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. 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.

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 1940, nine doctors (one a Chamorro, Dr. Ramon M. Sablan, trained in the US at government expense) 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 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). 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.

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

U.S. Naval Hospital historical timeline (cont’d)