry indywr h 218 Pacific, O P

Glenn Rebecca Mrs r 218 Pacific, O P

Glenn Harry confy Venice Amphitheatre r 1805 1/2 Speedway, V

Glenn Jacob real est h 41 Paloma av, V

Glenn Rebecca cash Dancing Pavilion, V

Glenn Emanuel tailor 185 Pier av, O P, r Los Angeles

Glenn Goldie waiter r 1448 3d, S M

GOLDEN STATE CLEANING & DYE WORKS, W C
 102 7 1/2 5th av, S tel Home 4561

GOLDEN STATE PLANT & FLORAL CO, C F Schader
 pres, W E Elliott sec-treas, V E Hathaway v-pres and
 mgr, 21st and Santa Monica blvd, S M tel Home 1209
 Pac 483 W (See left top lines)

MAILING LISTS

LOS ANGELES DIRECTORY CO. 424 S. BOWY. Los Angeles

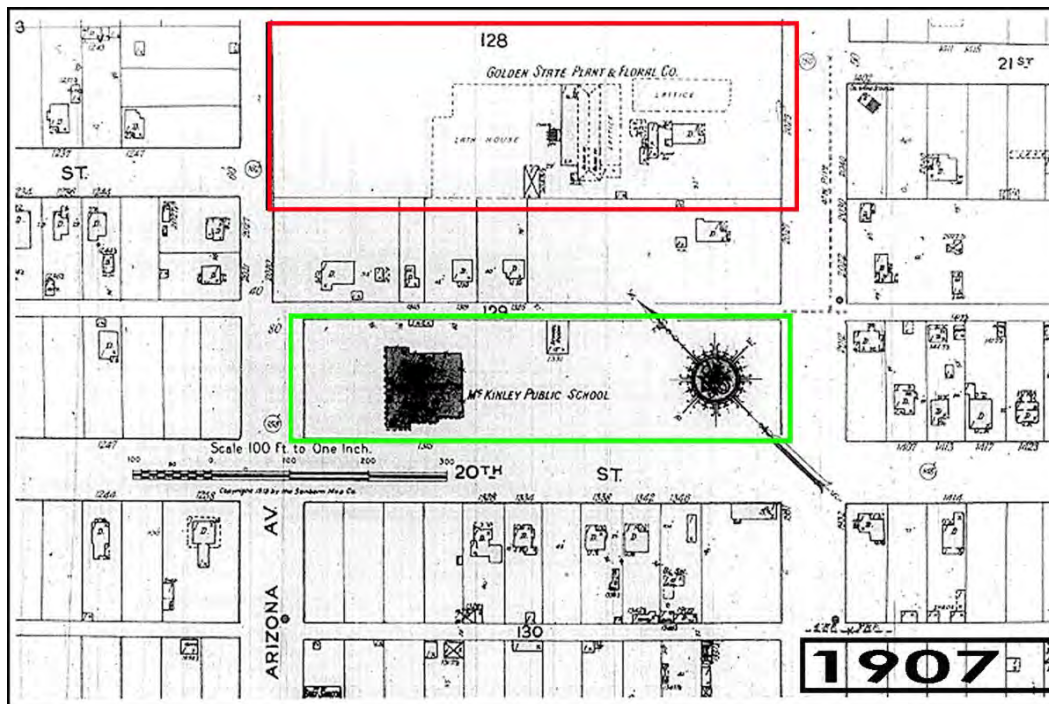
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 Sources.
 Any Trade, Business or Profession
 source has

PRINTING SERVICE

Meaning GOOD Printing, QUICK Delivery and BEST Prices

WM. B. STRAUSS 441 North Los Angeles Street
 Los Angeles, Cal.

Golden State Paint & Floral Co. Advertisement
 Santa Monica City Directory 1913



Cadastral Map of Golden State Plant & Floral Co., Santa Monica
McKinley School on 20th Street Outlined with Green Marquee



McKinley School, 20th Street and Arizona, Santa Monica, Circa 1920⁴⁰

⁴⁰ Santa Monica Public Library digital images, A434, #244204211.



Students in Class, McKinley School, Circa 1911⁴¹



Kindergarten Class
McKinley Elementary School, 20th Street, Santa Monica, California
April 14, 1920⁴²

⁴¹ Santa Monica Public Library digital images, Cen 39, #1132, Image 039. Connie Cramer Collection.

⁴² Santa Monica Public Library digital images.

September 23, 1938

The Most Reverend John J. Cantwell, D.D.
Los Angeles, California

Your Excellency:

A letter from Mrs. Marie Campbell conveys the happy impression that you would be pleased to have our Sisters in your archdiocese. California has a lure all its own, and this word of encouragement urges me to write your Excellency to learn more about the project.

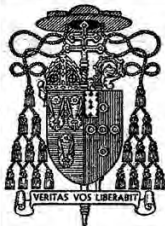
At present we have just about as many undertakings on hand as we can handle properly, and the element of time must be a factor in our consideration. In order to present the prospect of a California foundation to our Council, I would appreciate further information as to your wishes and the business proposition involved.

I would be very glad to call on your Excellency in Los Angeles at some time agreeable to you if you think it advisable. I am planning to attend the Eucharistic Congress at New Orleans, and any time after that I shall be able to make the trip to your city.

At your convenience kindly let me hear from you.

Most respectfully yours,

Mother M. L. Lawrence



Archdiocese of Los Angeles

714 West Olympic Boulevard

Los Angeles, California

October Third
1938

Mother M. Francesca,
SISTERS OF CHARITY,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

My dear Mother Francesca:

I thank you for your
letter of the 23rd ult.

Yes, I am very anxious
to have a hospital in a lovely district in
California. Fifty doctors are ready with their
help. I am not in a position to build a hospital.

Santa Monica needs a
Catholic hospital, and the Sisters will get
generous support if they should make but a small
beginning.

I am going to the
Eucharistic Congress in New Orleans, and should
be very glad if you would come from New Orleans
to Los Angeles and look over the prospect. You
will not be disappointed.

Very sincerely yours,

+ John J. Cantwell,
ARCHBISHOP
of
Los Angeles.

B

From the Archives of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, 4200 S. 4th Street, Leavenworth, Kansas. www.scls.org.

Archbishop Cantwell reply in support the hospital project and with
recognition of 50-physicians ready to help (financially) – October 3, 1939.

MOTHERHOUSE
 SISTERS OF CHARITY OF LEAVENWORTH
 LEAVENWORTH, - - KANSAS

March 6, 1939

Most Rev. John J. Cantwell, D. D.
 714 W. Olympic Boulevard
 Los Angeles, California

Most Reverend, dear Archbishop:

I beg you to excuse me for this belated letter. On our return from our visit in beautiful California, I found myself pressed with duties demanding immediate attention.

At our earliest moment we studied the situation in Santa Monica. The members of the Council deeply appreciate your gracious invitation to found a hospital within your archdiocese, and we unanimously agreed to undertake the project.

Monsignor Conneally's telegram informed us that the doctors will donate the site at 22nd and Santa Monica Boulevard. This gives us courage, and we feel confident the people of Santa Monica and vicinity will contribute financial aid when we are there to appeal to them.

It is my present plan to select a Sister from among our hospital Superiors to take charge of our business at Santa Monica. As soon as she can arrange affairs at her house so that she may withdraw, she will make her annual retreat and then report to Santa Monica. She will be on the grounds to confer with the doctors and to study hospitals in that region prior to the drawing of plans. She and her companion will also be in a position to do some collecting of funds. I am assuming Your Excellency will allow us to appeal to the people in behalf of our undertaking. We plan to erect a 50-bed hospital, or larger if contributions will warrant.

In the meantime, we shall write to Rome to secure permission to borrow whatever amount may be necessary to complete the structure. You know we have other buildings on our hands just now and must borrow for this enterprise. However, we anticipate no difficulty in obtaining the permission.

I am sending copies of this letter to Monsignor Conneally and Monsignor O'Dwyer as both are concerned and interested in the new hospital.

I thank Your Excellency for your kind courtesy during our visit to Los Angeles and for the privilege of entrance into your archdiocese. Asking your special blessing upon our undertaking and a remembrance in your prayers, I remain

Very respectfully yours,



From the Archives of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, 4200 S. 4th Street, Leavenworth, Kansas

Letter from Mother General Mary Francesca to Archbishop Cantwell Promising to expedite construction plans for the hospital, seek permission from the Vatican for securing financing and to send a delegation of Sisters to Santa Monica to coordinate the construction of the new hospital, March 6, 1939.

March 6, 1939

Right Rev. Msgr. Thomas J. O'Dwyer
333 West 2nd Street
Los Angeles, California

Right Reverend and dear Monsignor:

Your letter came yesterday afternoon just as I was writing your Most Reverend Archbishop the decision of the Council regarding the proposed hospital in Santa Monica. I am enclosing a copy of the letter to his Excellency so that you may be acquainted with our plans.

I know you will be pleased that we have accepted the invitation of your Archbishop to establish a hospital in his archdiocese; and judging from your kindness to us on our visit to Los Angeles, and the interest you have shown in this matter, I am confident we can always count on your friendship and support.

With my kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

gn. J. J. 7

From the Archives of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, 4200 S. 4th Street, Leavenworth, Kansas. www.scls.org.

Mother General, Mary Francesca, S.C.L
Accepts Responsibility to Build the "Sister's Hospital"

July Seventh
1939

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter will introduce Doctor Louis Mahoney and members of a committee, intrusted with the project of obtaining funds for the purchase of a site for the new Sisters' Hospital in Santa Monica.

I am very happy to vouch for the integrity of these gentlemen, and assure those on whom they may call that their project is a legitimate and necessary one, which has the blessing of the Archbishop, and the enthusiastic support of all those in Santa Monica Bay district, who are familiar with the hospital situation there.

The Sisters' Hospital would be a great blessing, and any help you might give will be sincerely appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

ARCHBISHOP
of
Los Angeles

AB

RICHARD J. MORRISON, M. D.
GENERAL CHAIRMAN
RALPH F. LAMB
CIVIC COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN
MRS. HARRY E. MAHOOD
WOMEN'S COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

*Santa Monica Bay District
Sisters' Hospital Fund*

ROOM 419 PROFESSIONAL BUILDING
710 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
SANTA MONICA, CALIF.
TELEPHONE S. M. 421-21

LOUIS E. MAHONEY, M. D.
MEDICAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN
JOSEPH SAYLIN, M. D.
PUBLIC RELATIONS CHAIRMAN
HERMAN G. DOBROTT
LEGAL ADVISOR

July 6, 1939

Mother General Mary Francesca
Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth
Leavenworth, Kansas

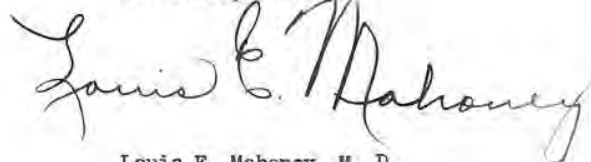
Dear Mother General:

Monsignor O'Dwyer intimated today that you were holding Sisters in readiness to send to Santa Monica. As conveyed to you previously, Sister Cecelia again desires to extend hospitality to members of your order.

Our campaign to raise the necessary funds is making progress, but not as rapidly as we should like. The presence of Sister Ann Raymond and Sister Corona for a few weeks was quite helpful and removed much of the doubt which existed about the actual building of the hospital. But there are many persons and firms who are holding off any commitment until such time as members of your order are permanently established in this district.

With kindest personal regards and trusting that we may soon have the pleasure of meeting your representatives, I remain

Yours respectfully



Louis E. Mahoney, M. D.
Chairman Board of Trustees.

LEM:H

From the Archives of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, 4200 S. 4th Street, Leavenworth, Kansas. www.scls.org.

Letter from Dr. Mahoney to Mother Mary Francesca
Outlining Visit by Sr. Ann Raymond & the Need for Fund Raising Efforts

CHARD J. MORRISON, M. D.
GENERAL CHAIRMAN
ALPH F. LAMB
CIVIC COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN
RS. HARRY E. MAHOOD
WOMEN'S COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

*Santa Monica Bay District
Sisters' Hospital Fund*

ROOM 419 PROFESSIONAL BUILDING
710 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
SANTA MONICA, CALIF.
TELEPHONE 5, M. 421-21

LOUIS E. MAHONEY, M. D.
MEDICAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN
JOSEPH SAYLIN, M. D.
PUBLIC RELATIONS CHAIRMAN
HERMAN G. DOBROTT
LEGAL ADVISOR

July 12, 1939

Mother General Mary Francesca
Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth
Leavenworth, Kansas

Dear Mother General:

Your letter announcing the early arrival of two Sisters cheers our committee greatly, and is exactly the sort of news we hoped to hear.

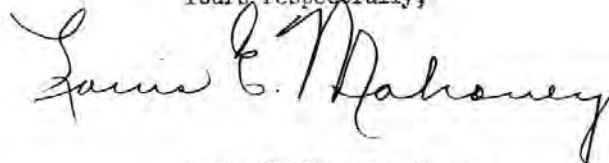
It is a source of great embarrassment to us that our committee has not been as successful as we should wish, but there are certain matters which have been entirely beyond our control.

However, we have taken some steps in the last two weeks which do a great deal toward the reviving of our campaign, and assuring its ultimate success. The arrival of two Sisters who will remain in the district permanently will settle for all time one of our greatest obstacles; i. e. doubt that an hospital will be constructed.

Our entire committee and a great many of our lay workers will welcome the arrival of your representatives, and will not cease their efforts until your hospital is built and in operation.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Yours respectfully,



LEM:H

Louis E. Mahoney, M. D.
Chairman Board of Trustees.

P. S. It may be of interest to note in passing, that on July 10th. seventeen operations were performed at the Santa Monica Hospital, and its facilities were greatly over-taxed.

From the Archives of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, 4200 S. 4th Street, Leavenworth, Kansas. www.!

A group of Sisters arrived in Santa Monica to assist in the fund raising campaign to build the Sisters Hospital.

GRANT DEED

In consideration of \$10.00, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged,

LOUIS E. MAHONEY, a married man, RICHARD J. MORRISON, a married man, JOSEPH SAYLIN, a married man, and HERMAN G. DOBROTT, a married man, do hereby grant to the ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, INC., a California non-profit corporation,

Lot 13, in Block 3 of the Orchard Tract, as per map recorded in Book 60, Page 15, of the Miscellaneous Records of Los Angeles County;

- SUBJECT TO:
- (1) General and special County and City Taxes for the fiscal year 1940-41.
 - (2) Covenants, conditions, restrictions, and easements of record.
 - (3) An easement or right of way over northerly 40 feet of the above described land granted simultaneously herewith to the City of Santa Monica for general street purposes.
 - (4) A deed of trust securing note in amount of \$14,500.00 filed for record on the 21st day of February, 1939, in Book 16443, Page 155, Official Records of Los Angeles County.

Dated this 30th day of December, 1940.

Signatures of the Doctor's Group
Purchase of the Lot 13, Block 3 of the Orchard Tract,
Santa Monica, California, January 3rd, 1940

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) SS

On this 30 day of December, 1940, before me

Charles G. Goodman, a Notary Public in

and for said County, personally appeared LOUIS E. MAHONEY,
RICHARD J. MORRISON, JOSEPH SAYLIN, and HERMAN G. DOBROTT,
known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed
to the foregoing instrument and acknowledged that they
executed the same.

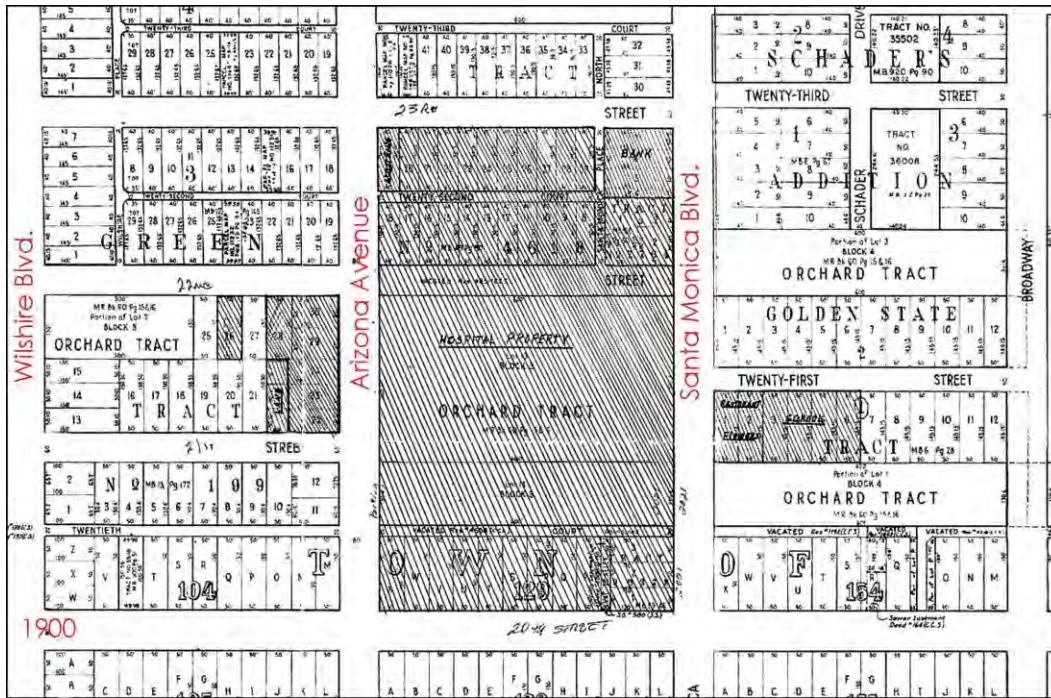
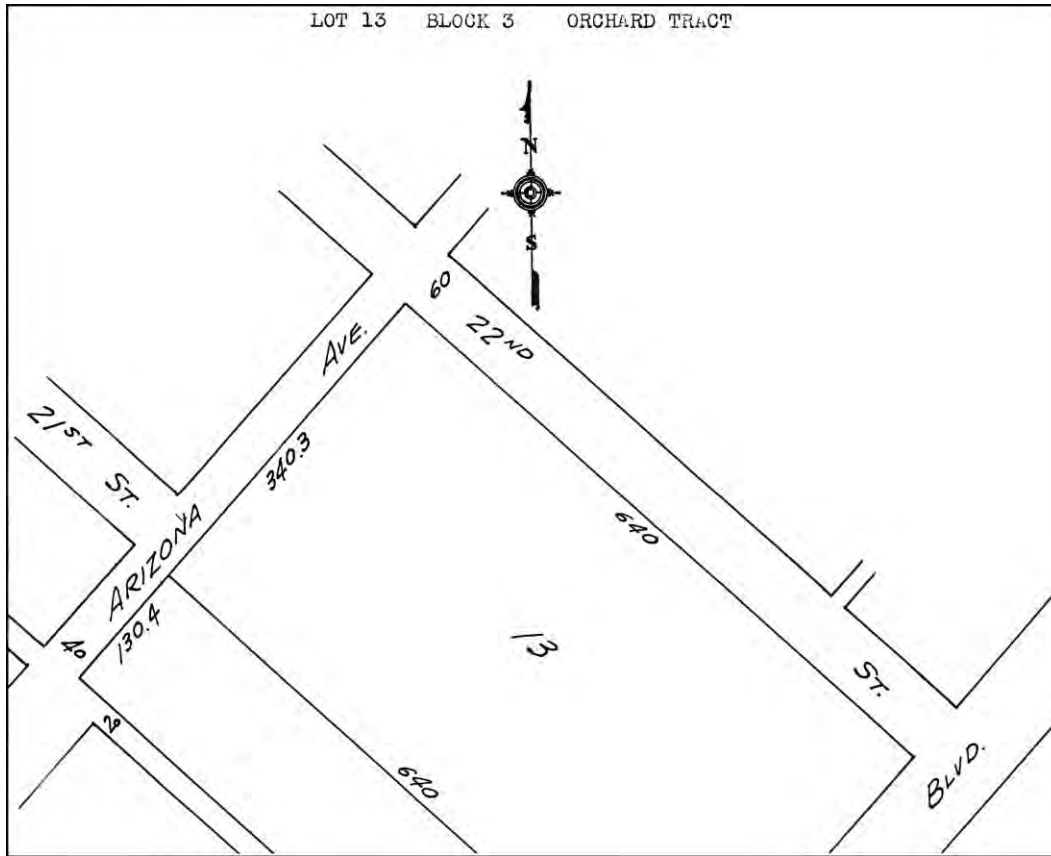
WITNESS my hand and official seal.



Notary Public in and for said
County and State.

My Commission Expires April 13, 1942

Notarized Grant Deed, December 30, 1940.
Purchase of Santa Monica Lot for Future Saint John's Hospital.



Cadastral Plot Map - Orchard Tract, 1900.

Policy of Title Insurance



TITLE INSURANCE BUILDING

Title Insurance and Trust Company

TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1893

433 SOUTH SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES

U. S. A.

KERN COUNTY

1715 CHESTER AVENUE
BAKERSFIELD

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

3940 MAIN STREET, RIVERSIDE

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

1028 SECOND STREET, SAN DIEGO

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

777 FIGUERA STREET, SAN LUIS OBISPO

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

920 STATE STREET
SANTA BARBARA

TULARE COUNTY

204 WEST MAIN STREET, VISALIA

VENTURA COUNTY

471 MAIN STREET, VENTURA

Land Title: Golden State Plant & Floral Company, 1938

Sellers: Charles Raymond and Persia Leamer Wilson

Santa Monica, California

Form 1002-A 12-12-38 60M

SCHEDULE A

[1.] The title to said land is, at the date hereof, vested in

LOUIS E. MAHONEY,
RICHARD J. MORRISON,
JOSEPH SAYLIN,

and

HERMAN G. DOBROTT,
married men,

the interest of each being as separate property.

[2.] Description of the land, title to which is insured by this policy:

Lot 13 in Block 3 of the Orchard Tract, in the City of Santa Monica, County of Los Angeles, State of California, as per map recorded in Book 60 Page 15, Miscellaneous Records of said County

Form 1002-B 12-12-38 60M

SCHEDULE B

[A] The Company does not, by this policy, insure against loss by reason of:

1. Easements or liens which are not shown by the public records (a) of the District Court of the Federal District, (b) of the county, or (c) of the city, in which said land or any part thereof is situated.
2. Rights or claims of persons in possession of said land which are not shown by those public records which impart constructive notice.
3. Any facts, rights, interests, or claims which are not shown by those public records which impart constructive notice, but which could be ascertained by an inspection of said land, or by making inquiry of persons in possession thereof, or by a correct survey.
4. Mining claims, reservations in patents, water rights, claims or title to water.
5. Acts or regulations of any governmental agency regulating the occupancy or use of said land or any building or structure thereon.

[B] Liens and encumbrances to which said title is subject shown in the order of their priority, and defects and other matters to which said title is subject:

1. Second installment of general and special county and city taxes for the fiscal year 1938-1939, Assessment 524161, amount \$472.85.

2. A deed of trust dated February 21, 1939, executed by Charles Raymond Wilson and Persis Leamer Wilson, husband and wife, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, to secure an indebtedness of Fourteen Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$14,500.00), in favor of Southwestern Securities Company, a corporation, and any other amounts payable under the terms thereof.

Form 1002 12-12-38 60M

GDS

California Land Title Association Standard Form
Copyright 1938

Policy No. 1604298

Title Insurance and Trust Company

a corporation of Los Angeles, California, herein
called the Company, for a valuable considera-
tion paid for this policy of title insurance,

does hereby insure

LOUIS E. MAHONEY, RICHARD J. MORRISON,
JOSEPH SAYLIN, HERMAN G. DOBROTT,
and
SOUTHWESTERN SECURITIES COMPANY,
a corporation,

together with each successor in ownership of any indebtedness secured by any mortgage or deed of trust shown in Schedule B, the owner of which is named as an insured, and any such owner or successor in ownership of any such indebtedness who acquires the land described in Schedule A, or any part thereof, by lawful means in satisfaction of said indebtedness or any part thereof, and any person or corporation deriving an estate or interest in said land, as an heir or devisee of a named insured, or by reason of the dissolution, merger, or consolidation of a corporate named insured, against loss or damage not exceeding Eighteen Thousand Three Hundred Seventy-five Dollars,

which any insured shall sustain

by reason of title to the land described in Schedule A being vested, at the date hereof, otherwise than as herein stated; or

by reason of unmarketability of the title of any vestee to said land, at the date hereof, unless such unmarketability exists because of defects, liens, encumbrances, or other matters shown in Schedule B; or by reason of any defect in, or lien or encumbrance on said title, existing at the date hereof, not shown in Schedule B; or

by reason of any defect in the execution of any mortgage or deed of trust shown in Schedule B securing an indebtedness, the owner of which is insured by this policy, but only insofar as such defect affects the lien or charge of such mortgage or deed of trust upon said land; or

by reason of priority, at the date hereof, over any such mortgage or deed of trust, of any lien or encumbrance upon said land, except as shown in Schedule B;

all subject, however, to Schedules A and B and the stipulations herein, all of which schedules

MOTHERHOUSE
SISTERS OF CHARITY OF LEAVENWORTH
LEAVENWORTH. - - KANSAS

April 11, 1941

The Most Rev. John J. Cantwell, D. D.
714 W. Olympic Blvd.
Los Angeles, California

Most Reverend and dear Archbishop:

Our architect, Mr. Loveless, brought the bids to Leavenworth several days ago for the new St. John's Hospital, Santa Monica. They are extremely high--far beyond what we had expected or planned on. Evidently, the bidders protected themselves fully against possible increases in costs of materials and labor. We had arranged for a loan for the erection of the hospital but the amount would not nearly cover it. Now we must negotiate for another loan which will take a few weeks, at least.

Of course, we could cut down the size of the building and lessen the cost in that way, or it might be wiser to postpone the construction until we are able to build as planned. The plans now provide for a 100-bed hospital arranged with a view to additions in the future. The hospital facilities--kitchen, diet kitchens, operating rooms, etc. are adequate for future needs.

I shall inform Your Excellency as soon as we have the decision of the company from which we borrow, but I want you to know how the matter stands just at present.

Respectfully yours,

Mother Mary Francesca

Letter from Mother Mary Francesca, April 11, 1941
New Name of Saint John's Hospital; Construction Cost Estimates Excessive
Causing Plan to Reduce Size of Hospital and/or Delay Onset

October Sixth
1942

His Excellency,
Governor Culbert L. Olson,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, California.

Your Excellency:

I am writing to you on behalf of the newly constructed hospital of St. John in Santa Monica, California, to solicit your influence and good offices with General De Witt to approve the petition of this Hospital for priorities so that they may obtain certain supplies, such as stainless steel, which they had already purchased before the outbreak of the war.

This Hospital is located quite near the Douglas Aircraft plant. The fact that it is in a defense zone was recognized by the Federal Government, which gave a grant of \$40,000.00 to the Hospital for equipment.

The buildings are completed, but the Hospital will be prevented from beginning operations until the necessary kitchen equipment is obtained.

The Aircraft factory and other industries are urging the opening of the institution to provide necessary hospitalization for the greatly increased number of both men and women workers.

We would be exceedingly grateful for anything Your Excellency might be able to do for us in this connection.

Thanking you in anticipation of your kind cooperation, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Joseph T. McGucken)
Auxiliary Bishop of Los Angeles
C h a n c e l l o r

B

Auxiliary Bishop, Joseph T. McGucken Declares that the U.S. Government Has Provided Saint John's Hospital with a Grant of \$40,000 for Construction Assistance to Provide for Hospital Beds for the Employees of the Douglas Aircraft Company in Santa Monica - October 6, 1942.



The Douglas Aircraft Company Plant, 1920
Chelsea & Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica, California
(Santa Monica Public Library Digital Archives: 13/0434/0025/143399911)



The Douglas Aircraft Co. Plant, Circa 1925
Chelsea & Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica, California
(Santa Monica Public Library Digital Archives: 119/0434/042/144511908)



Plane Fabrication at Douglas Aircraft Co.
Chelsea & Wilshire Blvd, Santa Monica, California, Circa 1920
(Santa Monica Public Library Digital Archives: 0434/028/143400002)

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO

October 15, 1942

Right Reverend Joseph T. McGucken
Auxiliary Bishop of Los Angeles
Chancellor
Archdiocese of Los Angeles
714 West Olympic Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

Dear Bishop McGucken:

I have your letter of October 6th with regard to the need of obtaining priorities for completing the hospital of St. John in Santa Monica.

I have already had this matter called to my attention and have communicated with the War Production Board in Washington to urge most earnestly that the materials be made available for this worthy cause.

I will let you know as soon as I have received a reply from the War Board.

Cordially yours,


Governor of California

CLO:PW



First Sisters Staff & Board Members of Saint John's Hospital, October 1942.

(Lt to Rt)

Front Row: Sr. Mary Imaculata Desmond, Mother Mary Francesca O'Shea, Sr. Mary Lorian Degan, Sr. Ann Bernard Anderson.

Row #2: Sr. Vincent Marie Berry, Sr. Mary Corona Harrington, Sr. Mary Eunice Murphy, Sr. Mary Hypatia Coughlin, Sr. Agnes Cecilia Fennelly.

Row #3: Sr. Ann Leonard Bestgen, Sr. Margaret Alocoque Crowley, Sr. Mary Damian Harnett, Sr. Louise de Marillac Blain, Sr. Mary Domitila Breen, Sr. Mary Bernard Knipscher.

Saint John's Hospital By-Laws, April 3, 1940

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

We, the undersigned, for the purpose of forming a non-profit corporation under Title XII, Part Four, Division First, of the Civil Code of the State of California, hereby set forth, declare and certify that:

I.

The name of this corporation shall be
ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

II.

The purposes of this corporation are:

(a) To establish, maintain, carry on and conduct a hospital, or hospitals, in the City of Santa Monica, or elsewhere, and not for pecuniary profits; to furnish hospital services, medical and surgical treatment of every kind and character, and to receive and treat patients in hospitals of this association, to dispense medicines, medical advice and treatment and generally to carry on the business of a hospital; to maintain a home or homes for the sick, aged and infirm, or unprotected persons, to train nurses and instruct students in medical and surgical professions; to receive money or other real or personal property by subscription, devise, bequest, donation, contract or otherwise for the support of the hospital or homes or other purposes of this association.

FILED
APR 8 - 1940
L. E. LAMPTON, County Clerk
By F. E. Morgan
Deputy

-F-71580-

- 1 -

ENDORSED
FILED
IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Apr 3 - 1940
PAUL PEEK, Secretary of State
By Chas. J. Hagerty, Deputy

HERMAN G. DOBROTT
ATTORNEY AT LAW
306 BAY CITIES BLDG.

(b) To erect, build, maintain and construct all buildings and structures which may be necessary or convenient for the purpose of carrying on the business of this association;

(c) To enter into, make, perform and carry out contracts of every kind for any lawful purpose;

(d) To purchase, acquire, receive, own, hold, lease or sub-lease either as lessor or lessee, sell, exchange, mortgage, pledge or deed in trust or otherwise dispose of property both real, personal or mixed of any kind or description, including shares of stock, bonds, debentures and securities or other corporations, public, municipal, or private. To operate, maintain, manage, equip, improve, repair, alter and otherwise deal with, use and enjoy such property;

(e) To borrow or raise money for any of the purposes of this corporation, and to issue bonds, debentures, notes or other obligations secured or unsecured, of this corporation for money so borrowed, or in payment of property acquired or for any of the other objects or purposes of this corporation, and to secure such bond, debenture, notes and other obligation by mortgage, deed of trust, pledge or other lien upon any or all of the property of this corporation;

(f) To act as trustee under any trust incidental to the principal objects of this corporation, and to receive, hold, administer and expend funds and property subject to such trust, or trusts;

(g) To raise funds to carry out the general purposes of this corporation; by engaging in, conducting and promoting any lawful and gainful enterprise, whether permanent or temporary;

(h) To do, or cause to be done, such acts and things as may be deemed necessary or desirable to carry out the general purposes of this organization, and as are not inconsistent with law or the By-Laws of this corporation.

The foregoing purposes are not intended, and shall not be construed to limit the general purposes of this corporation.

III

This is a corporation which does not contemplate pecuniary gain or profit to the members hereof.

IV.

The County in this State where the principal office for the transaction of the business of the corporation is to be located is the County of Los Angeles.

V.

The number of directors of this corporation shall be five and the persons who are to act in said capacity until the selection and qualifications of their successors, are:

<u>Anastasia O'Shea</u>	known in Religion as	<u>Mother Mary Francesca</u> <u>St. Mary's Aod. Leavenworth, Ks.</u>
<u>Bridget R. Berry</u>	" " "	" <u>Sister Vincent Marie</u> <u>St. Mary's Aod. Leavenworth, Ks.</u>
<u>Mary Harrington</u>	" " "	" <u>Sister M. Corona</u> <u>1011 7th Santa Monica</u>
<u>Genevieve McAuliffe</u>	" " "	" <u>Sister Mary Jeannette</u> <u>1011 7th Santa Monica</u>
<u>Mary J. Flynn</u>	" " "	" <u>Sister M. Anacleta</u> <u>1011 7th Santa Monica</u>

The number of directors of this corporation may be increased or decreased by amendments to the By-Laws of this association but in no case to be less than three.

VI.

No one shall be eligible for membership in this corporation, nor shall remain a member thereof, unless she be a professed member in good standing of the Religious Order of the Roman Catholic Church known as the SISTERS OF CHARITY OF LEAVENWORTH, the mother house of which is at Leavenworth, Kansas, and subject to the rules and discipline of said Order, who are assigned to duty within the State of California, except that the Mother General of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth and the Treasurer General of the Order shall be members of this Corporation, although not assigned to duty in California.

Voting rights and other rights and privileges shall be set forth in the By-Laws of this corporation.

The rules, regulations and discipline of the Order of the Community of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth shall always be a part of the By-Laws of this corporation.

This corporation shall have no capital stock. No part of the net earnings of said corporation shall ever enure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto set our hands this 6th day of February 1940.

<u>Anastasia O'Shea</u>	known in Religion as	<u>Mother Mary Francesca</u> <u>St. Mary's Aod. Leavenworth, Ks.</u>
<u>Bridget R. Berry</u>	" " " "	<u>Sister Vincent Marie</u> <u>St. Mary's Academy, Leavenworth,</u> <u>Ks.</u>
<u>Mary Harrington</u>	" " " "	<u>Sister M. Corona</u> <u>1011 7th Santa Monica</u>
<u>Gensviere McAuliffe</u>	" " " "	<u>Sister Mary Jeannette</u> <u>1011 7th Santa Monica</u>
<u>Mary J. Flynn</u>	" " " "	<u>Sister M. Anacleta</u> <u>1011 7th Santa Monica</u>

SANTA MONICA BAY DISTRICT SISTERS' HOSPITAL FUND



Campaign Leaders

RICHARD J. MORRISON, M. D.
General Chairman

RALPH F. LAMB
Chairman Civic Committee

MRS. HARRY E. MAHOOD
Chairman Women's Committee

LOUIS E. MAHONEY, M. D.
Chairman Medical Committee

JOSEPH SAYLIN, M. D.
Chairman Public Relations

Campaign Executive Committee

Albert N. Ahern
Morton Anderson
Otto Apt. D. D. S.
J. C. Arnout, M. D.
Harvey Aulbach
Aubrey Austin
George W. Bachmann, M.D.
Hector Baida
Eugene Biscailuz
Al Blumberg
Potter Bowman, M. D.
Carl G. Bretthauer, M. D.
Paul R. Burroughs, M. D.
Malin Campbell
Frank Carmody
John A. Clark, D. V. S.
Thomas J. Clyne
C. A. Ed. Collins
Ralph Collins
Rev. Patrick K. Concannon
John L. Cook
Ed. B. Conliss
Rev. Nicholas J. Conneally
Thomas J. Cummins, M. D.
John B. Daniell
George K. Dazey, M. D.
A. E. Diebold
Frank Faye
Keith C. Flower, M. D.
Leo Fogel, D. D. S.
Moe Fogel
Tom Fox
Charles Foye
Dike Freeman
Rev. E. F. Gates

Robert R. Gillespie, M. D.
Carl Guercio
John R. Hansen, M. D.
Carl Henderson
Harry C. Henshey
D. I. Hinchey
C. C. Hopkirk, M. D.
Louis H. Jackson, M. D.
Paul C. Jones
Raymond A. Karsen
John D. Keye, M. D.
Frank Kranz
Ralph Lamb
Wyant LaMont, M. D.
Clayton Lane, M. D.
Charles O. Laughlin
Lawrence R. Leidig, M.D.
Harry Lord
Leo J. Madsen, M. D.
Harry Markowitz
Cooney Marsh
James J. McCarthy
Rev. Howard McConnell
Samuel S. McClure
Cornelius W. McInerney
Thomas C. McMahan
Col. Charles Miles
Andrew H. Miller
J. Edward Miller, M. D.
Ed. R. Millett
Paul Molloy
Len Murray
John Neagle
W. E. Nichol, M. D.
Earl Nittinger

George Noonan
Pat O'Brien
F. B. Pennell
Wilbert H. Pervine
John Peschong, D. D. S.
Wm. W. Petley
Rev. Wallace N. Pierson
Rev. Patrick Pierser
Eugene Powers
Leo Pruden, D. D. S.
Robert L. Pruden, D. D. S.
Rev. Frederick Pymon
Verne Reager
Walter W. Rennie
Judge Orlando H. Rhodes
Charles E. Rooney, M. D.
Robert L. Sands, M. D.
Russell Sands, M. D.
J. Philip Sampson, M. D.
Sam Sarkisian
John Schumacher
Art Silvernale
H. W. Silvernale, D. D. S.
Bernard Smith, M. D.
Rodney H. Snow, M. D.
B. A. Sponberg
John Steffy, M. D.
W. Leslie Stevens, M. D.
Lee Symington, D. D. S.
Glen Thompson
John O. Vaughn, M. D.
Arthur Verge
Hoit Vicini
Kenneth Wright, M. D.

Board of Trustees

HERMAN G. DOBROTT CHARLES C. HOPKIRK, M.D. LOUIS E. MAHONEY, M.D.

RICHARD J. MORRISON, M. D.

JOSEPH SAYLIN, M. D.

Saint John's Hospital Campaign Executive "**Doctors Committee**"

ICAR ANDERSON, M. D.

PHONE 21245

C. E. ROONEY.

DRS. ANDERSON AND ROONEY
631 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

April 19, 1941

Sister Mother General Mary Francesca
Sisters of Charity
Leavenworth, Kansas

Dear Mother General:


For the past few years many doctors in this community have been looking forward to seeing your new hospital built in Santa Monica.

Now, because of the present expansion program of the Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc., which has mushroomed from a personnel of 5,000 employees in 1939 to 26,000 employees at the present date, the facilities at the Santa Monica Hospital are no longer adequate and the situation is becoming acute. Many times patients must wait days before being admitted.

For the care of industrial injuries at the Douglas Company and the cases of the Aircraft Workers Medical Plan (a medical insurance plan which operates for the employees who are ill or injured after working hours, of which there are 10,000 members) the Santa Monica Hospital was paid nearly \$40,000 in 1940. In 1941 the figure will be, of course, substantially higher. In view of the existing situation, may I appeal to you to accelerate your plans so that construction of the new hospital can be started at the earliest possible date.

As medical director of the Douglas Aircraft Company and director of the Aircraft Workers Medical Plan, I can assure you of my enthusiastic support and patronage for at least ninety percent of the patient volume mentioned above.

Respectfully,


Charles E. Rooney, M. D.

CER/LC

From the Archives of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Leavenworth Kansas www.scls.org

Douglas Aircraft Pledges Support to Saint John's Hospital, April 19, 1941

February Fourteenth

1 9 4 2

Dr. Richard J. Morrison, M.D.
Treasurer
ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL INC.
Santa Monica Blvd. at 22nd Street
Santa Monica, California

Dear Dr. Morrison:

His Excellency, the Most Reverend Archbishop, has directed me to send you herewith his check for \$1,000.00 being the donation already promised on the occasion of the last visit of his Excellency to the hospital. He is very happy to hear that the work is progressing well, and to know that the financial affairs of the institution are in such good hands.

Very sincerely yours,

g
Enc.

S e c r e t a r y

His Eminence, Archbishop Cantwell Gift of \$1,000 to Saint John's Hospital
In Appreciation, February 14, 1942



Hon. Culbert L. Olson
Governor, State of California
1939-1942

Governor Culbert L. Olson was instrumental in obtaining scarce construction materials for the building of Saint John's Hospital.

In 1942, Californians elected a new governor. During a campaign played out against a background of war in Europe and the Pacific, incumbent Democrat Culbert Olson offered a lackluster accounting of his record, while Republican Attorney General Earl Warren drove home the need for a decisive and coordinated defense plan for the state. California had changed greatly in the four years since Olson was first elected, and Californians wanted a change in leadership. They chose Warren.

October Sixth
1942

His Excellency,
Governor Culbert L. Olson,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, California.

Your Excellency:

I am writing to you on behalf of the newly constructed hospital of St. John in Santa Monica, California, to solicit your influence and good offices with General De Witt to approve the petition of this Hospital for priorities so that they may obtain certain supplies, such as stainless steel, which they had already purchased before the outbreak of the war.

This Hospital is located quite near the Douglas Aircraft plant. The fact that it is in a defense zone was recognized by the Federal Government, which gave a grant of \$40,000.00 to the Hospital for equipment.

The buildings are completed, but the Hospital will be prevented from beginning operations until the necessary kitchen equipment is obtained.

The Aircraft factory and other industries are urging the opening of the institution to provide necessary hospitalization for the greatly increased number of both men and women workers.

We would be exceedingly grateful for anything Your Excellency might be able to do for us in this connection.

Thanking you in anticipation of your kind cooperation, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Joseph T. McGucken)
Auxiliary Bishop of Los Angeles
C h a n c e l l o r

B

February Fourteenth

1 9 4 2

Dr. Richard J. Morrison, M.D.
Treasurer
ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL INC.
Santa Monica Blvd. at 22nd Street
Santa Monica, California

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Very sincerely yours,

g
Enc.

S e c r e t a r y

Archbishop Acknowledges Federal Grant of \$40,000, May 7, 1942.



Ground Breaking Ceremony, 1941

Lt to Rt:

Msgr. O'Dwyer, Herman Dobrott, Esq., Sr. Mary Hypatia, Luigi Pozzo, Mother Mary Francesca, Msgr. Nicholas Kennelly of Santa Monica Parish, Mrs. Henry E. Mahood, Mr. Loveless (Architect), Sr. Vincent Marie, Richard J. Morrison, MD, Louis Mahoney, MD, C.C. Hopkirk, MD and J. Saylin, MD.



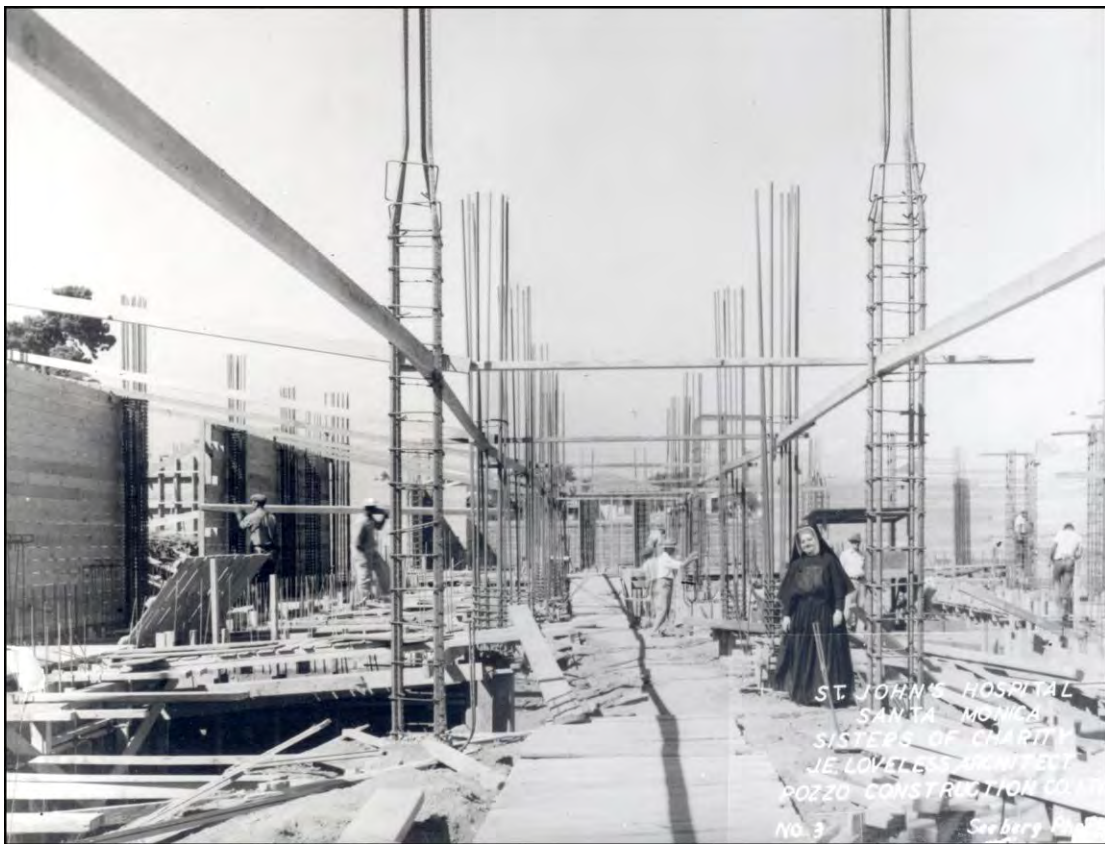
Building the Foundation for Saint John's Hospital
14 July 1941



Sister Mary Hypatia Coughlin

JUNE 25-1941

Framing of 1st Floor of Hospital: Loveless Architect; Pozzo Construction.



Sister Mary Hypatia Coughlin, SCL, Inspecting Construction, 1941.



Vigilant Construction Oversight by Sr. Mary Hypatia Coughlin, 1941.



Reinforced Concrete Outer Walls and Floors.



Saint John's Hospital Completed in October 1942
Former Nursery Field in Foreground.



Front Entrance Saint John's Hospital, 1942



Saint John's Hospital Entrance on 22nd Street, 1942.



View of Hospital Entrance, 22nd Street, 1942.



His Eminence, John J. Cantwell, Archbishop of Los Angeles
Dedication of the New Saint John's Hospital, October 1942.



His Eminence, John J. Cantwell, Archbishop of Los Angeles
Blessing of Saint John's Hospital Cornerstone, 1942

EVENING OUTLOOK, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

New Catholic Hospital Dedicated

Overflow Crowd Witnesses Ceremonies

A crowd which filled the front lawn and overflowed to vacant ground across the street witnessed the dedication ceremonies of St. John's hospital at Santa Monica boulevard and 22nd street yesterday afternoon. The Most Rev. John J. Cantwell, archbishop of the diocese, officiated in the dedication ceremonies and Judge J. F. T. O'Connor, of the United States District court in Los Angeles, was the principal speaker.

Preceding the dedication ceremonies, there was an impressive patriotic program for which Leonard J. Murray, mayor of Santa Monica, was master of ceremonies.

PATRIOTIC PROGRAM

Mayor Murray was introduced by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Nicholas Conneally, pastor of St. Monica's parish, in which the hospital is located. Msgr. Conneally welcomed the audience and expressed the gratitude of the parish and the community to the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Kan., the order which has built and will operate the hospital.

In the patriotic program, a guard of soldiers, acting as honor guard, marched into the grounds bearing the flag which was blessed by Bishop Cantwell before being unfurled from the fourth floor balcony. As the colors floated in the afternoon breeze, the crowd, led by the a cappella choir of St. Monica's church, sang "Star Spangled Banner," and gave the pledge of allegiance to the flag.

RELIGIOUS PROCESSION

For other music in the program, the band of St. Monica's High school provided the accompaniment.

After the contents of the cornerstone were blessed and the stone sealed, the religious procession, headed by the archbishop, wound through the hospital participating in the blessing of the new building.

It is expected that the hospital will open about November 15, adding, at the start, 100 beds and 30 bassinets to Santa Monica's hospital facilities.

OPEN HOUSE PLANNED

Nurses for the staff will include about 50 registered nurses from the eight schools of nursing maintained by the Sisters of Charity in connection with their 14 hospitals in various parts of the country. Head of each of the 11 departments will be a sister. In addition to the nursing staff there will be a dietitian, a laboratory technician, an X-ray technician and many employes in positions not connected with the actual care of patients.

So that all Santa Monicans may inspect the new hospital and its facilities, open house will be held for the public next Sunday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Open house for physicians and surgeons of the area, and their wives, will be held next Saturday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock.



JUDGE J. F. T. O'CONNOR, of the United States district court in Los Angeles, is seen here, back of the microphone, as he addressed the crowd which assembled in front of St. John's hospital to participate in dedicating the new hospital yesterday afternoon. Seated, left, are the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Nicholas Conneally, pastor of St. Monica's parish, and the Most Rev. John J. Cantwell, archbishop of the diocese, who officiated in the dedication ceremonies. The public ceremonies took place on the front porch of the new hospital.



THEIR SMILES attesting their pleasure at the completion of St. John's hospital, these three chatted together after the dedication ceremonies. Left to right they are Sister Corona, who will be in charge of the new hospital; Mother General Mary Francesca, of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, the order which built and will operate the hospital, and the Most Rev. John J. Cantwell, archbishop of the Los Angeles diocese, who officiated in the dedication ceremonies.

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1942





Saint John's Hospital, Open House, October 19, 1942.




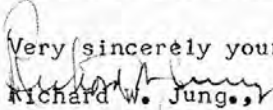


Original Entry Lobby, Saint John's Hospital
Sister's Convent Located at the Rear of the Long Hallway. 1942.


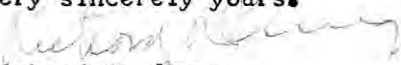




Bassinets in Newborn Nursery.

CALIFORNIA	NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	
MANUFACTURING DECORATING TABERNACLES METAL PRODUCTIONS WOOD & PLANT BERGEN, N. J.		STAINED GLASS ALTARS-STATUARY MARBLE-BRONZE-WOOD MOSAIC-TERRA COTTA DECORATIONS-PAINTINGS VESTMENTS-SACRED VESSELS STATIONS OF THE CROSS TELEPHONE FITZROY 6150
ADDRESS MILTON PLACE LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 9687	RICHARD W. JUNG ECCLESIASTICAL ART PRODUCTIONS 2668 WEST NINTH STREET LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA March 23rd. 1943.	
The Reverend Timothy Manning, Secretary. Chancery Office. 714 West Olympic Boulevard. Los Angeles, California.		
<u>St. John's Hospital.</u> <u>Santa Monica California.</u>		
Dear Father Manning:-		
I wish to confirm the verbal quotations given to you today for the statue of St. John in accordance with the photograph I left with you today, or in accordance with any photo you may have in mind.		
Carved of Oak and polychromed in the correct height, the cost is \$250.00 Delivered F.O.B. Santa Monica, tax to be added. I believe I gave you the incorrect figure of \$265.00 on back of photo)		
Carved of Black Walnut with head and hands (and feet not exposed) in White Holly, polychromed, the cost is \$300.00 Delivered F.O.B. Santa Monica, tax to be added.		
In the event His Excellency The Most Reverend Archbishop finds the photo pleasing, but with some suggestions for a change in certain detail, we shall be happy of course to perform the work in any way he desires.		
I trust to hear from you in a favorable way.		
Very sincerely yours.  Richard W. Jung, Jr.		
R.W.J.		

Artist, Richard W. Jung's Commission to Create Statue of St. John
 March 23, 1943.

CALIFORNIA	NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK
MANUFACTURING DECORATING TABERNACLES PRODUCTIONS PLANT HEBEN, N.J.	STAINED GLASS ALTARS-STATUARY MARBLE-BRONZE-WOOD MOSAIC-TERRA COTTA DECORATIONS-PAINTINGS VESTMENTS-SACRED VESSELS STATIONS OF THE CROSS
PLACE CALIF. 9087	
RICHARD W. JUNG ECCLESIASTICAL ART PRODUCTIONS 2668 WEST NINTH STREET LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA October 5th. 1943.	TELEPHONE FITZROY 6150
Very Reverend Monsignor Timothy Manning, Chancery Office, 714 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.	
My dear Monsignor Manning.	
Will you kindly inform our dear Archbishop that the statue of St. John has been delivered and set in place at St. John's Hospital, Santa Monica.	
Delivery was made yesterday and I believe I am safe in saying that the Sister Superior is pleased with it. My own reaction is that it is a beautiful piece of work and in its setting it is bound to draw much attention. You will no doubt notice the very great contrast between this statue and that of St. Vincent in the opposite niche.	
I would be happy to receive the comments of our dear Archbishop after he has had occasion to see the statue.	
Very sincerely yours,  Richard W. Jung.	

Delivery of Completed Statue of St. John



Polychrome Statue of St. John, Completed in 1943

October Twenty Seventh
1 9 4 2

Mother Corona,
ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL,
22nd & Santa Monica Boulevard,
Santa Monica, California.

My dear Mother Corona:

His Excellency, the Most Reverend Archbishop,
has directed me to tell you that he has appointed the

REVEREND JOHN BRENNAN

to the Chaplaincy of St. John's Hospital.

Please let me know when you would like to have
Father Brennan take up his residence with you.

Very sincerely yours,

(Joseph T. McGucken)
Auxiliary Bishop of Los Angeles
C h a n c e l l o r .

Rev. John Brennan, First Chaplain Serving Saint John's Hospital
October 27, 1942

Saint John's Hospital
By-Laws, 1940

BY-LAWS OF

THE ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

ARTICLE I

NAME

The name of this corporation shall be The St. John's Hospital Association, Inc.

ARTICLE II

MEMBERSHIP

No one shall be eligible for membership in this corporation, nor remain a member thereof, unless she shall be a professed member in good standing of the religious order of the Roman Catholic Church known as the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, who are assigned to duty within the State of California, except that the Mother General of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth and the Treasurer General of the order shall be members of this corporation though not assigned to duty within the State of California. Such persons may be elected to membership by a majority vote of the resident members at any general or special meeting. Upon such election, the name of the person elected shall be enrolled upon the membership rolls, which

shall be kept by the secretary. Upon being assigned to duty outside of the State of California, any such member shall ipso facto lose her membership in this corporation, and the secretary shall make proper notation on the membership rolls.

ARTICLE III

RULES, REGULATIONS AND DISCIPLINE

The rules, regulations and discipline of the order of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Kansas, now in force or hereinafter adopted, shall at all times be a part of the by-laws of this corporation without the necessity for insertion herein or amendment hereof.

ARTICLE IV

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The corporate powers of this corporation shall be vested in a Board of Directors, which shall consist of five persons who shall be members of this corporation. The Board of Directors shall be elected annually at the annual meeting to be held on the fifteenth day of October of each year. The date of this annual election may be changed at any time by a two-thirds vote of the members of the corporation, provided such change of date does not effect a shortening of the term of the incumbent. All directors upon election shall hold office for a term of one

year or until their successors have been elected.

ARTICLE V

POWERS OF DIRECTORS

The directors shall have such power as may be vested in them by the laws of the State of California now in force or hereafter adopted, and such other and further powers as may from time to time be conferred upon them by a regular or special meeting of the membership of this corporation.

ARTICLE VI

OFFICERS

The officers of this corporation shall be:

1. President.
2. Vice-President.
3. Treasurer and Secretary.

ARTICLE VII

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

1. THE PRESIDENT:

The President shall convoke and preside over all meetings, whether meetings of the members of this corporation or of the directors. She shall call such special meetings of the Board of Directors as shall be deemed advisable, and shall have, subject

to the advise of the directors, control of the affairs of this corporation, sign all deeds, leases, contracts or other legal instruments, and generally discharge such other duties as may be required of her by the laws of the State of California, the by-laws of this corporation, or the rules, regulations and discipline of the order of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Kansas.

2. THE VICE-PRESIDENT:

The Vice-President shall serve in the absence of the President and shall, during such absence, be vested with all of the powers and authorities of the President.

3. THE SECRETARY-TREASURER:

The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep all of the minutes of the meetings of the members and of the directors. She shall be in charge of the corporate seal and shall attest all deeds, leases, contracts, and other legal instruments of the corporation. She shall further be charged with receiving and keeping the funds of the corporation and depositing the same and paying out of the funds of the corporation as provided by the Board of Directors, and shall generally discharge such other duties as may be required of her by the Board of Directors.

The President and Secretary-Treasurer are authorized to sign the name of this corporation to checks, drafts, bills of exchange, receipts, acceptances and acquittances, and to endorse its name on all such instruments. In the event of the inability of the Secretary-Treasurer, or of her absence, the President shall

be authorized to confer said authority upon any member of the corporation during the absence or inability of said Secretary-Treasurer to act.

ARTICLE VIII

MEETINGS

The annual meeting of the members of this corporation shall be held on the fifteenth day of October of each year at three o'clock P.M. Special meetings may be held at any time upon the call of the President or of any two directors, but sufficient time shall be allowed between the call and the meeting to notify all members and to enable them to be present. Meetings shall be held in the residence of the order, within the State of California, or at such other place as may be designated in the call.

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held on the first Saturday of each month at the hour of ten A.M. at the same place. A majority of the members or of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business.

ARTICLE IX

EXPULSION OR SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS

Persistent refusal to be governed by the rules, regulations and discipline of the order of the Sisters of Charity of

Leavenworth shall be ample cause for the suspension or expulsion of any member. So in like manner when any member ceases to be a member in good standing of the Roman Catholic Church. A two-thirds vote of the membership shall be required to suspend or expell a member, and such two-thirds vote for suspension or expulsion shall be conclusive upon the members suspended or expelled that good cause exists for such expulsion or suspension. Anyone expelled from membership shall ipso facto cease to be a member of the Board of Directors or of any other office that she may hold at said time.

ARTICLE X

SEAL

The corporation shall have a common seal consisting of concentric circles bearing thereon the words "St. John's Hospital Association, Inc.", the word "Seal", and such design as may be deemed advisable.

ARTICLE XI

AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the members at any annual meeting of the corporation or at any adjourned session thereof.

The articles of incorporation of the corporation may be amended or changed at any general or special meeting of the

members of the corporation in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State of California.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, the undersigned, being all of the members of the corporation known as the St. John's Hospital Association, do hereby certify that the above by-laws were duly adopted as the by-laws of this corporation on the 14th day of April, 1940, and that the same do now constitute the by-laws of said corporation.

Mother Mary Francesca
MOTHER MARY FRANCESCA

Sister Vincent Marie
SISTER VINCENT MARIE

Sister Mary Corona
SISTER MARY CORONA

Sister Mary Jeannette
SISTER MARY JEANNETTE

Sister M. Anacleto
SISTER MARY ANACLETO

Saint John's Health Center
Articles of Incorporation, 1940

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

OF

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

We, the undersigned, for the purpose of forming a non-profit corporation under Title XII, Part Four, Division First, of the Civil Code of the State of California, hereby set forth, declare and certify that:

I.

The name of this corporation shall be
ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

II.

The purposes of this corporation are:

(a) To establish, maintain, carry on and conduct a hospital, or hospitals, in the City of Santa Monica, or elsewhere, and not for pecuniary profits; to furnish hospital services, medical and surgical treatment of every kind and character, and to receive and treat patients in hospitals of this association, to dispense medicines, medical advice and treatment and generally to carry on the business of a hospital; to maintain a home or homes for the sick, aged and infirm, or unprotected persons, to train nurses and instruct students in medical and surgical professions; to receive money or other real or personal property by subscription, devise, bequest, donation, contract or otherwise for the support of the hospital or homes or other purposes of this association.

FILED -R-71580-
APR 3 - 1940
L. E. LAMPTON, County Clerk
By F. E. Morgan
Deputy

ENDORSED
FILED
IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Apr 3 - 1940
PAUL PEEK, Secretary of State
By Chas. J. Hagerty, Deputy

- 1 -

HERMAN G. DOBROTT
ATTORNEY AT LAW
306 BAY CITIES BLDG.
225 SANTA MONICA BOULEVARD
SANTA MONICA, CALIF.
TELEPHONE 55830

(b) To erect, build, maintain and construct all buildings and structures which may be necessary or convenient for the purpose of carrying on the business of this association;

(c) To enter into, make, perform and carry out contracts of every kind for any lawful purpose;

(d) To purchase, acquire, receive, own, hold, lease or sub-lease either as lessor or lessee, sell, exchange, mortgage, pledge or deed in trust or otherwise dispose of property both real, personal or mixed of any kind or description, including shares of stock, bonds, debentures and securities or other corporations, public, municipal, or private. To operate, maintain, manage, equip, improve, repair, alter and otherwise deal with, use and enjoy such property;

(e) To borrow or raise money for any of the purposes of this corporation, and to issue bonds, debentures, notes or other obligations secured or unsecured, of this corporation for money so borrowed, or in payment of property acquired or for any of the other objects or purposes of this corporation, and to secure such bond, debenture, notes and other obligation by mortgage, deed of trust, pledge or other lien upon any or all of the property of this corporation;

(f) To act as trustee under any trust incidental to the principal objects of this corporation, and to receive, hold, administer and expend funds and property subject to such trust, or trusts;

-2-

HERMAN G. DOBROTT
ATTORNEY AT LAW
306 BAY CITIES BLDG.
225 SANTA MONICA BOULEVARD
SANTA MONICA, CALIF.
TELEPHONE 55830

(g) To raise funds to carry out the general purposes of this corporation; by engaging in, conducting and promoting any lawful and gainful enterprise, whether permanent or temporary;

(h) To do, or cause to be done, such acts and things as may be deemed necessary or desirable to carry out the general purposes of this organization, and as are not inconsistent with law or the By-Laws of this corporation.

The foregoing purposes are not intended, and shall not be construed to limit the general purposes of this corporation.

III

This is a corporation which does not contemplate pecuniary gain or profit to the members hereof.

IV.

The County in this State where the principal office for the transaction of the business of the corporation is to be located is the County of Los Angeles.

V.

The number of directors of this corporation shall be five and the persons who are to act in said capacity until the selection and qualifications of their successors, are:

<u>Anastasia O'Shea</u>	known in Religion as	<u>Mother Mary Francesca</u> <u>St.Mary's Acd.Leavenworth, Ks.</u>
<u>Bridget R. Borry</u>	" " "	" <u>Sister Vincent Marie</u> <u>St.Mary's Acd.Leavenworth, Ks.</u>
<u>Mary Harrington</u>	" " "	" <u>Sister M. Corona</u> <u>1011 7th Santa Monica</u>
<u>Genevieve McAuliffe</u>	" " "	" <u>Sister Mary Jeannette</u> <u>1011 7th Santa Monica</u>
<u>Mary J. Flynn</u>	" " "	" <u>Sister M. Anacleta</u> <u>1011 7th Santa Monica</u>

or decreased by amendments to the By-Laws of this association but in no case to be less than three.

VI.

No one shall be eligible for membership in this corporation, nor shall remain a member thereof, unless she be a professed member in good standing of the Religious Order of the Roman Catholic Church known as the SISTERS OF CHARITY OF LEAVENWORTH, the mother house of which is at Leavenworth, Kansas, and subject to the rules and discipline of said Order, who are assigned to duty within the State of California, except that the Mother General of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth and the Treasurer General of the Order shall be members of this Corporation, although not assigned to duty in California.

Voting rights and other rights and privileges shall be set forth in the By-Laws of this corporation.

The rules, regulations and discipline of the Order of the Community of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth shall always be a part of the By-Laws of this corporation.

This corporation shall have no capital stock. No part of the net earnings of said corporation shall ever enure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto set our hands this 6th day of February 1940.

<u>Anastasia O'Shea</u>	known in Religion as	<u>Mother Mary Francesca</u> <u>St. Mary's Aod. Leavenworth, Ks.</u>
<u>Bridget R. Berry</u>	" " " "	<u>Sister Vincent Marie</u> <u>St. Mary's Academy, Leavenworth,</u> <u>Ks.</u>
<u>Mary Harrington</u>	" " " "	<u>Sister M. Corona</u> <u>1011 7th Santa Monica</u>
<u>Genevieve McAuliffe</u>	" " " "	<u>Sister Mary Jeannette</u> <u>1011 7th Santa Monica</u>
<u>Mary J. Flynn</u>	" " " "	<u>Sister M. Anacleto</u> <u>1011 7th Santa Monica</u>

-4-

HERMAN G. DOBROTT
ATTORNEY AT LAW
306 BAY CITIES BLDG.
225 SANTA MONICA BOULEVARD
SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

STATE OF MONTANA)
) SS.
COUNTY OF LEWIS AND CLARK)

I, A. J. HORSKY, a Judge of the above entitled Court, the same being a Court of Record DO HEREBY CERTIFY that WILL WHALEN is the Clerk of said Court; that Edwin H. Jasmin is a Deputy Clerk of said Court and was such Clerk at the time of making and subscribing to the foregoing certificate; that the signature subscribed to said certificate is genuine, and that the attestation of said WILL WHALEN by Edwin H. Jasmin, as Deputy Clerk of Court, is in due form of law and by the proper officer.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I do hereby subscribe my name, at Helena, Montana, this 28th day of March, A. D. 1940.

A. J. HORSKY
Judge.

STATE OF MONTANA,)
) SS.
COUNTY OF LEWIS AND CLARK)

I, WILL WHALEN, Clerk of the above entitled Court, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that A. J. HORSKY, whose name is subscribed to the foregoing certificate was, at the time of subscribing the same, a Judge of the said Court, duly commissioned and qualified, and that full faith and credit are due to all his official acts as such.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the SEAL of said Court, at Helena, Montana, this 28th day of March, A. D. 1940.

WILL WHALEN
Clerk.

(SEAL)

EVENING OUTLOOK

Bay Area News

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1959

School To Continue

Catholic Archdiocese Buys Ramsey Property

The Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles has purchased the Ramsey Military School property on 20th street in Santa Monica, it was learned today.

Transfer of title from the Ramsey family to the archbishop of Los Angeles was recorded last week.

The property is at 1315 20th St., directly behind St. John's Hospital and on the southeast corner of 20th St. and Arizona Ave.

Transfer of the Ramsey property completes ownership of the entire east side of 20th street from

Santa Monica boulevard to Arizona avenue by the Catholic Church headquarters in Los Angeles.

Maj. Ralph M. Ramsey, director of the long-time Santa Monica private school for boys, emphasized that it will continue to operate at the same location "for an indefinite period."

He said Ramsey Military School has no immediate plans to move or go out of business.

It has been previously announced that the half of the block adjacent to Santa Monica boulevard would be used by the church for construction of the Kennedy Foundation specialized clinic for children.

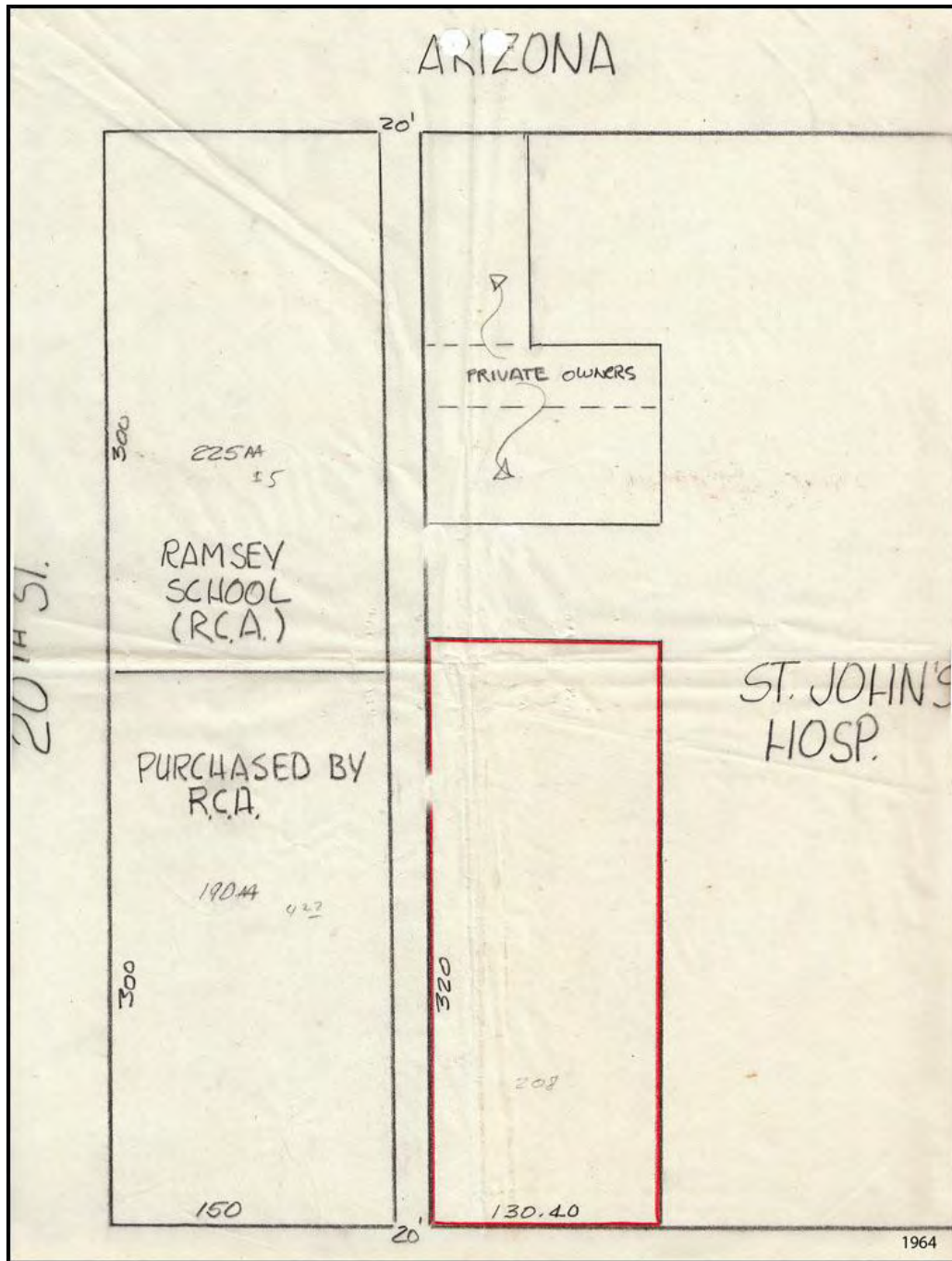
There have been rumors that the Ramsey property will eventually be used for expansion of the St. John's Hospital.

Sister Mary David, administrator of the hospital, said today that there are no plans for expansion in the immediate future.

She pointed out that St. John's is operated by the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Kan. The order would have to buy the land from the archbishop of Los Angeles if it was to expand the hospital.



Ramsey Military Academy, 20th Street and Arizona Avenue.



Architectural Map of Ramsey and Adjoining Property, 1959.

SAINT JOHN'S HOSPITAL

SISTERS OF CHARITY

TWENTY-SECOND AT SANTA MONICA BOULEVARD
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

March 29, 1960

Your Eminence:

We are enclosing our check for \$20,000.00 which is our third payment on the Ramsey property. Unless there are some added fees, I believe this payment completes our payments for the \$70,000.00 down payment which Your Eminence expended for us on this property.

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Sincerely in Christ,

Sister Mary David
Sister Mary David

Enclosure

His Eminence
James Francis Cardinal McIntyre
1531 West Ninth Street
Los Angeles 15, California

Letter from Sr. Mary David,
\$20,000 Payment on Load of \$70,000 for Ramsey Property

Ramsey Military School 

 1315 TWENTIETH STREET
 Santa Monica, California

Telephone EXbrook 3-3735
 P. O. Box 71

FEBRUARY 12, 1960

HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL JAMES FRANCIS McINTYRE
 1531 WEST NINTH STREET
 LOS ANGELES 15, CALIFORNIA

YOUR EMINENCE:

SUBJECT - USE OF VACANT PROPERTY AT 20TH AND SANTA MONICA, S.M.

SISTER MARY DAVID OF ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL REFERRED US TO YOU IN CONNECTION WITH OUR DESIRE TO USE THE VACANT PROPERTY ADJACENT TO OUR SCHOOL PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH - LOCATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF 20TH STREET AND NORTH OF SANTA MONICA BOULEVARD.

AS YOU MAY KNOW, THE RAMSEY SCHOOL PROPERTY WAS ACQUIRED BY THE ARCHDIOCESE OF LOS ANGELES LAST SUMMER. WHEN THE ANDERSON FAMILY OWNED THE VACANT PROPERTY WE USED IT MANY YEARS FOR OUR BASEBALL ACTIVITIES.

WE DESIRE TO USE THE PROPERTY FOR OUR BASEBALL ACTIVITIES BETWEEN NOW AND THE MIDDLE OF MAY. A PORTABLE BACKSTOP WILL BE ERECTED BACK OF THE HOME PLATE, WHICH WILL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF OUR BASEBALL SEASON.


THERE WILL BE NO LIABILITY TO THE OWNERS BY REASON OF OUR CADETS USING THE PROPERTY.

WE WILL KEEP THE PROPERTY COVERED WITH LIABILITY INSURANCE UNDER THE POLICY WE CARRY ON THE SCHOOL PROPERTY, WHICH HAS COVERED THIS PROPERTY'S USE FOR THE PAST 20 YEARS. OUR INSURANCE CARRIER IS THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY. POLICY # K220 6029 IN THE AMOUNTS OF 100,000 - 300,000.

NO INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE USE OF THE PROPERTY, HOWEVER, WE CAN AFFORD TO PAY A RENTAL FEE OF \$125.00 FOR ITS USE, IF THIS IS SATISFACTORY.

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RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

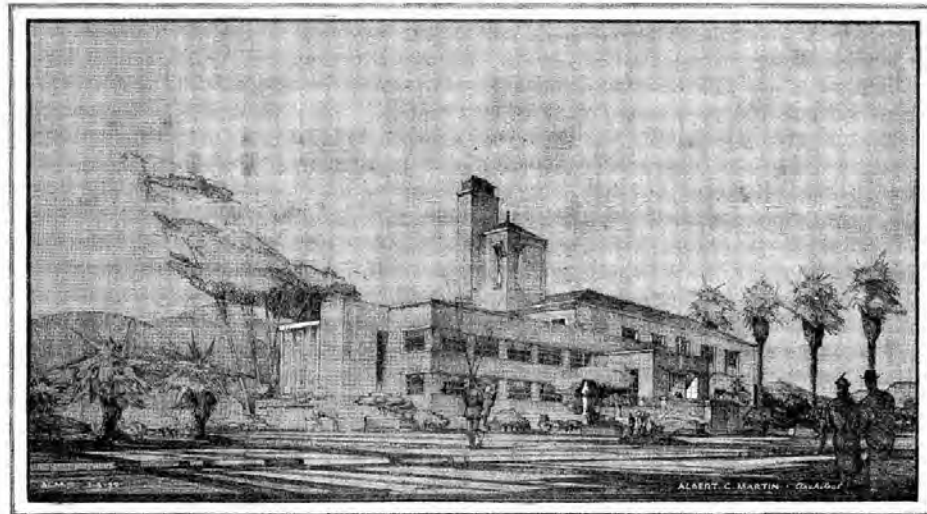

 RALPH M. RAMSEY, PRESIDENT
 RAMSEY MILITARY SCHOOL

RMR/CP

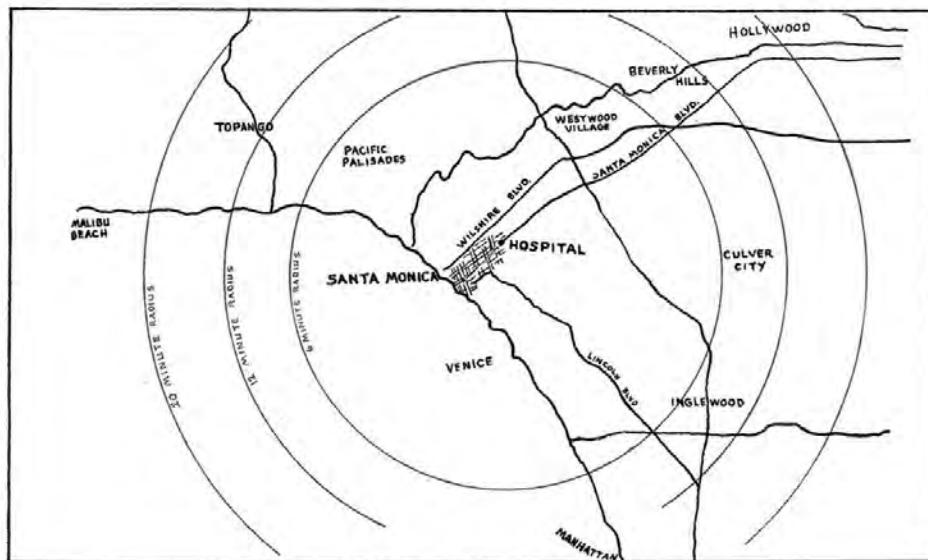
Private School Education Pays Lifetime Dividends

Development of the North Wing, Saint John's Hospital

Folder preserved by Sister M. Anacleta Flynn
presented to the
◀ A New Hospital ▶ Annalist July 1
1947



◀ For The Santa Monica Bay District ▶



Arthur C. Martin, Architect



Saint John's Hospital

John W. Maloney

A. I. A.

ARCHITECT







Saint John's Hospital, North Wing, 1949



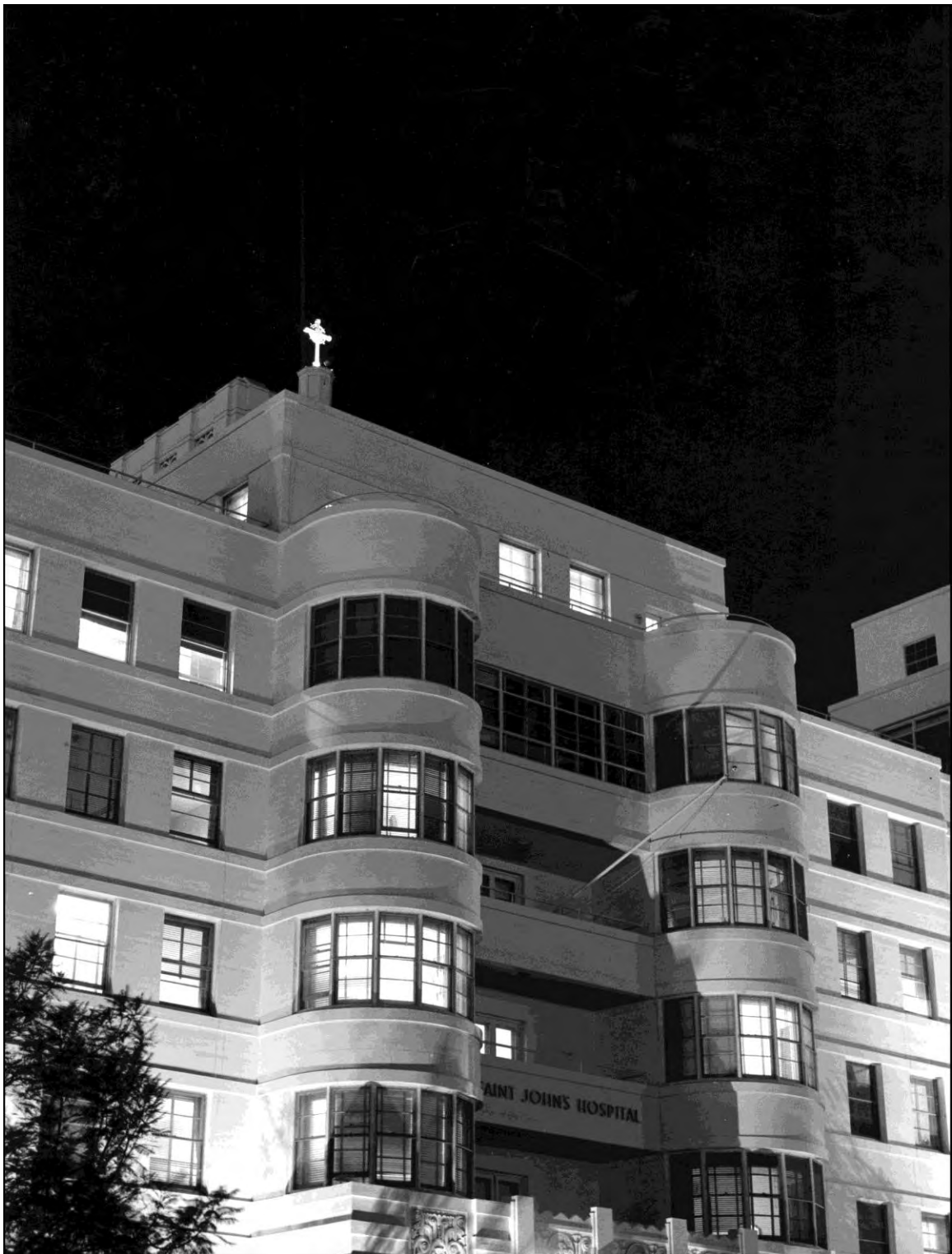
1950s







Saint John's Hospital, Dedication of North Wing, 1949



Saint John's Hospital Guild

The Saint John's Hospital Foundation

and

The Saint John's Hospital Guild

Dinner

Under the Sponsorship of

THE MOST REVEREND JOSEPH T. MCGUCKEN, D.D.

Auxiliary Bishop of Los Angeles

CRYSTAL ROOM

BEVERLY HILLS HOTEL

FEBRUARY FOURTH

1948

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SAINT JOHN'S HOSPITAL

(The Hospital is fully approved by the American College of Surgeons)

(Located in Santa Monica on 22nd Street between Wilshire and Santa Monica Blvds.)

1. **NON-SECTARIAN**—Over 65% of the patients treated at Saint John's are non-Catholic. Saint John's Hospital ministers to the sick and injured regardless of race or creed.

2. **AREA SERVED**—Patients treated at Saint John's Hospital roughly originate in the following areas:

Santa Monica	25%
Bel Air, Brentwood, Holmby and Westwood	25%
Beverly Hills	19%
Los Angeles	18%
Hollywood	10%
Scattered	3%

3. **PURPOSE OF SAINT JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOUNDATION**—To gather funds under the sponsorship of public spirited citizens from the communities which benefit—for the purpose of adding a one-hundred bed wing to the existing one-hundred bed hospital. The Sisters of Charity spent \$850,000 to build and equip Saint John's and this is the first drive for any contributions.

AMOUNT NEEDED—About \$1,300,000—Already contributed, \$325,000

4. **NEED FOR ADDED WING**—To help alleviate the critical shortage of hospital beds in your vicinity. Of the 20 top cities, LOS ANGELES—THE THIRD LARGEST CITY IN THE UNITED STATES—ranks **eighteenth** in hospital facilities.

Available hospital beds, per 1,000 population—

LOS ANGELES COUNTY	2.58
San Francisco	7.77
Philadelphia	6.39
Boston	8.20

5. **HISTORY OF SAINT JOHN'S HOSPITAL**—Founded in 1942 by the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Kansas, the Hospital is located in Santa Monica. It serves the entire west side of Los Angeles, including Hollywood, from the Western Avenue section to the ocean. The Hospital itself was built and equipped at a cost of \$850,000 with money brought into the community by the Sisters of Charity. It is incorporated as a non-profit institution—no individual can ever benefit financially from its operation. Any surplus that may accrue must be used to improve existing facilities, or for expansion when these facilities prove inadequate. Unfortunately, the rising cost of operation has militated against the creation of such a surplus; however, existing facilities are inadequate, so for the first time, the Hospital has turned to the community for financial help.

THE SAINT JOHN'S HOSPITAL GUILD

OFFICERS

President	Mrs. Sven Lokrantz
1st Vice President	Mrs. McCahill Lane
2nd Vice President	Mrs. Randolph Ingersoll
3rd Vice President	Miss Louella Parsons
Secretary	Mrs. Alfred Bolton
Treasurer	Mrs. T. Carl Thompson
Membership Chairman	Mrs. Josephine Wayne

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Alphonso Bell, Jr.	Mrs. Ben Lyon
Mrs. Alfred Bolton	Miss Jeanette MacDonald
Mrs. Francis Browne	Mrs. Ray Milland
Miss Nellie Cantwell	Mrs. Pat O'Brien
Miss Claudette Colbert	Miss Louella Parsons
Mrs. Lorena Danker	Mrs. Peter Rathvon
Miss Irene Dunne	Mrs. Hal Roach
Mrs. Thomas Hamilton	Mrs. Rex Ross
Mrs. Alexander Hall	Miss Rosalind Russell
Mrs. Verbena Hebbard	Mrs. Richard T. St. John
Mrs. Norman Herman	Mrs. Frank Seaver
Mrs. Randolph Ingersoll	Mrs. Tharpe Smith
Mrs. Robert Kane	Mrs. Walter P. Story
Mrs. Doris Kenyon	Mrs. Hunt Stromberg
Mrs. Edwin Knopf	Mrs. T. Carl Thompson
Mrs. McCahill Lane	Mrs. Josephine Wayne
Mrs. Sven Lokrantz	Miss Loretta Young

THE SANTA MONICA CHAPTER OF THE SAINT JOHN'S HOSPITAL GUILD

President	Mrs. James E. Pickell
1st Vice President	Mrs. Jeremiah Brewster
Secretary	Miss Elizabeth Fitzgerald

THE ADVISORY BOARD
of the
SAINT JOHN'S HOSPITAL GUILD

Mr. and Mrs. Travis Banton	Dr. Clifford Loos
Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Battson	Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey Lynn
Mrs. Alfred Bayer	Mr. E. J. Mannix
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Benny	Mr. L. B. Mayer
Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bergen	Mr. Odell McConnell
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Block	Mr. and Mrs. James McGinnis
Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Burns	Mrs. E. O. McLaughlin
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cameron	Mrs. Edna McNaughton
Mr. Leo Carrillo	Major and Mrs. C. C. Maseley
Mr. and Mrs. Victor Ford Collins	Miss Bernardine Murphy
Mr. and Mrs. Hernando Courtright	Mr. and Mrs. George Murphy
Mr. and Mrs. Bing Crosby	Mr. and Mrs. Elvon Musick
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Culver	Mrs. Henry O'Melveny
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dockweiler	Mr. and Mrs. John O'Melveny
Mrs. E. L. Doheny	Mrs. Donald Parkinson
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Duque	Mr. and Mrs. Neil Petree
Mr. and Mrs. Guy Earl, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pidgeon
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Emery	Mrs. June Braun Pike
Miss Margaret Ettinger	Mr. and Mrs. Frank Powell
Mr. and Mrs. John Farrow	Mr. and Mrs. John Rauen
Mrs. Nora Forthman	Mr. and Mrs. Buddy Rogers
Mr. and Mrs. Y. Frank Freeman	Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rubinstein
Mrs. Attilo Giannini	Mrs. J. M. Schneider
Mr. and Mrs. William Goetz	Mr. David O. Selznick
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hall	Mr. and Mrs. William Sesnon, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Hanrahan	Mrs. J. Langford Stack
Mr. and Mrs. Russell Havenstrite	Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tabery
Mr. Conrad Hilton	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thomas
Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hope	Mr. and Mrs. Kelvin Vanderlip
Mrs. Ralph Huesman	Mr. Frank Vitale
Mr. and Mrs. Cornwell Jackson	Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wanger
Mrs. Luther Johnson	Mrs. Charles Wellborn
Mr. and Mrs. Irving Kaiser	Mr. and Mrs. Olin Wellborn, III
Mr. and Mrs. William Keighley	Miss Marguerite Winston
Mr. and Mrs. Willard Keith	Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wood
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Keller	Dr. and Mrs. Clifford Wright
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander King	Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wurdeman
Mrs. Ida Koverman	Mr. and Mrs. William K. Young
Mr. and Mrs. Kay Kyser	Mr. and Mrs. Darryl Zanuck
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lechler	
Mrs. Mary W. Longstreet	

Note: The Advisory Board is incomplete, and the above list includes only members up to the present time.



Laundry Room, 1950



Volunteers Sewing Sheets, 1950



Staff Relaxation on Roof Top, 1960



SJH Dedication South-Wing, 1967



View from Santa Monica Blvd., 1967

Internship Information



Saint John's Hospital
Santa Monica, California

Approved
by
American Medical Association
American College of Surgeons

OUT-PATIENT CLINIC

The hospital maintains an Out-Patient Clinic which averages 5,000 clinic visits a year. Medical history is taken and physical examination made by the intern before the patient is seen in the regular clinic by staff doctor and intern together. All clinics are staffed by doctors well qualified to teach. Scheduled Clinics:

Cardiac	Medical
Ear-Nose-Throat	Obstetrical
Endocrinology	Orthopedic
Eye	Pediatric
Gynecological	Surgical

Special clinic appointments are arranged for the following services:

Neurosurgery	Vascular Surgery
Thoracic Surgery	Dermatology
Urology	Proctology
Neuro-psychiatry	

GENERAL

Internships and residences start July 1 each year unless other arrangements are made with the hospital. Information as to housing, uniforms, meals, is given on the attached card.

The Pathology Department is staffed by two full-time pathologists one of whom is available at all times to advise and teach interns and residents. Regular lectures and demonstrations are given by the pathologist. At the present time the Pathologist in charge supervises a well-equipped Photography Department, which is an important aid to the teaching program.

A full-time Radiologist is also available and conducts a series of lectures and demonstrations in radiograph interpretation.

A complete lecture series is carried on throughout the year by members of the staff faculty to review and correlate basic sciences with clinical problems.

Address all correspondence and applications to:

Sister Mary David
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 1328 Twenty-second Street
 Santa Monica, California

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TUMOR BOARD

An active, well-organized and highly qualified Tumor Board meets every Wednesday morning. The Board is approved by the American College of Surgeons and by the Cancer Commission of the California Medical Association. The hospital participates in a state-wide Tumor Registry supported by the State Department of Public Health, Bureau of Chronic Diseases.

ANNUAL POSTGRADUATE ASSEMBLY

This Assembly is approved by the Council on Medical Education, American Medical Association. Nationally known authorities in the field of medical specialties are guest speakers at this assembly.

RESEARCH FOUNDATION

The foundation was recently formed for the purpose of conducting scientific research into the causes and treatment of disease encompassing the entire field of medicine.

JOURNAL CLUB

The St. John's Hospital Journal Club meets once a month for the purpose of discussing material in the current medical journals.

INTERNSHIPS

Saint John's Hospital is approved for general internship training by the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association and offers six one-year general internships with the following rotation:

Medicine	4 months
Surgery	4 months
Obstetrics-Gyn.	2 months
Pediatrics	1 month
Anaesthesia and Special Services	1 month

RESIDENCIES

Saint John's Hospital is approved for a one-year residency in Surgery and a two year residency in Obstetrics and Gynecology.



Eager To Help The Doctor

Young patient at St. John's Hospital opens mouth wide for scrutiny by Dr. Leslie M. Holve, medical director of the hospital's Cleft Palate Service. Watching are Sister Marie Madeleine, assistant hospital administrator, and Edward Both, past president of the Na-

tive Sons of the Golden West. Both gave the hospital a check for its Cleft Palate Service, which has become his organization's Southern California project. The Native Sons, an organization of men born in California, has 20,000 members. (Evening Outlook Photo.)

Les Holve, M.D., Director of the Cleft Pallate Clinic
Native Sons of the Golden West, Sponsors



North Wing, Nurses Charting Area - 1952



Physical Therapy Unit - 1952



Waiting Room – North Wing, 1954



Switchboard Operators



Dr. Thomas Havel, Chief Radiology Department, 1952



Radiology Room



Record Room 1952



South Parking Area, 1958



Rose Cafe



South Wing Addition - 1967



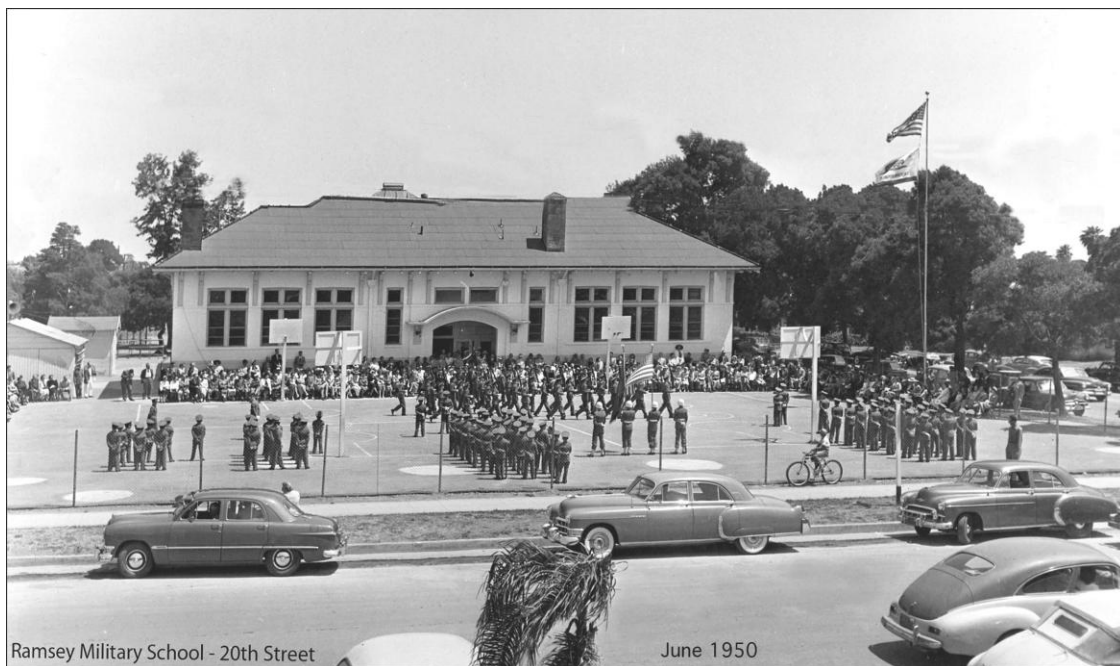
Sr. Marie Madeleine and Sr. Mildred Irwin (aka Mary David)

Ramsey Military Academy
20th Street, Santa Monica, California

Subdivision of the Orchard Tract and the Development of St. John's Hospital and the Santa Monica Doctors Building

According to the 1918 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Santa Monica, the Orchard Tract was largely unimproved until the post-World War II era. Block 3, the future site of the Santa Monica Doctors Building, was undeveloped with the exception of two single-family residences fronting Wilshire Boulevard and two single-family residences fronting 21st Street. The lots of the subject property were vacant. The future site of St. John's Hospital, directly to the south of Block 3, was occupied by the Golden State Plant & Floral Company and four single-family residences. The original location of McKinley Public School was on Block 129 southwest of the subject property. During the first two decades of the twentieth century, single-family residences were the predominant building type in the vicinity.

The 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map illustrates the increase in building density after World War II; however, Lot 30, the site of the future Santa Monica Doctors Building, remained vacant. The subject property was the only vacant lot on the block. The block was developed with single-family residences facing 22nd Street and multi-family housing facing 21st Street. St. John's Hospital, constructed in 1942, occupied the block directly to the south of the subject property. Single-family residences fronted the west side of the same block. McKinley Public School, west of St. John's, moved to Block 125 near the intersection of Santa Monica Boulevard and Chelsea Street. Ramsey Military School moved into the old McKinley Public School building. Many of the multi-family, institutional and mixed-use buildings originally constructed in the vicinity of the subject property remain today.



Ramsey Military School - 20th Street

June 1950

View from the West of Ramsey Military Academy, 1315 20th Street.

Military Cadet

Ramsey Military School, Santa Monica - 1944



In 1959, Archbishop Cantwell endorsed a loan of \$70,000 to the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, which provided the necessary funds to purchase the property of the Ramsey Military Academy located at 1315 20th Street adjacent and west of Saint John's Hospital. The property along 20th Street, inclusive from Santa Monica Blvd to Arizona Avenue, housed the military academy was owner by Major Ralph M. Ramsey, who also served as head-master.

Title to the property was transferred to the Archdiocese of Los Angeles. The loan was guaranteed by the Archdiocese. Sister Mary David, SCL, Administrator of Saint John's Hospital, took charge of the development of the property and paid-off the loans over a several year period. Later on, the hospital constructed two office buildings for physicians at 2021 Santa Monica Blvd and later at 2001 Santa Monica Blvd, which included much needed parking. In 1959, with seed funding for construction from Ethel Kennedy, the Lt. Joseph Kennedy School for learning disabilities was built. Finally, in 1987, the Saint John's Medical Plaza was constructed at 1301 20th Street and Arizona Avenue.

EVENING OUTLOOK

Bay Area News

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1959

School To Continue

Catholic Archdiocese Buys Ramsey Property

The Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles has purchased the Ramsey Military School property on 20th street in Santa Monica, it was learned today.

Transfer of title from the Ramsey family to the archbishop of Los Angeles was recorded last week.

The property is at 1315 20th St., directly behind St. John's Hospital and on the southeast corner of 20th St. and Arizona Ave.

Transfer of the Ramsey property completes ownership of the entire east side of 20th street from

Santa Monica boulevard to Arizona avenue by the Catholic Church headquarters in Los Angeles.

Maj. Ralph M. Ramsey, director of the long-time Santa Monica private school for boys, emphasized that it will continue to operate at the same location "for an indefinite period."

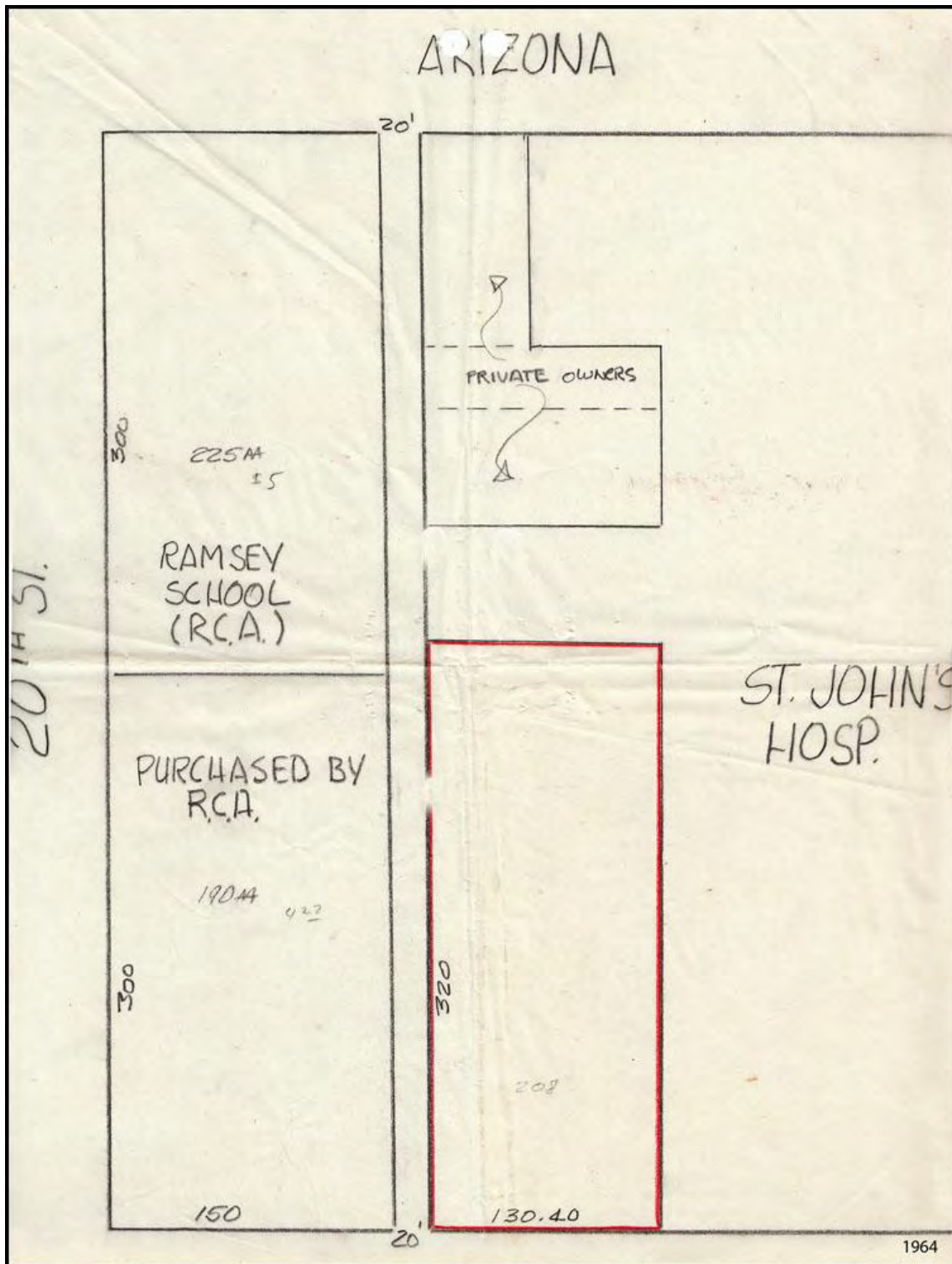
He said Ramsey Military School has no immediate plans to move or go out of business.

It has been previously announced that the half of the block adjacent to Santa Monica boulevard would be used by the church for construction of the Kennedy Foundation specialized clinic for children.

There have been rumors that the Ramsey property will eventually be used for expansion of the St. John's Hospital.

Sister Mary David, administrator of the hospital, said today that there are no plans for expansion in the immediate future.

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Architectural Development Map of Property on 20th Street, 1959.

 <p>Ramsey Military School 1315 TWENTIETH STREET Santa Monica, California</p>	Telephone EXbrook 3-3735 P. O. Box 71
	FEBRUARY 12, 1960

HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL JAMES FRANCIS McINTYRE
 1531 WEST NINTH STREET
 LOS ANGELES 15, CALIFORNIA

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RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

 RALPH M. RAMSEY, PRESIDENT
 RAMSEY MILITARY SCHOOL

RMP/CP

Private School Education Pays Lifetime Dividends

Letter from Ralph M. Ramsey to His Eminence, Cardinal James Francis McIntyre, February 12, 1960.

SAINT JOHN'S HOSPITAL

SISTERS OF CHARITY

TWENTY-SECOND AT SANTA MONICA BOULEVARD
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

March 29, 1960

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Sister Mary David
Sister Mary David

Enclosure

His Eminence
James Francis Cardinal McIntyre
1531 West Ninth Street
Los Angeles 15, California

Letter from Sister Mary David; Loan Payment March 29, 1960

Post Graduate Assembly – Staff Seminars
Established in 1949

**SAINT JOHN'S
HOSPITAL**



PRESENTS

THE FIRST

ANNUAL

Postgraduate Assembly

September 12, 13, 14, 1949

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

Monday, September 12, 1949

- 8:00 A.M. Mass, Hospital Chapel.
Most Rev. J. Francis A. McIntyre, Archbishop of Los Angeles, Celebrant.
- 9:00 A.M. Registration.
- 9:30 A.M. Formal Opening of Assembly
Presiding, Reynolds J. O'Donnell, M.D.
Most Rev. J. Francis A. McIntyre, Archbishop of Los Angeles.
Sister Ann Raymond, Administrator, Saint John's Hospital.
John C. Eagan, M.D., Chairman of Fall Assembly.
- 10:00 A.M. Scientific Session
Presiding, William H. Leake, M.D., Chief of Staff.
SYMPOSIUM—HYPERTHYROIDISM
1. Pathology of Hyperthyroidism.
Malcolm Dockerty, M.D. 25 minutes
 2. Medical Diagnosis and Treatment of Hyperthyroidism:
Cyrus C. Sturgis, M.D. 25 minutes
 3. Use of Radioactive Iodine in Diagnosis and Treatment of Hyperthyroidism.
Andrew Dowdy, M.D. 25 minutes
 4. Surgical Treatment of Hyperthyroidism.
Louis D. McGuire, M.D. 25 minutes
 5. Treatment of Bilateral Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve Paralysis after Thyroidectomy
Joel J. Pressman, M.D. 10 minutes
View the Exhibits
- 12:00-1:45 P.M. Luncheon at Macayo Restaurant—Wilshire at 22nd.
Presiding, John Davis, M.D.
The Use of Mercurial Diuretics in Congestive Heart Failure.
William H. Leake, M.D. 25 minutes
- 2:00-4:00 P.M. **OBSTETRICAL-GYNECOLOGICAL SEMINAR**
Presiding, Blake Watson, M.D.
1. Treatment of Hemorrhage in Pregnancy.
Blake Watson, M.D. 20 minutes
 2. Management of Medical Complications of Pregnancy
A. C. Mietus, M.D. 20 minutes
 3. Toxemia—Pitfalls in Therapy.
Louis R. Prucher, M.D. 20 minutes
 4. Management of Uterine Prolapse.
James C. Doyle, M.D. 20 minutes
- 4:00-4:15 P.M. Intermission.
- 4:15-5:45 P.M. **PEDIATRICS SEMINAR**
Presiding, G. M. Jorgensen, M.D.
1. Drama of Infections of the Newborn.
Donald C. Shelby, M.D. 15 minutes
 2. Anemia of Infants.
Phillip Sturgeon, M.D. 15 minutes
 3. Problem of Prematurity in Los Angeles.
Robert G. Shirley, M.D. 15 minutes
 4. Recent Advances in the Treatment of Diarrhea in Infants.
George Coble, M.D. 15 minutes
 5. Emotional Nutrition of Children.
Milo B. Brooks, M.D. 15 minutes
- Discussion of Papers 15 minutes
View the Exhibits

. . . PROGRAM SCHEDULE . . .

8:00 P.M. Evening Session
 Palm Room, Miramar Hotel.
 Presiding, James C. Doyle, M.D.
 Ovarian Tumors. Malcolm Dockerty, M.D. 60 minutes

Tuesday, September 13, 1949

8:00 A.M. Operative Clinics.
 Francis E. Brown, M.D.
 Theodore A. Lynn, M.D.
 John F. Roberts, M.D.

9:30-10:45 A.M. Gallbladder Disease.
 Presiding, Leo J. Madsen, M.D.
 Discussants
 Louis D. McGuire, M.D. 45 minutes
 Mark Rabwin, M.D. 10 minutes
 Ralph Byrne, M.D. 10 minutes

10:45-11:00 A.M. Intermission.

11:00-12:20 P.M. HEMATOLOGY SEMINAR
 Presiding, R. J. Kositchek, M.D.

1. Hemophilia. John S. Lawrence, M.D. 25 minutes
2. The Practical Value of Determining the Red Blood Cell Size in Relation to the Diagnosis and Treatment of Anemia. Cyrus C. Sturgis, M.D. 25 minutes
3. Diagnosis and Treatment of Hemolytic Anemias. John C. Sharpe, M.D. 25 minutes

View the Exhibits

12:30-1:45 P.M. Luncheon at Macayo Restaurant.
 Presiding, William L. Ross, M.D.
 Newer Concepts of Blood Clotting.
 R. N. Neale, M.D.

2:00-3:30 P.M. CLINICAL PATHOLOGICAL CONFERENCE.
 Presiding, George J. Hummer, M.D.
 Moderator and Pathologist
 Malcolm Dockerty, M.D. 30 minutes

Medical Case. Cyrus C. Sturgis, M.D. 20 minutes

Surgical Case. Louis D. McGuire, M.D. 20 minutes

3:30-3:45 P.M. Intermission.

3:45-5:45 P.M. PERIPHERAL-VASCULAR CLINIC.
 Presiding, Maynard Brandsma, M.D.
 Visualization of Blood Vessels in the Diagnosis of Peripheral Vascular Disease.
 Norman Freeman, M.D. 60 minutes

Discussants and Demonstration
 Roger O. Egeberg, M.D.
 Stephen Reynolds, M.D.
 Rex L. Ross, M.D. 60 minutes

View the Exhibits

8:00 P.M. Evening Session
 Palm Room, Miramar Hotel.
 Presiding, Francis E. Browne, M.D.
 Hemorrhagic Disorders.
 Cyrus C. Sturgis, M.D. 60 minutes

Wednesday, September 14, 1949

8:00 A.M. Operative Clinics.
 G. A. Stevens, M.D.
 William L. Ross, M.D.
 D. H. Levinthal, M.D.

9:00-10:30 A.M. Tumor Board.
 Presiding, George J. Hummer, M.D.
 Malcolm Dockerty, M.D.
 Cyrus C. Sturgis, M.D.
 Louis D. McGuire, M.D.

10:30-10:45 A.M. Intermission.

10:45-12:00 Noon GENITO-URINARY SYMPOSIUM.
 Presiding, A. D. Gorlain, M.D.

1. Carcinoma of Bladder
 Gilbert J. Thomas, M.D. 25 minutes
2. The Use of Antibiotics in Urinary Tract Infections.
 Fred C. Schlumberger, M.D. 25 minutes
3. Prostatic Obstruction.
 Elmer T. Belt, M.D. 25 minutes
 View the Exhibits

12:10-1:45 P.M. Luncheon at Macayo Restaurant.
 Presiding, Reynolds J. O'Donnell, M.D.
 Speaker—Percy J. Carroll, M.D., Dean, Creighton School
 of Medicine, Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska.

2:00-4:30 P.M. Presiding, John C. Eagan, M.D.
 Bronchiectasis.
 Harry H. McCarthy, M.D. 25 minutes
 SYMPOSIUM ON JAUNDICE

1. Pathology of Jaundice.
 Malcolm Dockerty, M.D. 25 minutes
2. Medical Differential Diagnosis of Jaundice.
 Cyrus C. Sturgis, M.D. 25 minutes
3. Surgical Aspects of Jaundice.
 Louis D. McGuire 25 minutes
 View the Exhibits

9:00 P.M. DINNER DANCE—Bel Air Bay Club—Informal.
 Make Reservations at Registration Desk.

GUESTS

Percy J. Carroll, M.D.

Dean, Creighton University School of Medicine, Omaha, Neb.

Malcolm Dockerty, M.D.

Mayo Clinic.

Surgical Pathologist, St. Mary's Hospital; Associate Professor of Pathology, University of Minnesota, Rochester, Minn.

Andrew Dowdy, M.D.

Professor of Radiology, U.C.L.A. School of Medicine.

Roger O. Egeberg, M.D.

Clinical Professor of Medicine, U.C.L.A.; Chief of Medical Service, U.S.V.A. Center.

Norman Freeman, M.D.

Associate Professor of Surgery, University of California, San Francisco; Consultant Vascular Surgery, Letterman General Hospital, V. A. Fort Miley.

John H. Lawrence, M.D.

Professor of Medicine, U.C.L.A.; Senior Medical Consultant, U. S. V.A. Center.

Harry H. McCarthy, M.D.

Associate Professor of Surgery, Creighton University School of Medicine; Director, Surgical Department, Saint Catherine's Hospital, Omaha, Neb.

Louis D. McGuire, M.D.

Clinical Professor of Surgery, Creighton University School of Medicine, Omaha, Neb.

Cyrus C. Sturgis, M.D.

Professor of Internal Medicine; Chief of Department of Internal Medicine, University of Michigan Medical School; Director, Thomas Henry Simpson Memorial Institute of Medical Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Scientific Exhibits

Drs. Gilbert Jorgensen and George Hummer
Clinical Significance of Rh Factor

Dr. Elmer T. Belt

1. Preservation of gross anatomic specimens by plastic imbedding
2. Bacteriological aspects of vaginal trichomoniasis
3. Progressive degeneration of the kidney by tuberculosis

Dr. Fred Schlumberger

Pyeloplasty, Methods Used and End Results

Technical Exhibitors

California Ambulance Company

Don Baxter Laboratories

Beverly Hills Surgical Co.

J. B. Lippincott and W. R. Sanders

Book Exhibit

Peirce Wire Recorder Corp.

Committee for Fall Assembly

John C. Eagan, M.D., Chairman

Rex L. Ross, M.D.

William L. Ross, M.D.

Roderick M. Neale, M.D.

Robert G. Kositchek, M.D.

Morris Zack, M.D.

Salvador J. Huerta, M.D.

Reynolds J. O'Donnell, M.D.



Registration fee is \$5.00.

All sessions will be held in the Solarium of Saint John's Hospital, unless otherwise stated.









Robert Fredricks, MD



Leonard Montag, MD



Doctors Leonard Montag and Charles Kruse



Jaime Paris, MD



John Eagan, MD, Archbishop Cantwell, Sr.

Origin of the Saint John's Child Study Center





Archbishop John Cantwell With Mrs. Ethel Kennedy



Hon. Ronald Reagan, Sr. Marie Madeleine, SCL, Evis Coda, MD



Hon. Ronald Reagan at Kennedy School



Cardinal Timothy Manning, Archbishop of Los Angeles, 1976

KENNEDY CHILD STUDY CENTER
DOCUMENTS

April Fourteenth,
1941

Mother M. Francesca,
SISTERS OF CHARITY OF LEAVENWORTH,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

My dear Mother Francesca:

I am not surprised that estimates have run far beyond your expectations. In these critical days I should be the last to urge you, even if I succeeded, into any extravagance.

As the proposed hospital has been promised to the community, and the Sisters have been in residence, it would be very invidious for any community to postpone indefinitely a promised building.

You know the Douglas people are very anxious for an hospital. They are running one themselves much against their will. If your hospital had been erected and now in operation, the debt would quickly disappear. It may be possible in the course of the building to get some help from the Government.

I am quite sympathetic with your point of view, but beg you not to postpone indefinitely a good work. Your plans are beautiful. A sixty bed hospital would cover our difficulties for the present. Of course, from the very beginning complaints will be made that the hospital was small.

Money will be plentiful in California because of the large amount of work being done.

Very sincerely yours,

ARCHBISHOP
of
Los Angeles.

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO

October 15, 1942

Right Reverend Joseph T. McGucken
Auxiliary Bishop of Los Angeles
Chancellor
Archdiocese of Los Angeles
714 West Olympic Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

Dear Bishop McGucken:

I have your letter of October 6th with regard to the need of obtaining priorities for completing the hospital of St. John in Santa Monica.

I have already had this matter called to my attention and have communicated with the War Production Board in Washington to urge most earnestly that the materials be made available for this worthy cause.

I will let you know as soon as I have received a reply from the War Board.

Cordially yours,


Governor of California

CLO:PW

October Sixth
1942

His Excellency,
Governor Culbert L. Olson,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, California.

Your Excellency:

I am writing to you on behalf of the newly constructed hospital of St. John in Santa Monica, California, to solicit your influence and good offices with General De Witt to approve the petition of this Hospital for priorities so that they may obtain certain supplies, such as stainless steel, which they had already purchased before the outbreak of the war.

This Hospital is located quite near the Douglas Aircraft plant. The fact that it is in a defense zone was recognized by the Federal Government, which gave a grant of \$40,000.00 to the Hospital for equipment.

The buildings are completed, but the Hospital will be prevented from beginning operations until the necessary kitchen equipment is obtained.

The Aircraft factory and other industries are urging the opening of the institution to provide necessary hospitalization for the greatly increased number of both men and women workers.

We would be exceedingly grateful for anything Your Excellency might be able to do for us in this connection.

Thanking you in anticipation of your kind cooperation, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Joseph T. McGucken)
Auxiliary Bishop of Los Angeles
C h a n c e l l o r .

B

SAINT JOHN'S HOSPITAL
SISTERS OF CHARITY
TWENTY-SECOND AT SANTA MONICA BOULEVARD
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

March 29, 1960

Your Eminence:

We are enclosing our check for \$20,000.00 which is our third payment on the Ramsey property. Unless there are some added fees, I believe this payment completes our payments for the \$70,000.00 down payment which Your Eminence expended for us on this property.

Thank you, Your Eminence, for taking care of these arrangements for us. If there are any further transactions necessary in regard to the Ramsey property, I would appreciate your letting us know.

Sincerely in Christ,

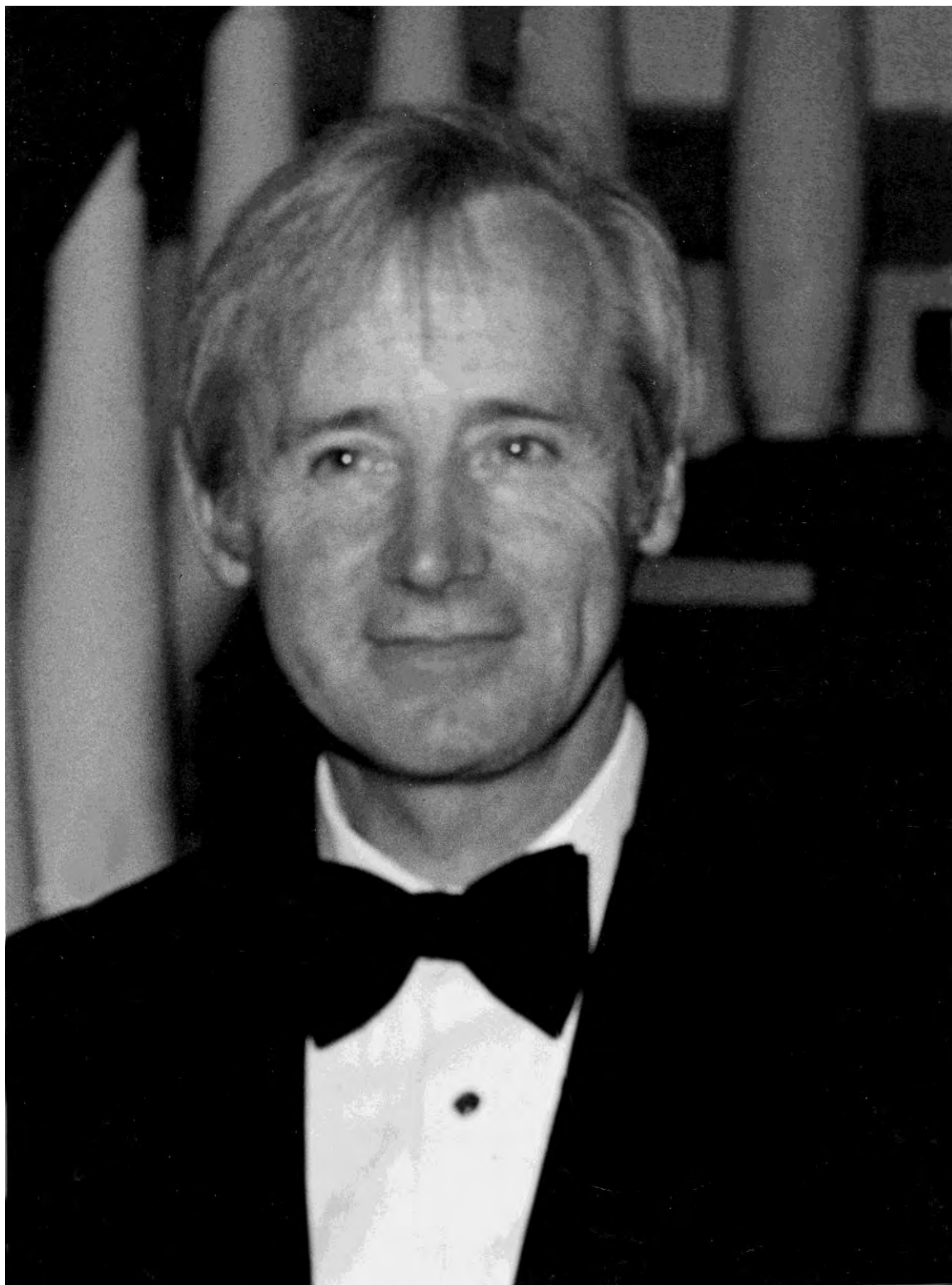
Sister Mary David
Sister Mary David

Enclosure

His Eminence
James Francis Cardinal McIntyre
1531 West Ninth Street
Los Angeles 15, California

Saint John's Medical Staff, Circa 1940 -1950

GALLERY





Alex Glyn-Davies



Douglas Forde, M.D.



Thomas Havel, M.D.



Teresa McNeal, M.D.
SJHC House Doctor

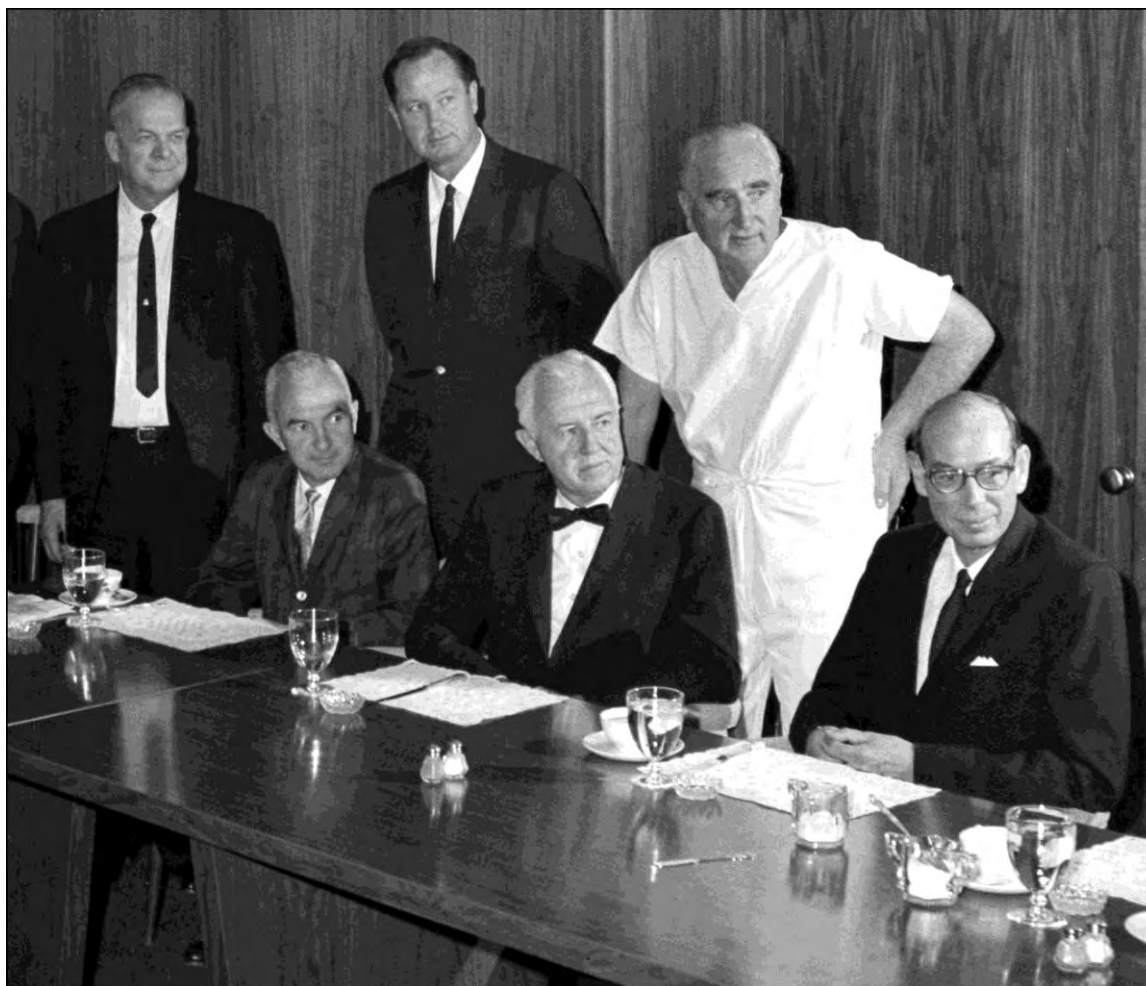


William Trumbull, M.D.

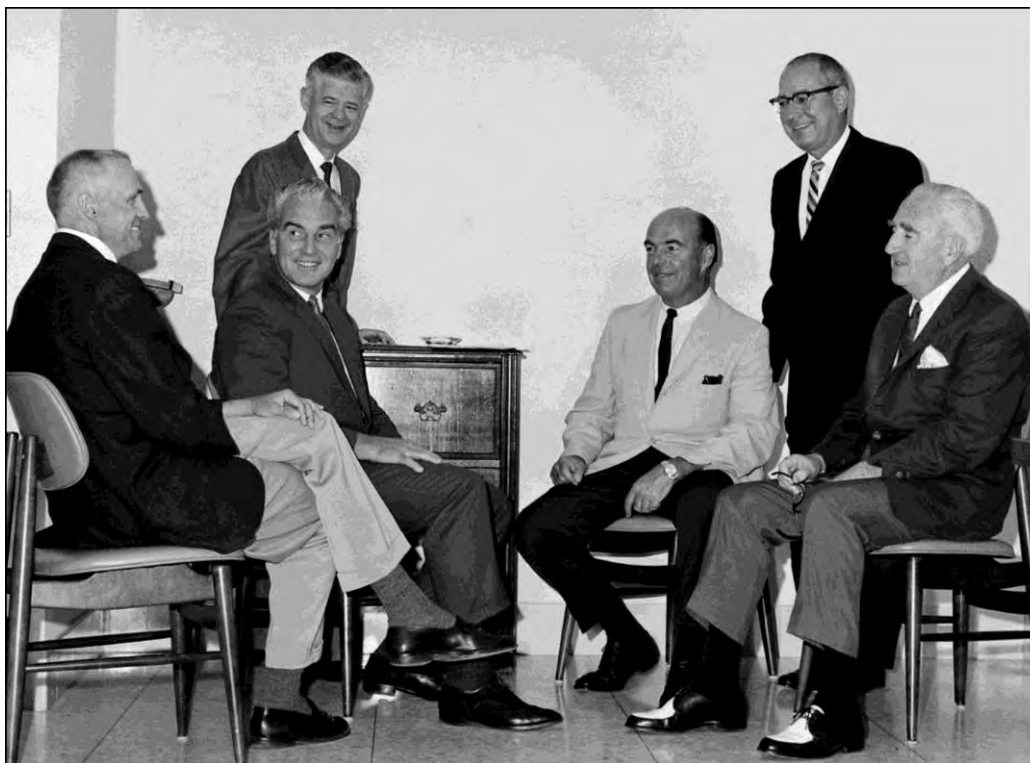


Herman A. Zampetti, M.D.

Saint John's Health Center
Medical Staff Officers



Back Row: Thomas Havel, MD, Britt Dalby, MD; Blake Watson, MD
Front Row: James McEachen, MD; John Eagan, MD; George Hummer, MD



Back: Bruce Rolf, MD; Leon Shulman, MD
 Front: Andy Smatko, MD; Ray Duckworth, MD; William Ross, MD; and Blake Watson, MD



Lt to Rt:

Back: Britt Dalby, MD; John Roberts, MD; George Packer, MD; and Rod Smith, MD; Les Holve, MD; Blake Watson, MD and Leon Shulman, MD

Front: Ben Edwards, MD; Don Burke, MD; Bill Ross, MD; Charles Sturdevant, MD; John Eagan, MD and Beatty Ramsey, MD



Phillip Rossman, MD; Norman Rudy, MD; George Hummer, Unknown; Dana Badley, MD; Marvin Mack, MD



Lt to Rt: Rodney Smith, MD; Unknown; John McGonigle, MD; Thomas Reed, MD; Unknown; Blake Watson, MD; William Ross, MD; George Packer, MD



William Hummer, MD; Tom Reed, MD; Tom Heric, MD; George Cobley, MD



Lt to Rt: Blake Watson, MD; Norman Rudy, MD; William Ross, MD; Unknown;
 Bruce Rolf, MD; Donald Burke, MD; George Packer, MD;
 Rodney Smith, MD; John Roberts, MD; Britt Dalby, MD;
 John Eagan, MD; Les Holve, MD; Thomas Havel, MD; George Hummer, MD



Chemical Dependency Committee
 Unknown; Sister Marie Madeleine, SCL; Carl Zabia, MD; Unknown



Lt to Rt: William Trumbull, MD; Beatty Ramsey, MD; Jack Richards, MD; and Mason Hohl, MD

SM Outlook
2/8/73



DR. MASON HOHL

St. Johns Re-Elects Dr. Hohl

Dr. Mason Hohl of Beverly Hills has been elected president of the St. John's medical staff for the second straight year.

A graduate of the University of California Medical School, he joined the hospital staff in 1933.

He currently teaches orthopedic surgery at the UCLA Medical School.

Dr. Hohl is past president and member of the executive committee of the Los Angeles chapter of the Western Orthopedic Association and secretary-elect of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons. He also is associate editor of "The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery."

His civic duties include membership on the medical advisory committee of the Beverly Hills City Council. He is a former coach and member of the board of directors of the Westwood Little League and is active in Santa Monica Bay Area yachting activities.

Mason Hohl, M.D.
1973



DR. GEORGE COBLEY

Dr. Cobley Assumes Presidency

Dr. George G. Cobley of Santa Monica has assumed the presidency of St. John's Hospital medical staff, replacing outgoing president Dr. Mason Hohl of Beverly Hills.

Elected by staff members to assist Dr. Cobley were Dr. Eric T. Yuhl, Bel-Air, vice president; Dr. David G. Rimer of Brentwood, secretary; and Dr. Benjamin F. Edwards of Pacific Palisades, treasurer.

A member of St. John's staff since 1947, Dr. Cobley served his pediatric residency at Childrens Hospital in Los Angeles.

Dr. Cobley has been active in the Optimist Club for many years, and was its international president in 1963-64.

He is a past director of the Santa Monica Jaycees, and is on the board of directors of several philanthropic organizations.

An assistant professor of pediatrics at the UCLA School of Medicine, he was named Young Man of the Year in Santa Monica in 1954.

EVENING OUTLOOK

Wed., Jan. 9, 1974

George Cobley, M.D.
1974

Page 6 November 14, 1974 PALISADIAN-POST



Dental volunteers

Sister Marie Madeleine, executive director at Saint John's Hospital and Health Center, presents plaques of appreciation to, from left, Drs. Irving Cohen, Park Scott and Clark McQuay. They and Dr. Chris Mollis were honored at recent dinner for their work as volunteer dentists for the past 15 years.

Dental Clinic Awards
1974

Saint John's

Santa Monica Outlook

Dec 28, 1977

WLA surgeon elected to top hospital post

Dr. Melvin R. Richards, a West Los Angeles surgeon, has been elected medical staff president of Saint John's Hospital and Health Center.

Dr. Richards, who succeeds Dr. Thomas Reed, will head a staff of 750 physicians representing 23 medical specialties. He has been on the hospital staff for 20 years.

"The emphasis this year will be on the new ambulatory care center which will be completed in July," said Dr. Richards. The \$21 million center for outpatient care is under construction just west of the main hospital.

The newly elected staff president said the ambulatory care center would be fully utilized "for the benefit of the community."

A native of Salt Lake City, Richards received his medical degree from the University of Utah and interned at St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago. He also had a fellowship to the Cleveland Clinic in Ohio.

Dr. Richards is a fellow in the American College of Surgeons, diplomate of the American Board of



DR. MELVIN R. RICHARDS
... staff president

Surgery and past president of the Bay Surgical Society and the Beverly Hills District of the Los Angeles County Medical Association.

He is also a member of the Los Angeles Surgical Society and assistant clinical professor of surgery at UCLA.

Officers elected to serve with Dr. Richards are Dr. Harold G. Howard, vice president, a cardiologist; Dr. John R. Sellman, secretary, an orthopedist; and Dr. Roland R. Wallen, treasurer, a family practitioner.

Melvin Richards, M.D.
1977

Dr. Phillip Rossman: Artist

If you think the only place for an old stethoscope, orthoscope or outdated lab equipment is in the trash, guess again. Did you know that it can be turned into a work of art?

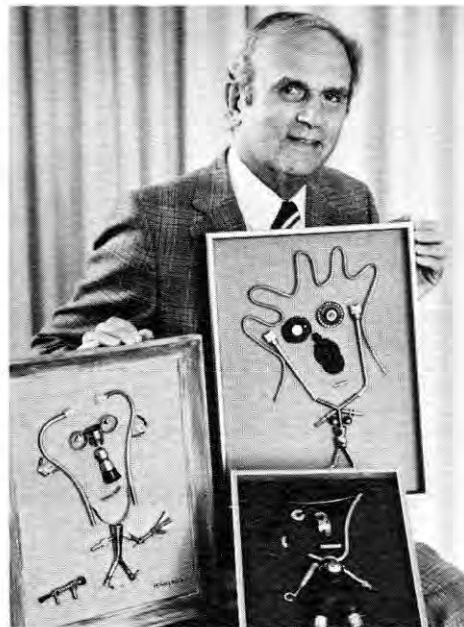
For the past 20 years, Dr. Phillip Rossman, a staff internist, has collected pieces of discarded medical equipment and turned them into comical faces, insects and abstract creations. All pieces are intricately attached to a burlap surface by fine nickle plated wire, taking about ten hours of precision work for each assemblage.

Dr. Rossman initially got the idea for this hobby from a dentist friend who created artistic figures with obsolete dental equipment. Dr. Rossman was intrigued by the concept and started saving his own pieces of old medical equipment and asking his colleagues for theirs.

How does Dr. Rossman get his ideas for themes?

"I simply lay-out the pieces and start arranging. For example, the shape of the stethoscope works well for a head and syringes are great for arms or legs in a comic character."

Dr. Rossman has displayed his designs at local art shows, physi-



Dr. Phillip Rossman, internist

cian art events and even won a second place distinction at the Los Angeles County Medical Art Show. He has sold a few works and has donated the funds to charity.

"Mrs. Rossman is the real artist in the family," says Dr. Rossman. "Together we browse through art museums, taking in modern, ancient and impressionistic works." The couple also travels extensively and enjoys photography.

Philip Rossman, MD
1981

Oscar Thomsen, M.D.: cartoonist



Dr. Oscar Thomsen

It simply started off as a hobby, sending ideas or single frame cartoons to the New Yorker, Esquire and Saturday Evening Post magazines, but when Dr. Oscar Thomsen, a psychiatrist on Saint John's staff began medical school it became a way of supporting himself.

"My GI bill just wouldn't cover tuition and expenses," explained Dr. Thomsen, "and I didn't think I could shuffle a job and college, so I decided to see if I could continue with cartooning."

Dr. Thomsen sent a few story ideas to one of his favorite cartoon artists, H. Dahl Mikkelsen, who published a humorous strip "Fern'nand" that focused on a family man and his daily dilemmas with new household appliances, his young son or life in general.

Eventually, Dr. Thomsen became a ghost writer and then major contributor of the panto-

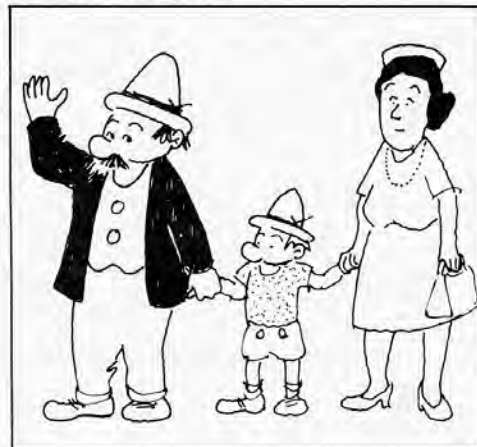
mime style cartoon when Mr. Mikkelsen retired.

"Ideas were very easy to come by," emphasized Dr. Thomsen. "I thought of themes while riding the bus, in class or simply identifying with Fern'nand and his mechanical inaptitude."

The cartoon appeared daily, including Sundays, in the Los Angeles Times and 350 other nationwide newspapers.

After an eight-year span, it got increasingly difficult for Dr. Thomsen to balance between the cartoon and his residency so he had to reluctantly give it up.

Dr. Thomsen hasn't lost his desire for cartooning. He can still be found doodling and looking forward to his retirement years when he can again pursue one of his favorite interests.



Greetings — Dr. Thomsen introduces Fern'nand and his family in this sketch for Medical Staff News.

Oscar Thomsen, M.D.

1981

D. Gareth Wootton M.D.: Novelist

In a random telephone survey conducted recently on the content of Medical Staff News, a number of you requested physician feature stories.

Dr. D. Gareth Wootton was recommended for such a story. ANY physician who is interested or would like to recommend a colleague for this column is welcome to do so.

Call 829-8955 or write c/o Editor, Medical Staff News.

The year is 1941 and the place is Sofia, Poland, heavily occupied by German troops. As every arrest and execution brings total obliteration closer to reality, two physicians devise an ingenious plan to stage a typhus epidemic that will force the Nazis to evacuate.

The story is based on true incidents and is recounted in a novel entitled "Night Trains" written by staff physician D. Gareth Wootton, M.D., plastic surgeon, in collaboration with Barbara Wood, a former nurse and now a full-time writer.

Dr. Wootton, a history buff, particularly of the World War II years, uncovered the events in this story from assorted personal interviews, American and British Medical Journal reports and translated personal diaries kept during this period. He felt there was potential for a fascinating story.

It took nine months to complete this first creative venture

with Mrs. Woods' assistance. Her father was also helpful in the effort since he was in the Polish Air Force during the war, and provided a colorful background to the book.

After this novelized account was published in 1979, Dr. Wootton was proud of the reception. "It was a best seller in England, the New York Times reviewed it rather favorably, and the book was well read in Los Angeles and the Mid-West."



D. Gareth Wootton, M.D.

Dr. Wootton is now working on another book, describing it as a contemporary story appealing to female readers. He is also involved in writing an episode for the television series "Hill Street Blues."

Dr. Wootton, a ten year veteran at Saint John's, still finds time to pursue responsibilities as medical staff vice-president. He dreams of someday writing a play.

Gareth Wootton, M.D.

Novelist 1981

ADDENDUM

History of the Medical Staff
Saint John's Health Center 1942-1992
Saint John's Health Center Foundation

VISIONARIES FOR PROGRESS

Our hope for the future relies on the visionaries in our history.

From the beginning, the physicians of Saint John's Hospital

and Health Center have shared a purposeful vision. A vision of



healing, of service, and of growth.

Fifty years ago, in spite of war and

adversity, this same spirit bound

foresighted physicians together in

one important mission—the founding and subsequent success

of our health center. Please share in this celebration of half

a century of progress.

L E T T E R S



Dear Doctor:

As we collectively face the enormous challenges confronting health centers and physicians today, this historical Tribute lends an inspiring perspective.

From the beginning, Saint John's Hospital and Health Center has had an outstanding group of dedicated physicians who have developed and sustained our reputation for excellent care. Our current economic climate, however, sometimes raises concerns about how we can maintain that commitment. As you read this Tribute, remember, our predecessors also faced issues of their time.

Memory is kind. We often recall that times were somehow better in the past forgetting the associated difficulties. While this Tribute does highlight our growth and successes, every era has had its challenges and its triumphs. Every decade its adversity and its victory. And every opportunity has been met with accomplishment. For that we are grateful.

Throughout the history of Saint John's, many

outstanding physicians have left enormous legacies of knowledge, progress and vision. They met the tests of their time. They not only prevailed, they excelled. Today we find reassurance in that legacy as we face the healthcare challenges of our time. A generation from now healthcare providers will reflect on the good that emerged from the issues we currently face.

Change is our only constant. As we have in the past, we will continue to adapt, mindful that we stand on the shoulders of giants. As people of our time we will build on our mission and values, working diligently to leave our successors an institution upon which they can meet the challenges and opportunities of their generations.

God love you,

*Sister Marie Madeleine
President and Chief Executive Officer*



Dear Colleague:

Fifty years ago, the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth founded a new community hospital with the support of four visionary Santa Monica physicians. The physicians had recognized the need for a hospital that addressed the coming trend in specialization. At the same time, the Sisters were searching for a place to extend their mission further west.

Today, Saint John's medical staff remains on the cutting edge of medical technology. Most of our members are board certified and serve on the faculty at UCLA or USC—both leading medical schools in the country. Many members also serve as officers in local, state and national medical organizations. As a medical staff we have distinguished ourselves by providing quality care and leadership, while fulfilling the hopes that were only dreams fifty years ago.

To celebrate our staff's proud accomplishments as well as important milestones in the hospital's history, we have created this special 50th anniversary commemorative publication. Although this effort is far from comprehensive—since each department could fill a volume of its own—we hope these high-

lights help remind you of the exceptional past and present we all enjoy.

We wish to especially thank those of you who generously contributed your time to help us recollect our history. Because we couldn't use all the contributions in their entirety, we have created an historical archive in the hospital's Public Relations Department. The archive houses complete copies of the contributed histories and reflections from several former chiefs of staff.

We hope you enjoy this tribute, but more than that, as you read this, we hope you experience the pride that we did in bringing this history together: The pride of belonging to a progressive, vital fraternity called Saint John's Medical Staff.

Sincerely,

*Robert Amonic, M.D., chairman, Medical Staff
50th Anniversary Committee*

Thomas K. Ciesla, M.D., Tribute editor



◀ Dr. Gomer (left) was a long-time pathologist. Blake (right) was an administrator. Both played roles in the development of the hospital.



When Saint John's Hospital and Health Center opened its doors in October, 1942, general practitioners dominated the medical scene in Santa Monica as they did

only medical facility, Santa Monica Hospital, which was owned and operated by physicians. Because Santa Monica Hospital lacked certain specialized services, many sick people had to travel to

physicians trained in diverse specialties and subspecialties was underway. This ferment of change toward medical specialization became evident in Santa Monica.

Such was the dynamic milieu when physicians, looking beyond the status quo, joined together in spirit and finance to sponsor an alternative community hospital. The foresighted group consisted of Drs. Louis Mahoney, general surgeon; Richard Morrison, ophthalmologist; Bernard St. John, obstetrician and gynecologist; Clarence Hopkirk, radiologist. These men felt the imperative of developing a hospital along specialized lines to catapult the local

continued on page

The Founding of the Medical Staff and Its Evolution

in most American suburbs. They were busy. The doctor of medicine degree and the California medical licensing laws granted them wide privileges. In the late 1930s most of the area's general practitioners provided services at the community's

central Los Angeles hospitals for specialized care. But that soon changed.

In large cities like Los Angeles and communities housing medical schools, the trend toward the provision of medical care by

medical community into what was emerging in the rest of the country.

Thus, before the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth even knew the need for a hospital in Santa Monica existed, a group of professionals from the area already did. The group held numerous discussions, deciding finally that a Sisters' Hospital would best fill the need, and presented the proposal to Archbishop Cantwell. The Sisters of Charity eventually got word and agreed to build a hospital, with one condition: the site must be secured and given to them debt free.

Dr. Mahoney, one of the catalyst physicians, led the fundraising effort. He and other physicians pooled their personal assets to purchase half a block of deserted land, a former nursery fronting the west side of Twenty-Second Street, and donated it. From there the Sisters raised \$750,000 for construction and development.

During the hospital's construction, Dr. George Hummer, was a fellow in pathology at the Mayo Clinic, and made several trips to California becoming acquainted with the above named physician-catalysts as well as with Dr. Leo Madsen, a former fellow in general surgery at the Mayo Clinic. Dr. Madsen encouraged Dr. Hummer to become the hospital's pathologist as did Dr. Rodney Snow and others. They recommended him to the Sisters heading the project, Sister Corona and Sister Hypatia, who lived in a bungalow on the east side of Twenty-Second Street overlooking the construction of the "Sister's Hospital" as it continued to be called. Dr. Hummer oversaw pathology and the laboratory for the greater part of the hospital's next fifty years.

The hospital received its official name "Saint John's" just before its dedication on October 25, 1942. Dr. Charles Row admitted the first patient several days later. Although disappointed that war time costs and lack of critical building materials resulted in an 89-bed facility (the original plans called for 250 beds), the doctors and Sisters felt gratified when all the beds were soon filled.

Throughout those early years



Santa Monica was on war time alert. During hours of darkness, car headlights, as well as interior and exterior building lights, remained off or dimmed under regulations designed to protect Santa Monica (home of the Douglas Aircraft Properties) from enemy attack from the sea.

Nonetheless, Dr. Hummer held Clinical Pathological Conferences each Friday before sun-up, in the Sixth Floor Solarium, where he pulled black shades over windows. These conferences were well received and attended by 50 to 75 area physicians who responded to invitations addressed to all local physicians.

In January, 1943, Dr. Hummer interrupted the meeting to elect staff officers and adopt the rules and by-laws of the medical staff. At this initial medical staff meeting, Dr. Mahoney became the first medical staff president. The other three officers were Drs. Richard Morrison, Bernard Smith and Clarence Hopkirk. The by-laws were adopted to be amended as necessary following the recommended model of the American Medical Association and the Los Angeles County Medical Associa-

tion. And the medical staff was born.

Dr. Vern Hunt, a prominent surgeon from downtown Los Angeles, spoke at the second medical staff meeting two weeks later and suggested structuring the medical staff on the basis of specialty sections, including a section of general practitioners. Staff members earned hospital privileges based on clinical experience, competency and training.

When word got out that a specialty hospital had opened on the Westside, medical specialists from Westwood and Beverly Hills flocked to the new facility. This naturally distressed many of the general practitioners. As qualifying criteria grew more strict, bitterness surfaced over who could do what. Other rivalries between the proprietary and non-profit hospitals also developed.

The Post-War Boom

Whatever the war time did to thwart efforts, the post-war period more than made up for it. Saint John's experienced tremendous growth. Many physician-servicemen saw the golden coast

▲ During the early years, obstetrics patients gave birth on the second floor and accounted for 50% of the hospital's admissions.



for the first time while in the Army or Navy and decided to live and practice here. The baby boom started and soon births accounted for 50% of admissions. Some referred to Saint John's as the maternity home by the sea. By 1946, admitting personnel turned away up to 25 patients a day. Obstetrical cases required bookings six months in advance.

History continued to favor and influence the hospital. When UCLA opened its medical school before its medical center was completed, Saint John's became a base for much of the school's operation. Research in heart surgery took hold in the basement and planted the seeds for what has continued to be a leading-edge heart program, Saint John's Heart Institute.

The North Wing opened in 1951 adding a seven-story tower and nearly 80 more much-needed beds. Though conservative, the hospital continued to adapt to growing needs. During the boom time — from 1945 to 1975 — the hospital needed more beds to accommodate the increasing demands of physicians and patients. The South Wing opened in 1967 adding 12 operating rooms with closed circuit television and bringing the bed count to 475. The sixties also saw the addition of Saint John's Child

Study Center to serve emotionally and developmentally handicapped children.

Reconfigurations and additions eventually brought the number of beds to its current 551, which still, at times wasn't enough to absorb all patients. But advances in technology, improved medical procedures and shifts in reimbursement soon resulted in a new form of health care delivery.

To the credit of the hospital's medical executive committee and administrators, who noted a trend toward overbedding and reduced stays, Saint John's, unlike other hospitals in the Los Angeles basin, did not add any beds after the early 1970s. Instead the focus shifted to the development of outpatient care.

The last major addition to the South Wing was the Ambulatory Care Center, which opened in 1978 and now houses the area's most sophisticated laser and laparoscopic technologies. Fifty percent of all surgeries are performed in the Ambulatory Care Unit. Years back, each of these cases would have required at least one overnight stay. The shortage of beds seems a circumstance of the past.

Recognizing the next major trend as one of closer relations between the medical staff and the

hospital, the hospital conceived of and opened the Saint John's Medical Plaza Building as a joint venture between physicians and



◀ Dr. Louis E. Maboney, one of the hospital's four founding physicians, also served as first chief of staff.

administration. Similar cooperative efforts will no doubt follow in response to external forces, such as managed care and changes in reimbursement. With its tradition of leadership and vision, the medical staff at Saint John's Hospital and Health Center will continue its mission of healing, service and progress with the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth.

— George Hummer, M.D., founding member and Robert E. Fredricks, M.D., senior vice president medical affairs, contributed to this article.



The hospital's obstetrics nurses as they were in 1952.



Sister Mary Corona Harrington (left), Mother Mary Francesca O'Shea (center) and Archbishop John J. Cantwell presided over the hospital's dedication in 1942.



Groundbreaking for the South Wing took place in 1966.

The night the hospital opened, one of Dr. Blake Watson's patients went into labor. Since she was Catholic, she wanted to go to the new Catholic hospital she had heard about. After speaking to Sister Ann Leonard, Dr. Watson admitted her, and she became one of Saint John's first patients. Thus, Dr. Watson began his long alliance with Saint John's. Since the Obstetrical Department opened its doors in 1942, nearly 120,000 babies have been delivered.

The following year, Sister Corona appointed Dr. Watson chief of obstetrics and gynecology. His first duty was to define which physicians could perform specific obstetrical procedures. At the time, general surgeons often performed deliveries and caesarean sections. To assure the safest results, the department divided the hospital's doctors into two groups: those permitted to carry out all obstetrical procedures and those restricted to performing normal deliveries. The department also established an obstetrical consultation service to monitor physician practices and to help assure patient safety. In 95% of all cases, these consultants provided their services gratis.

Despite the willingness of most physicians to cooperate, a few memorable exceptions did occur. Dr. Watson recounts that one general surgeon, who didn't know who he was, said, "No one will prevent me from doing caesarean sections in this hospital." Dr. Watson replied, "I'm sorry, sir, but I am the one who will tell you, you cannot perform caesarean sections in this hospital." Silence followed



this same time, the American Board of Obstetrics & Gynecology granted the hospital permission to begin a residency program. Dr. Herman Zampetti was the program's first graduate, and others soon followed, helping to keep the OB Clinic running through the years.

Despite these early advances,

O B S T E T R I C S

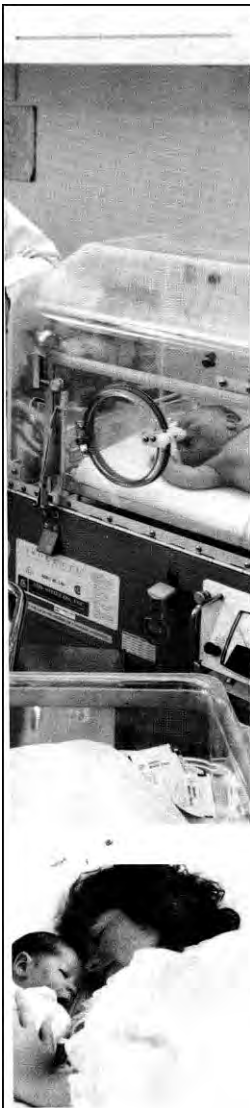
and no further trouble ensued.

Another change initiated after the introduction of spinal block anesthesia was an anesthesiology training program for obstetricians. This program guaranteed that even if a general practitioner was performing a delivery, an obstetrician would be on hand to assist in the event of an emergency. Around

however, other problems took somewhat longer to solve. For example, for the first seven years caesarean section patients had to be transferred to the fifth floor, interrupting the general surgery operating room schedule to complete deliveries. Fortunately, the risks and inconvenience this practice caused ended in 1949 when the

hospital added two operating rooms to the delivery suite. (Incidentally, the C-section rate for years averaged only 5-6%.)

The department experienced further expansion, when completion of the North Wing added 15 additional maternity beds and a new nursery. Shortly thereafter, a mutually beneficial affiliation with



Dr. Blake Watson, first chief of obstetrics and gynecology, with a few of the thousands of infants he helped deliver over the years.



Dr. William Hummer has played an active role in the development of the Obstetrical Department for many years. Since the department opened its doors in 1942, nearly 120,000 babies have been delivered.

carrying infants at risk for newborn hemolytic disease. As technological advances quickened in the decades that followed, the obstetrical department stayed at the forefront. In 1967, Saint John's received its first ultrasound machine, marking one of the most important phases in obstetrical diagnosis. At the same time, the first Doptone arrived to help monitor fetal heart rate and blood supply. This small instrument made it possible to hear fetal heart beats weeks before they could be detected with a stethoscope. Throughout the '70s and '80s, the department kept pace with improved birthing techniques as well. Today, thanks to a delivery room suite remodeled in 1984, a mother who gives birth at Saint John's can go through labor, delivery and recovery in the same room with her husband at her side. Like the delivery room, the nursery also underwent extensive remodeling in 1984. As a result, three state-of-the-art rooms that can accommodate eight newborns each now exist, plus a special care unit for up to six at-risk infants. A six-bed neonatal intensive care unit completed late last year is the new-

est addition. Indeed, wondrous changes have taken place in the past 50 years. The discovery of antibiotics, blood groups, Rh factors, Rhogam, fetal monitoring machines, ultrasound, lower uterine caesareans and safe anesthesia all mark great advances in obstetrical care at Saint John's.

-Blake H. Watson, M.D., contributed to this article.

UCLA Medical School began. During this time, the department also began to take proactive steps to minimize Rh problems—first by performing exchange transfusions when necessary, then later by instituting a free Rh consultation service headed by Dr. Harvey Shipper to help physicians determine which patients might be

Original Building

The original five-story building marked an architectural landmark in the community. Built with steel reinforced concrete, the structure could withstand fire and earthquakes. The building held 89 beds—far short of its intended 250—which filled rapidly. The first floor housed the public areas and offices, the second floor maternity, with Dr. Blake Watson at the helm, the third floor served general medical cases, and the fourth floor surgical cases. The fifth floor housed the operating rooms.



For those who helped open the Pathology Department in 1942, World War II proved a time of challenge and opportunity. Although equipment, blood and personnel were in short supply, dedicated, resourceful people, including volunteers, proved invaluable allies.

Of the many challenges the department faced, perhaps none seemed more insurmountable than obtaining equipment. But thanks to the efforts of many people, the Pathology Lab opened with one red-cell counting pipet, one white-cell counting pipet, one counting chamber and one microscope. As the war continued to divert lab equipment, a few dedicated individuals worked tirelessly to help find needed items.

What little equipment there was would have been useless without trained technologists. Fortunately, even though the armed forces had recruited many lab personnel, good people could still be found. Soon after the hospital opened, Sister Mary David, one of only two certified medical technologists among the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, arrived. Also trained as an x-ray technician, she proved an invaluable addition to the department. She and Sister Louise de Marillac, who worked in surgery, even fed the rabbits the lab used for pregnancy tests. Years later, Sister Joan of Arc Allard, the other certified medical technologist, graced the laboratory as well.

Along with finding skilled help, creating a blood bank for the hospital became a top priority during those early years. At the time, the military-operated central blood bank in Los Angeles was for military use only, so volunteer families and close friends of patients were enlisted to provide a supply of blood. UCLA's ROTC program,



◀ Dr. George Hummer (left) headed the Pathology Lab from 1942 to 1974. Dr. Ray Cullen (right), succeeded him serving until 1988. Dr. Arnold Abrams (not pictured) is current chairman.



▲ TV pathologist Jack "Quincy" Klugman (center) exchanged trade secrets with Saint John's Nathalie Orloff, M.D., (left) and John King, M.T., during National Lab Week in 1983.

After the war, Sister Mary David along with Dr. George Hummer decided to launch a medical technology training school under the auspices of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, so that they would no longer have to rely on outside sources for personnel. Since then the school has graduated more than 300 medical technologists and has had more students become physicians than any other

testing to one of the most advanced computerized labs in the country; a lab that in its first year had a roster of fewer than 100 tests today performs well over 1,000. In addition, many laboratories from area hospitals and clinics refer spe-

P A T H O L O G Y A N D M E D I C A L L A B O R A T O R Y

volunteers from nearby work forces, such as MGM, and even willing hospital employees were also asked to donate. Saint John's contribution to advances in national blood banking is a significant story in itself.

medical technology school in the country. Saint John's pathologist Dr. Nathalie Orloff is a case in point.

Besides opening a training school, the Pathology Department also moved from hand performed

cialized tests to Saint John's, and visitors now come regularly to gain technical experience.

—George Hummer, M.D., contributed to this article.

R A D I O L O G Y

When Dr. Clarence C. Hopkirk, one of Saint John's four founding physicians, installed an x-ray machine on the fifth floor near surgery, the hospital's radiology department unofficially began.

Later, Dr. Merle Pindel joined Dr. Hopkirk as an associate. Due to limited technology, however, chest and bone x-rays were the only services the two could offer for some time.

Thanks to the efforts of successive chiefs Dr. James Conti and Dr. Tom Havel, the department began to increase in size and capabilities. In 1967, Dr. Blake Watson introduced the first ultrasound machine, which although primitive, paved the way for today's sophisticated ultrasound equipment.

Ten years later, computerized axial tomography became available, which offered exciting possibilities. Under the leadership of Dr. Alfred Schmitz, the department acquired its first CAT scanner, technology

that revolutionized medicine's ability to image the brain. Previously, physicians had to rely on pneumoencephalography, a painful procedure that involved shooting air into a patient's head and inferring diagnosis by examining shadows.

Several years later, Saint John's first body scanner made it possible to not only detect subtle changes in bone density, but also to see actual slices of the neck, mediastinum, pleura, prostate and pelvic organs in great detail. In

1985, the department acquired its first Magnetic Resonance Imaging unit, which allowed physicians to image the body on multiple planes without ionizing radiation. Today, using this same technology, the department provides magnetic resonance angiography, a non-invasive way to image damaged arteries and blood flow, as well.

Through the 1990s, Saint John's radiologists expect interventional radiology techniques, such as MRA, to play an increasingly important role — both in reducing surgeries as well as hospitalization. They also look forward to nuclear MRI, an advancement that will permit smaller areas of the body to be examined and thereby provide earlier cancer detection.

*-Alfred L. Schmitz, M.D.,
and George Hummer, M.D.,
contributed to this article.*



▶ Since its inception in 1942, Saint John's Radiology Department has not only increased in size, but also in capabilities. Today, its radiologists remain on the leading edge of diagnostic imaging technology.

Clinics — The Heart of the Mission

From the hospital's beginning, Sister Ann Raymond counseled doctors to "err on the side of charity." She wanted the clinic organized and records kept, but she wanted no one to know the clinic patient from any other patient in the hospital. Thus, clinic care exemplifies the heart of the Sisters' mission almost more than any other hospital function. Sometimes called the founding fathers of the clinics, Drs. Daniel Leventhal, Richard Barton, and Robert Hare all devoted much time to clinic efforts.



No field of medicine has experienced the revolutionary changes that surgery has in the past 50 years. From breakthroughs in antibiotics and anesthesia to the emergence of outpatient surgery, arthroscopes and laparoscopes, this medical field has witnessed extraordinary growth and specialization.

Always a large and committed section at Saint John's, the Surgery Department draws internationally respected surgeons to its staff. Today the section encompasses a variety of specialties including general surgery, neurosurgery, otolaryngology, plastic surgery, urology, orthopaedics, ophthalmology, cardiothoracic surgery, and anesthesiology. But in the early 1940s, the field belonged to the general surgeon who operated on everything from fractures to tonsils.

Some practitioners took offense in the late 1940s when Saint John's took a tougher stance to retain its established position as a leading hospital. As the hospital stiffened its qualifying criteria to comply with emerging standards from the American College of Surgeons, it revised surgical privileges for many practitioners. The new criteria began during Dr. Maynard Brandsma's reign as chief of staff. He and a physician committee screened and verified surgical credentials, creating more than a few hard feelings. But the short-term difficulty led to a long-term distinction as the department committed itself to leading-edge care.

Many also attribute the pro-



















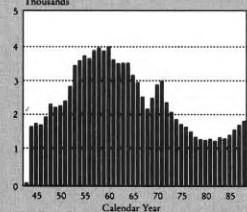
gressiveness of the surgery programs to the hospital's long-standing affiliation with UCLA.

Along with the emergence of subspecialization, the 1940s also ushered in the era of antibiotics. After the war, the advent of antibiotics made more extensive surgeries possible. The next generation brought in better anesthesia, which broadened the spectrum of surgeries which could be performed safely. At that time, surgeons operated on the fifth floor of the hospital's original building. When the South Wing opened in 1967, the Surgery Department moved to larger quarters, which offered 10 surgical suites, and eventually four more with the addition of the East Wing.



S U R G E

In the early 1950s, when the university opened its medical center, many Saint John's surgeons were appointed to faculty posi-

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	Apr. 15 North Wing opens.	Great flood at Saint John's.				His Eminence James Francis Cardinal McIntyre blesses final three floors of North Wing. Completion expands hospital to 276 beds plus 67 bassinets.		
								
	<i>John C. Eagan, M.D.</i>	<i>Blake H. Watson, M.D.</i>		<i>John F. Roberts, M.D.</i>		<i>Stephen Reynolds, M.D.</i>	<i>Burton Smith, M.D.</i>	
1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
			Dr. Robert Fredricks starts in newly established position as vice president of medical affairs.		Sister Marie Madeleine starts as president/CEO.	Chemical Dependency Center opens.		87-bed Mental Health Center opens. Oncology unit established.
								
	<i>John Reynolds, M.D.</i>	<i>Beatty Ramsay, M.D.</i>		<i>Mason Hohl, M.D.</i>		<i>George Coble, M.D.</i>	<i>Thomas G. Reed, M.D.</i>	
1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992		
art Institute dedicated.	Family Practice becomes its own department.	Joint venture medical office building on 1301 Twentieth Street opens. Sixty physicians invest.			John Wayne Cancer Center joins Saint John's Cancer Center. NICU opens.	Saint John's celebrates 50 years of progress.		
								
<i>Robert Amonic, M.D.</i>	<i>William K. Hummer, M.D.</i>	<i>Milton Krisiloff, M.D.</i>		<i>Thomas Kun, M.D.</i>				
							<p>LIVE BIRTHS Saint John's Hospital and Health Center</p> 	

When Saint John's opened its 10-bed inpatient psychiatric unit under the medical direction of Dr. Charles (Tony) Sturdevant in 1952, the event marked not only the official beginning of the hospital's psychiatry section, but was also the first time inpatient psychiatric care at a non-public general hospital became available in Los Angeles.

Six years later, the section's services expanded with the opening of the Xavier Clinic for outpatient treatment. Under the medical direction of Dr. Edward Colbert, the clinic saw more than 700 patients in its first 14 months. To help meet the tremendous demand, many of the department's psychiatrists volunteered their time.

In 1961, supported by a grant from the Joseph Kennedy Foundation, the Kennedy Child Study Center opened providing federally funded care for emotionally disturbed and developmentally disabled children. The 1960s also witnessed the opening of Saint John's Community Mental Health Center. Operating under a federal grant, the center offered a wide range of psychiatric services to the community. Initially, Dr. Sturdevant served as director of adult services, and Dr. Evis Coda served as director of children's services. In 1968, Dr. Coda became overall director.

As demand for psychiatric services grew during the late 1960s, other staff changes took place. Dr. Ted Tallman became medical director for outpatient services, Dr. Paul Cantaloupo became chief psychiatrist, and Drs. Ellen Shapiro, Paul Ackerman and Les Kirschenbaum, who soon became chief psychiatrist for the Xavier Clinic and the Community Mental Health Center's inpatient services, joined the staff. When L.A. County contrac-



ted for inpatient psychiatric services in 1970, the department added Dr. Robert Shain as a contract physician.

Although psychiatric programs were not always well understood by members of the general medical staff, the Sisters consistently demonstrated their support. They believed that psychiatric care fulfilled an important aspect of their mission, which in part stands to offer "...an abiding interest in the care of the whole patient, including his or her spiritual, psychological, and bodily welfare..." Thus the Sisters approved the expansion of the inpatient unit from 10 to 20

beds in 1972.

That same year, due to a rapidly increasing patient load, Drs. Richard Mack, Michael Gordon, Joseph Jones, Mary Brenneman and Robert Brofman joined the Xavier Clinic's medical staff. Four years later, the section added psychiatric services for the hearing impaired under Dr. James Hood.

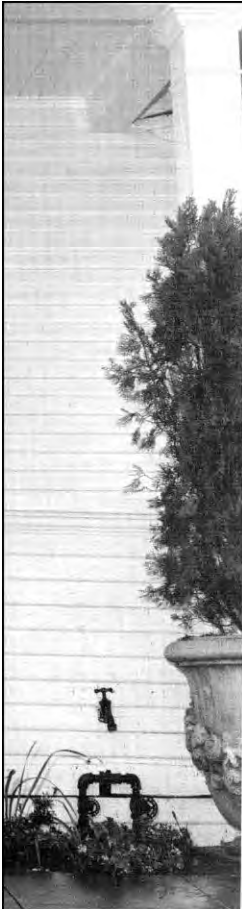
The following year, the psychiatry section received permission to act as a separate department, rather than as a section of the department of medicine. Dr. Oscar W. Thomsen served as its first chairman, followed by Dr. Thomas

Giesla, Dr. Charles Stone, and Dr. David Paster. Dr. Burton Roger is the current chairman. In 1973, an elective training program for fourth-year USC medical students,

P S Y

led by Dr. Anthony Rosenthal, began, raising the standards of teaching excellence within the department.

When Dr. Sturdevant received Saint John's Physician of the Year award that year, followed by Dr. Evis Coda in 1980, it became clear



◀ In 1968, President Lyndon Johnson invited Dr. Evis Coda (left) to the White House to witness the signing of the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Construction and Facilities Act.



◀ Dr. Charles Stardevant, medical director of Saint John's first inpatient psychiatric unit, shaped the Psychiatry Department for many years.

◀ A grant from the Joseph P. Kennedy Foundation helped the Kennedy Child Study Center open its doors in March 1961.

Child Study Center

With the help of a grant from the Joseph P. Kennedy Foundation, the Kennedy Child Study Center opened its doors in March 1961. Under the medical direction of Dr. Evis Coda, who served as director for the next 20 years, the center provided a variety of psychiatric, psychological, educational and parenting services to emotionally disturbed and developmentally disabled children. More than 20,000 families and children visit the center annually.

Since its inception, the center has received federal and state support. For example, in 1968, President Lyndon Johnson invited Dr. Coda to the White House to witness the signing of the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Construction and Facilities Act. Six years later, California Governor Ronald Reagan designated Saint John's a regional center for the developmentally disabled, one of the state's first.

that the psychiatric department had indeed achieved wholehearted acceptance among the medical staff.

Today, besides offering a variety

C H I A T R Y

of psychiatric and psychological services for all ages, the department works closely with Internal Medicine in diagnosing and treating neurophysiological illnesses.

— Evis Coda, M.D., and Thomas Ciesla, M.D., contributed to this story.



From left: Cardinal McIntyre, Patricia Kennedy Lawford and Sister Mildred Irwin attended the dedication of the Child Study Center.

Like many of Saint John's leading programs, cardiac care began to take shape as UCLA Medical Center was forming. Under the medical direction of Dr. John Sharpe in the 1950s, Saint John's attracted outstanding young physicians from UCLA who were eager to take part in the health center's pioneering cardiac program. Drs. William Muller, Francis Dammann, Rodney Smith and James McEachen comprised that early group.

Because heart-lung machines did not yet exist, these four pioneers worked to develop a pulmonary banding procedure to treat pediatric patients who had intraventricular cardiac defects. Pushing back the limits of pediatric cardiac care still further, they then built a heart-lung machine specifically for infants in the hospital's basement. After conducting animal tests, they used this machine for the first time in 1957 during a successful surgery on a six-year-old.

The following year witnessed other firsts at Saint John's: a heart-lung machine assisted coronary endarterectomy and L.A.'s first artificial heart valve implantation. More noteworthy still was the department's first heart bypass operation in 1964, a world first. In 1966, over objections from those who doubted its usefulness, Saint John's opened the first coronary care unit in Southern California.

During the next 20 years, advances, such as echocardiography and catheterization, brought new and ever-evolving diagnostic and treatment equipment to a growing cadre of cardiologists. Much of this expansion occurred while Dr. Stephen Berens served as Director of the Cardiovascular Department.

In 1986, the hospital strengthened its commitment to cardiac care and opened the comprehensive Heart Institute under the

►
As pioneers of many progressive heart surgeries, Saint John's cardiac surgeons have kept the Heart Institute at the leading edge of cardiac care.

medical direction of cardiologist Dr. J. Michael Criley. Besides outstanding clinical expertise, Dr. Criley also brought extensive administrative, teaching and research experience to the depart-

ment's program. Harbor-UCLA, Saint John's trains post-residency students. Thanks to its affiliation with Harbor-UCLA's Research and Education Institute, the Heart Institute offers procedures such as endomyocar-

H E A R T

ment's program.

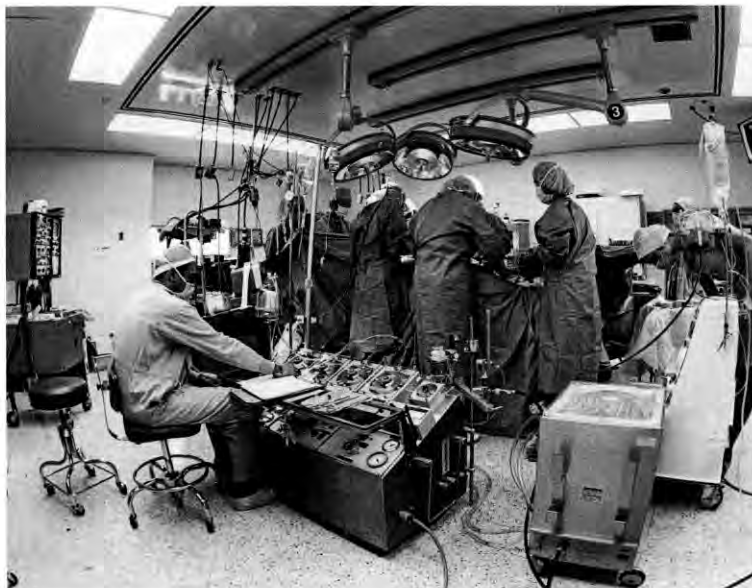
Among the many services the Heart Institute currently offers are state-of-the-art cardiovascular surgery, under the direction of Dr. Ronald J. Nelson, and a wide range of cardiologic services, such as nuclear medicine, vascular and electrophysiologic studies, color-flow echocardiograms and Holter monitoring. In addition, the Institute houses two recently remodeled cardiac catheterization laboratories, where cardiologists perform more than 1,500 angiograms and 400 angioplasties a year.

Besides offering coronary and post-coronary care, the Institute also emphasizes research and education. Through a cardiac fellowship program in affiliation with

dial biopsy and transesophageal echocardiography usually only available at academic centers, and is one of the few heart centers currently studying laser angiography.

As molecular biology and genetic engineering advances continue to revolutionize medicine in the coming years, the physicians involved in Saint John's Heart Institute will undoubtedly lead the way in developing improved interventional therapies, diagnostic tools and preventive techniques that take advantage of these remarkable changes.

— Rodney Smith, M.D., and
Howard Cohen, M.D., contributed
to this article.



enter
professionals
with the
Cancer
perform
colon
scenings for
unity.



Former medical director Dr. Donald Wagner (right), shown here with Ted Lennon, has made many contributions to Saint John's cancer program.



In many respects, the evolution of Saint John's cancer program has paralleled the development of cancer programs nationally. For example, during the late 1940s and early 1950s, Dr. George Hummer helped create one of the country's earliest tumor registries. Dr. Roderrick Neale, who initiated tumor board conferences, along with

approval in 1977. Dr. Donald E. Wagner became the hospital's cancer liaison physician for the American College of Surgeons that same year.

C A N C E R

Drs. Richard Davis and Richard Barton helped develop a program to monitor treatment results at Saint John's.

Although the program faltered briefly in 1970 because of reduced activity, the situation was quickly reversed, and the American College of Surgeons gave Saint John's its first three-year cancer program

Since then, the cancer program has flourished. The number of new cancer patients at Saint John's has nearly doubled in the last 20 years. Key tumor registry staff have become certified, and the registry became automated several years ago, greatly facilitating access to data.

In 1985, when changing health

care delivery practices demonstrated the need for ambulatory cancer care, Saint John's decided to develop a comprehensive cancer program. An undeveloped 3rd floor in the outpatient building became the Ambulatory Cancer Treatment and Educational Center. The oncology unit on 6th North moved to 3 South, and the inpatient and outpatient areas were connected. All cancer-related activities thus were merged into one entity—Saint John's Cancer Center. The new center opened on November 4, 1986, under the clinical direction of Dr. Wagner. Thompson Adams became the director of medical oncology services. Other key players in the center's creation include Dr. Peter Boasberg, clinical research program director and biological therapy proponent, Dr. Barry Mann, organizer of the weekly tumor board meetings and producer of the first regional cancer conference, and Dr. Decio B. director of surgical oncology services and the breast center.

In 1989, Dr. Wagner guided the program during the American College of Surgeons Survey, which resulted in Saint John's being named a Comprehensive Community Cancer Center. That same year, the Department of Radiation Therapy became a reality under the medical directorship of Kenneth Tokita, adding another vital segment to the Cancer Center. Last year, the program was reorganized, and the John Wayne Cancer Institute under the direction of Dr. Donald Mc moved to Saint John's from UCLA.

The newly formed John Wayne Cancer Institute at Saint John's unifies inpatient and outpatient services, oncologic surgery, radiation and drug therapies, and counseling and support. Already one of the most advanced cancer treatment centers in the nation, the institute is developing a breast diagnosis and treatment center and a cancer research facility.

—Donald E. Wagner, M.D., contributed to this article.

The Rose Room

Many senior staff physicians

fondly remember the Rose

Room. A cozy coffee shop with

only half a dozen booths and a

counter, the Rose Room fostered

a certain togetherness during

lunch hour.

As quarters got more

cramped, the Rose Room gave

way to today's gift shop, and the

hospital opened a cafeteria on

the fifth floor eventually moving

to an even larger one on the

ground level.



Because pediatricians were not part of the delivery team during the early years, they had to wait until newborns arrived in the nursery to check them. In those days, sick newborns received care in a small annex isolated from the main nursery.

Conditions for treating these at-risk infants seem primitive by today's standards. To monitor oxygen flow, doctors had to observe both the baby's color and the tank's gauges. Since I.V. nurses didn't exist, doctors started their own I.V.s—in most cases through an infant's scalp veins. Stabilizing an infant's body temperature sometimes proved difficult, too, as the only way to provide hands-on care was to raise the incubator lid.

Nurses prepared baby formula from evaporated milk, boiled water and a dextro-maltose or Karo syrup sweetener in the formula room, where bottle and nipple sterilization also took place. Those were days when the hospital included newborn care charges in delivery and post-partum fees, and several hospital pediatricians provided newborn services for free.

Unlike infants, who received care in their own area, toddlers and older children used beds in a non-pediatric ward on 3 Main during the department's first decade. Most pediatric admissions were for surgery, pneumonia or dehydration. When the North Wing opened in April, 1951, pediatric patients finally got a unit of their own. This 33-bed ward on 3 North filled immediately, and occupancy remained at nearly 100% for the next 20 years.

Internal and external factors, such as the addition of specially trained pediatric nurses and the Baby Boom combined to make this success.

Thus, the period from the 1950s to the 1970s marked the department's historical peak. A sense of family-like camaraderie prevailed among the pediatric staff and patients. On several occasions, in fact, abandoned children lived at the hospital for extended periods after their recovery. Nurses gave them haircuts, and Dr. Harvey Shipper recalls buying one a pair of shoes. On Halloween, Dr. Leslie Holve and Dr. Birger Tingloff dressed in costume to hand out candy.

During this period, Saint John's received accreditation from the Crippled Children's Services' Cardiac Program, and resident pediatricians from UCLA Medical School rotated through the department from 1951, when the school opened, until the Marion Davies Clinic opened two years later.

In addition to housing the pediatric unit, the North Wing also boasted a nursery on its second floor, helping Saint John's Pediatric Department keep pace with rapid changes in neonatal care. As prepared formulas and disposable bottles with sterile nipples became available, the formula room disappeared. Soon after, disposable diapers made their appearance, which made laundry room personnel cheer.

In the 1970s, obstetricians still delivered up to 3,000 babies a year at Saint John's, which statistically meant the hospital would see more at-risk infants. To help provide the best possible care for these newborns, including resuscitation if necessary, pediatricians became part of the delivery team. And the subspecialty of neonatology began.

As pediatric cases became increasingly complex, the hospital revamped 3 North to add an acute care unit close to the nursing station. But when the decline in pediatric admissions began in the

1970s, half of 3 North converted to adult admissions. The rest of the

P E

floor gradually followed. Numerous factors led to this admissions decline including improved antibiotics, better oral electrolyte solutions, the advancement of home care, expanded outpatient services, and the aging Westside population.

In the past six years, pediatric patients have been admitted to two, three and now four Main.

As neonatology advanced further, umbilical catheterization replaced intravenous techniques. Over time, the department began to involve parents in more prenatal activities. In 1974, as part of this



trend toward increased family participation, Saint John's became the

D I A T R I C S

first California hospital to institute sibling visitation. Last year, pediatricians rejoiced as the hospital opened a Level II neonatal intensive care nursery.

Today, infants and children admitted to Saint John's receive an unprecedented level of care, thanks to the collective efforts and progressive accomplishments of the many dedicated pediatricians who have been part of the department during the past 50 years.

—George Cobley, M.D., Harvey Shipper, M.D., and Leslie Holve, M.D., contributed to this story.



◀ The Pediatrics Committee as they were in 1967, from left: George G. Colby, M.D.; Leslie M. Holve, M.D.; Gilbert M. Jorgensen, M.D.; William F. Pollock, M.D.; William Ross, M.D.; Harvey Shipper, M.D.



◀ Carrying out the hospital's mission to treat the whole person, members of Saint John's Pediatrics Department routinely make time to answer children's questions and allay their fears.



◀ Dr. Leslie Holve started the hospital's first and only pediatric sub-specialty clinic, The Cleft Palate Center, which opened in 1964 with support from the March of Dimes and later from the Native Sons of the Golden West. Today the multidisciplinary program enjoys a national reputation.

FAMILY PRACTICE

As the most recent field of medicine to receive recognition as a specialty, family practice has a colorful, progressive history at Saint John's. When board certification in family practice began around 1969, family physicians here began pressing to become a separate section. They eventually established their own department, apart from the Department of Medicine. Dr. Bennett Kantola, who subsequently chaired the new department, led the movement.

Although the early days distinguished Saint John's Hospital as a specialty hospital and Santa Monica Hospital as the home of family doctors, general and family practitioners have enjoyed a growing presence at Saint John's.

The growth, however, wasn't always smooth. In the late 1940s, a rift between general practitioners and surgeons occurred when the medical staff imposed stiffer requirements on surgeons, thus revoking surgical privileges from general practitioners who were still allowed to perform surgery at the neighbor hospital. When family practitioners came on the scene, the same restrictions applied.

That changed in the late 1970s, when the department established strict credentialing criteria to once again allow certain family practitioners to assist in surgery. Perhaps as a result of their sensitive history, family practitioners take the credentialing seriously to assure that their surgical record remains unblemished.

The economic changes in health care during the 1980s emphasized the role of family practitioners still more. In the last 10 years, the number of family practitioners on Saint John's staff has increased from 40 to 65. As managed care puts more primary care physicians in gatekeeper roles, the growth of family practice is sure to continue.

—Roland Wallen, M.D., contributed to this article.

Nuclear medicine first became a reality at Saint John's during the late 1950s, when Dr. George Hummer began performing thyroid tests with radioactive iodine in the pathology lab. Although few hospitals had nuclear medicine departments at the time, administration soon recognized the benefits this embryonic field offered, and in 1959 invited Dr. Franz Bauer to open a nuclear medicine department on 5 North. When Dr. Bauer left to teach the next year, Dr. John Richards became department director, and has led the department through much expansion ever since.

While conducting tests for thyroid function, blood volume and vitamin B₁₂ absorption in cramped quarters, Dr. Richards and his one-member staff worked to educate the medical staff about the department's growing capabilities. Since requests often came in for "a nuclear medicine test" with no further instructions, the department obviously conducted this campaign in self defense.

By the mid 1960s, scintillation cameras and scanners made brain, bone, liver, kidney, lung and pancreas imaging possible. As a result, the department experienced tremendous growth, and had to move to larger quarters three times. By the end of the decade, it had expanded so much it occupied 4000 square feet on the North Wing's ground floor.

Along with new equipment came new radiopharmaceuticals, with shorter half-lives. Thanks to Dr. Richard's affiliation with UCLA and Wadsworth VA Hospitals, Saint John's Nuclear Medicine Department often gained access to isotopes and procedures still in

clinical research. As a result, the hospital became one of the first in the country to offer lung scanning.

As the department continued to grow during the 1970s, Drs. Karelitz and Glass joined the staff. During the next two decades, increasingly sophisticated equipment and radiopharmaceuticals became available. With the advent of Technetium 99m phosphate

could be completed in a day, today, the department's six dedicated computers help seven full-time technologists administer 20 to 30 tests daily.

Among the many promising capabilities the department hopes to offer soon are organ function testing, which will permit real-time metabolic studies, and antibody tagging to aid in the

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compounds in 1974, detection of early bone disease became possible, followed by thallium 201 studies of coronary artery disease and pulmonary studies using a Xenon ventilation unit.

As the 1980s progressed, computerization revolutionized the department. Unlike the early '60s when only three to four studies

diagnosis and treatment of cancer. In this decade and into the twenty-first century, Saint John's Nuclear Medicine Department will no doubt remain on the leading diagnostic edge.

—John Richards, M.D.,
contributed to this article.



▶
Dr. John Richards, seen here performing a cardiac study in 1979, became director of Nuclear Medicine in 1960 and has since led the department through much expansion.

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The opening of the Ambulatory Care Center in 1978 actually precipitated Saint John's Emergency Department. At that time the hospital correctly anticipated the coming patient shift from inpatient to Ambulatory Care. Among the many outpatient services this new comprehensive center made possible were x-ray and laboratory services, physical therapy, surgery and an Ambulatory Treatment Unit—the precursor of our Emergency Department.

The ATU allowed medical staff members to quickly see their patients and provide services to community members who did not have physicians. A year later, approximately 300 patients a month were using the new service.

The hospital's house physicians initially staffed the unit, but as the number of patients and the complexity of cases grew, the administration decided to recruit a chief physician. Shortly thereafter

▲ Although Saint John's Emergency Department officially began in 1978, the hospital has long had a tradition of caring for patients in crisis. This photo of Drs. Louis Bonnann (left) and Herman Zampetti (right), taken on Ground North in 1951, offers a case in point.



► Dr. Alexander Lam-pone, brought his role as Saint John's Emergency Physician to Hollywood when he played a cameo role in E.T.

moderate more outpatient, urgent care and emergency patients. The

services soon became clear. Since the hospital had the community

Perhaps no other department better exemplifies the transformation that medicine has undergone during the past 50 years than the Department of Medicine at Saint John's. Originally the home of all medical services with the exception of general practice, obstetrics/gynecology, pediatrics, surgery, pathology and radiology, the Department of Medicine became a spawning ground for new, individual sections and departments as specialization and later, subspecialization developed.

Before the department gave birth to its many free-standing sections, Santa Monica's population boomed

ology before that. This trend later led to dermatology and neurology becoming sections as well.

As the community and the hospital grew throughout the 1960s, Saint John's Department of Medicine expanded as well. In 1971, Dr. Robert E. Fredricks, a young internist who later became senior vice president of medical affairs, joined the department's staff as part-time director of research.

Since then, with venerable physicians, such as Robert Kositchek, M.D., Carl Zabbia, M.D., John Reynolds, M.D., and Douglas Forde, M.D., leading the way, Saint John's Department of Medi-

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with defense plant workers, their families and visiting World War II military on leave. Saint John's medical staff grew to keep pace. Sometimes, in the haste to have enough physicians available for patients, applications for medical staff privileges didn't receive adequate scrutiny. To correct this problem, Chief of Staff Maynard Brandsma, M.D., formed a committee that included fellow internists John Sharpe and William Leake, among others, to requalify medical staff members and withdraw some privileges that were granted during wartime.

In 1952, Dr. John Eagan—who helped initiate the first Post Graduate Assembly at Saint John's in 1949—became chairman of the Department of Medicine, a post he held for more than 13 years. During his tenure, a growing number of specialties, such as psychiatry and nuclear medicine, became sections or departments of their own, following a precedent set by cardi-

cine has continued to grow both in numbers and subspecialties. For example, the Internal Medicine section, which encompasses gastroenterology, hematology, pulmonary diseases, nephrology, rheumatology, immunology, endocrinology and infectious diseases, now numbers 273 physicians. (By comparison, the



Active at the state level and nationally, Saint John's gastroenterologist Richard Corlin, M.D., currently serves as president of the California Medical Association, and vice-speaker of the house of delegates for the AMA.





hospital had only 30 internists in 1948.)
 As new challenges, such as changing government fee schedules and the expansion of managed care, impact health-care delivery in the coming years, Saint John's Department of Medicine will undoubtedly continue to find opportunity in change.

— George Packer, M.D., and Thomas Heric, M.D., Ph.D., contributed to this article.

◀ Dr. John C. Eagan, who headed the Department of Medicine from 1952-1965, enjoyed breakfast with Cardinal McIntyre at a Post Graduate Assembly in 1953.

Post Graduate Assembly

Dr. John Eagan was one of many physicians drawn to Santa Monica after the war. In 1949, three years after joining the medical staff, he established what was known then and now as the Post Graduate Assembly. His successful vision attracted leading medical experts as guest speakers to enhance the medical education of the medical staff and to demonstrate the staff's commitment to professional development. Dr. Eagan contributed his vision and leadership to the medical staff and hospital in many other ways, and served a two-year term as president of the medical staff beginning in 1950.



◀ Dr. Robert Fredricks joined the Department of Medicine in 1971 as a part-time research director and now serves as senior vice president of medical affairs.

