Grandview Hospital:  
A Grand History

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by Anita Taylor Doering
Archivist, La Crosse Public Library  July 1999

By the beginning of the 20th century, mid-American society’s perception of hospitals as infectious disease carriers and as places where people went to die began to disappear. Grandview Hospital was the last of four private hospitals established in La Crosse’s history, and the only one that was completely non-denominational from its inception. St. Francis Hospital, now called Franciscan-Skemp Health Care, was founded by the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration as an extension of their Roman Catholic ministry in 1883.¹ This facility was the first private hospital in western Wisconsin and the only private hospital in existence in La Crosse until the turn of the century. In 1899 the Norwegian Lutheran Hospital, now renamed Gundersen Lutheran Medical Center, was founded by area Lutheran pastors who also saw a need to minister to the sick.² The La Crosse Hospital, begun in 1900, also had roots in religion and was known for a time as Methodist Hospital. At the eve of the turn of the 21st century, only two large medical centers remain, Gundersen Lutheran, formed by a merger of Gundersen Clinic and Lutheran Hospital, and Franciscan-Skemp, formed by a merger of Skemp-Grandview Clinic with St. Francis Hospital and now associated with the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, MN.

A public facility, the U.S. Marine Hospital, was required by the U.S. government since La Crosse was a port city, but only those employed in river commerce were admitted for care and the government paid for these services. The Marine Hospital, which until 1883 was located downtown in rented space, was incorporated into St. Francis when the Sisters started their hospital, although supervision of the “Marine boys” was kept separate.³ Treatment of the Marine Hospital patients was later taken over by Lutheran Hospital staff.⁴

¹For more information on the history of St. Francis (Franciscan-Skemp), refer to Lang, Regine. A Century of Health Care Ministry: A History of St. Francis Medical Center (La Crosse, Wis.: St. Francis Medical Center), 1982.

²For more information on Lutheran Hospital, see Sims, Stanley L., La Crosse Lutheran Hospital: A History, 1899-1979 (La Crosse, Wis.: La Crosse Hospital Foundation), 1981. For the history of Gundersen Clinic, refer to Hessel, Susan T., Medicine, the Gundersen Experience, 1891-1991: Gundersen Clinic, Ltd., La Crosse, Wisconsin (La Crosse, Wis.: Gundersen Clinic), 1991.

³Not much is known about the U.S. Marine Hospital, but it is touched upon briefly in Lang’s account of St. Francis Hospital. It has been said that the La Crosse Board of Trade encouraged St. Francis to take on the role of caring for river men who suffered from communicable diseases and who could no longer be cared for in local boarding houses or hotels. “Past and Present of Medical History in La Crosse,” La Crosse Tribune, Aug. 5, 1962.

Other area public institutions had components of hospitals, but were not like our modern facilities. These included the city isolation hospital for pestilent diseases (the “pest house”), the city and county poor farm (later became Hillview), the county insane asylum (later known as Lakeview), and later in the 20th century, the tuberculosis sanatorium (Oak Forest).  

**Dr. W. A. Henke**

William Albert Henke, founder of Grandview Hospital & Clinic, was born near Lake City, Wabasha County, Minnesota, on February 26, 1881, one of eight children of August & Anna (Zorn) Henke. He received elementary education at Lake City, and later attended schools in Thorpe and Eau Claire, Wisconsin. His family eventually settled in the Thorpe and Stanley areas. “Willie,” as his mother called him, graduated from a business college and then worked in a lumber yard to begin saving money for college. He received his doctor of medicine degree in 1906 from the Illinois Medical College and began his medical practice in Tomah, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1908 when he travelled to Vienna, Austria, to conduct postgraduate work in surgery. Upon his return to Tomah, he opened a private hospital and moved to La Crosse in 1911 to establish an office. After several months, he returned to school and earned another degree in medicine from the University of Illinois in 1913. He again went abroad to attend studies at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the University of Berne, Switzerland. During this short amount of time, he also returned to La Crosse and opened Grandview Hospital in 1914.

Sometime during Henke’s time in Tomah as a private physician between 1906 and 1908 or when he returned to Tomah to start a private hospital in 1911, he met Beulah Smith, a graduate of the Tomah Training School for Nurses. Beulah was originally from Pittsville, Wisconsin, the daughter of William and Nancy (Hammel) Smith. Beulah and her groom were married in 1912. The Henkes made their home at 121 South 15th St., in a house built for them in 1915-1916, in an area known then as “Pill Hill” because of the high number of doctors living in that neighborhood. The Henkes did not have any children.

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7 “Dr. W. A. Henke Founds School and Hospital,” La Crosse Tribune, July 31, 1949.

Grandview Hospital Becomes a Reality
In anticipation of opening a hospital, the Henkes purchased two lots on the north side of Main Street in the 1700 block from Augusta Metzger, widow of George Metzger. Grandview Hospital was founded May 27, 1914, on this site by Henke, and, over the years, he spent a good deal of his own money on improvements to the Hospital and the Nurses’ Home structures. It has been said that Henke had disagreements with other La Crosse physicians and decided to open a new facility rather than work with the existing hospitals.

Grandview Hospital was officially incorporated June 27, 1914, as a private hospital in La Crosse, Wisconsin. Construction on the building itself was started in July and patients were first admitted March 1, 1915. On December 27, 1917, the hospital was reincorporated as a charitable institution, having 20-25 beds. The hospital was so named as hospital manager Glen L. Maher explained many years later, “It [the location] does afford a magnificent view of one of La Crosse’s beauty spots, Grandad Bluff.”

Building Boom
Soon after Grandview opened, it was filled to capacity. Building addition after addition was completed and quickly outgrown. Henke donated

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9City of La Crosse, Wis., Tax Records 1914 Metzger & Funks Addition, Block 24, Lots 10 & 11 showed the owner as Beulah B. Henke without any improvements on either lot. In 1915, Lots 9 (the Thomas Williams’ house at 1701 Main), 10 & 11 were owned by Grandview. Located at La Crosse Public Library Archives.

10“From Folk Cures....”


12“New Grandview Hospital Head Arrives to Take over Duties,” La Crosse Tribune May 8, 1949, p. 20.
$33,000 toward the building addition of 1917,\textsuperscript{13} and the second addition was completed in March 1921 to accommodate 85 beds. This added space included a suite of operating rooms as well as rooms for sterilization, washing up, and a library, besides the additional patient rooms. The 1921 west wing addition was designed by La Crosse architects Otto Merman and Alfred Widman in 1919, and redesigned in 1920.\textsuperscript{14}

Remodelling of the interior, the addition of a new exit, and reworking of the entrance and service entrance were designed by Otto Merman and Herbert Skogstad between April 30-Nov. 23, 1925.\textsuperscript{15} The general contractor

\textsuperscript{13}Holmes, p. 691.

\textsuperscript{14}Bentley, Merman and Skogstad, Architectural Drawings. [Microfilm reel #3], building plan #305 dated Sept. 16, 1919, revised Oct. 31, 1919; another sheet had the date of Jan. 8, 1920. Located at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Murphy Library, Special Collections Dept.

\textsuperscript{15}Bentley, Merman and Skogstad. Building plans #475 called for a cupola design to serve as a ventilator on top of the new addition and for major renovations on the interior; plan #505 Nov. 23, 1925 new exit, remodelling of old entrance and service entrance. The fountain tile was to be purchased from the Batchelder-Witson Co. of Los
for the project was F.R. Schwalbe & Sons, overseen by Nelson & Fuchs, architects.\textsuperscript{16} The interior of the oldest part of the building, at this time only 11 years old, was altered and the original entrance and exterior stairway were removed. This major five-story addition attached to the east side of the original building was completed March 15, 1926, and its architecture included many neo-classical design elements. The new front entrance was embellished with Grecian columns, and a cupola added roof ventilation with a touch of neo-classical flair. One of the most interesting features of the new east addition was an elaborate marble and mosaic tile fountain in the lobby. As visitors and patients entered the hospital through the new portico guarded by white columns, one’s eye was drawn to water cascading from the mouth of a three-dimensional fish, flanked by two marble drinking fountains in the shape of urns. Doorways on either side of the fountain led into the hospital proper.

Also during the “roaring twenties” and Grandview’s booming building era, a new Nurses’ Home, discussed more fully in detail later, was completed January 1921, and another addition to the Home in 1926 added 24 more rooms. This provided living and classroom space for the Nurses’ Training School, and an underground tunnel was designed and constructed to connect the Nurses’ dormitory to the hospital.

**Henke Clinic**

Henke also operated a private practice in the Majestic Building in downtown La Crosse and shared an office with Dr. Bernard Mast.\textsuperscript{17} The Henke Clinic officially became an entity in 1918 when Drs. Henke, Mast, A.A. Maurer, and R.D. Jamesson joined forces on the fourth floor of the Newburg Building at 419-421 Main St.\textsuperscript{18} In 1926 Dr. Henke moved the clinic to the first floor of Grandview Hospital, and a separate department was created at this time which specialized in pre- and postnatal care. The department was staffed by one physician and one volunteer graduate nurse.

\textsuperscript{16}Files “Grandview Hospital”. *Located at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Murphy Library, Special Collections Dept.*

\textsuperscript{17}Dr. Bernard W. Mast served as chief of staff of Grandview Hospital upon W.A. Henke’s death in 1940. Mast and Henke practiced medicine together for nearly 25 years. “Doctor Passes,” *La Crosse Tribune*, Apr. 28, 1942.

\textsuperscript{18}“Drs. Henke, Maurer, Mast and Jamieson [sic]...” *La Crosse Tribune*, May 5, 1917, p. 6.
In the 1924 annual report, L. Florence Arenz, head R.N., reported:

Cancer still remains the greatest enemy of man. At the Grandview Hospital during the year just ended, by far the greatest number of medical deaths were due to cancer. These patients came for treatment too late for operation. Many of them had been treated by persons who had no training in medicine and surgery and who used plaster and electrical instruments for the removal of the tumor. In some instances the tumor had been removed but the cancer spread to other organs of the body and death was the result. Early operation would have save the lives of most of these patients.

Other improvements in 1924 included new equipment, such as a mill for grinding “pure fresh flour,” the maternity department was improved, and a bedside x-ray unit was installed for patients with fractured bones and dislocations. The third addition at that time was expected to yield approximately 50 more rooms.

In 1925 Dr. Henke opened a second clinic in Chicago, Illinois, in the Dianna Court Building on North Michigan Ave. with some Clinic doctors having offices in both facilities. For example, Dr. Marie H. Bahn, an allergist, served Grandview Clinic patients Monday through Thursday, and patients in Chicago on Fridays and Saturdays. Dr. Henke flew back and forth on weekends with his own pilot. His private cabin plane occupied a small hangar on Salzer Field. Henke also worked for a time at Mayo in Rochester, Minnesota.

Henke and others continued the work of the hospital, although the need for adding on to the building ended by the beginning of the Depression. The Depression also contributed to the closing of the Grandview Nursing School in 1934.

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1924 Annual report, Grandview Hospital (La Crosse, Wis.: Grandview Hospital), 1925.

Kimball, p. 13.

“Doctor here” La Crosse Tribune, June 30, 1940.

“All-Metal Planes Fly U.S. Mail; Two New Hangars Built at Field,” La Crosse Tribune, Jan. 1, 1929.

Dr. W. A. Henke...” La Crosse Tribune, July 31, 1949.
Merger Plans
By 1940, Henke, aged 59, longed to return to practicing medicine and dealing less with administrative functions of the hospital. He had worked out a merger agreement with the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration, founders of the rival St. Francis Hospital, whereby the control of Grandview Hospital would be turned over to the Sisters so Henke could devote more time to the Clinic and practicing medicine. The Sisters planned to take over the Nurses’ Home and build an addition. Henke described the reasons for the merger as twofold:

The first is that the Sisters, in order to conduct a School for Nurses, must have a home. We have that home. Every room in it will be available for them because the Bureau of Nursing Education requires that student nurses be in a home under supervision.

The second reason is that it is essential that I be relieved from hospital management duties to give me more time to devote to medicine....The thought behind the negotiations is that I would have more opportunity to care for my patients, making it possible for the continuation of the hospital after my death.24

Death of Dr. Henke
On May 8, 1940, according to a newspaper report, just hours before this agreement was to be signed, Dr. Henke died suddenly of a heart attack in his room at Grandview Hospital.25 Mrs. Florence Arenz Zielser, at that time Superintendent of the Hospital, reflected many years later, “His death came suddenly while he was attending a banquet at the hospital...he had found out through an examination abroad that he had a cloud over his heart, and being the expert diagnostician that he was, knew what

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24. “Merger of Two Hospitals is Planned Here,” La Crosse Tribune, May 3, 1940.

to expect. His death was a terrible shock and loss to everyone, however.”

An oral history relates that Henke had had a passionate argument with a colleague shortly before his death which may have contributed to his early demise.

Former nurse and superintendent Ziesler summed up Henke’s professional career in this way, “Dr. Henke’s skill as a surgeon drew patients from far and wide. He had the rare gift in a doctor--that of being able to inspire confidence in a patient.” Henke was involved in health care far beyond the hospital and clinic walls. At his death, he had served as the chairman of the board of the City Health Department for the previous 10 years, and had been involved with public health for more than 20 years. Health Officer A.M. Murphy memorialized Henke in this way:

...we could make known...in some manner...the steadfastness in which our beloved friend and chairman held toward public health; never during the long years while the department was struggling for a growing personnel did Dr. Henke ever miss a meeting or feel his own busy life and interest came first.

...never once did he lose sight of the importance of supporting health workers when in the absence of positive finding, his staunch policy was [that] the public is entitled to the benefit of any doubt.

...He was a model member, never seeking publicity, never urged with a feeling of antagonism even toward those who saw different[ly] to his way of thinking.

Henke was also a member of the La Crosse County Medical Society, Wisconsin State Medical Society, a fellow of the American Medical Association, a member of the Wisconsin Hospital Association, Chamber of Commerce, and La Crosse County Historical Society. He also “found pleasure and relaxation in reading, and writing was also to him a matter of recreation.” He wrote a book The Rough Road to Civilization, a brief history of scientific discovery and humanity’s understanding of the physical world. Henke was also the author of articles published in medical journals.

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26Kimball, p. 15.


28Kimball, p. 13.

29“Health Workers Pay Tribute to Dr. W.A. Henke: Members of Department Grieved over Passing of Chairman,” La Crosse Tribune, May 9, 1940, p. 4.


31Holmes.
**A New Era**

After Henke’s death, the proposed agreement for the Sisters to take control of the Hospital and Nurses’ Home was carried out by the Grandview Hospital Board of Control to fulfill Henke’s wishes.\(^{32}\) But Henke’s absence was greatly felt at the hospital and clinic. To facilitate the reorganization, the Board of Directors of Grandview Hospital Corporation resigned. In an effort to find a niche in the La Crosse hospital market, Grandview began low cost medical care for the elderly. It was announced in mid summer 1940 that an entire wing, a total of 25 rooms, was devoted exclusively to this type of service.\(^{33}\) Albert F. Bishop, associated with the hospital since 1920, became manager of Grandview Hospital in 1940 and served in that capacity until his death in 1947, an apparent suicide from mercury poisoning.\(^{34}\) Glen L. Maher became manager of Grandview Hospital in May 1949,\(^{35}\) and served in that capacity until Grandview was closed in 1969.

The Franciscan Sisters never did add on to the Hospital or the Nurses’ Home, nor did they seem to take an interest in the Hospital nor an active role in decision making. By 1951, the Nurses’ Home housed only nine nurses and 74 college women attending La Crosse State University.\(^{36}\) In 1954, 1,484 patients were served with an 82 bed capacity. Shortly after this, in 1956, a former nurse, Dorothy Smith Heyer, was memorialized by her aunt, Margaret Taylor. Taylor equipped Grandview Hospital with a remodelled and furnished obstetrical department. The father’s waiting room was labeled the “Stork Club.” Patient rooms, the nursery, a formula room, a lounge for staff, two labor rooms and a delivery room were completely refurbished. Taylor lauded her niece by saying the department was “an enduring memorial to [Dorothy Smith Heyer] who gave so many years of unselfish and untiring service in the instruction of nurses and the care of infants.”\(^{37}\)

**Grandview Clinic**

When Dr. Henke died, the Henke Clinic, located in Grandview Hospital, closed. Eight years later, in 1948, three Grandview Hospital doctors, Paul D. Anderson, John J. Satory, and Robert L. Gilbert, reintroduced clinic care in the hospital and named it Grandview Clinic.\(^{38}\) Dr. Paul D. Anderson, son of Dr. Nels Anderson, a long-time doctor at Grandview, practiced general medicine and obstetric care, and was a graduate of the Marquette University School of Medicine and St. Mary’s Hospital.

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\(^{32}\)“Sisters Take over Hospital,” *La Crosse Tribune*, May 11, 1940.

\(^{33}\)“Plan Hospital Care for Aged at Grandview,” *La Crosse Tribune*, July 14, 1940.


\(^{35}\)“New Grandview Hospital...” *La Crosse Tribune*, May 8, 1949, p. 20.


in Milwaukee. He served in the 30th Infantry in France, Holland and Germany in the second World War. Anderson received special training in obstetrics and gynecology at Fort Benning Hospital, and returned to La Crosse to practice medicine in 1946. Dr. John J. Satory, a surgeon, was a graduate of the University of Minnesota medical school, and he did post graduate work in surgery at Milwaukee County Hospital and the University of Pennsylvania. While in Milwaukee, Satory also was an instructor in surgery at Marquette Medical School and had special training in the treatment of hernia and rectal diseases. Satory opened his La Crosse practice in December 1946. Dr. Robert L. Gilbert, internal medicine department, was a graduate of Yale University School of Medicine. Upon completion of three years of Army service, he did post graduate work at St. Louis City Hospital. He had special training in cardiology and gastroenterology. Gilbert arrived at Grandview in April 1948. Administration of the Clinic was always separate from that of the Hospital, although the doctors were obviously connected to Grandview Hospital.

In 1950 and early 1951, La Crosse Hospital, the smallest of the four hospitals in the city, proposed a merger between Grandview and their institution. The Grandview trustees requested La Crosse Hospital submit a proposal, but “the matter had been thoroughly discussed by the La Crosse Hospital Trustees and its medical staff and it appeared utterly hopeless to try and work out any satisfactory merger....” 39 Ten years later, in late 1960, a joint meeting of the Trustees of the two institutions again tried to hammer out a merger, but not long after the initial talks, the Grandview Trustees defeated the idea. 40 Had one of these negotiation sessions worked out and a merger taken place, Grandview’s fate may have been much different.

In October 1969, Grandview Clinic merged with the Skemp Clinic facility at 815 So. 10th St., and became known as Skemp-Grandview Clinic. Each clinic had eight physicians, and the year-old Skemp facility became home to the sixteen doctors. 41 The Grandview Building was then closed. 42

During the late 1960s, Grandview Hospital found it difficult to replace doctors and other professional staff. Dr. Robert Gilbert, one of the three doctors who regenerated the Clinic practice eight years after Henke’s death, cited administrative causes for Grandview’s merger decision:

...the necessary development of new facilities, acquisition of increasingly sophisticated equipment and recruitment of technical staff, already a scarce commodity, by


40 Copy of letter dated Nov. 18, 1960, from Leonard A. Zeisler, President of Grandview Hospital Board of Directors to Hubert J. Schleiter, President, La Crosse Hospital Board of Directors. Original in possession of Rick Masrud, owner of Scenic Concepts Aerial Photography.


Grandview Hospital would only serve to duplicate present facilities and aggravate existing shortages in skilled personnel.43

At the time of the merger, Grandview employed approximately 140 persons. The Hospital’s niche in history was goiter removal. Henke was a thyroid specialist44 and goiter removal was advertised for $125 as far away as Chicago.45

**The University Foundation and La Crosse County Years**

The building formerly occupied by the hospital stood vacant until September 1970 when title was transferred to the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse Foundation, then known as the La Crosse State University Foundation, from the Grandview-Henke Foundation as a gift along with some cash.46 The UW-L Foundation spent $30,000 within the first six months to remodel the former hospital into office space. In keeping with the educational and charitable interests of the Foundation, tenants that were of a non-commercial nature were courted into renting space. By 1973 Grandview occupancy was at 100% capacity, with a number of academic units occupying space, including the University Health Center. The Center consisted of two full-time doctors and twelve support staff.47

Between 1971 and 1975, the building, operated by the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse Foundation, served as a community center for about 20 non-profit agencies and organizations including the following agencies: Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission, La Crosse Committee on Aging, Shared Health Services, Coulee Council on Alcohol & Drug Abuse, La Crosse County Guidance Clinic, Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Dept. of Labor-Wage & Hour Division, Riverland Girl Scouts, Wisconsin Heart Association, La Crosse Society of Arts & Crafts, Mobile Wheels, Family Service Association, Western Wisconsin Health Planning Organization, Cancer Society, and West Central Wisconsin Council on

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43“Clinic Merger...”


45Oral interview with Rick Masrud.


Alcoholism, and others.

The Foundation decided that it no longer needed the former hospital building to continue its mission. In 1976 the La Crosse County government bought the building for $400,000 and moved several human service agencies into it. When the University sold the site, the Grandview-Henke Foundation received half of the proceeds, since the building, $40,000 and some equipment went to the University in 1970 when the title was transferred. This cash was added to the Grandview-Henke Foundation which funded $800,000 to community organizations, primarily for education, health care and youth programs until its dissolution in 1997.48

When a new county human services facility was completed near the Courthouse building downtown, the County offices moved out of Grandview in 1990. Although the County initially asked for $700,000 for the building in 1989,49 five developers calling themselves Miller & Associates, paid $127,000 for the building in August 1992, putting the building on the city tax rolls for the first time,50 and saving a La Crosse landmark. The renovated Grandview Center has 63,000 square feet divided into five floors plus an attic and basement. The initial owners included Pat McGuire and Rick Masrud of Scenic Concepts Aerial Photography, and Dwight Fish, Chase Miller, and Don Yarolimek.51 Initial rent was set at $3-$7 per square foot, reminiscent of the $3 charge for a hospital room in 1919. Grandview Center now is home to the Scenic Concepts Aerial Photography, the Family & Children’s Center administrative offices and outreach programs, Jan’s Travel Center, and the Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission among other businesses and agencies.

Although the building no longer serves as a hospital, it stands as a solemn reminder of the old Grandview Hospital and the proud tradition of dedicated men and women.

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Nursing School

In addition to the Hospital, Clinic, and Nurses’ Home, Dr. Henke founded the Grandview School of Nursing in 1915 which operated out of the Nurses’ Home and Grandview Hospital. A hospital could make use of a cheap labor force by using student nurses, and this practice was also true of the other area hospitals. Lutheran and St. Francis’ practical nurse training programs began in 1902, and that of La Crosse Hospital in 1903.52

The application for admission was one page and straightforward. One of the questions asked was, “If accepted, will you remain for three consecutive years to devote yourself uninterruptedly to acquiring the profession of nursing?” Along with the application, Nursing School applicants were required to attach a letter of recommendation from their clergyman in regard to character and another from their physician addressing special qualifications (physical condition) for nursing work.53

Candidates who were accepted were placed on probation from three to six months. The students received lodging, board and laundry, and a stipend of $15 per month for books and clothing. Other instructions included the following:

...candidates will bring with them two washable dresses, made plainly, for which a sample will be sent to the prospective student, when she is given a date on which to enter the Training School; six large aprons, two laundry bags for soiled clothes, a goodly supply of underclothing and outerclothing, all to be clearly marked with the owner’s full name; also [a] napkin ring.

Upon reaching the end of the probationary period, students were expected to provide themselves with two uniforms, six aprons, six collars and two caps.

Strict rules were enforced at the Nurses’ Home where some classroom instruction was taught in addition to the dormitory atmosphere of the Home. General regulations included Rule #10 which read, “Nurses will not accept invitations of any kind from male patients during their stay at the hospital nor for three months thereafter. This does not include friends of nurses previous to entering the hospital....” Nursing students could be assigned to any of three eight-hour shifts beginning at

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53 Eighth Annual Report of Grandview Hospital and Prospectus of Training School for Nurses for the Year 1922 [cover title], (Grandview Hospital: La Crosse, Wis.), 1923, pp. 33-35, 40, 42-44, 47.
7:00 a.m., 3:00 p.m. or 11:00 p.m. Students were allowed two weeks’ vacation to be taken during the summer time. Students who expected to graduate must have spent three years in the Training School, completed the required practical and theoretical work, and have passed all examinations. The school was accredited by the State of Wisconsin and given a Class “A” rating by the American College of Surgeons.

House rules were also strictly enforced and included the maximum number of four photographs that would be allowed on a dresser, where men could be received, the hours of rising and retiring, and the like. Practical demonstrations and work on the hospital floors that the students performed included beds and bed-making; disinfection of beds and bedding; making beds with the patient in it; turning and changing of mattress with patient in bed; moving of helpless patients; treatment for vermin and bed shampoo; temperature, pulse, respiration and charting; pouring and administering of medicines; preparation and administering hypodermics; cleansing baths and cold sponge bath for temperature; typhoid tubbing; ice coil; vapor bath; hot air bath; alcohol bath; alcohol seat; hot pack; hot fomentations; turpentine stupes; application of iodine; enemas; douches; catheterization; bladder irrigation; collection and preparation of specimens; gastric lavage; venaesection; intravenous infusion; transfusion; giving antitoxins; drawing blood; and taking throat cultures among a few other tasks.

Classes and lectures were conducted from early September through early June of the following year, and included a lot of practical training as well as theoretical work. Typically a first semester student would attend class given by a nurse for an hour each day and later attend an hour-long demonstration session for six days a week. During the second semester, students also attended hour-long lectures by the physicians two days a week.

The first graduates of the Grandview Training School for Nurses in the class of 1918 were Harriet W. Chatfield (Sherrick), Mary W. Rowan (Bailey), Rose J. Statem (Kellicut), Ruth M. Rowan (Gaffney), and Ada M. Johnson (Byom). During the Depression, Grandview ceased operating the nurses’ training program and the last class to graduate was in 1934.54 It was about this time that the State Review Board increased the classroom requirement for nursing curriculum which meant less

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time for practical nursing in the Hospital wards. Lutheran Hospital also closed the doors on its training program in 1932. 55

Grandview counted 168 graduates in its short history, including John Drake, the first male registered nurse in the State of Wisconsin. Drake was a graduate of the Grandview School of Nursing Class of 1924. 56

**Nurses’ Home**

Until 1918, Grandview nurses had to find their own housing in rented rooms in the city. The first Nurses’ Home was located at 1701 Main Street and was built in 1895 in the Victorian style by Thomas S. and Frances Williams. Grandview Hospital purchased the lot in 1915 from the Thomas Williams estate. 57 By 1918, it was used as a Nurses’ Home, and it was briefly the home of Dr. Bernard Mast, a physician associated with Henke & Mast, the forerunner of the Henke Clinic. 58 Mast was also associated with Grandview Hospital as a surgeon, mainly practicing obstetrics,

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55 Larson, p. 46.

56 “Former Students of...”

57 City of La Crosse, Wis., Tax Records 1914 and 1915 for Metzger & Funks Addition, block 24 lot 9. Located at the La Crosse Public Library Archives.

58 La Crosse City Directories for 1900-1926.
gynecology and pediatrics. The Nurses’ Home was quickly outgrown because of the increased demand for nurses by the growing Hospital. The location of the original Home at the end of the block was desirable for a hospital expansion.

Construction of a new Nurses’ Home was completed January 22, 1921, along Main and 18th streets at 1733 Main [later renumbered 1735 Main]. Until 1926, these two structures, one at 1701 and 1733 Main street, served as the Nurses’ Homes. Henke donated more than $80,000 for the new Nurses’ Home which even had a swimming pool.

A single family house at 1717 Main St., was removed by 1922 to make way for the addition to the Nurses’ Home. This home was completed in 1894 for W.R. Turnbull and was last owned by Mrs. Phoebe Shuman in 1923. Mrs. Shuman moved to 136 So. 19th Street. In 1926 a 24 room addition, designed by La Crosse architects Otto Merman and Herbert Skogstad, on the western side of the Home was completed. The contractor was Peter Nelson & Son, overseen by architects Nelson & Fuchs.

This was connected to the Hospital by an underground tunnel. In 1925 the frame home at 1701 Main St. was moved to 1722 State St., directly behind the Hospital, where it continued to serve a short

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59 The Sanborn Fire Insurance maps date the building from 1919 but the address does not appear in the city directories until 1926 after the addition was constructed.

60 Holmes, p. 691.

61 City of La Crosse, Wis., Water Tap Records #2371, Metzger & Funk’s Addn. Block 24 Lot 13; hook-up completed on Nov. 28, 1894. Located at the La Crosse Public Library Archives.

62 Bentley, Merman and Skogstad. Building plan #489 dated June 24, 1925.

63 File “Grandview Hospital.” Located at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Murphy Library, Special Collections Dept.
time as a Nurses’ Home until the new addition could be completed at 1733 Main St. The 1722 State Street structure stands today as a rental property. An addition was constructed on the backside at a later date.

After the close of the Grandview training school for nurses in 1934, much of the Nurses’ Home was vacant. As early as 1948 freshmen women attending the State Teacher’s College, later called the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, used some rooms for a dormitory. In 1950, Grandview Hospital offered the Nurses’ Home, furnishings and land, to La Crosse County for $175,000 cash, but the County declined the offer. By December 1951 the Home housed nine nurses and 74 coeds.

The Nurses’ Home at 1731-1733 Main St. was purchased by the State Teachers’ College in April 1952 for use as a dormitory and called Grandview Dormitory. The swimming pool was filled in and the gymnasium was used for a social room. An open house for the public was held December 7, 1952. Despite the lack of adequate student housing, the College decided in 1966 to convert the building into faculty offices and rename it Grandview Hall. In spring of 1974, a U.W. Board of Regents committee gave the okay to raze the structure.

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64City of La Crosse, Wis., Water Tap Records #6188a, “old Shuman House” (which is incorrect) Metzger & Funk’s Addn. Block 24 Lot 4; permit applied for Aug. 4, 1925. Located at the La Crosse Public Library Archives.


68“A Check for $150,000 from the Board of Regents to Grandview Hospital,” La Crosse Tribune, April 14, 1952.

1954 Sanborn fire insurance map showing the Hospital and Grandview Hall (dormitory). Also shown is the original Nurses’ Home moved from 1701 Main to 1722 State St. Notice the Green Bay & Western Railroad tracks on the far right, and the tunnel constructed in 1925-1926 connecting the Hospital to the former Nurses’ Home at 1735 Main St.

Final Note: Thanks to everyone for helping me to compile this history of Grandview Hospital. Those who deserve special mention are my husband and technical advisor, William Doering; Linda Sondreal of the Special Collections Department at Murphy Library, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse; Rick Masrud of Scenic Concepts Aerial Photography and co-owner of the Grandview Center; and Doug Connell local historian. Collections of the La Crosse Public Library Archives and the Special Collections Dept. at Murphy Library, UW-L were extensively used in preparation of this paper.

Anita Taylor Doering
APPENDIX A
Statistics
Grandview Hospital, 1915-1967

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<td>45</td>
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<td>Employees</td>
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<td>Medical Staff</td>
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<td>Admissions</td>
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<td>909</td>
<td>1138</td>
<td>1715</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>2160</td>
<td>2468</td>
<td></td>
<td>1233</td>
<td>1777</td>
<td>2094</td>
<td>2015</td>
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<td>Outpatient Visits</td>
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<td>69</td>
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<td>Ave. Daily Patients</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>83</td>
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<td>Average Stay</td>
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<td>Operations</td>
<td>1347</td>
<td>1283</td>
<td>1291</td>
<td>1179</td>
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<td>1476</td>
<td>1828</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>557</td>
<td>561</td>
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<td>Births</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>87</td>
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<td>148</td>
<td>284</td>
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<td>Income $</td>
<td>39,965</td>
<td>59,479</td>
<td>72,646</td>
<td>126,121</td>
<td>203,498</td>
<td>202,399</td>
<td>129,356</td>
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<td>728,872</td>
<td>829,828</td>
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<td>Expenses $</td>
<td>37,518</td>
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<td>72,646</td>
<td>126,121</td>
<td>203,498</td>
<td>202,399</td>
<td>129,356</td>
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<td>750,588</td>
<td>849,883</td>
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<td>Deaths</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40</td>
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APPENDIX B
Grandview Hospital and Clinic Staff

The following lists and accompanying information was derived from annual reports, articles, and obituaries. It is in no way a complete listing of all who were employed at Grandview Hospital and Clinic, nor do the dates necessarily reflect a comprehensive time span of the individual’s association with Grandview.

Anderson, Hazel G. [Waters] (R.N.)
   Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1928
   Operating Room Supervisor, Grandview Hospital, 1929, 1936

Anderson, Dr. Nels Philip
   Physician, Henke Clinic, 1920-1948
   House Physician, 1920-1922
   Internal Medicine, Grandview Hospital, 1924, 1932
   Internal Medicine and Urology, Grandview Hospital, 1927
   Medicine, Radiology, Anesthesia, Grandview Hospital, 1936
   Chief of Staff, Grandview Hospital, 1946, 1949
   Died March 8, 1982

Anderson, Dr. Paul D.
   Son of Dr. Nels P. Anderson
   Physician, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Grandview Clinic, 1948-1968
   General Medicine and Obstetrics, Grandview Hospital, 1948-1949
   Restarted Grandview Clinic, 1948
   Returned to Grandview Clinic after three years of training in eye disease and surgery, 1951
   Board of Directors, Grandview Hospital, 1961
   Ophthalmologist, Skemp Clinic, 1969-1976
   Died July 28, 1983

Andreas, Rev. H.
   Vice-President, Board of Directors, Grandview Hospital, 1919-1922, 1924, 1927, 1929

Andreas, Meta
   Superintendent, Grandview Hospital, 1919

Andreas, Hulda (R.N.)
   Surgical Nurse, 1919
   Night Superintendent, 1920

Arenz, Louise Florence [Ziesler] (R.N.)
   Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1923
   Superintendent, Grandview Hospital, 1924-1969
   Anesthetist, Grandview Hospital, 1927, 1929
   Died Nov. 6, 1998
Au, Alfred E.
   Board of Trustees, Grandview Hospital, 1917, 1949, 1956-1957
   President, Board of Directors, Grandview Hospital, 1956-1957

Bach, Dr. Amil C.
   Physician, Grandview Hospital, 1944-1960
   Died April 4, 1995

Bahn, Dr. Marie H.
   Allergy and Relative Conditions, Henke Clinic, 1940

Bangsberg, Dr. Sara L.
   Physician, 1922
   Advisory Committee, Grandview School of Nursing, 1924, 1927

Becking, Alice
   Hospital Registrar, Grandview Hospital, 1924

Bell, Laura (R.N.)
   Head Nurse, 1920

Berge, Bertha (R.N.)
   Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1919
   Night Supervisor, 1921

Bergum, Alverda [Stanton] (R.N.)
   Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1928
   Laboratory Technician, 1929

Bigelow, Vesta
   Historian, 1920-1922

Bishop, Albert F.
   Grandview Hospital, 1920-1947
   Laboratory Technician, Grandview Hospital, 1921-1922, 1924
   X-ray Technician, Grandview Hospital, 1927, 1929
   Electrotherapy, X-Ray, Clinical Laboratory, Grandview Hospital, 1936
   Manager, Grandview Hospital, 1940-1947
   Died Nov. 18, 1947

Blashek, Mrs. E.E. (Mary?)
   Secretary, Board of Directors, Grandview Hospital, 1936

Bobb, Ruby [McBain] (R.N.)
   Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1931
   Surgical Floor, 1936

Bolstad, H.A.
   Grandview Hospital, of DeSoto, 1949

Boyer, J. W. (William?)
   Secretary, Board of Directors, Grandview Hospital, 1924, 1927
   President, Board of Directors, Grandview Hospital, 1929, 1936, 1948-1949
Brenner, J. B.
   Board of Trustees 1917, 1949
   Died October 29, 1967
Buehrle, Dr. Roy J.
   Dentist, Grandview Clinic/Hospital, 1950-1960
   Private practice, 1966
Burrow, Evelyn [Bach] (R.N.)
   Medical Floor, 1936
Cain, Geraldine
   Medical Floor, 1936
Casterline, James M., Ph. G.
   Pharmacist, Grandview Hospital, 1927, 1929, 1932, 1936
   At Grandview for 35 years
   Retired in 1961 from Grandview
   Died October 17, 1963
Cejpak, Dr. Karel O.
   Pediatrics, Child and Adult Allergies, Grandview Clinic, 1959-1969
   Skemp Clinic, 1969-1974
   Private practice, 1975
Cook, Dr. Arnold A.
   Grandview Hospital, 1949
   Radiology, Grandview Clinic, 1948-1969
   Died June 30, 1991
DaCosta, Dr. Wanir C.
   Obstetrics and Gynecology, Grandview Clinic, 1963-1969
   Skemp Clinic, 1969-
Drake, John
   Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1924
   (First registered nurse in the State of Wisconsin)
   Brother of Mrs N.P. Anderson
Draper, Blanche (R.N.)
   Anaesthetist, Grandview Hospital, 1920-1921
   Operating Room Supervisor and Anaesthetist, Grandview Hospital, 1922, 1924
Dravis, Faith
   Laboratory Technician, 1929
Drews, Laura
   Laboratory Technician, Grandview Hospital, 1927
Durst, Dr. Joseph B.
   Obstetrics and Gynecology, Grandview Hospital, 1955-1969
   Grandview Clinic, 1955-1960
   Obstetrics, Skemp Clinic, 1969-
   Executive Director, Western Wisconsin Medical Foundation, 1995
Eagan, Dr. Robert L.
   Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Physician, Grandview Hospital, 1919-1952
   Chief of Staff, Grandview Hospital
   Died April 4, 1952
Eberhard, Olive (R.N.)
   Head Nurse, 1920
Egland, Avis (R.N.)
   Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1930
   Medical Floor, 1936
Ender, Dr. Lewis (Louis) W.
   Dentist, 1929-1941
   Died Dec. 20, 1941
Engelhard, Rose
   Registrar, Grandview Hospital, 1927, 1929
   Died August 25, 1960
Feiring, Maren (R.N.)
   Medical Floor Supervisor, Grandview Hospital, 1924
Fisher, Dr. A.L.
   Neurology/Psychiatry, Grandview Hospital, 1960
Fremstad, Lila M.
   Secretary, Grandview Clinic, 1929
Freimark, Carmen [Mach] (R.N.)
   Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1919
   Obstetrics Nurse, 1921
Garsky, Clara A.
   Corresponding Secretary, Grandview Hospital, 1929
Gassert, Esther
   Anaesthetist, Grandview Hospital, 1919
Gehring, Dr. Carl A.
   House Physician, Grandview Hospital, 1924
   Physician, Henke Clinic, 1926-1930
   Pathology, Grandview Hospital, 1927, 1929
   Died December 27, 1974
Gehring, Lottie
   Masseuse, Grandview Hospital, 1924
Gilbert, Dr. Robert L.
   Internal Medicine, Grandview Clinic, 1948-1969
   Restarted Grandview Clinic, 1948
   Internal Medicine Specialist, Grandview Hospital, 1948-1949
   Vice President, Board of Directors, Grandview Hospital, 1951
   Board of Directors, Grandview Hospital, 1951, 1959-1961
   Skemp-Grandview Clinic, 1969-1976
   Died March 26, 1976
Girk, Helen M.
Registrar, Grandview Hospital, 1924, 1927, 1929
Worked at Grandview Hospital for more than 50 years
Died February 21, 1978

Gobel, Margaret A. [Gates] (R.N.)
Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1924
Night Superintendent, Grandview Hospital, 1924
Instructor, Grandview School of Nursing, 1927

Gobel, Marie C. (R.N.)
Night Superintendent, 1922
Superintendent of Nurses, 1922-1933
Principal of Grandview School of Nursing, 1924, 1927, 1929

Grams, Charlotte (R.N.)
Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1929
Surgical Floor Supervisor, 1929

Groth, Bernese M. (R.N.)
Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1924
Assistant Superintendent, Grandview School of Nursing, 1924
Assistant Superintendent, Grandview Hospital, 1924
Operating Room Supervisor, Grandview Hospital, 1927

Groves, Marie A.
Historian, Grandview Hospital, 1924, 1927, 1929
Died November 8, 1982

Gustafson, Dr. Everett
Obstetrics and Gynecology, Grandview Hospital, 1951 or 1955?-
Obstetrics and Gynecology, Grandview Clinic, 1952-1958

Hagen, Vera (Verna?) (R.N.)
Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1926
Laboratory Technician, Grandview Hospital, 1927

Hahn, Mary [Silbaugh] (R.N.)
Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1932
Medical Floor, 1936

Haines, Dr. Bruno J.
Dermatology, 1948-1949

Hanson, Dr. Louis E.
Physician, Grandview Hospital-Clinic, 1945-1948

Hanson, Dr. Stephan
Practicing until he opened his own office in La Crescent later in 1950

Hanson, Dr. Teresa
Obstetrics and General Medicine, 1948-1952
Obstetrics, Women’s Diseases and General Medicine, 1950
Hass, Serena (R.N.)
  Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1932
  Surgical Floor, 1936
Haugen, Ruth
  Attendant, Grandview Clinic, 1929
Hay, Alma [Rochelt] (R.N.)
  Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1928
  Obstetrics, 1936
Henke, Martha
  Historian, Grandview Hospital, 1936
Henke, Dr. William A.
  Private practice, La Crosse, 1914-1917
  Founder, Grandview Hospital, June 27, 1914
  Chief of Staff, Grandview Hospital, 1914-1940
  Physician, Henke/Grandview Clinic, 1917-1940
  General Surgery, Grandview Hospital, 1924, 1927
  Wrote book “The Rough Road to Civilization”
  City Board of Health, 1920-1940
  Chairman, City Board of Health, 1930-1940
  Died May 8, 1940
Heraty, Dr. James E.
  Physician, Grandview Hospital, 1919
  Physician, Henke Clinic, 1920-1924
  Private practice, 1924-
  Died Monday before April 23, 1956
Herold, Elsa (R.N.)
  Head Nurse, Grandview Hospital, 1919
Heyer, Dorothy E. [Smith] (R.N.)
  Obstetrical Supervisor, Grandview Hospital, 1924, 1927, 1929
  Died 1953
  Remodelled the obstetric/delivery wing in her memory, Grandview Hospital
Himmelsbach, Dr. William A.
  Pediatrics and Internal Medicine, Grandview Clinic, 1953-1967
  Chief of Staff, Grandview Hospital, 1956
Hoveland, Amanda B. [Ginsky] (R.N.)
  Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1923
  Surgical Floor Supervisor, Grandview Hospital, 1924, 1927
  Died February 2, 1993
Ic__, Anna (R.N.)
  Head Nurse, Grandview Hospital, 1919
Jacobsen, Lona
  Electrotheraphy, X-Ray, Clinical Laboratory, 1936
Jamieson, Dr. Raymond D.
Private practice, La Crosse, 1916-1917
Physician, Henke/Grandview Clinic, 1917-1928
Physician, Grandview Hospital, 1919
Laboratory, X-ray and Minor Surgery, Grandview Hospital, 1924

Johnson, G. Matilda
Financial Secretary, 1922

Johnson, Dr. Russell C.
Physician, Grandview Hospital-Clinic, 1939-1943

Johnson, Stella [Schaller] (R.N.)
Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1924
Laboratory Technician, Grandview Hospital, 1919, 1921-1922, 1924

Jones, Dr. Walter J.
General medicine & Surgery, 1957-1960

Jordan, Irene (R.N.)
Medical Floor Supervisor, Grandview Hospital, 1927, 1929

Judson, Louise (R.N.)
Head Nurse, 1920, 1921
Obstetrical Nurse, 1922

Kaiser, Lambert J.
Clinic Financial Secretary, Grandview Hospital, 1924, 1927

Knutson, Lulu (Lula?)
Laboratory Technician, Grandview Hospital, 1919-1922, 1924
Electro and Hydrotherapy, Grandview Hospital, 1927, 1929

Kroehler, Avis (R.N.)
Surgical Nurse, Grandview Hospital, 1920-1921

Krohn, Robert
Served 3 ½ years Surgical Residency, Grandview Hospital, ending 1931
House Physician, Grandview/Henke Clinic, 1929-1930
Died September 22, 1990

Lee, Hazell [Malin] (R.N.)
Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1930
Outpatient Dept., Grandview Hospital, 1936

Lee, Henry A.
Board of Directors, Grandview Hospital, 1919-1922, 1924, 1927, 1932
Vice-President, Board of Directors, Grandview Hospital, 1920
President, Board of Directors, Grandview Hospital, 1921-1922, 1924, 1927
Died March 2, 1935

Lindrud, Mary (R.N.)
Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1932
Obstetrics, 1936

Lloyd, Dr. B.E.
General Medicine, 1960
Maher, Glen L.
Manager, Grandview Hospital, 1949-1969
President, Wisconsin Hospital Association, 1966-1967
Delegate, American Hospital Association, 1966-1969
Recipient of Tri-State Hospital Assembly Award of Merit, 1968
Manager, St. Joseph’s Nursing Home, 1969-1973
Died May 21, 1989
Malin, Dr. George F.
Physician, Urology, Grandview Hospital, 1934-1958
Marcomb, Geneva (R.N.)
Night Supervisor, Grandview Hospital, 1927, 1929
Margoles, Dr. Frank C.
Physician and Roentgenology, Grandview Hospital/Henke Clinic, 1927-1930
Mast, Dr. Bernard W.
Private practice, 1915-1917
Physician, Henke/Grandview Clinic, 1917-1940
Grandview Hospital, 1914-1942
Diseases of Women and Children, Grandview Hospital, 1924
Obstetrics, Gynecology and Pediatrics, Grandview Hospital, 1927, 1929, 1932, 1936
Chief of Staff, Grandview Hospital, 1940-1942
Died April 28, 1942
Maurer, Dr. Albert A.
Private practice with Dr. Knute Hoegh, La Crosse, 1886-ca. 1887
Private practice, La Crosse, ca. 1887-1926
Founding member of La Crosse Hospital, 1900
Physician/Surgeon, Grandview Hospital, 1919-1921
Died shortly before July 1, 1942
McCann, Dr. J. P.
Urology, Grandview Hospital, 1957-1960
Urology, Grandview/Skemp-Grandview Clinic, 1953-1967
McGarty, Dr. Mathias A.
General Medicine and Surgery, Grandview Hospital, 1957-1960
McMahon, Dr. Robert E.
Internal Medicine, Drug Abuse and Alcoholism, Grandview/La Crosse Clinic, 1953-1969
Gundersen Clinic, 1970
McNicolas, Dr. Leo T.
Physician/Surgeon, Grandview Hospital, 1919-1921
Physician, Henke Clinic, 1922-1927
Means, Rosa E. (B.S.)
Dietician, Grandview Hospital, 1927, 1929
Miller, Gertrude
Dietician, 1936
Morris, Dr. D.L.
   General Medicine, Pediatrics, 1960
Nelson, Malinda [Reinhard] (R.N.)
   Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1933
   Obstetrics, 1936
Newfield, Jack S.
   X-ray Technician, Grandview Hospital, 1924
Nimz, Dr. Francis
   Physician, Henke Clinic, 1932
   Anesthesiology & Pathology, Grandview Hospital, 1932
   Died August 2, 1966
Nohr, Viola (R.N.)
   Advisory Committee, Grandview School of Nursing, 1924
Olson, Carolyn (R.N.)
   Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1925
   Electro and Hydrotherapy, Clinical Laboratory, Grandview Hospital, 1927, 1929
   Electrotherapy, X-Ray, 1936
   Died March 12, 1962
O’Meara, Dr. Mark T.
   Physician, Grandview Clinic, 1946-1957
   Surgery and Orthopaedics, Grandview Clinic, 1949-1960
   Skemp Clinic, 1969
Onsgard, Dr. L. Kenneth
   Physician, Grandview Clinic, 1946-1958
   General Medicine, Grandview Hospital, 1949, 1959-1960
Orwell, Angie M.
   Secretary and Treasurer, Grandview Hospital, 1919-1922, 1924, 1927, 1929, 1932, 1936
   Died May 12, 1970
Parkin, Dr. Edward M.
   Care and Treatment of Diseases of Infants and Children, Grandview Clinic, 1948-1955
Pierce, Nellie (R.N.)
   Superintendent, Grandview Hospital, 1919-1920
Poehling, Helen
   Historian, 1919-1922
Poehling, Louisa
   Statistician, 1920-1921
Rau, Bertha M. (R.N.)
   Registrar, Henke Clinic, 1924
   Registrar, Grandview Hospital 1927, 1929
   Retired in 1952
   Died May 5, 1961
Reay, Dr. G.D.
   Grandview Hospital, 1946
Reay, Dr. G. R.
   Grandview Hospital, 1946
Reich, Rose N. (R.N.)
   Dietician, Grandview Hospital, 1919-1922, 1924
Rick-Bruha, Mabel
   Registrar, Henke Clinic, 1924
   Registrar, Grandview Hospital, 1927, 1929
Rief, Rose
   Outpatient Secretary, Grandview Hospital, 1936
Roerkohl, Mary
   Registrar, Grandview Hospital, 1936
Roth, Dr. Fred D.
   Physician, 1934
Satory, Dr. John J.
   Surgeon, Grandview Hospital, 1946-1968
   Restarted Grandview Clinic, 1948
   General Surgery, Rectal Disease, Grandview Hospital-Clinic, 1947-1968
   President, Board of Directors, Grandview Hospital, 1951, 1959
   Proctology, Skemp-Grandview Clinic, 1969-1982
Scanlon, Sadie (R.N.)
   Superintendent of Nurses, 1919, 1920
Schneeberger, Dr. Edward J.
   Grandview Hospital, 1946
   In private practice when retired
   Died December 28, 1987
Schnicker, Erna
   Stenographer, Grandview Hospital, 1927
Schnick, Meta
   Medical Floor, 1936
Schwanze, Tessie (R.N.)
   Head Nurse, 1920
   Superintendent of Nurses, 1921-1922
Schwartz, Charles E.
   President, Board of Directors, Grandview Hospital, 1919-1920
Seedorf, Dr. Everett E.
   Radiologist, Grandview Hospital, 1940-1945
   Left for Temple, Texas, March 1, 1945
Sexauer, G.F.
   Board of Directors, Grandview Hospital, 1929, 1932, 1936
   Vice President, Board of Directors, Grandview Hospital, 1936
Sexauer, Mrs. Gust
   Advisory Committee, Grandview School of Nursing, 1924, 1927
Shuman, Florence
Owner of one lot of land hospital was built on (1717 Main)
Advisory Committee, Grandview School of Nursing, 1924, 1927
Died Nov. 24, 1963

Storan, Harriet (R.N.)
Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1932
Surgical Floor, 1936

Streicher, Alphonse W. “Ollie”
Pharmacist, 1919-1922
Superintendent, Grandview Hospital, 1921-1922
Died May 29, 1938

Streicher, Herman J.
Brother of A.W. Streicher
X-ray Technician, Grandview Hospital, 1924

Thurston, Dr. Eric W.
Pathology, Grandview Hospital, 1936

Toepel, Helen (R.N.)
Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1931
Surgical Floor, 1936

Tripp, Wilma
Surgical Floor, 1936

Umberger, Florence (R.N.)
Graduate, Grandview School of Nursing, 1922
Head Surgical Nurse, Grandview Hospital, 1924
Assistant Principal, Grandview School of Nursing, 1924

Urvold, Pauline (R.N.)
Head Nurse, 1922

Watunya, Dr. Michael J.
General Medicine, Grandview Hospital, 1957-1960
Died Sept. 11, 1993

Welch, Edith (R.N.)
Head Nurse, Grandview Hospital, 1919

Wrobel, Dr. Paul R.
Business Manager, Grandview Clinic, 1954
APPENDIX C
Graduates of the Grandview School of Nursing

The following is a list of graduates of the Grandview School of Nursing from its beginning in 1918 to its close in 1934, and it is not comprehensive, particularly the last two years. Married names, when known, were added in brackets following the first name. Of the reported total of 168 graduates of the school, 159 are listed below.

1918
Chatfield, Harriet W. [Sherrick]
Johnson, Ada M. [Byom]
Rowan, Winifred [Bailey]
Rowan, Ruth M. [Gaffney]
Statham, Rose Jane [Kellicutt]

1919
Berge, Bertha
Erickson, Irene
Freimark, Carmen [Mach]

1922
Lee, Betty [Swartz]
Thompson, Atelia [Dowell]
Thompson, Ester [Schroeder]
Umberger, Florence
Worthington, Joyce [Smevog]

1923
Arenz, Louise Florence [Zielser]
Gydal, Addie
Hansen, Hilda
Hoveland, Amanda [Ginksy]
Nelson, Ellen [Feran]

1924
Chatham, Marian
Drake, John
Erickson, Elizabeth
Gobel, Margaret A. [Gates]
Gordon, Genevieve
Gross, Alyce
Groth, Bernese
Jasperson, Blanche [Wolhisier]

1924, continued
Johnson, Stella [Schaller]
Krause, Mary
Lowe, Sophie [Scott]
Nicks, Catherine [Kent]
Twesme, Bernice [Congdon]
Waldron, Irene [Fassbender]
Zigler, Bernice [Mach]

1925
Goldthorpe, Gail
Howarth, Dorothy
Norris, Genevieve
Olson, Carolyn
Phillips, Mabel
Sederholm, Adele
Young, Inez

1926
Burke, Margaret [Fastle]
Carlson, Inga [Kathan]
DeFlorin, Augusta
Hagan, Verna
Isensee, Violet
Lee, Alice [Strand]
Peterson, Edna
Ragan, Helen
Schnick, Ruby
Smith, Dorothy
Spiker, Lucy

1927
Brown, Della
Caves, Anna
Gebhardt, Margaret
1927, continued
Groves, Helen [Hart]
Gydahl, Lola
Hulsether, Hazel
Hussa, Marie
Jacobs, Irne
Jacobson, Evangeline
Klandrud, Bernice
Marston, Orpha
Morkved, Helen [Olson]
Pawlak, Martha
Ninteman, Susan
Richards, Beth
Thompson, Edna
Tomtingen, Clara
Wilcox, Evelyn

1928
Anderson, Hazel [Waters]
Antil, Margaret [Roellig]
Bendel, Florence
Bergum, Alverda [Stanton]
Bjorge, Edna [Bigley]
Brooks, Mazie
Fritz, Mary
Hay, Alma H. [Rochelt]
Hole, Selma
Linse, Lillian
Peterson, Inga
Selbrede, Lila [Leuther]
Smith, Irene [O’Connor]
Walldin, Mabel

1929
Andre, Eleanor [May]
Domke, Rosella
Grams, Charlotte
Hagenah, Doris
Jacobs, Fern
Malstad, Alta
Oerke, Beatrice [Schroeder]
Olson, Ada
Storandt, Ethel

1929, continued
Waldron, Mary

1930
Egland, Avis
Egland, Gladys [Boettcher]
Ensrud, Pearl
Hass, Charlotte
Jacobson, Amy [Buel]
Lee, Hazel [Malin]
Morken, Stella
Paeth, Alva
Quall, Viola
Reed, Dorothy [Walters]
Reed, Juliet [Meyer]
Simonson, Carolyn
Tenner, Virginia [Youncke]
Zumstein, Luella

1931
Bobb, Ruby [McBain]
Brueggen, Stella
Davidson, Ruth
Drecktrah, Hazel [Boehcke]
Erickson, Helen
Fish, Orabell
Henke, Agnes
Horner, Julia
Laager, Anna [Lenz]
Slack, Carol
Smith, Hazel
Thompson, Grace
Toepel, Helen
Turtcher, Iva
Uthie, Mabel
Wallum, Sylvia
Zimmerman, Gertrude

1932
Bright, Evelyn
Brooks, Margareta [Vollenweider]
Burrow, Evelyn [Bach]
Chab, Mildred
1932, continued
Ekern, Marjorie
Emmert, Betty
Gasser, Marcellette
Hahn, Mary [Silbaugh]
Hass, Serena
Kastenschmidt, Elva
King, Helen [Stuber]
Koblitz, Margaret
Kramer, Blossom
Lindrud, Mary
Mohn, Hilda
Schnick, Marie
Schweikert, Juanita
Spencer, Lavila
Storandt, Harriet
Strelow, Carolyn
Vollenweider, Margaret [Wittenberg]
Walker, Leone
Wichman, Mae
Winter, Erna
Zimmerman, Margaret

1933
Anderson, Virginia [Crowley]
Bergum, Myra [Krueger]
Johnson, Edna [Anderson]
Jones, Mildred [Radde]
Miller, Ethel [Kubina]
Nelson, Melinda [Reinhard]

1934
Carlson, Myrtle
Drier, Irma [Tourville]
Graewin, Eloise
Juliet, Leone [Merrell]