

PINTLALA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Next Meeting:
April 15, 2018 - 2:30 p.m.



c/o Pintlala Public Library
255 Federal Road
Hope Hull, Alabama 36043

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April 2018

St. Margaret's Hospital, Montgomery, Ala. , 1907



St. Margaret's Hospital, Montgomery, AL, ca. 1900-1919, Photo courtesy Alabama Department of Archives and History. Digital Collections, Postcard Collection, File: Q62477

2018 OFFICERS

President Gary Burton(334)288-7414
Vice President &
Program ChairpersonAlice T. Carter
..... (334)281-3708
Secretary Karon Bailey(334)281-6239
Treasurer Ina Slade(334)284-0337
Parliamentarian Jack Hornady(334)396-2130
Members at Large
Place 1 Patsy Davis.....(334)220-7004
Place 2 Daisy Anne Brady.(334)398-0636
Place 3 Brad Collins(334)734-2657
Place 4 Alan Davis(334)270-8657

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Ogden Nash once observed, "Progress may have been alright once, but it has gone on too long." We feel that way about some things. However, medical science continues to move humanity toward better diagnoses, treatments, and cures.

The last edition of the PHA newsletter was an overview of the history of the poorhouse in Montgomery County. Alice Carter, in this edition, has produced a compendium of information, along with her insights, about early hospitals in our county. It is a keeper! We are reminded of early, primitive approaches to public and institutional health. Thank God for progress. Much of our medical progress is based on precedent (historical observation and documentation).

Just last week disclosure was made of a possible new organ within the human body, the Interstitium. But in a report out last week in the journal Scientific Reports, doctors identified what they think could be a previously unrecognized organ. The structure is a network of tissues which is found throughout the body, wrapping around the entire digestive tract, the lungs, and every artery and vein. The medical researchers dubbed the network the Interstitium, and they argue should be deemed its own organ. (From Popular Science Reports)

Generations ago Montgomery County was blessed with good doctors and health officers who paved the way for the discoveries made by our generation.

Gary Burton, President

garyburton1@charter.net

April 2018 Program

Pintlala Historical Association will meet at 2:30 in the afternoon in the Fellowship Hall of Pintlala Baptist Church on April 15, 2018.

Our program will be presented by Judge Frank "Trippy" McGuire. His topic will be William Weatherford or Red Eagle as he is known. Judge McGuire has presented programs on the Creek Wars many times.

Judge McGuire is retired as a district Judge in Covington County and has worked as a volunteer with organizations which focus on children and youth.

We look forward to seeing you on April 15th!



Judge Frank "Trippy" McGuire

IMPORTANT NOTICE

**IF YOUR NEWSLETTER ADDRESS NAME IS HIGHLIGHTED IN ORANGE—THIS IS YOUR LAST NEWSLETTER. DUES WERE DUE JANUARY 1ST. WE WANT YOU TO STAY ON OUR ACTIVE MEMBER LIST! SEND \$15.00 CHECK TO TREASURER, INA SLADE AT
15212 HIGHWAY 31
HOPE HULL, ALABAMA 36043**

Montgomery Hospitals

Alice T. Carter

The newsletters published by Pintlala Historical Association normally focus on people, places and activities of southwest Montgomery County. The January newsletter was a well documented study of poor houses located in Montgomery County. Gary Burton's study led this writer to give thought to health facilities, which might have served county residents.

There were no hospitals/clinics in rural areas of Montgomery County. The earliest settlers of the county relied on home cures and eventually local physicians who maintained small offices in the side yards of their homes. These physicians made visits by horseback or horse and buggy, often spending the night at the home of the ill. As time progressed, patients made their way into the city to the infirmaries, clinics and hospitals that had developed.

A search of City Telephone Directories opened the doors of how health care evolved in the capitol city. Readers will find a chronological view of the major health facilities that would come to serve "country folks" as well as city dwellers.

Two notes before the listing —

- The poor House found listed in the Directories on Thurman Street (close to Alabama State University) is included as the city Poor Houses were not included in the January 2018 discussion of these facilities.
- Gary Burton's research into the Minutes of the County Governing bodies (names changed) found mention of a Freedman's Hospital in Montgomery in the November 1869 Minutes. I found no mention of this facility in my sources. Good for us to share information!

The City Directories located at the Alabama Department of Archives and History began a "Hospitals or Infirmaries" category in the 1893 issue. However, in 1880, a listing for a Medical and Surgical Society of Montgomery was published with the following physicians as office holders: Samuel D. Seelye, M.D., president; W.O. (William Owen) Baldwin, M.D., Vice-president; T. A. Means, M.D., secretary. The Medical and Surgical Society was composed of 27 members.

The Hospital Survey and Construction Act was enacted by Congress on August 13, 1946 and is better known as the Hill-Burton Act. It is named after its Senate sponsors, Alabama Senator J. Lister Hill, a Democrat, and Senator Harold H. Burton, a Republican from Ohio. The Act was a government-spending program based on grants and loans that created health-care facilities all across the country, but particularly in deep-south states during the 1950-1960 time span. The Hill-Burton Act was the only federal legislation to ever include an equalization clause that admitted both black and white patients to modern well-equipped hospitals. Alabamians can be grateful and proud that the Hill-Burton Act provided funding for the University of Alabama Medical Center in Birmingham. By the 1970s, Congress decided that the Hill-Burton Act had overbuilt accommodations for hospital beds in rural areas, thus leaving inner cities lacking health facilities. Hill-Burton spending all but came to an end.

It is remarkable that one Montgomery family, the Hills, produced talented, influential, caring men such as Dr. Luther Leonidas Hill, Jr., a world renowned surgeon; his son, Senator Lister Hill, who lead the way in providing health care facilities for the underserved and Dr. James Fitts Hill and his Montgomery hospital that served many for approximately twenty years.

All of the health care facilities mentioned throughout this paper influenced the manner in which current care is provided for the ill in the Montgomery area.

Sources:

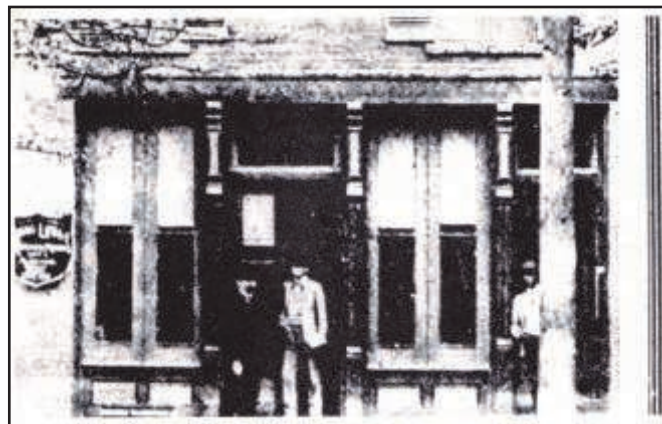
<https://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org>

Dr. James Marion Sims Hospital

Dr. James Marion Sims, known as the Father of Gynecology, came to Alabama and began his Alabama medical experiences on plantations in the Mount Meigs area from 1836 to 1840. He moved into the city of Montgomery in 1840 to practice and opened his Hospital for Women at 21 South Perry Street in 1845. He continued his Montgomery practice for thirteen years after which he moved to New York City where once again opened a Women's Hospital in 1853.

The building housing Dr. Sims Hospital is still extant on Perry Street, Montgomery, Alabama. Drs. Luther Leonidas Hill, Sr. and his brother, Robert Sommerville Hill also used the building as their office.

Source: <https://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org>



Sims Hospital: Photo from Society of Pioneers of Montgomery, *Pioneers, a History of Montgomery in Pictures*, p. 89, dated ca. 1890

Montgomery's Confederate Hospitals

During the years of the Civil War, Montgomery was easily accessed by rail or steamboat and in time six Confederate hospitals were established in the city and were the destination for wounded, sick and dying troops. There were other smaller facilities, some in private homes, which filled a need for the sick. At times the hospitals were less than half full but during times of intense military action throughout the south the hospitals would become overcrowded. Buildings, which served a variety of purposes in Montgomery, were requisitioned for the care of troops.

The first building to be drafted into medical service was a three-story brick building on the corner of Bibb and Commerce Streets. In late 1861 or early 1862 the building became known as General Hospital. In late 1862 another corner of Bibb and Commerce featured a building that became known as Ladies Hospital, not based on patients but on support from local female citizens. The Madison House Hotel, a four-story brick building located at the corner of Market (Dexter) and Perry Streets, was converted to a hospital in 1863 and accommodated 300 patients. It was known as the Madison Hospital. This building was located across the street from Concert Hall, which had been the site of social and cultural events. It accommodated about 250 patients in the two large halls plus other smaller rooms. Other less critical patients were lodged in tent hospitals in 1863-1864. This type of housing for soldier-patients was cheap and quick to serve the wounded. Stonewall Hospital had canvas stretched around chimneys with two patients per tent. Watts Hospital located adjacent to Stonewall were both located near the Alabama and Florida Railroad depot near the edge of town.

Source: Rogers, William Warren, Jr. *Confederate Home Front: Montgomery During the Civil War*. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa and London, 1999. pp. 51-53



Sophia Gilmer Bibb: Photo from *Montgomery: an Illustrated History* by Wayne Flynt, p.41, John Englehardt Scott, photographer.

Women and Montgomery's Confederate Hospitals

Author Wayne Flynt in his book, *Montgomery: An Illustrated History* captures the role of Confederate women in Montgomery and the roles thrust upon them during war-time. Flynt wrote vividly in 1980 the following:

“By 1862, the Soldier's Home was too small, so Montgomery women established the Ladies' Hospital of Montgomery in a three-story building. Sophia Gilmer Bibb, [1801-1887] although 60 years of age, was selected as chief administrator of the home and hospital. Mrs. Bibb was the wife of a prominent Montgomery judge [Benajah Smith Bibb, 1796-1884].

“Aunt Sophie” as she was affectionately called, proved to be a skilled administrator. She persuaded local aid societies to contribute supplies, efficiently arranged work space in the hospital, and personally supervised the burial of more than 800 men who died in her care. The Ladies' Hospital was widely regarded as one of the best health establishments in Alabama. The exigencies of war forced many women into unfamiliar spheres. Sarah Bellinger had led a sheltered life, similar to that of many Southern women of the wealthy planter class. When her responsibility as president of the Soldiers' Home required her to transact business, she appealed to her

husband. He decided that in such unsettled times she must learn to provide for herself, and taught her to receipt funds, make out bills, write checks, and handle innumerable financial transactions. Her first crisis came when she omitted her title, "President of the Soldiers Home," from a document, protesting that the title was too "fussy" and "conspicuous." Transacting business required it, however, and she reluctantly acquiesced to the realities of the commercial world."

These women and others like them took on roles that only a few years earlier would have seemed unthinkable. Soldiers who found themselves recovering in Montgomery were grateful to these ladies as were their families, who were often hundreds of miles away.

Source: Flynt, Wayne. *Montgomery: An Illustrated History*. Woodland Hills, California: Windsor Publications, 1980 (p.40)

**Dr. Cornelius Nathaniel Dorsette (1859-1897)
and Hale's Infirmary**

Dr. Cornelius N. Dorsette, born in 1859 as a slave in North Carolina, became the first registered African American doctor in Alabama. Dorsette passed the Alabama State Medical Examination in 1883. There were no permanent medical facilities for African Americans in Montgomery in the nineteenth century so Dr. Dorsette with much help from his wife's (Sarah Hale) parents, James and Ann Hale, plans were made to construct a facility for the African American population in the city. Tragedy seemed to haunt Dorsette and the Hales. Sarah Hale Dorsette died during childbirth in 1885 and her brother, James Hale, Jr. had died in 1874 at age twenty-one.



Dr. C. N. Dorsette: Photo courtesy Times Gone By/ Facebook, date unknown

Their father, James Hale, Sr. was a very successful African American building contractor in Montgomery and became quite wealthy. His wife, Ann Hale, worked as a nurse for a white physician in Montgomery, Dr. William Owen Baldwin, who was encouraging to the Hales. In 1891 Hale's Infirmary opened as a memorial to the Hale children. James Hale, Sr. died before the completion of the infirmary but Ann Hale pushed forward to complete the project. Hale's Infirmary was a two story building on Lake Street. Dr. Dorsette served as chief of staff until he died in 1897 of heart failure. The Infirmary continued to meet the medical needs of a large portion of African American residents of Montgomery until it ceased operating between 1950-1954.



Hale's Infirmary: Photo courtesy Landmarks Foundation Collection found in: Neeley, Mary Ann Oglesby. *Montgomery in the 20th Century: Tradition & Change, 1880-2010*. San Antonio, Texas: HPNbooks, a division of Lammert Inc., 2012

Sources:

The Heritage of Montgomery County, Alabama. Published by Heritage Publishing Consultants Inc., Clanton, Alabama and The Montgomery County Heritage Book Committee, 2001 . p.33.

<https://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org>

**Highland Park Sanatorium
Hubbard Hospital
Rice's Children's Hospital**

A neighborhood centered on Forest Avenue near Oak Park was the epicenter for early health care in Montgomery and has continued into the 21st century with Jackson Hospital and Clinic.

Dr. Isaac L. Watkins had three wood frame buildings constructed on Forest Avenue (across from Oak Park) in



Highland Park Sanatorium: Photo courtesy Alabama Department of Archives and History, Digital Collections, Postcard Collection, File: Q88358

1894. The buildings burned a year later, but Dr. Watkins persevered and rebuilt, with an additional building added at a later time. The Watkins Clinic was alternately listed in City Directories as Highland Park Sanatorium, which first appeared in the directory for 1898. Dr. Watkins continued to be listed as proprietor of the hospital through 1919. Watkins grew older and sold the facility to Dr. T. Brannon Hubbard, Sr. in the early 1920s. City Telephone Directories continued to list Highland Park Sanatorium, but with Dr. T. B. Hubbard as proprietor until 1928 when the listing changed to Hubbard Hospital, 515 Forest Avenue. Dr. Hubbard had a two-story stucco building constructed in 1925 at the corner of Forest Avenue and Holly Street. Dr. Frank Jackson purchased the frame buildings from Dr. Hubbard in 1946. Dr. T. B. Hubbard retired in the late 1950s and his stucco building was leased to a nursing home facility.



Hubbard Hospital: Photo courtesy Times Gone By/ Facebook, photo date unknown

The first pediatric hospital in the Montgomery area was opened by Dr. Clark Hilton Rice after he acquired one of Dr. Watkins' buildings on Forest Avenue. Rice's Children's Hospital was listed in the City Directory in 1928, but by 1931 had faded from the Directories. In a brief history provided by Jackson Hospital, the Children's Hospital closed due to financial hardships induced by the Great Depression.

Sources:

Jackson Hospital Public Relations

The Heritage of Montgomery County, Alabama. Published by Heritage Publishing Consultants Inc., Clanton, Alabama and The Montgomery County Heritage Book Committee, 2001. pp. 33-34.

Alabama Historical Association, Historical Marker located at Oak Park, Montgomery, AL.

Luther Leonidas Hill, Jr., M. D. (1862-1946) and Hill's Infirmary/Laura Hill Hospital

Luther Leonidas Hill, Jr., son of Rev. Luther L. and Laura Croom Hill, was born in 1862, Montgomery County, Alabama. He graduated from Howard College (now Samford University) once located in Marion, Alabama, in preparation for entering the ministry like his father. However, in 1878, he began medical studies and graduated in 1881 from the City University of New York with a medical degree followed by studies at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia where he concentrated on the field of surgery. He ultimately specialized in eye, ear and throat surgery. In 1883 Dr. Hill traveled to London and became a student of Joseph Lister, who was a proponent of sterile surgical procedures—a new medical philosophy in the late 1800s. L.L. Hill returned home to Montgomery and established a surgical medical practice. He was elected president of the Montgomery County Medical & Surgical Society in 1887 and the following year married Lillie Lyons of Mobile. The couple had five children, one of whom was to become Alabama's U. S. Senator Lister Hill, who was named for his father's mentor, Joseph Lister. L. L. Hill's brother, Robert Sommerville joined him in practice in 1891. The brothers established Hill's Infirmary, later named Laura Hill Hospital in honor of their mother. The Hospital, located on Lawrence Street, continued to offer medical services until 1932. *The Encyclopedia of Alabama* indicates that the Hill's established their hospital in 1897.

Luther Leonidas Hill, Jr. gained notoriety stemming from an incident in 1902. Two local physicians were attempting to treat a 13-year-old-African American male suffering from a stab wound to his heart. The first physicians were called six hours after the wound was inflicted and two hours later Dr.



Laura Hill Hospital: Cell phone image taken from public display at Montgomery Cardiovascular Office, 2018. Photo courtesy D. Mitchell Henry

Hill was called to Henry Myrick's home. The wound was continuing to bleed all of this time, but the boy remained conscious, though fading. Dr. Hill got the family's permission to operate on the boy. Hill had never operated on a living heart. Dr. L.L., his brother, Robert, and two other physicians moved Henry Myrick to a table lit only by lantern light and chloroform was administered. Dr. L.L. Hill opened the patient's chest to find much internal bleeding within the tissue surrounding the heart. Hill opened the pericardial sack, drained the collected blood, then, with a needle and catgut thread, stitched the wound in a procedure that only took 45 minutes. Young Myrick recovered in a matter of a few weeks. Thus, Dr. Hill became the first physician in America to successfully repair a wounded heart in which the patient survived. Even with the success of the procedure, heart surgery took decades to move forward in either the United States or Europe.

A recounting of Dr. L. L. Hill's successful heart surgery was written up in the *Alabama Journal*, September 4, 1956 by William J. Mahoney, Jr. Mahoney was quoting from a letter sent to him by the Hill family documenting the presence of George O'Connell in the room where the surgery took place. O'Connell was holding one of the lanterns by which Drs. L.L. and Robert Hill could see the young patient. O'Connell went on to attend Tulane University and became a physician himself.

Dr. L.L. Hill retired in 1931. The office shared by the Drs. Hill still stands on Perry Street and is identified by a marker from the Alabama Historical Association.

Note: A local association to the Laura Hill Hospital is that PHA member, Margery Boyd Henry's mother, Lora Dennis Boyd Whigham successfully completed the three year course entitling her to a diploma as a registered Nurse in 1931. Her diploma was signed by physicians: L. L. Hill, R. S. Hill, A. H. Montgomery and C. N. Dorsette.

Sources:

<https://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org>

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Sur-Name files, microfilm reels

Interview: Margery Henry, Pintlala, Alabama, March 2018

Montgomery Infirmary

Montgomery City Directories for the years 1897-1908 include listings for a Montgomery Infirmary located at 749 South Perry Street. *A History of Montgomery in Photographs* verifies this facility for the sick with an image dated 1890. [Editors of book give approximate dates of photographs]

The Montgomery Daily Advertiser on January 27, 1887 published an article detailing the early morning activities of the Rev. Dr. Horace Stringfellow, Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church from 1869 till his death in 1893. Dr. Stringfellow was driving to the site of the yet to be constructed City Infirmary on Perry Street to meet the workers who were to begin the grading of the lot. Stringfellow announced that he wanted to turn the first shovel of dirt. The article adds that funds had already been secured for the much needed medical facility. More funds were needed to complete it and the editors were sure they would be forthcoming. The family of the late Dr. W. O. Baldwin had already presented enough money to build one ward specified for the treatment of women.

By November 20th, 1887 the *Montgomery Advertiser* reported that the Infirmary building had been completed for many weeks but that it was not furnished for occupancy. Editors again urged citizens to contribute the needed funds without delay.

The Infirmary is not listed in City Directories after 1908. If its years of



Montgomery Infirmary: Photo from Society of Pioneers of Montgomery, *Pioneers, a History of Montgomery in Pictures*, p. 89, dated ca. 1890

service are based on the Directory listing, Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, who had worked so inspiringly for the facility, did not live to see it operational, as he died in 1893.

Sources:

Alabama Department of Archives and History/Frances M. Hails Files

Container Listing: 1923-1955

Container Contents: Institutions-hospitals, Container #: SG016686, file: 034

St. Margaret's Hospital



Saint Margaret's Hospital showing the former home of Gov. Thomas Hill Watts (on right in photo) which was used as living space for Sisters of Charity and early nursing students. Photo from *Montgomery: An Illustrated History* by Wayne Flynt, p. 106. Photograph by John Englehardt Scott.

The Daughters of Charity, a Roman Catholic order announced in 1901 their willingness to commit 50 to 75 thousand dollars to build and equip a modern hospital in Montgomery. With one caveat, the nuns challenged the citizens of Montgomery to raise ten thousand dollars for a lot. The challenge was met and plans for a much needed, modern facility were begun. Sister Chrysostom, from St. Vincent's Hospital in Birmingham, was sent to purchase property and supervise the construction of the new medical facility. In 1901, the former home of Thomas Hill Watts, Governor of Alabama from 1863-1865, plus five acres of land were purchased. The Watt's Mansion was renovated to accommodate the nuns and provide temporary space for the sick. A new hospital, which cost \$150,000.00 was opened in 1903 along with a School of Nursing. For the next 50 years, the Watt's home was used as the residence for the Sisters of Charity and student nurses. The last class of nurses to graduate from St. Margaret's School of Nursing was the Class of 1974.

A new building, St. Joseph's, was constructed in

1914 behind the main building and was used for white patients. The African American patients were admitted to a frame house behind the St. Joseph's building.

In 1919 another new wing was added on Adam's Avenue. The hospital celebrated its 50th year of service in 1952. Sister Rosanna drew plans for another new building. This building was made possible through the Hill-Burton Act. It opened in 1956 and Dr. L. L. Hill, son of L.L. Hill (1862-1946), admitted the first patient and performed the first surgery in the building.

By 1959 the Watts Mansion was demolished along with the St. Joseph building. The new five story West Wing opened the same year. The hospital was racially integrated and by 1965 the medical staff also was integrated. The first Coronary Care Unit in Montgomery opened in 1967. A new School of Nursing Building was dedicated in 1968. In 1972, Baptist, Jackson and St. Margaret's Hospitals began Emergency Room rotations. All of these progressive steps were milestones in medical care for the city.

The 80th Anniversary of St. Margaret's occurred in 1981.



Photo courtesy Alabama Department of Archives and History, Digital Collections, John Englehardt Scott negative collection, File: Q76803, Date: May 1974

The Sisters of Charity announced their decision to close the beloved hospital due to increasing costs. Humana, Inc. purchased the hospital in the same year.

My personal connection to the hospital from my own birth there to both of my children's births are poignant memories. The grand old lady of hospitals in Montgomery had provided 88 years of dedicated service to the citizens of central Alabama.

Sources:

The Heritage of Montgomery County, Alabama. Published by Heritage Publishing Consultants Inc., Clanton, Alabama and The Montgomery County Heritage Book Committee, 2001. pp. 34-35.

Conner, Tom. *Remember When...? with Tom Conner*. Montgomery, Alabama: *The Montgomery Advertiser/Montgomery Journal*, 1989.



Photo courtesy Alabama Department of Archives and History, Digital Collections, John Englehardt Scott negative collection, File: Q83005, Date: March 1981

Montgomery Tuberculosis Sanatorium Greil Memorial Psychiatric Hospital



Montgomery Tuberculosis Sanatorium: Photo courtesy Alabama Department of Archives and History, Digital Collections, John Englehardt Scott negative collection, File: Q76284, Date: April 1967

Montgomery's Tuberculosis Sanatorium was founded around 1906 on Upper Wetumpka Road by Dr. Gaston Greil. He organized the Montgomery Anti-Tuberculosis League, which made the first payment on the Upper Wetumpka Road site. The facility was first known as "The Fresh Air Camp." Financially it was supported by the sale of Christmas Seals, state and county funds and public donations. A physician served as director and physicians from the city volunteered with various medical needs. As successful drug treatments were available and the disease waned, the hospital's focus shifted to mental health issues and it became Greil Memorial Psychiatric Hospital that closed in 2012. It is currently home of the Montgomery Area Mental Health Board and provides short-term crisis care.

Sources:

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Vertical File, Montgomery Hospitals, Container SG6909, Folder 25: *Montgomery Advertiser* clippings, 1938 and 1959.

The Heritage of Montgomery County, Alabama. Published by Heritage Publishing Consultants Inc., Clanton, Alabama and The Montgomery County Heritage Book Committee, 2001. p. 34.



Maxwell Hospital: 1931-1965, Photo courtesy of the Air University History Office, Maxwell AFB, AL.

Maxwell Field Hospitals

Maxwell Field or Maxwell Air Force Base as it is currently named has had four clinics/hospitals since the Base came into existence. The first was in 1919 when Maxwell Field was an Aviation Repair Depot.

The Air Corps Tactical School located at Langley Field, Virginia was relocated to Maxwell Field in 1931 and construction of a hospital was authorized. This building, still extant, is known as Building 714, which has been home to the National Headquarters for the Civil Air Patrol since 1976. At some point, the 1931 building was expanded to provide additional beds, rooms, and a morgue. The Air Corps Tactical School closed in 1941 when students and instructors went off to serve in WWII. This second Base hospital dates from 1931-1964. Congress authorized a new four-story hospital in 1960 and it served troops and dependents from 1964-2000 when it was

razed and the current Ambulatory Care Clinic opened. The dates for the Ambulatory Clinic are 2000 to present day.

Maxwell has served different purposes over the years, which were reflected in name changes along the way. Installation names and dates provided by Air University Director of History, Dr. Robert Kane are:

Aircraft and Engine Repair Depot #3: 4 Apr 1918
 Engine and Plan Repair Depot #3: Sep 1918
 Aviation Repair Depot: Mar 1919
 Montgomery Air Intermediate Depot: 25 Jan 1921
 Maxwell Field: 8 Nov 1922
 Maxwell AFB: 13 Jan 1948



Maxwell Hospital: 1965-2000, Photo courtesy of the Air University History Office, Maxwell AFB, AL.



Maxwell Hospital: 2000-present, Photo courtesy of the Air University History Office, Maxwell AFB, AL.

Montgomery Memorial Hospital

Memorial Hospital was built in 1922 at 711 High Street. Its original purpose was for the treatment and care of WWI soldiers and sailors. *The Heritage of Montgomery County, Alabama* names the facility Montgomery Memorial Hospital-Methodist Hospital. It accommodated 204 beds and had a school of nursing. The hospital closed during the depression years (1931-1935) but in latter 1935 it reopened with only 100 beds. The hospital faced financial difficulties and closed permanently in 1936. The State of Alabama purchased the building for office space. It was eventually demolished for parking by State employees.

Source: *The Heritage of Montgomery County, Alabama*. Published by Heritage Publishing Consultants Inc., Clanton, Alabama and The Montgomery County Heritage Book Committee, 2001. p. 34.



Montgomery Memorial Hospital: Photo courtesy Alabama Department of Archives and History, Digital Collections, Postcard Collection, File : Q1337, Date: ca. 1930s-1941



Fitts Hill Hospital

305 Church Street was the location of a 25 to 30 bed hospital that was opened in 1930 by Dr. James Fitts Hill. The hospital was named for Dr. Hill's Mother, Alice Fitts Hill. Dr. Hill died in 1955 and the hospital closed shortly afterwards. The building was sold in 1956 and ultimately was razed to make way for parking spaces for Troy State University.

Source: *The Heritage of Montgomery County, Alabama*. Published by Heritage Publishing Consultants Inc., Clanton, Alabama and The Montgomery County Heritage Book Committee, 2001. p. 34.

Fitts Hill Hospital: Photo courtesy Times Gone By/Facebook, photo date unknown

Veterans Administration Medical Center

The Veterans Administration Medical Center sits on 57 acres of hilly land on Perry Hill Road, Montgomery, Alabama. The construction of the Center was completed in 1940. Originally the property was spread over 130 acres; however, in 1956 sixty acres were considered surplus and were turned over to the General Services Administration. In 1963 two acres were transferred to Montgomery County School System. (site of Goodwyn Junior High School).

On January 1, 1997, Central Alabama Veterans Health Care System was established from the merger of the Montgomery and Tuskegee VA Medical Centers.

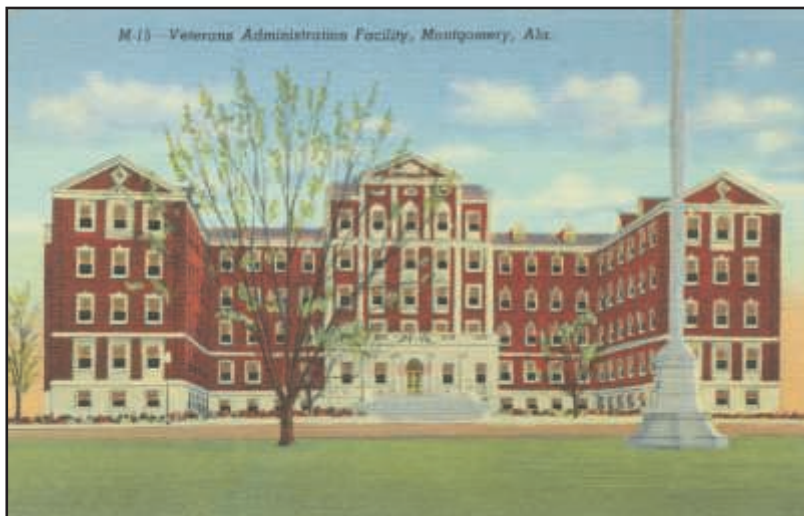
Currently, the Montgomery Campus provides Acute Care and Specialty Medicine, Surgery, Intensive Care Unit services, Outpatient Psychiatry, Home-Based Primary Care. The Tuskegee medical center operates a 100 bed New Horizon Community Living Center which includes a 10 bed Palliative Care Unit, a 10-bed acute care Comprehensive Integrated Inpatient Rehabilitation Program and a 30-bed High Intensity Psychiatric Inpatient Unit. There are 240 health care providers on staff with the CAVHC System.

The Montgomery campus of CAVHC was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2012.

Sources:

Kim Betton, Chief, Public Affairs, CAVHCS

Kim-Lackey-Bowen, CAVHCS



Veterans Hospital: Photo courtesy Alabama Department of Archives and History, Digital Collections, Postcard Collection, File: Q62481, Date: ca.1940-49

Professional Center Hospital

Professional Center Hospital opened in 1947, seventeen years after Fitts Hill Hospital, but the two were located very near each other on Church Street. The Professional Center Hospital was located on the 4th floor of the Building which accommodated 35 beds. In 1963 the third floor opened to house 32 beds. This hospital was owned by Dr. Haywood Bartlett and his wife, Elmore Bellingrath Bartlett.

The building was demolished just as its neighbor Fitts Hill Hospital had been. In 1999 the building came down, again, for more Troy State University parking.

Source: *The Heritage of Montgomery County, Alabama*. Published by Heritage Publishing Consultants Inc., Clanton, Alabama and The Montgomery County Heritage Book Committee, 2001. p. 34.



Professional Center: Photo courtesy Alabama Department of Archives and History, Digital Collections, John Englehardt Scott negative collection, File: Q81997, Date: April 1969

Jackson Hospital

Jackson Hospital was begun when Dr. Franklin Jackson purchased wooden buildings on Forest Avenue from Dr. T. Brannon Hubbard, Sr. in 1946. Jackson returned to Montgomery after World War II as a young physician who saw the need for more hospitals in the city. He obtained a private loan from Montgomery businessman A. J. Price (Price's Doughnuts). Dr. Jackson started his health services with only 37 beds. He formed Jackson Hospital Company with his brother, Dr. Truett Jackson and their father, Dr. B. F. Jackson. In the early 1950s Hubbard's previously mentioned nursing home building was acquired by Jackson Hospital.

The Hospital continued to grow and in 2018 leads the way in quality of care. It is now a community not-for-profit hospital with 344 beds but still in the Forest Avenue section of Montgomery covering a 14 city-block campus and with an associated Jackson Clinic, which provides opportunities for routine checkups to care from numerous specialists. In 2016 Jackson Hospital celebrated its 70th anniversary of service to Montgomery and surrounding communities.

Sources:

Jackson Hospital Public Relations Office

The Heritage of Montgomery County, Alabama. Published by Heritage Publishing Consultants Inc., Clanton, Alabama and The Montgomery county Heritage Book committee, 2001.



Jackson Hospital (originally in houses): Photo courtesy Times Gone By/Facebook, photo September, 1946



Jackson Hospital: Photo courtesy Alabama Department of Archives and History, Digital Collections, John Englehardt Scott negative collection, File: Q74505,



Jackson Hospital: Photo courtesy Alabama Department of Archives and History, Digital Collections, John Englehardt Scott negative collection, File: Q79162, Date: February 1977

St. Jude Hospital

St. Jude Hospital was part of the City of St. Jude a Roman Catholic organization, which was the vision of Catholic priest, Father Harold Purcell. The social services group was begun in Montgomery in 1934. It included a church, school and hospital. The “City” was the first Catholic institution in Alabama with the goal of ministering exclusively to African Americans.

Father Purcell started with remodeling a large frame house on Holt Street to house a chapel, office, living quarters for personnel and a clinic. In 1936 Purcell was granted funds from the Bishop of Mobile, Thomas J. Toolen, to purchase 56 acres located between Hill and Oak streets. Here Purcell erected a Church that was dedicated in 1938. In 1940 Purcell began construction of a school for African Americans. It was designed to accommodate 600 students. Additionally, Purcell wanted to provide medical care for the African American citizens of the area. In 1951 a hospital that was designed to house 165 beds and cost 1.5 million dollars was opened. The funding was made possible through the Hill-Burton Act of 1946.



St. Jude Hospital: Photo courtesy Alabama Department of Archives and History, Digital Collections, John Englehardt Scott negative collection, File: Q80586, Date: May 1972

The hospital was the first completely integrated hospital in the Southeast but closed in 1985. However, in 1992 the hospital was converted to apartments for low-income and senior citizens. The school closed in 2014 due to a lack of funding.

Sources:

<https://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org>

Benton, Jeffrey C. A Sense of Place: Montgomery’s Architectural Heritage. Montgomery, Alabama, River City Publishing, 2000. pp.255-257

Atomedics Hospital

Dr. Hugh MacGuire of Montgomery designed a whole new concept in hospital construction. His prototype brought flying saucers to mind in its appearance. This hospital created in the shape of a wheel was constructed on five acres of leased land in Oak Park in 1962. The hospital had an office, nurse’s station and operating room in the center of the wheel and patients rooms were similar to the spokes of the wheel. This unique hospital was sold and moved to Woodstock, Georgia in 1965. Today intensive care units of hospitals are based on this design.



Atomedic Hospital: Photo courtesy Alabama Department of Archives and History, Digital Collections, John Englehardt Scott negative collection, File: Q81798, Date: March 1964

Sources:

Conner, Tom. *Remember When...?* Montgomery, Alabama, *The Montgomery Advertiser/Alabama Journal*, 1989. Unpaginated.

County Files, Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Interior View, Atomedic Hospital: Photo courtesy Alabama Department of Archives and History, Digital Collections, John Englehardt Scott negative collection, File: Q81796



Baptist South Hospital

Baptist East Hospital

Ground was broken in 1961 for Baptist Hospital South with the first patients admitted in 1963. The new facility was designed to accommodate 127 beds and at its opening there were 131 doctors on staff.

Baptist Health is the faith-based supporting organization all of the Baptist Hospitals in the River Region. Local Baptist Churches raised more than one million dollars to support construction of Baptist Hospital South when it was in the planning stages. The hospital on the Southern Boulevard has been enlarged since the original facility was constructed. Today it is accredited to accommodate 454 beds.

Baptist Hospital East was constructed by a group of private Montgomery physicians in 1977 and was known as, University Medical Center. Humana Inc. purchased the facility in 1983 and also St. Margaret's Hospital in 1989. Baptist Health purchased the Taylor Road Humana Hospital in 1998.

Today Baptist East Hospital is accredited for 150 beds and combined with Baptist South has 500 physicians on staff. The Hospital has ranked in the top 100 hospitals for the last 3 out of 5 years by Thomson-Reuters (now Truven). It has 24-hour emergency service and ranks in the top five hospitals in Alabama for Labor and Delivery service, by users, and is considered a level three rated Neo-Natal Unit.

The two hospitals are proud of their treatment of the whole patient—physical and spiritual.

Source:

Baptist Health, Public Relations Department, Merrill B. South, Public Relations Manager



Baptist Medical Center / East South Boulevard: Photo courtesy Alabama Department of Archives and History, Digital Collections, John Englehardt Scott negative collection, File: Q79384, Date: September, 1977

**Selected Years and Hospitals
Beginning 1893, Ending 1999**

Based on listings in Montgomery City Telephone Directories, Alabama Department of Archives and History

1893: Hospitals or Infirmaries

Hagey Institute, Rooms 52, 53, 54, Moses Building, M. M. Smith, M. D. Physician in charge; Cures liquor, opium, morphine, cocaine & tobacco diseases & neurasthenia by means of Bi-Chloride of Gold treatment

Keeley Institute, 23 Dexter Avenue; treated same diseases as above plus nerve exhaustion by means of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's Double Chloride of gold remedies; required 3 to 4 weeks treatment

1897

Montgomery Infirmary, 743 S. Perry St.

Plant System Hospital, No. 3, 405 N. Goldthwaite St.

Hale's Infirmary, Green Street near S. Hall Street, C. N. Dorsette, A. C. Dungee, D. H. C. Scott, physicians

1898

Montgomery Infirmary, 749 S. Perry St.

Highland Park Sanatorium, Forest Ave., Dr. Isaac L. Watkins, proprietor & physician in charge

Plant System Hospital No. 3, 36 Bell St.

Hale's Infirmary, Green St. near Hall St., Dr. A.C. Dungee & D. H. C. Scott, physicians

1899

Montgomery Infirmary, 749 S. Perry St.

Highland Park Sanatorium, Forest Ave.

Hill's Infirmary, 729 S. Lawrence St., Drs. L.L. [Luther Leonidas] Hill & R. S. [Robert Sommerville] proprietors & physicians in charge

Plant System Hospital, No. 3, 36 Bell St. Dr. Robert Goldthwaite, physician in charge, W. T. Green, steward

Hale's Infirmary, Green St. near Hall St., Drs. A. C. Dungee & D.H. C. Scott, physicians

Twentieth Century Listings Begin

1900: Hospitals and Infirmaries

Montgomery Infirmary, 749 S. Perry St.

Highland Park Sanatorium, Forest Ave., Dr. Isaac L. Watkins, proprietor & physician in charge

Hills Infirmary, 729 S. Lawrence, Drs. L. L. & R. S. Hill, proprietors and physicians in charge

Plant System Hospital No.3, 36 Bell St., Dr. J. N. Baker, physician in charge

Hale's Infirmary, Green St. near Hall St., Drs. A. C. Dungee & D.H. C. Scott, physicians

1901

Montgomery Infirmary, 749 S. Perry St.

Highland Park Sanatorium, Forest Ave., Dr. I. L. Watkins, proprietor and physician in charge

Hills Infirmary, 729 S. Lawrence, Drs. L. L. & R. S. Hill, proprietors and physicians in charge

Plant System Hospital No.3, 36 Bell St. , Dr. J. N. Baker, physician in charge

Hale's Infirmary, Green St. near Hall St., Drs. A. C. Dungee and D.H.C. Scott, physicians

1902

Montgomery Infirmary, 749 S. Perry St.

Watkins Infirmary [previously Highland Park Sanatorium] Forest Ave., I.L. Watkins, proprietor

Hill's Infirmary: same as 1901

Plant System Hospital No. 3, same as 1901

Hale's Infirmary, same as 1901

1903

Montgomery Infirmary, 749 S. Perry St.

Highland Park Sanatorium, Forest Ave., I.L. Watkins, proprietor

Hills Infirmary: same as 1901

St. Margaret's Hospital (Sisters of Charity), Adams between Ripley & Jackson Sts., Sister Scholastica in charge

Hale's Infirmary, same as 1901

1904

Montgomery Infirmary, 749 S. Perry

Highland Park Sanatorium, same as 1903

Hill's Infirmary, same as 1901

St. Margaret's Hospital, same as 1903

Hale's Infirmary, Green near S. Hall St. N. H. Alexander pres, T. A. Weathington sec.

1905

Montgomery Infirmary, 749 S. Perry St.

Highland Park Sanatorium, Forest Ave., I. L. Watkins, proprietor

Hill's Infirmary, 729 S. Lawrence St. Drs. L.L. and R. S. Hill proprietors and physicians in charge

St. Margaret's Hospital (Sisters of Charity), Adams between Ripley and Jackson Sts., Sister Agnes sister superior

Hales's Infirmary, 317 Lake St., N. H. Alexander pres., T. A. Wethington sec.

1906

Montgomery Infirmary, 749 S. Perry St.

*Montgomery County Poor House, Thurman St.

Highland Park Sanatorium, Forest Ave., I. L. Watkins, proprietor

Hill's Infirmary, 729 S. Lawrence St. Drs. L.L. and R. S. Hill proprietors and physicians in charge

St. Margaret's Hospital (Sisters of Charity), 823 Adams., Sister Agnes sister superior

Hales's Infirmary, 327 Lake St., Susie Foster pres, Agnes Jenkins sec.

1907

Montgomery Infirmary, 749 S. Perry St.

*Montgomery County Poor House, sw corner Jackson and Thurman

Highland Park Sanatorium, Forest Ave., I. L. Watkins, proprietor

Hill's Infirmary, 729 S. Lawrence St. Drs. L.L. and R. S. Hill proprietors and physicians in charge

St. Margaret's Hospital (Sisters of Charity), 822 Adams., Sister Agnes sister superior

1908

Emergency, ws Upper Wetumpka Road

Montgomery Infirmary, 749 S. Perry St.

*Montgomery County Poor House, sw corner Jackson and Thurman

Highland Park Sanatorium, 515 Forest Ave., I. L. Watkins, proprietor

Laura Hill Hospital, 729 S. Lawrence St. Drs. L.L. and R. S. Hill proprietors and physicians in charge

St. Margaret's Hospital, 812 Adams Sisters of Charity in charge

Hale's Infirmary, 327 Lake St.

1909

Emergency, ws Upper Wetumpka Road

*Montgomery County Poor House, ss Thurman nr Hall, Herbert P. Robertson, supt.

Highland Park Sanatorium, 515 Forest Ave., I. L. Watkins, proprietor

Laura Hill Hospital, 729 S. Lawrence St. Drs. L.L. and R. S. Hill proprietors and physicians in charge

St. Margaret's Hospital, 812 Adams, Sisters of Charity in charge

Hale's Infirmary, 325 Lake St., Agnes M. Jenkins pres, Patra Pinn supt

1910

Emergency, ws Upper Wetumpka Road

*Montgomery County Poor House, ss Thurman nr Hall, Herbert P. Robertson, supt.

Highland Park Sanatorium, 515 Forest Ave., I. L. Watkins, proprietor

Laura Hill Hospital, 729 S. Lawrence St. Drs. L.L. and R. S. Hill proprietors and physicians in charge

St. Margaret's Hospital, 812 Adams, Sisters of Charity in charge

Hale's Infirmary, 325 Lake St., Gussie Johnson, supt

1916

Emergency, ws Upper Wetumpka Rd., W. A. Manning, supt.

Montgomery Anti-Tuberculosis Camp, Upper Wetumpka Rd., Emily Wright, supt.

*Montgomery County Poor House, ss Thurman nr Hall, Herbert P. Robertson, supt.

Highland Park Sanatorium, 515 Forest Ave., I. L. Watkins, proprietor

Laura Hill Hospital, 729 S. Lawrence St. Drs. L.L. and R. S. Hill proprietors and physicians in charge

St. Margaret's Hospital, 812 Adams, Sisters of Charity in charge

Hale's Infirmary, 325 Lake St., Armita F. Belle Richardson, supt.

1917

Emergency, ws Upper Wetumpka Rd., W. A. Manning, supt.

Montgomery Anti-Tuberculosis Camp, Upper Wetumpka Rd., Mrs. G. Grimes, supt.

*Montgomery County Poor House, ss Thurman nr Hall, Herbert P. Robertson, supt.

Highland Park Sanatorium, 515 Forest Ave., I. L. Watkins, proprietor

Laura Hill Hospital, 729 S. Lawrence St. Drs. L.L. and R. S. Hill proprietors and physicians in charge

St. Margaret's Hospital, 812 Adams, Sisters of Charity in charge

Hale's Infirmary, 325 Lake St., Armita F. Belle Richardson, supt.

1919

Children's Home, Upper Wetumpka Rd., Mrs. C. B. Jenkins, matron

Quarantine Camp, ws Upper Wetumpka Rd.

Montgomery Anti-Tuberculosis Camp, Upper Wetumpka Rd

*Montgomery County Alms House, Cantelou Hill, 10 miles sw of city

Highland Park Sanatorium, 515 Forest Ave., I. L. Watkins, proprietor

Laura Hill Hospital, 729 S. Lawrence St. Drs. L.L. and R. S. Hill proprietors and physicians in charge

St. Margaret's Hospital, 812 Adams, Sisters of Charity in charge

Hale's Infirmary, 325 Lake St., F. Belle Richardson, supt

1920-Hospital, Asylums and Homes

Children's Home, Upper Wetumpka Rd., Mrs. C. B. Jenkins, matron

Detention Camp, ws Upper Wetumpka Rd.

Emergency, ws Upper Wetumpka Rd., W. A. Manning, supt.

Montgomery Anti-Tuberculosis Camp, Upper Wetumpka Rd

*Montgomery County Alms House, Cantelou Hill, 10 miles sw of city

Highland Park Sanatorium, 515 Forest Ave., Dr. T. B. Hubbard, proprietor

Laura Hill Hospital, 729 S. Lawrence St. Drs. L.L. and R. S. Hill proprietors and physicians in charge

St. Margaret's Hospital, 812 Adams, Sisters of Charity in charge

Hale's Infirmary, 325 Lake St., F. Belle Richardson, supt

1922-Hospital, Asylums and Homes

Children's Home, Upper Wetumpka Rd., Mrs. C. B. Jenkins, matron

Detention Camp, ws Upper Wetumpka Rd.

Emergency, ws Upper Wetumpka Rd., W. A. Manning, supt.

Montgomery Anti-Tuberculosis Camp, Upper Wetumpka Rd

*Montgomery County Alms House, Cantelou Hill, 10 miles sw of city

Highland Park Sanatorium, 515 Forest Ave., Dr. T. B. Hubbard, proprietor

Laura Hill Hospital, 729 S. Lawrence St. Drs. L.L. and R. S. Hill proprietors and physicians in charge

St. Margaret's Hospital, 812 Adams, Sisters of Charity in charge

Hale's Infirmary, 325 Lake St., F. Belle Richardson, supt

1923-Hospital, Asylums and Homes

Children's Home, Upper Wetumpka Rd., Mrs. C. B. Jenkins, matron

Detention Camp, ws Upper Wetumpka Rd.

Emergency Hospital, ws Upper Wetumpka Rd., W. A. Manning, supt.

Highland Park Sanatorium, 515 Forest Ave., Dr. T. B. Hubbard, proprietor

Laura Hill Hospital, 729 S. Lawrence St. Drs. L.L. and R. S. Hill proprietors and physicians in charge

Montgomery Anti-Tuberculosis Camp, Upper Wetumpka Rd

*Montgomery County Alms House, Cantelou Hill, 10 miles sw of city

St. Margaret's Hospital, 812 Adams, Sisters of Charity in charge

Fraternity Hospital, 42 Dorsey St.

Hale's Infirmary, 325 Lake St., F. Belle Richardson, supt

1925-Hospital, Asylums and Homes

Children's Home, Upper Wetumpka Rd., Mrs. L. S. Wirth, matron

Detention Camp, ws Upper Wetumpka Rd.

Emergency Hospital, ws Upper Wetumpka Rd., W. A. Manning, supt.

Highland Park Sanatorium, 515 Forest Ave., Dr. T. B. Hubbard, in charge

Laura Hill Hospital, 729 S. Lawrence St. Drs. L.L. and R. S. Hill proprietors and physicians in charge

Montgomery Anti-Tuberculosis Camp, Upper Wetumpka Rd

Montgomery Memorial Hospital, High St. corner Union St., Frank Brandon, supt. [First listing]

*Montgomery County Alms House, Cantelou Hill, 10 miles sw of city

Suggs Hospital, 320 Montgomery St. [first listing]

St. Margaret's Hospital, 812 Adams Ave., Sisters of Charity in charge

Fraternity Hospital, 42 Dorsey St. F. Belle Richardson, supt

Hale's Infirmary, 325 Lake St., F. Belle Richardson, supt

1926-Hospitals and Dispensaries

Fratern Hospital, 42 Dorsey St.

Hale's Infirmary, 325 Lake St.,

Laura Hill Hospital, 729 S. Lawrence St.

Montgomery Anti-Tuberculosis Camp, Upper Wetumpka Rd near California St.

Montgomery Memorial Hospital Inc., 711 Highland Ave.

Montgomery Quarantine Station, Upper Wetumpka Rd.

St. Margaret's Hospital, 812 Adams Ave.

Suggs Hospital, 320 Montgomery St.

1928-Hospitals

City Detention Hospital, Upper Wetumpks Rd.

Fratern Hospital, 42 Dorsey St.

Hale's Infirmary, 325 Lake St.,

Laura Hill Hospital, 729 S. Lawrence St.

Hubbard Hospital, 515 Forest Ave.

Montgomery Memorial Hospital Inc., 711 High St.

Montgomery Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Upper Wetumpka Rd near California St.

Rice's Children's Hospital, 521 Forest Avenue [first listing]

St. Margaret's Hospital, 812 Adams Ave.

1929-Hospitals and Dispensaries**Fraternal Hospital**, 42 Dorsey St.**Hale's Infirmary**, 325 Lake St.,**Laura Hill Hospital**, 729 S. Lawrence St.**Hubbard Hospital**, 515 Forest Ave.**Montgomery City Detention Hospital**, Upper Wetumpks Rd.**Montgomery Memorial Hospital Inc.**, 711 High St.**Montgomery Tuberculosis Sanatorium**, Upper Wetumpka Rd near California St.**Rice's Children's Hospital**, 521 Forest Avenue**St. Margaret's Hospital**, 812 Adams Ave.**1931-Hospitals and Dispensaries****Children's Hospital**, 521 Forest Avenue [could this be Rice's ?]**Fitts Hill Hospital**, 305 Church St. [First listing]**Fraternal Hospital**, 42 Dorsey St.**Hale's Infirmary**, 325 Lake St.,**Laura Hill Hospital**, 729 S. Lawrence St.**Hubbard Hospital**, 515 Forest Ave.**Montgomery County & City Detention Home**, Upper Wetumpka Rd. near California St.**Montgomery Memorial Hospital Inc.**, 711 High St.**St. Margaret's Hospital**, 812 Adams Ave.**1933-Hospitals and Dispensaries****Fitts Hill Hospital**, 305 Church St.**Fraternal Hospital**, 42 Dorsey St.**Hale's Infirmary**, 325 Lake St.,**Hubbard Hospital**, 515 Forest Ave.**Montgomery Memorial Hospital Inc.**, 711 High St.**St. Margaret's Hospital**, 812 Adams Ave.**1935-Hospitals and Dispensaries****Alabama Transient Hospital**, 17 S. McDonough**Fitts Hill Hospital**, 305 Church St.**Fraternal Hospital**, 42 Dorsey St.**Hale's Infirmary**, 325 Lake St.,**Hubbard Hospital**, 515 Forest Ave.**St. Margaret's Hospital**, 812 Adams Ave.**1940-Hospitals and Dispensaries****Fitts Hill Hospital**, 305 Church St.**Fraternal Hospital**, 42 Dorsey St.**Hale's Infirmary**, 325 Lake St.,**Hubbard Hospital**, 515 Forest Ave.**Memorial Hospital**, 711 High St.**St. Margaret's Hospital**, 812 Adams Ave.**1945-Hospitals and Dispensaries****Fitts Hill Hospital**, 305 Church St.**Fraternal Hospital**, 42 Dorsey St.**Hale's Infirmary**, 325 Lake St.,**Hubbard Hospital**, 515 Forest Ave.**St. Margaret's Hospital**, 812 Adams Ave.**1950-Hospitals and Dispensaries****Doctors Hospital**, 18 S. Hull St.**Fraternal Hospital**, 42 Dorsey St.**Hale's Infirmary**, 325 Lake St.,**Fitts Hill Hospital**, 305 Church St.**Hubbard Hospital**, 515 Forest Ave.**Jackson Hospital & Clinic Inc.**, Forest Ave. [First listing]**Oak Street General Hospital**, 202 Oak St. [First listing]**Professional Center Hospital**, 4th Floor, 219 Church St. [First listing]**St. Jude's**, Fairview at Oak St. [First listing]**St. Margaret's Hospital**, 812 Adams Ave.**Veterans Administration Hospital**, Perry Hill Road [First listing]**1954-Hospitals and Dispensaries****Doctors Hospital**, 18 S. Hull St.**Fraternal Hospital**, 712 Dorsey St.**Fitts Hill Hospital**, 305 Church St.**Hubbard Hospital**, 1211 Forest Ave.**Jackson Hospital & Clinic Inc.**, 1235 Forest Ave.**Montgomery Tuberculosis Sanatorium**, 2140 Upper Wetumpka Rd., corner of McCarter**Oak Street General Hospital**, 910 Oak St**Pineview Clinic for Handicapped Children**, Cook Rd. [First listing]**Professional Center Hospital**, 4th Floor, 219 Church St.**St. Jude Catholic Hospital**, 2018-20 W. Fairview Ave. Hill Road**St. Margaret's Hospital**, 834 Adams Ave.**Veterans Administration Hospital**, Perry Hill Road**1959-Hospitals and Dispensaries****Jackson Hospital & Clinic Inc.**, 1709 Pine Street**Medical Clinic Hospital**, 57 Adams Ave. [First listing]**Montgomery Tuberculosis Sanatorium**, 2140 Upper Wetumpka Rd., corner of McCarter**Oak Street Convalescent Hospital**, 910 Oak St

Pineview Clinic for Handicapped Children, 510 Dalraida Rd. at Johnson Dr.

Professional Center Hospital, 4th Floor, 219 Church St.

St. Jude Catholic Hospital, 2018-20 W. Fairview Ave. Hill Road

St. Margaret's Hospital, 834 Adams Ave.

1964-Hospitals and Dispensaries

Atomedic Hospital, 1230 Forest Avenue [First listing]

Jackson Hospital & Clinic Inc., 1235 Forest Avenue

Medical Clinic Hospital, 57 Adams Ave.

Montgomery Baptist Hospital, 2105 E. South Blvd [First listing]

Montgomery Tuberculosis Sanatorium, 2140 Upper Wetumpka Rd., corner of McCarter

Pineview Clinic for Handicapped Children, 510 Dalraida Rd.

Professional Center Hospital, 4th Floor, 219 Church St.

St. Jude Catholic Hospital, 2018-20 W. Fairview Ave.

St. Margaret's Hospital, 834 Adams Ave.

Veterans Administration Hospital, 219 Perry Hill Road

1969-Hospitals and Dispensaries

Jackson Hospital & Clinic Inc., 1235 Forest Avenue

Montgomery Baptist Hospital, 2105 E. South Blvd

Pineview Clinic for Handicapped Children, 510 Dalraida Rd.

Professional Center Hospital, 219 Church St.

St. Jude Catholic Hospital, 2018-20 W. Fairview Ave.

St. Margaret's Hospital, 834 Adams Ave.

Veterans Administration Hospital, 219 Perry Hill Road

1970-Hospitals and Dispensaries

Jackson Hospital & Clinic Inc., 1235 Forest Avenue

Montgomery Baptist Hospital, 2105 E. South Blvd

Pineview Clinic for Handicapped Children, 510 Dalraida Rd.

Professional Center Hospital, 219 Church St.

St. Jude Catholic Hospital, 2018-20 W. Fairview Ave.

St. Margaret's Hospital, 834 Adams Ave.

Veterans Administration Hospital, 219 Perry Hill Road

1975-Hospitals

Jackson Hospital & Clinic Inc., 1235 Forest Avenue

Montgomery Baptist Hospital, 2105 E. South Blvd

Pineview Clinic for Handicapped Children, 510 Dalraida Rd.

Professional Center Hospital, 219 Church St.

St. Jude Catholic Hospital, 2048 W. Fairview Ave.

St. Margaret's Hospital, 834 Adams Ave.

Veterans Administration Hospital, 219 Perry Hill Road

1980-Hospitals

Fairview Medical Center Inc., 2048 W. Fairview Ave.

Greil Memorial Hospital, 2140-Upper Wetumpka Rd. [First listing] [formerly Montgomery Tuberculosis Sanatorium]

Jackson Hospital & Clinic Inc., 1235 Forest Avenue

Montgomery Baptist Hospital, 2105 E. South Blvd

St. Margaret's Hospital, 834 Adams Ave.

Veterans Administration Hospital, 219 Perry Hill Road

1985-Hospitals

Baptist Medical Center, 2105 E. South Blvd

Fairview Medical Center Inc., 2048 W. Fairview Ave.

Greil Memorial Psychiatric Hospital, 2140-Upper Wetumpka Rd.

Humana Hospital, 6890 Taylor Rd. [First listing]

Jackson Hospital & Clinic Inc., 1235 Forest Avenue

Montgomery Baptist Hospital, 2105 E. South Blvd

St. Margaret's Hospital, 834 Adams Ave.

Veterans Administration Hospital, 219 Perry Hill Road

1990-Hospitals

Baptist Medical Center, 2105 E. South Blvd

Greil Memorial Psychiatric Hospital, 2140-Upper Wetumpka

Humana Hospital East Montgomery, 7000 Taylor Rd.

Jackson Hospital & Clinic Inc., 1235 Forest Avenue

Montgomery Rehabilitation Hospital, 4465 Narrow Lane Rd. [First listing]

Veterans Administration Center, 219 Perry Hill Road

1999-Hospitals

Baptist Medical Center East, Taylor Road

Baptist Medical Center South, 2105 E. South Blvd

Greil Memorial Psychiatric Hospital, 2140-Upper Wetumpka

Jackson Hospital & Clinic Inc., 1235 Forest Avenue

Veterans Administration Center, 219 Perry Hill Road



**PINTLALA HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION**

*c/o Pintlala Public Library
255 Federal Road
Hope Hull, AL 36043*

████████████████████
NEXT MEETING

APRIL 15, 2018

2:30 P.M.

PINTLALA BAPTIST
CHURCH
████████████████████

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Ina Slade**

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Areas of Interest _____

If you are interested in genealogy, please indicate family surnames _____

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