THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF CLEVELAND: 1813-1910

THEIR NAMES, DATES, LOCATIONS and RELATIONSHIPS

Research and compilation by

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for the

Dittrick Medical History Center

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Please read the following introductory material carefully. If you do not understand what I wanted to do and how I went about it, you may be seriously confused by this directory.
Table of Contents

Introduction................................................................................................................. i
A Note on Sources.......................................................................................................... ii
How to Use This Directory............................................................................................ iii-iv
Index............................................................................................................................ v-ix
  Index to ancestors of current institutions
The Directory................................................................................................................ 1-42

Appendix A: Summaries

Summary relationship of the medical schools of:
  Charity-Wooster-Ohio Wesleyan-WRU................................................................. 43

Summary relationship of the homeopathic institutions in Cleveland.......................... 45

Summary of the evolution of University Hospitals of Cleveland.................................. 47

Summary history of the city operated contagious disease hospitals............................. 49

Appendix B: Institutions by specialty.......................................................................... 52
Appendix C: Maps

The medical institutions of Central Cleveland............ 56
  1813 thru 1850
  1851 thru 1875
  1876 thru 1900

The medical institutions of the University Circle Area................................................................. 61

Appendix D: Medical societies in Cleveland, 1813-1910. 63
Introduction

I began this work out of a sense of curiosity about where the early medical institutions in Cleveland were located. It was clear that there was some confusion in the literature. As I worked, I discovered the confusion was greater than I had anticipated for several reasons. Errors made by single writers on a specific institution were perpetuated by many others who copied from them. Locations as listed in works contemporary to an institution are misleading as guides because many city streets underwent one or more name changes in the period under consideration. Further, there was not only a massive renaming of streets in 1906 (during which many received numbers instead of names) but an almost total renumbering of places on both the newly named streets and on those that retained their older names. Some streets of one name before 1906 were divided into two streets with two different names. Thus one reads that the homeopathic hospital in 1868 was on University St. In looking for the site today, it would be futile to look on University. Rather, it is necessary to look at W. 7th St., because one end of University, the end that the hospital was on, was renamed W. 7th in 1906. There is endless confusion over streets with similar names, e.g. Wilson is today's Davenport while Wilson is today's E. 55th St. There were also some institutions that were put in isolated and largely unpopulated areas where streets were not well defined or named. This has led later writers to assign their location to streets that were established at a later time - and different authors sometimes decided on different streets!

It is fairly easy to translate pre-1906 street names into post-1906 ones because the changed names were placed in city directories immediately after the move. It is more difficult to translate the building number into its post-1906 equivalent unless the institution was still in existence after 1906. This is because there is no concordance that permits one to do this. If such ever existed, it is no longer extant, and I found no one who had any idea about how to approach this problem. When the post-1906 number is not known, I have made every effort to place it by checking the pre-1906 number's proximity to cross streets and then checking the post-1906 name of the cross street.

I also discovered that there was confusion over dates used for the origin of institutions. Sometimes the founding date is used, sometimes the actual opening date, sometimes other dates. And, various chronicles of a given institution may use different dates! To the above, add the confusion that arises from the fact that institutions changed their names with some regularity as they evolved, and that they were sometimes known by several common names, as well as by a formal name.

From all this came the present effort to create a reasonably accurate picture of where the institutions were, both in terms of pre-1906 and post-1906 changes, what their various names were and when they adopted different names, and when the institution originated. In regard to the latter, however, the dates that appear here are the best choice I could make, and any one of them may be off by a year.

In general, this directory does not include benevolent associations that helped the poor and homeless, nor the many homes for the aged and infirm that proliferated after 1900, unless I felt that there was clear evidence of a strong provision of medical care such as doctors or nurses listed as staff.

Alternative medical institutions, and ones that might be considered quackery today, are listed if they appear to have been more than a temporary or itinerant operation.

* Locating an institution in today's city becomes even more difficult because construction has altered or eliminated many of the streets that existed in the earlier part of the century. A notable example of this is the area around E. 9th St. and the intersection of I-77 and I-90. The configurations of this area has changed dramatically since 1910.
A note on sources:

A great variety of sources was used in the preparation of this directory: standard works on Cleveland’s history and Cleveland’s medical history, archives (particularly at the Dittrick Medical History Center, the Western Reserve Historical Society, and Cleveland City Council), early Ohio and Cleveland medical journals, Cleveland newspapers, and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. References are included with individual entries. Three of the references that are made frequently are to a name only. These are Waite, Orth, and Polk. The full references are:

Waite, Frederick Clayton, *Western Reserve University Centennial History of the School of Medicine* (Cleveland: Western Reserve University Press, 1946)

Polk’s Medical and Surgical Directory (Detroit 1886-19?)

Orth, Samuel P., *A History of Cleveland, Ohio* (Chicago, 1910)

Several references are made to the *Cleveland Encyclopedia*. This refers to *The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, compiled by David D. VanTassel and John J. Grabowski. I used the online version: http://ech.cwru.edu

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Cleveland (Online on OhioLINK) were extensively used to find and verify locations. Many of the institutions listed in this directory were never listed on the maps. However, even when an institution was not singled out on the maps, the maps were invaluable in translating pre-1906 building numbers to post-1906 locations by identifying nearby cross streets. They were also useful in demonstrating that some institutions did not move even though they may have adopted, or used, an address that represented a different entrance.

It is worth noting that published information, particularly in City Directories, is often misleading and incorrect. With this in mind, I have made every effort to check information in as many sources as possible and to make reasoned judgements when published information is not consistent.

Newspapers are occasionally cited as sources. References to the *Cleveland Daily True Democrat* and its successor, *The Cleveland Leader*, are to excerpts or summaries from these papers that appear in the *Annals of Cleveland*, a Works Progress Administration (WPA) Project available at the Western Reserve Historical Society.
How to use this directory:

The entry format strives to provide correct names and locations for institutions and to list institutions in such a way that their evolution and relationships will be apparent. Institutions are listed by the dates of the first incarnation of the institution. To easily find an individual institution, you must use the index.

The principal names (and alternative names) of each institution are in red. The founding date of the first incarnation of the institution is also given in red and underlined. Dates of second, third, etc. incarnations are in black, but formal name changes remain in red.

The following example is for an institution that formally changed its name at least once and existed in various locations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>First name of institution (alternative names in common use)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>First name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Date- Original (pre-1906) street number and street name [post-1906 equivalent if known].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If only the street number is known, the entry will read “111 ?”

If only the street name is known, the entry will read “? EUCILD”

If multiple addresses are given but all are essentially the same location, the variations will be separated by slashes, and the entry will read “171/173 HURON/100 BOLIVAR”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date- new location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Second formal name of institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Date- If there is no name change, this line is omitted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Notes may occur with any entry.

There may be bibliographic references within the notes.

If institutions represented in other entries are mentioned, the reference to the entry is given immediately as: (see-date- name of institution)

See also: Reference to related entries in this directory, if not included elsewhere.
If the post-1910 disposition of an institution in operation at that time is known, it is given in the Notes.

A note of caution: Closing dates are difficult to establish. The disappearance of an institution from Polk or from City Directories is an unreliable guide. Therefore, closing dates for many of the institutions are not given. In general, if known, the closing date is given in a separate line, but occasionally it appears as part of the Notes.

Space has been left after each entry so that the user may note corrections, additions, emendations, etc.

On the following pages, you will find an index to the institution names that appear in the directory. All formal, alternative and current names listed in the directory are arranged here in alphabetical order.
## INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Steel and Wire Co. Emergency Hospital</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimoccolata Hospital</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alta House Infant Dispensary</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Arthur Bill's outpatient service]</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Hospital of the U.S. Marine Hospital</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babies and Childrens Dispensary and Hospital</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babies and Childrens Dispensary Outdoor Ward</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethesda Deaconess House of the Society for the Christian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care of the Sick and Needy</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethesda Hospital and Training School for Nurses</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Rock Mineral Spring</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Rock Sanitarium Spring</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Rock Spring House</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandenburg Hospital for Women</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. G. Muehlhauser's Hospital</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Taylor Hospital</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canfield-White Hospital and Sanitarium</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Avenue Hospital</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Friendly Inn Dispensary</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity Hospital Dispensary</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity Hospital Medical College</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity Hospital Dispensary</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity Hospital</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childrens Fresh Air Camp and Hospital of Cleveland</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childrens Fresh Air Camp Tent Colony</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholera Hospital</td>
<td>3,4,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Science Dispensary</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church Home for the Sick and Friendless</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Hospital School of Nursing</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Hospital</td>
<td>1,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Hospital Tuberculosis Sanitarium</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Infirmary</td>
<td>1,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Poor House</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Cleora Seaman, M.D.,] Clinic</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland City Hospital</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland General Hospital</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland General Hospital Free Dispensary</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland General Hospital of Ohio Wesleyan University</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland General Hospital Training School for Nurses</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College Free Dispensary</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College</td>
<td>6,11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital Training School for Nurses</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Hospital for Crippled Children</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Hospital for Women and Children</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Hospital for Women and Children</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Maternity Dispensary Association</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Medical College (homeopathic) Free Dispensary</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Medical College (homeopathic)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Medical College</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Medical College, Eye, Ear and Throat Institute and Dispensary</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Medical Library</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Pasteur Institute</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Polyclinic and Postgraduate Medical School Dispensary</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Protestant Homeopathic Hospital</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland School of Pharmacy</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland State Hospital</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Training School for Colored Nurses</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Water Cure</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Physicians and Surgeons</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Physicians and Surgeons Free Dispensary</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contagious Disease Hospital</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalrymple Hospital</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaconess Home and Hospital of the Missionary Society Of Light and Hope</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaconess Hospital</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaconess Training School for Nurses</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detention Hospital</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutsche Polyclinic</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispensary for Infants</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorcas [Society] Invalids Home for Incurables</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. G. W. Strong's Asylum</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Heilmann's Sanitarium</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Hunter's Medical Infirmary</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. J. Young's Electro-Thermal Bath Establishment</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Ruedy's Home</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. W. L. Rayl's Private Hospital</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East End Hospital</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliza Jennings Home for Incurables</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Hospital</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie St. College</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euclid Hospital</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euclid General Hospital</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euclid Glenville Hospital</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evangelical Lutheran</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairmount Home</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest City Hospital</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest City Water Cure</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundling Hospital</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Dispensary of the Cleveland Medical College</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Eye and Ear Clinic</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Huntington Hospital</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Dispensary</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Hospital and Bethesda Deaconess Home</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Hospital and Polyclinic</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenville Hospital</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenville Nurses Training School</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Samaritan and Children's Dispensary</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Samaritan Dispensary</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Samaritan Hospital</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. K. Cushing Laboratory</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Hill</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy Cross Home</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home for Friendless</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeopathic Medical College for Women</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Maternity</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huron Hospital</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huron Road Hospital</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huron Street Hospital</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygeia</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant's Clinic</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant's Clinic and Hospital of Cleveland</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinsman Hospital</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinsman School Dispensary</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kneipp Sanitarium</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knights of Labor Free Clinic</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Street Hospital</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakeside Hospital Pediatric Unit</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakeside Hospital Training School for Nurses</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakeside Hospital</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakewood Hospital</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran Hospital</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacDonald Hospital for Women</td>
<td>25, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacDonald House</td>
<td>25, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternity Home of Cleveland</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternity Hospital</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Department of Ohio Wesleyan University</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Department of the University of Wooster (2nd one)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Department of the University of Wooster</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Department of Western Reserve College</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Department of Western Reserve University</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Hospital</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Sinai Hospital</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Sinai Free Dispensary</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Bacteriological Laboratory</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray Hill School Dispensary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Emergency Hospital Co.</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Methodist Hospital</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newburgh Asylum</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Air School for Tubercular Children in Ohio</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Relief Dept. of the Cleveland Hospital for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women and Children</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Ward of Infants Clinic</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P &amp; S</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkwood Hospital</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesthouse</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor House</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventorium</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Hospital for Diseases of Women</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Orthopedic Sanitarium</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Surgical Home for Women</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prospect Sanitarium</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protestant Home and Hospital</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protestant Home for Friendless Strangers</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow Babies and Children's Hospital</td>
<td>24, 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow Cottage</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rescue (The)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rescue Home</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvation Army Rescue Home</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaman Free Dispensary</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seelye's Water Cure for Inebriates</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seelye's Water Cure</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisters of Charity Hospital</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallpox Hospital</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Dispensary</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Cottage and Bathing Establishment</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Alexis Hospital</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity House</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Clair Hospital</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John's Hospital</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Joseph's Hospital</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Luke's Hospital of the Methodist Episcopal Church</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
St. Vincent's Charity Hospital 14
Stranger's Home 12
Sunnyside 23
Trinity Church Home for the Sick and Friendless 10
Tuberculosis Dispensary 36
U. S. General Hospital 12
U. S. Marine Hospital 9
U. S. Marine Hospital Free Dispensary 42
U.S. Sanitary Commission Soldiers' Home 13
United Deaconess 29
University Hospital 20
Visiting Nurses Association of Cleveland 34
Warrensville Sanitarium 38
Weed Hospital 20
West Side Cottage Dispensary 38
Western College of Homeopathic Medicine 6
Western Homeopathic College Dispensary 5
Western Homeopathic College 6
Western Reserve University Dental School 26
Western Reserve University School of Pharmacy (see Cleveland School of Pharmacy) 19
Wilson Street Hospital 14
Windsor Hospital 33
Windsor Hydriatic Institute 33
Womens and Childrens Free Medical and Surgical Dispensary 17
Index to the ancestors of current institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity Hospital</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Western Reserve University School of Dentistry</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Western Reserve University School of Nursing</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Medical Library</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliza Jennings Home</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euclid Hospital</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Hill (Cleveland Clinic Childrens Hospital for Rehabilitation)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huron Hospital</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huron School of Nursing</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakeside Hospital</td>
<td>14, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakewood Hospital</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran Hospital</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacDonald Hospital for Women</td>
<td>24, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MetroHealth Medical Center</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow Babies and Childrens Hospital</td>
<td>24, 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Alexis Eye Center</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John West Shore Hospital</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Luke's Hospital</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visiting Nurses Association</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windsor Hospital (Chagrin Falls)</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1813  **Ft. Huntington Hospital**  
**Location:** East bank of Cuyahoga River near Ontario St. and Lake Ave. [Ontario and Lakeside Ave.]

**Notes:** Established for War of 1812 casualties

**Closed:** 1815

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1825  **City Poor House**

**1825 Poor House**

**Location:** Eastern part of Erie St. [E. 9th St.] Cemetery facing Clinton [later Brownell and then East 14th St.]

**Note:** Housed both sick and poor

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1837  **City Hospital**

**Notes:** This was a new building built on the site of the City Poor House. The building was described as a wooden structure, two stories, 70’ x 30’, “upon the most elevated ground in [the city]..., [and] fronting easterly.” (Handerson, H. E., “Medical Cleveland in the Nineteenth Century,” Cleveland Medical Journal 8 (1909).

Horace Ackley in charge

Histories of MetroHealth Center often cite this hospital as the ancestor of MetroHealth Medical Center, separating it from the City Poor House. This seems to be because the change coincides with the incorporation of the city of Cleveland. Here it is linked to the City Poor House on the basis of this statement from a city ordinance passed May 6, 1837 (City Archives): “The building...heretofore known as the Township Poor House, shall hereafter be denominated the City Hospital...”

**Torn down:** 1851

---

1852  **City Infirmary**

**Location:** 1852- Croton Ave. [Croton Ave.], by the Pest House (See 1852- Pest House)

**Notes:** This was a temporary building that served between the demolition of the 1837...
building and the opening of the Infirmary on Scranton in 1855. (*Cleveland Leader, April 11, 1854*)

**Location:** 1855- Scranton and Holmden (current area of MetroHealth Medical Center). On East side of Scranton. The Infirmary was a little closer to today’s Valentine, but Valentine apparently did not exist at the time the Infirmary was built.

**Notes:** 68’ x 158’, 5 stories, built at cost of $25,000. Construction started in 1851. Annexed the House of Refuge, established for vagrant children, in 1855 (City Archives). An addition was built in 1864 for the insane (City Archives). Until 1871 Work House and House of Corrections were part of the Infirmary.

There was a farm in connections with the Infirmary.

Gustav Weber was City Physician from 1857-1860. Seth R. Beckwith, a homeopath, was appointed City Physician in 1860. He extended clinical privileges at the Infirmary to students at the homeopathic school (Homeopathic Archives, DMHC). (See 1850-Western College of Homeopathic Medicine)

**Notes:** Another wing added in 1880 for the insane (City Archives)

The Infirmary, like its predecessors, was essentially for the aged infirm.

**1889**

**City Hospital and City Infirmary**

**Notes:** In 1889 a second building was constructed next to the infirmary on Scranton and was called City Hospital. Thus there was a City Hospital and a City Sanitarium after this date, and until 1904 when the Infirmary was relocated. A children’s hospital was added to the complex in 1899. In 1911 or 1912, a contagious disease hospital was opened.

Do not confuse City Hospital (above) with a private hospital established in 1868 on Wilson St.[Davenport Ave]. The latter evolved into the current Lakeside Hospital (see-1868 Wilson St. Hospital). The one considered above is the ancestor of MetroHealth Medical Center.

See also: 1896- City Hospital School of Nursing

**1904**

**City Infirmary**

**Location:** Cooley Farms [Cooley Farms was a city owned area where several institutions were located. [Its boundaries roughly coincide with today’s Harvard Ave., Richmond Rd., Northfield Rd., and Chagrin Blvd.]

**Notes:** The Infirmary at Cooley Farms was primarily for chronically ill aged.

Cooley Farms was divided into sections, each section having a name. The Infirmary was in the section called Colony Farms.
1832  Cholera Hospital  
Location: Whiskey Island  

Notes: Opened in response to cholera epidemic  
Closed: probably late 1832. From then until 1849, cholera patients were cared for at City Hospital. The next cholera hospital was established in 1849 (see-1849- Cholera Hospital).  
See also: 1854- Cholera Hospital  

1837  Spring Cottage and Bathing Establishment  
Location: Between Wilson and Lake [Davenport and Lakeside Avenues] on banks of Lake Erie, in or adjacent to Clinton Park.  

Notes: Contained “commodious warm, cold and shower baths and refreshment rooms, to which there is a handsome pleasure garden attached. The whole has been fitted up by Mr. William R. Richardson, and is decidedly a summer retreat from the bustle and cares of business.” [City Directory, 1837] Bathing establishments were considered healthful and often had medical overtones. A mineral spring (probably sulphur) was mentioned in the City Directory for 1837 as being adjacent to Park. Mark Gottlieb reports in his The Lives of University Hospitals of Cleveland (1991) that there was a sanitarium located next to the Park.  
The area of Clinton Park was later occupied by Lakeside Hospital, built in 1889. (See 1868-Wilson St. Hospital)  

1843  Cleveland Medical College (aka Erie St. College)  
1843  Cleveland Medical College  
Location: 1843- corner of Prospect and Ontario  
Location: 1844- corner of Erie St. and St. Clair [E. 9th and St. Clair]. Fronted on Erie  

1882  Medical Department of Western Reserve College  

continued on next page
1884 Medical Department of Western Reserve University

Notes: This building was demolished in 1885 and a new, larger building erected on the same site. It opened in 1887. It, too, fronted on Erie [E. 9th St.]. Two auxiliary buildings were erected on this site: a chemistry building in 1898 and the H. K. Cushing Laboratory of Experimental Medicine in 1908. The hospital building was demolished in 1929. In 1913 this school became Western Reserve University School of Medicine. In 1924 it moved to University Circle. In 1967 the school became the Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine.

See also: 1857- Free Dispensary of the Cleveland Medical College

1872- Cleveland Medical College Eye, Ear, and Throat Institute and Dispensary

In 1890 and 1893, Polk gives a 467 Prospect address for the school. This appears to have been an office address of one of the officers of the school. The school never occupied this address.

1849 Cholera Hospital (Pest House)

Location: 1849- Columbus and Division in the Cleveland Centre Block [Columbus and Center St.] (Location from Cleveland Daily True Democrat, July 3, 1849 and from Orth)

Notes: The city provided nurses and other necessities for the hospital and Proctor Thayer served as physician to the hospital. (Cleveland Daily True Democrat, July 2 and October 2, 1849). Closed, probably 1849

Location: 1850- Michigan Street (Smead and Cowles Business Directory of Cleveland, 1850). Michigan ran west from Ontario, beginning at Prospect and Ontario

Notes: One or both of the above may have used medical students for help. (See Appendix A: Contagious Hospitals for information)

See also: 1832- Cholera Hospital

1849 Cleveland Water Cure (aka Seelye’s Water Cure)

Location: Variously given as Wallingford Ct. [E. 45th St.] or as Kinsman and Water Cure Avenue [Water Cure no longer exists]. It was in the area of E. 51 St, Croton, and Kinsman.

continued on next page
Notes: Founded by Thomas T. Seelye. The property and buildings were sold to the Jewish Orphan Asylum in the 1870s. Today the site is a scrap metal yard.

Closed: 1868

See also: 1860- Seelye’s Water Cure for Inebriates

1849 Good Samaritan Dispensary (homeopathic)
Location: Unknown

Notes: This dispensary is referred to later in the century in The Hahnemanian (DMHC Archives); and in a later entry in Polk for a homeopathic dispensary, a date of origin of 1849 is given. However, there are no primary references to a homeopathic dispensary until 1862, suggesting that this early date should be viewed with caution. If the 1849 references are correct, it was the earliest dispensary in Cleveland and was established a year before the homeopathic college was opened in 1850 (see- 1850- Western College of Homeopathic Medicine).

1862 Western Homeopathic College Dispensary
Location: The college [Central, W. of Pittsburgh, near what would have been E. 4th. Pittsburgh and Central no longer cross as they once did.]

1868 Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College Free Dispensary
Location: 1868- Ontario St. opposite Old Stone Church [Ontario opposite Old Stone Church].

The 1868 address was temporary. A note in the homeopathic school’s minutes (Homeopathic Archives, DMHC) indicates it joined the college on Univerisity in 1869.

Location: 1869- Humiston Institute Building, 99/101 University Road [396 University. This part of University is now W. 7th St. between College and Jefferson]

187? Good Samaritan and Children's Dispensary
Location: 1872- 183 Prospect /Prospect and Oak Place [Prospect and 8th]

Location: 1892- 62 Huron [710 Huron]

Some of the faculty established a separate homeopathic school in 1890 called The Cleveland Medical College (see 1890- Cleveland Medical College). This school also had a dispensary. When the two schools rejoined in 1897, both dispensaries continued to operate. The Cleveland continued on next page
Medical College had established itself at 53 Bolivar and the dispensary continued to provide service at that location after the two schools rejoined.

See also: 1850- Western College of Homeopathic Medicine

1856- Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital

**ca 1850**  
**Dr. G. W. Strong’s Asylum**  
**Location:** 105 Lake St. [southeast corner of Lakeside at Ontario]

**Notes:** Mentioned in *Cleveland Daily True Democrat*, June 25, 1853, as having been in existence for several years. Appears to be a mental institution.

**1850**  
**Western College of Homeopathic Medicine**  
**1850 Western College of Homeopathic Medicine**  
**Location:** 1850- Southeast corner of Ontario and Prospect

**Notes:** First lecture was held in the Methodist Church at Bond and St. Clair [E. 6th St. and St. Clair.]

Gutted by fire in an 1852 riot that occurred when a mob attacked the school thinking that faculty and students had robbed a grave.

**Location:** 1852- Ohio St. [Central, W. of Pittsburgh, near what would have been E. 4th. Pittsburgh and Central no longer cross as they once did.]

**Notes:** Had “complete suite of minerals, a superb set of paintings on canvas illustrating geology and mineralogy, a herbarium, and a fine microscope.” In 1859 St. Louis tried to lure the homeopathic school to that city. Apparently a large collection, presumably this one, was sent to St. Louis, but the faculty decided to remain in Cleveland. (Homeopathic Archives, DMHC; *The Hahnemannian*, 1896, DMHC)

**1856**  
**Western Homeopathic College**

**1868**  
**Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College**

*A hospital became part of the college at this time (see 1856 Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital) This coincided with Wilson St. Hospital (see 1868-Wilson St. Hospital) eliminating privileges for homeopaths.*

continued on next page
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1856  
**Western Homeopathic College**

1868  
**Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College**

*A hospital became part of the college at this time (see 1856 Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital) This coincided with Wilson St. Hospital (see 1868-Wilson St. Hospital) eliminating privileges for homeopaths.*
Location: 1868- Humiston Building, 99/101 University Road [396 University, which is now W. 7th St. between College and Jefferson]

Notes: Hospital had 50 beds

The Humiston Institute occupied this building in the 1860s and operated as a co-educational school. The area was known as University Heights.

Location: 1872 - College moved to corner of Prospect and Oak Place [Prospect and E. 8th], near intersection of Huron and Prospect. Address sometimes given as 99 Prospect. The hospital moved to 66 Huron St. [750 Huron]

In 1892 the College moved to a building adjacent to the hospital. The following names and location refer to the College only. (For the hospital, see 1856-Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital).

Location: 1892- 62 Huron Street. [710 Huron Rd.]

Notes: Description: New building. Brick and stone, five and a half stories. Contained large lecture room, amphitheater, library, chemical and histological labs, museum, class rooms, dispensary, dissecting rooms, dental labs, and clinical rooms.

1894 Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery

In 1890 several dissatisfied members of the faculty decided to start their own school and opened the Cleveland Medical College (see 1890- Medical College of Ohio) on Bolivar (no relation to the 1843 Cleveland Medical College that was the medical school of Western Reserve University (1843-Cleveland Medical College.) In 1897 the homeopathic Cleveland Medical College rejoined the original school and together they became:

1897 Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College

Location: 1897- 62 Huron St. [710 Huron Rd] and 53 Bolivar St. [715 Bolivar]. Bolivar was the location of the Cleveland Medical College and was in back of the Huron St. address. The recombined colleges used both locations.

Notes: In 1911 the school became the Pulte Medical College, allied with Ohio State University. In 1914 it became the Cleveland Pulte College and continued to operate as part of the Ohio State University medical school. It closed in 1922 when OSU ended their homeopathic program.

See also: 1849- Good Samaritan Dispensary

At various times, Polk gives these addresses for the homeopathic school: 226 Huron, 236 Huron, 168 Huron, 89 Euclid, 106 Euclid, and 91 Public Square. These appear to be office addresses of officers of the school, or possibly in the case of the Huron numbers, alternative entrances. In no case do they represent a change of location of the school from those listed above.
1852  Pest House (aka Detention Hospital, Smallpox Hospital, Contagious Disease Hospital, Cleveland Sanitarium)

**Location:** 1852- Address is variously given as Croton between Forest and Humboldt or Croton between Grove and Root [Croton somewhere between E. 32nd and E. 37th].

*As this area grew in population, the pesthouse was considered a nuisance and a new location was sought. In 1872 the City considered other sites, but it was not until 1876 (Orth) that a new pesthouse was opened. The old location was still on some city maps as late as 1878.*

**Location:** 1876- Ridge Rd. in what is now West Park Cemetery

**Notes:** Described as “a brick building on a beautiful site” (Greater Cleveland Growth Assoc. Minutes, Vol. 3, 1894-5. Western Reserve Historical Society)

*As the area grew in population, this facility, like the 1852 facility, was viewed as a nuisance, and the pesthouse was moved again to a less populated area.*

**Notes:** A report in the City Council Archives indicates that it would be difficult to sell home lots near the 1876 pesthouse because so many had died there from smallpox and were buried on the pest house grounds. Thus the area was incorporated into the relatively new West Park Cemetery.

**Location:** 1899- In 1899 address given as Willow Post Office, Cuyahoga Co. In 1904 the address was given as near the intersection of Brecksville Rd. and the Ohio Canal, in Newburgh. These two addresses suggest that the pesthouse was in the vicinity of today’s Willow Freeway (I-77), Canal Rd. and either Old Granger or new Granger Rd. This area was once part of Newburgh.

**Notes:** The 1899 building continued to operate throughout the smallpox epidemic of 1901, although a new hospital (below) was opened in late 1901. The next year, 1902, the number of smallpox patients was great enough that both the new hospital and the older one were used. This facility remained at least through 1912 when a recommendation was made to re-activated it as a smallpox hospital. (See Annual Report of the City of Cleveland (1912). It may have been used whenever there was need because the hospital that was built in 1901 was converted to a tuberculosis sanitarium in 1903. (see 1903- City Hospital Tuberculosis Sanitarium)

1901  Smallpox Hospital

**Location:** Valentine at Jennings - on City Hospital grounds. [Valentine at Jennings]

**Notes:** After the threat of smallpox ended, this hospital was converted to a tuberculosis hospital. A porch for fresh air treatment was added at this time. (See 1903- City Tuberculosis Sanitarium)
1852 Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum (aka Newburgh Asylum)

Location: 1852 - Newburgh Heights, Turney Rd. [between Broadway and Turney]

Notes: Burned down in 1872 and reopened in same location in 1872. This was one of several regional asylums built by the State of Ohio.

1894 Cleveland State Hospital

Notes: The name change was made to comply with state legislation demanding the use of 'hospital' instead of 'asylum' in all state institutions. The bill was introduced to the house in 1894. (Editorial, Cleveland Medical Gazette, No. 3, 1894).

Closed: 1972; torn down 1977

1852 U. S. Marine Hospital

Location: Between Erie St. and Muirson on Lake Ave. [between E. 9th St. and E. 12th St. on Lakeside Ave].

Notes: Operated by the Federal Government until 1875. One of several facilities erected by the government's Marine Hospital Service (the forerunner of the Public Health Service) to care for mariners on the Great Lakes. The city often sent poor patients here for treatment. In 1875 the building was taken over by Cleveland City Hospital (forerunner of Lakeside Hospital. See 1868- Wilson St. Hospital). When Lakeside moved to new quarters in 1898, the government once again opened a hospital in the building. The Hospital moved from this location ca. 1930 farther east.

See also: 1909- Free Dispensary of U. S. Marine Hospital

1852 St. Joseph's Hospital [aka Sisters of Charity Hospital]

Location: 1852 - Willet and Monroe [Fulton and Monroe]

Notes: Run by the Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine. Officially closed in 1856, but patients may have been cared for in the convent next door for the next few years. City Directories for the 1860s sometimes list the hospital as part of the Sisters of Ursuline Convent at 50 Euclid St.
1856  Trinity Church Home for the Sick and Friendless

Location:  1856- Unknown (Cathedral was at Superior and Bond [Superior and E. 6th]

1878? (possibly earlier)- 88 Scoville [ Scoville near E. 22nd St. Scoville no longer runs to E. 22nd]

1893  Church Home for the Sick and Friendless

Location:  1885- Perry at Euclid/591/594 Euclid [E. 22nd St. at Euclid]. In 1896 the address is listed in City Directory as 563/569 Prospect [2227 Prospect.] This is not a new location. The Home was on Prospect but in back of the Parish House which faced Euclid, thus the Euclid address. Prospect became a preferred address after 1896.

1856  Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital (aka Lake Street Hospital)

Location:  Variously given as near the depot of the railroads mentioned below, as simply Lake [Lakeside] Avenue (Murphy, Nan, “A History of Huron Road Hospital,” Centennial Edition of the Bulletin of Huron Road Hospital), and as Clinton and Lake [E. 14th and Lakeside] (Cleveland Encyclopedia). The depot was located near Front Street, just west of the location of the Brown’s Stadium today.

Notes:  Founded by Seth R. Beckwith to care for injured and sick workers on the Lake Shore and the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroads.

Closed:  1865. After closing, the new St. Vincent’s Charity Hospital (see 1865-St. Vincent Charity Hospital) was used for homeopathic patients, but this lasted for less than a year. In 1868 the homeopaths made arrangements to use the new Wilson St. Hospital (see 1868-Wilson St. Hospital). This lasted less than a year. A short time after ending the relationship with the Wilson St. Hospital, they joined in an alliance with the homeopathic school (see 1850- Western College of Homeopathic Medicine) that changed its name to the: 

continued on next page
1868 Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College (aka The Cleveland Protestant Homeopathic Hospital)

Location: 1868- Humiston Building, 99/101 Humiston between College and Jefferson [396 Humiston] This part of University became West 7th St.

Location: 1872- corner of Prospect and Oak Place [Prospect and E. 8th St. E. 8th no longer exists.]

The Hospital opened its own building on Huron in 1872 and was known as Huron St. Hospital.

1872 Huron Street Hospital (Huron Road Hospital)

Location: 1873- 66 Huron St. [750 Huron Rd.]

Notes: A new building opened at this site in 1880.

After 1906 it was called Huron Rd. Hospital. In 1924 the Hospital moved to temporary quarters on Euclid Ave. at East 89th St. In 1935 it moved to its current location at 1935 Terrace Rd. It is now part of the Cleveland Clinic Health System. It is no longer regarded as a homeopathic hospital.

See also: 1850- Western College of Homeopathic Medicine
1849- Good Samaritan Dispensary
1884- Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital Training School for Nurses

1857 Free Dispensary of the Cleveland Medical College (Western Reserve College)

1857 Free Dispensary of the Cleveland Medical College

Location: 1857- Cleveland Medical College, [corner of E. 9th and St. Clair]

Location: 1875- Cleveland City Hospital which occupied the U.S. Marine Hospital building between Erie St. and Muirson on Lake Ave. [between E. 9th and E. 12th Sts. on Lakeside Ave]

1887 Cleveland Polyclinic and Postgraduate Medical School Dispensary

Location: 1889- New Lakeside Hospital on Lakeside Ave.

Notes: Reuban Vance Director. Dispensary was the first part of new medical school to open in 1887. Organized under 8 departments. Medical, throat and chest, surgical, eye and ear, diseases of women, diseases of children, skin, and obstetrics. By 1890 these designations appear, honoring donors: Hurlbut Dispensary for Women and Children, The Huntington Medical and Surgical Dispensary. (Waite)

See also: 1843- Cleveland Medical College
1860  Seelye's Water Cure for Inebriates (Forest City Water Cure??)
Location:  Half block from main water cure (see 1849- Cleveland Water Cure).

Notes:  There is a City Directory listing for a Forest City Water Cure at Kinsman and E. 51st which is probably the same as this.

There is, at the Western Reserve Historical Society, a Guide Map published by W.S. Robinson and Co. in 1874 that shows a second water cure south of the 1849 water cure.

1861  Dr. J. Young’s Electro-Thermal Bath Establishment
Location:  34/36 Prospect Ave. [ ?  Prospect Ave., s. side of Prospect between Ontario and 9th.]

1862  U. S. General Hospital, a Civil War Hospital
Location:  Opposite Camp Cleveland [Camp was bounded by W. 5th and W. 7th, Railway, and Marquard in what is now the Tremont Area of Cleveland.]

Notes: Over 300 soldiers convalesced here.

The Cleveland Leader mentions a hospital closing in June 1861 at Camp Taylor. Camp Taylor was between E. 30th and Kinsman. Perhaps this was a temporary hospital that closed because the one at Camp Cleveland opened.

Closed: 1865

1863  Stranger’s Home (aka Home for Friendless, Protestant Home and Hospital, Protestant Home for Friendless Strangers). These were, according to Waite, successive names.
Location:  Established in house at corner of Lake and Erie Sts. [Lakeside and E. 9th]

continued on next page
Notes: Established by Ladies Aid Society of First Presbyterian (Old Stone) Church to provide a refuge for transient women. Expanded to both men and women and to returning Civil War soldiers, offering medical care as well as refuge. The medical care was provided by the Cleveland Medical College. Succeeded in 1865 by the Cleveland City Hospital Society that opened a hospital on Wilson St. [Davenport], the ancestor of Lakeside Hospital (see- 1868- Wilson St. Hospital)

1863 Charity Hospital Medical College
Location: 1863- Hoffman Block [s.e.corner of Public Square at Superior]

Notes: Bought out by the University of Wooster in 1869.

See also: 1869- Medical Department of the University of Wooster

1864 U. S. Sanitary Commission Soldiers Home (Army Hospital of the U. S. Marine Hospital (Waite))
Location: U.S. Marine Hospital [between E. 9th and E. 12th on Lakeside Ave.] (see 1852- U.S. Marine Hospital)

Notes: The Ladies Aid Society was organized in 1861 to help the cause of the Civil War. In 1863 it became the local branch of the U.S. Sanitary Commission and was renamed the Soldiers' Aid Society. Used unoccupied wing of the U. S. Marine Hospital and built additional building on the grounds to care for returning soldiers, ministering to their medical and other needs. (Waite).

Closed: 1866

1864 Dr. Hunter's Medical Infirmary
Location: Matthews Block [s. side of Public Square]

Notes: Treated lung ailments with inhalation
1865 Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul

Location: Perry and Garden [E. 22nd St. and Central]. (Garden became Ohio St. probably in 1886 and then Central sometime in the ‘90s.) Garden is often misprinted as Gordon, which is a west side street.

1866 St. Vincent’s Charity Hospital (aka Charity Hospital)

1868 Wilson Street Hospital (aka Cleveland City Hospital)

Location: 83 Wilson St. [ ? Davenport Avenue, near E. 12th St.

Notes: The Cleveland City Hospital Society, through their subsidiary the Wilson Street Hospital Association, joined with the homeopaths to open this hospital. The Cleveland City Hospital Association was the corporate body of the Home for Friendless Strangers, which was established by the Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian (Old Stone Church) to care for indigent men and women. (See 1863-Strangers Home).

Closed in 1869. Reopened as a regular (non-homeopathic) hospital in 1869.

1875 Cleveland City Hospital (Do not confuse this with City Hospital established by city of Cleveland (see 1825- City Poor House) by the city.

Location: 1875- U. S. Marine Hospital building at Muirson and Lake (E. 12th St. and Lake Ave.)

Notes: Vacated this building in 1895. U. S. Marine Hospital reopened.

See also 1852- U. S. Marine Hospital

1889 Lakeside Hospital

Location: 1889- Lakeside Ave. between Muirson and Brownell [Lakeside between E. 12th St. and E. 14th St], on land contiguous to U.S. Marine Hospital property. On North side of Lakeside

Notes: Lake Ave. became known as Lakeside at this time.

In 1895 Lakeside joined Western Reserve University for the benefit of the medical department.

continued on next page
Hospital moved to University Circle, its present location, in 1931

See also: 1898- Lakeside Hospital Training School for Nurses

1868 *Dorcas [Society] Invalids Home for Incurables*
Location: 600 East Madison Ave. in 1896 [ ? E. 79th St.]

Notes: For indigent addicts

1868 *Homeopathic Medical College for Women*
Location: Huron and Prospect [Huron and Prospect]

Notes: Opened because Western Homeopathic College closed its doors to women in 1867 (see-1850- Western College of Homeopathic Medicine)

Closed: 1871, when the homeopathic college opened its doors to women again.

See also: 1869- Seaman Free Dispensary

1869 *[Cleora Seaman, M.D. Clinic]*
Location: 68 Seneca St. [ ? W. 3rd St.], in her home

Notes: Seaman, an 1860 graduate of Cleveland's homeopathic college and one of the founders and president of Homeopathic Medical College for Women, added a wing to her home for hydrotherapy and electric treatments. Clinic had no formal name. (Selmon, Bertha L., "The Homeopathic Medical College for Women," *Medical Woman's Journal*, 1946).
1869  Medical Department of the University of Wooster
Location  1869-  Hoffman Block [s.e. corner of Public Square at Superior]

Location:  1874-  130-32 Brownell [E. 14th St and Central Ave. in
Brownell School building]

Notes: Wooster bought out the Charity Hospital Medical College. The actual
transfer of ownership was 1870.

In 1881 became part of the Cleveland Medical College (Medical Department of Western Re-
serve), and continued to use beds at Charity Hospital for teaching. A new Wooster Medical
School was organized at this time and it shared equally in the use of the beds at Charity.

See also:  1881- Medical Department of the University of Wooster
1863- Charity Hospital Medical College
1843- Cleveland Medical College

1869  Seaman Free Dispensary
Location:  Homeopathic Medical College for Women [Huron and Prospect]

Closed:  1871

See also-  1868- Homeopathic Medical College for Women

1872  Cleveland Medical College, Eye, Ear and Throat Institute and Dispensary
Location:  Cleveland Medical College, Erie St.and St. Clair [E. 9th
and St. Clair]

Notes: Opened by Dr. Zenephon Christmas Scott, professor of ophthal-
mology and otology at the Western Reserve medical school

See also:  1843- Cleveland Medical College
1873 St. Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity House (aka House of Maternity; Foundling Hospital)

Location: 1873- On ground of St. Vincent's Charity Hospital which was bounded by Perry [E. 22nd St.], Garden [Central], and Marion [Marion does not exist today but Community College Ave. is the same or nearly the same as Marion]. Address variously given as 132-134 Garden; 21 Marion

Location: ca. 1904- Woodland and Longwood [Woodland and E. 35th]

Notes: Established by Bishop R. Gilmore, head of Catholic diocese. Operated by Sisters of Charity.

Sold in 1971 to Kaiser Permanente

1877 Charity Hospital Dispensary

Location: In St. Vincent's Charity Hospital. Address variously given as Marion, corner of Perry [Community College at corner of E. 22nd St.] and, in the mid-1890s as Central and Perry [Central and 22nd]

Notes: This is sometimes listed as Charity Hospital College Dispensary. The use of the word ‘college’ is probably a holdover from earlier years since the College had been sold to Wooster University in 1869

See also: 1865: Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul

1878 Womens and Childrens Free Medical and Surgical Dispensary

Location: 1878- in Homeopathic Medical College's Museum at or near Prospect and Oak/171 Prospect [Prospect and E. 8th. 8th no longer exists.]

Location: 1882- 3914 15th St/16 Webster [1026 Webster/Webster at E. 15th St.]

Location: 1884- 181 and 183/170-171/Prospect, Prospect and Oak [Prospect and E. 8th St. 8th no longer exists.]

Location: 1899- 133 Woodland at corner of Erie St [Woodland at E. 9th St.]
Location: 1903- 16 Webster St.[1026 Webster]

Location: 1908- Housed at Central Friendly Inn, 522 Central.

Notes: The move to the Inn was an attempt to bring similar institutions together and was fostered by the Chamber of Commerce. It did not work out well and the Dispensary returned to the Webster Avenue address as soon as extensive repairs were made to that property. Returned to Webster on Oct. 22, 1909.

Location: 1909- 1026 Webster St.

Notes: The Dispensary was the forerunner of Woman's Hospital, founded in 1912; opened in 1913.

Dispensary was founded by homeopathic physicians. It was not officially part of the homeopathic medical school, but the school made space available to the women for the dispensary when it started (see- 1850- Western College of Homeopathic Medicine).

1880 Blue Rock Spring House (aka Blue Rock Mineral Spring)

1880 Blue Rock Spring House
Location: Cedar Glen where Emerson Gym is located on Case Western Reserve U. campus

Notes: Owned by Dr. Nathan H. Ambler. (uncle of Henry Lovejoy Ambler)

Sulphur spring baths carved out of rock on the ground floor of the building. The Hahnemianian (DMHC Archives) says Martha Canfield operated sanitarium here from 1878-1881. I doubt this since she was in homeopathic medical college at this time and the spring did not open until 1880, according to most sources. I suspect that, if anything, Canfield may have worked here. According to the Cleveland Encyclopedia entry, it was not called a Sanitarium until 1901.

1901 Blue Rock Sanitarium Spring

Note: Closed: 1908
1881  Medical Department of the University of Wooster (second one)

Location: Ohio St. and Brownell [Central and E.14th St.]

Notes: This was the second Wooster medical school. The first one merged with the Cleveland Medical College in 1881. This one opened immediately in the same location as the first. It was succeeded in 1894 by the Medical Department of the Ohio Wesleyan University (see 1896-Medical Department of Ohio Wesleyan University).

*In 1890 Polk lists this school at 375 Prospect and in 1893 at 380 Pearl. The school was never at these addresses. These were probably the office addresses of school officers.*

See also: 1869- Medical Department of the University of Wooster

1884- Weed Hospital

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1882  Cleveland School of Pharmacy

Location: 1882 - City Hall [Superior and E. 3rd St.]

Location: post 1893- Lectures moved to building of Cleveland Gas Light and Coke Co. office at 356 Superior [42 Superior].

Note: Affiliated with Western Reserve University in 1908.

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1884  St. Alexis Hospital

Location: 1884: Broadway and McBride/1557 Broadway/1507 Broadway) [Broadway and McBride]

Notes: Established to serve industrial area of Cuyahoga Valley. Conducted by Sisters of St. Francis.

The Hospital no longer exists. All that is left is the St. Alexis Eye Center.
1884  Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital Training School for Nurses
Location: At hospital, 66 Huron [724 Huron]
Notes: Possibly opened in 1886 instead of 1884.
See also: 1889- Outdoor Relief Department of the Cleveland Hospital for Women and Children

1884  Weed Hospital (the hospital of the second Medical Department of the University of Wooster)
1884  Weed Hospital
Location: Two residences next to the Brownell School, which was the home of the Medical Dept., Brownell and Ohio [E. 14th and Central Sts.]
Notes: Waite gives the address as Huntington, which ran along the back of the hospital and school.

In 1884 the second Wooster medical school that was sharing teaching beds at Charity with the Cleveland Medical College was denied their further use. Thus they opened Weed Hospital.

1885  University Hospital

1894  Cleveland General Hospital
Location 274 Woodland [1914 Woodland]

In 1896, this hospital became the hospital of Ohio Wesleyan University. In 1906 Ohio Wesleyan opened a new hospital - St. Luke's Hospital of the Methodist Episcopal Church (see 1896- Cleveland General Hospital).

See also: 1881- Medical Dept. of the University of Wooster
1893- Free Dispensary of Cleveland General Hospital
1894- Cleveland General Hospital Training School for Nurses
1888  Private Surgical Home for Women (aka Private Hospital for Diseases of Women)
Location:  874/829 Scranton [1874 Scranton]

Notes: “quiet, pleasant, healthful and secluded. Devoted exclusively to diseases peculiar to women. No cases of infectious disease are admitted. Professional nurses in attendance, and thorough aseptic treatment and environment for those cases requiring surgical aid. Gas lit by electricity. Electric call bells throughout. Latest improved sanitary plumbing...” (ad in Ohio Medical Directory, 1890-91)


1888  Eliza Jennings Home for Incurables
Location:  1060 Detroit [10603 Detroit]

Notes: Originally for chronically ill; today it is for aged.

1889  Outdoor Relief Dept. of the Cleveland Hospital for Women and Children
Location:  3 Carroll [ ? Carroll]

1889  Cleveland Hospital for Women and Children
Location:  1884- 143 Euclid Ave. [ ? Euclid, halfway between E.6th and E. 9th]

Location:  1890- 175 Vega Ave. [ ? Vega Ave.]

See also:  1889- Outdoor Relief Department of the Cleveland Hospital for Women and Children

See also:  1884- Cleveland Hospital for Women and Children
1889 Knights of Labor Free Clinic
Location: 144 Ontario [ ? Ontario, between Public Square and Prospect]

1889 Lakeside Hospital Pediatric Unit
Location: Built as an addition to U. S. Marine Hospital building when it was Cleveland City Hospital (see 1868-Wilson Street Hospital)
Notes: Run by Edward Cushing

1889 Children’s Fresh Air Camp and Hospital of Cleveland, Ohio (aka Health Hill)
Location: Buckeye, in Woodland Hills on the Jacob Perkins Farm [11007 Buckeye/ corner of Buckeye and Martin Luther King Blvd. (MLK was formerly Liberty Blvd. Liberty Blvd. became MLK in the late 1960s).]
Notes: Hiram Addison brought the first sick mother and child to this farm. In 1900 Jeptha Wade and others erected a building to care for weak, anemic and convalescent children. In 1960, this facility affiliated with CWRU School of Medicine.

In 1963 it became Health Hill Hospital for Convalescent Children and in 1968 Health Hill Hospital for Children. (Smith, Earl E. and Ralph I. Fried, “Pediatrics and the Northern Ohio Pediatric Society,” in: Kent Brown, Medicine in Cuyahoga County 1810-1976, 1977; Cleveland Encyclopedia.)

Today, this hospital is the Cleveland Clinic’s Childrens Hospital for Rehabilitation

Information on date of origin, name and location are from Health Hill. The hospital today is in the same location as the original camp.

See also: 1907- Tent Colony of Children’s Fresh Air Camp
**1890 Cleveland Medical College (homeopathic)**

**Location:** 1890: 93 Prospect and 53 Bolivar [715 Bolivar].

Notes: Founded by members of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College who were dissatisfied. Continued as Cleveland Homeopathic College in 1897 when the two schools reunited.

The school was directly in back of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College and faced on Bolivar. It used the Prospect address of the Homeopathic Medical College at first, then the Bolivar address.

See also: 1850- Western College of Homeopathic Medicine

**1890 Free Dispensary of the Cleveland Medical College (homeopathic)**

Notes: A private sanitarium for nervous diseases of women run by Martha A. Canfield, M.D. Electricity, electrothermal baths, Galvanic, Faradic, and Ozone treatments, electrolysis, Swedish massage, sun baths, douches, inhalations, medical and surgical treatments.

**1890 Free Dispensary of the Cleveland Medical College (homeopathic)**

**Location:** 53 Bolivar [715 Bolivar]

See also: 1890- Cleveland Medical College (homeopathic)

**1890 Sunnyside**

**Location:** 24 Streator Ave. [2028 E. 100th St.]

Notes: A private sanitarium for nervous diseases of women run by Martha A. Canfield, M.D. Electricity, electrothermal baths, Galvanic, Faradic, and Ozone treatments, electrolysis, Swedish massage, sun baths, douches, inhalations, medical and surgical treatments.
1891 Brandenburg Hospital for Women  
Location: 450 Prospect Street, on Prospect west of Cheshier [Prospect west of E. 19th St.]  

1891 Rainbow Cottage  
Location: 1891- end of Doan [E. 105th St.] overlooking Lake Erie  
Location: 1901- Mayfield Rd. at Richmond.  
Notes: A 3 story brick cottage. Destroyed by fire in 1904  
Location: 1905- Novak Villa, Green Rd.  
Notes: Established by Rainbow Circle, a local branch of a national group called King's Daughters. It was for convalescent, sick, malnourished, and crippled children.  
To avoid duplicating services of Fresh Air Camps, it affiliated with Lakeside Hospital in 1907 and limited admission to convalescent children from its surgical and orthopedic departments. In 1914, the facility was renamed Rainbow Hospital for Crippled and Convalescent Children. In 1927 moved to another site on Green Rd. that is now the site of the Green Road Medical Center (1611 Green Rd.). The hospital remained at this location until moving to University Circle in 1971, when it merged with Babies and Children's Hospital to become today's Rainbow Babies and Children's Hospital (Rainbow Babies and Children's Hospital: Celebrating 100 Years of Caring, 1987).  
See also: 1906- Infant's Clinic  

1891 Maternity Home of Cleveland (aka Maternity Hospital)  
Location: 1892- 53/58 Huron St. (Next to Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College) [next to 710 Huron]  
continued on next page
Location: 1898- 134 East Prospect (Waite) [6212 Carnegie, corner of 65th and Carnegie.] E. Prospect changed to Carnegie in 1912.

Location: 1906-Willson Ave at Quincy [2364 E. 55th St.]

Notes: Founded to provide maternity care, probably for unwed mothers, and to provide training for medical students at the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College (see 1850- Western College of Homeopathic Medicine). (Morton, Marion, "'Go and Sin No More:' Maternity Homes in Cleveland, 1869-1936," Ohio History 93 (1984): pp. 135-139).

Established by the Maternity Home of Cleveland Association.

In 1912 the hospital moved to 3765 Cedar

This hospital and an obstetrical service run by Arthur Bill (see 1906- Arthur Bill’s Outpatient Service) united and joined University Hospitals in University Circle in 1925. The combined entity was named MacDonald House in 1934. Known as MacDonald Hospital for Women today.

See also: 1850- Western College of Homeopathic Medicine

1891 Hygeia

1891 Hygeia

Location: 900 Fairmount [Fairhill, 1/2 block south of Cedar]. Fairmount was re-named 107th Street and then part of it became Fairhill. Today, 107th south of Euclid and Fairhill are known as Stokes Blvd. Do not confuse with Fairmount Blvd. in Cleveland Hts.

1896 Fairmount Home

Notes: A private treatment home for the "scientific" treatment of morphine, cocaine, opium, laudanum, alcohol, and all narcotic habits.
1891  Christian Science Dispensary
Location:  1891- Cedar, corner of Sago [near E. 30th and Cedar on north side of Cedar]

Location:  1893- 106 Euclid Ave [corner of Euclid and E. 6th, south side of street]

Notes: The 106 address appears for several institutions throughout the years, but it is usually the office address of an individual physician associated with the institution rather than the institution.

1892  WRU Dental School
Location:  1891- Medical Dept. of Western Reserve College, [E. 9th and St. Clair]

Not long after it was established, it was sold and moved to the following address where Waite says it probably stayed until it rejoined Western Reserve University in 1917.

Location:  1896- Bangor Building/262 Prospect [940-946 Prospect]

See also:  1843- Cleveland Medical College

1892  St. John Hospital
Location:  1187/1191 Detroit [7911 Detroit]

Notes: Founded by Germans. Established by same two nuns who established St. Alexis Hospital. (see 1884- St. Alexis Hospital). In 1899 an adjoining lot was purchased and a new structure built. Conducted by Sisters of St. Francis of Lafayette, Ind.

The original frame structure was razed in 1916. A new building was opened.

Since 1916 it has been run by Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine.

Today it is St. John West Shore Hospital at 29000 Center Ridge Rd.
1892  St. Clair Hospital
Location:  1892 - corner of St. Clair and Beldon/1354 St. Clair [St. Clair and E. 45th St./4422 St. Clair]
Notes: Served Lake shore industrial section from E. 72nd to Gordon Park from 1892-1920.
Located in the former home of E. E. Beeman (Beeman’s Chewing Gum).
Added two annexes: one in 1897 and one in 1903.

1892  Rescue Home (aka Salvation Army Rescue Home; The Rescue)
Location:  [5905 Kinsman Rd., S. E.; NE side of Street, SE of E.55th St.]
Notes: Was established to retrieve “fallen women.” Increasingly became a maternity house, calling itself that by 1907.
Became Booth Memorial Hospital in 1923. No longer exists.
Moved to 1881 Torbenson Dr. in 1939, and the Mary B. Talbert Home and Hospital took over Kinsman facility.

1893  Free Dispensary of Cleveland General Hospital
Location:  153/155 Orange [1703 Orange]. This was in back of the Hospital which faced Woodland.
Notes: Apparently opened a year before the Hospital itself, unless hospital dates are wrong. It was not unusual for a dispensary to open before its hospital.
See also:  1884- Weed Hospital
1881- Medical Department of University of Wooster
1893 Kneipp Sanitarium
Location: Dennison and Ridge

1896 Dr. Heilmann's Sanitarium
Notes: Run by Dr. Hans Heilmann. Kneipp was a special kind of hydropathic treatment.

1893 C. G. Muehlhauser's Hospital
1893 C. G. Muehlhauser's Hospital
Location: 40 Longwood [? E. 35th S.E.]

1904 Forest City Kneipp Sanitarium

1894 Cleveland General Hospital Training School for Nurses
Location: Cleveland General Hospital, 274 Woodland [1914 Woodland]
See also: 1884- Weed Hospital

1894 Bethesda Deaconess House of the Society for the Christian Care of the Sick and Needy
(aka German Hospital and Bethesda Deaconess Home; German Hospital and Polyclinic)
Location: 1894: 1212 Scranton Rd. [? Scranton Rd., near Jennings, across from City Hospital]
Location: 1895: 385 Franklin [3305/3207 Franklin], on Franklin Circle between Hanover and Ann. Sometimes 274 Hanover is used as the address. Hanover ran on one side of the hospital area.

Notes: Society's purpose was to provide nurses to go out and care for sick. Some patients brought to home.
continued on next page
Notes: 1897 *City Directory* lists a dental department at 262 Prospect.
This hospital was renamed Fairview Park after World War I. Do not confuse this hospital with Deaconess Hospital (Evangelical Deaconess) that originated after 1910, or with the 1894-Deaconess Home and Hospital.

**1894 German Dispensary (Deutsche Polyclinic)**

*Location:* 615 Lorain [? Lorain, possibly near W. 30th]

**1894 Cleveland Medical Library**

*Location:* 1894- Case Library, which was located just E. of Public Square between Rockwell and Superior

*Location:* 1898- 586 Prospect Avenue [2318 Prospect]

*Notes:* Moved to current location at 11000 Euclid Avenue in 1926.

**1894 Deaconess Home and Hospital of the Missionary Society of Light and Hope (aka Deaconess Hospital; United Deaconess)**

*Location:* 1894- Unknown.

*Notes:* Original building destroyed by fire in 1895

*Location:* 1896 - 99/101 University [396 University, between College and Jefferson]. Today this part of University is W. 7th St.

*Notes:* This is the property occupied earlier by the Homeopathic School. (See- 1850 Western College of Homeopathic Medicine)

Disappears from Polk in 1908
The Missionary Society of Light and Hope began in Berne, Indiana, on Feb. 1, 1892. It was a Deaconess Society and moved to Chicago in June 1892. Ministered to the homeless and nursed the sick. In the fall of 1892, it was associated with the Bethesda Home and Hospital in Chicago (aka German Hospital). While the Germans in Cleveland were interested, this Deaconess Home and Hospital does not seem to be involved in the Deaconess Hospital begun in 1896. (Retrospect of ten years' work of the Missionary Society Light and Hope (Cleveland: Light and Hope Publishing Co., 1902)

An addition to the hospital was made in 1900. Another addition was built in 1901 for the Light and Hope Publishing Co. In 1899 a Bible Training School at Berne was moved to the Cleveland site, and in 1900 a mission for homeless men was opened on Michigan St. [Michigan no longer exists. It ran west from Ontario and began where Prospect ended at Ontario.]

See also: 1899- Deaconess Training School for Nurses

1895 Private Orthopedic Sanitarium (aka Cleveland Hospital for Crippled Children)
1895 Private Orthopedic Sanitarium
Location: 477 Prospect [? Prospect at E. 9th]

1896 Cleveland General Hospital of Ohio Wesleyan University
1896 Cleveland General Hospital
Location: 274 Woodland [1914 Woodland]

Notes: Until 1896 the Hospital was owned by Wooster University (see- 1884- Weed Hospital). Wooster sold out to Ohio Wesleyan U., which was Methodist.

1906 St. Luke's Hospital of the Methodist Episcopal Church
Location: 1906- 274 Woodland [1914 Woodland]
Location: 1908- 6606 Carnegie

Notes: Moved to Shaker Blvd. in 1927. The hospital was closed in 1999 except for a continued on next page
medical office building operated jointly by Charity Hospital and University Hospital and a small ER. The latter closed in 2001.

See also: 1896- Medical Department of Ohio Wesleyan University

1896  Mt. Sinai Free Dispensary
Location:  146 Woodland [Woodland, between E. 14th and Scoville. Scoville does not run this far today]

See also: 1902- Mt. Sinai Hospital

1896  Medical Department of Ohio Wesleyan University (aka College of Physicians and Surgeons; P & S)
Location:  1896- Central Ave. and 14th St.[Central and E. 14th St.]

Notes: A new building was constructed on the same site in 1900.

In 1910 this school merged with Western Reserve’s medical school

See also: 1907- College of Physicians and Surgeons Free Dispensary

1896  Free Eye and Ear Clinic
Location:  359 Bond St. [E. 6th St., near Superior]

Notes: Listed in Polk as a private clinic, apparently having no association with any medical school.
1896  **Lutheran Hospital (aka Evangelical Lutheran)**
Location: 1896- in private home at W. 28th and Dexter [W. 28th and Dexter]

Location: 1898- 239/247 Franklin [2609 Franklin]

Notes: According to *Cleveland Encyclopedia*, the Franklin address was the former home of Marcus Hanna.

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1896  **City Hospital School of Nursing**
Location: City Hospital [Scranton Rd.]

See also: 1825- City Poor House

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1898  **Lakeside Hospital Training School for Nurses**
Location: Lakeside Hospital [Lakeside Ave. between E. 12th and E. 14th Sts.]

See also: 1868- Wilson St. Hospital

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1898  **Cleveland Training School for Colored Nurses**

1898  Cleveland Training School for Colored Nurses
Location: 189 Central [Central between E. 9th and 14th]

Notes: In 1899 Dr. Latrobe Motley, a graduate of Cleveland's homeopathic college, started this school in his home. He was joined the following year by Dr. Jessie Dickerson. They incorporated the school as the

1899  **Bethesda Hospital and Training School for Nurses.**

Notes: A fund was established to purchase a hospital but was unsuccessful.

continued on next page
There is no clear evidence that the Training School lasted more than a few years.

The last ad for the school appeared in the *Cleveland Gazette* in the spring of 1899.

Above information from the *Cleveland Gazette* for 1898 and 1899, summarized in: Russell Davis, *Black Americans in Cleveland*, 1972.

### 1898  Windsor Hospital (aka Windsor Hydriatic Institute)

**Location:**  Windsor Ave [414 Chester]

**Notes:** Founded by Dr. Christian Sihler to treat minor nerve disorders requiring isolation and rest. Stayed in same location until 1938 when it moved to Prospect Ave. and was called Prospect Sanitarium. A second site opened in Chagrin Falls in 1927 and eventually the Prospect location was abandoned. Used hydrotherapy in early years to treat typhoid fever and nervous disorders.

### 1899  Deaconess Training School for Nurses

**Location:**  101 University [396 University, between College and Jefferson. University is part of W. 7th St.]

**See also:** 1894- Deaconess Home and Hospital of the Missionary Society of Light and Hope

### 1900  Kinsman Hospital

**Location:**  553 Kinsman [E. 77th and Kinsman]
1901 Municipal Bacteriological Laboratory
Location: 1901 Smallpox Hospital on City Hospital grounds, Scranton Rd.
Location: 1906 - Western Reserve University Medical Dept., [E. 9th and St. Clair]/
(see 1843- Cleveland medical College)

Notes: Headed by William T. Howard, except from 1906-7 and 1913-14, it was headed
by Roger Griswold Perkins

Planned to move to the new City Hall in 1906, but there was not enough room.
Thus, they located at the WRU medical school.

1901 Antimoccolata Hospital
Location: 163 Jennings [ ? Jennings]

Notes: Closed: 1903???

1902 Visiting Nurses Association of Cleveland

Location: At Goodrich Settlement House, Bond and St. Clair [E. 6th and St. Clair]

Notes: Nurses originally assigned to Alta House, Goodrich House, and Hiram House

1902 Mt. Sinai Hospital
Location: 1902- Forest and Prospect [E. 37th St. and Prospect Ave.]

Notes: In 1885 a group of young women organized as The Young Ladies Hebrew Asso-
continued on next page
ciation for the Care of the Needy Sick. In two years, they changed their name to Jewish Women's Hospital Society. This group raised money to found Mt. Sinai Hospital. (Salm, June, Reflections on Ninety Years, 1993). They opened a dispensary several years before the hospital (see- 1896- Mt. Sinai Free Dispensary).

In 1916 a new building was opened on E. 105th St. In 1996 Mt. Sinai was sold to Primary Health Systems of Delaware, Pa. It closed in February 2000. In January 2001, the building was sold to Case Western Reserve University.

1902  East End Hospital
Location: 1902- 26 Streator Avenue [2028 E. 100th St., near Euclid on West side of street]

Location: 1903- 773 Republic [East 101 St., just north of Euclid on west side of street.

1903  City Hospital Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Location: Valentine at Jennings [Valentine at Jennings]

Notes: Took over Smallpox Hospital building, adding a porch for fresh air treatment. A second t.b. hospital for less serious cases was opened at Cooley Farms in 1906 (see- 1906- Cleveland Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium).

1903  Emergency Hospital
Location: 772 Willson Ave. [1846 East 55 St]
1903  National Emergency Hospital Co.
Location:  670 Euclid [Euclid, a little east of E. 22nd St.]

1903  Dr. W. L. Rayl's Private Hospital
Location:  Doan and Hulda Sts.[E. 105th and Hampden Ave.]

Notes:  This street is spelled "Doon" in Polk. There never was, however, a street by this
name. Thus I think it should have been "Doan," which does intersect with
Hampden (formerly Hulda).

1903  Holy Cross House (a home for Crippled Children)
Location:  [5609/5613 Whittier Ave.]. Whittier may have been called 6th Ave. before 1906.

1904  Tuberculosis Dispensary (aka Social Dispensary; Tuberculosis Dispensary)
Location:  Western Reserve Medical School [St. Clair and East Ninth St.]

Notes:  Run jointly by Western Reserve Medical School, Anti-Tuberculosis League
and Visiting Nurses Association.

John Lowman director

1904  Good Samaritan Hospital
Location:  Ansel at Superior [1269 Ansel, N.E./Ansel at Superior]
Dalrymple Hospital
Location: 26 Streater Ave. [2028 E. 100 St.]

Notes: East End Hospital was at this address in 1903, but was apparently unrelated (see 1903- East End Hospital).

Case Avenue Hospital
Location 775 Case Ave. [2077 E. 40th St.]

Cleveland Pasteur Institute [hospital]
Location: 622 Hough [8216 Hough]

Glenville Hospital (aka Parkwood Hospital)
Location: 1905- 527 Doan [679/671 E. 105]

Notes: The hospital traces its beginning to 1907 and the Parkwood location (below). However, Polk lists Glenville Hospital in the 1906 directory, and it is listed in a Cleveland City Directory published in 1905.

Location: 1907- 701 Parkwood

Notes: A new building opened in 1908

Notes: Moved to E. 185th and Lake Shore Blvd. after WW II. It is still at this address. Became Euclid Glenville Hospital in the 1950s. Later it was Euclid General Hospital and today is known as Euclid Hospital.

Forest City Hospital occupied the Parkwood site 1957.

See also: 1907- Glenville Nurses Training School
1906 Cleveland Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium [aka Warrensville Sanitarium]

Location: Warrensville TWP, Cooley Farms [Cooley Farms was an area of Cleveland Municipal Buildings such as the boy’s home, workhouse, and City Sanitarium. It was roughly bounded by Richmond, Harvard, Northfield Rd., and Chagrin Blvd.]

Notes: This was for first and second stages; advanced cases were kept at City Hospital Facility (1903- City Hospital Tuberculosis Sanitarium.) There was a Preventorium at Warrensville site. The hospital was a brick farmhouse on a high elevation. A wooden annex and two lean-tos were added to the building, giving it a capacity of 80. (Northern Ohio Lung Association scrapbook, Western Reserve Historical Society, MSS 4292; Editorial in the Cleveland Medical Journal I (1909), 220. Replaced with larger facility on same site in 1913. Forerunner of Sunny Acres

1906 Infant’s Clinic (aka Dispensary for Infants; Infant’s Clinic and Hospital of Cleveland)

1906 Infant’s Clinic

Location: Central Friendly Inn, corner of Broadway and Central Avenues.

Notes: Established by the Milk Fund (1899) and the Visiting Nurses Association to provide babies with uncontaminated milk, thus reducing the high infant mortality rate. Plan for a larger service made almost immediately by Edw. Cushing, and it was organized in 1906 as Infant’s Clinic and Hospital of Cleveland. Incorporated in 1907 as Babies and Children’s Dispensary.

1907 Babies’ and Childrens’ Dispensary and Hospital

Location: E. 35th St. between Woodland and Scoville, at rear of St. Ann’s Infant Asylum (see 1873- St. Ann’s Infant Asylum and Maternity House). At this time, E. 35th ran all the way between Woodland and Scoville. It no longer does so, and Scoville now ends before E. 35th.

Notes: By 1909 the Clinic had added four branch dispensaries: at Alta House (Mayfield Rd.), at Kinsman School (Kinsman and E. 79th Sts.), at Central Friendly Inn (Broadway and Central), and at West Side Cottage (2045 W. 25th St. at corner of Bridge). Established an outdoor ward in 1909. (Kucherenko, Eugenie and Grabowski, Diane, “Babies’ and Children’s Hospital, Pt. I, Past Perfect, Fall 1986). Eventually had 11 dispensaries

In 1911 a Central Dispensary and Milk Laboratory were dedicated at the 35th St. address

In 1925 it moved to University Circle and in 1971 joined with Rainbow Hospital. Together they become Rainbow Babies and Childrens Hospital.

See also: 1891- Rainbow Cottage
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Service/Institution</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Dr. Ruedy's Home (for mental diseases)</td>
<td>East Cleveland, Station J</td>
<td>Station J was a post office carrier pick-up station at 13341 Euclid Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Arthur Bill's outpatient obstetrical service</td>
<td></td>
<td>1907- Bill used his home as the headquarters of this service, but only treated patients in their homes. Bill's home was at 2028 E. 96th St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Maternity Dispensary of Lakeside Hospital</td>
<td>E. 35th St.</td>
<td>This was space the University rented for a headquarters for residents, who made house calls from this dispatch center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Notes: This service joined in an informal alliance with Maternity Hospital in 1909, and together the two institutions eventually became MacDonald Hospital for Women (see 1892- Maternity Home).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Tent Colony of Children's Fresh Air Camp</td>
<td>11007 Buckeye Rd.</td>
<td>Operated by Anti-tuberculosis League. Superintended by Robert H. Bishop. It is referred to in some sources as the first day camp in state for tubercular children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See also: 1889- Childrens Fresh Air Camp and Hospital of Cleveland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1909- Open Air school for Tubercular children.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1907 Lakewood Hospital
Location: 1907- Belle and Detroit/14519 Detroit

1907 Murray Hill School Dispensary of the Cleveland Board of Education
Location: Murray Hill School, Murray Hill and Mayfield Rd.

1907 American Steel and Wire Company Emergency Hospital
Location: 8123 Jones Rd., S.E.
Notes: This company was the consolidation of several independent companies in 1899. An earlier consolidation (1898) brought several Cleveland wire mills into American Steel and Wire of Illinois. American Steel and Wire of New York took over this company in 1899 and added Cleveland Rolling mills to the groups. Expansion followed. (For history of this company see: Pendry, William R., A history of the American Steel and Wire Co., 1936. The hospital is not mentioned.)

1907 Canfield-White Hospital and Sanitarium
Location: 2057 E. 107th St., near Deering. This part of 107th was renamed Stokes Blvd. in the 1990s.

1907 National Methodist Hospital (aka Methodist Hospital)
Location: 2418 Central
1907  Cleveland Maternity Dispensary Association
Location:  1907- 1415 Orange S. E.
Location:  1908- 2809 Cedar

1907  College of Physicians and Surgeons Free Dispensary (Ohio Wesleyan)
Location:  Central Ave. and E. 14th St., at the college
See also:  1896- Medical Department of Ohio Wesleyan University

1908  Glenville Nurses Training School
Location:  701 Parkwood
See also:  1905- Glenville Hospital

1909  Open air school for tubercular children in Ohio.
Location:  Maintained in connection with Tent Colony on Buckeye Rd.
(1907- Tent Colony of Children's Fresh Air Camp)
Notes:  Said to be the first open air school in Ohio
See also:  1889- Children's Fresh Air Camp and Hospital of Cleveland
1909 Free Dispensary of U. S. Marine Hospital
Location: Lakeside and E. 9th St.

See also: 1852- U. S. Marine Hospital

1909 Outdoor Ward at Babies and Children's Dispensary
Location: Corner of Euclid and E. 30th St., on the Andrews Property

Notes: Purpose was to keep very sick children that could not be kept in building itself.

See also: 1906- Infant’s Clinic
Charity-Wooster-Ohio Wesleyan-WRU- medical schools

The Charity Hospital Medical School opened in 1863 on the southeast corner of Public Square at Superior. In 1865 the Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul opened at E. 22nd and Central. The students used this hospital for their clinical experience.

In 1869 the medical school was sold to the University of Wooster that established its own medical school in the same location. The Wooster students continued to use Charity Hospital.

In 1874 the Wooster Medical School moved to a newly refurbished Brownell School building on E. 14th and Central.

In 1881 the Wooster medical school was sold to the Medical Dept. of Western Reserve that continued to use beds at Charity Hospital for teaching.

In that same year, Wooster opened a new medical school in Cleveland at the same Central and 14th St. location. This school shared teaching beds at Charity Hospital with WRU until 1884 when further use of Charity for teaching was taken away from Wooster.

At this time (1884) the Wooster school opened its own hospital just behind (or next to) the medical school. This hospital was called Weed Hospital in 1884, but changed its name to University Hospital in 1885. In 1894 the name was changed to Cleveland General Hospital, and it moved to Woodland Ave.

In 1896 Wooster sold its medical school to Ohio Wesleyan. The Ohio Wesleyan medical school was called the College of Physicians and Surgeons, or P & S for short. The medical school remained at E. 14th and Central and a new building for the school was constructed in 1900.

Ohio Wesleyan also took over the Cleveland General Hospital and used it as a teaching location for their students. This hospital became St. Luke's in 1906 and in 1908 moved to a location on Carnegie Ave. In 1927 the hospital moved to Shaker Blvd and closed in 1999 except for a medical building and small ER. Charity Hospital and University Hospitals operated the medical building and ER. The ER closed in 2001.

In 1884 the second Wooster medical school shared teaching beds at Charity with WRU.

Dispensary Service

Charity Hospital opened a dispensary at the hospital in 1877, several years after their medical school was sold to the University of Wooster. The first Wooster school does not
seem to have had a dispensary but one was opened in the Cleveland General Hospital of the second Wooster school in 1893. This dispensary was continued in the Cleveland General Hospital after it became part of Ohio Wesleyan. It remained at the Central and E. 14th address even after St. Luke's Hospital was opened
Homeopathic institutions in Cleveland

The Western College of Homeopathic Medicine was opened in 1850 on the southeast corner of Ontario and Prospect (although the first lecture was actually held in the Methodist Church at the corner of E. 6th and St. Clair). When the school was gutted by fire in an 1852 riot, the school moved to the Belleview Building on Central Ave., near what was E. 4th St. before the construction of interstates. In 1856 the name was changed again to the Western Homeopathic College.

Also in 1856, the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital was opened on Lake Street. It was founded to care for injured and sick workers on the Lake Shore and on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroads. Students probably received clinical instruction at this hospital, and in 1860 Seth Beckwith, a homeopath and recently appointed City Physician, made arrangements for students to use the City Infirmary. The Homeopathic Hospital closed in 1865. The school used Charity Hospital for a year after this for instruction, and then the Wilson Street Hospital (forerunner of Lakeside) for less than a year. A short time after ending the relationship with the Wilson Street Hospital, a homeopathic hospital became part of the homeopathic medical school and the resulting institution adopted the name Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College in 1868.

The college had, until 1868, accepted women, but in that year the policy changed. As a result the women opened the Homeopathic Medical College for Women at Huron and Prospect. It closed in 1871 when the college opened its doors to women once again.

In 1870 the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College moved to West 7th Street into the building once occupied by the Humiston Institute. (W. 7th was, at that time, part of University Rd and the area was called University Heights)

In 1872 the college moved to Prospect and Oak. The latter became E. 8th, which no longer runs thru to Prospect. The hospital moved to Huron Rd. In 1892 the college moved to a building adjacent to the hospital on Huron.

In 1890 several dissatisfied members of the college faculty decided to start their own school and opened the Cleveland Medical College on Bolivar, in back of the Huron Rd. facility. In 1897 the two groups rejoined and adopted the name Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, using both the Huron Rd. and Bolivar facilities.

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1 This is probably Cleveland's most complicated 19th century institution because of multiple name changes and moves and the fact that groups split off from the main organization and then rejoined. There is great confusion over names and even the college itself failed to always adhere to the most recent name changes. The information given here and in the directory is, I think, reasonably accurate and is based to a large extent on research in the homeopathic archives at the DMHC.

2 The riot was the result of the suspicion that faculty and students had stolen the body of a young woman from a cemetery to use in anatomy classes.
In 1911 the college became the Pulte Medical College, allied with Ohio State University. In 1914 it became the Cleveland Pulte College and continued to operate as part of the Ohio State University medical school. It closed in 1922 when OSU ended their homeopathic program.

The hospital remained on Huron Rd. until 1924 when it moved to temporary quarters at E. 89th and Euclid. In 1935 it moved to its current location at 1935 Terrace Rd. It is now part of the Cleveland Clinic Health System. It has not been considered a homeopathic hospital for many years, but at least until a few years ago several homeopathic physicians has privileges there.

**Dispensary Service:** There is a slight possibility that a homeopathic dispensary, called the Good Samaritan Dispensary, opened as early as 1849, a year before the school opened. The first clear evidence of a dispensary associated with the college, however, is in 1862, when one opened at the college on Ontario and Prospect. It had no particular name. In 1868 it was located either at Ontario St. opposite the Old Stone Church or it remained in the college. In either event it was clearly at the college on W. 7th St by 1869. When the college moved to Prospect and E. 8th in 1872, the Dispensary went with it. It was now called the Good Samaritan and Childrens Dispensary.

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3 The 1849 reference comes from a brief history of the school published in The Hahnemanian in the late 19th century. I have found no other reference to a dispensary this early.
University Hospitals

The three major components of University Hospitals - Lakeside, McDonald Hospital for Women, and Rainbow Babies and Children's Hospital - had their origin in the 19th century.

Lakeside Hospital:

The Cleveland City Hospital Society, through its subsidiary the Wilson Street Hospital Association joined with the homeopaths in 1868 to open the Wilson St. Hospital. The hospital was on Davenport near E. 12th St. The Cleveland City Hospital Association was the corporate body of the Home for Friendless Strangers, which was established by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian (Old Stone) Church to care for indigent men and women in 1863. The relationship with the homeopaths lasted less than a year.

In 1975 this hospital became the Cleveland City Hospital and moved to the nearby U. S. Marine Hospital building at E. 12th and Lakeside. They vacated this building in 1895 and in 1889 opened a new hospital between E. 12th and E. 14th on Lakeside St. It was named Lakeside Hospital for its close proximity to the Lake. The change in name was necessitated because the City of Cleveland had just opened a hospital and wanted it to be the sole institution to bear the name City Hospital. The new hospital was located on what was then Lake Street, but the name of the street was changed to Lakeside shortly after the hospital opened.

Rainbow Babies and Children's Hospital

In 1891 Rainbow Cottage was opened at the end of E. 105th St. overlooking Lake Erie to care for sick, malnourished, convalescent, and crippled children. It was the result of efforts by Rainbow Circle, a local branch of a national group called King's Daughters. It moved to Mayfield Rd. near Richmond in 1901, and, when this facility was destroyed by fire in 1904, it moved to Novak Villa on Green Rd. It affiliated with Lakeside Hospital in 1907 and limited admission to convalescent children from Lakeside's surgical and orthopedic departments. In 1927 it moved to another site on Green Rd. (the current site of the Green Rd. medical building). It remained here until moving to University circle in 1971 when it merged with the Babies' and Children's Hospital.

In 1906 the Milk Fund and the Visiting Nurses Association established the Infant's Clinic to provide babies with uncontaminated milk in an effort to reduce the high infant mortality rate. It was incorporated as Babies' and Children's Dispensary and Hospital in 1907. Originally located in the Central Friendly Inn at the corner of Broadway and Central Avenues, it moved in 1907 to E. 35th St. at the rear of St. Ann's Infant Asylum. It remained at E. 35th St. until moving to University Circle in 1925. In 1971 it joined Rainbow to form Rainbow Babies' and Children's Hospital.
McDonald Hospital

In 1891 the Maternity Home of Cleveland Association established the Maternity Home of Cleveland on Huron St., next to the homeopathic hospital and college. It moved to Carnegie and E. 65th in 1898 and to E. 55th at Quincy in 1906. It was founded to provide maternity care, probably for unwed mothers, and to provide training for medical students of the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College. The Home moved to Cedar in 1912.

Arthur Bill began his outpatient obstetrical service in 1906, using his home as a base and seeing all patients in their homes only. The service moved to E. 35th St. in 1907 in a house rented by the University. Residents used this as an office from which they were sent to patient's homes.

An informal alliance was made between the Maternity Home and Bill's service in 1909. They joined University Hospitals in University Circle in 1924 and the combined entity was named MacDonald House in 1934, named for Calvina MacDonald who had shaped the Maternity Home into a major provider of health care in the area. Today the facility is known as MacDonald Hospital of Women.
Contagious disease hospitals operated by the city

Many cases of contagious diseases in early Cleveland may have been cared for from time to time at the City Poor House and City Infirmary, and toward the end of the century, hospitals in the city were beginning to establish special wards or sections for contagious diseases. However, Cleveland established special hospitals for cholera, whenever a major outbreak threatened, for smallpox on a permanent basis after 1852, and for tuberculosis during the great epidemic beginning in the early 20th century.

Cholera: Since cholera appeared and disappeared in confined periods of time, a cholera hospital was established only to meet a specific need. The first such hospital was established on Whiskey Island in 1832, and probably closed that same year, since the epidemic was short-lived. There was little need for a cholera hospital for the next several years, and when there was a case it was apparently sent to the City Hospital. The next serious threat of cholera was in 1849. In July the Board of Health provided a hospital facility which was located in the Cleveland Centre Block at the intersection of today's Columbus and Center Streets. The city provided nurses and other necessities for the hospital, and Proctor Thayer was the physician in charge. When cholera appeared again in 1850, a cholera hospital was established on Michigan St. When it appeared in 1854, City Council authorized the lease of a facility to use as a hospital, but I have not seen any evidence that it was actually opened. It is unlikely that either of these hospitals existed longer than the end of their respective years. There is no certain record of a later cholera hospital, although Cleveland had occasional mild outbreaks throughout the 19th century.

Medical students served in one or both of the cholera hospitals. According to Waite, they served in the 1849 hospital, but Waite wrongly placed that hospital on Michigan St., so there is a possibility that his comments about the students referred to the 1850 hospital.

1 The location in the Cleveland Centre Block is from the Cleveland Daily True Democrat, July 3, 1849. The specific location is from Orth who identifies the location as Columbus and Division. Division St. in what was the Cleveland Center Block is now a continuation of Center Street. It does not appear to have had any relation to the Division St. which still exists west of the river.

2 Cleveland Daily True Democrat, July 3, 1849 and October 2, 1849.

3 Smead and Cowles Business Directory of Cleveland, 1850

4 Cleveland Leader, July 24, 1854

5 Waite mistakenly gave the location of this hospital as Michigan Street. (Waite to Dittrick, Dec. 10, 1942, Waite Archives, DMHC, folder 4). Although it may not have relevance, there is a suggestion in the Cleveland Daily True Democrat, April 19, 1849, that medical students be used in the City Poor House (City Hospital) because they derive "great benefit" from the experience. The author notes this is done in many large places.
**Smallpox:** From 1852 until sometime around 1912, Cleveland had a facility for the isolation of smallpox patients, called the pest house. In 1852 a pest house was established on Croton Avenue somewhere between E. 32nd and E. 37th Sts. in what was then Cleveland's Ward 6. The area was chosen in part because of its isolation.

As the Ward 6 area grew in population, the pest house was considered a nuisance and a new location was sought. The city wanted to build a new smallpox hospital on the grounds of the City Infirmary on Scranton at Holmden, but people in that area objected to its presence. It was also feared that the presence of the smallpox hospital would pose too great a risk to the elderly at the Infirmary. Therefore, the City Council approved the purchase of a slightly more remote site in the area of Columbus and River Sts. in Ward 11 on the west side of the river. This property was the Silberg Farm, sold by Mrs. Silberg sometime after the death of her husband. For unknown reasons, a decision was made not to build the hospital in this area, and the pest house remained on Croton for several more years.

In 1875 or 6, land was purchased on Ridge Rd. for the pest house in what would later become West Park Cemetery, and it opened the same year. It was described as a "a brick building on a beautiful site." City Council proceedings for 1897 indicate a desire to make a cemetery where the pest house was. A City Council report indicates that it would be difficult to sell home lots near the pest house because so many had died there from smallpox and were buried on the pest house grounds. Thus the area was incorporated into the relatively new West Park Cemetery.

In 1899 a new pest house was opened. The address was given in 1899 as the Willow Post Office, Cuyahoga Co., which was possibly in the area of today's Willow Freeway. In 1904 the address was given as near the intersection of Brecksville Rd. and the Ohio Canal in Newburgh. These two addresses suggest that the pest house was in the vicinity of today's Willow Freeway (I-77), Canal Rd. and either Old Granger or new Granger Rd. This area was once part of Newburgh. This facility was described as being difficult to get to because of poor roads.

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6 The cholera hospitals were occasionally called pest houses, but the name seems to be used mostly for smallpox facilities.

7 *Cleveland Leader*, Jan. 24, 1872

8 Intent to purchase the Silberg property noted in *Cleveland Leader*, July 24, 1872. Location of property from Cuyahoga Co. Tax Records (WRHS). River Rd. referred to here ran along the river on its west side.

9 Orth give the date as 1876. The earlier facility on Croton was still marked on some maps (on one under the name Cleveland Sanitarium) as late as 1878. (See J. B. Savage map, 1878, WRHS). Whether this was just an error or the new pest house did not open until later, I don't know. The description is from the Greater Cleveland Growth Assoc. Minutes, Vol 3, 1894-5, WRHS.

10 City Council Archives

11 Chapin, Charles V., *Municipal Sanitation in the United States* (1901)
In response to a potentially widespread smallpox epidemic at the beginning of the 20th century (1901), another hospital was hastily constructed near the City Infirmary on Scranton. It was called Smallpox Hospital. The 1899 pest house continued to operate, however. In 1902 the number of smallpox patients was great enough that both the new hospital and the older one were used. The 1899 facility remained at least through 1912 when a recommendation was made to re-activate it as a smallpox hospital. It may have been used whenever there was need because the hospital that was built in 1901 was converted to a tuberculosis sanitarium in 1903.

Tuberculosis: The City's first tuberculosis sanitarium was opened in 1903 in response to an escalating outbreak of the disease. The former Smallpox Hospital, opened in 1901 and closed in late 1902 or early 1903, was converted for t.b. patients. A porch was added for fresh air treatment. It was called the City Hospital Sanitarium. In 1904 the Tuberculosis Dispensary was opened at the Western Reserve Medical School on St. Clair and E. 9th St. It was run by the Medical School, Anti-Tuberculosis League and Visiting Nurse Association. It was an effort to serve the underserved population and to provide preventive information as well as help with the illness itself. In 1906 the Cleveland Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium was opened in Warrensville Twp, on the Cooley Farms. Cooley Farms was an area of municipal buildings bounded by Richmond, Harvard, Northfield and Chagrin. The facility consisted of a brick farmhouse to which an annex and two lean-tos were added. It was on a high elevation. This facility was reserved for first and second stages of the disease and could house 80 patients, advanced cases were kept at the City Hospital Sanitarium. There was a Preventorium at this facility. This Municipal Sanitarium was replaced with a larger facility on the same site in 1913. It was the forerunner of Sunny Acres.

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12 The continued functioning of the pest house after the Smallpox Hospital was built is mentioned in the Minutes of the Greater Cleveland Growth Association.
13 Annual Report of the City of Cleveland (1912)
Appendix B: Specialty institutions

The following are arranged in order of date. Where there are various names for essentially the same institution, the names are indented under the formal name or given in parentheses. To look up one of these names in the directory, check the index or look under the date following the first name.

Babies and Childrens

St. Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity House, 1873
Womens and Childrens Free Medical and Surgical Dispensary, 1878
Outdoor Relief Dept. of the Cleveland Hospital for Women and Children, 1889
Cleveland Hospital for Women and Children, 1889
Lakeside Hospital Pediatric Unit, 1889
Childrens Fresh Air Camp and Hospital of Cleveland (Health Hill), 1889
Rainbow Cottage, 1891
Maternity Home of Cleveland, 1891
Private Orthopedic Sanitarium (Cleveland Hospital for Crippled Children), 1895
Holy Cross, a home for Crippled Children, 1903
Infant's Clinic, 1906
Babies and Childrens Dispensary and Hospital, 1907
Tent Colony of Childrens Fresh Air Camp, 1907
Cleveland Maternity Dispensary Association, 1907
Open Air School for Tubercular Children in Ohio, 1909
Outdoor Ward of Babies and Childrens Dispensary, 1909

Communicable Diseases

Cholera Hospital, 1832
Cholera Hospital, 1849
Pest House (smallpox), 1852
Smallpox Hospital, 1901
City Hospital Tuberculosis Sanitarium, 1903
Tuberculosis Dispensary, 1904
Cleveland Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, 1906
Open Air School for Tubercular Children in Ohio, 1909

Dispensaries (includes institutions with word "dispensary" or "free" in title)

Good Samaritan Dispensary, 1849
Western Homeopathic College Dispensary, 1862
Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College Free Dispensary, 1868
Good Samaritan and Children's Dispensary, 187?
Free Dispensary of the Cleveland Medical College, 1857
Cleveland Polyclinic and Postgraduate Medical School Dispensary, 1887
Seaman Free Dispensary, 1869
Charity Hospital Dispensary, 1877
Women's and Children's Free Medical and Surgical Dispensary, 1878
Knights of Labor Free Clinic, 1889
Free Dispensary of the Cleveland Medical College (homeopathic), 1890
Christian Science Dispensary, 1891
Free Dispensary of Cleveland General Hospital, 1893
German Dispensary (Deutsche Polyclinic), 1894
Mt. Sinai Free Dispensary, 1896
Free Eye and Ear Clinic, 1896
Tuberculosis Dispensary, 1904
Murray Hill School Dispensary, 1907
Cleveland Maternity Dispensary Association, 1907
Free Dispensary of U. S. Marine Hospital, 1909
Outdoor Ward of Babies and Children's Dispensary, 1909

**Homeopathic**

Good Samaritan Dispensary, 1849
Western Homeopathic College Dispensary, 1862
Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College Free Dispensary, 1868
Good Samaritan and Childrens Dispensary, 187?
Western College of Homeopathic Medicine, 1850
Western Homeopathic College, 1856
Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, 1868
Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1894
Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, 1897
Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital, 1856
Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, 1868
Huron Street Hospital, 1872
Homeopathic Medical College for Women, 1868

Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1884
Cleveland Medical College, 1890
Free Dispensary of the Cleveland Medical College, 1890

**Hydropathic**

Spring Cottage and Bathing Establishment, 1837
Cleveland Water Cure, 1849
Seelye's Water Cure for Inebriates, 1860
Dr. J. Young's Electro-Thermal Bath Establishment, 1861
[Cleora Seaman, M.D. Clinic], 1869
Blue Rock Spring House, 1880
Blue Rock Sanitarium Spring, 1901
Sunnyside, 1890
Kneipp Sanitarium, 1893
Dr. Heilmann's Sanitarium, 1896
C. G. Muehlhauser's Hospital, 1893
Forest City Kneipp Sanitarium, 1904
Windsor Hospital (Windsor Hydriatic Institution), 1898
Canfield-White Hospital and Sanitarium, 1907

**Mental, drug and alcohol treatment**

Dr. G. W. Strong's Asylum, ca. 1850
Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, 1852
Cleveland State Hospital, 1894
Dorcas [Society] Invalids Home for Incurables
Eliza Jennings Home for Incurables, 1888
Hygeia, 1891
Fairmount Home, 1896
Dr. W. L. Ray's Private Hospital, 1903
Dr. Ruedy's Home, 1906

**Military**

Ft. Huntington Hospital, 1813
U. S. General Hospital, 1862
Camp Taylor Hospital, 1861
U.S. Sanitary Commission Soldiers Home, 1864

**Nurses' Training Schools**

Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1884
Cleveland General Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1894
City Hospital School of Nursing, 1898
Lakeside Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1898
Cleveland Training School for Colored Nurses, 1898
Bethesda Hospital and Training School for Nurses, 1899
Deaconess Training School for Nurses, 1899
Glenville Nurses Training School, 1908
Orthopedic

Holy Cross Home (for Crippled Children), 1903
Private Orthopedic Sanitarium, 1895
Rainbow Cottage, 1891

Women

Womens and Childrens Free Medical and Surgical Dispensary, 1878
Private Surgical Home for Women, 1888
Outdoor Relief Dept. of the Cleveland Hospital for Women and Children, 1889
Cleveland Hospital for Women and Children, 1889
Sunnyside, 1890
Brandenburg Hospital for Women, 1891
Maternity Home of Cleveland, 1891
Rescue Home, 1892
Cleveland Maternity Dispensary Association, 190
Distributions of medical institutions in CENTRAL CLEVELAND: 1813-1901

The majority of medical institutions covered by this directory were located in central (or downtown) Cleveland. These maps show where the institutions chose to settle in this area between 1812 and 1901. There are three maps - one covers 1813 thru 1850; one covers 1851 thru 1875, and the third covers 1875 thru 1900. A red dot indicates a new institution during the period covered by the map; a green dot is an institution that moved from its original location during the period covered by the map. Numbers on the dots correlate with numbers on the following list. If the institution had a new name at the time of its move, it is indicated. The date the institution was founded follows the name. The scale of the map makes it impossible to show precise locations; the maps are intended to show the general distribution. A map without institutions marked on it is included in this section as an aid in determining the streets.

### 1813 thru 1850

1. Ft. Huntington Hospital, 1813
2. City Poor House, 1825
3. Cholera Hospital, 1832
4. Spring Cottage and Bathing Establishment, 1837
5. Cleveland Medical College, 1843
   - 5A Cleveland Medical College, 1844
6. Cholera Hospital, 1849
   - 6A Cholera Hospital, 1850
7. Good Samaritan Dispensary, 1849
   - 7A Western Homeopathic College Dispensary, 1862
   - 7B Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College Free Dispensary, 1868
   - 7C Good Samaritan and Children's Dispensary, 1872
   - 7D Good Samaritan and Children's Dispensary, 1892
8. Western College of Homeopathic Medicine, 1850
   - 8A Western College of Homeopathic Medicine, 1852
   - 8B Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, 1868
   - 8C Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, 1892
9. Dr. Strong's Asylum, ca. 1850

### 1851 thru 1875

10. U. S. Marine Hospital, 1852
11. St. Joseph's Hospital, 1852
12. Trinity Church Home for Sick and Friendless, 1856
   - 12A Trinity Church Home for Sick and Friendless, 1878
   - 12B Church Home for the Sick and Friendless, 1893
13 Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital, 1856  
   13A Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, 1868  
   13B Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, 1872  
   13C Huron Street Hospital, 1873  
14 Free Dispensary of Cleveland Medical College, 1857  
   14A Free Dispensary of Cleveland Medical College, 1875  
   14B Cleveland Polyclinic, 1887  
15 Dr. J. Young's Electro-Thermal Bath Establishment, 1861  
16 U. S. General Hospital (at Camp Cleveland), 1862  
   16A Hospital at Camp Taylor, 1861 (see directory)  
17 Stranger's Home, 1863  
18 Charity Hospital Medical College, 1863  
19 U.S. Sanitary Commission Soldiers Home, 1864  
20 Dr. Hunter's Medical Infirmary, 1864  
21 Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul, 1865  
22 Wilson Street Hospital, 1868  
   22A Cleveland City Hospital, 1875  
   22B Lakeside Hospital, 1889  
23 Homeopathic Medical College for Women, 1868  
24 Cleora Seaman, M.D. Clinic, 1869  
25 Seaman Free Dispensary, 1869  
26 Medical Department of the University of Wooster, 1869  
   26A Medical Dept. U. Wooster, 1874  
27 Cleveland Medical College, Eye, Ear and Throat Institute and Dispensary, 1872  
28 St. Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity Home, 1873  

1876 thru 1900  

29 Charity Hospital Dispensary, 1877  
30 Womens and Childrens Free Medical and Surgical Dispensary, 1878  
   30A " " 1882  
   30B " " 1899  
31 Medical Dept. of the University of Wooster (second one), 1881  
32 Cleveland School of Pharmacy, 1882  
   32A Cleveland School of Pharmacy, 1908  
33 Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1884  
34 Weed Hospital, 1884  
   34A Cleveland General Hospital, 1894  
35 Outdoor Relief Dept. of the Cleveland Hospital for Women and Children, 1889  
36 Cleveland Hospital for Women and Children, 1889  
37 Knights of Labor Free Clinic, 1889  
38 Lakeside Hospital Pediatric Unit, 1889  
39 Cleveland Medical College (homeopathic) and dispensary, 1890
40  Brandenburg Hospital for Women, 1891
41  Maternity Home of Cleveland, 1892
42  Christian Science Dispensary, 1891
    42A  Christian Science Dispensary, 1892
43  WRU Dental School
    43A  WRU Dental School, 1896
44  Free Dispensary of Cleveland General Hospital, 1893
45  C. G. Muehlhauser's Hospital, 1893
46  Cleveland General Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1894
47  Cleveland Medical Library, 1894
    47A  Cleveland Medical Library, 1898
48  Deaconess Home and Hospital, 1894
49  Private Orthopedic Sanitarium, 1895
50  Mt. Sinai Free Dispensary, 1896
51  Medical Dept. of Ohio Wesleyan University, 1896
52  Free Eye and Ear Clinic, 1896
53  Lutheran Hospital, 1896
54  Lakeside Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1898
55  Cleveland Training School for Colored Nurses, 1898
56  Deaconess Training School for Nurses, 1899
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Blue Rock Spring House, 1880</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sunnyside, 1890</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hygeia, 1891</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>East End Hospital, 1902</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4A</td>
<td>East End Hospital, 1903</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dalrymple Hospital, 1904</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Arthur Bill's outpatient obstetrical service, 1906</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Murray Hill School Dispensary, 1907</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Canfield-White Hospital and Sanitarium, 1907</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Alta House Infant's Dispensary, ca 1909</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Medical Societies in Cleveland: 1813-1910

These have been gleaned from Waite, from Brown's *Medicine in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County*, and from the city directories on microfilm at the Western Reserve Historical Society. I have made no effort to verify the dates of origin.

1824 Nineteenth Medical District of Ohio
1834 Rush Medical Society
   (student society at Willoughby)
1846 Cleveland Medical Lyceum
   (student society at Cleveland Medical College/WRC)
1856 Female Medical Education Society
1867 Cleveland Academy of Medicine (no relation to 1902 organization)
1868 Pathological Society
1874 Delamater Society
   (former WRC students)
1874 Cleveland Medico-Legal Society
1874 Cuyahoga County Medical Society
   (formed by a merger of Cleveland Academy of Medicine and Pathological Society)
1876 Academy of Medicine and Surgery [Society of Medicine and Surgery]
   (Homeopathic)
1876 Hahnemann Society of Homeopathic Hospital College
1876 Cleveland Microscopical Society
   Met at Room 5, Case Building
1886 Cleveland Pharmaceutical Association
   Met at Rm 52, City Hall. Conducted the Cleveland School of Pharmacy
1887 Society of Medical Sciences of Cleveland
1892 Western Reserve Medical Society (student - WRU)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>Round Table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>Cleveland Medical Society</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Cleveland Medical Library Association</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>Cleveland Medical Society</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>German Medical Society 176 Euclid Ave.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Academy of Medicine of Cleveland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Allen Society (students, interns, young faculty of WRU med. School)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>