

U.S. Naval Hospital historical timeline



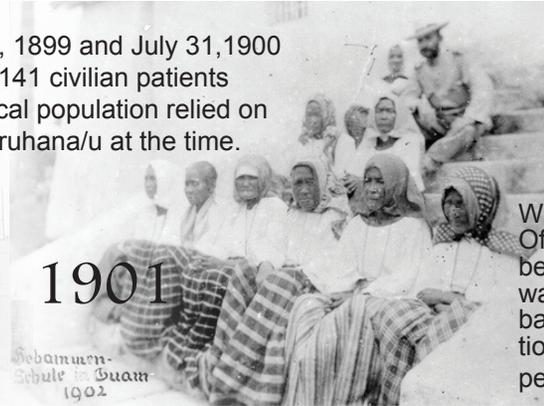
1899

Arrival of Medical Officer Surgeon Philip Leach, and assistant surgeons-Mark V. Stone and Alfred

G. Grunwell aboard USS. Yosemite (**pictured**), who found some of the civilian population sick with tuberculosis, leprosy, gangosa, typhoid and whooping cough but had no modern medicine available.



Between August 7, 1899 and July 31, 1900 the staff treated 1,141 civilian patients but many of the local population relied on herb healers or suruhana/u at the time.



1901

With a personnel shortage, Medical Officers began teaching local women to be health workers. The first class (1901) was midwifery (**pictured** delivering 325 babies that year) beginning a long tradition of Naval Hospital staff teaching local people to be health care providers.

1902

Ms Maria Schroeder, the wife of Governor of Guam Capt. Seaton Schroeder, organized a collection to build a hospital for non-active duty. The cornerstone was laid on June, 10 1901 and

opened in 1902 for dependents and local civilians able to pay moderate fees (about 50 cents a day), the naval hospital was then to be used for active duty and the indigent. In addition, a leper colony was established at Tumon Bay for 24 patients.

The original naval hospital was destroyed in an earthquake on September 22, 1903. In 1905, Ms. Susan H. Dyer, wife of Commodore G. L. Dyer, USN, then Governor of Guam, started a collection to provide a separate hospital for women and children. Schroeder Hospital was rented and used for this purpose from 1905 until an earthquake destroyed it in 1909.

1905



1910

In August 1910, the land that the Schroeder Hospital was built on was ceded to the U.S. Government and the new building for the Susana Hospital (**pictured**) was completed. Together these became the Naval Hospital, Guam, and was unique in that it was the only U.S. Naval Hospital in existence with a women's and children's ward.

1911

In 1911, the first 3 Navy Nurse Corps nurses arrived; Elizabeth Leonhardt, chief nurse (one of the Sacred 20 **pictured**), Julia T. Coonan, and Anna Turnerand; and a formal nursing school was started. By 1912, there were seven locally trained, and two Navy nurses at the hospital. The Schroeder Hospital took over the care of the Navy and Marine Corps enlisted men and native males over the age of 12, and the Susana Hospital took care of women and children of both sexes under 12.



By 1915, there were five physicians, four hospital stewards, thirteen hospital corpsmen, and three nurses, all on active duty, as well as twenty-nine local staff providing health care to the island. In 1916, a tuberculosis hospital opened with eight cases. The naval hospital had eight medical officers, one dental officer, and twenty five members of the Hospital Corps. By 1918, there were eight Navy and twelve native nurses at the hospital, and eleven dressing stations in the villages; six of these were run by Hospital Corpsmen, the rest by native school teachers. (**pictured some staff in 1916**)

1915-1918



“SUPPORT THROUGH MEDICINE”



1940

By 1940, nine doctors (one a Chamorro, Dr. Ramon M. Sablan, trained in the US at government expense **seen left**), 1 dentist, 2 pharmacists, 5 Navy nurses, 46 pharmacist's mates, 7 hospital apprentices, and 14 native nurses were assigned to Naval Hospital, Guam.



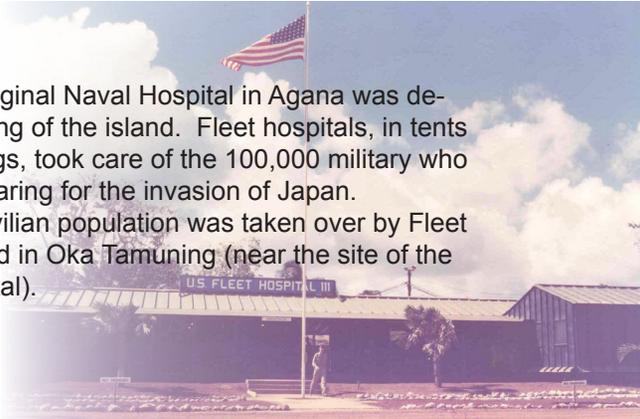
On December 8, 1941, at the same time as the attacks on Hawaii and the Philippines, Guam was attacked by the Japanese, and invaded on the 10th. In January 1942, all captured U.S. citizens and military personnel, including five Navy nurses Chief Nurse Lt. j.g. Marian Olds, Lt. j.g. Leona Jackson, ENS Lorraine Christiansen, ENS Virginia Fogarty and ENS Doris Yetter (**pictured**) were taken to Japan as prisoners of war.

1941~1942

Lorraine Christiansen, ENS Virginia Fogarty and ENS Doris Yetter (**pictured**) were taken to Japan as prisoners of war.

In July, 1944, the original Naval Hospital in Agana was destroyed in the retaking of the island. Fleet hospitals, in tents and wooden buildings, took care of the 100,000 military who were on island preparing for the invasion of Japan.

The care of the civilian population was taken over by Fleet Hospital 103, located in Oka Tamuning (near the site of the current public hospital).

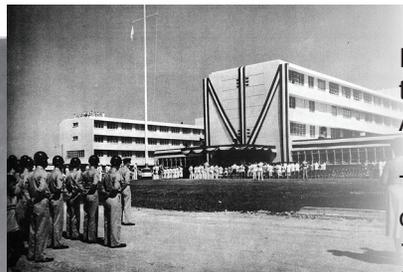
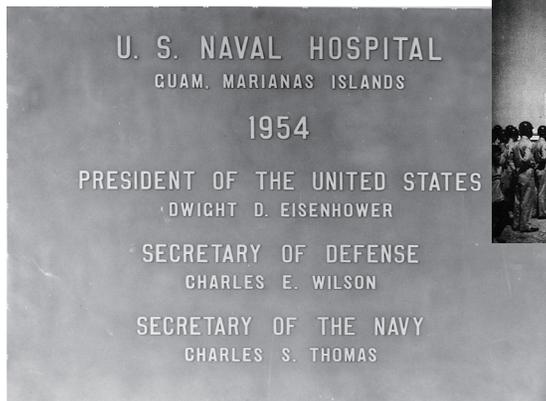


1944



1950

The nursing school was reopened at GMH and a school for medical practitioners was started. The schools continued until 1950. The nursing school is now an accredited college of the University of Guam



In 1953, construction of the current hospital building began on the cliffs overlooking Agana and the Philippine Sea.

This facility opened on November 2, 1954, and continues to provide health care to Guam today.

1954



Notable dates:

- 1965-received wounded from Vietnam
- 1972-the hospital became the temporary home of a Japanese Imperial Army sergeant, Shoichi Yokoi (hid on Guam 27 yrs)
- 1975-patient surge, Operation New Life
- 1991-Operation Fiery Vigil
- 1993-8.0 earthquake
- 1996-97-Operation Pacific Haven
- 1997-crash of civilian airliner (KAL801)
- 1998-Super typhoon Paka
- 2010-New hospital construction