THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AS ANGELS OF MERCY:

TALLAHASSEE'S HOSPITALS, 1894-1971

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Between 1861, when emergency hospitals occupied churches and hotels, and 1894, when a local women's group founded the city's first hospital, Tallahassee lacked an organized medical facility. The In-As-Much Circle of the King's Daughters, an international religious and charitable women's club, coalesced from individual efforts to visit the sick at home. These middle- and upper-middle class matrons, recognizing the need for a hospital, raised money, purchased land, built, and ran the Silver Cross Hospital from 1894-1923. Their pioneering effort brought medical care to the poor at a time when Tallahassee and Leon County did not accept responsibility for the indigent.¹

Tallahasseeans first realized the great need for a hospital during the Civil War. Emergency impressionment of local buildings saw the First Baptist Church on College Avenue, the First Presbyterian Church at Adams Street and Park Avenue, and the City Hotel across from the west entrance of the Capitol on South Adams Street in use as hospitals.² With the ending of the Civil War and the dispersal of the war casualties, Tallahassee's urgent need for a hospital abated. Physicians returned to treating
patients in their homes.

The first organized group to undertake responsibility for the health care of the sick and indigent, the In-As-Much-Circle of the King's Daughters, met at the home of Mrs. E.G. Chesley in 1894. Their Articles of Incorporation stated that "none but white persons shall be admitted to membership," and the group's object was to develop spiritual life and to stimulate Christian activities. The goal of this particular Circle shall be the establishment, maintenance and organization of a hospital at said City of Tallahassee for the care of indigent white persons afflicted with physical diseases or wounds who are permanent residents of said County; such care to be at the expense of the corporation. The corporation may receive donations for such purposes.3

Despite the whites only rules, the group provided charity, excluding the hospital, to both blacks and whites.4

When the King's Daughters first began to aid the sick they made house calls, bringing food to, and nursing, the ill. Soon the members realized that they needed their own quarters to care for people from the county and the homeless. In July 1894 the women decided to solicit contributions toward having a regular place to be used as a hospital. The Masons and Odd Fellows donated two ground floor rooms in the Masonic Temple, on the corner of Adams Street and College Avenue. The rooms contained four beds but no kitchen. Members sent three hot meals each day to the patients. Bershe Meginniss Oven recalled that "the first
patient was a tramp who had broken his leg. Lettie Johnston, now (Mrs. B.J. Bond) carried breakfast her mother had prepared to the hospital on the way to school." The women rotated the cooking duties; one member sent breakfast every morning for a week, another one sent dinner. Other times they had meals sent in from a nearby restaurant. Not until May 1895 did the little hospital have water in the rooms. That fall the Daughters closed the hospital for the winter, only opening it for urgent calls. The summer of 1896 saw little use for the facilities. However, business picked up by September. The hospital admitted a Mrs. Newberry for about a month when she "was removed to the home of Mr. Franklin, where after a few days she died." On October 30, 1896, Lyman Smith, son of Bob Smith, was brought to the hospital to be treated for a gun shot wound. "Two operations were found to be necessary, under the last of which he expired on Sunday November first. He was sixteen years of age." Other patients included the Nicholsons, the wife and seven children of a Madison County murderer in the Leon County jail. The wife soon died and Dr. Philbrick and the King's Daughters nursed the children back to health then found homes for all of them. In November 1897 the Circle ran out of funds to continue the hospital. They appointed Mrs. Chesley, Mrs. Roberts, and Miss Sallie Blake to inventory the hospital's furniture and have it moved to Mrs. Spears' for safekeeping until a permanent hospital could be obtained. The committee women arrived to find a poor family living in the hospital whom they did not wish to evict but requested that they
vacate as soon as possible.8

By 1898 the King's Daughters recognized the inadequacy of these two rooms and began looking for a larger and better equipped place. One courageous member suggested they build their own hospital. "The word startled, almost frightened [them] at first... [they] took courage--[they] even became enthusiastic, and then and there decided to build a hospital."9 The search began for a suitable site.

The committee on lots, headed by Mrs. Spears, reported at the December 3, 1897 meeting that the Combs house and lot could be bought for $1,600--$600 down and the balance payable in two years. By January 1898 the group received a suggestion to advertise for a desirable lot for building the hospital. Another committee, consisting of Mrs. Bank and Mrs. McIntosh, was appointed to see Mr. Levy, Mr. Alford, Miss Jane Johnson, and Penny Jones about lots. The next month Mrs. Meginniss suggested acquiring the Barker property across from Dr. Gunn's. In March, the Daughters portioned off the city into four sections; each section allotted to a committee of two women charged with investigating every vacant lot in their section. Every committee had to hand in a written report describing each piece of salable property, its price, and owner.10

The Circle called a special meeting on March 10, 1899 to select a name for the hospital and to elect officers for the corporation. The Silver Cross Hospital received the highest number of votes cast. The members elected as officers of the
corporation Miss Sue Archer, president; Miss Mary D. Lewis, secretary; and Miss C.J. Stephenson, treasurer. Board managers consisted of Miss Sallie Blake, Miss E.R. Pearce, and Miss Walker. The committee appointed to draw plans for the hospital building included Miss Mary L. Lewis, Miss Sallie Blake, and Dr. Gwynn.11

After many bake sales, and catered banquet and benefit performances at Munro's Opera House, the Circle had enough money to buy lot number 138 of block number 41 on East Gaines Street between Monroe and Calhoun Streets (the Larson Building site) in October 1899 for $400 from Mrs. Courtney Walker Cockrell, the wife of a Jacksonville attorney on the Florida Supreme Court.12 In the interim, Sallie B. Blake, a professional nurse, operated her own sanitarium on North Monroe Street (the Florida Theater site) from 1900 to 1902.13 Frank Douglas Moor, whose physician father William Louis Moor encouraged Blake to start her hospital, recalled it as small with "probably five or six rooms."14 Nurse Blake printed a set of rules for her patients. (See Appendix) Marie Waite also operated a sanitarium on South Calhoun Street until 1902.15 Gilmore and Davis, local building contractors, erected the Silver Cross Hospital building in 1902 at a cost of $1,600 plus $500 for subsequent additions and improvements. It contained three charity rooms, one pay room, operating room, bath room, linen room, nurses' dining room, medicine closet, diet kitchen, front and back porches, halls and kitchen. The children's branch, the Sunbeams, raised $65 to furnish one of the
charity rooms used as the children's room.

Fund raising always presented a problem for the group. One member noted, "Often when a case of typhoid, or other cases, which we knew would be long and expensive, applied for admittance, we wondered where the money was to come from, but it always came." 16 A 1900 annual report listed some of the ways the Daughters raised their funds to support the hospital and other charity projects:

$73.88 from the veteran's supper at the armory
3.70 at a lawn party
6.30 for sale of sherbets at the county school
5.50 sale of articles left over from bazaar
5.00 afghan
11.55 musicale at Mrs. P.W. Wilson's
66.00 cake walk contributed by young gentlemen of this city
.75 offering from In-As-Much-Circle basket
6.29 lock box at Leon Hotel
180.12 bazaar at armory
.50 sale of biscuits in March
17.50 musical comedy17

The shoestring budget provided little money for medical help at the hospital. Local physicians generously donated their services for charity cases. The Circle could not afford the continuous services of a skilled professional nurse nor a matron to live in the building until 1910; Mrs. Townsend, the matron, resigned in 1913 because she could not make her expenses. The burden of
upkeep fell to the members. When they had no patients they closed the building and then reopened it to admit patients. The hospital committee, consisting of Mrs. M.S. Lewis, Mrs. J.R. Bradford, and Mrs. B.A. Meginnis, personally opened and cleaned the hospital and secured the services of a nurse. Every morning one of these committeewomen visited the hospital, distributed linen, inquired into the condition of the patients, oversaw their diets, and attended to all other details of running the hospital. The first hospital committee served for one year; subsequent committee members were relieved after a three-month appointment.18

Even the three-month appointments overwhelmed the committeewomen. The hospital work conflicted with duties at home. In the fall of 1910 the Circle decided to rent the hospital, furnished and equipped, to a professional nurse under the Circle's supervision. This reduced the hospital committee's duties to visiting the hospital to see that it was properly managed and acting as an advisory board. The Daughters paid the nurse in charge for the care of charity patients. After two years the nurse said the building was too small to make it pay. In the spring of 1913 the Daughters regretfully closed the building as a hospital. They rented it as a residence until selling it in March 1916 for $2,000 cash and used the rent money for their other charitable works with the sick and poor.19

Tallahassee did not lack hospital facilities after the Silver Cross Hospital closed. From 1914 to 1917 Marie Waites
operated a private hospital, Parkview Sanitarium, with furnishings purchased from the Silver Cross Hospital, in the Chittenden House on Park Avenue at Gadsden Street with the assistance of Dr. Fred C. Moor, son of Dr. William L. Moor. A September 1916 open house reception for the community provided a description of the facilities:

The lower floor consists of a large and beautiful reception room, a spacious hall, dining room, kitchen, nurses' rooms and superintendent's private apartments and a large sun porch with southern exposure.

Ascending the main stairs the visitors were greeted by Mrs. May Bower, a popular nurse who conducted them through the sunny rooms comprising the sanitarium proper. The superintendent's office is conveniently located near the head of the stairs. The operating room is well lighted and is correct in all of its appointments and is equipped for any type of operation. The rooms are spacious, well ventilated and perfect in all particulars. The children's ward is especially attractive with dainty bassinet, crib, beds, and other furnishings, all in white. A sleeping porch is another feature which adds greatly to the comfort of the guests.

However welcome, this one facility could not serve the needs of the entire town.

The Daughters owned six vacant lots immediately west of The Grove. These were exchanged in the fall of 1914 for the two lots
containing the two-story apartment house of J. Edwin White at 530 North Duval Street. Originally planning to rent the house for $25 per month to raise the funds to build a third hospital, the Daughters decided to remodel the house into a hospital for $305 three years later, opening it in September 1919.\textsuperscript{22} This building served as the town's only hospital for whites until Dr. J. Kent Johnston, brother of King's Daughter Lettie Johnston (Mrs. B. J.) Bond, built Johnston's Sanitarium on North Gadsden Street in 1924.\textsuperscript{23} At this new location, the Daughters ran into the same financial problems as before: mounting expenses and a small patient load. In the first year the hospital staff cared for 180 patients. They received $7,494.34 and disbursed $7,438.65 leaving a balance of $55.69 to carry forward to the new operating year.\textsuperscript{24} They requested free water, gas, and electricity from the city but the government would only give a fifty percent discount and contributed $50 a month for charity patients. The county commissioners promised the Circle $25 a month. The hospital charged $30 a week for a private room and $3 for the use of an operating room. Nurses, still difficult to keep, received board and pay from $65 to $75 a month. Ward helpers earned $20 per week.\textsuperscript{25} By 1922 the King's Daughters, discouraged and losing several hundred dollars per month, contemplated closing the hospital in January 1923.\textsuperscript{26}

They had approached the city with a cash bequest of $5,000 from Mary S. Lewis to assume responsibility for, and build, an adequate hospital. Local doctors had expressed willingness to
manage the facility. The Daughters requested that the city continue the name Silver Cross and have at least two charity wards. At a March 14, 1922 Tallahassee City Commission meeting the City Manager, J.W. Greer, said he was "in favor of building a Hospital by the City but that he was opposed to the operation of the Hospital by the City." The commissioners moved to appoint a committee "to investigate the needs, the plans and other requirements of the Hospital and make a report to the City Commission." 27 This report was never made public in a city commission meeting. The Florida Times-Union newspaper in Jacksonville urged Tallahasseeans to not let the hospital close. 28 On November 3, 1922 the King's Daughters voted to close the hospital on January 1, 1923. One citizen, E.A. Gilbert, urged the city on November 17 to assume the financial responsibility for the hospital rather than purchase the golf links. 29 Again, the Daughters approached the City Commission in February 1923 to no avail. 30 Dr. O.C. Kendrick tried one more time with the city commission in November. The Commission stated to Dr. Kendrick that "there was no definite plan before the Commission looking toward the building of a hospital," and requested that he confer with the Daughters about a definite proposition. 31 The city did not take over the hospital and the Daughters sold the furnishings and divided the building into rental properties. Treasurer for 19-1/2 years, Nettie Clare Bowen rented and repaired the Duval Street house until the Daughters sold it in 1945 and donated the money to two hospitals-- Forsyth and Baptist
Memorial. 32

The King's Daughters continued meeting and providing charity to Tallahassee's needy. By 1966 the group's activities had waned. The thirty-three remaining members voted to disperse at their regular meeting at Carter Chapel on February 23, 1965, according to President Ruth F. Berga, "because we realized that the charitable work we began could be done more effectively by younger, more active women." 33 They dissolved the Silver Cross Hospital on March 11, 1966. 34

Picking up the slack in hospital service in 1924, Dr. J. Kent Johnston built his Sanitarium on North Gadsden Street in a most desirable location: "no prettier site could be found for this institution which means so much to the people of this section of Florida." 35 The Daily Democrat described the stucco building as "modern and complete with every known equipment for hospital work." 36

On the ground floor there are handsome rooms with connecting baths and lavatories, each room being equipped with hospital beds, tables and chiffoniere with soft white window draperies, presenting an immaculate and inviting appearance in general. The nurses' rooms are located on the south side, while the dining room and kitchen are on the north. The kitchen is equipped with an immense range, hot water tank, beautiful sink and china racks with plenty of aluminum utensils. The huge refrigerator is located on a screen side porch [sic]. On this floor as well as on the upper floor
there is a spacious ward for six beds each with all necessary ward fixtures, and there is a lower and upper sleeping porch with eastern exposure, giving a lovely view of unusual wood and shrubbery.

The second floor is charmingly in its arrangements in every detail having lovely bed rooms and spacious corridors. On the north end is located the operating room which is equipped with every known fixture for a modern and up-to-date hospital. This room is in close touch with a handsome sterilizer and scrubbing room, the finest to be found anywhere.

The building is a handsome stucco finish, with ample room to accommodate the needs of Tallahassee and middle Florida, and the launching of this new enterprise again evidences the growth of this section of the state.37

Mrs. Edna Jones, formerly with the Silver Cross Hospital, returned to Tallahassee as matron at this new hospital. The nursing staff included Miss Mary Lillian Burnette, Miss Margaret Whitehead, and Miss Olive Ready.38

Despite the praise for the facilities, the reality of hospital care appears to have been different. Malcolm Johnson arrived in Tallahassee in the 1930s. He recalled that Johnston's Sanitarium "had maybe twenty rooms and half of them reserved for new babies or something of the sort. If you had anything very seriously wrong with you, you went to Thomasville or Atlanta or Jacksonville."39 Dr. Johnston built a nurse's home next door,
added a new wing behind the original building, thereby increasing the number of beds to thirty-five and including a delivery room. 

Dr. Johnston operated the hospital until his death on July 19, 1941. The administrators of his estate continued the hospital until selling it to the Seventh Day Adventists in 1947 for $51,000.

The Seventh Day Adventists learned of the availability of Johnston's hospital through Mrs. Edna Forsyth, a dentist and founder of a leper colony in Africa with her husband. On a tour of Florida in the early 1940s she became interested in Tallahassee. After learning the hospital was for sale she offered to financially help the Seventh Day Adventists purchase the buildings. They renamed Johnston's Sanitarium Forsyth Memorial Hospital in her honor. The 37-bed institution admitted patients of any religious affiliation. Dr. William E. Westcott served as the medical director. The staff included nine trained nurses, twelve nurses' aides, an X-ray technician, and an anesthetist. They operated it as an affiliate of their larger hospital in Orlando until 1964 when they could no longer compete with the city-owned facility, Tallahassee Memorial Hospital.

While a 1940 referendum showed the Tallahassee city government the citizens wanted a public hospital, World War II delayed the construction until 1948. The Baptist Hospital Board began soliciting funds for building a whites-only hospital in partnership with the city. The Baptists' solicitation plan called for donations to be paid in over a three-year period,
insufficient for construction to begin in 1946 unless all the unpaid pledges had been called in. The city would not let a contract for construction until the Baptists provided the cash.\textsuperscript{43} Mrs. Sue McCreary and John Yaeger Humphress organized a horse show in October 1945 with fifty percent of the proceeds benefiting the hospital. The City Commission allowed them use of Centennial Field for the event.\textsuperscript{44} [In the meantime, the city had been negotiating with the United States government to acquire the Dale Mabry Field Hospital, soon to be Army surplus.] News of this prompted H.C. Roland, chairman of the Rest Home Steering Committee, Leon County Tuberculosis and Health Association, to request a forty-bed ward for tuberculosis patients and reminding the mayor of "his efforts in aiding the city with the Congressional Delegation in obtaining the Dale Mabry Field hospital and equipment for the city's use."\textsuperscript{45}

Either the services were not forthcoming or adequate because in April 1952 the W.T. Edwards Tuberculosis Hospital opened in Tallahassee. The State of Florida and the federal government provided funds to the State Tuberculosis Board to construct and equip the hospital on a 132-acre tract on Phillips Road east of the city limits. The Board of County Commissioners of Leon County donated the excavation work and landscaping services. The four million dollar complex included a five-story main building, nurses' home to house 72 nurses plus three apartments for the nursing department heads, six staff residences for the medical director, business manager and resident physicians, a central
heating plant, and a laundry. This hospital closed in 1978; the Sunland Center of Tallahassee for retarded children took over the buildings.

The city acquired the base hospital on April 6, 1946 and contracted with the Baptist Church to operate it for $1.00 per year. The Baptists needed money to start operations but could not use already-solicited construction money for that purpose. The city agreed to pay no more than $9,211.00 from the Hospital Revenue Certificate Account for the renovations.

Although the city turned over hospital operations to the Baptist Hospital Board "without expense to the City," purchases of beds and equipment which could later be transferred to the new hospital awaiting construction were soon made. The city approved the purchase of beds and equipment for $5,379.92 in December 1946. Yet the Commission denied a request in February 1947 for operating equipment costing $3,100.00 on the grounds that the city had already spent a lot for the hospital and "that the type of merchandise referred to . . . was easily movable and, therefore, would incur much difficulty in trying to keep up with to transfer it to the new hospital. . ." The city also refused to pay the insurance premium covering the buildings and equipment at this time. But in March the city paid for a $2,970.80 oil burner and an emergency spotlight, surgical saw, and resuscitator in October. The notion that the facilities at Dale Mabry Hospital were temporary was reinforced inconsistently. Plans for the new hospital continued apace.

The city refused to purchase operating equipment or to pay the insurance premium but a few months later paid for an oil burner, emergency spotlight, surgical saw, and resuscitator.
The City Manager requested the chairman of the Leon County Medical Association to select three members to serve as advisors to the City Commission about the hospital.\textsuperscript{53} Despite objections by local architect Prentiss Huddleston, the Pensacola firm of Yonge and Hart received the contract to redraw plans for the new building since they "had agreed to contribute a part of the fee heretofore paid them for the original plans."\textsuperscript{54}

The city's commitment to only the Baptist Memorial Hospital can be seen in a denial of a request for $12,500.00 from Forsyth Memorial Sanitarium and Hospital "towards the cost of remodeling, renovation, and installation of new equipment" at the hospital and "the purchase of $5,000.00 in equipment to be turned over to the City at such time as the new Hospital is constructed."\textsuperscript{55} The City Commission pointed out that the Baptist group operated the hospital under a contract with the city and city funds had already purchased equipment at that hospital to be transferred to the new one. It cannot be said the city turned down the Seventh Day Adventists because of the belief in separation of church and state. It is more likely that the Baptists, being more mainstream, represented the movers and shakers in the community with personal, social, and religious ties to the commissioners. And, evidence of fiscal conservatism would indicate a hesitancy to spread the money around but rather keep it under the tight control of a legal contract and the consequent accountability.

The City Commission also received notice from the Florida State Improvement Commission in November 1947 that federal government
money would be available "under certain conditions." The mayor stated that "since our plans for financing our hospital were already complete and underway that he did not look with favor on changing these plans to include Federal aid."56 These certain conditions which the mayor summarily rejected may have included integration of the hospital.

In April 1948 the Baptists turned over the assets and liabilities of the hospital to the City of Tallahassee. The new building, at its permanent location at the intersection of Meridian Street, Centerville Road, and Miccosukee Road, opened in December 1949.57 At the time that Forsyth Memorial Hospital closed in 1964, Tallahassee Memorial Hospital, had increased its capacity to 109 rooms and 250 beds, in 1950 up from 149 beds soon after it opened.58 But all of this bed capacity in private and public hospitals was still reserved for whites only. Tallahassee blacks' medical needs were serviced in a distinctly different way.

Tallahassee blacks did not have hospital facilities until Florida A & M College extended its services to the community in 1914. Florida A & M built its first medical infirmary for its students in 1911; the two-story white-frame structure on South Boulevard contained nineteen beds and "inadequate clinical, emergency and service areas."59 Between 1911 and 1925 registered nurse Jennie Virginia Hiley supervised the infirmary. A graduate of the Freedman's Hospital in Washington, D.C., Hiley helped establish the first nursing baccalaureate program in
When the college offered medical care to Tallahassee and Leon County, both black and white patients took advantage of the services, "with all of the physicians of the city serving any and all of the patients needing medical care." Florida A & M offered the only hospital for blacks between Pensacola and Jacksonville. By 1924-25 the hospital had added an annex, increased bed capacity, and improved the staff. While mainly a teaching hospital, its outreach services brought in patients which overtaxed the facilities; often cots were set up in corridors to supplement the bed capacity.

In April 1945 Alphonse Pichard, Lester Moon, Jack Simmons, and Mrs. J.L. Cresap (of the Baptist Hospital Board) requested the Tallahassee City Commission to contribute $50,000 toward the Florida A & M Hospital construction project. The City agreed to enter into a contract with the A & M Hospital wherein for a long period of time the hospital would furnish the City for the benefit of negroes a standby service in the hospital, and that this cost would be amortized against the contribution made by the City.

A & M President William H. Gray asked for a letter in October from the City assuring him of the $50,000 contribution. City Attorney Messer prepared the letter for the mayor to sign. By December 1947 J. Velma Keen, representing the Tallahassee Citizens Committee, requested the City contribute an additional $100,000. The City Commission agreed to consider this request.
after they had reviewed plans for the Tallahassee Memorial Hospital to see what funds would be available.\textsuperscript{67}

Other than to Florida A & M Hospital, local blacks went to Dr. Alpha O. Campbell's clinic and Laura Bell Memorial Hospital at 316-20 West Virginia Street in 1947.\textsuperscript{68} That year the State of Florida, through the Board of Control, with donations from citizens of Tallahassee and Florida and a federal grant, spent two million dollars to build a new hospital, health center, and nursing school at Florida A & M.\textsuperscript{69}

With the demise of Forsyth Memorial Hospital, the two remaining general hospitals, Tallahassee Memorial and Florida A & M, provided parallel services to the white and black communities of Tallahassee and the surrounding counties. While Tallahassee Memorial continued to grow, Florida A & M stagnated. The passage of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 threatened the seventy-year practice of separate hospital facilities in Tallahassee. In May 1965 the Tallahassee Memorial Hospital Board agreed to comply with the federal law. It took until June 1966 for compliance following a federal government threat to withhold eighty million dollars in federal funds from the State University System (which governed Florida A & M), and cessation of Medicare funds to both hospitals. The financial loss to Tallahassee Memorial would bankrupt it.\textsuperscript{70} Tallahassee Memorial agreed "to accept Negro patients, assign qualified Negro doctors to the staff and possibly to hire Negro nurses and aides." The hospital will accept patients and assign patients to rooms without regard to
race; will grant staff privileges and assign staff members to patients without regard to race, and will allow patients and staff access to all hospital facilities, without regard to race."

June 15, 1966 saw Dr. Alexander Bricker become the first black physician on the Tallahassee Memorial Hospital medical staff. The victory of integration rang the death knell for Florida A & M Hospital. Many of the paying black patients transferred to the larger city hospital; indigent patients who could not pay their bills remained at A & M. Chairman Chester Ferguson said the Board of Regents had run out of money. Structural deterioration, high operating costs, and a low patient census convinced the Board of Regents to abandon the hospital. Even though Tallahassee and Leon County had been sharing in the operating expense deficits since 1967, the Board decided it was time to get out of the hospital business and closed the facility on December 24, 1971. Tallahassee finally had adequate medical facilities for both its white and black citizens, seventy-seven years after the Two Kings Daughters provided the first organized hospital.
NOTES


3. "Constitution and By-Laws of the Florida Branch, In-As-Much Circle of the King's Daughters and Sons," 1902. In-As-Much Circle Papers, Special Collections Department, Robert Manning Strozier Library, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

4. Folder No. 1, In-As-Much Circle Papers.


7. Ibid., October 30, 1896.

8. Tallahassee Democrat, April 22, 1951, October 29, 1961, May 5, 1965; Florida Record, April 30, 1914; Secretary's Minutes, December 3, 1897, In-As-Much Circle Papers.


10. Secretary's Minutes, December 3 and 10, 1897, January 7, February 4, March 4, 1898, In-As-Much Circle Papers.

11. Ibid., March 10, 1899.

12. Tallahassee Democrat, June 14, 1959.


16. Florida Record, April 30, 1914; Secretary's Minutes, March 7,


27. Tallahassee City Commission Minutes, March 14, 1922 (microfilm reel 4), City Hall, Tallahassee, Florida.


29. Ibid., November 17, 1922.

30. Tallahassee City Commission Minutes, February 13, 1923.

31. Ibid., November 12, 1923.


34. Order of Dissolution of Silver Cross Hospital (Folder No. 1), In-As-Much Circle Papers.

35. Daily Democrat, July 23, 1924.

36. Ibid.

37. Ibid., July 25, 1924.

38. Ibid.


43. Tallahassee City Commission Minutes, August 21, 1945.

44. Ibid., September 11, 1945.

45. Ibid., November 27, 1945.

46. "Dedication. . . W.T. Edwards Tuberculosis Hospital at Tallahassee, Sunday, April 6, 1952, 2:30 p.m." brochure (Florida Vertical File, "Tallahassee--Hospitals," Special Collections Department, Robert Manning Strozier Library, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida).

47. Tallahassee Democrat, March 28, 1974; Tallahassee City Commission Minutes, March 20 and May 14, 1946.

48. Tallahassee City Commission Minutes, March 20, 1946.

49. Ibid., March 20 and December 16, 1946.

50. Ibid., December 16, 1946.

51. Ibid., February 11, 1947.
52. Ibid., March 11 and October 14, 1947.

53. Ibid., February 6, 1947.

54. Ibid., February 25, 1947.

55. Ibid., October 28, 1947.

56. Ibid., November 4, 1947.


61. "Groundbreaking Program, February 9, 1949."


64. Tallahassee City Commission Minutes, April 24, 1945.

65. Ibid., August 21, 1945.

66. Ibid., October 4, 1945.

67. Ibid., December 9, 1947.


69. "Groundbreaking Program, February 9, 1949"; Leedell W. Neyland and John W. Riley, The History of Florida Agricultural


CHRONOLOGY

1894    King's Daughters hospital (in Masonic Lodge)

1902-13  Silver Cross Hospital (Gaines Street between sold
1916    Monroe and Calhoun Streets)

1919-23  Silver Cross Hospital (580 N. Duval and Brevard)
sold 1945

1900-02  Sallie E. Blake's Sanitarium (North Monroe Street)

? - 1902  Marie Waites' Sanitarium (South Calhoun Street)

1911    Florida A&M Hospital (blacks)

1914-17  Marie Waites' Parkview Sanitarium (Chittenden House,
Park Ave.)

1925-47  Johnston's Sanitarium (Gadsden Street)

1947-64  Forsyth Hospital (run by Seventh Day Adventists)

1946    Baptist Memorial (at Dale Mabry)
1948    Tallahassee Memorial Hospital (city-owned)

1949    Tallahassee Memorial Hospital (Miccosukee Road)

1950    Florida A&M Hospital (new; State-owned)

1952    W.T. Edwards Tuberculosis Hospital