



LINCOLN HOSPITAL OF DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA A Short History

CHARLES D. WATTS, M.D.,
Associate Chief of Surgery

FRANK W. SCOTT, *Director*
Lincoln Hospital

Lincoln Hospital, Durham, N. C., a 125-bed general hospital, was founded in 1901. It serves primarily the Negro citizens of Durham and adjacent counties.

Durham County is in the Northern Piedmont section of North Carolina and is probably best known because it is the home of Duke University, an outstanding university and medical center; North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, the largest Negro-owned and operated financial enterprise in the world; the tobacco industry, Liggett and Myers and American Tobacco companies; and North Carolina College, a State Liberal Arts college.

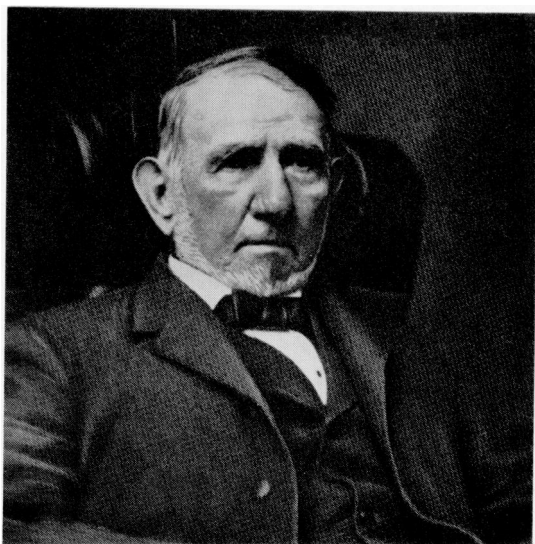
There are approximately 120,000 people in Durham County and approximately 35,000 Negroes. The tobacco industry has been the main financial base for this area during the first half of this century; however, medicine, research and finance have become the leading employers

over the last 15 years and, at present, medical service is the largest industry in the Durham area. This is because of the development of the medical complex of Duke Medical Center, a 1000 bed Veterans Hospital, Watts and Lincoln hospitals and Butner State Mental Hospital. Under construction is a 1900 bed mental hospital for federal prisoners and a Research Center for Environmental Health Studies is planned. Lincoln Hospital, because of its close proximity to this project, occupies an enviable position to complement the services to be provided by this new center. Eight miles away is the University of North Carolina and the Memorial Hospital.

Durham has become a substantial Medical Center with more physicians per capita than any other city in the United States, because of the rapid growth of medical resources in this area. A large number of these physicians



Original frame building erected in 1901. Now the Scarborough Nursery.



Washington Duke, philanthropist whose family's continuing interest in the hospital's program was an influential factor in the institution's progress. He gave \$85,000 to erect the frame building which was the first Lincoln Hospital.

are not in the practice of medicine, but are engaged in teaching and research. This substantial teaching and research activity has led to the creation of an atmosphere of medical excellence claiming the attention of experts throughout the country.

With the passing of the Civil Rights Bill of 1964, Lincoln Hospital has experienced some difficulty in competing with local white general hospitals and medical centers for patients. It has, however, maintained its high standard of excellence through managerial skill and the keen judgment exercised by its Board of Trustees. Lincoln Hospital enjoys a three-year full approval by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals. It also has a School of Anesthesiology for nurses, which is fully approved by the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists. The hospital also operates a diploma School of Nursing, which is fully approved.

Lincoln Hospital was founded by Dr. A. M. Moore, the first Negro physician in the city. The first Lincoln Hospital was erected with a gift of \$85,550 from Washington Duke, noted philanthropist who established the Duke Foundation and whose name Duke University carries. He first had in mind the erection of a monument on the campus of Trinity College (now Duke University) to the memory of the Negro slaves for their loyalty during the Civil War. Dr. Moore and John Merrick, founder of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, convinced Mr. Duke that a hospital for the care of the descendants of the slaves would be more serviceable.

A new hospital was built in 1924, as a result of a gift of \$75,000 that was matched by efforts of the community. The Angier B. Duke Nurses' Home was added to the hospital later as a gift from the son of the original benefactor, B. N. Duke, in memory of his son,

Angier B. Duke. This structure was erected at a cost of \$25,000. As a result of a local bond election and assistance from Hill-Burton Funds, \$800,000 was used in developing and modernizing the hospital in 1952. At this time a modern out-patient department, laboratories and operating suites were built and more adequate quarters for administration and nursing facilities were made possible.

The hospital is a voluntary, non-profit organization owned by the County but operated by a board of trustees made up of a cross section of the community. The board is self-perpetuating, with members serving three years. It is comprised of representatives from city and county Governments, industry, business, educational institutions, labor and the medical community. At present, the president of the board is Dr. Clyde Donnell, former medical director of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and chairman of its board of directors.

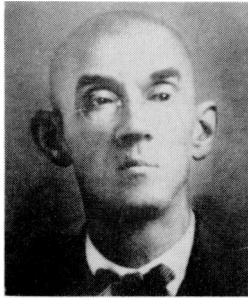
Dr. Donnell received the B.S. degree in 1907 from A. & T. College and an A.B. from Howard University in 1911. In 1915 he received his M.D. from Harvard University. His hospital training was received at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston City Hospital, Boston Lying-In, Peter Bent Brigham, and the Boston Children's Hospital, and he pursued post-graduate work at Harvard in x-ray and physiotherapy.

He is the founder of the Durham Academy of Medicine, was for 32 years secretary and treasurer of the Old North State Medical Society, and is an ex-general

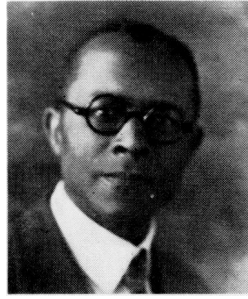


John Merrick, noted Durham founder of insurance company, was instrumental in cooperation with Dr. S. L. Warren and Dr. A. M. Moore, in persuading the Dukes to provide a hospital for Negroes, rather than erect a monument to Negro.

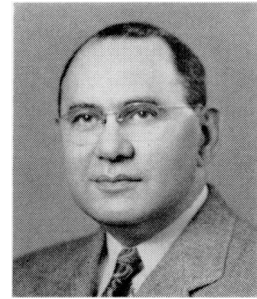
THREE SUPERINTENDENTS



Dr. A. M. Moore, founder and first superintendent, 1901-1923.



Dr. Charles H. Shepard, second superintendent, 1924-1934.



W. M. Rich, third superintendent of the hospital, 1935-'60. His administration sponsored the period of the hospital's greatest growth.

secretary and business manager of the Journal of the National Medical Association.*

The Executive Committee of the Hospital includes Dr. Lenox Baker, head of the Department of Orthopedics; Duke Medical Center, John H. Wheeler, president of Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Mrs. Mary Duke Bittle Trent Semans, former City Council member and member of the Duke Family.

The hospital has had four directors in its 64 years. Dr. A. M. Moore, founder and first superintendent served in this capacity for years without compensation. Dr. Charles H. Shepard, brother of Dr. James E. Shepard, founder and first president of North Carolina College, William M. Rich, and F. W. Scott, the present director.

There are three Negro Board certified specialists in Durham: Dr. Charles D. Watts, diplomate of the American Board of Surgery; Dr. R. E. Dawson, diplomate of the American Board of Ophthalmology, and Dr. Leroy R. Swift, diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics

* For fuller account of Dr. Donnell, see this *Journal*, v. 52, pp. 382-383, 1960.

and Gynecology. In addition to these men, several former interns and residents are practicing in Durham. Dr. Robert P. Randolph, associate chief of medicine and former intern and resident, and Dr. D. B. Cooke, Jr., of the Department of Medicine, are located in Durham. Dr. C. D. Grandy, who served a residency in General Surgery at Lincoln Hospital, is also on the surgical staff.

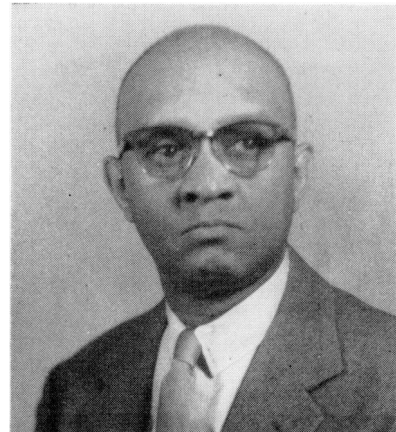
Dr. Watts is a graduate of Morehouse College of Atlanta. He received the M.D. degree at Howard University in 1943 and interned at Freedmen's Hospital. He also served as surgical resident at Freedmen's Hospital for three years and instructor in surgery for two years in the Department of Surgery at Howard University. Dr. Watts is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

He was elected vice president and medical director of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company in January 1965. Prior to this appointment he had served the company as medical director.

Dr. Dawson received his B.S. degree in 1939 from Clark College. In 1943 he received his M.D. from



Robert E. Dawson, M.D., president of Medical Staff



Robert P. Randolph, M.D., associate chief of medicine, and former intern and resident.



Frank W. Scott, present director.

Meharry. His hospital training, internship and residence, was received from Homer G. Phillips. Dr. Dawson is a fellow of American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.

He was elected chief of staff at Lincoln Hospital for 1965. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Old North State Medical Society.

Dr. Swift is a graduate of Howard University, A.B. and M.D. degrees. He interned at Homer G. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri. He served residency at Lincoln Hospital in obstetrics and gynecology. He is a fellow of International College of Surgeons and a member of American College of Abdominal Surgeons. He is also a member of the staff of student health service, North Carolina College. He is a past president of Old North State Medical Society and a past chairman of the Obstetrics and Gynecology Section of National Medical Association. At present, Dr. Swift is engaged in practice of his specialty in Durham.

Dr. Charles Curry, a Howard graduate and present

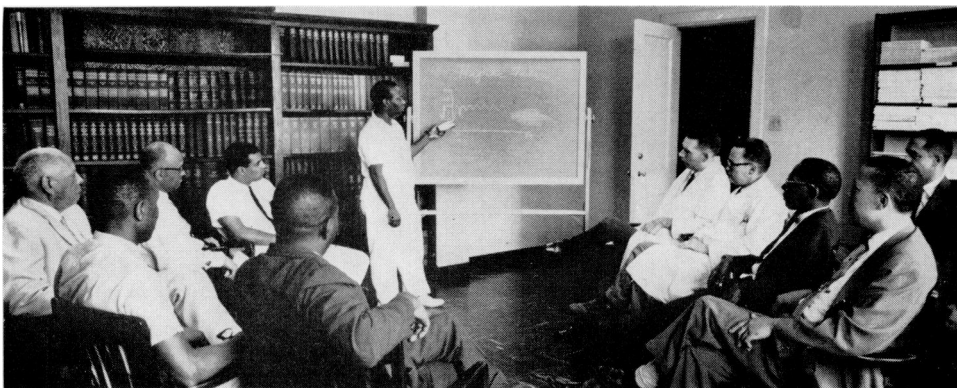


Charles D. Watts, M.D., associate chief of surgery.

resident in internal medicine at Lincoln Hospital, will assume the duties of director of medical education in July 1965. Dr. Curry has received training in one of the large Army general hospitals as well as Lincoln Hospital, Duke University, and the Veterans Administration Hospital in Durham. Having the services of a full time medical education director to coordinate the training of young doctors, Lincoln Hospital will be able to provide an outstanding training program for medical school graduates.

Among physicians and surgeons contributing to the development of Lincoln Hospital was the late Dr. J. W. V. Cordice who served as chief of the surgical staff for several years. He came to Durham in 1925 to join the staff of Lincoln Hospital. A 1911 honor graduate of Howard University, after interning at Freedmen's Hospital, Dr. Cordice was stationed at Aurora, N. C. as surgeon in the U. S. Public Health Service.

Since this hospital has always served people with depressed opportunities and depressed incomes, it represents a rich tradition in dedicated sacrificial service on the part of its founder as well as the directors who followed. W. M. Rich served the hospital as director from the depression years through the war period and the expansion of its physical plant. At present, the



Medical Grand Rounds Conference.



Side view of new \$80,000 addition made possible through federal funds under Hill-Burton Act and additional funds authorized in Durham County Bond elections.

hospital represents a replaceable value of over two million dollars and much of this was a result of the careful management and dedicated service of W. M. Rich.

Frank W. Scott, who succeeded Mr. Rich upon his retirement in 1960, was born in Portsmouth, Virginia. He attended school at Hampton, Va., and graduated from Booker T. Washington High School, Norfolk. He received his B.S. degree from Morehouse College. He pursued further study at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York where he earned the M.S. degree in hospital administration.

Under his administration the hospital now employs 110 full time employees; has an annual payroll of \$315,000, and an operating budget of over \$750,000.

Lincoln Hospital School of Nursing was founded in 1903. The late Miss Pattie Hawkins Carter came to the hospital in 1911 to serve as assistant director under its founder, and served until her retirement in 1938. She died in 1950.

William K. Boyd wrote in his book "The Story of Durham," "Much of the success of the institution is due to the devoted services of Miss P. H. Carter, head

nurse, anesthetist, bookkeeper and stewardess. She has practically devoted her life to the institution and once she refused to accept an increase in salary on the grounds that the hospital needed the money."

Miss Carter was the daughter of Hawkins W. Carter, a representative and state senator from Warren County during the Reconstruction period. Her early education was in the Warren County schools. Later she went to Shaw University and St. Agnes Hospital in Raleigh and the Lincoln School of Nursing in New York City. The organization of graduate nurses from Lincoln Hospital was named in her honor, the Pattie H. Carter Nurses' Club.

There are over 600 graduates of this school of nursing serving in various capacities around the world. One of the most outstanding graduates, Lt. Col. Mary Mills, has been head of the U. S. Health Program IV in the Near East and is currently in Vietnam. Maj. Della Rainey was one of the first nurses recruited into the Army Nurses Corps. She is another outstanding graduate of Lincoln Hospital School of Nursing.



Rear view of 1953 addition showing ambulance entrance.



Hospital officials. Seated l. to r., N. H. Bennett, actuary; Clyde Donnell, M.D., chairman of the Board; Frank W. Scott, director. Standing, Larkin Teasley, asst. actuary; Thad Gaillard, asst. agency director; John H. Wheeler, vice chairman of the Board.



Leroy R. Swift, M.D., past chief of Obstetrical and Gynecological Service and former resident in this field.

In 1925 Lincoln Hospital was approved by the American Medical Association for the training of interns. In 1948 the surgical service was approved for the training of residents in surgery. In 1955 the Obstetrics and Gyn Service was approved by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology for training in Obstetrics and Gynecology. During these years when very few approved hospitals would accept Negroes for internship and residency training, Lincoln Hospital was able to offer an unusual opportunity for Negro medical graduates because of its close association with Duke University and cooperation from specialists in the community. This relationship led to the possibility of training Negro physicians, nurses, laboratory technicians, and nurse anesthetists, nurses aides and to maintenance of medical care at a level of excellence which would not have been possible otherwise. This association is directly related to the fact that three of its Negro staff members are certified by their specialty boards.

Lincoln Hospital has been more than the community hospital for Durham and adjacent counties. In addition to competent medical services, it has served as a significant training area for interns, residents, laboratory technicians, nurses, nurse anesthetists and nurses aides.

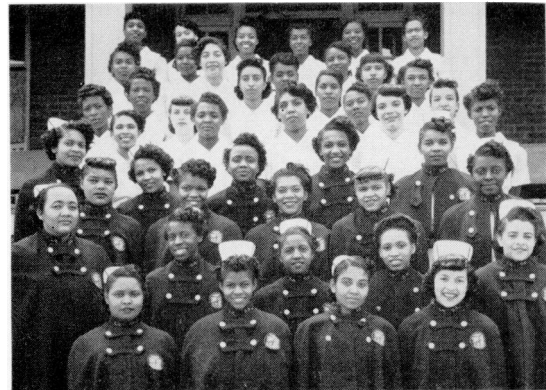
This hospital is located in a congested population



Nursing staff of several years ago.



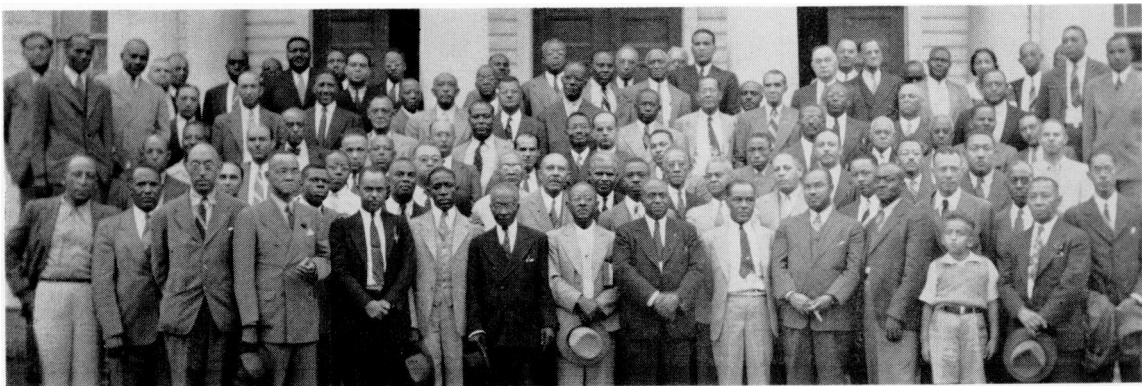
Angier B. Duke Nurses' Home for student nurses.



Group of student nurses.

area and runs a very active out-patient department. The emergency room has over 1000 patients per month and the following clinics are in operation on a regular basis:

1. Cancer Detection Center—Operated jointly by the State Board of Cancer Control and the American Cancer Society



Physicians attending annual Post-Graduate Clinic.

2. Obstetrics & Gynecology Clinic
3. General Medical Clinic
4. Orthopedic Clinic
5. Dermatology Clinic
6. Well Baby Clinic
7. Surgery Clinic
8. Urology Clinic

As we pass from a period of segregation in medical care and medical education, Lincoln and hospitals like

it are having to look for new roles to play or run the risk of becoming obsolete. It is our hope that we will become a significant Diagnostic and Treatment Center of such status that the entire community that we serve will use our facilities. This is related to the development of a strong staff and our close relationship with the medical community of Durham and the Research Triangle area. We feel that with our close relationship with Howard, Meharry and Duke Medical Center that this can be accomplished.



THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Wiley Thurber Armstrong, M.D.

DR. W. T. ARMSTRONG was elected chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National Medical Association at its 69th Annual Convention in Washington, D. C., August, 1964.



DR. ARMSTRONG

Dr. Armstrong is a native of Rocky Mount, North Carolina and received his early education in its Public Schools. He was awarded the B.S. from Shaw University in 1929 and did post-graduate work at New York, Co-

lumbia and Howard Universities. Meharry Medical College awarded him the M.D. in 1944. In 1952 he was elected president of the Old North State Medical Society and has served continuously as secretary-treasurer since election to this office in 1954. Dr. Armstrong has long been active in N.M.A. activities. He served as secretary of the House of Delegates of the National Medical Association for two years, 1959-1960, and as speaker of the House of Delegates for two years 1961-62. He served with distinction after election to the Board of Trustees in 1962 prior to being named its chairman in 1964.

He has been active in civic affairs in his home city and state. Dr. Armstrong was appointed by the Governor of North Carolina to several posts: 1) Hospital Advisory Committee of N.C. Medical Care Commission, 1962; 2) Youth Fitness Commission of North Carolina, 1960; and 3) the North Carolina Fund, 1964. The Mayor of Rocky Mount named him to the Boxing Commission and the Mayor's Good Neighbor Council. Dr. Armstrong has also served as vice president of Rocky Mount Voter's Improvement League and for 17 years served as Commissioner of N.C. High School Athletic Conference. In 1955 his medical colleagues honored him as recipient of the Doctor of the Year Award of the Old North State Medical Society, 1955.

Dr. Armstrong is a trustee of the Mt. Pisgah United Presbyterian Church of Rocky Mount, N. C. and a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.