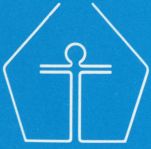


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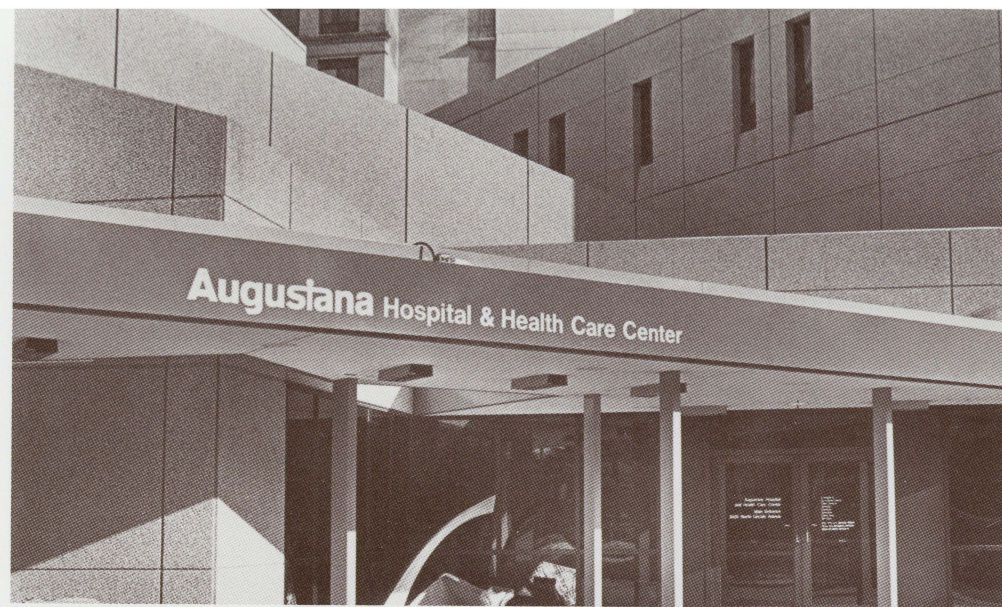


**Augustana Hospital
and Health Care Center**

AUGUSTANA HOSPITAL

One Hundred Years of Care

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Dear Friends:

Anniversaries are a time for both celebration and reflection. We celebrate our past and our continued striving for excellence in the clinical practice of medicine.

As we look back, we might reflect on the values that led Rev. Erland Carlsson to establish Augustana Hospital a century ago. He saw his mission as a minister to heal the souls of his fellow human beings, and he realized that a healthy body is a prerequisite to a healthy spirit.

The last hundred years have brought dramatic advances in medical technology and medical knowledge. Equally important, there has been a renewed understanding of the patient as a whole person. These changes have been accompanied by major modifications in the financing of health care. What 100 years ago was called "caring for the sick" has evolved to a "medical-industrial complex."

By considering our future in light of our history, we can face the challenge which is ours, and it is a considerable one: To reach out "to exercise mercy among the suffering," as our founder intended, and to do so in the competitive health care atmosphere of the eighties and beyond.

We must become strong financially without losing our spiritual strength. We will not lose sight of the patient as a child of God, while we run our institution as an efficient business.

I am confident that, with your support, we can meet this challenge.

Sincerely,

J. Arthur Gustafson
Chairman, Board of Directors

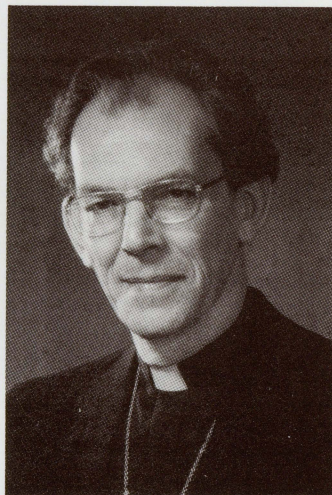
Augustana was given life by Lutheran congregations in a rented house on Lincoln Avenue one hundred years ago. Organized with the conviction that reaching out with healing and loving care, which are essential products of the Gospel, Augustana has, through the century, been an institution committed to that ministry to the whole person. We celebrate that commitment and dedicate ourselves to a faithful continuance of the same!

Paul E. Erickson

Bishop
Illinois Synod
Lutheran Church in America



J. Arthur Gustafson



Rev. Dr. Paul E. Erickson

New and Old.

Augustana's newest addition (left), completed in 1982, houses outpatient services, an emergency room and professional office building. It contrasts sharply with the original 1884 structure. Today, (below right) Augustana physicians reflect a full range of surgical and medical specialties.



One hundred years ago, Swedish Lutheran immigrants founded Augustana Hospital "to exercise mercy among the suffering."

Augustana Hospital has never lost sight of its original aim to offer compassionate care while providing superior medical service. It is with great pride that Augustana Hospital and Health Care Center celebrates "100 Years of Care" as a 330-bed community hospital.

Modest Beginnings

The roots of Augustana Hospital go back to the early 1880s, when immigrants lived in overcrowded, poorly ventilated tenements, where they easily contracted diseases. These problems concerned several Swedish Lutheran ministers, especially the Rev. Olof Olson, and the Rev. Erland Carlsson, who immigrated from Sweden in 1853. Rev. Carlsson witnessed the deplorable conditions among his countrymen and wrote to a newspaper in Sweden, "Sickness and death have raged frightfully, and hundreds of our countrymen have died, especially among those newly arrived." Later, tragedy struck close to home when his daughter, Annie, became ill and left Chicago to seek medical care in Stockholm, where she died in 1880.

One year later, Rev. Carlsson and Rev. Olson encouraged the Illinois Conference of the Augustana Synod, Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, to pass a resolution to erect a hospital. The hospital was incorporated in 1882, and named The Deaconess Institute of the Swedish





The hospital staff is shown in 1895, eleven years after the hospital was founded.

Evangelical Lutheran Church. The hospital's name was officially changed to Augustana Hospital in 1924.

The next hurdle was to find a location for the new hospital. The Augustana Synod first wanted to erect a hospital in the Lake View district, and later on the site now occupied by Columbus Hospital, but when these plans did not materialize, the Synod decided to rent Rev. Carlsson's home, a two-story frame building, facing Lincoln Avenue and adjoining a large vacant area on Cleveland Avenue.

The hospital was dedicated May 28, 1884. The first patient was a young woman who came to attend the dedication and broke her leg while stepping from a cable car. She was treated by Augustana's first physician, Dr. Truman Miller.

Later in 1884, the building was badly damaged by fire, and 18 patients were carried to a saloon across the street and then moved to German Hospital, now Grant Hospital.

Insurance covered the loss, and in February 1885 a new three-story frame building with 26 beds was completed. The large reception room on the first floor doubled as an operating room. Before surgery, the nurses had to roll the rug against the wall and make an operating table by putting planks on tables. For these and other duties, the nurses were paid \$2 a week, and worked from 7:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.

The Church decided to purchase Rev. Carlsson's former home and property, and it was under Emmy Evald's leadership

that the initial money was raised from a five-day bazaar, sponsored by Immanuel Lutheran Church, in which horses, buggies, empty lots and cornfields were sold. Mrs. Evald, the daughter of Rev. Carlsson, was married to Rev. C. A. Evald, who succeeded Rev. Carlsson as pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church. The bazaar netted \$10,000, which was used toward the purchase of the home in February, 1887, for \$35,000. This early fund raising effort on behalf of the hospital was the result of a community's concern for its institution and was the first of many examples in which people were moved by Augustana's spirit of genuine concern for patient care.

An Ambitious Expansion

This spirit was evident when the rapidly growing hospital entered the troubled 1890s in crowded quarters, and proceeded to launch an ambitious building project at a time when other institutions were failing, due to a deep depression that had shaken the nation. In Illinois more than 16,000 firms went bankrupt, including 50 companies, each with capital of a half million dollars. Wholesale prices continued to drop, along with wages, profits and farm prices.

At the same time, Chicagoans were plagued with health problems. In 1891, the town's typhoid death rate reached 174 per 100,000 people. Newspapers printed city maps that alerted the readers to areas of the city where water should be boiled. Three years later, a smallpox epidemic took 1,033 lives.

In the shadow of these events, Augustana administrators laid the cornerstone of



the new hospital in September 1892 at the Presidents' Corner, the intersection of Garfield (now Dickens), Lincoln and Cleveland. The 125-bed hospital was finished in 1894 at a cost of \$74,890. The north and east wings of the building (resembling a V-shape) were erected in 1903 and 1904 at a cost of \$130,000.

The Nursing School Founded

In the original plans, the board of directors hoped deaconesses (women with religious vocations) would supervise the institution, but soon there were not enough deaconesses or even nurses to adequately staff the hospital. Augustana's board of directors decided to start a two-year nursing program under the tutelage of Lotta Frejd, matron; Lila Pickhardt, director; and Julia Anderson, first instructor. The first class of eight nurses graduated in the hospital's chapel in 1896, and an alumnae organization was established in 1901.

Those early years were vividly recalled by Mrs. W. N. Cross, now 90 years old, whose father was Dr. Mathias Wahlstrom, Augustana's administrator from 1904 to 1923.

"I remember breakfast for nurses and hospital personnel was from 6 to 6:30 a.m.," Mrs. Cross said. "At 6:35 a.m., nurses who were to go on duty gathered in the chapel for a 10-minute service conducted by the chaplain. The head nurse gave out all orders for the day, and students were dismissed to go to their assigned floors. Of course, if a nurse was not at chapel, she did not know her assignment, so she had to report at the head nurse's office."



"The new building had a button in each of the patient's rooms which, when pressed, lighted a bulb above the patient's door and at the same time activated a signal at the nurses' station," she added. The system eliminated the use of handbells, which disturbed the other patients and caused confusion as to where the help was wanted.

A bed in a large adult ward cost \$1, and a private room with a bath was \$5, with a charge of \$2.50 per day for a private nurse.

Within a short period of time, the hospital had a new building, a budding training school for nurses, and another organization, the Messiah Hospital Society, organized in 1907 with Mrs. Theodore Freeman as president. The group changed its name to The Augustana Hospital Society in 1910, and is now known as the Auxiliary. Membership dues in the early 1900s were \$1 a year, and meetings were held quarterly in members' homes. According to records, the group's purpose was "to help give free care to patients not able to pay, thus performing a mission of Christian service"—a goal that has never been lost through the years.

Lila Pickhardt started Augustana's School of Nursing in 1894.

Staff nurses pose for publicity purposes in 1902.



Dressers and a pitcher with a bowl were part of a patient's room in 1910.

Albert Ochsner, M.D., chief surgeon from 1891 to 1925.



The tumultuous years prior to World War I brought unparalleled growth to Chicago. In describing the world's youngest metropolis, a *Commerce* magazine reporter wrote enthusiastically, "Every 40 seconds an immigrant arrives; every six minutes a child is born; every seven minutes there is a funeral; every 13 minutes a couple is married; every 42 minutes a new firm starts in business."

This spectacular growth was not ignored at Augustana, whose board of

directors authorized "the purchase of a splendid tract of land located at Garfield (Dickens) and Sedgwick."

Said a hospital pamphlet, "This property had been used as a brewery up to that time. The brewery served but to break down the health of men, the hospital will endeavor to build up and strengthen the health of body and soul."

Despite expansion plans, Augustana continued its mission to offer free care to the poor. Dr. Albert Ochsner and Dr. Nelson Percy performed 601 of the 751 free operations at Augustana in 1917. In all, the hospital annually donated \$16,800 in free medical service during these years, maintaining its original commitment to "exercise mercy among the suffering."

The Hardships of World War I

The Illinois Conference of the Augustana Synod had hoped to expand its medical service and mission of healing by building on the recently razed land at Garfield and Sedgwick, but World War I broke out, delaying construction until 1921.

"This past year proved a trying one for our hospital," reported the Illinois Conference in 1919. "The prices for all large quantities were constantly increased in consequence of the World War, especially the flour and coal bills were enormously high."

The war resulted in physician shortages at home, creating local heroes—Dr. Ochsner performed 1,572 of 2,746 operations in 1918—and overseas heroes—Dr. Percy headed a base hospital in France.

Augustana's healing mission extended to those who needed nursing attention in



the Armed Services. In all, 69 Augustana alumnae served in the Army, Navy, and Red Cross during World War I, a large percentage of the 155 nurses who graduated from 1913 to 1918, the years that the Augustana school produced its largest number of nurses for the war effort.

The joy of Armistice was mixed with deep concern over a severe outbreak of influenza.



"The last two weeks of October (1918) revealed the greatest shortage of assistance due to much illness among doctors and nurses. Never in the history of Augustana had there been so many critically ill patients at one time," reported the Illinois Conference.

The 1920s brought a new spirit to the country. Alcohol was prohibited in 1919; women's suffrage was ratified in 1920, Chicago grew with the times to a bustling city of 2.7 million people.

Bassinets were linked together in the hospital's nursery in the mid 1920s.

The pharmacists in the 1950s individually filled orders brought to them by nurses.

The photograph of the East Wing was taken shortly after its dedication in 1926.

AUGUSTANA YESTERDAY

The Presidents' Corner building at the intersection of Garfield (now Dickens), Lincoln and Cleveland, was built in 1894.

X-rays in the 1920s greatly improved diagnosis of patients' illnesses.

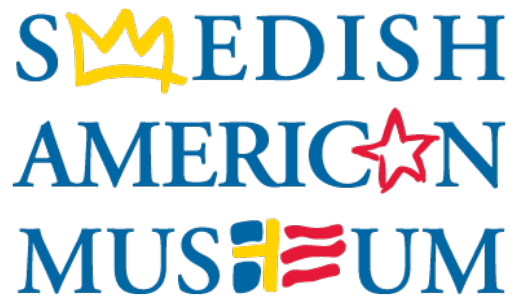
Student nurses in the 1930s relaxed in their room in the nurses' residence.



A children's ward of the early 1900s.

A patient's room in 1937 was furnished with both comfort and function in mind.





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