



HISTORY of the
DOERNBECHER CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL GUILD

by

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HISTORY

of the

DOERNBECHER CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL GUILD

The history of the Doernbecher Children's Hospital Guild and of the Doernbecher Hospital for Children are closely related, springing, as they do, from a common source and promoted largely by many of the same people. Consequently, it will be necessary to trace first the steps leading to the establishment of the hospital and then note how they logically led up to the organization of the Guild; how in each case the dominant urge and motive was the care for and protection of unfortunate children.

THE DOERNBECHER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

The idea of care for unfortunate children in Oregon began with Mrs. Campbell, wife of Prince Lucian Campbell, President of the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon. For some years she had interested herself in sick and undernourished children in Lane County. In the course of her services, she often brought children to the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland.

It was in this way that she came to know Mrs. George T. Gerlinger and Miss Ada Doernbecher, both of whom were also interested in similar work. This proved to be a most fortunate association - one filled with great future possibilities for, when Mr. Frank S. Doernbecher, father of Ada, died in Portland on January 21, 1921, he left a will containing the following:

"I give, devise, and bequeath one fourth (1/4) of all the rest and residue of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, remaining after paying all just claims against my said estate, including costs of administration and inheritance taxes, unto my daughter, Ada Doernbecher, and my son, Edward M. Doernbecher, in trust for charitable uses, for the benefit of the people of the State of Oregon, or the people of the City of Portland.

"Said trustees shall have full power, discretion, and authority to select and designate the beneficiaries of this bequest, and the amount and proportion to be paid to such beneficiaries."

Now, a word about the donor.

The donor, Mr. Frank S. Doernbecher, was born in Kewaskum, Wisconsin, in 1861. He was twice married. His first wife became the mother of two children, Ada and Edward. After the death of his wife he moved to Muskegon, Michigan, where he became a salesman for the Muskegon Valley Furniture Company. Here he met and married Martha Werschkul on February 22, 1888.

Immediately following the wedding the couple came to Portland, Oregon, where he set up a woodworking shop. He was unusually accomplished as a woodworker, and after a short time in Portland, became associated with a small furniture company located near Tacoma, Washington. This company later moved to Chehalis, Washington, where he soon became the dominant factor. His talent was so evident that the local banker, Mr. M. L. Holbrook, financed him. Here he was fortunate enough to secure the services of Bruno P. John as a factory manager. This proved to be a very successful combination. With Mr. Doernbecher's talent for design, Mr. Holbrook's financial guidance, and Mr. John's drive in production, the business grew very rapidly. Soon the California markets were calling for the Doernbecher line, and it became evident that the plant must again move and be established nearer to tidewater in order to take advantage of water shipments.

Thus in 1900 the company came to Portland and, with the assistance of the Oregon-Washington Railway and Navigation Company and the Union Pacific Railway Company, a site was made available at East 28th Avenue and Sullivan's Gulch. Here the company prospered until at the death of Mr. Doernbecher on January 21, 1921, he was recognized as having the third largest furniture factory in the United States.

Mr. Doernbecher was a man of remarkable ability as a woodworker and designer. His line of furniture, remarkably attractive but not too expensive, became very popular and was the basis of his fortune.

When the terms of the will of Mr. Doernbecher became known, a strong group of public-spirited citizens of Portland urged on the trustees the importance of a children's hospital in the city to be under the care and supervision of the University of Oregon Medical School.

Many other worthy projects were presented to the trustees, and duly considered by them; but the association of Miss Ada Doernbecher with Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Gerlinger had convinced her of the great need for a special hospital devoted exclusively to the care of sick and undernourished children in Oregon. She had had sufficient experience to know that the field for such was open, and that there were many such needy children in Oregon. This fact had great weight with the trustees, and the end result was that the full \$200,000 (being 1/4th of the residue of the estate of Mr. Doernbecher) was announced on October 14, 1923, as given to the University of Oregon to build such a hospital to be operated by its medical school. Mrs. Gerlinger, writing of it on March 21, 1931, said its purpose was

"To add to the sum of human knowledge in the science of the care and the prevention of diseases of children through research and through the teaching of future doctors in the care of children."

Thus, legally, the Doernbecher Memorial Hospital for Children came into existence.

By the deed of gift the donors specified that patients should be received in this hospital without distinction of any kind as to the class of services required regardless of the ability of the parents to pay.

The hospital was to become a part of the campus of the University of Oregon Medical School. This campus had been given to the University by the Oregon-Washington Railway and Navigation Company at the request of Dr. K. A. J. MacKenzie, its surgeon. The location was on the hills to the south of the city,

and felt by many to be too far out of the city, too hilly, and entirely unsatisfactory for a location of a medical school. But time has justified the vision of the doctor, for today it is the most beautiful site of any medical school in the United States, the home of both the medical and dental schools and supporting hospitals.

After receiving the gift for the hospital, the Board of Regents of the University turned over to its Medical School Committee the full responsibility for carrying out the terms of the gift. This Committee consisted of Mr. C. C. Colt, Chairman, Colonel W. S. Gilbert, and Mrs. George T. Gerlinger. They chose the firm of Lawrence & Holford to be the architects.

From the beginning, this Committee realized that the building of such a hospital was a technical job, and expert advice was needed. Consequently, Dr. R. G. Brodrick of San Francisco, one of five nationally known hospital experts of the country, was secured as a consultant to Lawrence & Holford.

It soon became evident that \$200,000 would be insufficient to build a satisfactory plant. Dr. Brodrick thought that at least an additional \$75,000 would be required in order to provide a satisfactory building for the purpose contemplated. This viewpoint was submitted both to the University authorities and to the Doernbecher trustees. They all saw the importance of having a well functioning plant, and accordingly agreed that the additional sum was necessary in order to accomplish the purposes of a fully rounded children's hospital. They felt that all needy children should be given every possibility for help within the power of medical science.

THE DOERNBECHER CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL GUILD

It was this decision which gave rise to the need for the Guild. To raise such an additional sum would require the combined effort of a well coordinated group of public-spirited citizens. This need pointed at once to the group which had interested itself in getting the trustees to allocate the original

\$200,000 for a children's hospital. The leaders of this group set about to organize a permanent group, for it had become evident that there was a task to be done to interest the citizens of Oregon at large in the new undertaking.

Just as President and Mrs. Campbell of Eugene had started the movement which lead up to the gift for a hospital, so they took the lead in the new movement. They felt that steps should be taken to organize a permanent group whose function would be something of a foster group to the hospital because the idea was new and not only the citizens of Portland should be interested but that interest should be carried to the state at large. They felt that such a new venture would ultimately have to be sold to the Oregon Legislature; also it would be necessary to have a citizens group to aid the administration in furnishing the building as well as finishing it; and also to keep it before the public during its struggling days.

To this end, early in June of 1924, a small group consisting of Mrs. P. L. Campbell, Mrs. George T. Gerlinger, and Mrs. C. B. Simmons met in the apartment of Mrs. Wm. MacMaster in the Mallory Hotel to formulate the plans for such a citizens' group to be known as the Doernbecher Children's Hospital Guild. Very soon, namely, on June 19, 1924, a preliminary steering group met at noon in the Multnomah Hotel, where Mrs. Campbell presided and gave her ideas for the permanent organization. Those present were Mrs. P. L. Campbell, Mrs. George T. Gerlinger, Mrs. William MacMaster, Mrs. George F. Wilson, Mrs. Henry L. Corbett, Mr. Cameron Squires, and Mrs. C. B. Simmons.

Dr. Richard B. Dillehunt urged the importance of a permanent organization, saying "The hospital is designed to add something to the total of human knowledge in the way of care and prevention of diseases through research and through the training of future doctors in the care of people of this sort."

To this Mrs. MacMaster added:

"There are many roads to happiness, but I know of no surer one than that which has been opened today to keep and insure the health, happiness, and alleviate the suffering of the children of Oregon. Nothing in all the world lies closer to our hearts than the children and their needs."

Dr. Dillehunt estimated that the cost of operation would be \$75,000 a year, \$50,000 from the operation of the hospital and \$25,000 from gifts. He suggested the endowment of beds, life memberships, sustaining memberships and other lesser memberships. These, he said, would have to be secured by the Guild. It was a stiff assignment but a meritorious one, and it was considered favorably and the next step was to select a list of public-spirited citizens whom it was felt would be interested, and invite them to an organization meeting.

THE ORGANIZATION MEETING

On July 11, 1924, the following persons met at the Multnomah Hotel at 12:15 P. M. by invitation. The minutes of that meeting show the following persons were present:

Leslie Butler
C. C. Colt
Mrs. George T. Gerlinger
Major W. S. Gilbert
Mrs. Leon Hirsch
James B. Kerr
Mrs. William MacMaster
Mrs. J. P. O'Brien
E. C. Sammons
Mrs. C. B. Simmons
Estes Snedecor
Cameron Squires
Nathan Strauss
Erle Whitney

Mr. C. C. Colt was chosen Chairman, and Mrs. C. B. Simmons, Secretary, and the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that we citizens of the State of Oregon this day assembled, proceed to effect an organization for the purpose of creating an interest in and encouraging the support of the children's hospital about to be established in the city of Portland by the Board of Regents of the University of Oregon."

The work of the steering committee had evidently been well done, for there was then presented a draft of the constitution of Doernbecher Children's Hospital Guild which was duly adopted.

The PREAMBLE of this Constitution is:

"By the will of Frank S. Doernbecher, late of Portland, Oregon, the testator committed to his son, Edward M. Doernbecher, and his daughter, Ada Doernbecher Morse, the disposition of a substantial portion of his estate for charitable purposes to be designated by them in their discretion. Relief of children has been chosen as the object of this benefaction and there has been set over from the Doernbecher Estate the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars to be devoted by the Board of Regents of the University of Oregon through the agency of its Medical School to the construction and equipment of a children's hospital in the city of Portland, Oregon. In order to aid in the maintenance and operation of this hospital, citizens of the State of Oregon have organized the Doernbecher Children's Hospital Guild and hereby adopt this constitution."

ARTICLE II - OBJECT

Sec. 1 - "The object of this organization shall be to create, interest in and to encourage the support of the Doernbecher Children's Hospital, and to raise funds for said organization and to disburse the same."

ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIPS

Sec. 1 - "Membership in the Guild shall be open to all persons who are in sympathy with the purposes of the organization.

Sec. 2 - "There shall be five (5) classes of members, namely, Life Members, Participating Members, Sustaining Members, Contributing Members, Annual Members."

Classes of memberships:

Life	\$1,000.00 or more
Participating	100.00 or more annually
Sustaining	50.00 or more annually
Contributing	25.00 or more annually
Supporting	15.00 or more annually
Assisting	10.00 or more annually
Associate	5.00 or more annually
Junior	3.00 or more annually.

It will be observed that all memberships except life require annual payments.

After the adoption of the constitution the organizers then elected the following persons:

as Directors

Mrs. P. L. Campbell
Mr. Henry F. Chaney
Mr. C. C. Colt
Mrs. Henry L. Corbett
Mrs. George T. Gerlinger
Mrs. Leon Hirsch
Mrs. David T. Honeyman
Mr. Henri Labbe
Mr. George Lawrence
Mrs. William MacMaster
Mrs. J. P. O'Brien
Mr. E. C. Sammons
Mrs. C. B. Simmons
Mr. Estes Snedecor
Mr. Cameron Squires
Mr. Nathan Strauss
Mr. Aubrey Watzek
Mr. Erle F. Whitney
Mrs. Ralph Wilbur
Mrs. George F. Wilson

as Advisory Board Members

Mr. J. C. Ainsworth
Mrs. W. B. Ayer
Mr. Leslie Butler
Mr. Frank J. Cobbs
Mr. E. S. Collins
Mrs. Helen Ladd Corbett
Mrs. Sigmund Frank
Major W. S. Gilbert
Mr. Eric V. Hauser
Mr. James B. Kerr
Mr. A. L. Mills
Mrs. E. W. Morse
Mr. Amedee M. Smith
Mr. Vernon Vawter
Mrs. T. B. Wilcox

Immediately following the meeting of the organizers of the Doernbecher Children's Hospital Guild and after the adoption of the constitution of the Guild the Board of Directors met at the Multnomah Hotel the 11th day of July, 1924, at 1:30 P. M.

Mr. C. C. Colt was chosen chairman and Mrs. C. B. Simmons was chosen secretary.

The following directors were present:

Mr. C. C. Colt
Mrs. George T. Gerlinger
Mrs. Leon Hirsch
Mrs. William MacMaster
Mrs. J. P. O'Brien

Mr. E. C. Sammons
Mrs. C. B. Simmons
Mr. Estes Snedecor
Mr. Cameron Squires
Mr. Nathan Strauss
Mr. Erle F. Whitney

The meeting proceeded to the election of officers, and the following officers were elected:

Honorary President	Mrs. P. L. Campbell
President	Mr. C. C. Colt
First Vice President	Mr. Henri Labbe
Vice Presidents	Mrs. Henry L. Corbett Mrs. George T. Gerlinger Mrs. William MacMaster Mr. Estes Snedecor Mrs. George F. Wilson
Secretary	Mrs. C. B. Simmons
Treasurer	Mr. Cameron Squires

Thus the Guild was organized and set out on its long career of usefulness in the care of unfortunate and needy children.

Of the above-named persons, the following are still alive at this writing and interested in the work:

Mrs. Henry L. Corbett
Mrs. David T. Honeyman
Mr. E. C. Sammons
Mr. Estes Snedecor
Mr. Cameron Squires (now a resident of Santa Barbara)
Mr. Aubrey Watzek

Historically, there is more than meets the eye in the zeal and determination of this group of public-spirited citizens of Portland. Some time prior to 1917, a survey of the State of Oregon had been conducted by representatives of the United States Public Health Service with reference to juvenile delinquency and other social problems. The survey revealed the fact that there were many children in the state suffering from diseases and crippling conditions which could be cured, or at least helped, if given proper medical attention.

It noted that (1) many parents were ignorant of the fact that something could be done for their children; (2) there was no organization in Oregon to give them this information; and (3) there was no hospital especially equipped to care for such children.

It was this situation which had inspired Mrs. Prince L. Campbell to undertake the work she had in Lane County, and the Shriners to organize their hospital in Portland in 1924. But this hospital was limited in its work primarily to crippled children under 14 years of age whose parents were financially unable to pay for such service. This left the field open for a general hospital to care for sick and disabled children under 17 years of age, and not limited to any special type of illness or disability and open to parents of any financial standing. To provide such a hospital was the motive of this Portland group.

Meanwhile plans for the construction of the hospital were progressing. The architects had finished their plans and the contract for the building was awarded to Thomas Muir on April 4, 1925. Work was to begin immediately. The building was to be a concrete structure of five stories, faced with brick. It was to cover an area of 94 by 120 feet.

So keen was the contractor to get started that he failed to ascertain that he was operating in Zone I, restricted to dwellings. As a result, a building permit was refused by the city building department on April 18. This was the initial delay. But on April 23rd, Commissioner Barbur issued a permit and promised to introduce an emergency ordinance immediately to legalize the permit pending an ordinance to change the zone number. Although the building was on state-owned property, being within the city of Portland the city zoning ordinance controlled.

As a result, it was Sunday, May 24, 1925, that the cornerstone was laid with a large crowd present. Mrs. George T. Gerlinger was chairman. Colonel W. S. Gilbert gave the invocation. Secretary Sam Kozer spoke on behalf of the State of Oregon, E. A. Taft for the county, and C. A. Bigelow for the city. Dr. W. H. Torrey spoke on the hospital as a training center; Dean

Richard B. Dillehunt on behalf of the Medical School; and C. C. Colt brought greetings from the Board of Regents and from the Guild. There were present Mr. Edward Doernbecher and his sister, Ada Doernbecher Morse; also representatives James W. Watt of Albany, New York, A. W. Chapman of Winnipeg, Canada, and Samuel F. Cochran of Dallas, Texas, Trustees of the National Association of Hospitals for crippled children, together with Mr. A. B. Reynolds, President of the Rotary Club, Commander Will H. McMasters of Post #1, the American Legion, as well as the architects, Lawrence & Holford, the builder, Mr. Thomas Muir, Miss Isabella Gault, President of the Junior League, Dr. J. B. Bilderback, chief of staff, and Miss Grace Phelps, Superintendent of the hospital.

The Oregonian covered the proceedings fully and showed several pictures of the crowd and of those taking part. It was evidently a matter of state-wide interest. This probably was due in part to the fact that the 1925 Legislature early in its session had appropriated the sum of \$60,000 for care and maintenance of the hospital, but the appropriation was promptly vetoed by Governor Walter M. Pierce. This was a tragic blow at the time, but it may have been a blessing in disguise. The course of the Guild had not been a bed of roses, and after the Legislature early in its session had shown so much encouragement the Guild was sunning in anticipated relief when the sad news cast a depressing spell over the workers.

As a result, on March 15, 1925, the American Legion and an organization known as the Good Fellows of the Telegram, notified Mr. Colt, President of the Guild, that they would undertake to raise \$60,000 for the support and maintenance of the Hospital to take the place of the vetoed appropriation. This was reported to the Board on March 18, and on the same day an inspired and encouraged board again bent its back to the burden and went on record to assume the responsibility of raising the necessary funds not only to meet the

carrying budget, but also to finish the fifth floor of the building and equip it, and also the first floor toward which latter project the Junior League had contributed \$2,000. This was, seemingly, the first recorded cash gift, and was before the construction of the building had begun. It seems that the League pledged \$5,000 in January, 1924, to furnish and equip the out-patient department on the first floor. Miss Isabella Gauld was to be the representative to work out these details. Part of the plans was a follies show to be given in the Heilig Theatre on May 16 and 17 under the direction of a manager from New York City.

On May 20, 1925, came the gift of \$25,000 from the Rotary Club, \$20,000 of which was to be used to furnish and equip the third floor. Whatever of this fund was unused for this purpose was to be put in a special fund and held until further sums could be added to it and then the income to be used to purchase braces, surgical shoes, and other appliances necessary for the treatment of crippled children.

It is interesting to note that although the gift was made May 20, 1925, as a matter of fact the club had in 1923 decided to establish a fund for the care and treatment of sick and disabled children, to be known as "The Rotary Crippled Children's Fund". To do this, the Club decided to put on an old-fashioned minstrel show from among its own members, with Jack Bale as interlocutor, and Tommy Luke, Charles Berg, Warren Irwin, Dr. Fred Gulick, Robert Jacobs, and George Hoffman as black faces, with Mayor George Baker and Franklin T. Griffith acting as ushers. The performance was held in the Public Auditorium, Monday, February 19, 1923. Tickets were \$5.00 each, and each Rotarian was made responsible for the sale of 20 tickets. As a result, the show produced an excess of \$25,000. This is the money which was later (May 20, 1925) given as above indicated.

The minutes of the meeting which finally approved giving the money provided "that when parents or guardians objected, Rotary cases would not be subject to clinical demonstrations"; also that the third floor of the hospital "shall be known as the 'Rotary floor'"

This gift made possible the third floor, with four surgeries, x-ray equipment, sterilizers, and two large wards for patients. Hence, it was all important and a great stimulus to push forward for still more money. The minutes of the Board shows the agreement as entered into by the Rotary Club and the Committee of the Medical School duly signed by the parties of interest.

Following close on the heels of the Rotary Club gift came word from the American Legion that it would appreciate any help the Guild could give it in its efforts to raise the \$60,000 pledged. Under date of May 20 the board of the Guild gave careful consideration of the suggestion and decided it would undertake no gift campaign on its own behalf until the Legion had completed its campaign, with the aid of Messrs. R. A. Booth, Eugene, and Eric Hauser, Portland.

The Legion made it clear that the managing committee would be Post #1 in Portland, but that every post in the State of Oregon would put on a local campaign. This was especially pleasing to the Guild for it was most anxious to have the hospital and the Guild known state wide.

On July 22, 1925, President Colt reported to the board that the contractor had notified him that he expected to have the building finished by January 1, 1926. The minutes show the following contributions:

Rotary Club	\$ 20,000
For Infant Ward (Watzek fund)	5,000
Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Hines	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. E. B. MacNaughton	500
Federated Women's Club	2,000
Newsboy's Fund (Miss Henrietta Failing)	1,500
Gamma Eta Kappa	500
E. D. Kingsley	250

After reading the list of contributions, Mr. Colt announced that it would be necessary to raise \$22,000 more in order to finish and equip the building. Thereupon the following Ways and Means Committee was appointed to raise the necessary amount:

Mr. Henri Labbe	Mrs. David Honeyman
Mr. George Lawrence	Mrs. C. B. Simmons
Mr. Nathan Strauss	Mr. Henry Chaney
Mrs. William MacMaster	Mr. E. C. Sammons
Mrs. Leon Hirsch	Mr. Erle Whitney
Mrs. George F. Wilson	Mr. Aubrey Watzek
Mrs. P. J. O'Brien	Mr. C. C. Colt
Mrs. Ralph Wilbur	Mr. A. B. Reynolds

It was moved and carried that the President of Rotary automatically becomes a member of the Executive Board of the Guild.

The board continued to look for new members, and on August 4, Mrs. Frederick Eggert was made a member of the Advisory Board. This was a most fortunate choice, and as a result the Guild now has as a part of its assets the one-half interest in the income on property located at 519 S. W. Sixth Avenue, and in addition an invested fund of \$76,625.24, all of which came as a result of the will of Mrs. Eggert.

The earliest suggestion for raising money and for publicity to make known to parents the work of the hospital was an annual tea to which all parents were invited. It was given wide publicity in order that parents would become acquainted with the work among children. It was indicated in the minutes of the first meeting of the Board following the organization meeting.

It became an annual event for several years, always under the guiding hand of Mrs. George T. Gerlinger. These meetings were held on the lawn of the Medical School and tours taken through the new hospital so parents could witness the work among the children patients. But increasing numbers of medical buildings

and required parking space gradually encroached on the lawns until the parties were finally discontinued, but not until much money had been raised and their usefulness had caused the hospital and its services to become well and favorably known.

Another suggestion for raising money was the so-called "vanishing party". Mrs. David B. Honeyman organized it by asking members of eight prominent families to her home. The plan was for each of these eight to select seven others, each of whom would pay \$1, and each of these would select six others, each of whom would also pay \$1. This process was to be repeated until the plan was worked out. It was estimated that the plan when completed would raise in excess of \$40,000. Great care had been taken to get the original eight workers to agree, but after that the plan soon sagged and the original goal was never reached.

On October 27, Mr. Colt reported that the members of the Portland Federation of Women's Clubs had organized a series of meetings to raise funds for the Guild. And about the same time the vanishing party made its first report of \$825, indicating that many groups were working trying to meet the deadline of January 1, 1926, when the hospital building was scheduled to be finished and the \$22,000 supposed to be on hand to meet all remaining payments.

Anticipating the completion of the building, the Board on October 27, 1925, appointed a committee consisting of Mrs. Geroge T. Gerlinger, Chairman, Mrs. Ada Doernbecher Morse, and Mrs. P. L. Campbell to look after the furnishing of the building.

An item of considerable interest was that Mrs. William MacMaster, always on the prowl for ways to get people interested, got a committee of prominent social leaders to give a charity ball in early January, 1926, with a net result of \$2,045.

The interest spread even to a trust fund which had been set up by Samuel and Mary McKee for charitable purposes. The trustees became interested and gave the fund, amounting to \$11,804.35, for the hospital.

A committee was actively at work endeavoring to raise \$20,000 for the perpetual care of beds.

On April 20, 1926, the Federation of Women's Clubs paid in \$3,000 on account. Also, Mr. Thomas Stoughton, representing the American Legion, handed in a check for \$20,000 and reported an additional \$14,000 would be turned over later. Thereupon it was moved and carried that the board approve the action of the President and Treasurer in transferring \$23,000 of other Guild funds to the building fund in order to finish payment on the building. Thus it became evident that in order to meet the final payment on the hospital, there had to be a temporary transfer of funds, with the understanding that they would later be repaid.

This seems to have cleared the way for the opening of the hospital for inspection, for the Board then transferred the sum of \$2,500 into a fund to be used to open the building and provide for its maintenance.

Time was of the essence. Miss Grace Phelps, the superintendent of the hospital, appeared before the Board on July 2 and urged the importance of making known that the hospital was open for inspection, and the architects were urging that the grounds be graded and planted.

Mrs. Gerlinger, always ready for action, moved that the building be opened for patients as soon as possible, and not later than the first of August. This seemed possible and was so ordered.

The process of carrying on was slow but steady. By July 10 the Elks Lodge sent its officers to visit the hospital preparatory to equipping one

floor. The president of the Oregon State Elks Association at that time was Joseph F. Reisch; Homer T. Ross was Secretary; while Philip F. Brubke, Fred W. Wagner, and Frank Caffeebury were the Trustees. The Association had undertaken to raise \$18,000 to equip and furnish one floor, to be known as the Elks floor, designed for 82 beds. Dr. Richard B. Dillehunt and Dr. J. B. Bilderback would be the administering board to handle the fund.

The minutes do not record the opening of the hospital as they skip from July 2, 1926, to September 12, 1926. But an article in the Oregonian under date of July 20, 1926, says that the opening was set for the following July 30. Mr. Colt was reported as saying that the building had cost \$274,000 and the furnishings \$45,000; that the American Legion had given \$35,000 for the operation to January 1, 1927; that the Rotary Club had given \$20,000, and the Elks \$15,000, and the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs promised \$20,000 for furnishing and equipment.

He also stated that the first floor was to be known as the Junior League floor, the second as the Elks floor, and the third as the Rotary floor.

A further article in the Oregonian under date of July 31, 1926, tells of the opening of the building on July 30. The article covered three columns with pictures of a large crowd in attendance, as well as of the speakers' platform with the governing board, State, County, and City officials.

The banner line says the dedication "drew a throng" and that the hospital was the first University Hospital in the Northwest. The speakers were:

Mr. Sam Koser, Secretary of State
 Mr. E. A. Taft, County Commissioner
 Mr. George Baker, Mayor of Portland
 Miss Grace Phelps, Superintendent of the hospital
 Dr. J. B. Bilderback, Professor Pediatrics
 Dr. Richard B. Dillehunt, Dean of the Medical School
 Mr. C. C. Colt, President of the Guild

Delegations from the large donors, such as the American Legion, Rotary Club, Federation of Women's Clubs, the Elks Club, and Junior League, were present.

Mrs. P. L. Campbell, the honorary president, who had been such a dominant person in the whole affair, was present, but her husband, President Campbell of the University of Oregon, was unable to be present because of illness. He was represented by his secretary, Karl W. Onthank. Several members of the Board of Regents of the University of Oregon were present in a body.

A building of six floors was open for inspection. There were 80 beds for children, 12 for infants, 7 for obstetrical cases, and one detention bed, all furnished and ready for occupancy. There was a list of 50 children waiting to be admitted.

The first floor was the out-patient department.

The second floor was for administration officers, lectures, and dining facilities.

The third floor contained four surgeries and staff and lecture rooms.

The fourth floor was individual rooms.

The fifth floor had both wards and individual rooms.

The sixth floor, unfinished, was to be used, along with the roof, for drying purposes.

The building was open for inspection until closing hours on August first and thereafter the children were to be admitted.

The whole affair was deemed most successful, and the Guild had undertaken and accomplished a herculean task against great odds. But the end had justified it, and President Colt, happy and willing to forget it all, said:

"From the beginning funds for this great enterprise have come spontaneously. It has been merely a matter of explaining the need and the money has been given."

Mrs. Gerlinger, by way of a further suggestion, said that even the women in the city jail sewed children's garments.

The hospital was open for patients August 2, 1926. It may be a bit uncertain who was the first patient to be admitted. An article in "The Oregon Clubwoman" under date of May, 1935, entitled "Some cases in the Doernbecher Hospital" cites "Case No. 1" as follows:

"child, five years of age, one of four children, was admitted to the hospital with burns of face, neck, arms, and abdomen, caused by playing with matches. The first admission, she was in the hospital for six months".

The article tells of the dressings of the burns for many weeks, with blood transfusions and skin grafting. After being discharged, she returned later for plastic surgery and was in the hospital for three months. Then the article continues:

"There were ten subsequent admissions with operations under anesthesia. During these visits to the hospital the plastic surgery was carried forward, and when the child was finally discharged she was in excellent condition --- the child is delightfully bright and will always be attractive --- making normal progress in school."

If the article is accurate, it shows a notable beginning for the work of the hospital.

But the Guild had ever before it the problem of raising money for the maintenance. The Legislature would not meet until January, 1927, when again a budget for the hospital would be presented.

The Grade School Teachers interested themselves and gave a benefit to endow a school room. The party was given in the Elks Temple, 640 women made up 160 tables. The purpose was to provide study opportunity for children able to carry on their work. The article in the Oregonian of November 21, 1926,

carried this comment by way of illustrating the appeal the cause presented:

"Many prominent society and club members made up tables. Many donations from business houses indicated the interest of the public in the grade teachers' project."

The project netted \$1,000, which the teachers presented with great pride.

In addition, the public school system furnished a regular teacher for a half day throughout the school year. And small school desks, especially designed for use of bed patients, have since been given by the Grade Teachers Association. In 1943 the Legislature enacted a statute providing that the Superintendent of Public Instruction should establish a school in the hospital with authority delegated to the local school district. This was done. In 1951 a second teacher was added to the staff.

Mrs. Charles T. Chamberlain took the lead to provide Sunday School services in the building. This has since been discontinued.

Mr. Joseph Shemanski gave a large power sewing machine and a fund of \$1,000, the interest of which is to be given at Christmas for some special treat for the children. This interest is still being paid, and it is used to buy presents for all children not otherwise provided for.

The American Legion in December handed Mr. Colt a check for \$3,500 for maintenance pending the convening of the 1927 Legislature. It was a part of their original pledge to make up the \$60,000 Governor Pierce vetoed.

The Boy Scouts provided the installation costs of a radio system in the building. This has since been supplanted by a complete new system, carrying programs into every room and ward.

The State Board of Dental Examiners gave \$2,500 for a completely equipped dental unit for the out-patient department.

There were many gifts of books, clothing, pictures, records, toys coming from many parts of the state and prominent among this group was quantities of canned fruits from Eugene.

But also one must mention that for many months before the building was opened many women, individually and in groups, served industriously to get surgical garments, bed furnishings, infant clothes, and the thousands of supplies that needed sewing and preparation by hand in order to be used in the hospital. Among these were Women of Rotary, Jewish Juniors, Doernbecher Club, Portland Women's Club, Coterie Club, Portland Sorosis, First Christian Church, Auxiliary of the Elks, to name a few.

In order to furnish and finish the infant department of 20 small beds, an incubator room, three service rooms, and all the necessary equipment, a gift of \$5,000 was received from the following members of the Watzek family: Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Watzek, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Watzek, J. W. Watzek, Jr., and Aubrey Watzek.

The first financial statement for the Doernbecher Hospital for Children is dated December 1, 1926, and showed

Cost of building	223,578.17	
Rotary equipment	17,151.17	
Guild equipment	<u>19,458.42</u>	\$260,187.76
Bills Payable - Rotary	3,871.09	
Bills Payable - Guild	<u>15,099.08</u>	<u>18,970.17</u>
Total Cost of Building & Equipment		\$ 279,157.93
The cost of maintenance from April 20 to December 1, 1926		26,160.15
The per capita cost varied from \$4.47 to \$7.48 per month		
The total cash income from Augst to Dec 1 from patients was		2,055.79
Total earnings of hospital at standard rates was		13,780.62
Showing that the patients were paying about 15% of the cost.		

The final figures showed

Amount necessary to carry hospital to April 1	\$ 15,000.00
Amount necessary to pay accumulated bills	<u>13,878.28</u>
Amount necessary to operate until appropriation from the January, 1927, Legislature	28,878.28

This report made plain to the Guild the necessity of having the hospital carried by a regular appropriation from the Legislature at each session.

But there was disappointment ahead. Mr. Colt called a meeting of the Guild to be held in the Multnomah Hotel at 3:30 P. M., April 14, 1927. The purpose of the meeting was to acquaint the members with the fact that the following budget had been asked of the Legislature:

Salaries	\$ 127,700.00
General Expense	5,930.00
Operating Expense	41,590.00
Maintenance	1,950.00
Capital Outlay	<u>830.00</u>
Total	\$ 178,000.00

The bill passed both houses but the Governor vetoed the item of \$41,590 (Operating Expenses). This item included food, drugs, supplies, etc. Thus, for a second time, the Governor had thrown a heavy burden on the Guild. On top of the veto came the opinion of the Attorney General that money appropriated by the Legislature must be used for the purposes stated in the appropriation and for no other purpose. It seems that again the Guild must face the necessity of raising about \$60,000 for the Biennium.

In the face of this heavy burden, the president asked Mrs. Gerlinger to undertake a membership campaign. She was made Chairman with power to appoint her own committee. She was allowed \$1,000 for expenses.

Mrs. Gerlinger then asked that the constitution be amended by creating the following memberships: \$15 supporting; \$10 assisting; \$5 associate; \$3 junior. At least in her history of the Guild, published March 21, 1931, she set them up in that form, although the minutes do not support her interpretation. The whole action was irregular, to say the least, but time was of the essence and action was necessary and apparently short cuts were in order.

Inasmuch as the Guild was to raise a fund to supplement the State appropriation, it was moved and carried that the fund raised by the Guild be disbursed by its own Treasurer, and not turned over to any State authority.

It is evident that Mrs. Gerlinger and her committee became very active in soliciting memberships. Among the papers in the files of the Guild is a book containing eleven pages of the names of the members. It begins in 1931 in the middle of the book and runs consecutively to 1938, showing 270 members of all classes from the juniors at \$3 to the Participating at \$100. If there were a prior list, the Guild archives do not show it. The first pages of the book indicate it is a cash book. The first item, being January 5, 1931, is \$120 cash from coupons, indicating the Guild has bonds. The entries in this book represent cash from various sources, such as memberships, payments of the Rotary Club, the Kappa Alpha Theta, Parkdale Club, Woodburn Woman's Club, Benton Woman's Club, Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs, Sorosis Club of The Dalles, and many others. Also cash from many teas given by various organizations and what appears to be cash from sale of bonds, income from various Trust funds which are still in existence. These entries cover 21 pages and the last one is April 3, 1957. A glance at these items tells the story of how active the Guild was, not only in soliciting memberships but also in collecting money from many sources throughout Oregon in order to supply the hospital and maintain it. One cannot read these records without understanding how active and persistent the officers and members of the Guild had been during these initial and struggling years.

There is written evidence of the financial success of these efforts in a letter of C. C. Colt to Mrs. P. L. Campbell in Eugene under date of May 24, 1928, in which he writes:

"It has been the writer's desire, at the next meeting of the Guild, to present the proposed plan for a permanent trust arrangement to handle various donations for the Hospital We have cash on hand at the present time amounting to \$6,169.60. We have still due us from the Elks Association \$2,250. and from the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs about \$12,000. We own real property valued at about \$12,000... we have bonds and securities on hand totaling \$2,500....all old equipment bills are paid in full, and the Guild has no outstanding obligations of any kind."

Thus there seemed to be good reason to establish a trust fund. But it was not done until March 25, 1931, as shown by a letter in which Mr. C. C. Colt, President of the Guild, forwarded to the Security Savings and Trust Company bonds in the amount of \$19,000, together with an irrevocable trust for the benefit of the Doernbecher Memorial Hospital for Children under the Uniform Trust for Public Uses, duly signed. This seems to be the beginning of the use of this trust form under which this trust fund still operates.

From this it appears that the money collected from many sources must have been held previously by the Treasurer of the Guild from time to time as it came in and used by the Guild to pay the bills for care and maintenance of the hospital. By 1931 at least \$19,000 was on hand, as this was the amount put in the new trust fund. It is interesting that no record of any list of members prior to 1931 has been found.

The hospital continued to gain in usefulness. A map showing this growth was compiled in 1938. It shows that the number of admissions in the first year of 215 had increased to 2649 by 1938; that the daily average of the number of patients beginning with 30.7 in 1926, increased to 52.1 in 1938; and the efficiency of the staff was shown by the decrease of the average days stay in the hospital from 14.1 days in 1926 to only 8.5 days in 1938. Miss Grace Phelps, the Superintendent, must be given much credit for the efficiency of her work. She was a nurse of wide experience, including a trying service in World War I, but she ran true to form for in forwarding the chart she wrote:

"The major share of credit, of course, for the year of successful operation and satisfactory results is due to the personnel of the institution ... with such loyalty and cooperation the Doernbecher Hospital is bound to go forward to full realization of its possibilities."

The writer knew Miss Phelps well and worked with her during her later years in the hospital, and the above quotation fully illustrates her self withdrawal and her constant giving of her credit to others. She was a tower of strength in the founding and establishing of the Hospital and must be given full credit.

The records of the Trust Department of The First National Bank, which controlled the funds of the Guild, show that by the close of the year 1938 the original trust had been established (The First National Bank of Oregon was the successor in trust of the Security Savings and Trust Company), as Trust P1403, and that it consisted of city and county bonds of the State of Oregon, one lot of Dominion of Canada bonds, and bonds of various Gas, Power, and Light companies, and also of private corporations, of the market value of \$34,174.87.

During the years 1938-40 there was a great demand on the hospital to set up a special clinic for Adeno-Tonsillectomy cases. Such a clinic was set up, and from July 1 to September 23, 1940, it handled 545 cases coming from Portland and 14 counties of Oregon. These out-of-town cases were referred by the County Judges. This was so successful that it was carried on for several years under pressure of various counties. The Guild gave funds to carry it on.

On June 24, 1939, the name of Burt Brown Barker appears on the minutes as a director, although the minutes of the annual meeting held October 3, 1938, failed to show his election. But on June 24, 1939, he appeared and took part as a director in the meeting, and on October 2, 1939, he was officially elected as such.

The minutes of October 6, 1941, indicate that Mr. Colt was absent on account of illness but that he had requested Mr. Barker to act as chairman in his place. The minutes of November 9, 1942, show that Mr. Colt was elected president; but he was unable to be present at the meeting of June 7, 1943, due

to illness. It was obvious that he was in failing health and unable to attend any further meetings. Accordingly, at the annual meeting of October 4, 1943, he was elected honorary president, and Mr. Burt Brown Barker was elected president.

The members then paid a well-earned tribute to three personalities in the following quotation:

"Mrs. Wilson McNary asked that the members take a glance in retrospect: In doing so, three personalities stand out sharp and clear -- Mr. C. C. Colt, Mrs. George T. Gerlinger, and Chaplain William S. Gilbert.

"It was the unanimous opinion of those present that they constituted the trinity which made the organization and its success possible. They had not only the vision of what the organization could do and the willingness to try to do it, but they added that third element, without which all good intentions are ineffective - namely, power of execution.

"To make their dreams come true, they went actively into the field and sold the idea to individuals, associations, and clubs able to contribute substantial sums to the Guild. So successful were their efforts that the Guild was put on a solid financial foundation, with a result that through the years since its organization it has been able to come to the financial aid of the Doernbecher Hospital in many crises, so many that the record of the society must be reviewed in order to grasp the full extent thereof.

"Because of this glimpse in retrospect, the secretary was instructed to send a copy of these minutes to Mr. C. C. Colt, Mrs. George T. Gerlinger, and Mrs. William S. Gilbert to assure them that the efforts herein recalled have been fully officially recognized and made a part of the records of the Guild for posterity."

The assets of the Guild's Trust Account P1403 continued to increase until the end of December 31, 1943, when Mr. Barker became President it amounted to \$45,253.78.

In a letter dated February 16, 1943, Mr. Barker learned that the Guild had been operating as a voluntary unincorporated organization. This was discussed by the Directors and finally it was decided to incorporate

under the laws of the State of Oregon. Mr. Nicholas Jaureguy of the law firm of Cake, Jaureguy and Tooze was chosen to incorporate the Guild as a non-profit organization. This was done and the Articles of Incorporation are dated November 4, 1944.

The hospital had been running to capacity for some years, and some patients had been turned away for lack of room. The minutes of November 26, 1951, show that 2031 children had been treated during the year, accounting for 23,228 hospital days, and 1328 operations had been performed. Also a new unit had been opened during the year for pre-mature babies care; that 57 cases had been treated since the unit had been opened, eight of which weighed less than two pounds. All the babies survived except five. Nurses from other hospitals of the state came here for training in handling such cases.

Dr. C. H. Holman, Assistant to Dean Baird, then went at length into the plans for a new state hospital on the grounds opposite the present hospital. It was to be a 14-story structure, with the top two floors to be the Doernbecher Children's Memorial Hospital. It would provide from 145 to 150 beds, 24 bassinets and 20 premature baby beds, as well as adequate space for school room facilities, play room, and convalescing quarters. Thus the new facilities would be much larger and more efficient than the old building. This has become necessary as the demands of children were so great that the old building could no longer care for them. This, then, is conclusive evidence of the wisdom of the Doernbecher heirs in establishing the hospital.

On November 21, 1955, Dr. Holman, representing Dean D. W. E. Baird, reported that there was a shortage of State funds for the equipment of the two floors to be set apart for the Doernbecher Hospital, which resulted in the Guild making a contribution of \$54,323.25 for that purpose.

The minutes of December 14, 1956, indicate that the Guild meeting was held in the new hospital building, and the members present were given a tour of the two floors known as the Doernbecher Memorial Children's Hospital. At that

time Dr. Kenneth C. Swan, head of the department of Opthomology, told how invaluable he found the Photocoagulator in the operation for detached retina which the Guild had purchased for the hospital for almost \$15,000. He also illustrated its usefulness in many other operations. He reminded those present also how useful had been the Berman Metal Locator machine the Guild has furnished for the purpose of locating non-ferrous metals in the eye. He explained that children often got splinters of copper and brass in the eyeballs, and with the aid of this machine he was able to locate them and remove them. He explained that both machines were a great addition to the hospital equipment. He also stressed the fact that it was such instruments as these that he could acquire quickly through the Guild and hasten and simplify the work of his department.

On April 1, 1959, Mr. Robert Gilley, attorney, gave the Guild notice that it was a residuary legatee of the estate of Barbara James Moody. It proved to be a very difficult case to solve and required the professional services of Mr. Nicholas Jaureguy, the attorney, and our Vice President, Norman Workman. The negotiations extended over several months and resulted in the Guild getting \$29,368 as its share.

A very special change had to be made in the application of the funds in the Frederick Eggert Trust #32327. The fund had for several years been very useful in paying the expenses of indigent crippled children, to the great benefit of the Hospital. Dean Baird, by letter, reported to the Guild that there was no longer a demand for this money, as these bills were now paid from a fund provided jointly by the Federal Government and the State of Oregon. He also reported that there was now a pressing need for a scientist to study the causes of crippling diseases in children, and requested that the income from the Eggert Trust be used to secure such a scientist.

The matter was referred to Mr. Nicholas Jaureguy of the law firm of Cake, Jaureguy and Tooze. He gave a written opinion that under the terms of the Eggert Trust the request could be granted. Accordingly, a special meeting of the Guild was held on July 24, 1955, and the Trustee was authorized to pay from the Eggert Trust such sums as a Guild would authorize for the purpose.

On November 16, 1958, Dr. Holman reported that the Hospital had secured the service of Dr. Donald Pickering, a well-known scientist, for the services required and the Guild authorized the Trustee to pay the sum of \$1,000 monthly on the salary of said Dr. Pickering, said sum to be paid out of the income from the Eggert Trust.

Dr. Pickering began work with the hospital October, 1958, and remained through April, 1961, a total of 31 months. For his services during that time the Guild authorized the payment of \$31,000 on his salary. At his resignation he was succeeded by Dr. Richard W. Olmsted. He began his services January, 1962, and is employed at the time of this report. Payments to September, 1963, amounted to \$25,000. Because he carries such a heavy load with the children of the Doernbecher Children's Hospital, Dean Baird requested that the Guild increase its payment of \$1,000 a month to \$1,250 a month, same to apply on the salary of Dr. Olmsted.

On December 12, 1961, at a meeting of the Board, a resolution was passed granting the request of Dean Baird and authorizing the Trustee to pay out of the Eggert Fund the sum of \$1,250 a month until further notice.

The most interesting event in which the Guild was a party was due to the storm of October 12, 1962, when all electricity in the hospital was cut off. It so happened that Dr. Holman had pointed out this possibility to the

Guild, and it had had installed, just for such an emergency, an auxiliary emergency generator which provided electricity for the hospital for 9 or 10 hours during the time the storm cut out all lights in the hospital. It was most opportune to be able to provide light for operations underway during the storm.

These are illustrations of the work of the Guild, which was organized to be of assistance to the hospital in its work with children in all cases where no other help is available.

A review of some of the statistics of the hospital may be of interest.

The first financial statement of the hospital is October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926, and shows the following:

Income	
Doernbecher Estate	\$ 200,000.00
American Legion	17,200.00
Miscellaneous	110.27
Guild	40,324.71
Rotary	10,780.63
Total	<u>268,418.61</u>

Expenses	15,020.31
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These were expenses for operating the hospital and include such items as: Administration, Building repairs, Drugs, Electricity, Engine Room, Janitor, Housekeeping, Kitchen expenses, Laboratory, Laundry, Nursing, Office, Telephone, Water, X-Ray, indicating clearly that the hospital also was paying all running expenses including food for the nurses and patients.

There follows:

Investment Expenditures

Doernbecher Memorial Hospital building	\$ 223,578.17
Household Furniture & Equipment	15,313.48
Building and Fixtures	2,470.27
Plant and Machinery	8.93
Equipment	4,759.80
Office Furniture and Equipment	1,380.60
Real Property	2,890.00
Utility Equipment	<u>40.10</u>
Total	250,441.35

Resume'

Total Income, including \$100 petty cash	\$	268,416.61
Investment Expenses	\$250,441.35	
Operating Expenses	<u>15,120.14</u>	<u>265,561.49</u>
Balance - Cash	\$	2,855.12

The cash balance of \$2,855.12 indicates that the money was being used about as fast as it came in.

It will be noted that money was received from the American Legion and the Rotary (although they were the result of the effort of the Guild) and went directly to the hospital, and in addition the Guild had to advance \$40,324.71.

The Guild's account on June 30, 1926, shows:

Total Receipts	\$	36,015.25
Already spent for hospital over the original \$200,000	\$	20,236.20
Approved expenditures	<u>3,228.08</u>	
Total expended on building		23,464.28
Orders placed and pending	<u>27,916.00</u>	
Total amount needed for building and equipment		51,380.28
Total cash on hand	<u>36,015.25</u>	
Total cash needed to complete the hospital and equip it	\$	15,365.03

On June 30, 1926 the Rotary Club account was in good condition:

Disbursed from Rotary Fund	\$	3,028.85
Cash in Portland Trust Co.	<u>17,624.65</u>	
Total Rotary gift		20,653.50

On June 30, 1926, the American Legion Fund showed:

Receipts	\$ 20,000.00
Expenditures to date	<u>2,287.81</u>
Balance in bank subject to check	17,712.19
Amount needed to maintain hospital to January 1, 1927	<u>35,500.00</u>
Balance to be raised to complete fund	\$ 17,787.81

Summary

Shortage in building and equipment fund	15,365.03
Shortage in maintenance fund	<u>17,787.81</u>
Total	\$ 32,152.84

To meet this they had the following contingent receipts:

Oregon Elks Lodge	\$ 18,000
Oregon Federated Womens Clubs	17,000
American Legion	<u>12,500</u>
Total pledges to be collected	\$ 47,500

It was evident that the Guild was solvent if the contingent pledges were collectible.

By March 24, 1927, a list had been compiled marked "Gifts", to which was attached, as Exhibit A, an audit of the Guild, as follows:

Editor's note: This list was in reality a subscription list, part only of which had been paid. The items of \$500 were apparently money with which to endow beds, for which a very active campaign had been waged.

March 24, 1927

GIFTS TO THE
DOERNBECHER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

Mrs. Ada Doernbecher Morse and Mr. E. M. Doernbecher	\$ 200,000.00
Mrs. Rose White for Isom White	500.00
D. P. Thompson Co.	500.00
Mrs. R. W. Wilbur	100.00
Mrs. Lockwood Hebard	500.00
Mrs. T. B. Wilcox	500.00
Mrs. O. M. Clark	50.00
Mrs. Florence C. Lyman	20.00
Mrs. J. C. Gantenbein	500.00
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Burnside	50.00
Mrs. E. P. Emery	500.00
Citizens of Eugene	933.00
Mrs. W. F. Jewett, Eugene	1,100.00
Vanishing Parties	9,922.25
Oregon Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (of which \$3,000 has been paid)	18,000.00
Mr. Peter Kerr	250.00
Church of Our Fathers, Unitarian (Dr. Wm. G. Eliot)	500.00
Mrs. J. G. Gauld and Isabella Gauld	500.00
Mr. and Mrs. Pierre R. Hines	1,000.00
Junior League, Portland	2,000.00
Newsboys' Fund	2,000.00
E. B. MacNaughton	500.00
E. D. Kingsley	250.00
Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Watzek, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Watzek, J. W. Watzek, Jr. & Aubrey Watzek	5,000.00
Portland Rotary Club	20,000.00
Portland Rotary Club for endowment	5,000.00
American Can Company	50.00
Gamma Eta Kappa Fraternity	500.00
Gyro Club of Portland	500.00
Ernest Thomas Cast Stone Co.	15.00
Sign of the Rose Tea Room	5.00
B'nai B'rith Woman's Auxiliary #2	500.00
Henry F. Chaney	600.00
Charity Ball Fund (Mrs. Wm. MacMaster)	2,045.00
Good Fellows Club of Portland Telegram	500.00
Citizens of Bend (Mrs. Ralph S. Hamilton)	500.00
Mary F. Failing	500.00
Adolphe Wolfe	500.00
J. C. Ainsworth and Family	500.00
Mrs. W. B. Ayer	500.00
Estate of W. H. Corbett	500.00
Mrs. Emma L. Corbett	200.00
C. A. Morden	150.00
Vella Winner for Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar	500.00
American Legion, Department of Oregon	25,543.53
Portland Damascus Milk Company	500.00
James Paul Cooke	500.00
Joseph Shemanski	500.00
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gerlinger	100.00
Mrs. Emma M. Schmeer	500.00

Gifts - continued

Mrs. James Paul Cooke	\$ 50.00
Aladdin Club	100.00
Mrs. Calla P. Templeton	5.00
City of Portland (Boxing Fund)	500.00
Mrs. Jeanette Goodman	500.00
Portland Woman's Research Club	500.00
Oregon Congress of Parents and Teachers	500.00
First Christian Church School	500.00
Martha Washington Social Club	50.00
Woman's Progressive Club of Sylvan, Oregon	10.20
Central P. T. Circle	2.00
Williams P. T. Circle	5.00
Estate of Samuel McKee (for Christmas)	25.00
Rose City Assembly, Rainbow for Girls	50.00
Fairview Social Club, Dayton, Oregon	5.00
Doernbecher Furniture Mfg. Co. - Furniture for Hospital valued at	748.45
State Board of Dental Examiners - Complete stand- ardized dental office equipment valued at	2,000.00
Klamath Agency Woman's Club, Klamath Woman's Club and Chiloquin Woman's Research Club	500.00
Portland Federation of Women's Organizations	744.05
Portland Woman's Club	500.00
Portland Sorosis	500.00
Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs for Mrs. P. L. Campbell	500.00
Marion County Federated Women's Club	10.52
Oregon Federated Women's Clubs	20,000.00
O. B. Caldwell (Christmas money)	5.00

On Mr. Colt's records, not listed in hospital records:

Wallowa Women's Club	5.00
Monday Musical Club	25.00
Milton Women's Improvement Club	25.00
Mrs. P. L. Campbell	75.00
Samuel Ullman	25.00
Estate of Samuel McKee	12,000.00
Estate of Milton F. Henderson - Pledged	5,000.00

do.

Note: Bond, City of Eugene, Ore., donated and on hand
for value

Unpaid bills, no per records

Maintenance, to Oct. 31, 1927 1,470.31

Equipment, etc. to Nov. 31, 1927 1,470.31

To
Doernbecher Memorial Hospital

The above statement covering operation of Solid Funds is an extract from the
report on the audit of the books and records of the Hospital.

April 7, 1927

OWEN, WOOD & CO., Certified Public Accountants

DOERNBECHER CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL GUILD

Exhibit A

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS JULY 1, 1925 to MARCH 31, 1927

RECEIPTS

Donations -

Rotary Club	\$ 20,000.00
American Legion	29,043.53
Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs	4,500.00-A
Oregon State Elks Association	5,500.00-B
Junior League	2,000.00
Vanishing Parties	10,998.25
Sundry Donors	27,874.84
	<u>\$ 99,916.62</u>

Interest Received on Deposits

Funds - Rotary Club	1,068.05
Funds - American Legion	<u>246.51</u>

Total Receipts

\$ 101,231.18

DISBURSEMENTS

Security Savings and Trust Co. -

Building Cost - Amount in addition to bequest from Doernbecher Estate	24,000.00
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Hospital Fund for Maintenance -

Transfer of donation - American Legion	29,043.53
Interest received on deposit	<u>246.51</u>
	29,290.04
Donation by Individual	<u>1,626.87</u>

30,916.91

Expended direct -

Building and Equipment	<u>45,110.67</u>
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Total Disbursements

100,027.58

CASH BALANCE - March 31, 1927

\$ 1,203.60

A-Balance due on pledge, as per records	\$15,500.00
B-Balance due on pledge as per records	12,500.00

Note: Bond, City of Casper, Wyo., donated and on hand
Par value 500.00

Unpaid Bills, as per records -

Maintenance to Dec. 31, 1926	1,570.31
Equipment, etc. to Mar. 31, 1927	<u>11,464.42</u>

\$ 13,034.73

To
Doernbecher Memorial Hospital

The above statement covering Operation of Guild Funds is an extract from our report on the audit of the books and records of the Hospital.

April 7, 1927

CHANEY, WOOD & CO., Certified Public Accountants

It will be noted that in Exhibit A the Auditors credit the gifts of the Rotary Club, American Legion, Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs, the Elks and Junior League as gifts to the Guild, indicating they considered them as much. Again in Exhibit A one notices that as in the report of September 30, 1926, the income is used about as fast as it is received. On September 30, 1926 the cash balance was \$2,255.12, while on March 21, 1927, it is \$1,203.30. One also notices that the Elks have reduced the balance of their pledge on October 30, 1926, from \$18,000 to \$12,500, and the Federation of Women's Clubs also had reduced their pledge from \$17,000 on October 30, 1926, to \$15,500, showing that payments were being made and that they were vital to the carrying on of the work.

One can't read these reports without realizing what an enormous load the Guild was carrying while waiting for the Oregon Legislature to make a proper appropriation. These were times which tried the souls of the leaders of the Guild.

A few figures may be of interest to indicate the extent of the work of the hospital from its opening.

Its first report shows that only 215 patients were admitted from its opening in August, 1926, to the close of its first period, 1926. There was much to be done to get it organized and working properly.

The second report, however, told a different story. One copy only was located in the Medical School library. It showed how popular and active the hospital was once it was well organized. This report covers January 1 to December 31, 1927. From it comes the following items of interest:

- 1,095 patients came from 36 counties in Oregon
- 20 patients came from Washington
- 9 patients came from Idaho
- 2 patients came from California
- 1 patient came from British Columbia.

During that time there were

1,320 diagnoses
1,079 operations - 166 major - 913 minor, of which 445 were
tonsillectomys.
858 operations required a general anesthetic
100 operations required a local anesthetic

also there were

1,436 blood analyses
2,741 urine analyses
5,321 total of all kinds of analyses
1,130 X-rays
24 children in school
116 hours of instruction.

During that year the Junior League donated 1,256 hours of volunteer services and 405 hours were given by others, or a total of 1,719 hours of volunteer services.

The school which was established almost from the beginning by the Grade School Teachers is today a regular school with school equipment adapted to children. So important has it become that the Legislature of 1943 passed an act (revised two years later) providing that the Superintendent of Public Instruction should establish a school in the hospital in cooperation with the hospital authorities, and that the supervision or responsibility for it might be delegated to the local school district. Since the act of 1943 it has been supervised by the Portland Public School District. They now have, since 1951, a staff of two teachers.

Attached is a list showing the number of patients each year since the opening, to July 1, 1963. It shows that a grand total of 77,932 children have been cared for in that time. No details are given because each year the Superintendent files a very complete statistical report showing the number of cases received, the number discharged according to counties, the number and types of operations, laboratory examinations, X-rays, hours in school classes, number of meals served, ages of children in school and in hospital, their religious creed, sex, part of body treated, such as eye, ear, nose, throat,

arm, leg, abdomen, chest and brain, and the diseases and conditions treated. One report I read showed about 250 types of diseases in more than 3,000 cases, and 90 different types of operations in more than 1800 cases - all reported alphabetically, to cite only a part of the report. Very obviously, it is a report of great interest to physicians, surgeons, and other hospitals, but not to the reading public. Hence we content ourselves with total number of cases admitted each year.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Patients Admitted</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Patients Admitted</u>
1926	215	1945	2054
1927	912	1946	2114
1928	1276	1947	2021
1929	1662	1948	2201
1930	1799	1949	2296
1931	1615	1950	2007
1932	2171	1951	2031
1933	1070	1952	1981
(Change to fiscal year)		1953	1763
1934	2332	1954	1697
1935	2385	1955	1670
1936	2259	1956	1836
1937	2323	1957	2033
1938	2489	1958	2240
1939	2512	1959	2567
1940	2777	1960	2530
1941	2990	1961	2471
1942	2411	1962	2465
1943	2198	July 1, 1963	2506
1944	2053		77932

Taking the organization meeting of July 11, 1924, as the date of organization of the Guild, next July will mark forty years of its activities. The hospital was not opened until August, 1926, and then only because the Guild had spent the two intervening years raising the funds necessary to complete the building and equip it.

Inasmuch as the hospital has not only kept in step with the latest developments in medicine and surgery, but in some instances has led the advance, I asked Dr. Charles N. Holman, Medical Director, to indicate in a report something of this advance, and to give three recent cases showing its leadership. His report follows:

During the years since Doernbecher Hospital was opened in 1926 children have received medical and surgical treatment for every type of illness, injury and physical disability known to children in this country. By far the largest number of children treated have been suffering from the more common illnesses usually of a quite serious nature. The location of the hospital as part of a Medical Center under Medical School administration has been the major factor responsible for the high quality of care provided. In such an institution the investigation of new methods of treatment is constantly under way and their application made available to the care of children as soon as feasible.

The following brief case histories therefore are not examples of conditions commonly treated, but are examples of the potentials which can be reached by the team work of medical and nursing staffs when applying the latest concepts of medical and surgical therapy.

On October 9, 1959 the first successful transplantation of a kidney between identical twins in Oregon was performed in Doernbecher Hospital. The twins involved were 12 year-old girls, one of whom was suffering from chronic kidney disease resulting in gradual loss of kidney function for which there is no known cure. She had been ill since the age of five. The ill child was smaller in stature and without the physical vigor of her twin. After extensive testing to insure that the two girls were indeed identical twins, the diseased kidneys were removed and a normal kidney from the twin sister implanted. These children have now been followed for approximately four years. Both are in good health and perfectly normal. They are now of identical size and weight and all evidence of previous illness has disappeared.

On June 29, 1959 conjoined thoracopagus female infants were born and admitted to Doernbecher Hospital later in the day. Their condition at birth was good and the hospital staff was faced with the decision as to the feasibility of their surgical separation and the optimum time for performing the operation. It was decided that the chances of successful separation would be increased by allowing time for the infants to establish a normal growth pattern during which period detailed studies could be performed to determine the exact nature of the conjoined relationship and a proper surgical approach be planned. X-ray and other studies determined that the children were joined at the chest, abdomen, pericardium, and liver and that the vascular system of the two infants intercommunicated freely. On October 6, 1959 the children were operated on by two surgical teams, at which time the children were healthy, growing and normal in all respects except for the congenital abnormality. The surgery was successfully consummated. The post-operative care was extremely difficult, requiring constant attention from nursing and medical staffs.

One of the children was discharged on December 15, 1959, doing well and has continued to develop and grow since. The other child was discharged on February 12, 1960, but subsequently returned to the hospital in April where she passed away on April 9, 1960 from pneumonia.

On September 29, 1961 a six-year-old boy was admitted to the hospital with third-degree burns covering 80% - 85% of his body surface. The only areas not burned were some parts of his neck, face, hands and soles of his feet. He had set fire to his flannel pajamas while sitting in a plastic covered chair. He was found shortly thereafter with his pajamas completely burned off. He was admitted to a hospital in his own community and transferred to Doernbecher Hospital two days later.

The care of so extensively a burned individual requires continuous attention to all phases of body chemistry, fluid balance and nutrition as the skin which normally contains all body substances is no longer present. Continuous special nursing care, laboratory determinations, daily intravenous fluids, and medication of many types are all essential. The child's condition was precarious for many months. Skin grafting was started within the first month in an attempt to cover the burned areas.

He eventually was discharged on May 13, 1963 with fourteen separate surgical grafting procedures, all requiring general anesthesia, having been done in the intervening period. Further corrective surgery will be required in the future. In medical history there is only one other instance of an individual burned so severely who has recovered.

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THE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GIVEN THE HOSPITAL BY THE GUILD

To determine the extent of the financial assistance the Guild has given the hospital has been by far the most elusive and most difficult part of this history. The minutes of the Guild throw but little light on the subject.

The Guild began active operations in July, 1924. The minutes and occasional letters of Mr. C. C. Colt, the President, give direct evidence of money raised and actually name the larger amounts, but it was not until 1934 that an attempt was made to keep account of money received and disbursed. During that time enough money had been raised to finish the building, equip it and pay the running expenses completely for two years and almost \$50,000 for two other years in addition to the legislative appropriation.

Apparently the Guild was so busy raising money that it had the payments go directly either to the hospital or to the bank. If to the hospital then their records only would show the amount; and if to the bank then a search of their records would be necessary. But in dealing with big financial organizations such as banks, which keep current records only readily accessible, with all others in warehouse storage, the cautious researcher needs a lot of something other than courage when he faces that situation, especially if he happens to be a borrower at that bank. It isn't that the bank doesn't have the record and can't produce it, but discretion is the better part of valor.

We were very fortunate that we located an early audit by certified public accountants which was taken from the books of the hospital showing that it had kept the accounts. Since it was to be a report of interest to the hospital, the medical school accountants were most helpful. Also one typed copy of the second report was found in the library of the Medical School. These two

sources filled in the early dates before the Guild began to keep books. After that the Guild books and annual audits were used. In this way we have arrived at the following figures showing what we believe to be fairly accurate figures of the money the Guild raised and paid over to or had paid over to the Doernbecher Memorial Hospital for Children.

DISBURSEMENTS TO THE HOSPITAL

RESULTING FROM (1) THE DIRECT ACTIVITIES OF THE GUILD,
AND (2) PAYMENT UNDER ITS DIRECTION.

(1) The Chaney, Wood & Co., Certified Public Accountants, report, July 1, 1925 to March 31, 1927		\$ 100,027.58
Medical School report beginning with March 31, 1927, and covering		
1927 and 1929	137,962.72	
and 1928	49,088.78	187,051.50
From Books and Audits of the Guild from 1932 to 1962		<u>125,394.80</u>
TOTAL BY DIRECT ACTIVITY		\$ 412,473.88
(2) Paid out of the Eggert Fund on the recommendation of the Guild		<u>73,851.95</u>
GRAND TOTAL OF (1) and (2)		\$ 486,325.83

In addition to the above amount paid to the hospital both directly and by recommendation, there are now the following accounts in the Trust Department of The First National Bank of Oregon, which is the successor in Trust to the old Security Savings and Trust Company, with which some of the accounts were originally opened:

At this point a preliminary explanation of the Trusts should be made. As previously explained, the Guild from its organization had carried a heavy load in providing the funds to finish the building, furnish and equip it, and then to pay all its running expenses for two years and part of them for two more years until the Legislature finally assumed the load in 1929. As a matter of fact, the Guild in this time had raised for the hospital considerably more money than the amount of the original Doernbecher gift.

Because of this activity the Guild became known to donors as a vital and necessary part of the hospital and, in turn, the hospital came to rely on the Guild for many things, with the result that two things happened.

- (1) Future donors left money in trust with the income to go to the Guild for the use of the hospital, rather than leave the gift directly to the hospital, and
- (2) Many gifts continued to come directly to the Guild for its work with the hospital.

A glance at the preceding report of disbursements shows no payments for the years 1930. Hence, on March 31, 1931, the Guild had funds of \$19,000 on hand with which to establish its own trust fund. This is

TRUST #31403

The Guild has complete control of this fund for any purpose connected with the hospital. The original fund of \$19,000 was valued on September 25, 1963, at

\$104,659.93

All unrestricted gifts, not otherwise designated, go directly into this account. The Guild also has a checking account as a medium through which payments are made. It is replenished as needed from Trust #31403.

TRUST #31941 - ION LEWIS TRUST

This trust was set up on July 31, 1934, under the will of Ion Lewis. The income from this account goes to the checking account of the Guild and may be used for hospital purposes. The original amount was \$27,059.64, and on September 25, 1963, it was \$ 29,700.00

TRUST #32327 - FREDERICK EGGERT TRUST

This trust was set up on June 21, 1938, under the will of Elizabeth Avery Eggert. The income remains in the hands of the Trustee until it is directed by the Guild to be paid to the hospital for specific purposes. The original value of the Trust was \$53,202.50. The principal asset of this trust is a half interest in the building at 519 S. W. 6th Avenue, occupied by Frank Nau, and under lease until December 31, 1970. The value of this trust on September 25, 1963 was \$ 54,108.75 but the guaranteed income from the lease payable to the Eggert Trust is \$750.00 a month. It may be more than the amount guaranteed, as it is based on a percentage formula of the gross income.

At no time has the need of the hospital used all the income of the trust. It was used to pay the hospital bills of indigent crippled children. At first there was some demand, but later the Federal Government entered the field and gave money to be matched by the State of Oregon, so that the purpose for which the income was originally used no longer exists, resulting in the income accumulating from lack of a purpose for which it could be used.

Under the terms of the will, the Guild has power, in such a case, to determine a substitute approximate use. Such action was taken, and now the Trustee is paying the sum of \$1,250 a month to the University of Oregon Medical School for Dr. Richard W. Olmsted, a specialist in diseases of children, who is now on the staff of the Doernbecher Hospital.

Because of this fact, the unused income of this trust has been set up as

TRUST #32327 - EGGERT FUND INVESTED INCOME ACCOUNT

It was opened April 6, 1945, with \$15,000. Its value on September 25, 1963, was \$75,072.54

TRUST #32577 - FRED A. ALLEN FUND

This trust was set up under the will of Fred A. Allen on December 6, 1939, with the original amount of \$10,800. The income from this trust is paid into the checking account of the Guild for its uses in connection with the hospital. Its value on September 25, 1963, was \$ 10,800.00

TRUST #53054 - DOERNBECHER GUILD GOUDY-COLLINS ACCOUNT

This is an agency account set up on April 18, 1951, by the Doernbecher Children's Hospital Guild. The original deposit was \$9,000. Contributions to it are made by Mrs. G. E. Goudy and The Collins Foundation. The income is paid into the checking account of the Guild, to be used in connection with the Doernbecher Children's Hospital. The value of this account on September 12, 1963, was \$ 49,383.49

PERSONNEL

The administrative officers of the Guild have seen few changes, due to the fact that the first president, C. C. Colt, and a vice president, Mrs. George T. Gerlinger, were members of the organizing group. They were largely responsible for the raising of the funds during the struggling and critical years, and in so doing established it so favorably in the minds of public-spirited donors that they were honored by holding their respective offices until the bell tolled. It was an honor they truly deserved, and the Guild owes them a deep debt of gratitude and their names and their labor should never be forgotten.

Mr. Barker, the second president, has been the administrative officer following Mr. Colt, and the two have covered the entire period since the organization of the Guild almost 40 years ago. It has made for a long administrative continuity.

During the same period the hospital has had only two representatives who have worked with the Guild. The first one was Ralf Couch, who functioned until the bell tolled. He was succeeded by Dr. Charles N. Holman, first as Associate Dean and at present as Medical Director. They have presented to the board such projects as in their judgment were most pressing at the time for the good of the hospital. They have had the full confidence of the board, which has been pleased to grant their requests whenever possible.

Of equal interest has been the Directors of the nursing services of the hospital. Miss Grace Phelps was the first one, as previously stated. She opened the door of the hospital and received the first patient. Born to her profession, hers was a dedicated life. As she gave her all in her war service, so she did the same in the hospital until the years took their toll in 1942. She also served on the Board of the Guild with the same gentle but wise touch which was such a noticeable part of her mellowing years. When finally this last tie with the organization was broken, she faced it with equal courage and departed to spend her final days in California. No words are too sacred to be said on her behalf.

She was followed for two years by Miss Eleanor Baird. Her term was so short that it passed as a shadow and therefore her administration was brief but very satisfactory. She left Doernbecher to become the superintendent or director of all the Shriner's hospitals, which position she now holds.

In 1944 Miss Shirley Thompson succeeded as the Director of Services and is now in that position. She attends the board meetings with Dr. Holman and in every way maintains the high standards set by Miss Phelps, so much so that it seems as if in reality she and Miss Phelps have been the presiding spirits over the hospital with the same technical training and the same loyal devotion to the children. No hospital ever boasted of two more devoted directors.

Again the same situation has existed in the secretarial staff. With but one period of two years' duration, only two persons have held that position, Mrs. Ethel Olson and Mrs. Lois King. Mrs. King's term was for six years only, and for the major portion of the time since the organization Mrs. Ethel Olson has handled all the secretarial details of the Guild, and is still in that position. Without her detailed knowledge of the story of the Guild, this work would have been almost impossible. Consequently, I wish to record my appreciation for her most faithful, willing, and valuable assistance.

Thus have the administrative management and official purposes of the Guild had a marked continuity in personnel and purpose, resulting in its having become an active and supporting group, instrumental in helping the Doernbecher Memorial Hospital for Children to attain the position of prominence to which it has grown.

May its shadow of usefulness lengthen with its years.

Respectfully,

Burt Brown Barker

October, 1963.