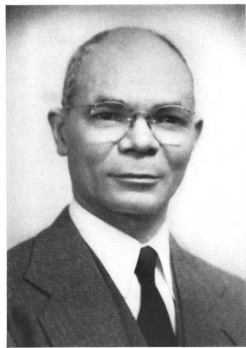


Two Doctors and the Hospital That Wasn't

James W. Wright

Tonight I want to tell you the stories of three people. Their stories are loosely linked together.

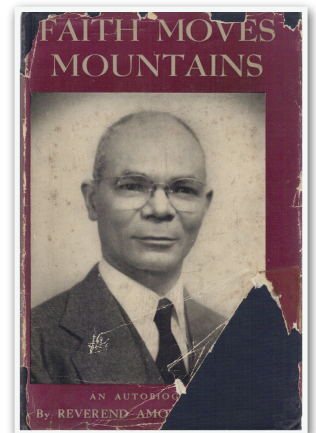
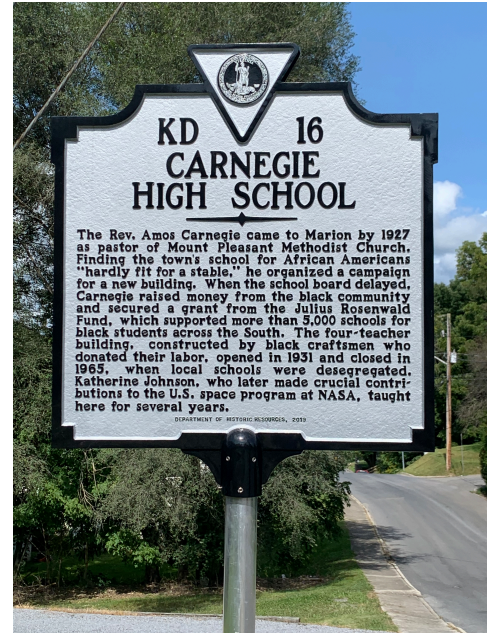
The first story begins here. If you happen to drive through Marion, Virginia, in Smyth County, and you make several turns away from the main street, you might come upon this new Virginia highway marker. There are a couple of interesting things to note about this marker. The first is that this high school for Black students was founded in 1931 by the Rev. Amos Carnegie. The school prospered for 34 years. It is also interesting that Katherine Johnson, of "Hidden Figures" fame, taught here.



Reverend Amos H. Carnegie

Carnegie grew up on a farm in Jamaica, one of nine children. He did not complete his formal secondary school education before becoming a policeman. In 1913, at the age of 27, he emigrated to Canada; his goal was to attend divinity school. Over the next seven years or eight years he worked odd jobs in Toronto, spent two noncontiguous years at Virginia Union in Richmond, a year pastoring a church, almost a year in a Canadian army brig for refusing to don a uniform, and three years as a student in the theology department of Lincoln University, a predominantly black land-

grant college in Missouri. After graduating from Lincoln he went to work for the American Sunday School Union, which assigned him to nine rural counties in South Carolina. Volume 1 of his autobiography, published in 1950¹ (volume 2 never materialized), recounts his successful efforts to organize several South Carolina communities to build churches, and then, as he became aware of the pitiful condition of Black public schools, to leverage support from the Rosenwald Fund to build two elementary schools. School-building was not in the Sunday School Union's job description, and he did it despite explicit orders not to. So he was fired. During these few years of working to overcome racial educational disparities, Carnegie came to embrace the tenets of the social gospel, which applied Christian ethics to the issues of social justice. He developed grand plans to utilize designated state funds and Rosenwald funds to build ten to twenty more elementary schools. For reasons that aren't clear, but may have been related to the limited state funds available, the state Supervisor for Negro Education forbade him to work on schools in any community in which he did not live. The practical effect was to shut down his efforts. According to his autobiography, he left the state, confident that God had other plans for him. Shortly thereafter, he became pastor of the Mt.



Pleasant Methodist Church in Marion, where he noted the dismal condition of the local high school for Blacks and organized the construction of the school that bore his name.

Volume 1 of Carnegie's autobiography ends with the founding of the school in Marion in 1931, after which the historic trail goes cold for several years. Sometime in the mid-1930s, Carnegie established the National Negro Hospital Foundation, which he described as "an interracial corporation," the aim of which was "to raise sufficient funds to provide adequate hospitalization for the Negro race in America and proper training and hospital practice for Negro physicians, nurses and social workers." In a promotional piece, very likely written by Carnegie himself, he was described as a man "who has a great faith in God—the faith that moves mountains and also a great faith in his race. He believes that all his race needs in order to go out and do for itself is an honest, intelligent, wise, consecrated leader, one who is filled with the Spirit of God and imbued with the sacrificial spirit, and who has a big challenging program. He is offering his race both."

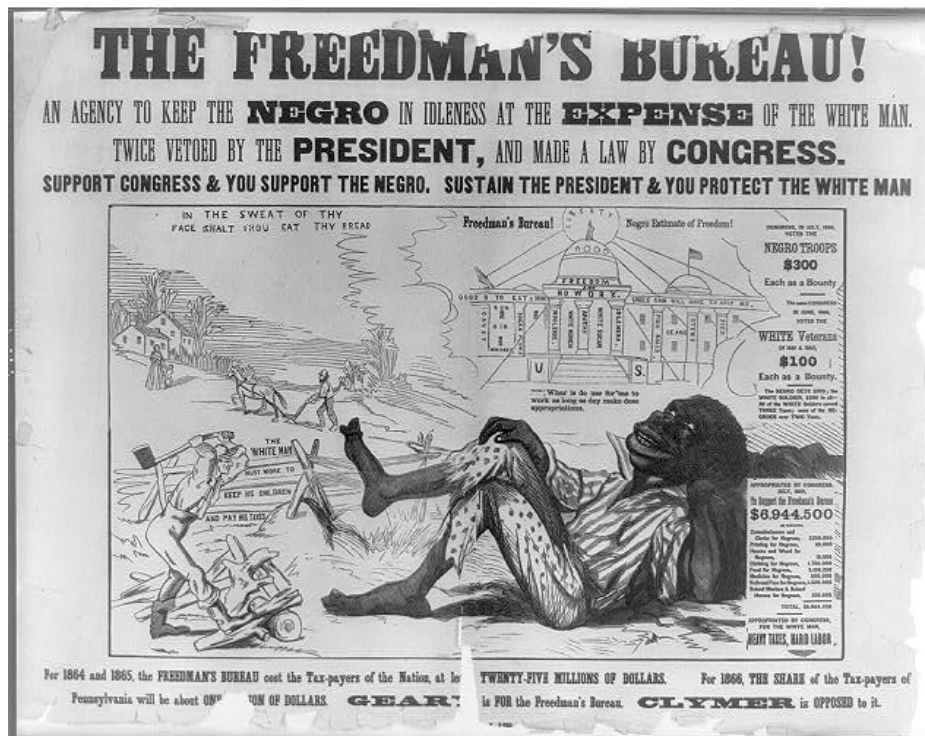
Carnegie viewed the dearth of adequate hospital facilities for Blacks as a national problem that required a national solution. The goal of the National Negro Hospital Fund was to build hospitals in every community in the United States in which the Black population numbered 10,000 or more. It sought to solicit "a voluntary contribution of an average of one cent a week from each of the 13,000,000 Negroes in the country for a period of twenty years, which would be collected through the 42,600 Negro churches and the bankers with whom the churches do business."

By his own account, Carnegie traveled 45,000 miles through all 48 states and visited 170 cities to assess the state of hospitals and medical education and nurse training for Blacks. He claimed that he had received written endorsements from 36 governors, the deans of 38 medical schools, numerous university presidents, business leaders, religious leaders and chambers of commerce.

Thus it was that he appeared in Lynchburg in December 1935 with a plan to fund and build a 50-bed Negro hospital—the first of what were to be 90 such hospitals (Appendix, Figure 1). To put this effort in context we need to briefly examine the larger situation in which it occurred.

At the end of the Civil War, some four million slaves were emancipated. Most of these people had no where to go; they lacked basic necessities and had no access to health care. Many ended up congregating in large numbers in abandoned military camps, warehouses and any other unoccupied structure that provided shelter. Diseases such as smallpox and typhoid were rampant in these crowded conditions, exacerbated by starvation and exposure, and the death rate was very high, though there was no official count. The few Union military camps in the South just after the war provided the only institutional source of medical care and was available to relatively few.

One month before his death, Abraham Lincoln had signed legislation creating the Freedmen's Bureau, which was charged with resettling and educating ex-slaves. The Bureau had a medical division,² and over the seven years that the Bureau existed, it created 53 hospitals for ex-slaves. These were not hospitals as we think of them today. They were closer to almshouses, providing



some basic necessities and rudimentary medical care. They were pretty dismal places, built on an *ad hoc* basis to address a local need, with little centralized organization. They were intentionally underfunded, understaffed, and under-supplied, lest the government contribute to indolence and dependency. President Andrew Johnson was opposed to the whole idea of the Bureau and a majority in Congress came to see it as a government handout, fostering laziness and dependence. So Congress refused to renew funding for the Bureau when it came up for a vote in 1872. These hospitals made a small but meaningful dent in the suffering of recently emancipated slaves. An interesting aside: the staff of the Freedmen's hospital in Richmond included, in 1865 and 1866, Rebecca Lee Crumpler, the first and at that time the only Black female physician in the country. Dr. Crumpler had graduated from the New England Female Medical College in 1864 and felt that it was her duty to do what she could to alleviate the suffering of Blacks in the South.



An article on early Negro Hospitals³, published in 1941 in the Journal of the National Medical Association, the professional organization for Black physicians, made the useful distinction between Negro hospitals, which the author defined as hospitals staffed entirely or substantially by “race physicians and nurses,” and hospitals for Negroes, those which limited Black patients and Black professionals to segregated wards or floors. There were a few Negro hospitals and relatively few hospitals *for* Blacks in the South in the last half of the nineteenth century, all located in metropolitan centers that could support them. The Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D.C. was created by an act of Congress in 1862, antedating the Freedmen's Bureau by three years. It became the teaching hospital for Howard University six years later. Meharry Medical College began as the medical department of Central Tennessee College in 1876, the first

medical school for Blacks in the South. It became an independent school in 1915. Six other specifically black hospitals were founded in major cities in the 1890s.

Black hospitals were established in some Virginia cities early in the 20th century. Richmond gained a Black hospital in 1902, founded by a group of fifteen physicians. A second 25-bed hospital was built in 1932, largely through the efforts of Dr. Zenobia Gilpin, who had completed her postgraduate training at Howard University in 1924⁴. (Not included



in the talk: Dr. Gilpin established her practice in the Jackson Ward, a lower socioeconomic, predominantly Black neighborhood. She was active in many causes and an outspoken advocate for better health care for African-Americans. (In March 1947 Gilpin addressed the Monday Club in Richmond.⁵ Nearing the end of her career (she died the following year) and already a well-known figure in Richmond and nationally, she spoke about the appalling health care received by Black citizens and the lack of adequate facilities and opportunities for Black medical professionals. Her talk was published in the Medical Society of Virginia's monthly journal, the Virginia Medical. Four years later, the president of the MSV, Dr. John T.T. Hundley, Jr., from Lynchburg, proposed that the MSV integrate. A majority of the component societies, including Hundley's own Lynchburg Academy of Medicine, voted the proposal down. It was reintroduced in 1954 and passed.)

The Burrell Memorial Hospital in Roanoke was founded in 1915. In 1893 Dr. Isaac Burrell had established a thriving medical practice in Roanoke that eventually included eight dentists and doctors and had opened a pharmacy to serve Black customers. He was a founder and president of the Magic City Medical Society. Because the nearest hospital serving Blacks was 235 miles away at Howard University, he organized an effort in Roanoke in 1914 to establish a hospital for Blacks. Later that year he developed acute cholecystitis. Despite the pleading and cajoling of his colleagues and family, no hospital in Roanoke would admit him and no surgeon would agree to operate. He was put on a cot in a boxcar and transported to Howard University's Freemen's Hospital by train but died shortly before or after surgery. Roanoke's Black community raised the funds and dedicated the new hospital to Dr. Burrell about a year after his death.⁶



By 1919, there were about 118 segregated and Black-controlled hospitals in the country, most of them in the South.⁷ Most of these were threatened by poor funding, outmoded buildings and equipment, and by trends toward standardization and accreditation brought on by a revolution in scientific medicine and how medicine was taught, about which I will say more later. The loss of these hospitals would severely limit the clinical training of Black physicians and nurses. Recognizing this threat, the National Medical Association and the National Hospital Association, both Black organizations, embarked on a campaign to shore up Black hospitals and to increase their number. They realized that to accomplish their goals they would need the support of whites,

especially white philanthropies. That help came predominantly from three foundations: the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the Duke Endowment and the General Education Board.⁸

This effort has been dubbed the Negro Hospital Renaissance, but not much renaissance actually happened.⁹ The effort enabled some black hospitals to survive, and some to become accredited, but the lofty goals the national organizations had envisioned were not realized, and the support of white philanthropies often meant that they, rather than the Black community, dictated policy. Eighteen years after the effort began, *A Directory of Negro Hospitals in the United States*¹⁰ listed 105 Negro hospitals, of which only 25 were fully accredited by the American College of Surgeons and five were provisionally approved. Vanessa Gamble, a doctoral candidate at the University of Pennsylvania, wrote in her 1987 dissertation that “the necessity of separate facilities for Black people was at the heart of the Black hospital movement’s ideology. The physicians associated with the movement, labelled by their detractors as accommodationists, claimed that their programs represented a practical response to the racial realities of American life in the 1920s and 1930s and that Black physicians needed Black hospitals in order to survive. However, the accommodationist philosophy came under fire from integrationists who pushed for integration of hospital facilities and argued that the ‘place’ for Black physicians was not in Jim Crow institutions.”

This brings us back to Amos Carnegie and his plan to build a Negro hospital in Lynchburg. African-Americans in central Virginia had been able to access hospital care at Lynchburg Hospital from the time it opened in 1911, though in an inferior, segregated ward. Black physicians could care for these patients, but their orders had to be countersigned by a designated white physician. So there were many reasons to favor a new hospital for Blacks. As I said earlier, Carnegie first came to Lynchburg with the idea in December 1935 to pitch his idea and organize. Lynchburg’s was to be the first of the 90 new Negro hospitals that he planned to establish, one in each of the 90 cities in the country with Black populations of 10,000 or more. (See Appendix, Fig. 2) The actual fund-raising campaign did not begin until almost two years later, November 1937. Carnegie must have been busy during those two years lining up support in both the white and Black communities. Despite its grand name, the Foundation appears to have been a modest operation, probably without full-time legal counsel. At some point in 1936 or early 1937 he became aware that his Foundation had to be chartered by the state in order to solicit donations. In April 1937, some 17 months after he first came to Lynchburg, he tried to charter the National Negro Hospital Foundation, in Massachusetts. The Public Welfare Department opposed the charter “because it has consistently been opposed by the majority of colored residents of the commonwealth.”¹¹ (See Appendix, Fig. 3) He was denied a charter twice in Massachusetts before successfully registering the foundation in Delaware in July 1937.

The idea was to raise \$50,000 locally; another \$100,000 would be raised in New England by Carnegie’s National Negro Hospital Foundation. A newspaper article in the Boston Globe on October 1, 1937 confirmed that Carnegie was planning a New England campaign.¹² (See Appendix, Fig. 4) By December 1937 the News reported that \$6000 had been raised.¹³ In May

1938 Carnegie told a Wilmington, Delaware, newspaper that Lynchburg had raised \$16,000 toward its goal of \$50,000.¹⁴

The campaign planned to wrap up in February 1938 with a celebration at the city armory, but that apparently did not happen.¹⁵ In fact, the Lynchburg newspaper contains no account of the campaign in 1938. Amos Carnegie, who considered his Lynchburg office a “sectional headquarters” of the foundation, was elsewhere for most of 1938. Newspaper accounts reveal that in May and June he was pitching a similar idea in Wilmington, Delaware¹⁶ (Appendix, Fig. 5), in August and September in Newport News¹⁷ (Appendix, Fig. 6), and in October and December in Pittsburgh¹⁸ (Appendix, Fig. 7). Newspaper accounts from these various cities reveal common elements. Carnegie gave talks, usually at churches, emphasizing the miles he had traveled and the important people who supported the cause¹⁹, he frequently made use of radio²⁰ (Appendix, Fig. 8), and he emphasized the main tenets of the foundation: that the effort was biracial, that it had the support of university presidents and governors, and that it was fiscally responsible.²¹

In March 1939 the News reported that the campaign had been suspended and the money was to be returned to donors²² (Appendix, Fig. 9). Reasons for the failure of the campaign were not explored in the news article. Part of it may have been that Carnegie, who was evidently a persuasive man, was away for most of the year after the campaign was initiated. I suspect that an even bigger reason was that the New England campaign met with little enthusiasm and probably some hostility, as many Blacks in New England felt that the accommodationist stance of Carnegie and his Foundation would only perpetuate their second class status by perpetuating what we now call systemic racism.

Undeterred by his failed Lynchburg project, Carnegie pitched the idea in Louisville a year later²³ (Appendix, Fig. 10). By 1951, his tactics had made several concessions to the integrationists, as revealed in this New York Times article²⁴ (Appendix, Fig. 11). The name of his organization was now the National Hospital Foundation. The proposed \$4 million, 200-bed hospital in Washington, D.C. would be “interracial.” He still proposed to raise half the funds from Blacks using a modest annual donation solicited by the pastors of Negro churches. Seventeen years after his first attempt, he returned to Lynchburg to “revive the movement,”²⁵ but he apparently received a less than enthusiastic reception. (Appendix, Fig. 12)

I was unable to learn much about Amos Carnegie after his return to Lynchburg in 1952. In 1953 he was severely beaten by two white passengers on a bus in Georgia when he refused to move to the back. He was arrested in Birmingham later that year and fined for soliciting without a permit; he said that he was unaware that a permit was needed. He married in the late 1920s and had five children. One became a state judge in New York, three earned PhDs and one was a labor organizer. Carnegie died in 1978.

I promised that this story would have three parts. The next two parts are considerably shorter, but each one could easily be a Sphex talk on its own.

LOCAL WHITE ENDORSERS

SENATOR CARTER GLASS
 MRS. POWELL GLASS
 POWELL GLASS
 CARTER GLASS, JR.
 ROBERT GLASS
 JOHN VICTOR
 THOS. A. CHRISTIAN
 J. D. OWEN
 S. S. SPENCER
 ROBERT D. RAMSEY
 H. E. STEPTOE
 JOHN A. FAULKNER
 N. B. HANDY
 C. B. FLEET CO.
 J. W. WOOD
 L. KUNZ
 R. S. GORMAN
 D. ARONOVITCH
 C. L. SNIDOW
 JAMES R. GILLIAM
 C. G. BURTON
 CHAS. M. LOVING
 DAN MURRELL
 R. A. CARRINGTON
 A. A. HAMS
 H. T. JOHNSON

LOCAL WHITE ENDORSERS

F. K. McVEIGH
 T. K. SCOTT
 A. F. YOUNG
 THEODORE H. JACK
 HENRY E. McWANE
 C. H. MAGANN
 J. WERT MURPHY
 J. E. FRAYSER
 B. L. STANGIL
 MAX GUGGENHEIMER
 CORNELIUS GILBERT
 W. PETTYJOHN
 DR. A. W. TERRELL
 DR. E. BARKSDALE
 DR. W. T. PUGH
 DR. JOHN W. DAVIS
 DR. W. T. THORNTON
 DR. R. D. CALDWELL
 DR. JAMES MORRISON
 DR. W. W. KOONTZ
 DR. PORTER B. ECHOLS
 DR. JAS. R. GORMAN
 DR. EUGENE S. GROSECLOSE
 L. E. LICHFORD
 JOS. Y. AYERS
 J. L. LANGLEY
 ED. E. YODER
 S. A. DIROM
 R. M. MYERS
 H. E. DeWITT
 J. H. KYLE
 T. J. POWELL

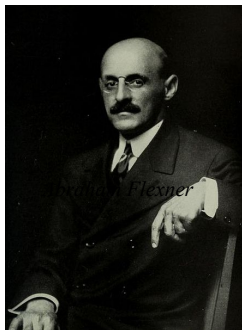
Some of you may have noticed that I have not talked about the proposed name of the Lynchburg Negro Hospital. (Appendix, Fig. 13) Here is the principle fundraising letter of the campaign. It is instructive, in passing, to note that Carnegie was on the national organization's board and was its executive director, and was chair of the local group and served on the local committee. It is especially interesting to examine the list of local white endorsers. At the top of the list is Senator Carter Glass, known to us for several notable achievements as well as for being a strict segregationist. His name here might come as a surprise until we consider that this movement for Black hospitals encouraged continued segregation of the races and was opposed by those who favored integration. Prominent businesses and businessmen are listed, as were doctors whose names are still familiar to many of us.

The hospital was to be named for Henry Asbury Christian. As the letter states, Dr. Christian was a Lynchburg native, a professor in the Harvard Medical School, and Physician-in-Chief of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. Henry Christian was born in Lynchburg in 1876, was a graduate of Lynchburg High School and earned his undergraduate degree from Randolph-Macon College at age 19.²⁶ He was graduated from the Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1900 at age 24. While at the Johns Hopkins he studied under William Osler, professor of medicine and Physician-in-Chief of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and by the time of Christian's arrival already famous for his textbook, *The Principles and Practice of Medicine*, first published in 1892. At a time when medical education emphasized rote learning, Osler pioneered the teaching of scientific medicine at the bedside. After graduation, Christian went to work as assistant pathologist at Boston City Hospital. He moved to Boston Children's Hospital in 1903 and at the same time became an instructor in pathology and in the Theory and Practice of Physic at the Harvard Medical School. In 1907 he



Henry A. Christian, M.D.

was named an assistant professor and the next year was made the Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physics, a chair he occupied until 1939, and he was made dean of the faculty of the Harvard Medical School. He was at that time 31 years old, and became known, affectionately, as “the boy dean.”



Just two years later, in 1910—ten years after graduating from medical school—Dr. Christian was made Physician-in-Chief of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital and served in that capacity until 1939. (Dr. Harvey Cushing was the Surgeon-in-Chief.) 1910 was the year that Abraham Flexner completed his review of the state of American medicine, a project funded by John D. Rockefeller and the Carnegie Foundation. To call this report a landmark is to understate the case. It resulted in sweeping changes in American medical education.²⁷ About a third of all American medical schools—mostly private and substandard—were shut down. The emphasis shifted to science and to

practical, bedside teaching by physician scientists, done in schools with high-quality facilities that were held to strict standards and licensed by the state. Having been trained by Osler, Dr. Christian was well-positioned to implement Flexner’s recommendations. Dr. Christian contributed extensively to the peer-reviewed medical literature. Several diseases bear his name. He eventually became the editor of his mentor, Osler’s, famous textbook. By the end of his career, Dr. Christian held numerous honorary degrees and was the recipient of numerous awards. In 1947, on the occasion of the centennial of the American Medical Association, he was recognized by the Association with its Distinguished Service Medal, an event noted with pride in an editorial in *The News*²⁸ (Appendix, Fig. 14)

But the story does not end there. Part 3.



Samuel A. Levine, M.D.

One of Dr. Christian’s interns in 1915 was Samuel A. Levine. The two became life-long friends. When America entered WWI, Levine responded to a British request for 2000 medical doctors and joined the British Medical Corps. He was stationed at the British Heart Hospital,²⁹ where he associated with some of the leading medical lights of the day, including William Osler, who had left the Johns Hopkins and moved to England. After the war, Levine had a successful career in the budding field of cardiology at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital,

where he was a close associate of Dr. Christian and taught in the Harvard Medical School, retiring in 1958.

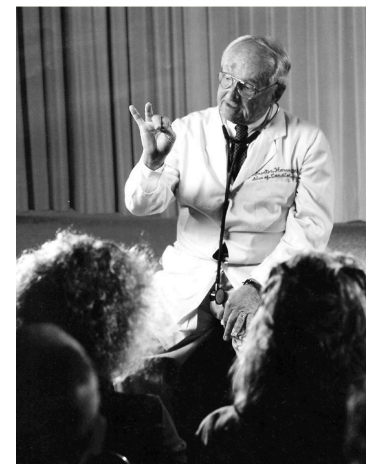
In 1943, Levine interviewed a senior medical student from Duke named Proctor Harvey. Dr. Harvey explained in a 1987 interview how he found his way to Boston: “At that time, no one sat down and talked to us about where you should go for training; you talked to an intern or resident about where the top places were...I thought I’ve got to do something about internship. Well, I’m from



Lynchburg, Virginia, and there was a famous doctor whose family lived several blocks away. He's in Boston, and his name was Henry Christian. I knew the Christian family, but I never met him. Well, maybe I could go where he is, 'cause I know it would be a good hospital. . . . So I spent the last money I had on a train ticket and I went to the different places in Boston. Dr. Sam Levine was one of my interviewers. I had read his textbook on cardiology; he was just like his book."³⁰ Harvey won the internship at the Peter Bent Brigham, after which he spent two years in the military in England and Germany. After the war returned to the Peter Bent Brigham, where he became Dr. Levine's first cardiology fellow. He and Levine collaborated on the study of heart sounds, linking phonocardiograms to X-ray movies of heart action, and in 1948 published a landmark text, *Clinical Auscultation of the Heart*, affectionately known to generations of cardiologists as "The Little Green Book." In 1950, Dr. Harvey spoke to the Lynchburg Academy of Medicine, a talk entitled "Don't Throw Away Your Stethoscope."

It is not entirely clear when Proctor Harvey first met Henry Christian, but it was early in Harvey's time in Boston. On their first meeting, Harvey told Christian that he had chosen Boston for his postgraduate training because he knew that Christian was there. Soon after, Dr. Christian called and invited Harvey and his wife to visit him and instructed Harvey to call him Uncle Henry. Dr. Christian was later a frequent guest at Proctor and Irma's apartment for Sunday brunches the Harveys had for housestaff. It gave Dr. Christian, by then living alone, a chance to interact with young doctors and gave young doctors a chance to rub elbows with a legend.

Dr. Harvey went on to a truly remarkable career.³¹ About the time he lectured in Lynchburg, he was recruited by Dr. Harold Jeghers, former head of the Boston University Medical Service at Boston City Hospital, who had recently been hired by Georgetown University as chairman of Internal Medicine. Georgetown wanted to build a world-class medical center and mergers was hired to make it happen. Jeghers hired Dr. Harvey, then chief resident in internal medicine at Harvard, to come to Georgetown and found the cardiology division. The division that Harvey built was one of the best in the country; its world-class cardiology fellowship program became the model for programs at other teaching hospitals. His weekly teaching conferences drew doctors from hundreds of miles away.



W. Proctor Harvey, M.D.

Proctor Harvey became deservedly famous, known around the world for his clinical skills, his encyclopedic knowledge of cardiology and his teaching ability. But he was also known, especially at Georgetown, for his warmth, his gentleness, and his caring. Emblematic of this way of being in the world was his frequent references to the G-T ratio—the Give-Take ratio. He taught his residents and fellows that one should strive to give more than one takes—to keep the ratio greater than 1. (Which, by the way, was just another way of saying what William Osler had said decades before: "We are here to add what we can to life, not to get what we can from life.") According to one biographer, "Dr. Harvey has the greatest contempt for the doctor who makes financial gain the 1st object of his work."³²

Dr. Harvey was the author of a number of books on cardiology topics but was best known for “Cardiac Pearls.” He published countless articles in the medical literature and edited several medical journals, and continued to do so for more than 20 years after his retirement. He designed several stethoscopes which are very much still used. One of his former fellows developed, in the 1960’s, a teaching mannequin that could reproduce normal and pathologic heart sounds and chest movements and the associated pulses. It was named, appropriately, Harvey. In the early 1960’s his fellows founded the W. Proctor Harvey Foundation, later renamed the Harvey Cardiology Society of Georgetown, to promote his legacy by providing assistance to the Georgetown cardiology division. In 1998 the society founded the Young Cardiovascular Teacher Award, given annually by the American College of Cardiology. In 1996 his former fellows produced a two-volume cardiology textbook as a tribute to Dr. Harvey.

In 2016 Medscape ran a four-part series on the 50 most influential physicians in history, then asked readers to suggest names that should have been on the list. Of 165 physicians recommended by 550 readers, the top 15 were listed in a follow-up article. W. Proctor Harvey was one of them.

What we see in this story is a beautiful example of the effect that one man can have on those who follow him. Harvey inherited from Sam Levine a profound dedication to the art of clinical medicine and to the teaching of those skills to his proteges. Levine had inherited those values and skills from Henry Christian, who had inherited them from William Osler. And there is a small army of Harvey-trained cardiologists out there right now, training the next generation of outstanding cardiologists. We can trace the direct passage of clinical skills, humanistic values, emphasis on science and a love of teaching through four generations of physicians. It is noteworthy that two of these four physician leaders were from Lynchburg.

October 8, 2020

Appendix

Move Is Begun Here For Negro Hospital

12-7-35
Lynchburg One Of 7 Cities
In Virginia Selected By
Penny-A-Week Fund

Rev. Amos H. Carnegie of New York city, founder and executive secretary of the penny-a-week Negro National Hospital Fund, arrived in Lynchburg three days ago to organize the colored people of the city behind the movement, with a view to having a standard 50 bed hospital established here for them. On Wednesday afternoon he spoke to a group of ministers, to the physicians on Wednesday night and on Thursday night he addressed a group of ministers, physicians and laymen. Sunday afternoon, he will address a mass meeting at Court Street Baptist Church, of which the Rev. William F. Elliott is pastor. At that time a committee consisting of ministers, physicians and laymen will be elected to direct the campaign.

Carnegie has just completed a nation-wide survey of the hospitalization, medical education and nurse training problems of his race over the 48 states of the Union, having traveled 42,000 miles in fifteen months to make a first hand study of the status of the Negro physician, nurse and patient in the hospital system of the country, preparatory to launching the nation-wide campaign to raise funds to finance the program. The campaign was launched in New York November 4, four weeks ago. At that time the national officers of the movement were elected, the constitution and by-laws adopted and the Dunbar National Bank, a Rockefeller institution, selected as the depository of the funds.

The program calls for the establishment of a standard hospital for the Negro race in every city of the nation where there are 10,000 or more Negroes. There are 90 such cities in the country, with seven in this state—Richmond, Norfolk Portsmouth,

(Continued on Page Nine)

Fig. 1 The News
Lynchburg, Virginia.

Negro Group Sets 90-Hospital Goal

Foundation Plans Drive
for \$200,000,000 in
Next 20 Years.

Boston, Mass, April 23.—(P)—The National Negro Hospital Foundation was organized here today. Calling for construction, equipment and endowment of ninety hospitals in cities with Negro population of more than 10,000.

The Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, father of the foundation, said the organization planned to raise \$200,000,000 in the next twenty years.

Influential Bostonians Meet.

Dr. Carnegie, a Negro, said Dr. Francis H. Rowley, presiding officer at today's organization meeting of influential Bostonians, both Negroes and whites, had contributed \$25 to obtain corporation papers.

"Under our plan," the pastor explained, "the money will be raised through a \$10, twenty-year campaign among America's 13,000,000 Negroes, based on an average of one cent a week from each."

Dr. Carnegie foresaw erection of the first hospital "somewhere in the South within the next twelve months."

He claimed written indorsement of the foundation from thirty-six governors, fifty mayors of big cities, 600 Negro leaders, and thirty-eight medical schools, among them Harvard, Tufts and Boston University.

Fig. 2 Indianapolis Star,
April 24, 1937

CARNEGIE DENIED HOSPITAL CHARTER

BOSTON, Aug. 12—(ANP)—Last week for the second time, Commissioner McCarthy of the Public Welfare Department recommended to Secretary of State F. W. Cook that the application of Rev. Amos W. Carnegie for a charter for his National Negro Hospital Foundation be denied because it has consistently been opposed by the majority of colored residents of the commonwealth. It was reported later that Rev. Carnegie said he has obtained a charter from the state of Delaware, for his program, which includes taxing the Negroes of America one penny a day, the fund thereby created to be spent in building hospitals for Negroes throughout the country.

Fig. 3 Pittsburgh Courier,
August 14, 1937

START NATIONAL NEGRO HOSPITAL DRIVE HERE

A committee of the National Negro Hospital Foundation, Inc, met at the Boston City Club yesterday for a luncheon, at which time a plan for the cooperation of the Foundation with the City of Lynchburg, Va, was discussed, looking to the establishment of the first Negro hospital there.

The committee consisted of Dr Francis H. Rowley, president of the Foundation; Rev Amos H. Carnegie, executive secretary, Mr J. A. Dorsey and Dr S. E. Courtney.

The plan calls for the establishment of a 50-bed hospital and nurses' home in Lynchburg, which is estimated to cost \$150,000 to build and equip, \$50,000 of which is to be raised in Lynchburg and \$100,000 of which the Foundation will try to secure in Massachusetts and New England. The Lynchburg campaign is to be launched on Nov 1 and the Boston campaign is to begin right away.

The colored people in Lynchburg have already bought a site on which to build the hospital, but building will not be started until every penny of the \$150,000 has been raised.

Fig. 4 Boston Globe, October 1, 1937

WPA AID FOR NEGRO HOSPITAL SOUGHT

City Will be Asked to Sponsor \$300,000 Project To Make Grant Available

A group of leading Negroes met yesterday afternoon with the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, executive secretary of the National Negro Hospital Foundation, Inc., to consider the possibility of obtaining a federal appropriation for construction of a \$300,000 Negro hospital in this city.

Mr. Carnegie, who has been here for two weeks enlisting support for a hospital for the Negro race on the east side of the city, informed the group that if the state or city government would sponsor such a project there was an excellent chance of obtaining the grant.

He explained that such sponsorship would enable obtaining a loan of \$300,000 without interest for a 50-year period.

"Under the terms of such a loan from the Works Progress Administration it would be repayable at the rate of 2 per cent a year," he said. "This would mean \$6,000 a year, a sum I believe we could very easily raise."

The group adjourned to meet again Wednesday night at 7:30 o'clock when additional members of the race will be present.

Mr. Carnegie has obtained the signatures of nearly 100 of the more prominent Negroes of the city to a petition asking the city to sponsor the project. Among the signers are the two Negro members of City Council and Negro physicians and ministers.

Fig. 5 Morning News (Wilmington, Del.), June 4, 1938

LEADERS ENDORSE NEGRO MOVEMENT

State Chamber President, Banker Praise Program of Hospital Foundation

Major Raymond B. Bottom, president of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce and president of the Virginia Press association, and S. H. Plummer, president of the First National bank, have paid a penny-a-week for 20 years in advance—\$10—to the National Negro Hospital foundation, Inc., and became life members of the organization; it was announced yesterday by Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, here to organize the movement locally.

Major Bottom endorsed the program of the foundation in the following words:

"I am glad to add my endorsement to the objectives of the project on which you are engaged. The great need that exists and the benefits that will accrue from the realization of these plans should command the interest of all citizens."

The National Women's Penny-a-week club has been organized and the following women have been elected officers:

Miss E. A. Thomas, president; Mrs. A. A. Galvin, wife of Rev. A. A. Galvin, first vice president; Mrs. C. E. Jones, wife of Rev C. E. Jones, second vice president; Mrs. N. B. Taylor, third vice president; Mrs. L. E. Hoffman, recording secretary; Attorney L. Marian Poe, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. W. H. Brown, treasurer.

The purpose of this club is to sell the idea to the citizens of Newport News and vicinity and win two-year, four-year, six-year, eight-year, ten-year, and life members for the movement. One dollar entitles the contributor to two years membership, two dollars to four years, three dollars to six years, four dollars to eight years, five dollars to ten years and ten dollars to life.

Fig. 6 Daily Press (Newport News, Va.) Aug. 27, 1938

Inter-Racial Committee Heads Drive for Million

Plans for construction of a million-dollar hospital and nurses' home for Negroes in Allegheny County on a "pay as you go" basis were completed yesterday at an inter-racial committee meeting in the Cathedral of Learning.

A drive for funds will be touched off with a mass meeting in Schenley High School in February. The campaign will continue until the

necessary funds have been obtained.

A general committee of 100 citizens, 55 of whom already have agreed to serve, will direct the project. A white chairman and treasurer and colored vice chairman, secretary and director will head the committee.

Radio Talks To Help

Present plans propose to construct the hospital in Center Ave. within short distance of the Pitt Medical Center.

A series of radio talks will be given prior to the campaign to arouse public interest.

Committee members adopted the suggestion of Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, executive secretary of the National Negro Hospital Foundation, Inc., and organizer of the drive here, that:

"We should not build until every penny of the one million dollars is raised. Campaign expenses should not exceed 1 per cent of the goal."

Additions to Committee

Plans were drawn by a sub-committee headed by Dr. C. L. Palmer, president of the Allegheny County Medical Society; R. Maurice Moss, executive secretary of the Urban League; Rev. H. R. Tolliver, pastor of the Grace Presbyterian Church; Dr. Francis D. Tyson of the University of Pittsburgh; Dr. Charles H. Carroll and Rev. Carnegie.

Additions to the general committee yesterday included Alfred M. Oppenheimer, president, Apollo Steel

NEGRO LEADER MAPS HOSPITAL APPEALS

Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, founder and executive secretary of the National Negro Hospital Foundation, Inc., will begin a series of radio talks tonight in behalf of the movement for a Negro hospital here. He will speak at 10:15 p. m. over Station KQV on "Self Help."

The local movement aims to establish a 150-bed hospital and nurses home on Center Ave. on the site of the Old Montefiore Hospital at a cost of one million dollars. The hospital will become a part of the medical center of the University of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Press
December 9, 1938

Rev. Carnegie to Lecture

Rev. Amos Carnegie, founder of the National Negro Hospital Foundation, Lynchburg, Va., will give his lecture, "Forty-five Thousand Miles on a Five Dollar Bill" tonight at 8 o'clock in Fourth Methodist Protestant Church, Frankstown and Murtland Aves.

Pittsburgh Press
October 19, 1938

Fig. 8

Fig. 7 *Pittsburgh Press*, December 6, 1938

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THE

Negro Hospital Drive Lagging, Funds Returned

Industrial Concerns Refund Money Contributed By Negro Employes 3-29-39 Director Is Away

A. M. White, Treasurer, Says His Funds To Be Held At Least Year

The campaign to secure funds for a \$125,000 Negro hospital appeared exhausted yesterday, when it became known some of the industrial concerns which collected donations from their employes are refunding the money.

A. M. White, treasurer for the campaign, said he has not refunded any money turned in to him and cannot do so until April 1, 1940, under an agreement for conduct of the campaign.

Mr. White said no campaign is going on here now and that he has not received any donations recently.

Rev. Amos Carnegie, a Negro Methodist minister, started a movement here in 1937 to build the Henry A. Christian Hospital for Negroes, this to be the first hospital in a series to be built by the National Negro Hospital Foundation, Inc.

Director in Pittsburgh

Carnegie, who spent considerable time and effort here at the start of the campaign, was recently report-

Goal of Group Is Founding Of Negro Hospital In Louisville

Organization of Board Already Is Under Way

Kentucky has no hospital in which Negro physicians, surgeons and nurses may be trained, it was said Thursday by the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, Washington, executive secretary of the National Negro Hospital Foundation, Inc., who is here in a move to establish such a hospital.

The foundation, which has the indorsement of the Governors of thirty-eight States, in addition to numerous other leaders and public officials, according to the executive secretary, has just completed a Nation-wide survey of hospital conditions for Negroes. It was found that only four public hospitals permit Negroes to practice in them and only three permit it exclusively.

High Death Rate Is Cited.

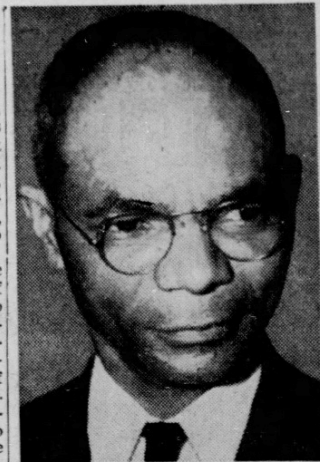
A city death rate for Negroes 149 per cent above that for whites and a rural death rate of 187 per cent above that for whites were attributed to inadequate hospital facilities for the race. It is such conditions the foundation seeks to remedy.

Because of the sympathetic attitude here toward Negroes, Louisville was selected as the starting place. Mr. Carnegie came with letters from Senators Barkley and Chandler to State and city officials, commending the move. The State Department of Health is sympathetic, Mr. Carnegie said.

The first step taken was the organization of a board, which already is under way. The officials mentioned already have pledged co-operation.

Seek to Start Hospital Here.

As an inter-racial proposition, the board will seek immediately to start plans for a hospital here for Negroes in which physicians, surgeons and nurses may be



The Rev. Amos H. Carnegie ... seeks Negro hospital here ...

trained. The ultimate goal is adequate hospital treatment for Negroes throughout the United States.

Mr. Carnegie is a graduate of Lincoln University, Virginia, and has served as pastor of several Negro churches in Virginia, North and South Carolina. He was instrumental in founding six Negro schools with the aid of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. A Negro high school in Marion, Va., is named for him.

Says Conditions Not Good.

Conditions are not at all satisfactory in the North for treatment of Negroes, he said. Mr. Carnegie took up the fight for better hospital treatment for members of his race after seeing his wife neglected in a New York hospital and one of his parishioners neglected in a town in the South, he said.

He expects to remain here until the hospital has been started, he said.

Fig. 9 The News
Lynchburg, Virginia
March 29, 1939

Fig. 10 Courier-Journal (Louisville, Kentucky)
May 3, 1940

HOSPITAL PLANNED IN BIG NEGRO AREA

**Pilot Unit in National Network
Would Be in Washington,
Half Financed by Race**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Plans for a \$4,000,000, 200-bed interracial hospital here, that would serve as a pilot plant for a network of such hospitals throughout the country, were announced here today by the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, founder and president of the National Hospital Foundation, Inc.

The Washington hospital is predicted on obtaining a \$2,000,000 grant from Congress which the Rev. Mr. Carnegie hopes to match with \$2,000,000 to be obtained from the Negroes of this country through annual one-dollar memberships to the Foundation solicited by the pastors of Negro churches.

He said the hospital would be interracial in the sense that both white and Negro physicians would be asked to serve on its staff, and that it would be open to all races in the community it would serve. He made clear, however, that its aim would be to bring modern hospital care to an unserved community of 80,000 Negroes in the Northeast sector of Washington; and also modern facilities to Negro doctors and nurses.

The site for the hospital at East

*Fig. 11 New York Times
August 15, 1951*

Hospital Foundation Head Here To Open New Drive

OCT 24 1952

The Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, of Washington, D. C., founder and president of the National Hospital Foundation, Inc., an inter-church self-help movement which aims to assist in providing the Negroes a proportionate share of the hospitals needed to meet their health needs in communities where they compose a large segment of the population, arrived here last night to confer with Negro and white leaders, looking forward to reviving the movement which he sponsored here several years ago.

Carnegie said at that time, with the aid of some of the white people in Lynchburg, who gave him an office on Main Street, \$16,000 was raised in three weeks. This money was returned to the people who gave it.

Foundation's Purpose

The Foundation aims to establish a modern hospital in every city in the United States, where there are 10,000 or more Negroes, several of which will be teaching hospitals, to be affiliated with medical schools, to assist in training the personnel to man the hospitals when they are established.

The first \$4 million, 200-bed hospital and nurses' home will be established in the nation's capital, where there is an acute need, as of now, for 1,900 additional hospital beds to care adequately for the 345,000 Negroes there who compose one-third of the population. Toward this hospital there is a bill before Congress—H.R. 1209—introduced by the chairman of the District of Columbia committee—Representative John L. McMillan—to get the Foundation a grant of \$2 million, and the site on which it is to be erected—valued at a quarter of a million dollars—has been donated by a wealthy Washington lawyer, Rudolph B. Behrend.

The movement is being financed by a one-dollar-a-year membership campaign, among the nation's 15 million Negroes, through 45,000 Negro churches, under the direction of the ministers, each of whom is to be the captain of his own congrega-

tion and a joint leader of the movement in his church and community.

To Serve All People

The hospitals of the Foundation will not be Negro hospitals, but hospitals which will serve all the people, regardless of race, creed or color, and their staffs will be open to all physicians who are graduates of accredited medical schools and members in good standing in their local medical societies.

Carnegie is traveling 50,000 miles through the United States, meeting governors, mayors of cities having 10,000 or more Negroes, medical schools, big business men, etc., and winning their endorsement of the movement.

Carnegie pastored in three cities of Virginia several years ago—at Pocahontas, Tazewell and Marion. At Marion he founded a high school for Negro youth, named for him Carnegie High. He also served in South Carolina and founded there six Rosenwald schools in two years. He is the author of a book, "Faith Moves Mountains."

In view of the co-operation and interest which the leading white people of Lynchburg manifested in the movement, Lynchburg stands high on the Foundation's priority list for a new hospital, to be named for a Lynchburger—Dr. Henry A. Christian, a native of Lynchburg, who was deeply interested in the movement, and through whose advice the movement was first launched here, Carnegie said.

Carnegie Revives Hospital Campaign

If his plans for Lynchburg become a reality, this city will have a new Negro hospital sponsored by subscription, the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, of Washington said last night.

It will be named for a Lynchburger who was deeply interested in the Rev. Carnegie's earlier efforts here—Dr. Henry A. Christian.

Carnegie arrived in Lynchburg last night to confer with Negro and white leaders about reviving the movement which he sponsored here several years ago.

At that time, with the aid of some of the white people here, who gave him an office on Main Street, Carnegie said he raised \$16,000 in three weeks.

When the plans failed to go through, however, the money was returned to the people who gave it, Carnegie said.

Carnegie is the founder and president of the National Hospital Foundation, Inc., an inter-church self-help movement which aims to assist in providing the Negroes with a proportionate share of the hospitals needed to meet their health needs in communities with large Negro populations.

The movement is financed by a dollar-a-year membership campaign among the nation's 15 million Negroes, through 45,000 Negro churches, under the direction of the ministers, each of whom is to be the captain of his own congregation and a joint leader of the movement in his church and community.

*Fig. 12
The News
Lynchburg, Virginia.
October 24, 1952*

AIM: A standard hospital for the Negro race in every city of the nation, where there are 10,000 or more Negroes.

HENRY A. CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL

SPONSORED BY THE

NATIONAL NEGRO HOSPITAL FOUNDATION, Inc.

807 EIGHTH STREET

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

TELEPHONE 342

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COPY

November 24th, 1937

The Negro Citizens Committee,
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Friends:

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your proposals, regarding your cooperation with the Henry A. Christian Hospital Campaign and to make the following counter proposals:

1. I shall be pleased to accept nine representatives from the colored citizenry, representing the professions and the laity, two of whom shall be outstanding women of wide influence and leadership. These representatives shall have full share in directing the campaign, looking forward to its success. These representatives shall be chosen by me, as Executive Secretary of the National Negro Hospital Foundation, Inc., and Chairman of the local campaign committee.

2. Your proposal regarding the using of what money is raised for the hospitalization of the Negroes of Lynchburg other than through the Henry A. Christian Hospital, provided the local and national campaigns failed to obtain \$150,000.00, is unacceptable for the reason that it would be fraudulent to raise money for one purpose and use it for another. It would also be a Federal crime to use the United States Mail to raise money for one purpose and use it for another. This would be injurious to the colored citizens of Lynchburg and to the National Negro Hospital Foundation, Inc. The only disposition that could legally be made of the money would be to return it to parties who gave it, after a reasonable length of time, say three years.

3. The thing which is necessary to make the campaign a one hundred per cent success is your fullest cooperation, which I earnestly crave, not for my sake or for the sake of the movement, which I represent, but for the race. The need that stares us in the face, demanding our putting forth every effort to meet, should, I think, be the only urge for us to cooperate. You know my interest and sacrifice, I ask that you, too, contribute yours.

With best wishes for OUR success, I remain,

MOTTO: *Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts. Zech. 4:6*

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Fig. 13

Lynchburg To The Nation

JUN 12 1947

Dr. Henry Asbury Christian is a member of a distinguished Lynchburg family. In entering the profession of medicine and its practice and teaching, principally in New England, he has become the outstanding Lynchburg native in the profession of medicine and one of a few modern natives of Lynchburg nationally known and distinguished. In awarding him its Distinguished Service Medal the American Medical Association officially recognizes him as one of the great men in its membership among a galaxy of brilliant members who have served the nation in a way and to an extent difficult for any but the medical profession fully to appreciate.

Dr. Christian has received many honors. Nature quietly says that we doubt whether any honor has come to him surpassing that of Lynchburg citizens familiar with his record saying to each other through the years, as Dr. Christian's accomplishments became known: "He is a Lynchburg man!" with that pride which native sons have in distinguished native sons.

Not only Lynchburg but all of Virginia shares in the pride in Dr. Christian. And for that matter all of the United States, for in his record Dr. Christian exemplifies the best in the practice and teaching of medicine in America and that is a matter of national pride in a country where the medical profession has been so notable in its accomplishments and service and so held in a regard probably not equalled in any other country.

In extending its congratulations to Dr. Christian for this latest recognition of su-

Fig. 14

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