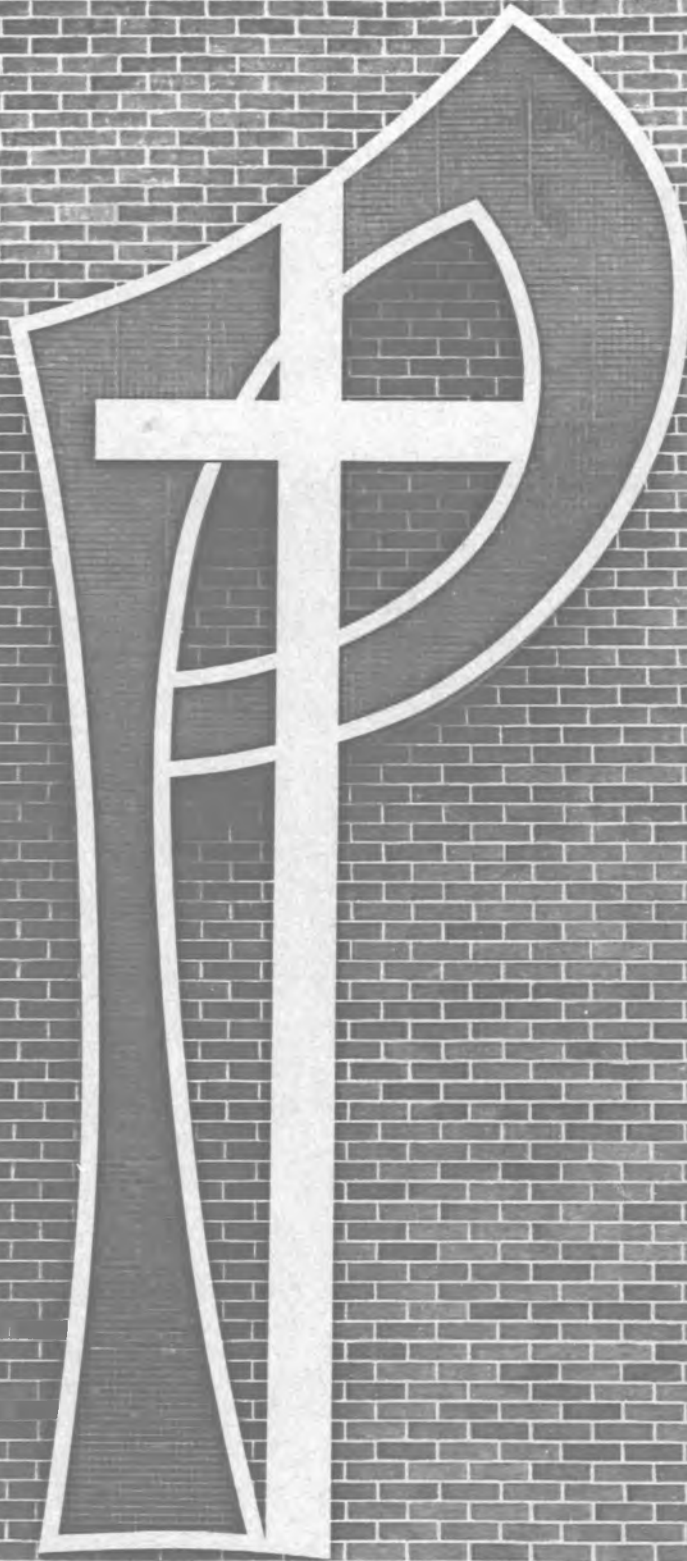


COLUMBUS

HOSPITAL



COLUMBUS HOSPITAL
SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE
+ ESTABLISHED 1892 +
+ DEDICATED 1977 +

ONE HUNDRED YEARS

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PREFACE

The present study is an attempt to give the history of Columbus Hospital which was opened in Great Falls, Montana, in 1892, 400 years after the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus and his men.

The history has been taken from the chronicles of the Sisters of Providence, the Great Falls Tribune and Leader, the Montana Catholic Register, papers from the Mother House of the Sisters of Providence and interviews. Since I worked in the hospital from 1973 to 1986, wrote the chronicles during those years, was a college student when the college was housed in the hospital buildings and knew many hospital people, much of what I wrote came from personal knowledge.

I am deeply indebted to Sister Rosalie Dionne for her help in translating the chronicles and in recalling incidents; to Sister Beatrice Damphousse for the translation of the Memoirs on the Tertiary Sisters; to Sister Sedonia Doyon for her remembrances; to Molly Philopant, Province Treasurer for her facts and figures; to Sister Anne Marcelle Lemay for her help in the archives and to all the other sisters who helped me.

I was disappointed because I could not always find the material I wanted to use but 100 years is a long time to keep records and letters. Most of the material is taken from the chronicles and newspaper accounts.

I am very thankful for two very good computer operators who put the pages on the computer and corrected them time and again. Without Stephanie Roberts and Kelly Rowse this book would never have been completed. I owe a debt of gratitude also to Sister Helen Mason, to Sister Margaret Botch and others who read and corrected for me.

I must also give thanks to Jeanie Wilson who drove me to different places when I needed to gather material.

When the Community of Sisters was founded it was given the name Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor but soon became known as Sisters of Charity of Providence and now in 1992 it is known as Sisters of Providence, so I will use that title. I have capitalized the word Sister because I wanted it to stand out in place of the name Sisters of Providence.

Sister Mary Julian was the "foundress" of Columbus Hospital in 1892. Perhaps she came from Fort Benton where she took office as superior in 1889. In the West (the U.S.) she

was known as Sister Mary Julian and signed papers written in English that way. She signed the chronicles which were in French as Sister Marie Julien which was the French version of her name. In this paper I have used the title, Mary Julian.

This paper is part of a project being done by me, Sister Margaret LaPorte, for the province of St. Ignatius.

A HOSPITAL OPENS

In the Spring of 1891 Mother Marie Godfrey, Superior General of the Sisters of Charity, and Mother Madeliene, Depository General with the Council considered opening a hospital in Great Falls, Montana. Fr. John J. Dols, the pastor in Great Falls had asked them to open a house there and his request was followed by a request from Bishop John Baptist Brondel, first Bishop of Montana.

Great Falls, Montana was only seven years old but it had a population of about ten thousand and was increasing rapidly. There was need for a hospital and the Sisters would find an apostolate there. Dr. Albert Longeway, a French-Canadian, who had studied in Montreal and was caring for the county poor in Great Falls since 1887, had been given a contract to care for the men of the Boston and Montana smelter. He had teamed with Dr. Francis J. Adams, Dr. Alfred G. Ladd and Dr. John A. Sweat to build a hospital at First Ave. North and 32nd Street. The doctors also wanted the Sisters to come.

After the decision was made a site had to be found, convenient to the town and suitable. Mother Marie of the Resurrection, first Provincial Superior of St. Ignatius Province, purchased three lots facing Third Ave. North between 16th and 17th Streets. The lots were 50 by 150 feet and were purchased for \$2,600 from the Great Falls Townsite Co. Later a fourth lot was added. It was on this property that the hospital was built.¹

The first building to which the Sisters came in 1892 was a frame building measuring 60 by 30 feet. It was not finished and the carpenters and painters were still at work when the Sisters arrived. The opening of the Mission was September 23, 1892, a day consecrated to the memory of Mother Gamelin, foundress of the Sisters of Providence. Sisters Marie Julien (Mary Julian), Marie Hiltrude, Marie Colombe and two women of the Third Order of Servites of Mary (tertiaries) M. Louise Frechette and Exilda Souigny arrived to start work.

The Sisters deposited their suitcases in a room and examined the premises. Sister Blandine of the Angels, Superior of the hospital in Fort Benton, Montana, had prepared a basket with food for the first meal. The chronicler comments that, "The first meal which was the evening meal, was joyous and pious because it was taken kneeling around a table made of a door placed over saw horses."² After the meal they thanked God and recited the Stabat Mater, a

prayer in honor of Our Lady of Sorrows, and the De Profundus. The Sisters had to stay with friends for the night but the next day they fixed "camp" beds for themselves in the new building. "It is impossible to relate all that happened but those who had a joyful experience of the beginning of a mission would know of it. We needed everything. We had nothing."³

The next day Sister Marie Colombe and Sister Marie Hiltrude went out begging to get provisions and furniture. The others cleaned house and prepared the rooms. The sick came before there were beds and the Sisters tell the story of the first patient, a Mrs. J. Mahoney. "The first we received was a poor lady who had fantasies and visions. We told her that we were not ready but she said 'Any corner will do as long as I am with the Sisters.' We shared our blankets and bed which was the floor. She slept in peace. The ghosts went away and did not appear again."⁴

On October 6 the first Mass was offered in the hospital chapel and on October 7 a letter was received from Mother John of the Cross, Assistant General, giving Columbus to be the name of the hospital. Because the year was the fourth centenary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus it was deemed fitting that the hospital should be named in his honor.⁵

The revenue of the patients was not sufficient for the needs of the hospital but the people of the city contributed stoves, beds, cupboards, utensils, lamps and even a washing machine. Some ladies helped to do the sewing. In the month of December the ladies gave a bazaar for the benefit of the hospital. Eighteen hundred dollars was realized, which money was used to pay for the "building, furniture and land" according to the chronicler.⁶

Living was not easy but the Sisters worked with faith and with joy. An article in the Great Falls Tribune of 1940 reports a story of Rev. George W. Edwards, Presbyterian minister who was cared for by the Sisters in the early days. In his biography Rev. Edwards recalls events when he was very ill and went to Columbus Hospital in Great Falls. On one Sunday he asked the Sisters to sing "Lead Kindly Light" for him and they did. He called it a "precious experience."⁷ He said that the hospital was "the germ of a hospital."⁸ The three Sisters nurses and six patients were domiciled in a building afterwards used for a laundry. In continuing his narrative he said, "Let us draw the curtain and glimpse the inner life of the improvised hospital. One of the six patients was Mrs. Hosiiah Fisher. Her special nurse was Sr. Columba, a maiden of 18 years. An orange, a birthday gift from Sister Gaspard to Sister Columba, she shared with

the patients, being carefully divided into six parts. To bring a smile to the wan face of her patient the Sister said to Mrs. Fisher, 'Will you have some 'am and heggs for breakfast?' It brought the smile."⁹ Such incidents probably happened often. The Sisters worked hard caring for their patients.

In April 1893 excavation for a permanent brick hospital was made on the corner of 16th Street and 3rd Ave. North. The Great Falls Tribune previewed the plans for the hospital and described it as "a building what it should be -- fine looking and substantial without any useless ornamentation and well adapted to the use and the end for which it is to be built."¹⁰ The chronicles tell us that by June 1893 was constructed "on this land measuring 200' by 150' a two-story wooden building 60' by 30' and another building in construction 120' by 50' with a 45' by 24' wing of which one story is of stone and two are of brick with a roof of French construction."¹¹

Mr. A.J. Gibson was the architect and the contractor. Unfortunately it was a year of depression and the sisters were short of money. They acknowledged that it was presumptuous to start an edifice during a time of depression but they put their trust in the Providence of God. Mr. Gibson kept on with the work without knowing that he would be paid but he chose good material and the work was well done.

The chronicler records how God helped them. When the bill for the furniture was \$800 and they had only \$50, they went to the chapel and asked God for help. They were still praying when they received a letter containing \$800. Another time the Superior received a letter demanding \$400 to pay interest. The Sisters asked Saint Joseph to help them. The next day a lady gave \$1000 asking the Sisters to accept it as a loan. When they had almost decided to stop the work on the building for lack of funds they received a check on loan of \$10,000 from the Mother House in Canada.¹²

Still another delightful story involving Faith in God is told in the chronicles. "A patient received a bouquet of roses and gave them to the Sister nurse asking her to put them in the chapel. Sister wanted to sell them to St. Joseph promising to propagate devotion to him. She asked the Superior, 'How much money do you need?' The Superior said, 'Not less than \$1200 and right now!' Sister answered 'Very well I will sell the bouquet to St. Joseph.' Then she told St. Joseph her decision. That afternoon, about 2:30, a lady knocked on the door and asked to



OLD COLUMBUS HOSPITAL BUILT IN 1894

see the Superior. The lady offered the Superior \$1200 telling her that all the banks were closed and that she did not know where to put the money. She refused to give her name and as she left she said, 'If I don't come back don't worry, the money is yours!' She never returned."¹³

In 1893 the doctors who had built the hospital for the smelter men asked if some Sisters could take care of their patients. A contract was made for three years for \$575 a month, with probable augmentation from private patients. The poor would receive care gratis. Sister Jacques Kisai and Sister Gaspard with the tertiaries Louise Frechette and Exilda Souigny went to the General Hospital to care for the sick.¹⁴

When the building the Sisters were constructing was completed the patients from the General Hospital were moved into it. The General Hospital served as a detention hospital for some time and during epidemics some of the Sisters nursed there. Eventually it was torn down and some of the material was used in the construction of St. Thomas Orphans Home which was built by the Sisters in 1910.

The Sisters were pleased with the new building although according to the chronicles it had no frills. "There were no rugs in any room. The floors were waxed, there were no curtains, no wallpaper and the beds were simple, made of iron, clean and comfortable! The new hospital had a hot water system and electricity with a battery for bells like the Mother House."¹⁵ A cross was placed on the new building and the Sisters have placed a new cross on each new Columbus. They felt that it showed that they would exercise charity towards humanity in pain.

In December 1893 before the opening of the new hospital the Doctors gave a banquet to interest the people of the city in the work. They invited the principal officials of the city, all the doctors and many friends. Bishop John B. Brondel and Fr. John Dols were present at the banquet.

December 29 Bishop Brondel assisted by Fr. Dols blessed the chapel and December 20 the first Mass was offered. The next day all the rooms were blessed. The patients were moved in January 5, 1894. "Sixteen patients and three poor people were moved into the new hospital" and the Sisters remarked that, "It was well that there were small numbers because to move patients in the middle of winter is not easy."¹⁵

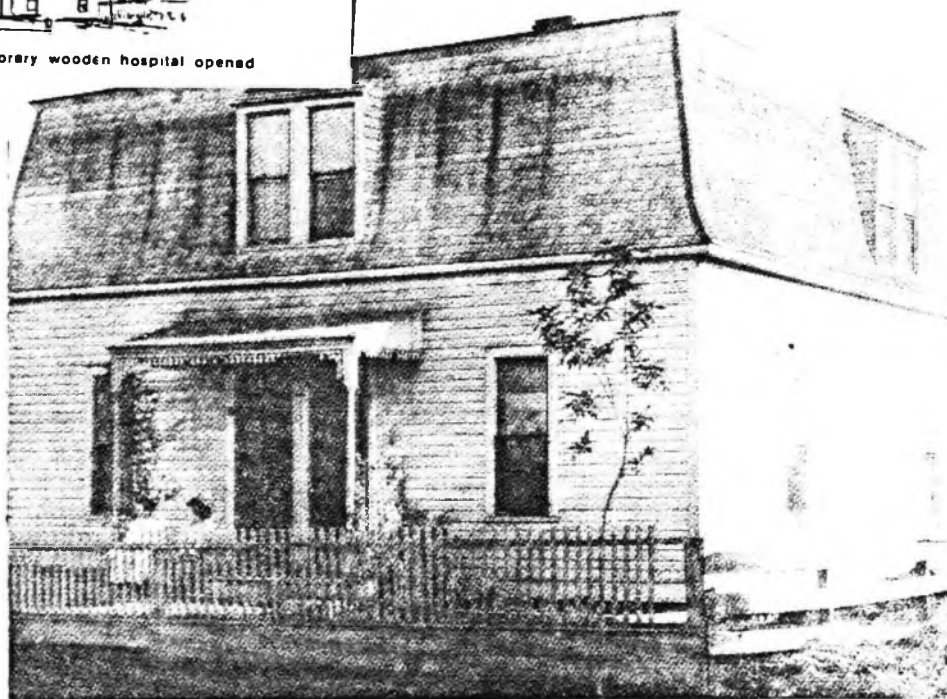
The first year, September 23, 1892 to July 1893, the Sisters cared for "99 patients, made 43 visits to the homes, gave 170 meals and 475 prescriptions."¹⁶ There were three Sisters, two



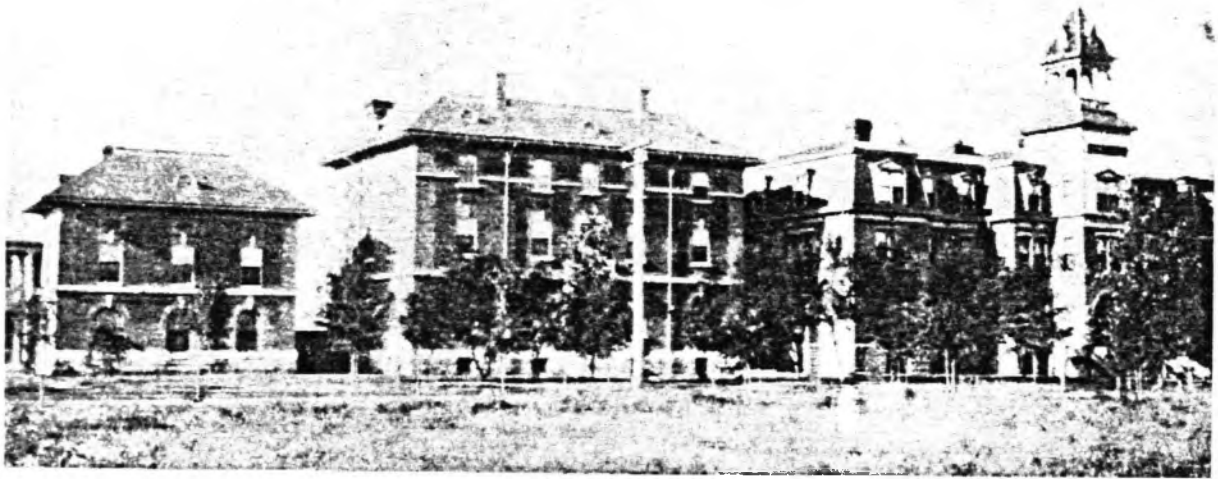
NURSES HOME built in 1924



Artist's sketch of the first temporary wooden hospital opened in September, 1892.



Great Falls General Hospital used by the Sisters in 1893



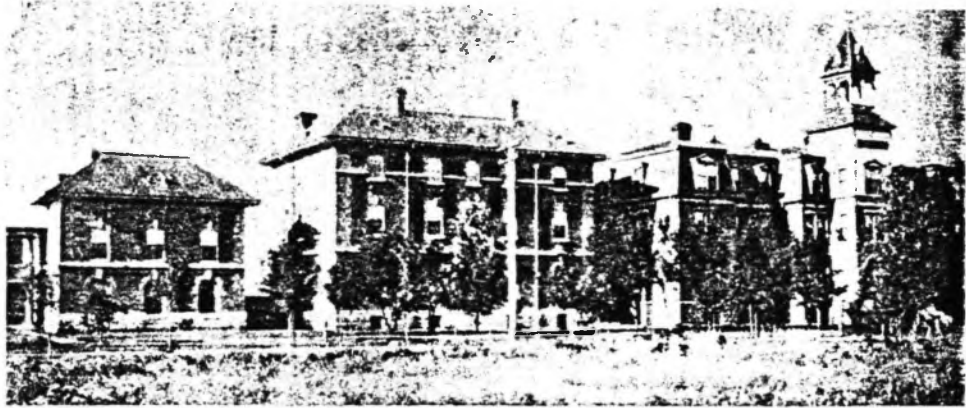
"Two storied brick veneered building to be used for laundry, ice house, cold storage, four wards and sewing room" 1901 (description given in contract in archives Sisters of Providence, Spokane, Washington.)

Nurses Home 3 story brick & stone building, 1904. (See contract in archives of Sisters of Providence.)

COLUMBUS HOSPITAL built in 1893, opened January 1894.



COLUMBUS HOSPITAL 1894



In Days Gone By *Mont. Cath. Reg. 9-13-67*

Patients of the Great Falls area were served by the Sisters of Charity of Providence in this hospital in days gone by. This was the second Columbus hospital, the first being a frame structure. This was the first brick hospital facility with ground for its erection being broken in April 1893 and the first patients being received in January of 1894.

The first brick hospital is shown at the right of the picture with the School of Nursing in the center. The building at left is a unit of the hospital which eventual-

ly became part of the College of Great Falls. Unlike the present hospital which faces south, the original brick hospital faced north.

These buildings were demolished to make way for the construction of the Columbus Hospital School of Nursing in 1963 and further improvements. The grassy area in the left foreground of the picture is the site of the new McLaughlin Research Center which opened this spring as a highlight of the hospital's Diamond Anniversary Year.



This picture shows two nurses from Columbus. Their names were not given.

tertiaries and 1 employee, according to the records.

In November 1894 the Sisters opened a nursing school. Sister Mary Colombe was directress but according to the chronicles Mother Mary Julian, who had been named Provincial Superior in January, asked doctors to give classes. At the opening of the school the Mayor of the city, Mr. W.H. Gelsthorpe, gave an address congratulating the Sisters for the enterprise. Doctors and many friends attended the ceremony and everyone seemed to appreciate the fact that there would be a nursing school. The doctors who taught the different branches were Dr. Alfred Ladd for Anatomy, Dr. John Sweat for Hygiene, Dr. Albert Longeway for Medicine and Dr. Francis Adams for Surgery. The first lectures stressed the advantages of hospitals. The chronicle said that there were four students but gave the name of only two, "Kate Kelly and Mary Moylan."¹⁷ The school flourished and in 1936 affiliated with the College of Great Falls, permitting the nurses to obtain a Bachelors Degree in Nursing. May 25, 1968 it graduated its last class of 29 seniors. In the 74 years it had graduated 1,116 nurses.

Conversions brought great joy to the Sisters and they are often recorded in chronicles. December 28, a little girl, Joyce Searles, six years of age was brought in with inflammation of the brain. Ten days later she had convulsions and was near death. Her father wanted her to have the same religion as the Sisters so he asked if she could be baptized. Two days later she died. Then the whole family asked to be baptized, father, mother, daughter. They were instructed and received into the Catholic Church.

Another time a woman who was very ill asked to be baptized. After baptism she seemed to gain strength for an instant. She exclaimed "How happy I am. I am not afraid of death anymore. I put confidence in God and am sure in responding in love. O Jesus my Savior." With that she died.¹⁸

During the winter of 1895 there was an epidemic of typhoid and the hospital had many patients. The fourth floor which had not been opened before was used. Sister Souigny, a coadjutrix sister, was the only one of the Sisters who contracted the disease.

November 8, 1885 a man by the name of Dick Harley came suffering from cancer of the mouth. He did not believe in God but after a time he surprised his friends by telling them that he was happy because he had met honest women. He admired the Sisters' kindness and charity and began to believe that there must be a Supreme Being. Eventually he asked to see a priest,

was given instructions and on May 22 received the Sacraments. He said, "I want all my friends to know that I am dying as a Catholic. The happiness I feel I have to share with others. It is too much to have alone."¹⁹ The crucifix became his best friend and was with him until his death.

The Sisters took care of even the most repugnant cases. Florence Maurice, a prostitute, was brought in in a terrible state. The odor of the infection could be noticed and was most offensive but Sister Madeleine of the Good Shepherd, her nurse, wanted to bring her to God. Sister took care of her and asked her to ask pardon for the life she had led. Sister spoke touchingly of the Mercy of God. The woman asked for a priest, made her peace with God and died a few days later.²⁰

The Chronicle of June 1895 lists nine Sisters, four tertiaries, five employees, 400 sick, 755 night vigils for the sick, 50 home visits, 1600 meals given and 3800 prescriptions for the year.²¹

In July 1896 Deaconesses of the Methodist Church came to beg in the name of the Sisters of Providence to obtain funds to build a hospital in Great Falls. In order to get the confidence of the people they said that they would visit the poor and sick in their homes. A couple came to Columbus to observe the work and to ask questions. However, after their building was finished in 1897 the leader of the group married, leaving her companions more or less in a state of embarrassment. Soon the two women left and the Methodist ladies of the city took over and tried to put the building in shape. There was much talk in town but the hospital was finally established.

In September 1897 a Canadian, Mr. N. Allard, came to the hospital against his will. He was ashamed because he had been talking against the Sisters. Now that his foot was smashed he needed care. The Sisters were most gracious and urged him to receive the Sacraments since he had been away from the Church for 30 years. He was grateful for the care he received and returned to religion. He promised to lead a Christian life.

The hospital had been unable to install an elevator for lack of money. Mr. J.J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad gave the sum of \$500 and interested the Company to help finish the work so Columbus finally had an elevator.

In 1898 the Sisters had to go to court on the subject of taxes. Certain people of the city felt that they should pay taxes. The Sisters as usual prayed hard and after the third hearing in

1898 it was determined that they were not subject to taxes. The chronicle records that they prayed especially to St. Anthony in this instance. St. Anthony is known by Catholics to find lost articles so perhaps the Sisters felt that he could find a solution!

On the 6th of February 1898 the Tertiary Sisters of Fort Benton and Great Falls made a retreat. Father John J. Dols gave it but he became very ill. Bishop Brondel came on the 14th to be with him and give him the last Sacraments. Father Dols recovered from this particular illness but was to die the last day of May of the same year.

A noted occasion occurred when the future king of Belgium, Prince Albert, came to the city. He visited the Sisters' hospital and was astonished at the work being done.

In May the nursing school graduated two nurses, Mary Moylan and Kate Kelly. The school was growing with eight nurses and several applications.

On the first Sunday of July there was a special ceremony in the blessing of the elevator. Bishop Brondel presided and many people came. In that day an elevator was something special, even refreshments were served.

On October 1 the contract with the smelter expired. The Sisters were anxious to renew but were afraid that they might not get the contract as the Deaconess had also offered a proposition. They beseeched St. Joseph for help and when the vote was taken a doctor brought them the news that they had won with a majority of 300 votes. The contract was made for three years.

On April 14, 1899 Fr. Peter Prando, S.J., an old missionary who had worked with the Blackfoot Indians came in great suffering. During his convalescence he offered Mass every morning and during Holy Week gave instructions on the Passion. When patients were ill, he was always ready to go to them; and the Sisters recount that he brought many back to the practice of their religion. On the Feast of Our Lady of Sorrows, the chapel was filled with people and many received the Eucharist. According to the chronicle, Father Prando "shed tears of joy because of the number of people who came back to the Faith."²² The chronicle tells us that the number of conversions was greater than ordinary. It must be remembered that many Catholic men from Canada were working in the west and had drifted away from the practice of their religion. Father Prando told the Sisters to "thank God He had chosen them for this work."²³

In May a shepherd by the name of Mr. Bross came in. He was suffering from cancer of

the gallbladder and stomach. He was touched by the charity and kindness of the Sisters and asked for instructions. They gave him a catechism which he studied carefully. The day he was baptized "he said that he had no happiness before but now he had great happiness and joy." The doctor who was "not a Catholic laughed at him but it did not bother him he had faith and he died in peace."²⁴

In April there was word that the smelter would close. The Sisters turned to St. Joseph in prayer, and in two weeks the smelter was opened. The men started to work on Wednesday and since Wednesday is dedicated to St. Joseph, the Sisters felt that they knew who was responsible.

A few weeks later the mines in Belt closed and many men and women were out of work. Since Columbus had the contract for the mines, the Sisters were anxious that the mines would open. They begged St. Joseph to intercede on behalf of the mines. Work started again a few weeks later!

At the end of July, the Sisters had the happiness of caring for a man who came to them from Deaconess Hospital. He had had poor care and the doctor asked the Sisters to accept him. He had worms, and no one wanted to nurse him. The Sisters said, "We received him as a gift of God and gave him all the care we could."²⁵ He was grateful and after a few days of suffering he asked for Baptism. He was instructed and given Baptism and Extreme Unction and died sometime after.

In September there was an epidemic of smallpox. Families were put in quarantine and the authorities thought of putting the city in quarantine! The people had recourse to the Sisters and asked them to nurse the sick in the detention hospital (the old General Hospital). September 23 Sister Anne of Providence, Sister L'Assumption, Sister Madeleine and two tertiaries, Josephine Guyard and Seraphine, made the sacrifice and went to take care of the plague-stricken patients. After three months the epidemic seemed to be over and the Sisters returned to Columbus Hospital. None of the Sisters contracted the sickness and some people asked "Do you wear something around your neck to keep you from getting sick?"²⁶ The mayor of the city gave \$1100 in donation for the kindness of the Sisters. However, in January, Sister Anne of Providence and Sister L'Assumption went back to the detention hospital to take care of smallpox victims who were being brought in from the surrounding territory. They returned after five

weeks.

January 21, 1900, the hospital acquired an X-ray machine which would be a great help to the surgeons and would also enhance the reputation of the house.

The union of the tertiary Sisters with the Sisters of Charity was brought about in the year 1900 when Pope Leo XIII decided that instead of being of the Third Order of Servites of Mary the women who were helping the Sisters should become part of the Community, taking vows but being known as Coadjutrix (assistant) sisters. (See Appendix II) They had taken vows but now they would take vows as the professed Sisters of Providence did and follow the rules and Constitution of the Institute. These good Catholic women had been a great help in the work of caring for the sick in Columbus Hospital as well as in other houses of the Sisters of Providence in the West.²⁷

On March 14, 1901 the Sisters had a special celebration in their chapel which was decorated for the occasion. Sisters Frechette, Latour, Souigny and Chiasson made their vows for the first time as Coadjutrix Sisters. Rev. Fr. H. Allaeyes, pastor of the parish, gave a fitting sermon. The ceremony was as solemn as the Sisters could make it.

In 1900 the Sisters decided to buy the ten lots which would give them the whole block. They built a wing for a laundry and obstetric cases and bought a sterilizer for the surgery. The chronicle says that the Sisters were worried because "We had immense debt."²⁸ However the land was needed if they were to build a hospital and a sterilizer was essential, so the expense was justified. Today there is much criticism of medical costs but even in 1900 equipment came for a price.

On the 3rd of March the Superior, Sister Jacques Kisai, returning from church slipped and broke her leg. She suffered greatly but the doctors did everything that they could for her and in time she healed well.

April 15th the Sisters were again asked to care for smallpox patients as the people refused to send their children to the detention hospital unless the Sisters took care of them. Sister Mary Damien offered herself and Sister Marie of the Assumption went with her. Sister Mary Damien was called to Missoula on the 26th of the same month and Sister Lucy Chiasson took her place. Sister Chiasson contracted smallpox and was ill for about three weeks.

In August the Sisters recount that the Deaconesses of the other hospital tried to induce patients to leave the Sisters and come to them but the patients did not go. Finally two of the



Named in His Honor

Columbus Hospital in Great Falls, which observed its Diamond Jubilee last week, was founded in 1892 by five Sisters of Charity of Providence who reached Great Falls in a buggy from Fort Benton. The hospital was named in honor of Christopher Columbus during the year of the observance of the 400th anniversary of his discovery of what later became America. A statue of Columbus, shown above, stands on a grassy, shaded area near the hospital's west wing and the replica of the famed explorer is, of course, looking West. G.F. Tribune 9/67

doctors asked the Sisters to take their patients from the Deaconess hospital as they were not receiving proper care. On August 21 Sisters went with an ambulance to get the patients. This was not too agreeable to the Deaconess hospital but the exchange was carried out.

In September one of the Sisters made an unusual trip. Mrs. T.E. Brady, wife of a prominent lawyer and benefactor of the hospital was ill with cancer. The doctors felt that she might receive help if she went to Chicago to be treated there. She could not make the voyage alone so a Sister was given permission to go with her. When she was examined by the doctors they told her that she had only a few months to live. She returned and died a few weeks later. She left her husband and three small children. He was grateful for the care of the Sisters and after the funeral sent a check of \$200.

In 1902 it was decided to add an east wing to Columbus giving more rooms for patients.

In July 1904 word came that the diocese of Montana with the See in Helena would be divided with the bishop in Helena governing the Western half of the State and the bishop in Great Falls the Eastern half. The first Bishop of Great Falls was to be Mathias C. Lenihan from Marshaltown, Iowa. He arrived in Great Falls on the 9th of October and was installed by Archbishop Christie and others. The Sisters of Columbus took care of the dinner and reception.

Since the new bishop did not have a suitable place to live, the Sisters offered him rooms at the hospital which he accepted, according to the Sisters. From this time on he considered himself the chaplain and gave much service to the hospital. In the course of the summer the chapel was enlarged providing a more suitable place for the congregation.

Construction continued on the new building and January 20, 1905 Bishop Lenihan and Bishop Carroll, new bishop of Helena, blessed the new construction. The nurses were happy with the building.

On July 30, 1908 Daniel Tracy, a Knight of Columbus, gave a statue of Christopher Columbus to be placed on the grounds of the hospital. Its unveiling was the occasion of a grand procession from St. Ann's Cathedral on 715 3rd Ave. North to Columbus, a distance of about 11 blocks. Many societies took part with their banners in the march and a band kept things lively. Bishop Mathias Lenihan, Mayor A.J. Feusek and the leading citizens of the city took part in the ceremony. Speeches were made expressing appreciation of the Sisters and the hospital.

About the end of April 1909 Columbus Hospital welcomed the first 14 orphans who were

to be housed in the new orphanage, St. Thomas Home, which was being built on 32nd St. and Central Ave. The Home was a project dear to the heart of Bishop Mathias Lenihan and named for his brother. The orphans who were ready to live there had to stay at Columbus or at the Sisters' hospital in Fort Benton until the Home was finished. According to the chronicle a baby of seven months and three other children were received among the first group. The mother had left them and the father was grateful to have someone to take care of them.

July 1910 Mother Mary Julian, who had been foundress and Superior of Columbus, was elected Superior General. At the time she was serving as Provincial Superior, having been named Provincial after the death of Mother Hilarion in 1908. This was a big day for the Sisters, but they said it had mixed emotions for them since Mother Julian would be going to Canada and they would not see her as often.

In 1910 typhoid fever made many victims in Great Falls and the area. One of the graduate nurses, Helen Cyr, had complications from the fever and died just before Christmas.

1911 brought an influx of people who had been promised work on the railroad. They came for work but found no place to stay. Each day they came to the hospital asking for food. The number increased until the hospital fed over 100 daily. The Sisters appealed to the authorities of the city for help. The city finally agreed to give 15 cents a meal for each person. Then the Salvation Army came to the rescue and the police chief directed the people there.

December 16, 1911 when the Sisters were assembled in the Community room for spiritual reading, a nurse rushed in to inform them that the annex (4th and 5th floors of the old nurses home) was on fire. The Sisters called the fire department and rushed to help move the patients. The patients who were confined to their beds had made no effort to escape as they were "confident that there was no danger as the Sisters would look after them."²⁹ It took the fireman about forty-five minutes to control the fire. Patients on the 4th floor were moved to the main building and all furniture was moved to avoid water damage. The Sisters said that "for the next two hours" they used, "every bucket and mop to wipe up the water and prevent more water damage."³⁰

Great Falls was growing, aided by the dry land farming in the surrounding territory, the construction of the railroad, and the enlargement of the smelting plant. The building of the Great Falls Dam northeast of the city was another attraction bringing people to Great Falls.

January and February 1913 were very busy months, over 400 patients being admitted during that time. The Sisters recount that on the Feast of Our Lady of Compassion there was "only one vacant bed."³¹ The Superior ordered a dozen beds to be delivered at once and "before evening 14 patients had been admitted and six underwent operations."³² Sister Emmelia, the secretary, concluded that "Our Lord must have planned work as the chief feature of that day's program and we acquiesced and were happy in that we were doing His will."³³

In March 1913 typhoid and scarlet fever broke out in the city and the hospital established a quarantine ward to care for the patients, as the old detention hospital was long gone. The chronicler gave one account to show the crowded conditions. A woman, Mrs. W. Parrott, had been ill in the hospital when one of her children became ill. The little girl was placed on a bed in the mother's room. Later her other little daughter Kathleen was admitted, suffering from an earache. Another cot was placed in Mrs. Parrott's room and the little girl stayed the night. Her fever increased and the next morning the doctor diagnosed the illness as scarlet fever. Two days later she was dead. Mrs. Parrott and her daughter Marguerite were quarantined. The nurse attending them, Mary Schwelling contracted the disease and was placed in the contagious ward also. The Sisters did everything to try to help her. However, Ms. Schwelling died and the Sisters mourned the loss of a caring and devoted nurse.

Bishop Lenihan and the Sisters were very concerned with Catholics who needed healing of soul as well as body. Stories were told of Catholics who had not practiced any religion for years but who returned to belief in God after the prayers of the Sisters. The Bishop was happy to be on call at all times to administer the sacraments of the Church and to give counsel.

According to accounts Bishop Lenihan was concerned about the patients and Sisters but he liked to have a bit of fun. On the 23rd of February, the eve of his feast, he showed Sister Albina a letter from Mother General. He allowed her to read the part that said, "Dear Bishop, a Western trio, composed of Sisters Gaspard, Laurentia and myself leave Montreal tonight for Great Falls."³⁴ Bishop Lenihan then said, "Didn't you know Mother was coming?"³⁵ Since the Sisters had not received word, Sister Albina hurried to tell the others and they quickly cleaned house and put things in order. The cook asked for six chickens to be made ready for a big dinner. The Sisters inquired about trains and two Sisters met each train of the Great Northern and the Milwaukee. Mother General did not arrive, and after all the fuss, the Bishop enjoyed

his joke and showed them the rest of the letter which said that the Sisters were coming "in spirit" for his feast. In reparation he gave a beautiful life size statue of the Pieta to be placed in the chapel.³⁶ The Sisters felt that he had redeemed himself.

In the next few years the hospital suffered expenses due to loss, repair or replacement. In November 1915 an ambulance was destroyed in a fire in the livery stables in Great Falls where it was kept. In 1916 the large number of patients made it impossible to keep up with the linen supply so the hospital had to purchase a large mangle at the cost of \$1400. In the same year a spiral fire escape was erected at the east end of the Nurses Home. It was built so that a door opened on each floor and patients could be placed on a mattress, put on the fire escape and transported safely to the bottom. The escape cost \$1144.³⁷

Another story of interest to the Sisters is told by Sr. Emmelia who wrote the chronicles for the year 1917. Dr. Chas E.K. Vidal, one of the physicians, brought his boy George to the hospital to be operated on for appendicitis. After the operation the boy's condition deteriorated. Dr. Vidal was a non-Catholic but he prayed to Theresa of Jesus for his son's recovery, promising to purchase a statue of her for chapel. The following day the doctor arrived early and immediately looked at the chart and exclaimed, "Little Theresa has answered my prayer."³⁸ His son was really better and from that time on improved steadily. Dr. Vidal told the Sisters to get a statue of Theresa and he would pay for it. Since she was not yet canonized the Sisters explained that they could not get the statue. He then told them to get angel statues which they did. He also asked to read the life of the Little Flower.

The 25th Anniversary of the founding of the Hospital was celebrated in 1917 with a solemn high Mass and appropriate ceremonies. The first little frame building was still standing although it was being used as a barn. Sisters M. Angelbert, M. Auxiliatrice, Gaspard and Germaine also celebrated their silver jubilees of profession.

In 1918 with the United States at war, the government campaigned for nurses and many of the nurses trained by Columbus Hospital joined. One unit which was known officially as "Columbus Hospital Unit #511" left for France in July and other groups were formed.³⁹

August 10th, 1918 modern transportation came to Columbus. The hospital purchased a two ton Republic Motor truck for \$1200. The faithful horses, King and Tom, and the wagon which had served to that time were sold to a rancher. The Sisters were amazed at the ease with

which supplies could be brought by truck. A ton of coal could be unloaded in one day while hauling it with horse and wagon took three days!

1918 also brought Spanish Influenza. Patients came to the hospital by foot, by train and by ambulance. As many as 30 were taken in a day; some had to be refused for lack of room. Entire families died. One telephone message said, "Send ambulances for seven stretcher cases."⁴⁰ The epidemic lasted several months and sometimes small children were left orphans. One good that came from it was a return to prayer, many conversions occurred, people returned to the faith of the Catholic Church before death.

In the midst of the sickness and grief that prevailed during the flu epidemic another calamity befell the city. The Cadmium plant of the smelter became filled with poisonous gas and of the 23 men who worked there sixteen were brought to the hospital. Eight of the men died. The Sisters wrote that, "In spite of confusion and work and worry and sickness, there was always a way to take in the dying and care for them."⁴¹

On the eve of the 6th of November the Sisters finally took a bit of time to be together. They gathered in the Community room to wish the Superior, Sr. Mary Angelbert, a happy feast. They said that, "It seemed like a real family reunion as it was the first time that we had gathered in the Community since the beginning of October."⁴² However, on the 19th of November (a special feast of the Sisters) they spent the day ministering to the sick! To realize what an occasion this must have been one has to know that in the life of the Sisters they usually followed a daily rule with times to meet for prayers, spiritual reading and other activities. The flu epidemic and the calamity of the smelter had required that the Sisters nurse the sick with no time for other duties.

1919 is remembered for other events too. In July Sister Germaine inaugurated a system of registers for each patient as it was practiced in the hospitals of the United States. Columbus Hospital also became a member of the Association of Catholic Hospitals and prepared a room for meetings.

In the same year the first hospital (which was used as a barn) was torn down and a supply house and garden took its place. The garden was big and contributed fresh vegetables for the house. The new building measured 114 ft. by 238 ft. and had a concrete foundation and floor. A septic surgery was also equipped and in October Columbus Hospital was recognized as

standard by the American College of Surgeons.

October 1, 1919 the first assembly of the medical staff was held. Those present were: Doctors A.F. Longeway, L.R. Southmad, J.H. Irwin, C.I. Titus, R.E. McCarten, T.F. Walker, C.J. Breese and A.M. Macaulay.⁴³ It became the custom of the assembly to meet every month.

June 1920 an accident brought much concern and sadness to the hospital, Sisters and staff. Dr. Francis Adams who was a very good friend of the Sisters was killed in an automobile accident when he was bringing the Sisters back from a picnic that they had had in the country, near Belt, about 20 miles from Great Falls.

Doctor had taken the Sisters to a picnic and wanted to take them back in the evening. Sr. Edgar, Sr. Margaret of Florence and Sr. Chiasson went with him. On the way the car went off the road and rolled, pinning Dr. Adams and Sr. Edgar beneath it. Sister Chiasson and Sister Margaret were able to get out. They went to the road to signal for help, but it was dark, and when a car responded they needed to go for help to lift the wrecked car. The Sisters realized that Dr. Adams was seriously injured as he was struggling to breathe. Sister Chiasson had him say the act of Contrition and tried to prepare him for death. He died before he could be extricated. Sister Edgar was injured too, being beneath the doctor's body, but they saved her.⁴⁴

May 12, 1921 HOSPITAL DAY was inaugurated in all the hospitals in the States. It was to be observed every year in memory of the centenary of the death of Florence Nightingale.

The Sisters always prayed for the sick who were brought to their care but they prayed very specially for those who had once been Catholics and now were not practicing any religion. They decided to establish the League of the Sacred Heart, a devotion giving glory to God and bringing Catholics closer to Christ. The chronicle tells us that since "only 15% of the Catholics of Great Falls practiced their religion it was felt that devotion to the Sacred Heart was needed."⁴⁵

About that time another practice was established. Sister John Gabriel, head of nursing from Vancouver, Washington, came to inspect the nursing school, to examine the department of records and to reorganize the medical staff. From this time on she made periodic visits checking the school and procedures. She also gave classes in nursing practice and in health science. Sister had written many books dealing with nursing subjects and was well known for her expertise.

In January 1922 the hospital was happy to install a new radiograph machine and to secure a roentgenologist with good experience, Dr. Dora Walker. Dr. Thomas Walker, her husband,

was a staff physician. At the time of this writing (1991) Columbus still has a member of the family, young Dr. Dan Walker, practicing. His specialty is cardiology.

November 1922 brought the installation of a new modern laboratory which was greatly appreciated by the doctors and technicians.

In September 1923 a convention of doctors and surgeons of the American College of Surgeons took place. Doctors from the States of Montana and North Dakota assembled. There were demonstrations in surgery, medical pathology and other specialties. Sister nurses from other religious communities came so that everyone in the State was represented. It was a worthwhile undertaking and enhanced the reputation of Columbus Hospital.



MOTHER MARY JULIAN

Mathilde Tremblay was born February 2, 1853 at St. Thomas of Joliette, Canada. Her mother died when she was about ten months old but the father kept his children with him. He was a teacher in Ile du Pas. With her sisters she attended a school of the Sisters of Providence.

September 30, 1870, at seventeen years of age she entered the Sisters of Providence. She made profession July 19, 1872 under the name of Sister Marie Julien (Mary Julian). The following September she was charged with a class at the boarding school of Joliette.

When Mother Caron became General in July 1872, she decided to visit the mission of St. Ignatius which had been founded in 1864 in Montana. She chose Sr. Mary Victor (M. Gadbois) for her traveling companion. On the eve of her departure, she received a letter from the Sisters of St. Ignatius, written at the request of the Jesuit Fathers, asking for three Sisters to come with her to found a mission at Missoula, Montana. Mother considered the nomination of the three "missionaries-to-be" and told her Councilors to send Sister Mary Julian too as she could visit with her cousin Sister Remi of St. Ignatius, Montana.

After arriving in St. Ignatius, Mother Caron broke her arm. There was no doctor nor any appliances on hand to help her, but the Sisters did what they could to set her arm. During her period of inactivity she determined to increase the numbers of Sisters in Montana and to start a hospital in Missoula. She had an understanding with Fr. Giorda, S.J. and sent word to the Mother House asking them to send the sisters she had named. Fr. Palladino, a Jesuit, went to Missoula and purchased a frame house for the Sisters. Mother Caron appointed her traveling companion, Sister Mary Victor (Gadbois), superior of the foundation. Sr. Mary Edward was to be her assistant.

Mother Caron and the two sisters arrived on April 19, 1873, even though Mother's arm

was still not healed. Fr. Palladino described the house as "new quarters which were beautifully hung, draped and festooned with great wealth of spider work. These ornamental appendages were the only furnishings in the whole house, from cellar to garret, and Poverty's own dwelling was never richer in wants than this new home." (INDIAN AND WHITE IN THE NORTHWEST BY L.B. PALLADINO, S.J. c. 1984 pg. 317)

Two rooms were soon cleared, one for a chapel and one for the Sisters. The Sisters had for furnishing one table and two boxes.

Mother Caron prepared to go to visit the Sisters in Oregon. Sr. Mary Victor accompanied her to Helena where she was greeted by Sisters Mary Julian, Jeanne de Chantal (E. Daoust) and Odile Gignac, Tertiary of Mary, who were sent from Montreal to the new mission.

As soon as the Sisters reached Missoula they helped with the cleaning to make the house suitable for residence and chapel. Cleaning was especially hard as water had to be brought from the river several hundred yards away.

As with our other missions the Sisters started almost immediately to care for the sick. During the first months of 1874 they admitted two mental cases, one old man and two orphan girls. They also opened a boarding school under the charge of Sister Mary Julian. By the end of May that year more Sisters came from Montreal. They decided they needed a separate building for a hospital.

Expenses were a problem, so the Sisters decided to beg in the mines. This fell to the lot of Sister Mary Julian and Sister Mary Edward. They had many experiences and once had to buy a horse and wagon to return to Missoula.

The hospital was constructed, and by the end of the year 1875 the Sisters had the Sacred Heart Academy and St. Patrick Hospital in Missoula.

In 1877-1878 Sister Mary Julian directed St. Patrick Hospital under the authority of Sister Mary Louis, who had replaced Sister Mary Victor as Superior of the two houses. An account in the life of Sr. Mary Julian tells us that she taught school in Frenchtown in 1879, and from 1880-1887 she was first officer at the hospital.

In 1887 she was named Superior of the Academy at Missoula, in 1889 Superior of the hospital in Fort Benton and in 1892 she was named Superior and foundress of Columbus Hospital in Great Falls. In 1893 she spent part of the year in Missoula and that same year was named Provincial Superior. She was the Provincial Superior for six years and then returned to Great Falls as Superior of Columbus.

In 1909 she was again appointed Provincial Superior of St. Ignatius Province. She was known and loved for her great charity and her kindness. She loved the poor and orphans and worked to help them.

In 1910 the General Chapter was held at the Mother House in Montreal and on July 5, 1910, Sister Mary Julian was elected Superior General. She governed wisely and well and on July 5, 1916 was elected for a second term.

In 1918 an epidemic of influenza swept over the land and Mother Mary Julian allowed the sisters to go out to nurse to their own homes and through the towns and country villages as well as in the hospitals.

Mother Mary Julian was afflicted with asthma and heart trouble but her sickness did not stop her. She founded hospitals and permitted improvements to be made in the interests of the poor and the sick. The houses founded during her administration were: the Hospital in Fairbanks, Alaska, (1910); the orphanage of Great Falls, 1910; the Blanchet Home at Vancouver, Washington (1911); the Hospital at Medford, Oregon, (1911); the North Battleford Hospital in

Saskatchewan, (1911); the school at Mount Laurier, P.Q., (1911); the Residence St. Emily, Montreal, (1911); the Hospital at Timmins, Ontario, (1911); the Indian School at St. Bruno, Alberta, (1913); the Hospital at Lachine, (1913); St. Ann's Day Nursery, Montreal (1913); the Hospital in Grouard, Alberta, (1915); the School at Frenchtown, Montana, (1915); the School at Moxee, Washington, (1915); the School at Cap d'Espoir, Gaspesie, (1917); the Providence Orphanage at Montreal, (1919); the Vianney School at Long Point, (1919); the Hospital at the St. Ignatius Mission, Montana, (1919); the Orphanage at Haileybury, Ontario, (1921). -Twenty-four houses in all.

In 1922 Mother Julian celebrated her Golden Jubilee and it was a big affair. In fact, a Providence publication has 163 pages describing the jubilee.

In the General elections held July 5, 1922, Mother Amarine was chosen Superior General but Mother Mary Julian became the second Assistant General. Mother Julian was relieved of the duties of the Superior General and this gave her more leisure time which time she employed for the benefit of the poor. She made clothes for her proteges and with alms supplied by her niece, Mrs. C.F. Kelley of New York, she relieved destitute families, helped orphanages, contributed to the education of aspirants to the religious life and vocations to the priesthood.

She assisted at the General Chapter of 1928 in her wheelchair and was happily relieved of office. In September she became very ill, thought to be "in danger of death. In the presence of Mother General and her Council and a few of the senior nuns she made her profession of faith and pronounced the formula of her vows." She received the sacrament of Extreme Unction. She rallied for a few days but September 14, 1928 on the Feast of the Exaltation of Holy Cross she died. (Supplement of the Little Journal, September 1928, pg. 72)

NECROLOGIE DE TRES HONOREE MERE MARIE-JULIEN, EX-SUPERIEURE GENERALE DES SOEURS DE LA PROVIDENCE DE MONTREAL. Providence Maison Mere Montreal 1928



Elizabeth Misslin (Sister Mary Hiltrude) was born April 7, 1867 at Jordan, Scott County, Minnesota where she spent her early years. It was a farming community. In 1884 the family moved to a farm near the town of Colville, Washington. There the Sisters of Providence conducted a boarding school for white children, and Elizabeth went with her half sister, Annie Posch.

She entered the Novitiate in Vancouver, Washington, September 23, 1885 and made profession on August 5, 1887.

After profession she was assigned to Sacred Heart Hospital, Spokane where she was employed as assistant cook for more than a year. Later she held offices in different hospitals until 1892 when she was one of the first Sisters to open Columbus Hospital in Great Falls, Montana. She served as hospitaler, sacristan, laundress, economist, visitor of the poor, councilor and nurse in the various houses of the Province.

Although she was not officially an R.N. she was a kind, sympathetic and competent nurse and her ministry was appreciated.

In 1926 she was transferred to St. Vincent's Hospital, Portland, Oregon as hospitaler of women employees. Later she was in charge of the dining room. In November 1934 her health failed and she was diagnosed as having lymphatic leukemia.

She died on the Feast of St. Joseph, March 19, 1935 and was buried in the Community Cemetery, Vancouver, Washington.



SISTER MARY COLUMBA

Marie Aglaure Laroche (Sister Mary Columba) was born at St. Valentin, P.Q., Canada, March 10, 1868. She entered the novitiate August 30, 1887 and was professed August 15, 1889.

She was missioned to the West and began her work in Sacred Heart Hospital which was only three years old. She worked as companion nurse and pharmacist until she went with Sr. Mary Julian to open Columbus Hospital in Great Falls, Montana in 1892. Two years later she was put in charge of the School of Nursing at Columbus to which she devoted fourteen years. She then labored in Providence Hospital, Wallace, Idaho for three years and returned to Great Falls where she was employed on the floors, in the pharmacy or in the Nurses School.

When she became ill she had major surgery at St. Patrick Hospital in Missoula, Montana, and then worked there as assistant, directress of nurses and in the pharmacy. In 1912 she was named to Our Lady of Lourdes Academy, Wallace, Idaho and two years later went to Providence Hospital in the same city. There she spent the next twenty-seven years as pharmacist, sacristan, hospitaler, councilor, and later assistant. When her health began to decline, she was named to Holy Family Hospital in St. Ignatius, Montana where she died December 6, 1947. She was buried in the cemetery in St. Ignatius, Montana.



SISTER EXILDA SOULIGNY

Sister Exilda Souligny was born at Fournierville, Ontario, February 23, 1871 and entered the novitiate at Montreal, Quebec, March 19, 1891. She was professed on February 11, 1898 and died at Mount St. Joseph, Spokane, Washington August 19, 1963.

Exilda was the middle child in the family of eleven. Of the eleven, four girls became religious and one boy became a Jesuit brother. They attended rural school but the pastor, Rev. Father Magnan, told them about the Sisters of Charity of Providence. The oldest girl entered the Sisters and became Sister Denise. When Exilda visited her, she suggested that Exilda make a retreat being given at the time. She felt the call from God and later entered as a vocal sister. After sixteen months, the Superiors asked her to make vows as a tertiary sister as sisters were needed for kitchens in the western provinces. This was a disappointment but she accepted. Tertiary sisters did more of the manual work of the house. Now (1992) the Community does not have tertiary sisters.

She was assigned as companion in the kitchen at Columbus Hospital, Great Falls, where she served for fourteen years. After that time she went to the hospital in St. Ignatius, Montana, where she did the same work. She served eight years at Providence Hospital, Wallace, Idaho, caring for the old people helping with patients and helping in the dining room. She went to St. Patrick Hospital in Missoula where she had charge of the Sisters' lingerie and cared for the aged for the next 27 years. In 1943 her health began to fail and her work was curtailed. In 1952 she had to give up all work as she had several heart attacks. She had always loved the old people and the poor.

She is mentioned in the Chronicles of Columbus Hospital (1892 page 2) as one of the tertiary sisters coming to open Columbus and the Montana Catholic Register (October 10, 1942) gives her picture with Sr. Mary Columba as two of the sisters who founded Columbus.

Sr. Mary Louise Frechette was born at St. Norbert, Canada, February 13, 1867. At twenty-three years of age she entered religious life and became a member of the Third Order of the Servites of Mary. According to the Little Journal, she was professed February 11, 1896. The Third Order eventually became coadjutrix sisters working with the Sisters of Providence. (See appendix II)

She worked at Columbus for a time and in Spokane, Vancouver and Yakima, Washington, rendering service in the kitchen and laundry and performing other needed services.

The LITTLE JOURNAL (a publication of the Sisters) gave the information that she was scrupulous in her spiritual life, and about 1916 began to show signs of mental derangement. She was called back to the Mother House in Montreal where she spent three years as companion in the kitchen. She did not improve and was sent as a patient to St. John of God (an asylum run by the Sisters of Providence) and there spent the remainder of her life. She had brief periods of normal intelligence and during one visit asked that she might wear her religious habit at death. She was assured that she would be buried as a religious.

Some days before her death she had a cerebral stroke and never recovered. She died at St. John of God Hospital December 3, 1941 and was buried in the Community Cemetery at St. John of God.

I was unable to obtain a picture of Sister Mary Louise Frechette.

Much of the material I have used for the history of Columbus Hospital was taken from the chronicles written by the Sisters. The pages were not numbered and, up to 1900, the copy I used had years indicated but not months. I numbered the first 70 pages, after that the reference will be to year or year and month.

Chapter I

1. Chronicles of Columbus Hospital, Great Falls, Montana
September 23, 1892 to July 1, 1893 pgs 1 & 2
2. Ibid. pg. 2
3. Ibid. pg. 3
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid. pg. 4
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid. pg. 5
8. Great Falls Tribune, January 21, 1940
9. Ibid
10. Great Falls Tribune, April 17, 1892
11. Chronicles 1892 pg. 2
12. Chronicles 1893 pg. 3
See also Appendix II Act of Council September 12, 1893
13. Chronicles 1893 pg. 9 Insert
14. Ibid. pg 11
15. Ibid. pg. 13
16. Ibid. pg. 6
17. Chronicles 1894 pg. 17
18. Ibid. pg. 18

19. Chronicles 1895 pg. 30
20. Chronicles 1896 pg. 31
21. Chronicles 1895 pg. 28
22. Chronicles 1899 pg. 59
23. Ibid. pg. 59
24. Ibid. pg. 60
25. Ibid. pg. 64
26. Ibid. pg. 67
27. Memoirs Concerning Tertiary Sisters in the Institute of Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor, Mother House Montreal, Canada, Circular of Superior General I, pg. 60
See Appendix II
28. Chronicle of Columbus Hospital 1900
29. Chronicles December 1991
30. Ibid.
31. Chronicles January/February 1913
32. Ibid.
33. Chronicles March 1913
34. Chronicles February 1915
35. Ibid.
36. Ibid.
37. Chronicles 1916-1917
38. Chronicles 1916-1917
39. Chronicles 1917-1918

40. Chronicles 1918-1919
41. Ibid.
42. Ibid.
43. Eastern Montana Register, Sunday October 13, 1935
44. Chronicles June 1920
Interview with Sr. Rosalie Dionne August 14, 1989
45. Chronicles June 1920

COLUMBUS BUILDS AGAIN

September 8, 1924 excavation was started for the building of the new nurses school. It would serve until the new hospital was built in 1930, and then the building would be used for the College of Great Falls.

Columbus Hospital always tried to keep up with new developments in medicine. In March 1925 the department of physiotherapy was established, and the next month a new large sterilizer (large enough to hold a mattress) was installed. A machine for diathermy was given by the Anaconda Company and in October an oil furnace was installed at the cost of \$3,000. In April 1926 an ice-making machine was installed and in January 1928 a machine for gas anesthesia was acquired for surgery and a new x-ray machine was purchased. New equipment and new departments seemed to be necessary.

It was evident to the Sisters and concerned people that a new hospital was needed. In October 1928, a meeting of prominent citizens was held at the Rainbow hotel to organize a committee to help in the planning. Mr. Dan Tracy became chairman of the committee and Mr. D.R. Conway was in charge of the drive which was to be made for the hospital. December 3 to 8 were the dates set for the drive and plans for the hospital were drawn by Mr. George H. Shanley, architect.

Sr. Marcarius, who had experience in building, was sent from Montreal to look at the plans. She arrived accompanied by Mother Gaudentia, Provincial Superior, and Sister Anthony of Jesus, accountant. They met with Bishop Lenihan and Mr. Shanley to go over the plans and consult with the committee.

All was in order except the weather. When the time came to start the drive, the weather was very cold and that, with an epidemic of influenza, made the time less than favorable for those collecting. The program had to be changed and the collecting put off to a later date. However, large donations came from several sources. Mr. Dan Tracy, chairman of the committee, received a telegram from Mr. John D. Ryan of New York, promising a donation of \$100,000, and the following day he received \$70,000 from the Anaconda Company. A like amount came from Mr. W.D. Thorton, an elderly citizen of Butte, Montana. In January, a Mr.

Michael Baner, a German who had retired and was living in Great Falls, came to the hospital for treatment. He was very ill, but before his death he gave \$2,000. Mr. Conway's committee brought in \$225,000 and another donation of \$5,000 terminated the work of collecting.

The council felt that \$730,000 would be needed to construct the hospital, so the Sisters asked to borrow \$500,000. This request had to be sent to Rome through Bishop Lenihan with a list of representatives, the members of the local council and an explanation of the situation and of the existing conditions. The request was accepted by the Holy See and approval came in April.

The Great Falls Tribune, April 26, 1929, carried the account of the ground breaking. The Rt. Rev. M.C. Lenihan at 10:00 a.m. turned the first shovelful of dirt, read the prayer and blessed the ground. It was "Witnessed by about 300 persons, including Mrs. P.J. McBride and James T. Horan who were present at ceremonies which marked the breaking of ground for the present building of 1892."¹

The Bishop "handed the shovel to Mother Amarine, Mother General, and Mother Amarine turned a shovelful. Msgr. M.T. O'Brien, of St. Ann's Cathedral, turned the third shovelful and then Mother Provincial, Sister Gaudentia, Sr. Marcarius, Sr. Celse (Superior), Dan Tracy, architect George Shanley, Mrs. P.J. McBride, James T. Horan, Dr. J.H. Irwin, Dr. Leroy Southmad and fifty other sisters, nurses and visitors. Mr. Horan had turned the sod for the hospital 27 years ago."²

The Great Falls Tribune of November 18, 1928 carried a whole page spread about the Sisters. The following are quotes from it.

"1902 the Sisters of Providence added an east addition to the Hospital and in 1925 they authorized the construction of a new nurses home at the cost of \$30,000..." Speaking of the gift of the Sisters the article continued, "When a community of Sisters comes to establish a hospital, what is the meaning of that event in the life of a city? It is difficult to answer the question in brief compass. Suppose, for instance, a group of 20 or 30 trained nurses experienced and competent were to approach the municipal authorities and say, 'We have made our studies in nursing and in hospital management; one of us is a skilled laboratory technician; another an X-ray expert; another a competent superior of the whole hospital and so on. We could gain good salaries elsewhere, and have many opportunities of employment and of service but we wish to

dedicate our lives to the sick and unfortunate of the city. We pledge ourselves to work without money and without return except only the food, clothing and lodging necessary for us in the performance of our tasks. We pledge a lifelong loyalty to the sick and the distressed. We give up, for their sakes, homes of our own and all private interests. We will remain at our tasks and strive to advance constantly in efficiency and skill from year to year.' The paper went on to explain the good fortune of having such a group and then gave the history of the Sisters in Great Falls."³ The work of the Sisters was acknowledged and appreciated.

Excavation started, the construction was placed by the Sisters under the care of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of St. Joseph. The Sisters prayed that there would be no accidents during the construction.

The building was in the same block as the earlier building between 16th and 17th Streets, but facing 2nd Ave. North. The Tribune describes the hospital as being of reinforced concrete construction finished in dark brown tapestry brick and light terra cotta trimming with three sections of equal length forming a "U". "The end sections were six stories but the center section was eight stories surmounted by a slender tower...Above this is a cross....It faces 2nd Avenue North...The hallways on the second and third floors connect with the old building which contains room for the Great Falls Normal College, the Sisters and the nurses."⁴

On May 12, National Hospital Day, the hospital opened for the inspection of the people and about 1000 came. On May 21, 1930 the patients were moved into the new hospital, and the first baby was born that day to Mr. and Mrs. Elias Victor Arnaud of Great Falls. After that the maternity floor seems to have had a good supply of customers. The May 9 Tribune gave the news that "a record number of babies could be found in the nursery, at one time—thirty-one!"⁵

On October 15, 1930, the hospital was solemnly blessed. On November 18 Bishop Edwin V. O'Hara was installed as second Bishop of Great Falls and on December 4, Bishop Lenihan said a last farewell to the Sisters and left for Dubuque, Iowa where he would retire as titular Archbishop of Preslano.

On November 3, Mother Gaudentia, Provincial Superior, called a meeting of some women of the city "for the purpose of formulating a nonsectarian organization to assist the Sisters of Columbus Hospital for benevolent purposes."⁶ Thirty-eight women came and 28 became members. Mrs. Warren Toole was foundress and first president of the Columbus Hospital

Guild. Mrs. George Shanley was elected vice president; Mrs. Joseph Gordon, recording secretary; Mrs. Gilbert Greely, corresponding secretary and Mrs. P.E. Logan, treasurer.⁷ Articles of Incorporation were filed with the State of Montana and November 19, 1930 the Guild received its official charter as a non-profit, tax exempt organization. A board of trustees was formed, the original eleven members being Mrs. W. Toole, Mrs. A.L. Longeway, Mrs. Louis Flaherty, Mrs. M.W. Sullivan, Mrs. J.C. Gordan, Mrs. R.S. O'Day, Sr., Mrs. G. Shanley, Mrs. P.E. Logan, Mrs. Charles Guys, Mrs. Gilbert Greely and Mrs. Fred Sanborn."⁸

The women worked in committees and helped throughout the hospital. The Register tells us that they decorated rooms, sewed layettes for the nursery, furnished tray cloths, pillow slips and other needs, purchased oxygen tents, surgical dressing carts and stretchers, a portable x-ray machine, an electrocardiograph machine and a pool for the treatment of polio and arthritis cases.⁹

During the second world war the Guild became less active in the hospital, because they did more for the war effort. In 1959 it was reorganized to conform with the Montana Hospital Association Auxiliary. The name was changed to Columbus Hospital Auxiliary and the members became known as Pink Ladies because of the color of their uniforms. Today, 1991, with a membership of over 200, the women have given money, equipment and themselves, working as volunteers in all departments, contributing thousands of hours of time. A group of teenagers called Candy Strippers work with the Auxiliary in the service of the sick.

The hospital took on another dimension when, in 1933, it housed the College of Great Falls. When the Superior General of the Sisters of Providence came to visit in 1933, the Bishop of Great Falls, Bishop O'Hara, made a trip to Missoula and to Spokane to interview her personally to request the expansion of the College in Great Falls by moving the Science and Mathematics Departments to the buildings on the corner of Third Ave. North and Seventeenth Street, which had been erected in 1925 for the nursing school. Sister Lucia Sullivan who was the Councilor for Education on the Provincial Council, proposed the opening of the Teacher Training School at this time, and the Bishop promised cooperation, Mother Amarine, Superior General, decided to accept the proposal of his Excellency. The Sisters could well use a training school where they could study and remain with their own Community. When the permission was granted, steps were taken to prepare the hospital building which had been used by the nurses but



COLUMBUS HOSPITAL

OPENED IN 1930



was not in use after the opening of the new Columbus. It would be known as Our Lady of Providence Hall and would house the departments of science, mathematics and teacher training.¹⁰ Thus the buildings of the hospital which were vacant became the College of Great Falls.

Sister Aimee of the Blessed Sacrament was asked to oversee the renovation and preparation of the building for use in conducting classes in biology, college chemistry, applied chemistry, college algebra, analytical geometry and teacher training.

Sister Lucia wrote an article for the Great Falls Tribune and it was carried, announcing registration for the normal school would be September 15 with classes starting on the 20th. Seven students registered for the teacher training course, Sister Mary Veronica Kirscher, C.H.M. and six lay women. They took science, mathematics, English, foreign languages, economics, educational hygiene, art, music and physical education in addition to religion and philosophy. Sixteen other young women who were registered at 2300 Central Avenue (the other part of the College) came for the courses taught at Providence Hall. The student nurses of Columbus Hospital came for work in applied chemistry. Sister Aimee taught the science courses and Sister Martha of Bethany taught education courses in the afternoon. She taught French during the morning hours in the Ursuline Academy for the college.

Sister Mary Trinitas came from Missoula to teach art; Sister Wilhelmina conducted classes in Physiology and Educational Hygiene; Sister Rose Irma gave classes in Survey of Child Literature and Miss Margaret Murphy taught speech and related subjects. During the first year, 14 Sisters of Charity of Providence attended during one or the other of the terms. On May 2 Miss Evelyn S. Rude, who had finished her second year, took the teachers examination at the Cascade County School Superintendent's Office in Great Falls, passed and was given a teaching position in a school in the Sun River area. The Teacher Training School was established!

The Sisters of Providence who attended the Teacher Training School stayed in St. Thomas Home or in Columbus Hospital. The hospital now considered the College as part of their work, the superior of the hospital was superior of the Sisters who attended school from the hospital. The concerns of the school were the concerns of the hospital.

In October 1934, a conference was held to determine the place of registration. Bishop O'Hara, Fr. Rooney, President of the College, Mother Ignace, O.S.U., Superior of the Ursuline

Sisters and counselor and Sr. Lucia, councilor and Director of Schools for the Sisters of Providence, resolved that the office of the Registrar would be transferred to Our Lady of Providence Hall under the direction of the Sisters of Providence. All the students of the College of Liberal Arts as well as those of the Normal School of Great Falls would register at Our Lady of Providence Hall. Sister Mildred Dolores, music teacher, was appointed to the office of registrar.¹¹

Sister Mildred Dolores and Sr. Aimee of the Blessed Sacrament went to study the system of registration used at the office of Registrar at Northern Montana College. They also studied the best filing systems of other representative colleges. Finally they purchased the needed equipment and prepared an office. By December 12, the office of registrar was completely transferred to Our Lady of Providence Hall.¹²

The nurses of Columbus School of Nursing followed courses in the college and upon completion, they received a Bachelor of Science degree in addition to completing requirements for the R.N.

Friends of the hospital did not forget it. In February 1934 Dr. Alex Macaulay and Dr. Charles Vidal, Superintendent of the Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Galen, Montana, gave the hospital two bronze plaques, souvenirs of the deceased benefactors, Drs. F.J. Adams and Dr. A.F. Longeway. Both doctors were pioneers of Great Falls and instrumental in establishing the Sisters of Providence in the city. The large plaques were hung in the entrance hallway of the hospital where they remained until a new hospital was built in 1978. In the new hospital the plaques were placed for a time in the administration hallway.

In 1934 Mrs. Angela Baume had the 5th floor hall of the hospital painted, also the physical therapy and the radiology departments. She paid about \$600 for the work.¹³ Repairs were made on the third floor of the old hospital and the kitchen was converted into a cafeteria for the nurses by the labor of people who offered their work to pay for their bills.

On Hospital Day 1935, the Auxiliary members were proud to show off the new pool which they had given to the Physical Therapy Department. It was seven feet wide, 12 feet in length and three to four feet deep. Equipment was provided to place patients in the pool where the heat could be regulated according to need. The pool was an asset in the treatment of patients and at the time was unique in Montana.

During the year 1937 the library for the normal school was enlarged and the eighth floor of the hospital was given over to the art department.

The chronicles record outstanding gifts received during the year. The Michael Kenealy estate gave \$629.91 and the Anaconda Company gave \$2,000 in appreciation of services given to employees. A Mrs. M.E. Kerchinmeister gave a check of \$1,000 to be used without interest.

May 1938 Great Falls was the scene of the Eucharistic Congress and Columbus Hospital gave hospitality to dignitaries and religious. Archbishop Howard of Portland, Bishop Carroll of Helena, Bishop Hunt of Salt Lake City, Bishop White of Spokane and four young men who were ordained during the Congress, stayed at the hospital. The Normal School students sang the music for the Pontifical High Mass and also the mass of ordination.

Many nurses during or after their training asked to become baptized and the Sisters were happy to record the conversions. However, one is of special interest. Miss Ethel Richardson, one of the graduate nurses was baptized on February 22, 1939 and made her first Communion. She followed the nursing career and then chose to become a Sister of Providence in 1942. As a sister nurse she held responsible positions, eventually being elected a Councilor in the General Administration in Montreal. Today (1991) she directs the Pastoral Care Department at Sacred Heart Medical Center in Spokane.

A committee on accreditation of the Montana League of Nursing sent members in 1939 to complete a survey of the Columbus School of Nursing as one of the 50 representative institutions in the United States from which data would be compiled to aid in setting up definite goals for accreditation with the purpose of improving nursing practice. Fifty schools were chosen throughout the nation, and the Sisters were pleased that Columbus School was chosen because of its good reputation.

On February 24, 1939, word was received "from the American Medical Association's headquarters in Chicago that the College of Great Falls' four-year course in medical technology is unanimously approved by the association and that the college will be listed in the March 11 hospital number of the Journal of the American Medical Association, as approved for the granting of degrees in this field."¹⁴

In 1939 also the Normal College received accreditation for four years and became known as the Great Falls College of Education.

Surgeon Uses Ordinary Hammer in Performing Operation Here



DR. FRED H. ALBEE, PRESIDENT OF INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

In April 1941 a world famous Dr. Fred H. Albee, President of the International College of Surgeons, gave demonstrations at a diagnostic clinic in the hospital. He did surgery on an arthroplastic elbow and ununited fracture of the hip. He also discussed other operations and gave his diagnosis. The Tribune of April 27, 1941, carried a picture of him using an ordinary hammer in surgery.

1942 was a year of celebration, marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of Columbus Hospital. September 23rd a solemn pontifical high Mass was celebrated by His Excellency, William J. Condon, Bishop of Great Falls, in thanksgiving for the favors received during the past 50 years. Many priests participated, and at noon the clergy of the city enjoyed a banquet given by the Sisters. A solemn Benediction was given at 1:00 p.m. and at 4:30 p.m. the Sisters had a jubilee dinner. Sisters came from Spokane, Missoula, and Fort Benton. Two foundresses, Sister Mary Colombe and Sister Souigny, a coadjutrix, were specially honored. They had been in the first group of Sisters opening Columbus in 1892! Their pictures, accompanied by a long article, appeared in the Eastern Montana Register, October 10, 1942. Mother Gaspard who had been with the hospital almost from the beginning was also honored. The Sisters asked to have a Holy Hour with the Blessed Sacrament exposed once a week in perpetuity for the house and this was granted by Bishop Condon.¹⁵

In 1944 the office of civilian penicillin distribution of the War Production Board named Columbus as a depot for distribution in the Great Falls area. The hospital was to keep a supply of the "wonder drug" on hand, decide who might use it and distribute it when necessary.

Columbus Hospital became involved in the birth of the St. Gerard Parish in 1944. The Rev. Fr. H.H. Heidker, C.S.S.R. arrived to organize the new parish and lived at the hospital until the parish opened. In January 1945, the first masses for the new parish were offered in the chapel of Columbus, which served as a parish church until the new church was built. The Sisters sang for the high mass each Sunday until a parish choir was formed.

December 1944 marked another affiliation for Columbus Hospital. By action of the trustees of the College, the school of medical technology of the Hospital of St. John of God, Montreal, Canada, became affiliated with the College in Great Falls. Students of medical technology in Montreal were able to receive a Bachelor of Science degree when they finished their studies.

Reunion Almost Without Parallel in Montana history occurred when this picture was taken at Columbus hospital, Great Falls, celebrated its golden jubilee. Two of the nuns pictured below helped found the institution in 1892. In the picture, left to right, are Sister Mary Columba, one of the five nuns who opened the hospital 50 years ago and is now stationed in St. Ignatius; Sister Souligny, another founder, now stationed in St. Patrick's hospital, Missoula, and Mother Gaspard, assistant superior of Columbus hospital. The latter, although not one of the Columbus founders, was in Montana at the time, stationed at St. Clare's hospital, Fort Benton, and came to the hospital shortly after it was started. A feature of the golden jubilee was the celebration of a Solemn Pontifical Mass by Bishop William J. Condon. He was assisted by the Rev. P. J. Treacy, the Rev. John Regan, the Rev. S. J. Cieselwicz, the Rev. James Donohue, the Rev. Daniel Meagher, the Rev. E. B. Schuster, and the Rev. Thomas Powers. The sisters' choir sang in the Mass under the direction of Sister Francis Maureen. The clergymen were guests of the sisters at a dinner, which was followed by Solemn Benediction.

Oct 10, 1942 ROR



COPY OF NEWS ARTICLE

Columbus has its own school of medical technology founded to "train people needed by the hospital and the medical profession to perform the diagnostic work of the clinical laboratory."¹⁶ The hospital has developed an outstanding pathology lab where tests are performed. In the 1970's Dr. John Pfaff, Jr. was director until his retirement in 1989. He was a forensic pathologist and his expertise was often required to help solve criminal cases. The work of the lab continues under Dr. Cheryl Reichert, M.D., Ph.D. and Dr. John Heneford, M.D. who maintain full-time supervision of students who are learning the laboratory procedures. In 1991, over 150,000 tests were performed yearly for Columbus and other Montana hospitals.

It seemed to be expected that unusual events would happen at Columbus Hospital. The Tribune of November 17, 1948 carried a picture and story of the care of a dog which would certainly have appealed to the Animal Right group in 1991. A little dog was hit by a car but dragged himself into the emergency room. Sr. Sebastian and Dr. C.J. Bresee were moved by the plight of the animal. X-rays showed five fractures! The doctor put the leg in a cast and dubbed the dog "Crisp". No one claimed the animal so the doctor took him home and cared for him.

Improvements were made in different departments during 1948. The nursery was remodeled and a nursery for premature infants was installed. The pediatrics department was wired in such a way that phonograph records or radio programs might be transmitted from the desk to all the rooms and wards. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Berg and some of the doctors donated the money for the project.

In August 1948 male students were admitted to the class of nurses for the first time.

During the course of the years there were many conversions, reconversions, special patients and near miracles. In October 1948 a young man was admitted with a severe intestinal hemorrhage. His condition worsened and his relatives were notified. His father made a practice of praying the rosary every day asking God for his son's recovery. A sister gave the young man a picture of Our Lady of Perpetual Help which was placed in the room and special petitions were made to Mary asking her to ask her Son for Mr. Cutler's cure. A few days later it was found that the hemorrhage stopped and he was completely cured. Everyone rejoiced.

In January 1949, the National Red Cross in cooperation with the local chapter of the Red



Sister M. Louise Gregoire (Raymond Arthur), Columbus Administrator, compares the new religious garb which she is wearing with the garb worn by Sister Donna (r) which has been the religious dress for the Sisters of Charity of Providence for more than 100 years.



DR. C.J. BRESEE
NOVEMBER 17, 1948
GREAT FALLS TRIBUNE PHOTO

Cross, doctors, and hospitals, opened a regional Blood Bank in Great Falls. They undertook to deliver to hospitals in the 125 mile radius, gradually replacing the present private blood bank conducted by Columbus for patients under the care of the hospital.

In January 1950, 125 pillow radios were installed by the M & M Co. of Great Falls for use by the patients. They were coin operated, playing for one hour for a dime. The hospital did not pay to install them but it received 25 percent of the proceeds. Other donations made during January were an infant resuscitator, an incubator, an oxygen tent and a public address system for the sister's community room. All of these were given by the Amvets.

In August 1952, Columbus began a study of the installation of a Central Linen supply depot which was finally accomplished in December of that same year under the care of Sister Denis of the Sacred Heart.

Gamelin Supplies for the Poor, a department under the charge of Sister Timothy, was appreciated by the poor; but after the floods of 1953, it was also appreciated by the Red Cross who sent Sister a long letter thanking her for the help she gave in meeting the emergency and stating that, "the help you rendered in meeting this emergency was vitally important. Without your assistance it would have been impossible to do the job."¹⁷

Pat Rafferty, a patient known as the Stone Man, had spent 19 years in bed in Columbus. He was unable to move due to gradual calcification but he had deep faith and was an edification to all who visited him. October 1, 1953 at 10:30 p.m. he felt a sudden pain in his chest. He called for a priest and a few minutes after being anointed, conscious until the end, he breathed his last words, "Lord, have mercy on my soul," and died.¹⁸

In 1953, the hospital received a federal grant of \$15,000 to help in remodeling the pathology laboratory. The pediatric department was remodeled and moved from the sixth floor to the West wing of the second floor. The pathology department was then moved to the remodeled wing on the sixth floor.

In 1956, a grant from the Ford Foundation made it possible to purchase two oxygen tents, two dictating machines, two transcribers, a Hubbard Tank for physical therapy, a deep freeze unit for dietary and the installation of celotex on the ceilings of all halls in the patient areas. The news of the grant came in 1955, but the first check was received May 22, 1956 and the second check of \$45,700 came March 17, 1957.

January 22, 1958, a new procedure was used in surgery. Hypothermy during anesthesia was used under the direction of Dr. Alexander Johnson, a noted neurosurgeon, to prepare a patient for a brain operation which was long and delicate. The patient was chilled to lower the temperature and blood pressure, slowing circulation. The operation was a success.

In 1958, the General Council of the Sisters of Providence set up a structure to recognize the College as an entity separate from the hospital. June 1, 1958 Sister Rose Irma was named new superior of the College. After 25 years under the superior of the hospital, there was formed a College community. The Sisters staffing the College of Great Falls and the sister students were given their own community room and their own place in the chapel and in the refectory. Two communities were formed under the same roof, that of Columbus Hospital and that of the College.

In August 1958 Columbus Hospital received money from a bequest of Mr. Julius Peters. He had loaned \$200,000 to the Country Club. When it was repaid Columbus Hospital and the Deaconess Hospital were to each receive half of the amount. Each hospital finally received about \$94,000 as some of the money was used in litigation.

The pediatrics department in 1959 received much praise and was approved to give care under the Crippled Children's Program of Montana.

Sister Theresa of the Cross who had been accounting officer at Columbus for 20 years and who was the Montana Catholic Hospital Association President, became ill in December 1958. She had a craniotomy, but shortly after, a massive hemorrhage brought about her death January 24, 1959. She was a brilliant mathematician and a beloved sister, always ready to render any service. She was mourned by Sisters, doctors, staff and all who knew her.

In January 1960 a new project was started at Columbus. A small news sheet was placed on each patient's tray with a bit of news about the hospital and points of interest. It would become a common practice to have a news sheet in all hospitals.

On July 2, 1960 Columbus Hospital received word that Sister Peter Claver (Thomas) was named administrator. Sr. Mary Ignatius (Ducharme) remained Superior, but the duties of administrator were taken by Sister Peter Claver who had finished her studies in administration at St. Louis University and had spent a year as intern in St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Boston. In January 1961, Sister Mary Ignatius was named to the Provincial Council in Spokane and Sister

Peter Claver assumed the office of Superior.

Meanwhile a new college had been built on property near 10th Ave. South. On September 11, 1960, the new college of Great Falls was dedicated. There was much space compared to the old college. Six beautiful buildings were erected on what had been sand dunes, now carpeted with grass. The convent and chapel, student union, bookstore and cafeteria, administration and library, science building, classroom building and Emily Hall (the dormitory) made a real college campus. Columbus would not have to share space with the college!

On the 15th of September, a new class of 35 entered Columbus School of Nursing. Eighteen were domiciled in Emily Hall for the first year, nine were to live in the school at Columbus and the other six lived in their own homes. It became obvious that Columbus School of Nursing needed a building. The decision was made to remodel Columbus, to tear down some buildings and to build a school.

On July 5, 1961 the contract for the building and remodeling program was signed with the Sletten Construction Co. for \$1,254,531. Demolition began on the 10th of the month with the first of the five buildings to be razed. By September all except the old hospital had been demolished. When the old hospital came down, the area was made into parking spaces.

With Shanley, Shanley and Anderson as architects, remodeling went smoothly. The purchasing department was remodeled and given an east entrance, the seventh floor was made into a convent for the Sisters with a large recreation room at the head of the stairs and a lovely patio on the roof. A new doctors lounge and dressing room was made on sixth floor and the emergency room was remodeled.

The work with the new School of Nursing did not progress as well. Cement and steel caissons were sunk into the ground into bedrock for the support of the school. Construction seemed to go as planned, and by January 1962 concrete pillars and floor slabs were laid through the fourth floor of the new building. Mr. Gus Bouten of Spokane, Province Contractor Consultant, came to advise on the plans and found that the prestressed pillars were out of alignment. There was stress on weight bearing slabs and beams and there was a broken portion of the prestressed pillars. Mr. Bouten requested tabulations and drawings of the structural design of the pre-cast work. He then submitted the structural design of the pre-cast elements for the framework of the building to two independent firms of structural engineers, one in Seattle and

one in Spokane. Mr. T.R. Hance, Spokane and Mr. Harold Worthington of Seattle studied the plans independently. Their reports confirmed that the pre-stressed concrete framework already erected was entirely unsafe. The architect obtained opinions of other engineers, a Mr. Richard Wickert and T.Y. Lin and Associates of Los Angeles. They agreed with the other engineers.

After many meetings an agreement was finally drawn up. The Sisters were to incur no monetary loss, the defective portions were to be removed and a new structurally sound design was to be used to rebuild the portions removed. Finally in April 1962 the building with faulty construction was razed. A new structural design was accepted and Mr. Bouten was on hand to check as contractors tried out various cement factors in the framework. The framework was replaced by reinforced concrete poured on the site.

In October 1962, a lawsuit was filed by Sletten Construction Co. against Shanley and Anderson architects and Floyd Pappin & Sons Concrete Co. to recover \$183,824 damages.

With all the trouble and anxiety there was a note of excitement and joy when June 5, 1962 at 4:30 p.m. the new convent quarters on the seventh floor was released to the Sisters. Sister Peter Claver and Sister Monica Mary were the first dwellers, occupying their rooms on the 15th. The other Sisters moved in on the 16th. Open House was held in July for the doctors and lay staff to visit and then Open House was held for all the other Sisters in Great Falls.

Another occasion of excitement came when Sister Monica Mary (Miller) O.B. Supervisor, received word that she was to be one of the seven sisters chosen to go the Argentina to open a new hospital furnished by the Esso Oil Company. All the sisters designated for that work went to Cuernavaca, Mexico for a four month training period and then went to Comodoro, Rivadavia, Argentina. Columbus lost a good OB/GYN nurse but it was Comodoro's gain. During her years in South America, Sister not only worked in the hospital but also worked with the poor of the country, teaching them how to care for their babies and bringing needed help to the women.

During the year, the lobby, staff room, sisters refectory and the coffee shop at Columbus were renovated. In December, the Sisters hosted an informal coffee hour for employees, staff, visitors and students. In December, the nurseries were completed with air and temperature control, piped in oxygen, the latest in lighting and hand washing facilities and spacious viewing windows.

On May 16, 1963 Sister Peter Claver, Superior-Administrator, accepted the School of



SANTA MARIA HALL - COLUMBUS HOSPITAL
Electronic publication by Providence Archives, Seattle, Washington

Nursing building from the contractors with the exception of the uncompleted items and occupancy was authorized. The building was named Santa Maria Hall and placed under the protection of Mary following the example of Columbus who had named his flagship the Santa Maria. Much of the furnishing from the old school was moved to the new school. Furnishings not used were priced and put up for sale, with the employees having first choice. Within two days all was clear and the building was ready for demolition. That was completed by the end of June.

On July 20, 1963 Bishop William Condon blessed the building and the cornerstone. The Sisters had put all sorts of mementos in the cornerstone. Since the ceremony was held at the time of the nurses homecoming, many were there to participate and witness.

On January 26, 1964 Sister Peter Claver was named Superior of Sacred Heart Hospital in Spokane, Washington. Sister Claudia McMillan was named to take her place.

Chapter 2

1. Great Falls Tribune, April 26, 1929 p. 1.
2. Ibid.
3. Great Falls Tribune, November 18, 1928 Section 2.
4. Great Falls Tribune, April 2, 1935.
Great Falls Tribune, April 25, 1941.
5. Great Falls Tribune, May 9, 1941.
6. Montana Catholic Register, Eastern Edition September 27, 1967. Pamphlet of Sisters of Providence published for Hospital's Diamond Jubilee 1967.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. Chronicle of Our Lady of Providence Hall Great Falls, MT.
July 1, 1933 to July 1, 1933 Preliminary Notes pg. 1 &2.
11. Chronicle of the Great Falls Normal School (Our Lady of Providence Hall) July 1, 1934 to July 1, 1935, October 1934 pg. 15.
12. Ibid. pg. 18.
Chronicle of Columbus Hospital July 1, 1934 to July 1, 1935 October.
13. Chronicle of Columbus Hospital July 1, 1934 to July 1, 1935 November.
14. Chronicle of the Great Falls Normal School July 1, 1938 to July 1, 1939, February 24.
15. Chronicle of Columbus Hospital October 30, 1942.
16. Publication of the Sisters of Providence for 75th Jubilee.
17. Chronicle of Columbus Hospital June 19, 1953.
18. Ibid: October 1, 1953

CHANGES AND EVENTS

In June 1965, Great Falls was subject to heavy floods. These did not effect the hospital itself, but many of the homes of the employees were damaged and many were involved in the cleanup.

In February 1965, Sister M. Louise Gregoire (Raymond Arthur) came to be Superior of Columbus, replacing Sister Claudia McMillan.

A series of unfortunate incidents occurred at the hospital. On March 13, 1965 a Mr. John Bitrick deposited a sum of \$565 and some valuables for safekeeping while he was hospitalized, and the envelope was stolen. Later, in October and November, there were thefts of clothing and money from the nursing school. In June 1966, a tandem bicycle and a barbecue pit, a 35 cup percolator and several serving spoons were taken. In this last case the person was apprehended. He had been in the employ of the hospital for about a week and had been discharged for poor work.

In 1965, the Sisters began thinking seriously of closing the School of Nursing. The cost of the program, about \$53,000 in 1964 was too much. In June Sisters M. Louise Gregoire (Raymond Arthur), Administrator and Superior, and Sister Eileen Croghan, Director of the School of Nursing went to Bozeman to confer with officials of the School of Nursing of Montana State University. They discussed the possibility of the students of the University School using the clinical resources of Columbus Hospital. The Deaconess Hospital in Great Falls and the one in Billings were affiliated with the University in the nursing program, and Columbus would be accepted equally with them. An agreement was signed to be effective in the Spring quarter of 1967. Thus the nursing program would be carried on without great cost to the hospital.

The Columbus School was phased out. February 6, 1966 the last capping of Columbus School of Nursing students was held. Thirty-four students received the Providence cap, the two male students received sleeve stripes. Nearly 300 guests and visitors were at the reception. The last graduation of nurses was held May 25, 1968 at the College of Great Falls theater. Twenty-nine students received their diplomas and pins. This marked the closing of Columbus School of Nursing. One thousand one hundred and sixteen had graduated from the school!

Sister Eileen Croghan continued to work with Montana University in Bozeman in regard

to using the services of Columbus Hospital for the student nurses, but she also conferred with Northern Montana College in Havre. In August 1967 a final conference was held between Mrs. Helen Kiesling and Dean Louis Hagener of Northern Montana College and Mr. Thomas Underriner, Administrator and Sister Eileen, to complete the arrangements between the hospital and the college for the use of the hospital's facilities during the fall and winter quarters. This arrangement was made for one year until Montana State University could fully utilize the hospital's facilities. The nursing program at Northern was a two year curriculum leading to an associate degree in Nursing.

After it became evident that Montana University did not have enough student nurses to parcel out sufficient nurses to each of three hospitals Columbus worked with Northern Montana to establish their nursing school program on a permanent basis.

Rooms in Santa Maria Hall which had been used for student nurses were now rented to guests who had relatives as patients in the hospital and also to patients who had to stay near the hospital to receive treatment. Northern Montana College also used offices and classrooms for their nursing program.

The Park Place Nursing Home owned by Mr. & Mrs. Michael Gondiero had been poorly managed. In 1966 they approached Columbus and asked the Sisters to take over. Since the Sisters could not help with finances, administrative people were given on loan in an effort to direct the nursing home. Mr. Alvin Rosegran, public relations director for the hospital, served without salary for a time as acting administrator.

This may have led to the initiating of a home care unit for Columbus. In November 1966, a planning committee met for the first time to begin work on a home care service. The hospital would care for patients in their homes when their conditions did not warrant hospitalization but when they needed health supervision and nursing assistance. In January 1967 Sister Eileen Croghan presented the idea to the doctors and then flew to Los Angeles where she attended a week-long institute on home care programs. The plan for Columbus was developed and in April Sister met with Miss Paula Jank, consultant with the Montana State Board of Health in a final survey to obtain certification for the home care unit to serve Medicare patients. The first report of the newly established home health unit was given by the Administrator on September 4, 1967. A total of 22 patients were in the program and were being cared for by Mrs.



1963

SANTA MARIA HALL - COLUMBUS HOSPITAL

After the new Columbus was built this building was sold and is now a retirement home.

It had been built as a school of nursing.



The nursing student of 1907 — yesteryear's cap but the same spirit of the student of today.



1968

WOMEN MODEL UNIFORMS AND CAPS
OF COLUMBUS SCHOOL OF NURSING

Electronic publication by PROVIDENCE PUBLISHING, Seattle, Washington

Donna Carter, R.N. and Sister Cecile Marie, R.N. Home care continued and increased. Today, 1991, it is under the direction of Mrs. Dorothy Thiel, R.N. Volunteers help with the service.

In March 1967, the Sisters did something in keeping with the spirit of spring and change. They changed their names, taking back their baptismal names. Those who wished could legalize the name they chose as a sister, thus each sister would be known by her legal name. Sister Raymond Arthur, Superior became Sister Louise Gregoire; Sister Pascal Marie became Sister Annette Parent; Sister Anthony, Sister Marleen Hull; Sister Tarcisius, Sister Cecile Marie Vallee; Sister Justin, Sister Willeen Wiegele; and Sister Mark became Sister Eileen Croghan. The Sisters also were initiated into personal budgeting. They assumed more responsibility for their lives. In 1966-1967 they changed to a simpler style of habit, a dress without the yards of material and a simple veil.

June 1967 brought a big change for Columbus. Mr. Thomas J. Underriner became the first lay administrator in the history of Columbus. Sister Louise Gregoire, Superior-Administrator since February 1965, with the consent of Provincial and General Administration arranged to employ a lay man as Administrator of the hospital. She became Associate Administrator and was Superior of the Sisters. Mr. Underriner was well prepared for the work, having a Master's in Hospital Administration from St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri and having served as Assistant Administrator of Sacred Heart Hospital, Spokane, Washington, four years. He had formerly been Associate Administrator of Southern Nevada Memorial Hospital in Las Vegas.

The system of business management changed too. The houses of the Sisters of Providence entered into the Central Computerized System with the central location for St. Ignatius Province being Sacred Heart Hospital in Spokane. Plans for group purchasing and pension were also developed and administrators and personnel concerned met to study the changes.

Dr. John Pfaff, pathologist, had suggested that the hospital find space for Dr. Eichwald to do research, as the doctor felt that he could no longer continue working in the Deaconess. He had been doing research on cytology under foundation grants for several years and his work with mice was valuable. However, Columbus would have to construct a new building for Dr. Eichwald's lab and research center. Finally July 1965 the decision was made and plans were drawn up. Mr. James L. McLaughlin, local contractor, was interested in building the research



1967

**MR. TOM UNDERRINER
FIRST LAYMAN ADMINISTRATOR OF COLUMBUS**



**RECEPTION FOR NEW ADMINISTRATOR
THOMAS J. UNDERRINER AND SR. LOUISE GREGOIRE**

Electronic publication by Providence Archives, Seattle, Washington

center and offered to donate toward it.

Mr. Vincent Werner was asked to draw up the plans and in December Mr. James L. McLaughlin gave \$120,000 toward the cost. The money was banked to draw interest until construction started. The plans were accepted in January 1966 and bids were made. The ground breaking ceremony was held in May 1966, the name was to be McLaughlin Research Institute in honor of its principal benefactor. May 17, 1967 the center was dedicated and blessed by Bishop William J. Condon of Great Falls. Doctor Ernst Eichwald, M.D. Director, Dr. Jack Stimpfling, Ph.D. research associate, many doctors of the medical staff, members of the Lay Advisory Board, Mr. J.L. McLaughlin and Sister Rita of the Sacred Heart, President of the College were among those present for the ceremony.

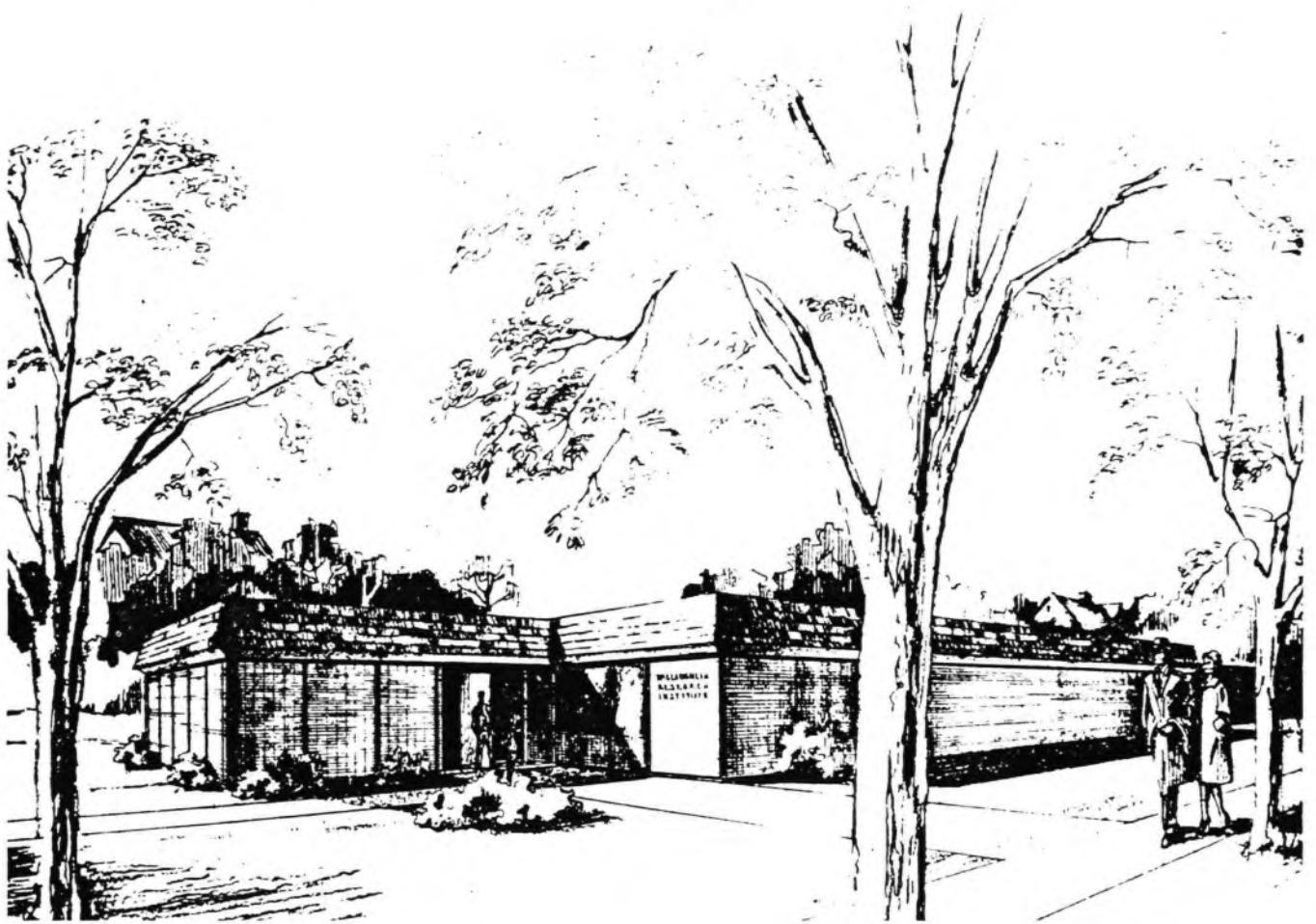
Mr. McLaughlin remembered the research center throughout his life. In December 1968 he gave \$25,000 to help with salaries. The Cancer Society also gave a gift of \$3000 to the research center for research done in cancer. A gift of \$1400 from the Boeing Employees Good Neighbor Fund was used to purchase a new centrifuge with high speed accessories.

The Center is one of the few privately built research facilities of its kind in the United States and in 1967 was the only one in Montana. It is dedicated to the study of fundamental biological problems. The Institute has thousands of valuable mice which are highly inbred and raised according to strict genetic principles for research purposes. Research programs are being directed in the field of transplantation biology with significant implications to current interests in cancer research. According to Dr. Stimpfling, who succeeded Dr. Ernest J. Eichwald as institute director, the institute's principal interest is to identify the "cellular antigen systems in transplantation and hopefully to cancerous tumors."¹ Dr. Stimpfling said that the "results of research studies with mice may change the concept of immunological mechanisms in the human body and may provide many of the answers sought by scientists. Chances are this will not be the result of research by one individual or of one institute but the combined effort of hundreds of researchers throughout the world."²

The Great Falls Tribune published an interview with Dr. Stimpfling who noted "that the cost of developing one unique strain of mice was approximately \$90,000, but because of their inbred characteristics important in scientific research in organ transplantation, they are really priceless."³ One strain of mice developed at the McLaughlin Research Institute is the only one



**DR. JACK STIMPFLING, DIRECTOR,
HANDLES MICE AT MCLAUGHLIN RESEARCH CENTER**



McLAUGHLIN RESEARCH CENTER



J.L. McLAUGHLIN

DR. E.J. EICHWALD

of its kind and is much in demand by other research institutions in the United States and abroad.

These mice have been shipped by the Institute for use in research in the Sloan Kettering Institute, University of Michigan, Stanford University and the University of California at Berkeley.⁴

The McLaughlin Research Institute operated as an adjunct of Columbus Hospital, sponsored by Columbus but receiving grants from various sources, particularly the American Cancer Society and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Bethesda, MD. When the new Columbus was built in 1978 and the hospital was moved to the new location at 500 15th Ave., So., McLaughlin Research Center remained in its old location until 1990 when it was determined to move to a new construction on the campus of the College of Great Falls.

Columbus, of course, continued to develop its own teaching courses and programs. On March 6, 1966 the School of X-Ray Technology capped five students. From the time the school was established it had more applicants than could be received.

March 1966 a lay advisory board was formed for Columbus. Several outstanding business men of the city were asked to serve. The charter members were: Mr. Edward Furlong, Managing Editor of the Tribune, Mr. Errol Galt, Chairman of the Board of the First National Bank, Mr. Don McClintock, Manager of KFBB Radio-TV, Mr. J.L. McLaughlin, President of McLaughlin Construction Co., Mr. Orin Cure, Attorney, Mr. Earle Garrison, President of the Great Falls Gas Co., Mr. Michael Curran, cattleman, Mr. Ray Pederson, District Manager of the Social Security Office, Mr. Ward Junkermier, C.P.A., Mr. Paul Matteucci, Owner-Manager of the Supersaver Stores of Great Falls and Mr. F.S. Weimer, retired Manager of the Anaconda Co. The advisory board was a great help to Columbus.

In October 1965 the establishment of an intensive care unit was discussed at a council meeting because a few doctors had made urgent requests for such a unit. Sr. Loretta Marie, Provincial Treasurer, advised more study of the proposal because "the present experience of the Deaconess Hospital with the Intensive Care Unit has not been favorable."⁵ Within a year opinions changed, and in March 1966 an Intensive Care Unit opened for critically ill patients.⁶ It was equipped with the latest electronic monitoring equipment capable of alerting the on-duty nurse of any change in the patients condition. Each patient was under surveillance 24 hours a day!

In addition a twin-cell artificial kidney was purchased by the hospital for use in acute and emergency cases and the hospital also purchased, for \$35,000, a 12 channel sequential multiple analyzer for blood chemistry which was "capable of performing the 12 most frequently required tests of a patient's blood simultaneously in just 12 minutes."⁷

Speech Therapy was started at Columbus January 1969. Mrs. Mary Seim who had received her degree from Montana University in Speech Pathology and Audiology started the new department, making Columbus the first hospital in Montana to offer Speech Therapy.

1967 was a special year in the history of Columbus since it was the 75th Anniversary, a year of Jubilee. Programs were designed for celebration throughout the year. The chronicle tells that the departments arranged exhibits depicting the "old" and the "new". On the 21st of September "over thirty priests of the diocese, along with at least 100 sisters representing every community and work in the area, assembled for a solemn high Mass of Thanksgiving...followed by a banquet."⁸

A fitting event of Jubilee Week was an all day picnic held at the Fairgrounds. Over 1500 people were in attendance. Food and drink had been donated by the merchants of Great Falls and many prizes were given.

The Great Falls Tribune devoted four pages of its Sunday edition to the event on September 24, 1967 and the Montana Catholic Register also devoted space to it. In addition, a 21 page pamphlet (11 by 8) was published with a history and pictures in abundance.

A Coronary Care Unit opened on the third floor March 1968. Senator Mike Mansfield was the principal speaker for the opening ceremony. Page and Werner Company had been the architect making up the unit from four of the large rooms. The cost was about \$65,000 but management thought it was well spent. Nurses were sent to different hospitals to be specially trained to care for heart patients.

The Sisters always served the people in the hospital but also visited the sick in their homes and visited the nursing homes. In 1966, Sr. Albanus retired from the Emergency Room, where she had been Supervisor for fifteen years, to take charge of the chaplains quarters. Sister had spent most of her 51 years of religious life nursing at Columbus, was known by most of Great Falls and was appreciated by patients and doctors who paid her a special tribute and praised her service.



SR. ALBANUS RETIRES

Sister Albanus (Marie Anne Aube), Emergency Room Supervisor at Columbus Hospital, retired to take charge of the hospital chaplain's quarters. She had come in 1915 and most of her years in hospital work have been at Columbus. (CROSSCURRENTS, Columbus Hospital July 14, 1966 No. 7)



SISTER TIMOTHY TO LEAVE AFTER 46 YEARS

A person known and loved by many people is leaving after 46 years of "uninterrupted and dedicated service at Columbus to her nursing profession and her religious calling."

Sister Timothy (Marie Desneiges Bellemare) was born in Glastenburg, Vermont, October 29, 1889. She entered the novitiate in Montreal in 1918, made profession in 1920 and came to Columbus where she studied nursing, graduated and then stayed to nurse. She has worked in every department in the hospital. (CROSSCURRENTS, Columbus Hospital July 14, 1966 No. 7)

Sr. Timothy was another Sister who retired in 1966. She had given 46 years of dedicated service at Columbus. Sister worked in almost every department in the hospital and was known, respected and loved by thousands of Montanans. In the last 11 years she led a sewing circle who mended and made clothes for the poor.

In former years Columbus had as many as 37 Sisters in nursing or giving service in health care, but numbers declined and in November 1966 four Sisters were assigned to visit patients on various floors. Sr. Albanus visited Intensive Care Unit and Pediatrics. Three Sisters who were students went to Hill 57, an Indian area, to help teach children. Sr. Maria Teresa, Social Worker in the hospital, developed a social work program in the area in the city where people had low incomes, giving 12 hours a week to the work. Later in the year Sister was given a scholarship to Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Michigan to obtain an M.A. in Medical Social Work. She completed her degree and returned in 1970 to establish a Social Services Department at Columbus. A few years later she returned to her country, the Philippines, to help the poor there.

While Sr. Providencia Tolan, Associate Professor of Sociology at the College, lived in Columbus Hospital she cared for the needs of the Indians. They could come to her at any time and often did, sure of her sympathy and kindness. Many Indians and other poor people obtained food from the kitchen of Columbus Hospital.⁹

June 1968 Sister Louise Gregoire was assigned as Administrator of St. Mary's Hospital in Walla Walla, Washington. Sr. Yves of Providence (Lalonde), Superior of the Sisters of Columbus, was appointed to the position of Assistant Administrator, accountable for Dietary, Pharmacy, Physical Therapy, Inhalation Therapy, Chapel, Patient Counselor Program, the Library, Santa Maria residence and the Admission office. In the absence of Mr. Underriner, she would be acting administrator.

Dr. ABC call was initiated in February 1969. It was used in case of an emergency in caring for a patient who might be showing signs of having a coronary.

December 31, 1969 the McGregor Clinic established a memorial fund for Dr. and Mrs. Harry J. McGregor, pledging \$56,000 of which \$20,000 had been received on December 16, 1969. The fund was used to build a cobalt unit at the hospital.¹⁰ Plans were made and the ground breaking ceremony was held for the new and first hospital based cobalt unit in North Central Montana. When the new Columbus was built in 1978, the cobalt unit was moved to the

new hospital.

Although Columbus increased its ability to care for the sick and to remain astride the latest advances in medicine, it experienced very low census in the summer of 1970. The Sisters believed this was due to the heat and the lack of air conditioning in Columbus, as compared with the Deaconess which was experiencing a high census.

However, the year 1970 brought activities and recognition in various departments. Data Processing started in Columbus Hospital, and a yearly cost-finding Management Institute. An Allen Associates Management Workshop for administrators, department heads and those in any type of management was established.

In May 1970 Columbus held a Rubella Clinic, vaccinating about 600 children. On June 18, 1970 the medical staff approved the first Dietary Manual for Columbus which was prepared by Mr. V. Edward Boertmen, Food Service Director.

Dr. John McGregor, M.D., a member of the medical staff was appointed to the State Board of Health by the Governor, Forrest H. Anderson. Doctor's compassion for the poorest of the poor, his concern for the welfare of God's people had always been evident and now he would be able to support state programs for the poor. The interests of Columbus Hospital would not be forgotten.

Others who received honors were Mr. Bolder Lanier, Chief Inhalation Therapist, who was installed as President of the Montana Chapter of the Association of Inhalation Therapy; Mr. John Eusek, instructor of the Columbus Hospital School of Radiologic Technology who became the new President of the Montana Society of Radiologic Technologists, and Mrs. Evelyn Riford, R.N. who was elected as the "Young Career Woman of 1970" by the G.F. Business and Professional Women's Club.

The first in-service Education Program for nurses at Columbus was started in September 1970. It ran until May 1971. It was established by Mrs. Foley, M.A. Assistant Director of Nursing under the direction of Sister Marleen Hull, Director of Nursing.

The Montana Tumor Registry was formed and was financed by a grant from the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education and Montana States Regional Medical Program. The tumor registry would prove very valuable as it grew.

On September 27 an unusual event took place. Mr. William McGlynn, 80 years of age

and a patient in Coronary Care, was near death. Asked if he wished to see a priest he said, "Yes! As he had a few things to talk over with him."¹¹ He had not been married according to the Church laws, so the marriage of Mr. & Mrs. McGlynn was blessed by Father Hopkins. The best man was their son Dr. L.D. McGlynn an ophthalmologist on the medical staff. Dr. McGlynn said that it was a privilege for him.

In September, the Sisters moved from the seventh floor of Columbus to the fourth floor of Santa Maria Hall where they would live until the new Columbus was built in 1978. They liked their new home very much, the rooms were larger and closet space was ample.

The Radiology Department bought a Dynacamera II for \$59,660 in March 1971. They would do scintigram and histogram studies of organs. In October a Nymatic dictation and transcription system was installed in the Medical Records Department on a trial basis.

The Candy Strippers (young girls who volunteered service in the hospital) were much in evidence in the year helping in departments. On August 18th 1971 the first annual capping and awards ceremony was held for them. Thirty-three received awards. They worked under the direction of the Auxiliary. The Columbus Hospital Auxiliary for the second year gave a check of \$6000 to Mr. Thomas J. Underriner, Administrator. The money was acquired from the sale of goods in the gift shop and from various projects.

On October 28, 1971, Mr. Underriner, Administrator, announced to the Advisory Board the acceptance by the Cascade Medical Society that the Health Science Library at Columbus Hospital be made the headquarters for the state wide medical library network. The Regional Medical Library located at the University of Washington in Seattle, placed a terminal for Medical Literature on Line (Medline) in the library. This was connected through California with the computer of the National Library of Medicine in Bethesda, Maryland and was capable of obtaining references to medical literature. The capability of receiving this medical information was placed in the Columbus Hospital Library because the library was considered outstanding in its accumulation of medical journals and reference works. The library of Columbus had works dealing with most medical questions.¹² In 1968 Miss Joan Rigny had been engaged as Medical Librarian and the library had been given ample space in Santa Maria Hall. Miss Rigny had combined the doctors library with the library of Columbus School of Nursing and the McLaughlin Research Library and cross cataloged it with the library of the College of Great

Falls.

Medline proved helpful when information on unusual cases was needed, as when Mrs. Strand became ill. Shirley Strand, Cascade County Chief Deputy Auditor was bitten by a brown recluse spider and was completely paralyzed. She knew that she had been bitten by the spider but neither she nor the doctor attributed her pain to that bite until later. The doctor admitted her to the hospital for observation and when the paralysis started, it was fortunate that she was there as she had to be put on a respirator. When her condition became worse, several doctors were called for consultation and a search was made by the librarian on Medline to discover if medical literature held any account of others with like paralysis from the bite of the spider, the treatment and results. The search produced the account of a man who had had a similar illness. He eventually recuperated, but it took years and he still walked with crutches.

Shirley was treated with antibiotics and other medicine and she did live, but it took a very long time for her to be able to breath again, to speak and to use her arms and she was depressed for a very long time. She remained about a year in the hospital and then went to Portland where she was taught to take deeper breaths and regain the use of her muscles. She returned and went to a nursing home.

While Shirley was in the hospital a woman came in with an ulcerated leg caused by the bite of the brown recluse spider. The ulcer did not heal for a long time and eventually had to have a graft. Different people react differently to the bite of the spider and many have no reaction. Montana was not familiar with the spider, but those involved with the cases were not likely to forget the lessons learned.

The hospital census was up, but in December 1971, Mr. Thomas J. Underriner was transferred to be Administrator of St. Vincent's Hospital and Medical Center in Portland, Oregon. In January 1972, Mr. Frank N. Stewart was named Administrator. He had been the Manager of the Patient Care Division since October.

In March 1972 the hospital announced an additional employee benefit of a \$2000 life insurance policy for all employees working full-time.

In April 1972 the Port-A-Meals service was started. Meals and an adequate diet were provided to persons unable to make their own meals because of physical or psychological difficulties. The cost was \$2.75 a day for two meals delivered by a van contributed by Columbus

Hospital Auxiliary.

The first kidney retrieval service in Montana was made possible at Columbus by the efforts of the Urologists, Dr. J.H. Stone and Dr. H.V. Anderson. Part of the retrieval equipment at Columbus was provided by a foundation in Seattle. By July 1974, ten kidneys had been retrieved in the Great Falls area, and eight of the recipients were doing well. Columbus Hospital had the only dialysis machine in the Great Falls area. In time, the department would teach home dialysis.

Every year the School of Medical Technology and the School of Radiologic Technology graduated students who ranked high nationally. In July 1972 the Columbus Hospital School of Medical Technology ranked in the top 1.5 percent of the 597 schools nationwide.

Northern Montana College continued to use Columbus Hospital to provide nine months clinical nursing experience to its nursing students. In September 1972, a class of 28 came with the instructors for the program, Miss Amy Black and Mrs. Rodney Phillips.

In December 1972 a deed and abstract title was recorded covering the property purchased from Nilson Enterprises, approximately 20 acres, in a southern section of Great Falls, to be used if, in the future, a new Columbus Hospital would be built.

In August 1973 Sr. Margaret LaPorte came to be acting library director to replace Miss Joan Rigny, Medical Science Librarian who took a leave of absence. Sister had been Associate Professor at the College of Great Falls and had spent a sabbatical year at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor acquiring her M.A. in Library Science. After she returned from Michigan, she had been in charge of the library at the College until she began to study audio-visual work at the University of Washington in Seattle. After agreeing to replace Miss Rigny, she had studied Medical Reference work in Portland to receive her certificate as Medical Librarian and had spent time at UCLA Berkeley studying the programming of the medical computer. She had taught history for many years but was fascinated with the medical library work. She devoted herself to increasing the holdings of the medical library and providing good reference material. With Mrs. Lou Wilmot, a nurse, devoting time to reference, the library became the outstanding Medical Library of the state. In fact, until Montana State University in Bozeman acquired and shelved part of the King County, Washington, Medical Library it was the only medical library with Medline serving the public of the state.



SR. MARGARET LaPORTE
LIBRARIAN

KIRK WILSON
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

In September 1973, the Auxiliary was proud to announce that they had reached \$25,295 in donations from 1970-1973. This was in addition to the hours they had given in voluntary service.

In November Columbus became the recipient of money from the estate of Mr. Chris G. Meyer who had been a patient at Columbus. He willed various amounts to individuals and institutions but after the grants, the remaining half was willed to the Sisters of Providence of Montana for the purpose of building and establishing medical facilities or an addition to Columbus Hospital.

The following will give an idea of the many programs in Columbus Hospital that offered information and education. In January 1974, Lillian Rigg, Food Services Director, discussed family diets and answered questions on cholesterol and low sodium diets. Dr. Jack Stempfling attended a conference on Immunology where techniques were developed for the study of the interaction of cells. Mrs. Foley arranged weekly programs and lectures for continuing education for nurses and interested members of the Columbus Hospital family. Miss Virginia Maynerick, a student in the Sociology Department at the College of Great Falls spent a few months observing and participating in hospital work. Graduate and student nurses in District 6 attended a workshop at Columbus Hospital on the subject "Make Nurses Aware" which was designed to increase the nurses interest and participation in their professional organizations. Miss Kathleen Hanneman directed courses in Allen Management for the supervisors at Columbus. A workshop was held for Medical Librarians of the city. It was conducted by Mrs. Ethel Hill, Medical Library Coordinator for the State of Montana and Mr. Jim Ekendahl from the Medical Library of the University of Washington in Seattle. In June, all Columbus Hospital employees, regardless of their occupation, were given instruction and practice in the performance of emergency cardiopulmonary resuscitation and mouth-to-mouth breathing during "Save-A-Life" Week.

Four students with degrees from Montana colleges and universities were graduated in medical technology after serving 12 month internships at the hospital.

Busy as the year sounds, it was not unusual. Hospital programs always involved many people. Columbus Hospital Management and nurses worked with and for the patients, the personnel and the people of the city.

Chapter 3

1. Great Falls Tribune, September 24, 1967 pg. 22.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Great Falls Tribune, September 24, 1967 pg. 21.
5. Minutes of Local Council signed by Sr. Raymond Arthur October 12, 1965.
6. Chronicles September 1969.
7. Chronicles December 1969.
8. Chronicles September 1967.
9. Letter from Sr. Providencia Tolan to Provincial 1963.
10. Chronicles December 1969.
11. Chronicles September 1970.
12. Document sent to Mr. Underriner from Seattle dealing with the Library and the Medline terminal.

A NEW COLUMBUS

Land had been purchased in 1973 with a view to building a new Columbus as the cost of expanding and renovating the present Columbus would be more than the cost of constructing a new one. On October 23, 1974, the North Central Montana Health Planning Council held a public hearing to determine if Columbus Hospital should construct a new 181-bed facility to replace the present building. The government required that a hearing be held to determine if the community needed the new facility, if it would be economically feasible, if patient charges would be increased unreasonably, and if the quality of care would be improved. Many of the doctors on the staff wrote in favor of building a new Columbus. During the meeting pros and cons were voiced. Mr. Stewart, Administrator of Columbus, spoke forcefully for the building and Mr. Holbrook, Administrator of Deaconess, spoke just as forcefully for having only one hospital - the Deaconess! The Sisters hated the idea of leaving the beautiful Columbus on 2nd Avenue but felt that a new hospital was needed.

After the meeting, the Executive Committee approved the request to build a new Columbus and so recommended to the State.

January 25, 1975 the Zoning Board of Adjustment approved a variance in regulations in order for Columbus to build a new hospital and related structures on land east of Fourth Street South between Fifteenth and Seventeenth Avenues.

There was a great deal of controversy over the building of Columbus - if it should be built and where it should be built. Mr. Holbrook, Administrator of Deaconess and some doctors working at the Deaconess, presented arguments showing that it should be built near Deaconess. Finally, Mr. Stewart, Administrator of Columbus, stated that the question was not WHERE to build but a request for a zoning change so that the land chosen could be used for commercial purposes. On February 17th the Tribune carried a beautiful picture of the proposed 181-bed hospital and an article extolling the equipment and techniques being employed at Columbus. The same day the Chamber of Commerce published an endorsement of the proposal that the hospital should be built near the Deaconess!

In reply to the Chamber of Commerce endorsement, forty-seven doctors practicing in Great Falls paid for a one-half page advertisement endorsing the statement made by Mr. Frank

Stewart and expressed their support of the two hospital concept. The advertisement carried the names of the doctors.¹ In the March 2, 1975 Tribune, Dr. Alex C. Johnson (neurosurgeon) published a long article favoring separate hospitals.² On March 4th the City-County Planning Board approved unanimously the zoning change request and the Columbus people were happy.

However, the controversy did not stop. On April 17 the North Central Montana Health Planning Council drew a large crowd at the public hearing considering the construction of obstetrical services at the hospital. Deaconess would like to be the only hospital giving obstetrical services in Great Falls, but the community evidenced sincere interest. Private citizens, physicians and organizations expressed support of the request by Columbus to include six beds for an obstetrical unit. A hearing drew people from Great Falls, Chester, Fort Benton, Belt, Cut Bank and other places. Mothers especially insisted that they wanted a choice of hospitals in which to have their babies. Since abortions were performed at Deaconess, many felt that they did not want to have babies where other babies were aborted. Even the men expressed concern. A Mr. Andrew Campros from Chester said that "The fact that one of the hospitals permits abortions makes me feel I don't want to use that facility. I prefer not to have my family treated where they throw kids in the incinerator. I came quite a ways tonight to say this. I want my free choice of obstetrics or any other facility I might want to choose!"³

An interesting note in the Great Falls Tribune tells how the emotional question of fathers in the delivery room was argued in Montana's House of Representatives who voted 53-59 in favor,⁴ giving tentative approval. Billings at that time had a court suit pending to try to force hospitals to allow fathers in the delivery room. In March 1974, the Supreme Court of Montana ruled that hospitals could bar fathers from the delivery room. It was not so surprising to have Mr. Campros speak on the issue of babies.

In July 1975 Columbus Hospital received permission to construct a unit of up to nine beds for obstetrical and gynecological services in the new facility. Since the request had been for six beds, Columbus people were pleased.

On May 16, 1975 a letter was received from Sisters M. Michelle Holland, Provincial Superior, advising Columbus of the fact that the General Council did not give direct approval of the matter of rebuilding. The General Council considered the matter on April 30 and expressed several reasons for disapproving. However, since the building program was so far advanced, the

Council referred complete responsibility for the project to the Provincial Council. They suggested that "you incorporate Columbus Hospital as a distinct corporation in order to safeguard the assets of the religious corporation."⁵ The General Council did not withhold permission but felt that the decision would have to remain the responsibility of the Provincial Council. The Provincial Council consulted the Sisters of the province and finally gave permission to proceed.

On June 4, 1975, Sister M. Michelle Holland, President, and Sister Eileen Croghan, Secretary of the Sisters of Charity of Providence of Montana Inc. with Mr. James W. Drury, Executive Vice President Sales Division and Mr. Ronald J. Unterreiner, Assistant Secretary of Hospital Building and Equipment Co., completed the signing of the official contract for the building of the new Columbus Hospital.⁶

The Hospital Building and Equipment Co. of St. Louis, general contractor for the \$12 million project, was one of the largest and most experienced hospital construction companies. Bids were placed and groundbreaking took place June 26th.

Bishop Eldon B. Schuster, Bishop of Great Falls, gave the blessing of the new property at the groundbreaking ceremony. Mr. Frank Stewart, Administrator, Sister M. Michelle, Provincial Superior; Sister Eileen Croghan, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Mr. Orin Cure, Attorney and Chairman of the Advisory Board; and Mr. Curtis Amondson, Mayor of Great Falls were present. Bishop Eldon B. Schuster, Sister Eileen Croghan and Mr. Frank Stewart used a golden shovel to turn the first shovel of earth and the project was started.

Of course, work went on at the "old" Columbus. In November 1974 the Emergency Room started the services of a staff physician who remained at the hospital from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. during the week and on a 24 hour basis on weekends and holidays. At first physicians objected but, in time, it proved to be a wise move, and emergency room physicians trained for that purpose were hired.

On December 20, 1974 the U.S. District Court of Appeals ruled in favor of Columbus Hospital concerning the estate of C.G. Mayer. The total share for Columbus Hospital from the Mayer estate was \$929,363.51. The Sisters thanked God. Providence did provide.

On January 22, 1975 a noted patient was discharged. Ruby Keeler, an actress-dancer, had been admitted for surgery to correct a brain aneurysm November 20, 1974. Dr. G.H. Syrenne, neurosurgeon, performed the surgery. Mrs. Keeler made a satisfactory recovery and,



**GROUNDBREAKING FOR THE NEW COLUMBUS HOSPITAL.
SR. EILEEN CROGHAN WATCHES AS MR. FRANK STEWART, ADMINISTRATOR,
TURNS THE FIRST SHOVEL OF DIRT. ALSO PICTURED IN THE BACKGROUND
FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: BISHOP SCHUSTER AND MR. TED WEINER.**

JUNE 26, 1975

(CROSSCURRENANTS, JUNE 1975)

when discharged, returned to her home in Laguna Beach, California. Many people were interested in Ruby, and the Sisters were happy that she recovered.

In 1975 Mrs. Dorothy Thiel, Home Care Coordinator, set up a program for diabetics. Patients were contacted by members of the Diabetic Inpatient Teaching Team, and counseling and instruction were given on a one-to-one basis concerning the proper care of the patient after his or her release from the hospital.

Saturday, May 10, a Day of Recollection was held for Columbus Hospital employees at the Ursuline Center in Great Falls. About sixty attended. Sister Eileen Croghan inspired all with her talk on "Our Mission, the Cure of the Sick"; Fr. Terrance Regan, Pastor of St. Luke's, and two nurses, Gail Michelotti and Dorothy Thiel gave conferences on "Healing--Our Business.>"; Rev. Olaf Magnuson spoke on the art of listening. There was also time for silent prayer. Those who were there expressed their pleasure and hoped that Columbus would continue such retreats. This was a first for Columbus.

Home nursing had been carried on, but in July a program of home visits by a registered nurse for first time mothers was offered from the Obstetrics department. The service was available for new mothers and mothers of premature babies who might need help in overcoming problems of infant care. The young mothers appreciated the help.

On November 14, 1975 word was received that Columbus Hospital was one of ten hospitals selected for a pilot program of "Training Nurses to Improve Patient Education." The Sisters were pleased that the hospital had been selected.

In November also, fetal monitoring equipment was acquired by the hospital to be used routinely for all deliveries. All RN's in the ward were trained in its use. The Sisters were always concerned about the babies and wanted the best for them.

On December 31, 1975 Miss Helen Mettler, resident of Santa Maria Hall, gave a deposit of \$24,245 to pay for the chapel in the new Columbus Hospital. Miss Metler had been living in Santa Maria Hall since her sister had died at Columbus. Her sister had been owner of the Classic Shop, a dress shop, and had left Helen a substantial fortune. Later, in 1977, during a certain point in the construction of the new hospital, tours were made of the partially completed building. Ms. Mettler was very disappointed with the size of the chapel, and asked for a return of her deposit. She then gave a donation of \$24,225 to Fr. Hruska, pastor of Our Lady of

Lourdes parish!

On January 26, 1976 a Computerized Axial Tomography (CAT) Scanning System was purchased from the EMI Medical Company at a cost of more than \$500,000. The CAT SCAN was the latest in computerized diagnostic equipment and Columbus was the first medical care facility in the state to have one. Dr. Virgil Graves explained that it was capable of taking 180 separate pictures during the full cycle of operation. It reproduces a two-dimensional picture and gives a printout of information for 40,000 bits of material generated by the x-ray beams. Dr. Graves, head of radiology, teaches at the University of Washington School of Medicine in Seattle and is outstanding in his field.

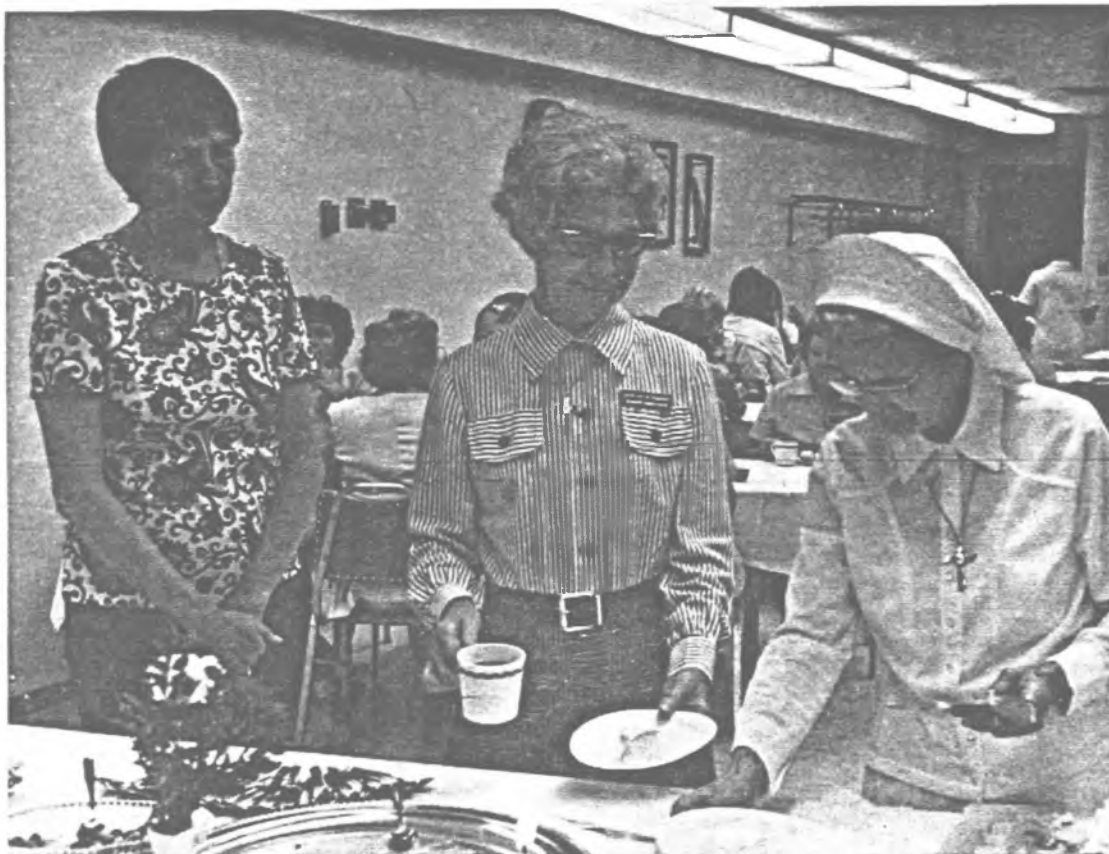
In 1976, Sister Yves of Providence (Lalonde), Associate Administrator of Columbus accepted to become Administrator of Mt. St. Joseph in Spokane, Washington. The Mount is the retirement home and infirmary for the Sisters of St. Ignatius Province. Sister Yves was not only Associate Administrator of Columbus, she was also Superior of the Sisters who resided in Santa Maria Hall. She was well liked by Sisters and lay people as she was concerned for and cared about others. She could be found directing a department, bringing food and supplies to the poor, solving a problem or having a fun time with the Sisters. Sisters and people were sorry to see her go.

In April an "Employee of the Quarter" award program was started. The program recognized and rewarded an individual employee for special or sustained performance at work. Any employee who worked at Columbus for at least one year was eligible. The winner received a certificate, a \$50.00 savings bond and a special parking place for the calendar quarter following the selection. In later years the amount of the savings bond was increased to \$100.00 and the person receiving the award was treated to a dinner.

The hospital also distributed longevity bonus checks to employees who have give ten years or more of service.

The hospital, in April, also reached out to the community by giving a course in cardiopulmonary resuscitation to more than fifty Cascade County physicians' wives. After the course they received certification for CPR. Since that time, courses in CPR have been conducted at the hospital.

Mr. Stewart, Administrator, in 1976 thought it necessary to start a fund drive with



FAREWELL TEA. Sister Yves of Providence left Columbus Hospital as Associate Administrator late last month to take over as Administrator of Mount St. Joseph in Spokane. The Farewell Tea capped off nearly 10 years of continuous service at Columbus Hospital. Shown left to right are Vi Stewart, Sr. Yves and Sister Louise. 1976



COLUMBUS' NEW HOME. That has double meaning. True the building is the new Columbus Hospital with the outpatient entrance featured. But in the foreground the wooden box shows where the statue of Columbus will be come 1977.

\$1,250,000.00 as the goal. He felt that such a drive would involve the public in the project and would curb the ultimate cost to the patient.

While Sister Yves was with the hospital, she looked for a house for the Sisters and found one directly across the street from the hospital. It was purchased by the province for \$45,000 and became the home of the Sisters when the hospital was moved. Some Sisters lived there until May 30, 1990, when it was sold to a family.

February 1977 Sister Claudia McMillan arrived to take over duties of Assistant Administrator, a position left open with the departure of Sister Yves of Providence. Sr. Claudia was a graduate of the Columbus School of Nursing, had served on the hospital's nursing staff, was at one time chairman of the governing board, was Columbus Hospital Administrator in 1964, and was Health and Social Services Director for the province in 1968.

In April 1977 the statue of Columbus was trussed up and moved from the pedestal on which it had stood for seventy years. It was refurbished and moved to the new hospital where it was located near the outpatient entrance when the hospital was built.

Work on the new hospital was stopped for a time when a strike was called on May 25, 1977 but the strike did not last long.

On July 5, 1977 Sisters Claudia McMillan, Catherine Palmatier, Margaret Carmody and Margaret LaPorte moved their personal belongings and house furnishings to the new residence at 1500 4th Street purchased for the Sisters. It was a split level house with five bedrooms, two family rooms, dining room, kitchen, bathroom with tub and bathroom with shower, a storage room, furnace room and wash room. It had two porches which extended on two sides of the building and had two large lawns. Sister Claudia McMillan and Sister Margaret LaPorte spent a large portion of free time in the summer trying to get the lawns in shape, pulling weeds, watering, mowing, etc. Rock was finally placed on the hillside to replace the lawn and soil that had been washed away. Finally, arrangements were made to have a working crew from the hospital cut the lawns and in the winter clear the snow from the sidewalks and walkway. The Sisters were grateful.

Within a month after the Sisters came to reside in the new house, Sister Margaret Carmody decided to retire and moved back to the old Santa Maria Hall until it was time for her to go to Seattle where she would live in the Sisters' Residence. Sister Miriam Brenner moved



GOOD-BYE COLUMBUS. When the hospital's 70-year-old statue of Christopher Columbus embarked on its short journey across town April 6, it probably received as much, if not more, attention than did its flesh and blood forerunner in 1492. Christopher's trip received coverage in the Great Falls Tribune and on stations KRTV and KFBB. Unlike the original Columbus who at journey's end claimed a then-uncharted island for the Spanish crown, our Columbus went in to the hospital shop for sandblasting and repair work. After his face-lifting, Christopher will watch over the outpatient entrance at the new hospital. Great Falls Tribune

her personal belongings to the new house but decided to stay in Santa Maria Hall until the hospital moved. Sister Catherine Palmatier also decided to move back to Santa Maria Hall, and Sister Claudia took her vacation during the month of August. Sister Margaret LaPorte stayed in the new house, commuting to the "old" Columbus.

In August 1977 Columbus Hospital ended its independent Port-a-Meals nutrition program. The participants were gradually phased into the new Title VIII Nutrition Program for the Elderly administered by Cascade County. Since April 1972, when the program began, over 79,999 meals have been delivered to about 475 people. Two meals per day were provided seven days a week with care being given to special diets.

On August 15 an ultrasound unit was purchased for the X-ray Department. The machine was the latest development of Picker Ultrasound Equipment. It uses high frequency sound waves to detect tumors, cysts, aneurysms, and thyroid nodules. The machine also was used to determine fetal size, age and placental localization as it does not have the risk associated with x-ray.

On August 16 registration was held for the alumni reunion of 225 Columbus Hospital nurses. Classes prior to and including 1930 met, and tours of the "new hospital" were conducted. The two oldest women were of the class of 1917: Mary Gregory Hallock, Van Nuys, California and Marguerite Thompson-Debb of Wenlock, Washington. both had been veterans of World War I and both are still active.

Columbus Hospital received permission to install a high energy electron linear accelerator. It would cost half a million but would increase the ability of the radiology department to treat cancer. The new unit had the option of treating cancer patients with either high-energy photons or high-energy electrons. Photons are more effective in treating deep seated tumors. The Cobalt 60 unit which the hospital had been using since 1971 would still be used to treat certain tumors as well as lymphomas. Columbus, at the time, was the only hospital in the state with such a high energy output.

September 12, 1977 was a red letter day. The Tribune carried the news that the Columbus Hospital building was sold to Cascade County for \$620,000, although this was a price below its appraisal. The Sisters of Providence allowed the sale of the building at such a low price because it would offer many benefits to the total community and would, in a way, carry

on the work it was intended to do. At the time the county offices were scattered throughout the city, but Columbus was large enough to hold all of the offices.

On September 29, 1977, a "Mr. Strong" procedure was initiated in the hospital. Its purpose was to control unruly and/or disoriented patients without injury to the patient or employees involved.

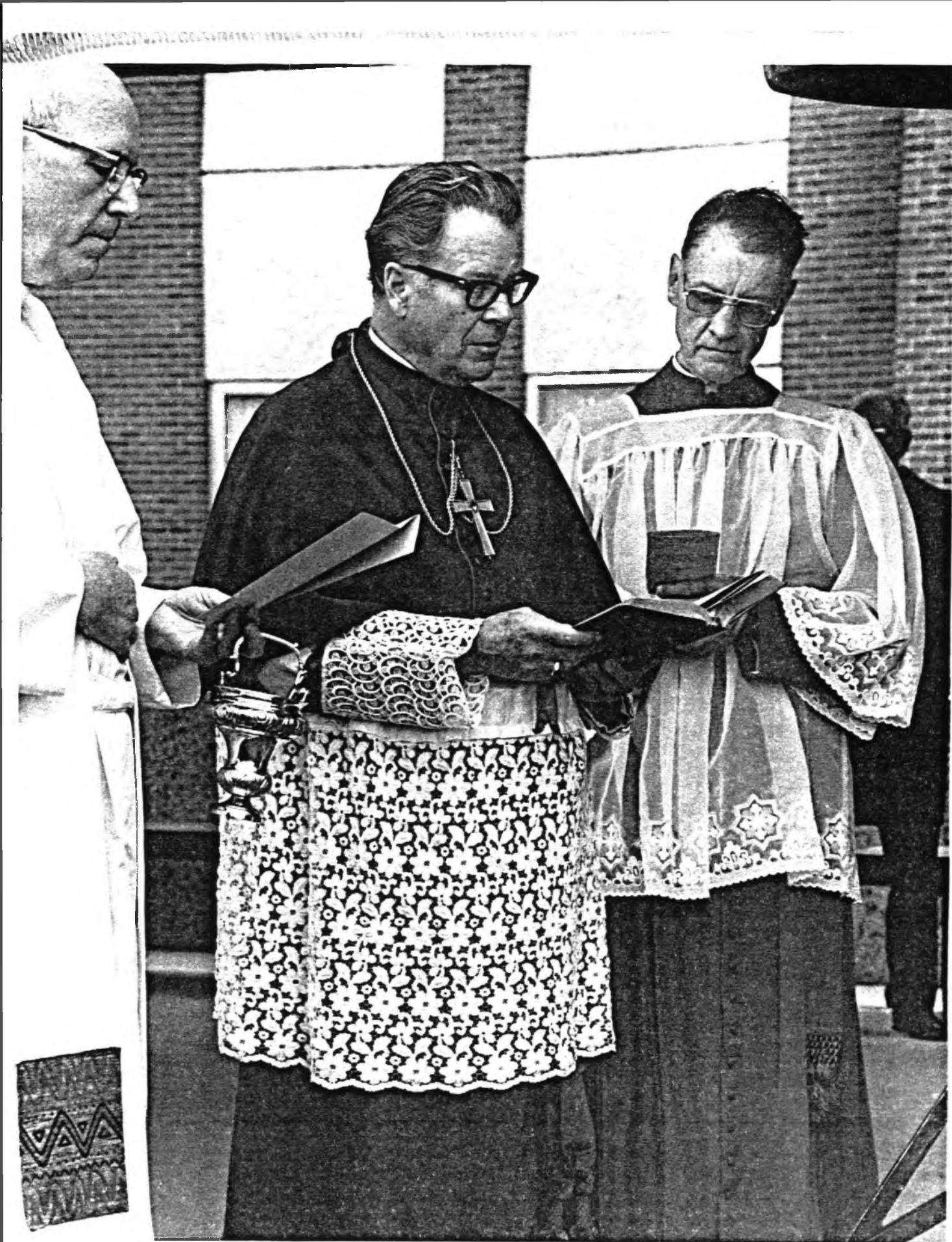
November 5, 1977 the dedication ceremonies of the new Columbus were held at 10:00 a.m. at the main entrance of the hospital, 500 -15th Avenue South. The Most Rev. Eldon Bernard Schuster, Bishop of the Eastern Montana Diocese, offered the invocation and benediction. Sister Ethel Richardson, SP, Councillor General of the Sisters of Providence, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, was keynote speaker. The keys to the hospital were presented to Administrator Frank Stewart by Fred Kummer, representing Hospital Building and Equipment Co., prime contractor. Mr. Stewart gave an address of welcome. Sister M. Michelle Holland, Provincial Superior, spoke a few words of welcome from the Sisters and Sister Eileen Croghan, SP, President of the Governing Board, expressed welcome from the Board. An honor guard from Malmstrom Air Force Base presented the flag, and Mr. A.A. Prinski, Jr. sang the National Anthem. Following this the keynote address was given by Sister Ethel Richardson.⁷

Sister Claudia McMillan, SP, Assistant Administrator, Mr. John St. Germain, Chairman, Cascade County Commissioner and Mr. John Bulen, Mayor of Great Falls cut the ribbon which had been placed across the front door. Bishop Schuster blessed the cornerstone and went through the building blessing the rooms. The dedication was followed by open house and tours of the hospital.

The rooms had new features that held interest for the public. Patient rooms featured modular headwall units which housed necessary outlets and suction and also served as a communication conduit. Nurses were able to communicate with nurses and also monitor patients. Personal television, nurse call and telephones for patients' use without staff assistance was provided. The new telephone system called Dimension provided automatic call forwarding and three-way conference calls without operator assistance.

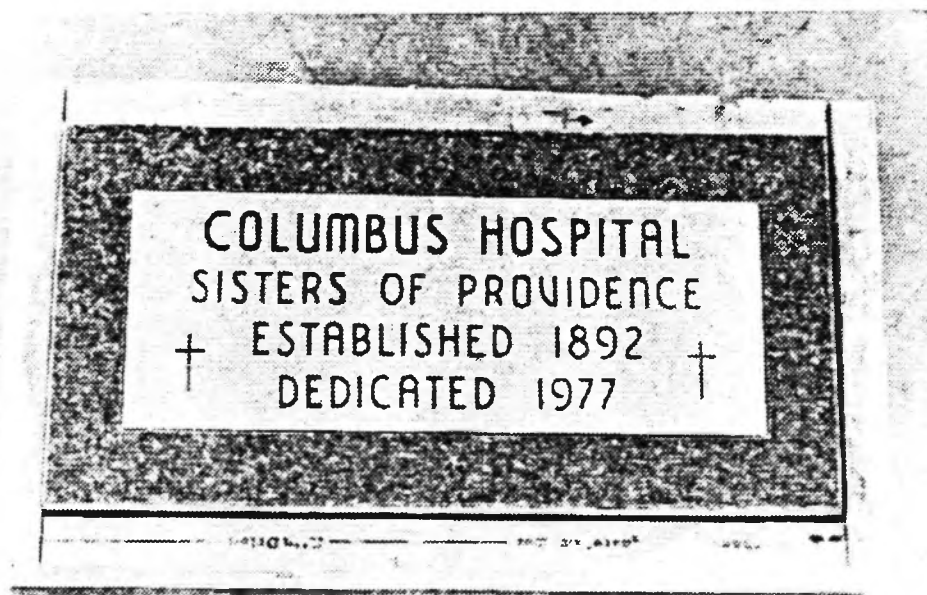
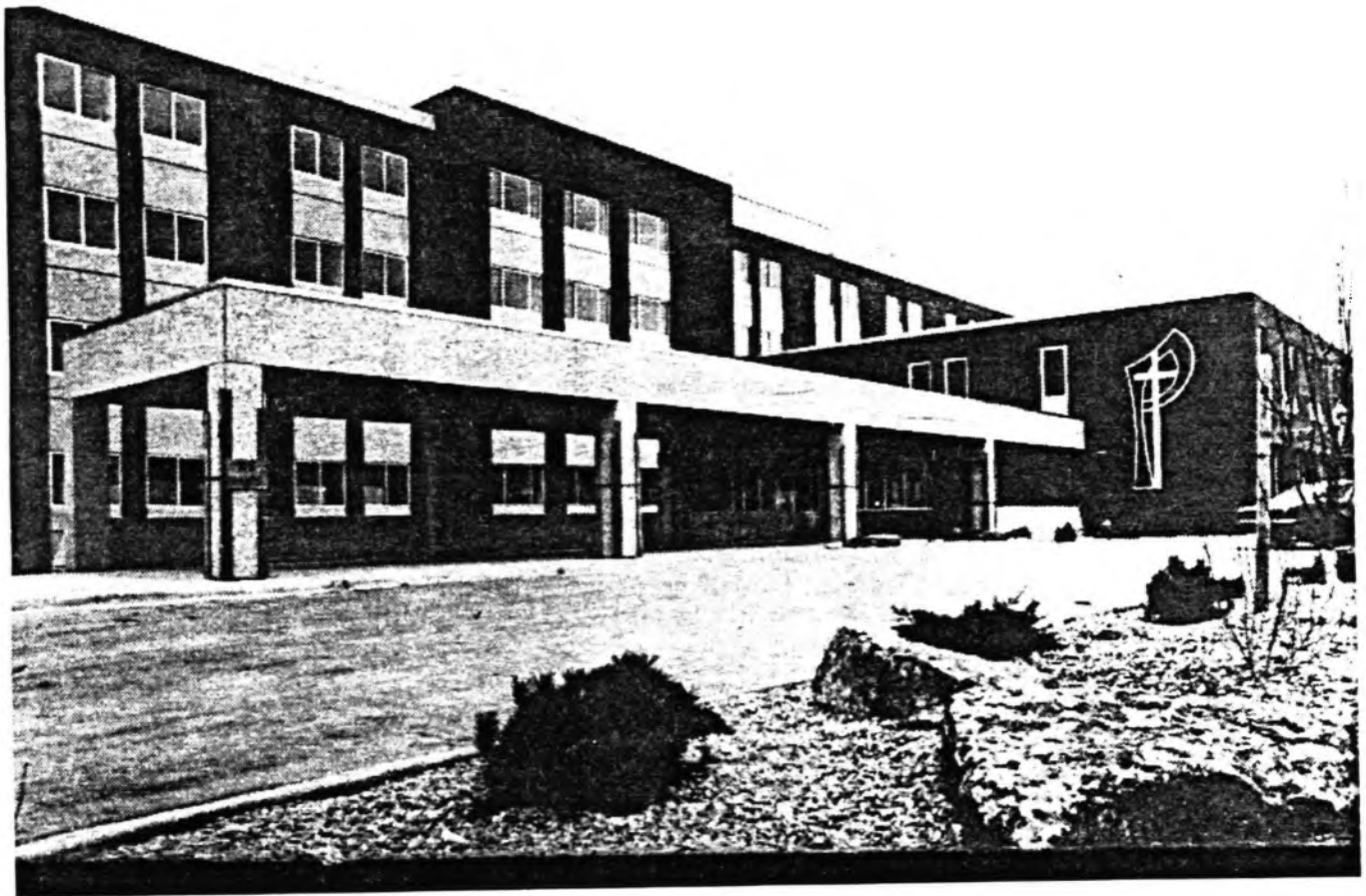
November 21, 1977 brought a gift of \$10,000 from Burlington Northern Railway for use in defraying the cost of the CAT Scanner.

November 22 brought word of the death of Sister Timothy (Mary Desneiges Bellemare)



**BISHOP ELDON B. SCHUSTER BLESSES THE BUILDING AT THE DEDICATION
LEFT TO RIGHT: FR. MARTIN BURKE, BISHOP ELDON B. SCHUSTER, MSGR. GEIGER**

Electronic publication by Providence Archives, Seattle, Washington



who was an alumna of the Columbus School of Nursing and had been a nurse at the hospital for thirty-four years, of which twenty-three were spent in the emergency room. She had retired and was living at Mt. St. Joseph in Spokane. Those who knew her felt that Columbus had lost a friend but she will, no doubt, keep praying for her beloved hospital.

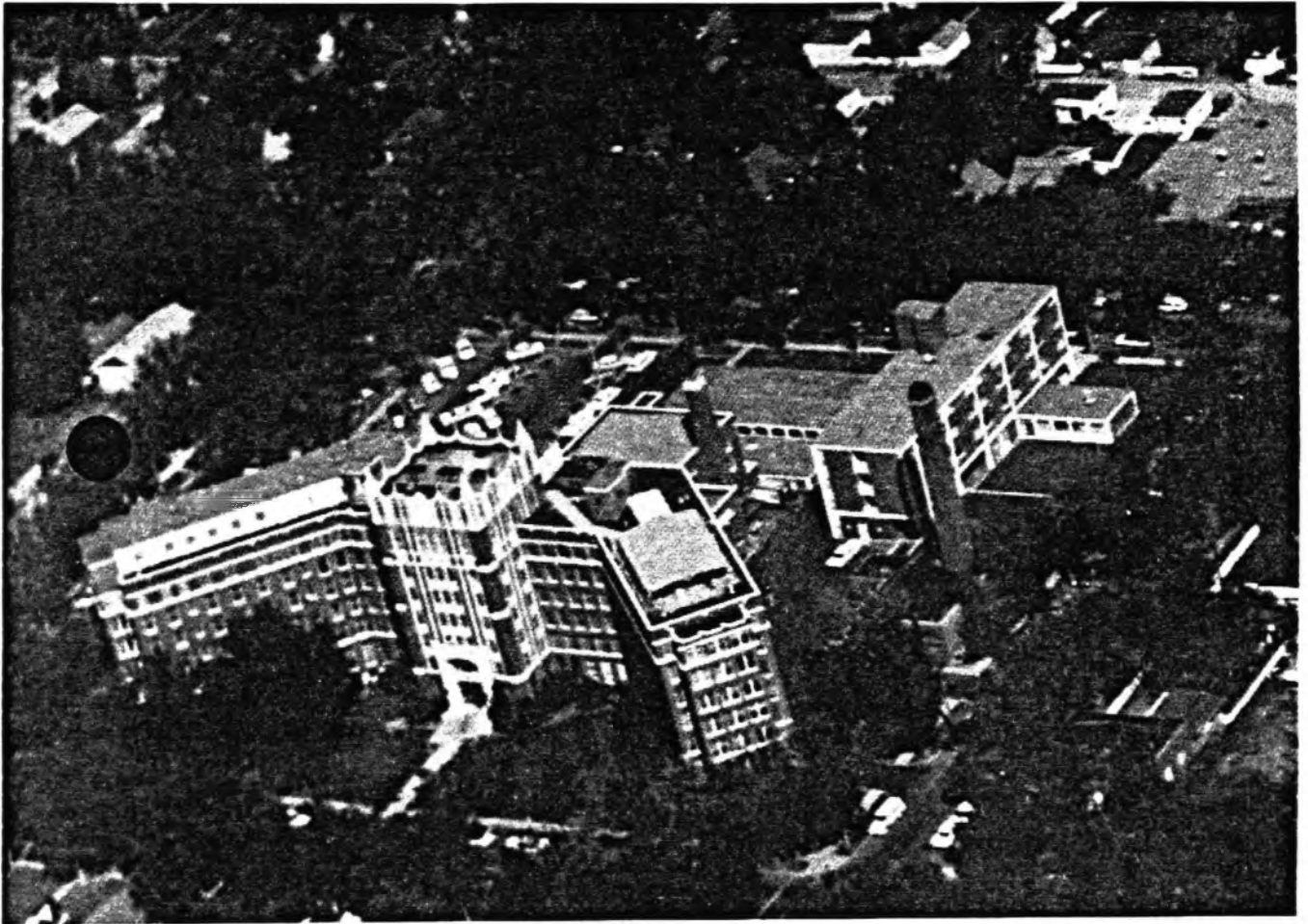
On December 3, 1977 the organ which was in the chapel was sold to Mrs. Adeline Topel. Sister Timothy had solicited money to buy it during the years 1936 to 1938. It was a coincidence that the organ was sold so shortly after her death, and she must have been happy that it was sold to a friend.

Dr. Thomas Keenan, one of the doctors on the staff at the hospital, lost three of his children on December 3. Seven people were killed in the two car accident which occurred when the Keenans were returning from a skiing trip. Dr. Keenan first learned of the accident when he was called to attend to the eighth passenger of the Keenan car, a young neighbor and friend of the family. She was the only survivor and was brought to Columbus emergency room. Dr. Keenan was in the hospital where he had been to deliver a woman.

Joint services were held in St. Luke's Catholic Church for the three Keenan and two O'Niel children who were killed, as it was the largest church in the city. Many people came for the service and many tears were shed. The Sisters extended comfort to the remaining Keenan family.⁸

The winter of '77-'78 was hard on the people in Montana. Heavy snow made it almost impossible to get through to many areas. Geoffrey Johnson, 23, son of Dr. Alexander Johnson, neurosurgeon, was brought from a ranch 70 miles north of Lewistown by helicopter. Geoffrey had appendicitis but was unable to get out because of snow. The helicopter, dispatched from Malmstrom Air Force Base, had to fly from one farm house to another, following fence lines to reach the ranch. Geoffrey's brother directed the pilot but the snow made reference points almost invisible. However, the helicopter was able to bring Geoffrey out, and he survived the ordeal.

On January 16, 1978 the Cascade County commissioners approved and signed a resolution to sell the property of Santa Maria Hall to the Great Falls Housing Authority for \$350,000. It was converted to housing for the aged. At the time that it was determined to build a new Columbus, Mr. Stewart, Administrator, had suggested to Bishop Schuster that the diocese should



1964

COLUMBUS HOSPITAL, NURSING SCHOOL AND PARKING LOT

acquire the Hall for a retirement home. The Bishop did not act on the suggestion.

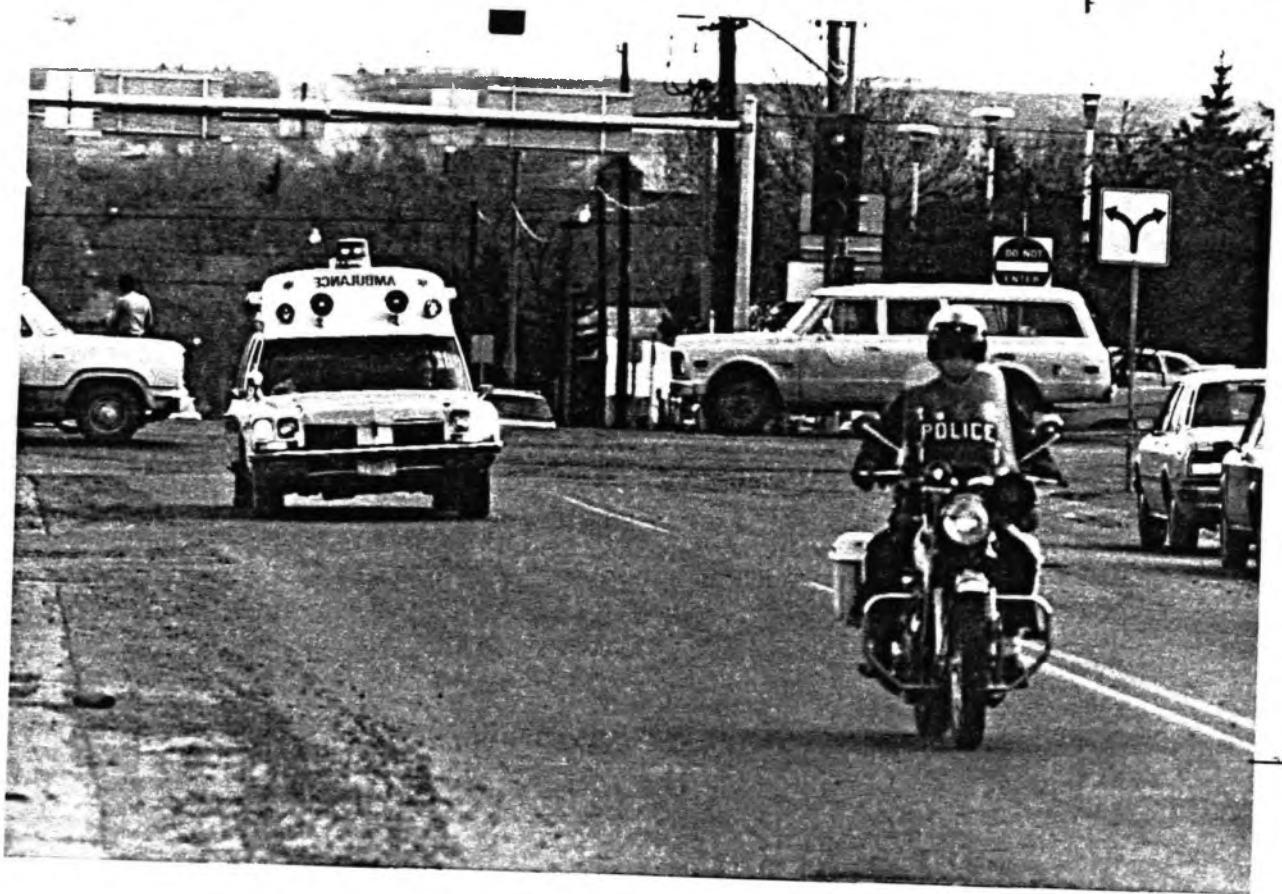
In March the hospital lost a benefactor and friend. Mr. John L. "Jay" McLaughlin, 83, principal donor and builder of McLaughlin Research Institute and donor of the McLaughlin Memorial Center of the College of Great Falls, died at a hospital in Brawley, California. His firm built airports and dams in Ohio and North Dakota, canals in California and Mexico, railroads in Iowa and other projects in Canada and Alaska. The firm was involved in construction projects from the Arctic Circle to Mexico, in the Aleutians, the South Pacific and the Middle East.

Bishop Eldon B. Schuster celebrated the funeral Mass in Holy Family Church and entombment was in McLaughlin chapel in the Mount Olivet Cemetery. Mr. McLaughlin had built the chapel, and in it were buried his wife and son. Stained glass windows designed by Sr. Mary Trinitas, SP, and executed under her direction carried out the theme of the Resurrection. Mass is usually offered there on Memorial Day.

At last, May 1978, came the big move. May 8, the remaining books and journals of the library were moved to the new facility. The Personnel Department, offices of the Northern Montana School of Nursing and the remaining furniture of the Sisters' department were moved. May 10, the mailroom, Xerox, Medical Records, Pharmacy and Physical Therapy moved. Respiratory Therapy, X-ray office, Laboratory, Dietary, Dialysis and the rest of Personnel moved on the 11th.

On May 12 the first patient entered the new Columbus at 7:00 a.m. Breakfast was served in the old hospital and lunch in the new. All patients were moved by Bicsak Ambulance and specially equipped vans provided by Park Place Nursing Home and Easter Seal Center. They were taken from the rooms in the old Columbus and placed in an ambulance waiting at the emergency door. A bed was stripped and moved to the front door to be taken by moving van to the new Columbus. There, beds were moved onto the loading dock, cleaned, made up and moved in the service elevator to the first floor to receive the patient who was taken from the ambulance through emergency, up the hall, placed on the bed and moved to a waiting room.

Critically ill patients were moved first and were accompanied by doctors and nurses. Some patients were transferred from the emergency door by wheelchair. All patients were met by pastoral care Sisters and Pink Ladies.



MOVING DAY FOR COLUMBUS
MAY 12, 1978

Ninety-five patients and a newborn baby were transferred in record time from 7:00 a.m. to 11:45 a.m. Free coffee and donuts were available at both hospitals, courtesy of Farmer Brothers and Eddy Bakery. The first Emergency Room patients sought treatment at 7:20 a.m. in the new Columbus.

Mr. Kirk Wilson served as the hospital's move director and coordinated the transfer of equipment, supplies and patients to the new facility. On June 15th, he was named assistant administrator to oversee the operations of eight departments: medical records, pharmacy, physical therapy, radiology, respiratory therapy, radiation oncology, health science library, and environmental sanitation.

Shortly before the hospital moved, the convents of the Sisters of Providence and the Ursuline Convent received furnishings not being used in the new hospital. The First Methodist Church in Monarch, Montana acquired all of the pews and benches in the chapel, one matching chair and kneeler and the embossed glass doors leading into the workroom. Some people complained about this last acquisition, but the churches of the diocese had been asked if they wanted the pews etc., and they did not want them. The Sisters were glad that a church could use them.

In June, an auction was held of the beds, mattresses, chairs, tables, machines and other items. The hospital grossed \$30,000.

On June 5 Frank Stewart, administrator, handed the keys of the old Columbus to Cascade County Commissioner, L.W. Fasbender. The county paid \$630,000 to purchase the old hospital. The county offices started to move into the building on June 20.

In the new hospital, much was done to improve functions. A Biomedical Systems Department was set up under the direction of Mr. Steven McAttee, which became responsible for both preventative and emergency maintenance and safety inspection of all electronic equipment at Columbus. Mr. McAttee was also consultant in departments in the purchase of electronic equipment and inservice education on electronic equipment. Mr. William Chambers was named to work with him, as the CT Scanner and Xerography equipment required much time.

Also, parking areas were constructed. Employees were assigned areas in which to park, with those working at night parking closer to the building for great security. Parking space had been a problem with the old Columbus.



OUR LADY OF SORROWS STATUE IS SENT TO THE PRISON IN DEER LODGE.
SR. MARGARET LaPORTE AND SR. CATHERINE PALMATIER WATCH THE MEN MOVE IT.
Electronic publication by Providence Archives, Seattle, Washington

On December 4, 1978, a \$4000 ring and \$3000 in checks and currency belonging to patients of Columbus were missing from the hospital patient accounts office. The police investigated and gave those with access to the area lie detector tests.

In March 1979 the Cascade County Convalescent Nursing Home purchased new laundry equipment, and while it was being installed the workers used facilities of Columbus Hospital, transporting about 5000 pounds of linen to be cleaned daily for about a week.

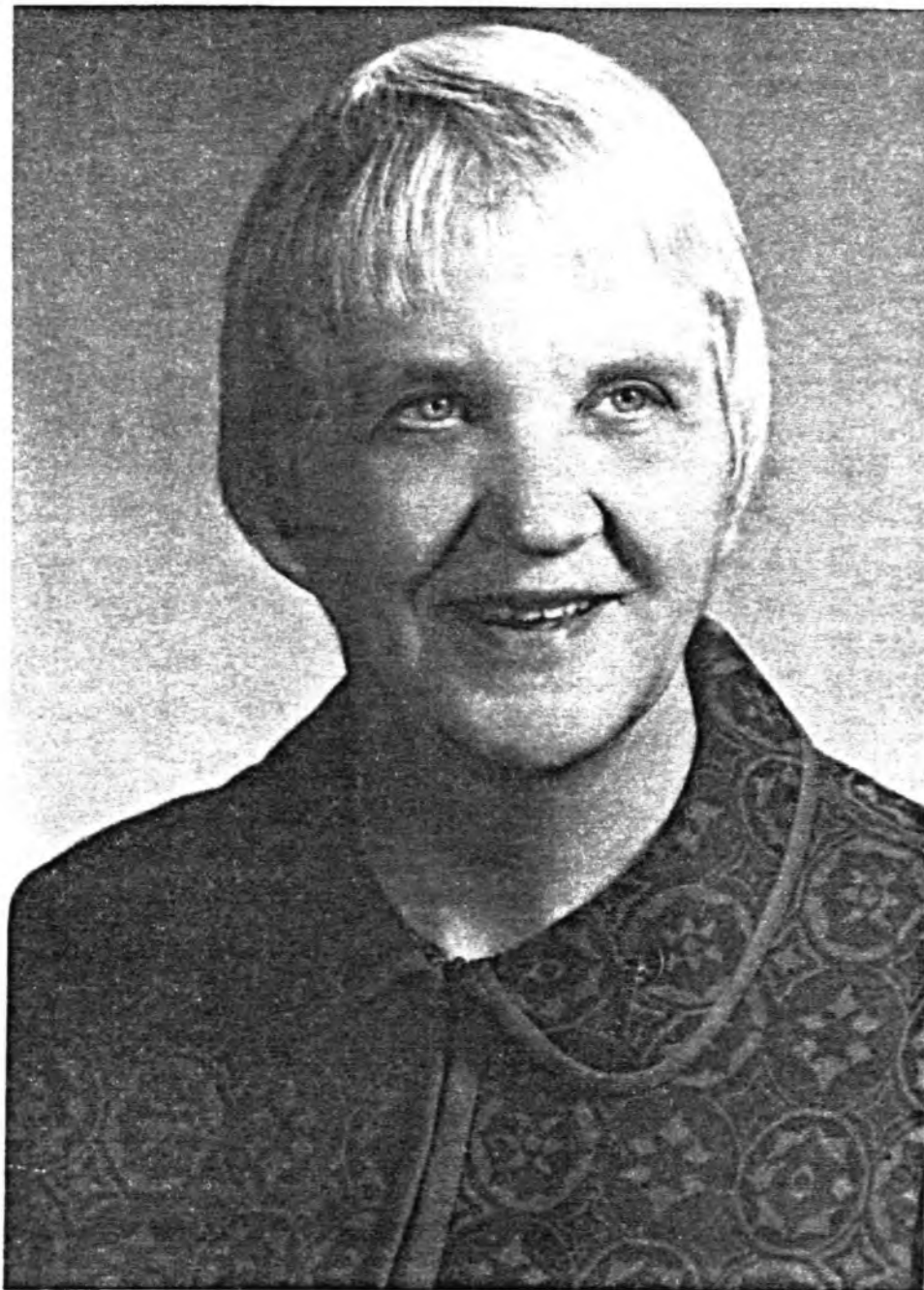
In March a second computer was added to the system in the Radiology department. The EMI CT 5005 Total Body Scanner was in use for some time, but the second computer reduced the time required to interpret data gathered during a 20 second scan, and radiation exposure was reduced by 40%. A device called the ROI (Region of Interest) signaled out a region needing more information. The computer then determined the mean and standard deviation for the density of that particular area, providing the doctor with precise information about the density and composition of the tumor which helped develop treatment strategies for the patient.

A tabulation of the number and types of cancers, stages, follow-up survival and control rates, mortality rates etc. was put in the tumor registry to help in evaluating effectiveness of treatments and in determining future courses.

The American Society of Clinical Pathologists recognized the Columbus Hospital teaching program for laboratory personnel by giving an A-1 rating. Thirty medical technologists and laboratory technicians have received A-1 credit. Later programs included those on hospital blood banks, and programs concerning identification of glucose, nonfermenting, gram-negative rods.

The census was very good in 1979. Columbus Hospital had too many patients! In June a "Bed Alert" policy was started. The nursing administration determined when there would be a possibility of a bed shortage and if necessary issued the "Alert". Doctors were notified prior to morning rounds requesting their cooperation in making beds available. Departments were also placed on "Alert". Doctors said that when beds were needed they would try to make beds available. They wanted to make room for patients who were critical and really needed a hospital bed.

Dialysis was moved to the lower level of Prospect Plaza Medical Center which had been built next door to the hospital. This enabled the hospital to enlarge Intensive Care, using the space vacated by Dialysis. Outpatients were dialyzed in the new unit, but acute care patients



Sr. Claudia McMillan who had returned to the hospital in 1977 as full time assistant administrator, was named "Boss of the Year" in 1979 by the Copper Chapter of American Business Women. She was declared a "boss without peer." The citation said that "she provided a role model of excellence by her ministry to patients and guests as well as to employees that was Christian, concerned and compassionate."

A graduate of Columbus School of Nursing she had served as Columbus administrator in 1964, had been Health and Social Services Director for the Sisters' provincial administration from 1968 to 1973 and at one time had been chairman of the hospital's governing board.



LIBRARY OPEN HOUSE
1979

were kept in the hospital. The new unit contained rooms for twenty patients and had a special room where home dialysis was taught. Patients included housewives, businessmen, students, parents and grandparents from Great Falls and outlying cities. Deaconess hospital did not do dialysis. The government aided people with the cost of the treatment.

The Pastoral Care Department sponsored a Hospice workshop given by Dr. John Cox, RN, Ph.D, and Barbara Cox, RN, of Spokane, Washington, preparing for the Hospice concept which will be used in the hospital.

Even the new hospital needed new equipment. During the year the equipment received included the following: Cardiac Output Computer System for Pulmonary Function; New Flash Sterilizer for Surgery; Volume Ventilator for Pulmonary Functions; Laser Patient Positioning System for Radiation Oncology and a Gamma Camera (Picker Camera 4 with 15" crystal) for Nuclear Medicine. The men in the Biomedical Systems Department kept busy as all electronic or electrically operated patient care and certain non-patient electronic equipment was required to be safety tested on a periodic basis.

The Educational Services Department sponsored outreach programs to small area hospitals, with Cut Bank and Conrad as central locations. Within the hospital, education was given on many points. Dorothy Brown, Registered Dietician in Food Services presented workshops on nutrition. Bonnie Paynich, Administrative Secretary gave instruction on incident reporting. Terminology classes were offered by the Blue Cross through Educational Services.

In February 1980, Columbus Hospital was the sight of the installation of the 500,000th phone in Montana. Present at the installation ceremonies were Richard Remington, Vice President and General Manager of Mountain Bell of Montana, Mayor Gene Thayer, Ian Davidson and other dignitaries. Governor Judge called to congratulate the hospital. The first Montana phone in the state was installed at Butte in 1882.

On May 1, 1980 a statue of Mother Joseph of the Sacred Heart was presented to President Carter for Statuary Hall. In 1856, Mother Joseph "founded" the Sisters of Providence in the Northwest and built hospitals, schools and homes in the territory. She was a humanitarian, pioneer, artist, carpenter, administrator and educator and was responsible for the work of the Sisters of Providence throughout the Northwest.

Preparation for the event occupied the attention of the Sisters since February. Many

Sisters, including Sister Claudia McMillan, Assistant Administrator of Columbus Hospital went to Washington D.C. for the presentation. In Great Falls, a mass was offered in the College chapel and was attended by sisters and friends. This was followed by a reception attended by a large number of people of the city.

On May 13 Columbus initiated an eight-week course for patients with cancer and their family members. The course "I Can Cope" provided an opportunity to study and share problems and concerns encountered in living with cancer. It was given by doctors, nurses and other health professionals to teach about the disease and how to cope with daily health problems. It became a standard program at the hospital.

Occupational therapy, a department that had been functioning in the new hospital, became important. Debbie Amondson, registered occupational therapist taught daily life skills and adaptations appropriate for victims of stroke, spinal cord injury, arthritis etc. She also constructed upper and lower orthotics and taught joint protection.

During May, a day of renewal was held at St. Thomas Camp. About 40 employees and guests enjoyed the day. Rev. Fr. James Sikora and Rev. Fr. Jeff Terry gave reflections. A lunch had been prepared by Al Whitaker and Bud Wagner from the hospital. Those participating gained new insights for living. Columbus Hospital provided for the spiritual life of its people.

Another program carried out during the year, focused on the prevention of heart and lung disease and rehabilitation of patients. It was a cardiopulmonary program with three phases identified as HELPER (Heart, Lung Prevention Education Rehabilitation Program).⁸ Phase I presented instruction for "heart attack" patients on the nursing unit. Phase II was a twelve-week outpatient program gave closely monitored exercise, three times a week. Counseling sessions for nutrition, occupational therapy and psychological concerns were available. Phase III was designed for patients who completed Phase II. The program was the first three-phase program developed in north central Montana.⁹

In June a Cancer Residency for persons in ministry was held. Participants worked with patients, attended lectures and held discussions.

As with all hospitals, new equipment was added each year. The dialysis unit acquired a portable machine for treating acute patients, the pediatric department received a program of child-tested quality non-commercial television programs given by the Educational Foundation of

SUCCESS STORY: THE AUXILIARY



Betty Sullivan has been Director of Volunteer Services at Columbus Hospital since May 1977. She helped to reactivate the Auxiliary in 1959, and has been the motivating force in a very active Auxiliary. Many new services were inaugurated under their direction. The Auxiliary volunteers and the Candy Strippers contributed \$150,000 to the Hospital Building Fund Campaign over a six year period.

Students also work as summer interns in Oncology, Physical Therapy and Respiratory Therapy. "Pink Panthers" (male volunteers) assist in the emergency room, out-patient admissions, and other appropriate areas.

During the year all volunteers contributed over 29,690 hours of their time to the hospital.



Dorothy Thiel, R.N., visiting

Health Care Van

American Women in Radio and Television. A new multi-directional tomography unit was installed in the Radiology department.

Columbus Hospital depended on the Auxiliary for many services and the Pink Ladies established many programs. They served coffee and provided assistance to patients and families in the oncology waiting area, they served beverages to family and friends of patients in surgery, they prepared numerous forms for each patient's chart, helped with the patient's dismissal, assisted the ward secretary, transported patients to physical and respiratory therapy, assisted with tours and blood drawings, managed the gift shop, put on fund-raising projects and assisted in the emergency room, the outpatient admissions and other appropriate areas. In July 1981 Mrs. Jeanne Moore was hired by the Board to be the first paid buyer for the Gift Shop. Mrs. Betty Sullivan was the paid director of the Auxilians.

In July 1980 plans were carried out for the Hospice of Columbus. A workshop on the subject had been held in September, goals and objectives were formed and the program was started. It was the first hospital based program in Montana. Mrs. Dorothy Thiel, RN, Home Health/Hospice Coordinator, developed the program. The work was explained to the hospital employees, films of the operation of hospice were shown and volunteer training was given. Patients were treated in the hospital and after discharge they were helped to live as fully and as comfortably as possible for the duration of the illness. Cancer patients needed this help very much.

The Sisters and the administration of Columbus involved themselves with the life of the community and tried to give service when help was needed so hospice appealed to them.

The term "hospice" is derived from a medieval term denoting a place of shelter for travelers on a journey. In the 20th century it was developed in England and in European countries as a medical program aimed toward controlling and relieving both the emotional and physical suffering of the terminally ill with the primary unit of care consisting of both patient and the patient's family. It directs itself toward medical, psychological, sociological and spiritual services in an attempt to help the patient maintain an optimum quality of life. The attending physician must request hospice care and the patient and family must desire it.

Hospitals always seem to need more space, and Columbus was no exception. In 1980 bids were approved and an addition to the cafeteria and medical records area was constructed.



Mrs. Dorothy Theil, R.N., Hospice Coordinator, was in charge of Hospice for Columbus and was elected vice president of the North Pacific Hospice Coalition.

The cafeteria was expanded and a new auditorium was made to accommodate 150 people.

October 29, 1980, Tel-Med was introduced. It was a complimentary service to provide information about common health problems to the community. There are over 200 tapes available to provide a lay person with the latest facts about medical concerns. A person dialed 727-0606 and asked for information on a certain medical topic. The operator inserted the tape on the subject and the phone carried the message. Subjects included heart, alcohol, drug abuse, arthritis, pregnancy and prenatal care, respiratory ailments, backaches, tension, first aid and others.

In October, Leadership Great Falls was introduced. Kirk G. Wilson, assistant administrator was one of 30 people selected to participate in the program, which had for its goal to identify and motivate potential leaders.

Columbus Hospital also installed the first carbon dioxide laser in Montana. It can be used by surgeons to remove tissue, and it will provide almost bloodless surgery as blood is clotted by the heat of the ray.

In March 1981, Mr. Steve McAtee, Columbus Biomedical Systems Director, designed a central monitoring station for Intensive Care. It allowed the nurses to monitor more patients from a central point without additional expensive equipment. Mrs. Cathy Janikula, Supervisor of ICU, was the originator and Steve McAtee the designer. The hospital was given a cost-saving award for the project.

May 29 Columbus Hospital received notification of the granting of a maximum three-year approval of the Cancer Program by the American College of Surgeons. This recognized the fact that Columbus Hospital and its medical staff met the highest standards of cancer diagnosis, treatment, education and follow-up. This recognition was granted to only two hospitals in Montana.

Sr. Inez Arkell, working in pastoral care, found that women who had lost a husband had many problems, in fact some had never written a check! Sister felt that these women might be able to help each other so she invited a group of widows to come together. At the first meeting there were three people; the next month the number grew to fifteen and increased as the group became known. They formed friends and organized trips, potlucks, evenings on the town and other activities. The women came from Stanford, Rudyard, Belt, Monarch and Great Falls. In

time they joined the national organization and have continued their activities.

In July, a new CT Scan machine was installed in Radiology. The cost was \$725,000, but part of the expense was met by selling the old one.

July 17, 1981 the first televised mass in the hospital chapel was offered. It was on closed circuit Channel 7. Patients were pleased to have a "live" mass.¹⁰

McLaughlin Research Institute held its fifth annual workshop for the continuing study of cancer viruses and the immunology system. Attending were Irv Wiseman, M.D., Professor of Pathology, Stanford Medical School; David Baltimore, M.D., Nobel Prize winner in cancer research from M.I.T.; Alice Huang, M.D., Harvard Medical School and Jack Stimpfling, Ph.D., Director of McLaughlin Research. In depth information from all four laboratories was exchanged.

A "Body Box" was acquired by Respiratory Therapy to aid in the treatment of lung disease. A patient sits in the box and breathes through an apparatus so that the ability to breathe can be averaged against "normals" for his height, weight and age. Relationship of air pressure flow and volume in the lung is measured.

The orthopedic floor began the use of Electronic Bone Growth Stimulator. Mr. Johnson, a Havre rancher, had suffered a fracture that would not heal. His leg was fitted to a special cast, shaped to accommodate two electromagnetic devices strapped around it at the point of the fracture. The electromagnetic current passed through the bone to stimulate healing. This is now used in many hospitals.

A new ostomy clinic was opened on the surgical floor. Pre and postoperative therapy and counseling were offered, also outpatient and home visiting. Services were made available to all patients who had undergone ostomy surgery.

In October Columbus Hospital joined the other Catholic hospitals in the state to initiate Natural Family Planning services during the coming year. Natural Family Planning offers couples an opportunity to seek or avoid pregnancy based on information and knowledge.

During 1981, the Nuclear Medicine Department of Radiology expanded. It was remodeled to install a new Special Procedure Suite and to provide a treadmill area. A Dose Calibrator, Isocard and Isotop Inventory Control Computer were purchased. In mid-December Thallium Treadmill heart studies and multigated heart studies with the new equipment were started.

The Physical Medicine Department with the support of orthopedic specialists developed and offered a "back school". The therapists provided knowledge of the function and use of the back, how to avoid injury and how to allay pain. Dan McWhorter, head of the department, gave instructions to hospital personnel. Charges were set up for individuals and groups. Frontier Airlines, the Forest Service and the Great Falls Gas Company were among the first industries to take advantage of the offer. Sr. Margaret LaPorte (4 feet 6 inches), Librarian, testified to the wisdom of Dan's instructions when she carried a man on her back without difficulty.

After long months of planning and discussion Pharmacy set up a new system of delivery of medicine. Medicines were packaged in unit doses and only the amount needed in a twenty-four hour period was dispensed to the nursing unit. This prevented medication errors and provided a more sanitary form of distribution and a more accurate billing.

Computers came to Admissions in April 1982. They were used to admit, discharge and transfer patients. A video display terminal allowed a patient to be pre-admitted with all information stored electronically. Video display terminals in the Medical Records Department updated patients files as new information was received. Outpatient, Emergency, Radiology and Pharmacy also acquired computers.

Because health and wellness are important factors, the department of Educational Services started monthly wellness programs for the employees. The first program was an aerobic dance class.

Not to be outdone, the dietitians started a program to help enrolled employees who wished to reduce their weight. They designed a course which was helpful and provided food in the cafeteria in compliance with the group's diet. The low-calorie food was also available to all and, in addition, all food in the cafeteria was marked with a calorie label for noon and evening meals. The program was called Losers-Keepers.

On August 16, 1982 Columbus Hospital Auxiliary had a red letter day! They made the final payment of \$4,398 on the pledge of \$150,000 to the hospital's building fund. Of course, they continued to give their services to the benefit of the hospital and patients.

The Educational Services Department conducted a diabetic screening clinic for all employees in August and offered a Freedom From Smoking Clinic in conjunction with the American Lung Association of Montana.

In October, Dr. Tubesing M. Div., Ph.D. presented a workshop named Stress to all employees.

In November 1982 Montana State University of Bozeman received a grant from the National Library of Medicine for Telefacsimile machines. They placed them in various libraries throughout the State. One was placed in Columbus Hospital Library. It transmits copied information over the phone line and is a wonderful invention, with only one disadvantage for the library use -- all copies of books and journals must be done on single sheets before being placed in the machine which leads to stacks of unwanted copy material.¹¹

In January 1983 remodeling on the ground floor created an Occupational Therapy Department. It has a work station and kitchen area with refrigerator, stove, sink and microwave, so that patients can practice domestic tasks before going home.

Also in January 1983, Columbus and Deaconess went into partnership to operate a helicopter ambulance service which was used to transfer patients from smaller hospitals in north central Montana to Great Falls and for other emergency calls. The hospitals have equal shares in the service which is based alternately at both hospitals, two weeks at a time. "The cost is \$300 an hour" but "it has the advantage of speed" and medical care. "Once in the air crew members will have constant radio contact with an emergency room doctor who will be in charge of medical procedures."¹²

Columbus Hospital was the scene of a Jewish ritual circumcision. In March, when David Matthew Laing was eight days old, he was circumcised in the Board Room of Columbus Hospital. The act would have been carried out in the family home but Mrs. Laing was involved in an accident which left her partially paralyzed and led to her longer than usual stay in the hospital after the birth of the child. Dr. Jerrold Eichner performed the circumcision. Parents, friends and some of the Sisters were present.

In July 1983 a very unusual operation was performed in the hospital. Dr. Grant Hieshima, neuro-radiologist and Professor of the University of California came to perform a balloon occlusion of the carotid cavernous fistula to save the life of a Harlem woman who had been seriously injured in May in an accident. She had been treated but her condition deteriorated. A CAT Scan showed bleeding of the internal carotid artery. Dr. Hieshima, using four special catheters, one in another, guided a tiny balloon into position, inflated it by injection

of a liquid, closed it off and set it free.¹³ It reduced the flow of blood in the artery. Barbara Baldik recovered. Dr. Schemm worked with Dr. Hieshima. Barbara was awake during the process.

A new heating system set up in 1983 used ethylene glycol in a closed-loop system of pipes to capture heat at various exhaust points in the hospital. In passing through coils the air was preheated and energy being lost was recovered. It was expected to reduce cost.

Cardiopulmonary services grew rapidly in 1983. The major area of accomplishment occurred in the development and implementation of a full-service Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory. In the lab Dr. Monty Willson performed the first successful intracoronary infusion of streptokinase and also implanted the first physiological pacemaker in the Great Falls area. Coronary angioplasty can be performed in the lab, and the lab has an intraaortic balloon pump for patients who develop heart failure. It provides complete cardiac ultrasound diagnostic capabilities and all procedures are available to patients and physicians on a 24 hour a day basis.

In November, a new therapy for knees was introduced. It is known as Continual Passive Motion, and the device attached to the leg after knee surgery keeps the joint in motion. It is used for about three days, reducing the risk of clotting and lessening the pain. This procedure is also being used in most hospitals.

March 9, 1984 was Doomsday. The federal government's policy of basing payment for sickness on Diagnostic Related Groups, and the low census made it mandatory for Columbus to carry out a policy that would reduce cost. Thirty-three employees were terminated March 9.¹⁴ Those terminated were given pay in lieu of notice and were made aware of the exact benefits available to them. Counseling and reemployment assistance was provided by Richard Mink, Personnel Director. Mr. Stewart, Administrator, met with terminated employees regarding the reduction and everything was done to help in the adjustment. It was hard on the hospital, the individuals, families and the city, but in time it proved to be the best way.

Columbus Hospital had been working in conjunction with the computer system of Sacred Heart Hospital, Spokane, but when Sacred Heart found it necessary to withdraw, Columbus was forced to get a comparable system of its own. This presented a cost of \$2.75 million for an in-house computer system. The state Department of Health and Environmental Sciences approved the proposal of Columbus Hospital and Columbus set up a system.

On May 30, 1984 Tele-Guard was installed in Columbus' emergency room. This is a call system for anyone who needs quick emergency service but it is also very useful for the handicapped or the elderly. The subscriber carries a small transmitter with a push button, which in turn dials a special number and contacts the hospital emergency room. The code number of the subscriber is indicated in the emergency room, and emergency contacts someone who is near or sends help. The hospital will operate it at no charge which will hold down the cost to the subscriber. This system is being offered by hospitals in other cities.

In 1884, Great Falls received official recognition as a city, therefore the centennial celebration was held in 1984. Events were held all during the year, but the big celebration and parade were on July 4. The Sister of Providence Centennial Float won third place in the division of Religious Organizations. It depicted Columbus Hospital, the College of Great Falls and St. Thomas Child and Family Center which are organizations of the Sisters in Great Falls. Some of the employees of Columbus helped to construct the float.

An Arthritis Care Center was developed responding to the magnitude of the disease. Statistics compiled by the National Arthritis Foundation and the Montana chapter indicated that one in seven persons, or 127,000 people in Montana suffer from arthritis. "Of that number, 14,000 are Cascade County residents and 9,700 live in Great Falls."¹⁵ The Center has six beds for the care of adults and children. People are usually treated for about a week and are taught how to take care of themselves. Mornings and afternoon are spent in occupational and physical therapy. There is no cure for arthritis but treatment can control pain and reduce complications.

In December 1984 Columbus Hospital initiated a birthing service that would provide a home-like atmosphere, a Birthing Room delivery and twenty-four hour discharge. Cost was reduced to the parents. Birth was treated as a natural act, but if complications arose, help was at hand.

This fit in nicely with the Mother's Helper service, a program developed by Columbus which was designed to ease the new mother's transition back home with a new baby. The Mother's Helper Program, staffed by specially trained volunteers, matched newly-discharged mothers with a Mother's Helper volunteer who gave six hours a week for two weeks to assist the new mother in adjusting to her newborn once she returned home. The mother asked for more time if needed.

Mr. Frank Stewart, Administrator of Columbus Hospital, sent a letter of resignation to be effective February 1, 1985. Sr. Bernadette Botch, Provincial Superior, sent a letter to the Sisters of the Province informing them of his resignation. Mr. Stewart said he was resigning for "personal and professional reasons."¹⁵ He had worked with the Sisters for thirteen years and declared that "Through the years I have thoroughly enjoyed my work."¹⁶ He tried to uphold the ideals of the Sisters and often called meetings with the Sisters to discuss procedures and policy.

Every year at Christmas time, the Sisters had a tea for all employees at which time they gave a ticket for a free meal to each employee. The holiday buffet prepared by the dietary department was extraordinary. The tea was given during the day and also at night for the night shift. The Ladies of the Auxiliary helped the Sisters serve and give tickets as the number of Sisters decreased during the years. In 1984 there were four Sisters of Providence working in the hospital; Sister Claudia McMillan, Assistant Administrator, Sister Margaret LaPorte, Librarian, Sister Inez Arkell, Pastoral Care and Sister Ida Mae Marceau in Nursing Service. In 1992, Sister Inez Arkell was director of Pastoral Care. In former times there had been as many 35 Sisters working in the hospital.¹⁷

On February 26, 1985 Sister Bernadette Botch, Provincial Superior, stated that the Provincial Council had selected Mr. William J. Downer to serve as Administrator of Columbus Hospital, effective March 11, 1985. The description of his accomplishments reads: Mr. Downer "served for ten years as the chief executive/president of Blodgett Memorial Medical Center in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He is a fellow of the American College of Hospital Administrators and served as a Regent for the State of Michigan. He is a Delegate from the State of Michigan to the American Hospital Association's House of Delegates...is a member of the Association of American Medical Colleges Assembly and an Adjunct Instructor of the Michigan State University, College of Human Medicine."¹⁸

In March 1985 Columbus Hospital received certification from the Department of Health and Human Service and the State Department of Health of Montana for a hospital-based Ambulatory Surgery Center. This was a first in the State of Montana. The six-bed Ambulatory Surgical Center was designed for minor surgical procedures that did not require overnight hospitalization. The certification allowed for 100% payment of Medicare bills for outpatient surgical care.

In 1985 Columbus Hospital also acquired the capability of performing "percutaneous nephroscopy in conjunction with ultrasonic lithotripsy."¹⁹ This will replace most open surgery for removal of stones in the kidney, bladder or ureter. It will cut hospitalization time by at least half.

In May 1985 Columbus Hospital initiated a new Courtesy Van Service to provide transportation from private residences to the hospital and back home again. It operated within a twelve mile radius of Columbus, providing transportation for those persons living throughout the Great Falls area including Black Eagle, Sun Prairie, Vaughn and Ulm. It operated free of charge Monday through Friday from 6:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. and on weekends and holidays from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. It was strictly a non-emergency transportation service to provide easier access to quality health care.

Columbus Hospital and Montana Deaconess Medical Center established separate programs to make hospital-supervised domestic help available to people who are limited by their medical conditions. Workers do such work as light housekeeping, errands, shopping and chauffeuring. Dorothy Thiel, Director of Home Health for Columbus, oversees the homemaker program. Shorter stay patients and outpatients are the trend in hospitals.

In January 1985, two fourth floor hospital rooms were converted into hospice rooms to be utilized by hospice patients in the final stages of their diseases. The home-like rooms could accommodate family members staying overnight. They were well used and families were very happy with this service. To the staff they were "family support rooms."²⁰

The Columbus Radiation Oncology department has the reputation of being the regional cancer treatment center for north central Montana and the only one now (1991) with certification from the American College of Radiology. In 1984 over 7000 patients were seen, and more than 15,000 cancerous areas treated.

In August 1985, Columbus Hospital agreed to provide "Advanced Life Support Services" to Glacier Park's Many Glacier subdistrict. Many Glacier was chosen because it draws "a concentration of hikers and climbers to some of the park's most extensive and rugged trail areas. Large numbers of elderly people also visit the valley's resort hotel."²¹

In October 1985, permission was requested and obtained for a loan of \$8 million for the Montana Corporation of Sisters of Providence doing business as Columbus Hospital. The amount

of \$5 million will refinance prior long-term existing indebtedness partially due with a balance of \$3 million available for capital, operations and refinancing expenses.²²

By March 1986, "Cuddles and Care" became a part of the service of Columbus Hospital. The program offers parents care for sick children when the parent must go to work. It is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. All children admitted into the service must be registered. A Services and Medication Release, Immunization Record, and Permission for Emergency Treatment are signed by the parents. The pre-registration fee is \$5.00 and minimum rates are charged according to the length of time the child is in the unit. The children are cared for according to the parent's instructions. Medications are also given according to the parent's instruction. A daily record of the child's stay is given to the parent and a copy kept in the child's file. On arrival each child is given a Teddy Bear. This program is the first of its kind in Montana.

In November, Columbus Hospital started another service called Health Line. People may call a telephone number to find a list of doctors to fit their particular needs. If needed the coordinator will also make an appointment with the physician of the caller's choice. This service was appreciated and used.

Ask-A-Nurse, a telephone health information, physician referral and community resource service was also implemented October 9, 1989. When callers needed a doctor or answers to health care questions they dialed Ask-A-Nurse. "It's the only program answered by specially trained registered nurses 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year."²³ In this franchised program operated in nearly 100 market areas throughout the United States, callers are provided with health information, referred to agencies within the community who can meet needs, register for education programs and events and, if needed, schedule for appointments.

In 1986, Columbus Hospital recognized that women are the primary users of health care and established a Women's Health Core Team. They attended conferences, wrote grant proposals, and researched how to develop a thorough and functional resource center for women of Great Falls and outlying communities. Columbus Hospital also began giving lectures and classes addressing health concerns of women. Finally, in 1991 a "Women's Center" was opened to "promote the health and well-being of women and their families in all stages of the life cycle."²⁴ It has an extensive resource library with books and videos. A monthly lecture series

entitled the "Healthy Women Series" is given and educational programs are offered.

Senior Services program, developed in 1986, provided many services. Lifeline, an emergency response system, linked the person to 24-hour assistance at the push of a button and transportation to Columbus by van was provided. Senior Discovery, a newsletter that members received quarterly, gave health information and a calendar of program events. "55 Alive" gave safe driving instruction and by taking it the senior reduced auto insurance. Rehabilitative Services offered inpatient and outpatient services. Free blood pressure checks were available at Convenience Care. Cholesterol checks were available for a small fee. Yearly free health screenings were held for members and Arthritis Care was devoted to the comprehensive care of people with arthritis and other rheumatic diseases. There was also a Senior Services Discount Program which offered seniors discounts based on gross annual income and featured individual identification cards for participants. Members were given a 20% discount in the Cafeteria.

In February 1987, permission was asked to construct a Recreational Vehicle Park. The City of Great Falls gave final approval and groundbreaking ceremonies took place April 21. The R.V. Park was named for Ann Thornton, one of the nurses who had cancer and had worked hard for R.V. accommodations of patients at Columbus Hospital or family members who might have to stay in Great Falls for extended periods of time. The park provided facilities for six vehicles at a time.

In 1987, a major employee benefit, the Employee Assistance Program was added. It was a free and confidential counseling service sponsored by the hospital for the employees, about 800 at the time. It accepted voluntary self-referrals for any personal concern, but management could refer an employee who showed performance deterioration. Counseling was given for stress, family discord, alcohol and drug dependency, financial difficulties, problem solving, legal concerns, burn-out, or any need. Studies have shown that such a program will "reduce or stabilize health care costs, improve attendance, decrease theft and increase morale."²⁵

In June 1987, the Great Falls based North Central Mercy Flight Helicopter crashed in Glacier National Park. The pilot, James Myer, two doctors, Dr. Gary Stoick and Dr. Michael Grimes, and nurse, Dori Berndt, were killed. They had been at Many Glacier conducting a workshop on rescue techniques involving Park and U.S. Forest Service officials and members of several regional search and rescue organizations. The whole city was shocked and saddened

by the tragedy. Flags were flown at half-mast and hundreds of people attended the memorial services held for the four who had died in the crash.

Dr. Grimes had worked in the emergency room at the Ivinson Memorial Hospital in Laramie, WY. until he came to work at Columbus. On June 24 a letter was received from Ivinson Memorial Hospital advising that a memorial fund was established in memory of Dr. Grimes. The memorial was created by Intra West Medical Services, Laramie, WY., which staffed Columbus' emergency room. The fund will begin with a \$10,000 donation from Intra West and will serve to educate emergency room nurses, pre-hospital ambulance personnel and critical care nurses. Only the interest of the fund will be used but as the fund grows more interest will be available for educational purposes.

In July 1987 Columbus Hospital opened its Columbus Convenience Care Center in the Westwood Mall, off the Northwest Bypass. The center handled minor medical needs such as illnesses or minor injuries. The staff included physicians and other medical personnel. Appointments were not necessary. X-ray and laboratory equipment on the site enabled staff to get results quickly. The Womens Center was opened there in 1991. In February and March, a program on weight management was offered. In March a program on osteoporosis was given and eight weeks of parenting classes were scheduled. The parenting classes were designed to help parents learn to communicate better with children and to identify and resolve conflicts.

In 1987, employees were asked to take classes in a Guest Relations Program. The classes were intended to help them treat patients, visitors and co-workers as guests. The core of the program was a series of films with discussions and role-playing built around the films intended to develop interpersonal communication skills and appropriate attitudes.

In July 1987 the "Gift of Life" Fund Drive was started. It's goal of \$1,250,000 would fund a "new linear accelerator, and other pieces of oncology equipment, low cost housing for cancer patients and their families, support for added social work and hospice services and added support for McLaughlin Research Institute."²⁶

A four unit complex was built which provided affordable housing to rural patients and their families during the weeks of treatment for cancer. Contributions from foundations, corporations, businesses, civic groups and individuals made the housing a reality. On February 10, 1991 the "Dance of Love" and an auction were held to benefit the Gift of Life. Celebrity

"GIFT OF
LIFE"
Housing



Living Room



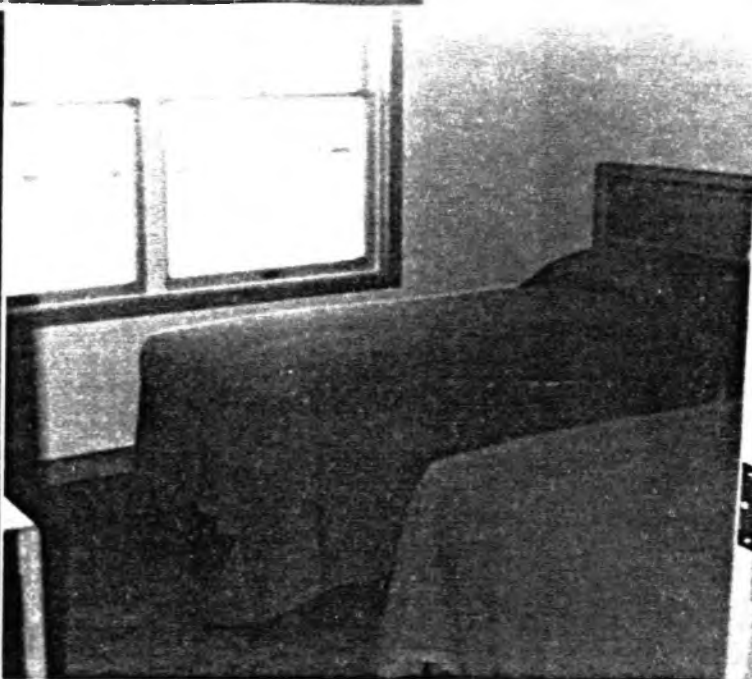
Bed room



"GIFT OF
LIFE"
Housing



Living Room



Bedroom



Kitchen

John Ashton appeared. Gift of Life housing was open for touring April 4, 1991.²⁷

The hospital remodeled the emergency room and rehabilitation area and building to house an MRI machine. The MRI equipment helped doctors spot and track tumors in cancer research.

Every two months since September 1987 a new newsletter was published. Called "Discovery" it was designed to keep people current with Columbus. The former newsletter was called "Crosscurrents."

Sr. Claudia McMillan, Vice President for General Services, left August 1987 for a vacation and then to assume a new position in Pastoral Care at St. Brendan's Nursing Home, Spokane. Sr. Eileen Croghan came October 9 as Vice President General Services.

On October 12, 1987 Columbus celebrated its 95th birthday, hosting activities throughout the week. "October 16th culminated the week of celebration with three birthday parties for the employees, one for each shift."²⁸ Free blood pressure checks and cholesterol tests were given Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday with more than 800 people taking advantage of the tests. Each department received bouquets of balloons three times during the week, and each employee was given a 95th anniversary button to wear.

Santa Maria Enterprises, a new corporation owned by Columbus, was officially formed to allow the hospital to pursue some clearly taxable endeavors but to avoid jeopardizing the overall non-taxable status of the hospital. Initial incorporators were Sr. Barbara Ann Brenner, Mr. Daniel W. Boatman and William J. Downer, Jr. Articles of Incorporation were signed by the board of directors on October 20, 1987. The taxable subsidiary, Columbus Hospital Catering Connection and a planned expansion of biomedical engineering services to other than non-profit hospital clients would be transferred to the new corporation.

Health Dynamics, Inc. (HDI), formerly the Montana Project, became operational December 1987. In October HDI was certified as a Montana for-profit corporation. Each of four hospitals, St. James in Butte, St. Vincent in Billings, St. Patrick in Missoula and Columbus in Great Falls held 5,000 shares of stock. Offices were at 3709 Brooks, Missoula, MT. James J. Smid, Jr. was Chief Executive.

The Sisters hosted the annual Christmas Tea for employees at which each employee received a \$25.00 food gift certificate redeemable at a local store and a free meal ticket at the hospital cafeteria.

In December, Columbus purchased an electronic thermography scanner, a non-invasive diagnostic tool, for \$40,000. It is the first hospital in the state to have one. It is used by physicians to diagnose a variety of neurological and musculoskeletal disorders. It can "document the presence or absence of sensory nerve damage or irritation and offers a defined evaluation of certain neurological conditions as well as circular abnormalities."²⁹ The exam costs an average \$300, not including the physician's reading fee. Physicians are pleased with the results. Patients have come from various cities in Montana. The department was staffed by Jacquie Oswald, who was certified by the Academy of Neuromuscular Thermography, technician Stephanie Lee and Dr. Adams, whose specialty was Arthritis medicine and care of arthritis patients.

After Dr. Jack Stimpfling's retirement December 1987, committee members voted to keep the center open and search for a new research director. "The McLaughlin Research Institute, technically a department of Columbus, received money from federal grants, the National Institute of Health and from Columbus' Gift of Life Program. It was seen to be an integral part of cancer immunology research in this country and the world."³⁰ The 8000 mouse colony was one of two such unique colonies in the U.S., and the mice were utilized in scientific research throughout the world.

Two researchers with grant money were located: Dr. Peter Wettsteih and Dr. George Carlson who came to Great Falls. On April 19, 1991, a bill providing \$750,999 to help pay for the Center was signed by the Governor. The money was the remainder of the \$2 million in coal tax set aside by the 1989 Legislature for the project. The Research Institute constructed a building on the campus of the College of Great Falls and expanded.

In January 1988, Columbus developed a pediatric therapy clinic. Located at 920 13th Avenue South, it housed an office, a conference/observation room, two large treatment areas, a casting area and a waiting room. It was staffed by four experienced, knowledgeable and dynamic pediatric therapists who worked as a team. "Every child receives intensive, individualized care."³¹ A therapeutic pool was used in the treatment of patients with neurological problems and when conducting group therapy for children with juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. The therapists also worked with the family to instruct them how to perform the exercises used, and encouraged them to use them at home.

In November 1988 the Wellness/Fitness Department held open house. "Phil Taylen, the

Health and Fitness Specialist for the new facility introduced employees to Circuit Training, a program to help employees improve strength, flexibility and aerobic fitness."³²

Columbus enhanced their non-invasive cardiovascular diagnostic capabilities with the purchase of a HP SONOS 1000, an Echocardiography ultrasound imaging system. This allowed physicians to diagnose heart disease, discover the cause of obstructed blood flow in peripheral vessels and evaluate the necessity of surgery with accuracy. "2-D ultrasound imaging allowed the trained physician or technician to see internal anatomical structures of the human body non-invasively."³³

Dr. Mailander, Chairman of the Department of Radiology, said that "this new technology is excellent for analyzing carotid arteries, the peripheral vessels that carry blood to the brain. This system provides immediate, accurate results within minutes for the physician and greatly improves the ability to analyze a patient's peripheral vascular system."³⁴

Within the year, Columbus added Transesophageal Echocardiography to the present system. The HP SONOS 1000 was the most sophisticated technology available to date.

In November 1989 Columbus Hospital expanded its Biomedical Services statewide, due to the purchase of Jordan Biomedical Electronics. A number of businesses as well as hospitals in the state contracted with the Hospital for computer systems. Biomedical services at St. Patrick's Hospital was taken over by Columbus Hospital Biomedical and Mr. Steve McAtee resided in Missoula for six months of the new venture.

During 1989 and 1990, a number of support groups were developed at the hospital. Among them were Grief Support Groups, Cancer Support Groups, Chronic Fatigue Support, Infertility Support and a group called Separated Love, giving support for parents who have lost a child.

In 1990, Columbus sponsored an outreach to the poor. Sister Eileen Croghan, Vice President of General Services, had been searching for effective ways to discover the poor and how to meet their health needs. David Segerstrom, director of Social Service, had worked with the Sisters of Mercy and told of a plan they had created. The plan was obtained from the Sisters of Mercy, Marian Health Center, Sioux City, Iowa.

Sister Simonne Begin, SP, was asked to implement the plan. She had worked as a nurse on the East Coast Migrant Workers Federal Health Program for people from Haiti, Central

America and Mexico; she had spent fourteen years as Executive Director of the Hospitals for the Sisters of Providence; and for four years had been with the U.S. Agency for International Development as health adviser in Vietnam at Kahn Hoa General Hospital in Sha Trang and as Director of that program in Washington D.C. She was sensitive to the needs of the poor. In September 1989 she "gathered twenty-five Great Falls area social and health agencies and schools who in some way touch the lives of the poor."³⁵ The leaders of the agencies met with Sister, discussed work, needs and made plans. They discovered where services were lacking or overlapping. They formed a corporation and a board to respond to the needs of the poor.

"This and the increased use of hospital emergency facilities by the poor for primary health care were signs to Sister Eileen of the need for more appropriate and economical ways of discovering the poor and providing them health care."³⁶

The plan called "Community Assessment of Human Needs," provides "a systematic approach to discovering the poor and matching their needs with the appropriate agency. The focus is on the education, employment, housing, nutrition, social and health care needs of persons who, because of economic poverty, discrimination, or lack of support systems, are unable to effectively control their lives."³⁷

In 1991, Columbus Hospital became involved in improving cancer care through the Clinical Trials Program. The hospital, the Regional Cancer Treatment Center, had Dr. Grant Harrer, M.D. and Dr. Thomas Warr, M.D. as medical oncologists and Dr. Carl Shonk as radiation oncologist.

Clinical Trials were studies conducted with cancer patients to evaluate new treatments. The Trials at Columbus were sponsored by the Southwest Oncology Group (SWOG) and by the National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel Program (NSABB), a national research network supported by the National Cancer Institute. Clinical Trials helped identify which drugs were more effective than others. Only patients with certain cancer types, stages of cancer and other health status criteria were eligible for Clinical Trial Treatment. Checks and balances were built into the network to safeguard patients who may choose not to continue with a study at any time.

Since many Native Americans were treated at Columbus Hospital Drs. Harrer and Warr designed a program with the help of a grant from the Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program of the National Cancer Institute. "The main thrust of the new program is to teach individuals how to

detect cancer."³⁸ With early detection, many cancers were curable. The oncology team with Cathy Janikula, RN and Gail Michellotti, RN worked with tribal leaders on the Blackfeet, Rocky Boy and Fort Belknap Reservations to get the word out on the importance of check-ups and diagnostic techniques. Cervical cancer (easily treatable if caught early) "occurs almost twice as often among Native American women than other women in the United States."³⁹

Dr. Warr spent six weeks working on the Navajo Reservation during medical school and believed that "cancer care for the Montana Indian tribes ought to show improvement within 12 to 18 months."⁴⁰

A correct diagnosis by a pathologist is necessary in the treatment of cancer. At Columbus are two board-certified anatomical and clinical pathologists Cheryl Reichert, M.D., Ph.D and John J. Henneford, M.D. They work with a team of 50 staff members, medical technologists, histotechnologists, medical laboratory technicians, pathology assistants, secretaries and clerks. The laboratory is staffed 24 hours a day all year.

Dr. Reichert graduated from the College of Great Falls, attended University of Michigan for medical and graduate school and worked as an American Cancer Society postdoctoral Fellow at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. For several years she was resident and staff pathologist with the National Cancer Institute, the National Institutes of Health, Sibley Memorial Hospital, Digene Corporation and the U.S. Public Health Service. In 1987 she came back to Great Falls to work in the department of pathology at Columbus Hospital, and in 1990 became Director. She is consultant to the National Cancer Institute, the McLaughlin Research Institute and the Ribi Immunochem Research Inc. in Hamilton, Montana.

Dr. Henneford attended medical school at the University of North Dakota and at Northwestern University and did his internship at Cook County Hospital in Chicago. He was resident at Wesley Memorial Hospital in Chicago. He is a member of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, the American and Montana Medical Pathology Societies and the National Association of Medical Examiners.

Both doctors are consultants to hospitals in Big Sandy, Chouteau, Glacier and Toole Counties.

Columbus Hospital was qualified to be Regional Cancer Center, and the Sisters were glad that a special cancer program directed by the doctors was able to help the Indian tribes. The

Sisters of Providence started their first mission in Montana in 1864 for the education and health of the Indians.

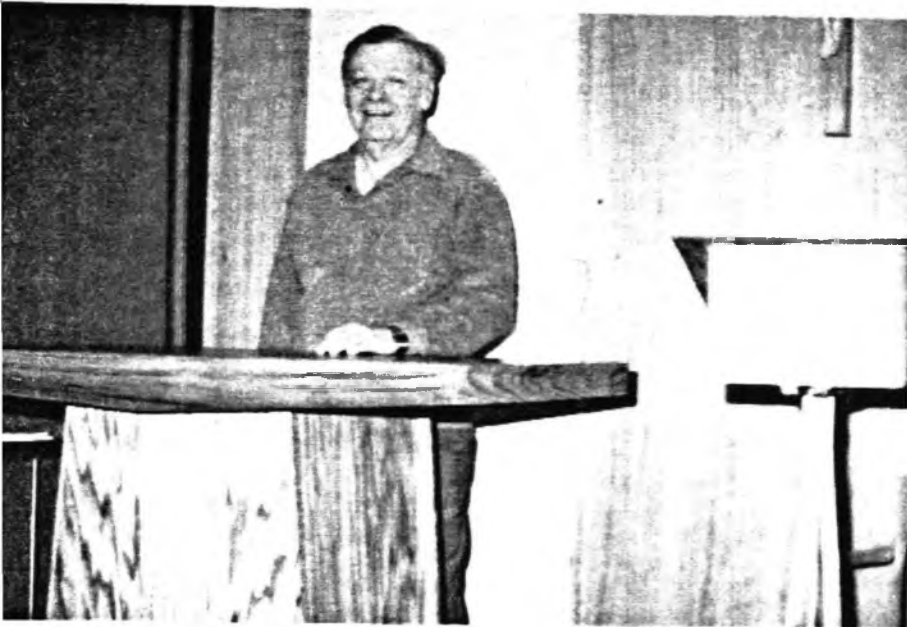
During the years of its existence, Columbus Hospital rededicated itself to the care of the sick regardless of their ability to pay. When the new hospital was dedicated Sister EthelRichardson said in her address:

"Columbus Hospital is dedicated to the honor and glory of God for the care of the sick and wounded, irrespective of creed, color or race,... We walk in the spirit of Emilie Gamelin (our foundress) who recognized that every person is valuable for himself (and herself) and who listened to the human cries of her times. We strive to live and to teach Christian values and to involve others in releasing human potential and in serving those in need."⁴¹

Columbus has kept this ideal. From time to time it is reminded by the development of a Mission Statement. In 1986 a Mission Effectiveness Task Force was formed in September to increase the awareness of the mission of the Columbus Hospital. " The Sisters of Providence emphasize caring, compassion and respect for dignity"⁴² and the Task Force finds ways to spread the ideas. In 1988 a revised Mission Statement was formed and goals to achieve the statement were developed. This was done under the leadership of Sister Eileen Croghan, vice president. The following is the Mission Statement:

"We, who are Columbus Hospital, practice, promote and believe in our mission of healing. We actively seek out those in need as Jesus did. Inherent in our efforts in the promotion of the dignity and worth of those we serve and those with whom we serve, treating each person as we would treat Christ himself. The success of our labor depends upon our trusting and faithful relationship with God, self and others. We accept our responsibility to maintain and enhance the quality of life in the community. With love, thoughtfulness and compassionate care, we advocate and provide family focused health care and education. We utilize our spiritual, human and technological resources to help those we serve realize wholeness and well-being."⁴³

Columbus Hospital Administration realized that some people who need health care simply

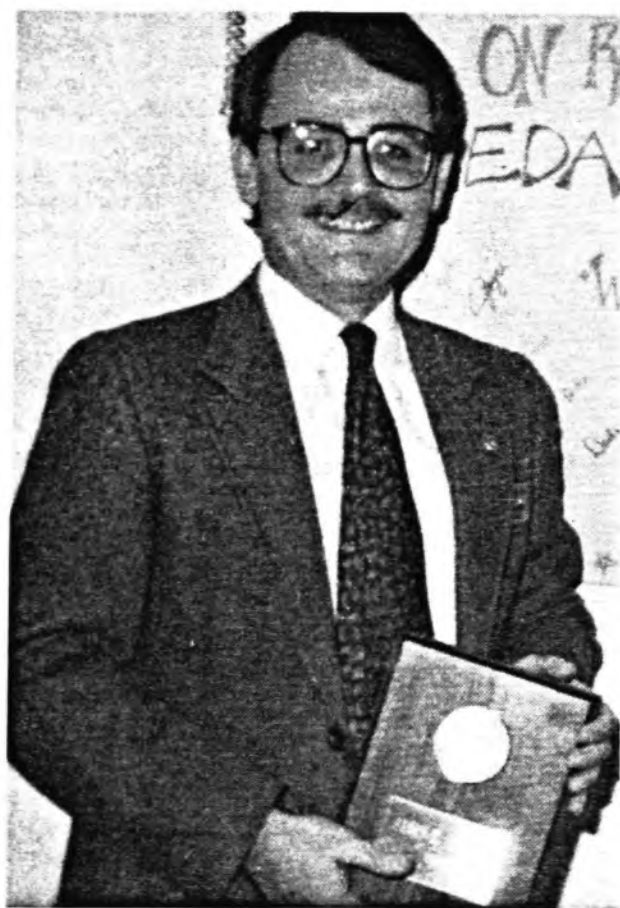


Jake Parchen, retired maintenance supervisor, made a solid oak altar and lectern for the Columbus Hospital chapel. He said, "The altar and lectern are gifts to the Providence Sisters and hospital...they have always been so nice to me."

The chapel had been enlarged by taking part of the lounge.

James K. Shelton, Patient Director, was presented with the Founders Medal of Honor by the Montana Chapter of Healthcare Financial Management Association for his contributions. Mr. Shelton had won previous awards too. To be eligible for the Medal of Honor, one must have earned three previous awards based upon service, membership requirements and be nominated by the Chapter Board of Directors. Jim was the first member of the Montana Chapter to receive this award. He had worked with a group giving financial counseling to people who needed it.

The HFMA of 1992 counted more than 26,000 professionals in health care.



cannot afford it. Through the Patient Assistance Program, each case was considered on an individual basis, sources of funding were considered, and finally, if the hospital determined a need for charity assistance, Columbus wrote off a certain amount of unpaid debt each year. Sometimes the entire amount a person owed was written off. Persons and families were grateful for this.

In 1990 Columbus was involved in change and remodeling. Columbus Convenience Care on the west side of Great Falls took on a new look and a new name. It became Columbus Health Center, was redecorated, and the Weight Management Program and the Women's Center were moved to the remodeled and expanded area.

The hospital also underwent remodeling and new construction was made providing a place for the MRI. The ambulatory Surgery Center and related services were remodeled and expanded and the 4E Telemetry Unit was renovated. A new \$200,000 urological table was installed in the new Cysto room in surgery, and an access area was made for the Mobile Lithotripsy Unit. The Emergency Room services department had to be renovated and construction of 20,000 square feet extended from the southeast corner of the building.

The MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) scanning system was installed in the summer of 1991. It was a way to look at "structures, tissues, and fluids without using x-rays."⁴⁴ It used magnet, radio waves and a computer and gave precise images which offered the doctor as much information "looking directly at the tissues or organ."⁴⁵

The first patient was examined under MRI June 6, 1991, and in the next few months it examined 5 to 8 patients a day. It was a great help in diagnosis since it could "see" through bone and it clearly defined soft tissue. "It can see right into a patient's heart and blood vessels and can measure blood flow and determine the effect of plaque in the arteries...can detect cancer in organs and tissues."⁴⁶

The remodeling and the MRI were very costly. In 1989 it was estimated that the MRI (a Picker 2.0 Tesla VISTA MRI) would be \$1,395,160, a processor and laser printer would be an added \$450,000. The total was estimated to be \$1,885,160. Columbus requested approval to borrow up to two million to finance the project.⁴⁷ In 1990 it was felt that the project would have to include a remodeling of the Emergency Room area and that the patient care area should be expanded. Still later it was resolved to expand the MRI/ER project to include the addition

of a second floor Rehabilitation Unit, increasing the cost of the total. The Administrative Council of Columbus resolved to finance the total project with \$5,500,000 of borrowing and \$600,000 internal financing.⁴⁸ Thus \$1.8 million related to MRI and \$4.3 million related to building expansion. The MRI was expected to pay for itself in a short time.

The Gift of Life family housing unit was much appreciated. Statistics given in October said that twenty-two families had used the facility for a minimum of 5 days to a maximum of almost six months. The average stay was 4 weeks and several families were on the waiting list.

In November both Columbus Hospital and Montana Deaconess Medical Center implemented a policy that would make them "smoke-free." A no-smoking policy was required by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, effective January 1992.

On December 2, 1991 Columbus Hospital published the fact that it would sponsor a free medical clinic at the Rescue Mission one day a week for 3 to 4 hours to aid the homeless, the uninsured, the unemployed and those who live in poverty and need medical assistance.

Unfortunately, in 1992 Columbus found itself overstaffed. The government policy of DRG's, warm winter weather with fewer weather-related injuries and sicknesses, short-term patients, one-day surgeries, hospice and home health care, and falling interest rates made it necessary to lay off a number of full-time employees. Everyone felt bad about it, but it had to be done. Mr. Downer said "Columbus is a healthy institution" but it needs a 3 to 4 percent annual return to be able to "reinvest in the building and in the salaries of the people that remain here."⁴⁹ The Great Falls Tribune gave a list of "Columbus Cutbacks" as:⁴⁹ Laid off: 29 full-time employees: 20 registered nurses, three licensed practical nurses and six others. Total job loss: 59 out of 960 jobs at the hospital. Thirty jobs to be cut through attrition. Breakdown: Three managers will be affected and 56 other workers' jobs will be lost. Other workers: 140 employees have reapplied for their jobs.⁵⁰ Mr. Downer planned to eliminate the Ask-A-Nurse service too, as it was too costly.

About eight years ago, a similar lay-off took place. The people found it hard then, and they found it hard in 1992, but restructuring had to take place. A hospital cannot employ nurses to tend empty beds.

It was unfortunate that the restructuring had to be done in a jubilee year. Activities had been planned throughout the months. On August 22, the Mass of Celebration of one hundred

years took place at St. Ann's Cathedral, followed by an Ice Cream Social at Gibson Park. In September, the nursing, laboratory and radiology classes had reunions; in October, community doctors were honored and an awards ceremony held; in December, among other events, a birthday party was given for all born at Columbus and a Doctors' Christmas Party was held in addition to Christmas parties for the departments.

Columbus Hospital can look back over one hundred years and know that it has cared for the sick and needy. It can be happy with its years of love and service.

FOOTNOTES

1. See Appendix III
2. Great Falls Tribune March 2, 1975
3. Great Falls Tribune April 17, 1975
4. Great Falls Tribune April 20, 1975
5. Chronicles May 16, 1975
6. Chronicles June 4, 1975
7. Chronicles of Columbus Hospital November 5, 1977 2(See Appendix VI)
8. Chronicles December 3, 1977
Recollections of Sr. Miriam Brenner and Sisters of the hospital
9. Chronicles of Columbus Hospital June 1980
10. Chronicles July 17, 1981
11. Interview with Sr. Margaret LaPorte, Librarian of Columbus Hospital 1973-1986
12. Chronicles of Columbus Hospital January 14, 1983
13. Chronicles July 5, 1983
14. Chronicles March 9, 1984
15. Chronicles July 24, 1984
16. Chronicles November 27, 1984
17. See Appendix V
18. Chronicles February 26, 1985
19. Chronicles April 15, 1985
20. Chronicles March 8, 1985
21. Chronicles August 18, 1985

22. **Chronicles October 31, 1985**
23. **Columbus Hospital News release September 1986**
24. **Columbus Hospital News release 1991**
25. **Chronicles May 19, 1987**
26. **Chronicles July 16, 1987**
27. **Ibid and News release Columbus Hospital**
28. **Chronicles October 16, 1987**
29. **Chronicles December 28, 1987**
30. **Chronicles December 13, 1987 and News release Columbus Hospital**
31. **Chronicles January 25, 1988**
32. **Chronicles November 17, 1988**
33. **News release by Pam Udall, Public Relations Assistant Columbus Hospital**
34. **Ibid.**
35. **GOOD NEWS Sisters of Providence newspaper, St. Ignatius Province
Vol. 1, October 1990, pg. 1 and report given by Sr. Simonne Beginand Sr. Eileen
Croghan**
36. **Ibid.**
37. **Ibid.**
38. **Discovery Fall 1991, pg. 5, published by Columbus Hospital**
39. **Ibid.**
40. **Ibid. pg. 6**
41. **Chronicles November 1977**
42. **Chronicles May 9, 1987**

43. **Chronicles August 10, 1988**
44. **Discovery Fall 1991, pg. 7, published by Columbus Hospital**
45. **Ibid. pg. 8**
46. **Ibid. pg. 8**
47. **Act of Council AC-5-89 (See Molly Philopant, Province Treasurer)**
48. **Act of Council AC-3-1990 (See Molly Philopant, Province Treasurer)**
49. **Great Falls Tribune March 29, 1992**
50. **Ibid.**



(Left to right) Sr. Claudia McMillan, Vice President for General Services, Sr. Margaret LaPorte, retiring librarian and William J. Downer, President, pose for this photo at Sr. Margaret's retirement tea.

MR. DOWNER WAS THE THIRD LAY ADMINISTRATOR FOR COLUMBUS HOSPITAL. SR.MARGARET LaPORTE LEFT COLUMBUS IN 1986 TO STUDY IN THE CREDO PROGRAM AT GONZAGA UNIVERSITY IN SPOKANE. LATER SHE WAS ASKED TO WRITE THE HISTORY OF THE SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE IN ST. IGNATIUS PROVINCE. THIS BOOK IS PART OF THAT HISTORY.

PASTORAL CARE DEPARTMENT

The Patient Care department developed slowly. In 1969 Sister Alfred (Landreville) and Sr. Miriam (Brenner) served as Patient Counselors. In 1970 Sr. Albanus, Sr. Ann O'Niel and Sr. Margaret Carmody were added as counselors.

In 1972 Sr. Margaret Carmody attended a Pastoral Care Workshop held for Sisters of Providence in Sacred Heart Province but Pastoral Care was not contemplated as a department for the hospital in Montana.

In January 1975 Fr. John Hanrahan started duties as Chaplain at Columbus Hospital. He had studied in a program in clinical pastoral education at St. Mary's Hospital in Kansas City, Missouri and also had taken a program in Spokane, Washington. The department of patient counselors became known as Pastoral Care, with Fr. John as head. The counselors emphasized treatment of patients as "total individuals, trying to answer all needs.

In 1977 Sr. Inez Arkell began work in Pastoral Care. She had worked at Columbus as an L.P.N., had attended the CREDO program at Gonzaga University in Spokane, WA., and had completed the certified clinical Pastoral Education Program at St. Mary's Hospital, Kansas City, MO.

Sister Annette Seubert worked for a couple of years, September 1977 to July 1981, and then Sr. Alice Marie Schmid, O.P., came from Seattle, WA., where she had been doing pastoral work. She had been a medical records librarian before she studied for pastoral care. She replaced Sister Miriam Brenner, who retired. She was the first sister from another Community to do pastoral work at Columbus, but she stayed only about a year.

In August 1981, Sr. Therese Marie Furios, O.S.B., a Benedictine Sister from Rapid City, South Dakota, assumed duties in the department. She was an R.N. and had taught nursing after receiving her MSN from Catholic University in Washington D.C. in 1960. She had studied pastoral care.

May 1986 Sr. Inez Arkell was appointed Director of Pastoral Care. Fr. John Hanrahan had retired, working for a time in a parish in Great Falls and then going back to Ireland where he ministered at the shrine of Our Lady of Knock.

September 2, 1990, Fr. James Birkmaier, chaplain, assumed duties as Director of Pastoral Care.



Sr. Inez Arkell, head
of Pastoral Care
Department of Columbus
Hospital May 1986 to
September 1990.

Sr. Therese Marie
Furios, O.S.B., from
the Benedictines of
Rapid City, South
Dakota, is a member
of the Pastoral Care
Department.



PEOPLE TURN TO GOD

In the chronicles of the hospitals written by the Sisters of Providence accounts of renewal of faith in God are found on almost every page. The Sisters were very concerned about the spiritual life of the patient. It was good for the health and body that the soul be at peace with God.

Cases given in the following account were taken from the chronicles. Most were quoted as they were written, although quotation marks were not used except for remarks made within the account. The accounts were translated by Sister Rosalie Dionne, SP from the early chronicles which were written in French.

It must be remembered that many people gave up the practice of religion because of a lack of churches and priests, but it was natural to think of God when one faced death. The care, concern and prayer of the Sisters are evidenced.

On June 30, 1908 Alice Athey, age 24, came to the hospital suffering from tuberculosis. Her condition was critical and she was told that she did not have long to live. The Sisters prayed for her and she finally turned to God with contrition, asked pardon for what she had done, forgave those who were a bad example, received Baptism and died.

In the same year a Mr. Thomas Johnson came. He was 58 years old and was suffering from cancer of the stomach. His condition was poor. He remained six months and at first was not interested in religion. He suffered much and the Sisters talked to him of the mercy of God. He said that he wanted to die as a Catholic and asked for Baptism. He received the Last Sacraments from Bishop Lenihan and died peacefully.

In February 1910 C. Wocasek, 19 years old, was brought in to the hospital with a gun shot wound in his leg. He said that he wanted to embrace the Catholic faith but put it off. He was in the hospital a few weeks and was permitted to return to his family. The pains came back again and March 17 he returned to the hospital where his condition was serious. He asked for baptism and was happy to die after receiving the Sacraments. A few months later all the family received instructions and became Catholics.

Mr. J. Austin, 73 years old, came to stay with the Sisters. He was an old shepherd who had been away from the Sacraments for 40 years. After a month, he came back to the Catholic Faith and received the Last Sacraments. In his will, he gave \$1000.00 to the Orphanage and what was left was to go to the hospital after his debt had been paid. He died the next day.

August 16, 1910 a J. McLausky came to the hospital. He was mentally incapacitated. He was full of lice, so the Sisters sent his clothes to the laundry where they were put in a big tub with boiling water. Currency began floating on the water. The Sisters gathered \$250.00 and a note promising \$4500.00. He was given kindness, attention and patience and regained his faculties. He had not been to church for 32 years but returned to the Sacraments before his death. The money was given to his brothers.

September 1910, a young man, Roy Weigart, was brought in with a hemorrhage. His nurse was good to him and he said, "If I get well I'll become Catholic." Sister said, "Why not now?" He asked for a priest, was baptized and died the next day.

A Mr. O. Mokko, 18 years old, was brought in at the point of death. His nurse, a fervent Catholic, asked if he belonged to any religion, and he answered, "No, but the Catholic

religion must be the best since you are so charitable. I believe in it and I want to belong to it." A priest prepared him for baptism, which he received before he died.

On October 26 a lady came with typhoid fever. The Sisters listed her as "Jane West" because she did not want to tell her name. She was a French Canadian and belonged to the Catholic religion but refused to see a priest at first. She did not want to take her medication either because she feared that she would be poisoned. The Sisters urged her to make peace with God and they prayed for her. She finally accepted to see a priest, made her confession and received the Last Sacraments. She died two hours later.

In November, during the retreat for the nurses, two young girls, one a Lutheran and one a Methodist, followed the instructions. They had wanted to become Catholics for some time and were glad to receive baptism.

Another young lady, a Mrs. Connelly, admitted to the hospital to have an operation, was married to a man who did not practice his religion. He met the priest who talked to him in such a way as to win him to the Catholic Faith. He took instructions with interest and was baptized.

On April 16, 1911, a Mrs. B. Staples came in suffering from pneumonia. She was a Presbyterian, but the nurse thought that she was a Catholic and asked if she wanted to see a priest. She said, "I am not a Catholic but have always admired your religion." The Bishop instructed her and baptized her. She died in peace with God.

On July 1, 1911, the Sisters record that an old man, Duncan Steward, came to the hospital and asked to remain for the rest of his days. He gave the Sisters \$500, all he possessed, and asked the Superior to give a receipt which was to read "payment in full until death." He was 79 years old, a non-Catholic, a free-Mason. The receipt was written and given to him and he was very happy. He attended Mass every Sunday. On August 5 he said to Sr. Gaspard, the Superior, "Tell the Bishop I am ready to be baptized!" He had an interview with Bishop Lenihan that evening and on the following day, the feast of the Transfiguration, he was baptized and received the name of Matthias. On August 15 he made his first Communion.

In November, a Mr. Joseph Flood came to the hospital in critical condition. He had been away from the Church for 25 years. After his operation, on the urging of the Sisters, he asked for a priest and made his peace with God. He recovered, and when he left the hospital he was a changed man.

In the last days of December an old pioneer (said to be one of the oldest in the State) George Powell, by name, but known as "Old Wolf", was admitted to the hospital. He was very ill and felt death coming so he spoke to the Sister about it. She sent for a priest to speak to the old man and a few days later he received Baptism and was anointed. He said, "It is right that I should linger a little longer that I may suffer for my sins." He died three days later.

In January 1912, James Egan was brought in with pneumonia. It was some 25 or 30 years since he had been to the Sacraments, so he dreaded the thought of preparation but when he was told that he was in a dying condition he asked for a priest, received the Sacraments and died the following day.

On January 18 a Mrs. Cornell from Cascade had been picked up in a drunken stupor and brought to the hospital. Her husband had committed suicide only a month before because of a murder of which he was guilty. She had resorted to drink to drown her sorrow. After a few days in the hospital and with counseling she resolved to amend her life. It had been 17 years since she had been to church, but now she made her confession and resolved to do better.

The Sisters also had sorrow when two of the Sisters died in 1912. Sister Ignatius of the Sacred Heart suffered from tuberculosis of the lungs, and Sister Marie Lucy Chiasson from tuberculosis of the throat. Sister Ignatius died on January 11th and Sister Chiasson on the 11th of February.

When Mr. F.S. Scalise of Gold Butte brought his wife to the hospital he said, "My wife has come here for treatment, but not just physical treatment. She has come also to study the Catholic religion and wishes to be baptized." She studied the catechism, was baptized and received the sacraments. When she gave birth to a baby boy September 7, 1912, she had him baptized.

With the first severe cold spell, James Flanagan was brought in with a frozen foot. It was amputated, but a few days later infection set in and the leg had to be taken off above the knee. Before the second, operation he asked to receive the sacraments. The operation was performed, and he died the following day, December 20, 1912.

Sr. Emmelia says that, "Were I to recount in detail all the conversions that took place during the year a volume would not be large enough to contain them." (Chronicle: March, 1913)

Mrs. W.H. Raltz of Cowan, Montana had been seeking the true religion for some time.

She came in for an operation and asked many questions concerning the Catholic faith. She wanted to be baptized. The Bishop instructed her and baptized her before she underwent the operation March 12, 1913. She wrote some time after, "Words cannot express how happy I am in my new belief. I am living an entirely new life and I would like to bring all souls to God." (Chronicle; March, 1913)

Another patient, a man 77 years old, went to confession and received Communion on Trinity Sunday. It was his First Communion, although he had been to confession once when a child. T.T. Sullivan and George Rutherford made their Easter duties too. They had been away from religion for 18 to 20 years.

On June 19, 1913 Mr. Rittenhouse was brought to the hospital suffering from a ruptured stomach. He was told that his condition was very serious and he asked for baptism. The operation was successful, and he was often seen with a catechism or a prayer book in his hands. He wanted to learn more about the religion that had brought him peace. (Chronicle, 1913)

Mrs. M. Gilfillan, 58 years of age, came to be treated in November. She was touched by the kindness and care of the Sisters, and in the course of time asked for instruction in the Catholic faith. She was baptized and received communion a week before she died. She often thanked God for having permitted her to know and love Him.

Mrs. E.F. Duin, a young woman of 24 years, hovered between life and death for some time. Her mother asked if she could be baptized. The dying woman made her profession of faith, received Baptism and then became unconscious, remaining so until she died two days later, November 28th. (Chronicles, 1913-1914)

Mr. George W. Bastock, a pneumonia patient, came 45 miles to the hospital. He was almost dead but asked for Baptism and died one hour after receiving the sacrament.

In January 1914 J.W. Hammond came to the hospital for treatment. His wife and daughter, a child of four years, were Catholics. The little one went to the chapel everyday to pray that her daddy would get well. However, he became worse and finally of his own accord sent for Bishop Lenihan. In the presence of his wife he asked to be baptized. He was baptized on January 14 and died the following day.

A Miss Linnie Miles, a school teacher who was a Methodist, became ill suddenly. Nothing seemed to help and she suffered a great deal. Feeling that her end was near, she asked

to be baptized in the Catholic Church. She was given conditional baptism and died a few minutes later.

Mrs. A.J. Donnelly gave birth to a baby daughter who died two hours after birth. The baby was baptized. The father had neglected his religion and had been married by a Presbyterian minister. After the baby's death, he wanted to change his life and renew his faith. He spoke with the Bishop and made his confession. His wife was instructed and baptized. The Bishop blessed their marriage and they received Communion together.

O.M. Shelton, foreman of the Great Falls Gas Plant, was asphyxiated and brought to the hospital where he received Baptism and died.

Mrs. M. Lutz, a widow, had been ill for weeks but refused to come to the hospital until she was so ill she had no choice. An hour after arriving, she made confession and received Communion. An hour later, she became unconscious and remained so until her death two days later.

Patrick O'Connor, a county patient, who had not gone to the Catholic Church for twenty-five years, received the sacraments and died. James Butler who had been in the hospital suffering from frozen feet and been away from the Catholic Church for fifty-years, approached the Sacraments. J.H. Flanery had also been away for fifty years. Both men received the Sacraments and prepared for death. Peter LaMontagne, a Canadian, who had also neglected his religion for thirty years made his peace with God and died.

In July 1914 Mrs. W.G. Rogers came to the hospital. She was very ill. Twenty years before she had married a non-Catholic. They were married by a Presbyterian minister and she gave up her Catholic religion. Her condition was serious and there was no hope of recovery. The Sisters prayed for her and she finally asked for a priest, made her Confession and received the Sacraments. Almost immediately after, she fell into a coma, and remained that way until her death the next morning August 2.

William Sullivan, a pioneer of Montana, came to the hospital. After a few days, he told Sister that he had been a Catholic but had not been in church for fifty years. He also came back to the Catholic Church and died a beautiful death.

The Sisters were happy, too, when fallen away Catholics came back to the Catholic Church but God brought others to a belief in the Catholic faith. Mrs. E. Phelan, Mrs. W. Kipp

and Mrs. F. Tebeau came into the maternity department. They were married to non-catholics. While they were in the hospital, they became converted and their marriages were blessed.

From July 1914 to June 1915, Sr. Emmelia tells us that there were 36 Baptisms, including three graduate nurses and 78 conversions. Many approached the Sacraments after a lapse of some time.

In July 1915, Edwin W. Gillis of Scotch-French descent, who for about ten years had not practiced his religion, came into the hospital and returned to the Catholic faith. In September, George Duffy, 70 years old, and who had not been in a church for fifty years, was brought to the hospital. He was unconscious when he came in, but during his stay he made his peace with God.

Another man, a John Kinney, 49 years of age, was caught in the gear of a rock crusher and had his entire chest and abdomen skinned. He was rushed to the hospital, and his employer told the Sisters that John was a Catholic but had not practiced his religion. Bishop Lenihan spoke to John and then took Holy Viaticum to him. The next day John's mother came and asked that her son be baptized as she had always neglected having it done. Thus he was baptized the day after he made his first Communion! His sufferings were excruciating, but he bore them with patience and when Sister came in his room he asked her to pray with him. He lived five days. His last prayer was a prayer of thanksgiving.

An old man, John Frye, was admitted. He lived long enough to be baptized and anointed and then died, in about the space of an hour.

Mrs. Frank Calone of Belt, Montana, came in for an operation. She had not been to the sacraments for twenty years. She knew the seriousness of her condition and asked to go to confession. After her return home, she went to church and brought her children too.

George Golding, the son of a Methodist minister, came seeking employment. After two months, he decided to study the Catholic religion. He was baptized on the 8th of December by Bishop Lenihan and made his first Communion on Christmas day.

Mrs. F.A. Meyers gave birth to a baby daughter on January 12th. Her husband wanted the baby baptized before they took it home. The wife was a non-Catholic, but when she married him six years before, she had told him she wanted to be a Catholic someday. She thought it was time. She was given instructions by the Bishop, and when she was ready, he baptized her, the

baby and her two other children.

William Hindry and Joseph, both county patients, received baptism. One died three days later.

Mrs. B. Gage, from Glasgow, who had not practiced her religion since childhood and had married out of the Church, came for an operation. She prepared by making a good confession, and her husband promised that he would take instructions and become a Catholic. The Bishop blessed their marriage.

When Mr. L. Sequin, a tubercular patient came, he had been away from the Catholic Church for 35 years. He made his confession and had his marriage blessed.

June 4th, 1916 marked five conversions. D. Olivera, 55 years, made confession and received First Communion. Matthew Swift made his Easter duties, the first in sixteen years. Harry Keaster made his First Communion. Mrs. A.E. Murray, who had been away from the Catholic Church for ten years, made her confession. Mrs. George Snyder, who had married a non-Catholic and had not practiced her religion, came as a patient on May 15. At first she did not want to come back to the Catholic faith but finally she made her peace with God. She suffered and prayed until her death June 25th.

Hugh Evans, of Monarch, had not been to the Sacraments for 25 years. He came as a patient in 1916 and after a time asked for a priest and made his peace with God. He recovered but continued the practice of his Catholic faith.

Henry W. Brodock of Monarch, a non-Catholic, 34 years of age, married to a Catholic wife, was brought in seriously ill. The last day that he lived he asked to be baptized.

Ford H. Cooley, of Collins, entered the hospital on the 23rd of March 1917 and died on the 29th. He had not belonged to any church but asked for baptism a couple of hours before death and died pronouncing the name of Jesus.

Charles McMillan who had worked as a carpenter but could not hold a steady job because of a drinking problem, came one evening and asked to be admitted. Five days later he asked for baptism, received it and died a few minutes later.

James O'Rourke, a laborer for the U.S. Reclamation Service of Fort Shaw, became suddenly ill. He was brought to the hospital. He was a Free-Mason but he asked for the bishop and before him abjured Free-Masonry. He then confessed, received Communion and died.

In April 1917, the Sisters were saddened by the death of Sister Diana Godin. She had returned from her retreat and worked for a time in the hospital. She became ill and died on the 20th.

Martin Barrett, an old mining prospector of Neihart, Montana, was admitted for medical care for pneumonia. At first he refused to see a priest but on the morning of the day he died he asked for a priest, made his confession, and died.

Mrs. W. Jones, a Norwegian woman age 21 years, was brought in in a dying condition. She asked for her minister, but when he could not be found she asked for a priest. She asked for baptism and after receiving the sacraments she died.

In October Sr. Marceau, coadjutrice, and Sr. M. Auxiliatrixe were ill in the hospital for a long time. Sr. Germaine who wrote the chronicles for that year expressed the wish of the Sisters that there would be a provincial infirmary where the sick Sisters could stay, especially the incurable, who would feel more at home and would receive more spiritual advantages.

James W. Perkins, a Presbyterian, came as a patient. At first he said that he believed in "Christianism" but eventually asked to see a priest and took instruction. He was accepted in the Church by the Bishop Lenihan, was happy and satisfied.

In July 1919, a boy of twelve, Edgar McLean, was brought in suffering from acute appendicitis. He had attended a Catholic school but he was not a Catholic. As soon as he arrived, he asked to see a priest to receive the sacrament of baptism. Bishop Lenihan found him prepared and baptized him. His parents were called and were very shocked as he was their only son. He looked at his parents and said, "My dear dad and mother, I am going to die. I feel that the infection is taking me. I have to get ready to meet my Judge." He became silent and then in a high voice said, "I ask pardon to God for all my faults" and he said the Our Father fervently. When he came to the part "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven," he repeated it three times. He was given a small crucifix that he venerated with love. Then he asked for the large crucifix on the wall, kissed it and pressed it to his heart. He was given Communion and the Sacrament of the Sick and he answered all prayers. A couple hours before death, he gave his mother the large crucifix saying, "Mother I give it you." His death left a great impression on all who witnessed it. His parents said, "What a lesson to us! How can we not believe in eternal life."

In August Louise McCoy, Presbyterian, wanted to become Catholic before she died. The Bishop prepared her and gave her Baptism.

Tom Austin, a gentleman who had been in the hospital two years had the happiness to receive baptism before he died. James McCoy and Joseph Luebke received baptism. A child of seven, whose parents were Catholic, received baptism.

Walter Harrison came in on the 5th of October with serious complications. He was a black man, and he turned to God, accepting baptism with the trust and faith of a child.

Thomas Gasnak from Choteau, Montana, asked to be admitted for the rest of his life. He wanted to give the Sisters all he had, \$4100.00 and furniture too. It was accepted.

Marion McElliot, a little girl of 7, had the happiness of making her First Communion on her deathbed. Her mother was inconsolable.

James Fitzgerald came in April 1921. He was a paralytic aged 54. He had never known his parents but was raised a Catholic and went to school with the Sisters in Chicago until he was 14. After that he was on his own. He fell in with bad company and committed crimes. The Sisters prevailed upon him to practice his religion. One time when Sister asked him, "Don't you want to go to heaven?" he replied, "No, I want to go to hell where my friends are!"

The Sisters prayed for his conversion and one day put a picture of the Sacred Heart in his room where he could see it. A gradual change occurred in his attitude and he asked Sister if Christ really died for us. He still did not want "religion".

About the middle of July, he became weaker. The Sisters thought he was in danger of death and told him so. They said the Our Father in his room and one Sister brought the crucifix to him. He took it, and pressed it to his lips. He received the Sacrament of Penance and Extreme Unction. His strength came back and he got better for a time. He received Communion and prepared himself to go to heaven instead of hell. One of his friends came to see him, and he told the man he had received grace and was ready to go. He died on the 10th of August.

In February 1921 Mrs. Loke, a widow, came to the hospital in the last stages of primary anemia. She was given a transfusion but without success. There was little hope of recovery. She did not seem anxious although she had not practiced her the Catholic faith for years. After the Sisters talked to her she went to confession and received Communion. She became well, left the hospital, and became a firm Catholic.

In March, a man by the name of Moses Van Chase had an operation and was close to death. He did not say he was a Catholic until the night before his death when the nurse asked him and he said, "Yes" and asked to see a priest. After the Bishop gave him the Sacrament of Penance, he lost consciousness, and died a few hours later.

Mrs. Otto Kinder, a Protestant, came in very ill. Her husband asked if the priest would prepare her to die. She wanted the happiness of dying as Catholic. She died the same week.

On February 24, 1922, Sister Marie Auxiliatrix died a holy death. She had had cancer for a few years. She had happiness of being assisted by Bishop Lenihan and Rev. J. Pollak, chaplain. The Sisters were in her room for the last prayers.

In the next two years, there were many conversions, babies who were baptized and people who returned to the Faith after an absence of years. In October 1925 Ed B. Butcher, a 70 year old, an Anglican, came in. He was ill for a month and during the time he decided that the Catholic Religion was the one to take. He called for the priest, was baptized and given the Last Sacraments.

In November four, people died. They were all baptized and assisted by the prayers of the Church.

On December 7, a man about 75 years old came in. He was Austrian and Catholic but not practicing his religion. At first he did not want to be reconciled, but the Sisters prayed for him and he asked for a priest, received the Sacraments and died.

In February 1926 eleven adults, 32 to 74 years of age died. Four were Catholics. They and the others were prepared as well as possible.

On April 20, Patrick Keegan was dying. He had given up his religion and had become a Free-Mason. The Sisters prayed to the Sacred Heart and he finally made his peace with God.

N.C. Peterson (Helene Hickey) died the 24th of August 1926. She had been born in old Quebec. Her parents were Irish, but both father and mother died when she was 6. She was sent to Illinois where she came under Protestant influence. She did not accept this, so she prayed at night. She became ill, and when she was 53, she came to us where she found the faith for which she was looking. She was given instruction and baptized. She wrote to her older sister and found out that the family was Catholic and all had been baptized. She received the Sacrament of Penance and the Holy Eucharist. She was ill two months.

In February 1927, there was an interesting conversion. Nick G. Buttermann, 66 years, entered the hospital with terminal sickness. He had not practiced his Catholic faith for many years and said he had no religion. The priest visited him often without result. He refused the Sacrament but liked the Sisters to stay with him. Rev. W.A. Shepherd, S.J., Pastor in Havre, came to the hospital on business. Sisters asked if he would visit the man. He went in, talked to him and the man went to confession and received the Last Sacraments. He died a few days later.

John Lenihan, 65 years old, came in suffering from cancer. He said he had no religion but liked to hear people pray. Sr. Miriam made the habit of going closer to the room when she said the night prayer. She also talked about confession. Finally, John asked for instructions and went to confession.

Madame Martha Washburn, 63 years, came on the 1st of June for surgery. She was very weak. After surgery she was near death and asked for baptism. She was given the Last Sacraments and died a few hours later.

Madame W.H. Hopper had the happiness to return to the Catholic faith before death in August. She was 52 years old. She had married a Protestant and left her religion. When she became ill, she was admitted to the hospital. As she was near death, she asked for a priest and was happy to make her peace with God. Her husband was angry, but when she received Extreme Unction, he wanted to know what the priest was saying and said, "Catholics are not as bad as I thought." He asked to take instructions.

M. Storensky had been away from the Church for nine years. He came in for medical treatment and made use of the opportunity to see a priest and make his confession.

In December 1930, Mrs. C. Christnack came to the hospital dangerously ill. She had been away from the Church for 18 years. The sisters urged her to put her affairs in order as she might die. She had been married "outside" the Catholic Church. She made confession, her marriage was blessed, she received Holy Viaticum and was anointed. The Divine Physician healed her body too.

January 12, 1931, Mr. Claude Merrel, feeling that his life was coming to an end, asked to see a priest. Father J. Regan found him well disposed and baptized him. He became very serene and ready to accept the will of God. He kissed his crucifix often. His wife was so

impressed that she followed his example and became Catholic. The man was healed and both he and his wife studied the Catholic religion.

In February, Mrs. Knox came for treatment. She had been away from the Church for several years but was touched by the grace of God. Her marriage was blessed, she had her son baptized and when she left the hospital she determined to raise her family in a Christian way.

There were many conversions in March. On the 19th, the feast of St. Joseph, one of the nurses was baptized. She had wanted it for some time. On the 24th, Mrs. G.E. Bundtrock received the Sacraments. She had been away from the Church for a long time. Mr. John McCambridge, 60 years old, arrived with a fractured leg. He had not practiced his Faith since the age of 12. He also was received back into the Catholic Church. On the 30th Mrs. M. Lindsey who had abandoned religion for 10 years returned to the Sacraments.

In April, a Mrs. K.V. Prince, age 48, who had married outside the Church at the age of 19, came in seriously ill. She asked for a priest, went to confession and then asked for a copy of the Our Father which she recited often. She went home promising to be faithful.

In May 1931, Mrs. Frank Wallack who had become a Catholic to get married, had abandoned the practice of religion because she did not know her duties. She became very sick and asked for a priest so she could reconcile herself to God. She was happy to receive the sacraments.

In June, 10 baptisms were made in the children's department. A child of 7 years, Arnold Allen, came in in a dying condition from pneumonia. His parents asked that he be baptized. He was so happy, and his desire to go to heaven was so great that his parents wanted to receive the sacrament too. They were instructed in the Catholic Faith.

On August 9, M.J. McCanville came in with an injured knee and pneumonia and was in a serious condition. He had not practiced his faith for 43 years. He finally decided to go to confession. After that he received Communion with fervor every day, and when he recovered he said he would never lose his Catholic faith.

A few days later, Mr. J. Frey came in with a fractured leg. He developed pneumonia. The priest visited him daily and after a time he made his confession after being away for 50 years. He received the Last Sacraments. He was very happy that he had made the decision.

Mr. Lally arrived in a dying condition with pernicious anemia. He was a Catholic and

carried his rosary, medals and a small statue of the Blessed Virgin in his pocket. He was divorced and had remarried, so he was not a practicing Catholic. However, his first wife had died on July 29. He was happy to repent. His marriage to the second wife, a Catholic, was blessed. He received the last Sacraments and died the next day.

On August 31, Mr. Tom Meager came in for surgery. He did not wish to see a priest as it had been too many years since he went to confession. Sister told him to take this occasion which was offered to him. He responded to God's grace, confessed, received Communion and promised to be faithful to his religion.

In September, a Mr. Ben Heisel came with a heart attack and nephritis. He had abandoned his religion for many years but repented and received the Sacraments of the Church.

On the 26th of November, M. Stenson, after having lived 16 years away from the Church, returned when he was brought to the hospital.

On December 3, 1931 M. Driscoll, who had not gone to church for 7 years and had been given to drinking, was reconciled with his Creator before dying. At first he objected, but Sister finally persuaded him to prepare himself. He received the Sacraments and his marriage was blessed. He died shortly.

Several others came back to the Catholic Church during the month of December, but when M. Jerry McCarthy arrived on the 20th he was not ready to become involved in the subject of religion. He had not practiced his faith for 50 years and did not have a high opinion of the Sisters. However, the devotion of the Sisters brought him back to a better sentiment. Convinced by the charity of his devoted nurse, he received the Sacrament of Penance and the Holy Eucharist and was grateful to God.

January 2, 1932, Mrs. Harry Baker came with a grave illness. She had abandoned her religion for 7 years and was afraid to die. She became repentant and received the Sacraments.

Mr. Joe Smith, who had left the Church for 20 years returned with fervor.

Mr. William J. Speek, 37 years of age, came to bring his children for medical treatment. He witnessed the devotion of the Sisters and was touched by the grace of God. He was a Catholic but had neglected his faith since he was 14 years old, but now he asked to have his children baptized. He asked for a catechism and studied it. He obtained the consent of his wife to have their marriage blessed and found that his wife wanted to be a Catholic. They were happy

and grateful.

Mr. George Lance, age 72, came in very sick from pneumonia. He had no religion but desired ardently to be baptized. He listened to the words of the nurse who talked about God, and when the priest asked him if he wished to receive baptism he said, "Oh, I am ready to purify my soul in the water of baptism." He made an edifying death.

The next day, the 24th, Mr. Grath, 80 years of age, died in good graces. He had been away from the Church for over 60 years, and when he came to the hospital he did not want to see a priest. The Sisters prayed for him and he accepted the grace of repentance and returned to the Sacraments.

In February, Mr. Jelenick, 63 years of age, returned to the Catholic faith after an absence of 43 years. When he came to the hospital he had forbidden the priest to enter his room but he was finally softened by the nurses. It might be said that he came back to the Catholic Church by a miracle of Divine Providence.

In October 1932 Mrs. Kenneth Lee, age 23, before a major operation called Sister Jule Edmond and expressed the desire of seeing a Catholic priest. After instruction, Mrs. Lee became a Catholic.

On the 21st, Delphine Anderson, the two year old daughter of non-Catholic parents, received baptism before her death.

In November, several conversions of patients made the Sisters praise God. Mrs. Ida Lavedure, a 25 year old widow, received baptism. Mrs. Cordelous Douglas had her marriage blessed and returned to the Church. Mrs. Frank Dueer was a Catholic and had been married out of the Church for twenty four years when she came to the hospital. She received the Sacraments and had her marriage blessed before she died. Mr. Frank Nolan, age 30, while a patient in the hospital received instructions. He had been baptized in his infancy but through the neglect of his parents he had not been raised a Catholic. Before leaving the hospital, he received the Sacraments. Mr. French had not practiced religion for 38 years when he came to the hospital. The devotedness of the Sisters impressed him, and he returned to God and received the Sacraments.

In January 1933, Mr. Goc, after fifteen years of careless neglect, returned to the Church. In March Mr. Conrad Sach returned to the Church after an absence of 10 years. Mrs. Jake

Serbert 61 years of age, had been away from the Church for forty years. In her last illness she was brought to the hospital and received the grace to return to her religion.

In April, Mr. Thomas Cosgriff, before submitting to a major operation, made his peace with God. He had been away for 20 years.

In June, Mrs. Steve Ceslo, a young woman of 23, came to the hospital for a major operation. She had been married out of the Church and away from her religion. She had her marriage blessed and received the Sacraments. She died a week later.

In March 1934, St. Patrick and the other saints rejoiced on the Feast of the Apostle of Ireland because one of his sons Providence sent to the Sisters returned to his faith. A.M. Murphy, 85 years old, who had left the Church at the age of 22 when he married a Protestant, was brought to the hospital. At first he did not want to see a priest but finally called for a priest, made his confession and received Jesus in the Eucharist.

Another, J. Christopher Cummings, 84 years old, afflicted with paralysis came to the hospital. He had left Ireland to come to America, and after a few years he gave up his religion. He remained single, but he would have nothing to do with the Church. He said that he hated priests and religious, but he enjoyed the visits of the Sisters if they did not talk about religion. The chaplain had lost hope in him, too, but the Sisters prayed to St. Joseph to soften his heart. One morning as the chaplain was making rounds, he called Father and said that he wanted to reconcile with "my God and my judge". Later he received the Last Sacraments and in a few days died of pneumonia.

In June of 1934, another man came back to God. J. Ryan was indifferent in his religious duties for more than 35 years. He was a farmer and felt that he lived too far from the Church. When he moved into Great Falls, he did not have the courage to go to confession. When he came to the hospital for treatment, he asked for a priest, made his confession and received the Eucharist.

Mrs. Edgar Suker came to the hospital for surgical treatment and came back to the Church. She had given up her religion to marry a Protestant nine years ago but resolved to be faithful to her religious duties.

In August Mr. Brodish, 68 years of age, who had abandoned his religion for many years, came into the hospital. He made his peace with God and received the Last Sacraments. He died

in peace.

In October several came back to the Church. One man came in suffering from an intestinal obstruction. It had been 35 years since he had been to church. He was happy to speak with a priest and be reconciled. Another, Mr. Jerry Kelly, 41 years old, suffering from a cardiac condition, refused the Sacraments at first but made his peace with his Creator. He stayed with the Sisters six months, assisted at Mass and received Communion. He returned home very happy.

In September, a Mrs. Johnson, 46 years of age, made her confession and received the Sacraments before she died. She had been in the hospital for about a month suffering from cancer. She did not want to hear of the sacraments as she had abandoned her religion for 16 years. The Sisters talked to her of the goodness of the Sacred Heart and they prayed for her. Finally she realized death was close, she was sorry for her sins, made her confession and repeated invocations and acts of love. She died in a short time.

Mr. Nicholas, 68 years of age, away from the Church for 16 years, was confined to the hospital with cancer of the lungs. Encouraged by the Sisters, he decided to go to confession. He received Communion, and up to his death he repeated his happiness. His wife was impressed. His children were baptized and raised Catholic.

M. McNally, 73 years of age, had abandoned his religion for 40 years. After contact with the Sisters he wanted to see a priest. He made his confession and received Communion. He declared that he was the happiest person now. After a week he died rather suddenly.

In October Frank Longway came to be treated for a peptic ulcer. The devotion of the Sisters made him think of returning to the Church. He returned home with a good disposition, determined to practice his religion.

Mrs. Evan Sullivan came in to have a baby. She had been studying the Catholic religion for some time and the chaplain continued her instruction. She and her baby were baptized. The priest blessed her marriage.

In November, Paul Zevada, a divorced man who had abandoned his religion for 15 years, came back to the Catholic faith, after the Sister nurse made him reflect on his life.

William Mitchell arrived suffering from a bowel obstruction. The nurse asked him if he did not want to do something for his soul. He asked her to send for a priest and he asked for

baptism. Six hours after he was baptized he died. He was 28 years old. His wife was a good Catholic and had prayed for his conversion.

In December, one of the employees was baptized. Mrs. John Raun had helped in the chapel and had become interested in the Catholic religion. She was instructed by the chaplain. She was baptized and made her First Communion on the feast of the Immaculate Conception.

In March 1935 Ray Pellant and Albert Stone who had left the Church 35 and 40 years ago, came in for major operations. The Sisters urged them to put their business in order and also their spiritual affairs. They waited until the next day but finally came back to the Sacraments. Mr. Stone recovered after the operation and returned home happy. Mr. Pellant received the Last Sacraments and died peacefully.

April 20th, Mr. George Guger, 62 years old, away from the Church for 40 years, came to the hospital. It was near Easter and Sister talked to him about the resurrection of our Savior. He asked for a priest, made confession and received Communion on Easter.

Mrs. Cecelia Grover, 80 years old, in the hospital for three months, suffering from cancer, returned to her Catholic faith which she had abandoned for many years. She had come from France with her husband. They had had financial difficulties and he had committed suicide. She had returned to God. Many prayers were offered for her. Fr. Patrick Joyce, the chaplain, talked with her and he moved her to repentance. She received Holy Communion and the Last Sacraments and offered her suffering during the last days of her life to expiate her sins.

Mrs. E. Sullivan, 59 years of age, was brought in sick with a heart attack. Thirty years ago she had married outside of the Church and did not have the courage to return. The Sisters talked to her about the goodness of the Sacred Heart and she finally asked to go to confession. She told the Sisters that after she had made her confession she did not want to see the priest again! Father Brogan, S.J. heard her confession and she declared, "This good Father is a saint!" She was grateful and received Communion every day after.

In December of 1935, Mr. Pat Shea, 52 years of age, was instructed and received the Sacraments. He had been in the hospital suffering from asthma. He had been baptized but had not been raised in any religion. The chaplain gave him religious instruction and he received Christ in the Eucharist. He said that he would never forget the feast of his First Communion.

In February of 1936, Mr. M. Daly, away from the Church for 30 years, came in for

treatment. Sister spoke to him about his spiritual needs and asked if he wanted to see a priest. His wife, a Protestant, did not want the priest to disturb him. The chaplain found an occasion to speak to him and brought him back to his Catholic faith. He received the Sacrament of Penance and Holy Communion and was very happy. His wife asked to study the Catholic religion. In two weeks he returned home with health of soul and body.

Mrs. G. Wheeler, 24 years of age, was transferred to Columbus in January of 1936 after she was shot accidentally by a boy of 13. Her husband had abandoned his religion after his marriage but he had his son baptized a Catholic. The wife, a Lutheran, saw that the child went to church every Sunday although he went to public school and was not taught his religion. A few days after his mother was in the hospital, the boy brought her a lovely small crucifix he had purchased at the store. The mother was touched and asked to be instructed in the Catholic religion. The chaplain was happy to give her instructions and to baptize her. The husband returned to his Christian duties. The boy asked to attend the Catholic school and his wish was granted. The mother returned home happy although her two legs had to be amputated.

Mrs. William Boyd, 62 years of age, had left the Catholic Church 42 years ago when she married "outside" the Church. The evening before her operation, the confessor counseled her to go to confession. Her husband arrived, and she spoke with him. She said, "He consented, so I made my confession. The next day I received Jesus. My tears were of gratitude." After her recovery she returned home, happy.

David Brown, 56 years of age, arrived suffering from cancer of the throat. After a few visits from the Sister on the floor and the chaplain he agreed that it was time to prepare for death and to conform to all that God asked of him. He was given a catechism which he studied. Later he was baptized. His wife, a Catholic, had prayed for his conversion. One week after he had received the Last Sacraments he died.

In September Mrs. Robert Neugabauer, 45 years of age, came in, a victim of cancer. She was fervent in the observance of her Episcopal religion and her pastor visited her and brought her communion. She said that she did not receive any consolation. One day she said to the nurse, "When you and Father Garland talk to me I feel a joy. I want to belong to your Religion." She had studied at a Catholic convent in British Columbia and learned about the Catholic religion. Father baptized her. Two days later she received the Last Sacraments and

returned to God.

In January of 1937 Mr. Tom Quinn, a bachelor, decided to return to the Catholic faith he had abandoned. He was suffering from paralysis and the Sisters tried many times to counsel him to return to God, but it seemed hopeless. However, he finally made his confession and for two years received Communion every Friday of the month. Then he became angry with the chaplain and the nurse, and refused to pray. The Sisters made a novena to St. Teresa of the Child of Jesus and on the last day he asked for the priest and was reconciled again. A few weeks later he died after receiving the Last Sacraments.

In January also a Mr. J.B. Hogan, 78 years of age, away from the Church for 42 years, came in with a cardiac condition. Father and sister talked to him often of the goodness of God who is so ready to forgive. His daughter, an Ursuline sister prayed for him, too. Finally, he went to confession and was able to go to Communion. He was very happy.

In February, Mr. LeRoy Bauer, 42 years of age and a bachelor, arrived with pneumonia. After a few visits from the chaplain and the Sister, he was baptized and prepared for death. Four days later he died.

Mr. Monroe Ricketson, 25 years of age, came in with pneumonia. He had no religion, but when the Sisters talked to him of the goodness of God, he was edified. He learned to say the Our Father and the Ave Maria which he repeated often. He was happy to be baptized and wrote a letter of his happiness to his parents in Iowa. Five days later he died.

In March, Mr. D. Swingley, 80 years of age, came in a cardiac patient. The chaplain asked him if he wanted to do all that was necessary to go to heaven. He said that he would be happy to do everything necessary to save his soul. He was instructed in the principal truths of the Catholic religion and was baptized. He received the Last Sacraments.

In April 23 M.E. Matoon, 77 years of age, was brought in suffering from paralysis. He was born in France but his family had moved to Oregon and had forgotten about their religious duties. He had worked many years for Bishop E. O'Hara who visited him during his illness and blessed him. He was touched and told the Sister nurse that he was changed. He obtained a rosary and said it with fervor. He asked for the priest, made his confession and the next day told his wife and children of his happiness. They were angry. A few hours later he went into a coma and died two days after. He was given Extreme Unction.

This account takes care of the conversions in the French section of the chronicles. There are many more in the English section. In fact, the story of conversion would be a book in itself, and remember this does not include baptisms of babies or conversions that did not have a story to tell.

**COLUMBUS HOSPITAL
ADMINISTRATORS**

1892-1894	Mother Mary Julian, SP
1894-1895	Sr. Joseph of Arimathea, SP
1895-1897	Sr. Jacques Kisai, SP
1897-1899	Sr. Joseph of Arimathea, SP
1899-1903	Sr. Jacques Kisai, SP
1903-1908	Mother Mary Julian, SP
1908-1914	Sr. Gaspard, SP
1914-1919	Sr. Englebert, SP
1919-1920	Sr. Remi, SP
1920-1922	Sr. Emmelia, SP
1922-1928	Sr. Edgar, SP
1928-1929	Sr. Celse, SP
1929-1932	Sr. Rose Elizebeth, SP
1932-1938	Mother Gaudentia, SP
1938-1941	Sr. Pascal, SP
1941-1944	Sr. Agnes of the Sacred Heart, SP
1944-1946	Sr. Henrietta, SP
1946-1949	Sr. Ignatius, SP
1949-1952	Sr. Magdalene of Providence, SP
1952-1957	Sr. Mary Bede, SP
1957-1962	Sr. Mary Ignatius, SP
1962-1964	Sr. Peter Claver, SP
1964-1966	Sr. Claudia, SP
1966-1969	Sr. Raymond Arthur, SP
1969-1972	Mr. Thomas J. Underriner
1972-1985	Mr. Frank N. Stewart
1985-	Mr. William J. Downer

**COLUMBUS HOSPITAL
CHAPLAINS**

1892-	-----
1904-	Most Rev. Mathias C. Lenihan
1923-	Rev. Albert P. Keating
1929-1933	Rev. Emmanuel Paquette
1931-1933	Rev. John E. Reagan
1934-1937	Rev. Patrick J. Joyce
1935-1939	Rev. Stanislaus L. Garland
1939-1949	Rev. Daniel P. Meagher
-1948	Rev. Anthony J. Korgal
1940-1940	Rev. Thomas F. Powers
1949-1950	Rev. Wilson E. Kaiser
1950-1951	Rev. Kenneth Ogradowksi, CSSR
1950-1951	Rev. William Brogley, CSSR
1952-1953	Rev. Raymond Lassell, CSSR
1953-1954	Rev. Henry Costello, CSSR
1956-1958	Rev. Victor Zabelle, CSSR
1958-1959	Rev. Gerald Leehan, CSSR
1959-1960	Rev. Paschal M. Drieci, CSSR
1960-1965	Rev. John J. Michelotti
1965-1966	Rev. Thomas McTague
1966-1970	Rev. Richard J. Hopkins
1970-1975	Reverend John J. Patasius
1975-1986	Rev. John A. Hanrahan
1986-	Rev. James E. Birkmaier

Taken from the OFFICIAL CATHOLIC DIRECTORY

COLUMBUS HAS A BIRTHDAY PARTY

100 YEARS!





Columbus Hospital

APPENDIX I

Bishops of Montana and Great Falls

**(Taken from a Chronicle of the Catholic History
of the Pacific Northwest 1743-1960 by
Fr. Wilfred P. Schoenberg, S.J.)**



**THE MOST REVEREND JOHN BAPTIST BRONDEL, D.D.
FIRST BISHOP OF MONTANA
1883-1903**

John Baptist was born February 23, 1842, at Bruges in West Flanders. When he was 20 he entered the American College at Louvain in 1861 and was ordained there. He wanted to be a missionary to the Indians in American, a desire created when he read a book of Fr. DeSmet. In 1866 he left Bruges for America and arrived at Fort Vancouver October 31, 1866.

He spent some time teaching in Vancouver and assisting the bishop until he was sent to Steilacoom on Puget Sound in 1867. He labored for eleven years with Indians and whites and was finally chosen to replace Charles Seghers as Bishop of Vancouver Island. He was consecrated in St. Andrew's Cathedral on December 14, 1879. In 1883 he was named first bishop of Montana by Pope Leo XIII. The Apostolic Letters, Rome, March 7, 1884 erected the Helena Diocese in the Vicariate of Montana.

He labored in Montana until his death November 3, 1903 at sixty-one.



**MOST REVEREND MATHIAS C. LENIHAN, D.D.
FIRST BISHOP OF GREAT FALLS
1904-1929**

Mathias Clement Lenihan was named first bishop of Great Falls August 26, 1904. He was a priest of the diocese of Dubuque, Iowa, in his 51st year, being born October 6, 1854.

He had attended the Grand Seminary in Montreal and had been ordained December 20, 1879. Eastern Montana covered a large territory with too few priests.

In 1929 he celebrated the golden jubilee of his priesthood and the silver jubilee as bishop. The Holy See elevated him to the rank of Archbishop and permitted him to resign.

He returned to Dubuque and died there August 19, 1943.



**THE MOST REVEREND EDWIN V. O'HARA, D.D.
SECOND BISHOP OF GREAT FALLS
1930-1939**

Born September 6, 1881, in southern Minnesota, studied in Seminary of St. Paul and was ordained by Archbishop Ireland for the Archdiocese of Oregon City June 10, 1905.

He was appointed second Bishop of Great Falls on August 6, 1930. He established the work of C.C.D. in every parish and mission and established "study clubs" in all parishes and missions. He also organized the College of Great Falls.

April 15, 1939 he was appointed Bishop of Kansas City.



**THE MOST REVEREND WILLIAM J. CONDON, D.D.
THIRD BISHOP OF GREAT FALLS
1939-1967**

Born in 1895 to Patrick and Mary Condon, pioneers of Colton, Washington. He attended school in Spokane and graduated from Gonzaga College in 1912. He went to Menlo Park Seminary in California and was ordained in Spokane by Bishop Schinner on October 14, 1917. He was consecrated bishop of the diocese of Great Falls August 18, 1939. He died in 1967 at the age of seventy-two.



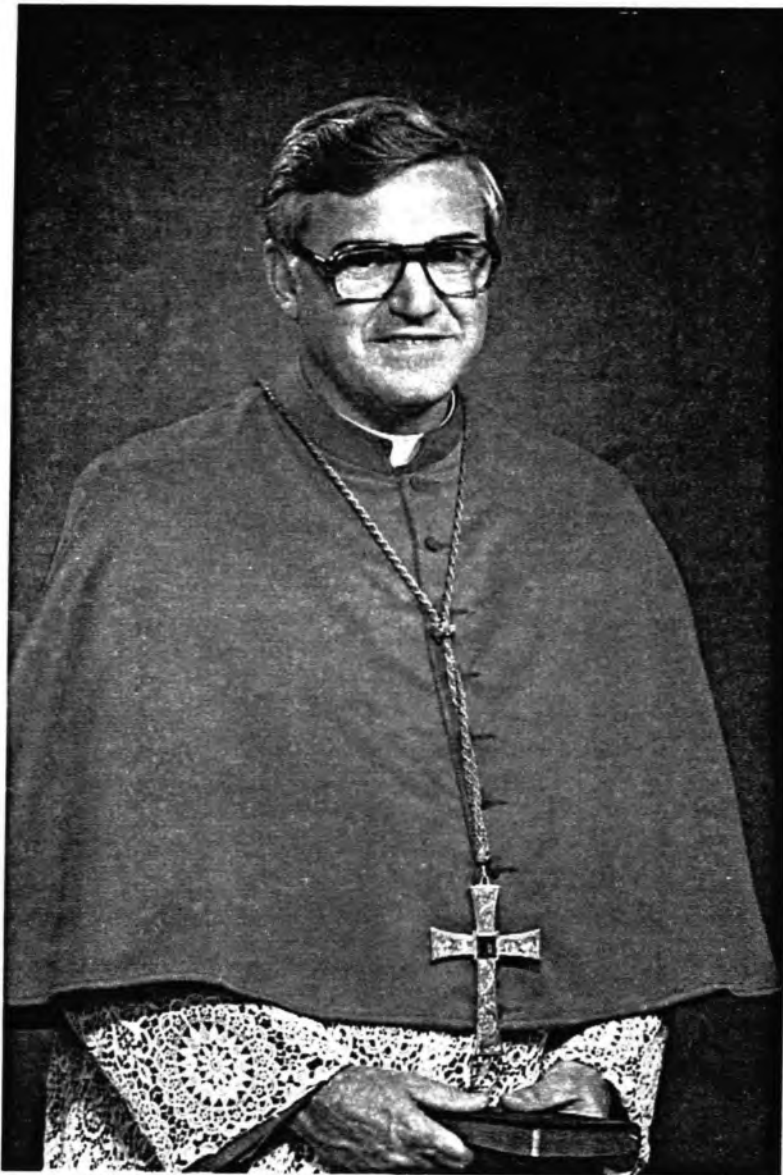
Eldon B. Schuster was born March 10, 1911 in Calio, North Dakota, but the family moved shortly to Glentana, Montana, where he was raised. When he completed high school he expressed the desire to become a priest. Bishop Lenihan sent him to Loras College in Dubuque, Iowa where he completed his studies, summa cum laude. Bishop Edwin V. O'Hara assigned him to continue his studies in the Theological College in Washington D.C. He was ordained priest May 27, 1937 in St. Ann's Cathedral, Great Falls. He did his post-graduate work in Oxford in England and at St. Louis University in Missouri. He was a pastor in various parishes for about 25 years before being named bishop in 1968. He was auxiliary bishop in 1961 but installed in St. Ann's Cathedral as bishop of the diocese January 1968. He resigned January 1978 and serves as pastor now. He celebrated his 25th Anniversary as bishop October 1986.



Thomas J. Murphy, the fifth bishop of the Diocese of Great Falls was born in Chicago, October 3, 1932. He attended St. Mel School and Quizley Preparatory School. He then attended St. Mary of the Lake Seminary and was ordained there April 12, 1958. He continued his studies, earning a doctorate in theology from St. Mary of the Lake.

He did pastoral work for a time but was rector of the seminary when he was named bishop. He was installed as bishop in St. Ann's Cathedral in August 1968.

Since the diocese was so large he was constantly on the move, traveling from one place to another. Billings in Eastern Montana is larger than Great Falls so the Bishop changed the name of the diocese to Great Falls-Billings. He celebrated his 25th jubilee in May 1983. In 1987 he was named coadjutor Archbishop of Seattle and succeeded Archbishop Raymond Hunthausen when he retired.



**Bishop Anthony Michael Milone, D.D.
Great Falls-Billings, 1988--**

Anthony M. Milone was born September 24, 1932 in Omaha, Nebraska. He was raised and educated in Omaha and attended Conception Seminary in Conception, MO., North American College and Gregorian University in Rome. He was ordained a priest at North American College by Bishop Martin J. O'Connor, and as a bishop on January 6, 1982, in the Basilica of St. Peter at the Vatican by Pope John Paul II. He was appointed auxiliary bishop of Omaha in 1981 and bishop of Great Falls-Billings on December 15, 1987.

Bishop Milone was installed as sixth bishop of Great Falls-Billings diocese on February 23, 1988 by Most Reverend William J. Levada, D.D., S.T.D., Archbishop of Portland, OR., assisted by the Most Reverend Eldon Bernard Schuster, D.D., retired fourth bishop of the diocese. The diocese, 94,158 square miles, had 66,000 Catholics living in 73 parishes and 56 missions. (Taken from *THE HARVEST*, 1988 pgs. 1-12, Great Falls Tribune, February 13 & 24, 1988)

Five archbishops, twenty-three bishops and more than 100 priests, deacons and abbots took part in the 90-minute ceremony in St. Luke the Evangelist Church.

APPENDIX II

**Memoirs Concerning Tertiary Sisters in the
Institute of Sisters of Providence**

**(Translated from the French papers kept in
the Motherhouse, Montreal, Canada)**

DECREE

Our Most Holy Lord Leon XIII, Pope through Divine Providence, saw that what had been presented to him, and after weighing all things, in an audience, granted the 3rd of this month, to the undersigned Cardinal Prefect of Sacred Congregation of Bishops & Regulars, approved, discerned, and declared established the Union of the said Third Order with the Institute of the Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor in Montreal, so that the members of that same Third Order, call themselves since that day, Sisters Coadjutrix, and that they obey in all the constitutions of the said Institute, which should soon be approved.

Moreover, His Holiness accorded all the favors asked by the novices of the said Third Order and those of its members who had already, at least for five consecutive years made annual vows.

Given at Rome at the Secretariat of the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars on September 7, 1900.

Fr. H. Ma Cardinal Gotti, Prefect

A. Panici, Secretary

History of the Constitutions - Collection Providence n. 10

Towards final approbation of the constitutions - work of Canon Archambault.

RE: Third Order

p. 48 - M. Canon Archambault gives as follows the history of this group of sisters:

They were founded by Msgr. Bourget, on the first of June 1863, to assist in the manual tasks of the sisters and in their ministry of charity towards the poor and the sick. They have multiplied and today their number is 3683 professed sisters and 66 aspirants. Their costume is not much different from that of the Daughters of Charity, but their rule is different - they make simple and annual vows, have a novitiate of their own and are under the direction of the Daughters of Charity. They do not have an autonomous government and possess no material goods but depend on the Daughters of Charity for housing, clothing and food and direct them in their work. They do not form a corporation distinct from that of the Daughters of Charity, but share their common life and their work. In reality, they constitute a secondary category in the community; they have neither active nor passive voice in elections and have no part in administration.

AFFILIATION AND FUSION

Msgr. Ignace Bourget & the Work of Providence 1858

Mandate of Msgr. Bishop of Montreal approving the Rules of the Daughters of Charity.

RE: Third Order, page 265

4.-By virtue of a special commission, given us, July 9, 1855, by the General of the religious servants of the Blessed Virgin Mary, we establish the Third Order of the Servites, in each church or chapel of the said Daughters of Charity, with all the privileges attached to them by sovereign pontiffs. The priests, charged to minister at these churches or chapels will be the chaplains of the said Third Order, and will have the power to assemble the faithful of one and the other sex, in conformity to the prescribed rules, as long as there is not in the same building some communities of the said religious Servites.

5.-We confirm, as much as it could be necessary, the Confrerie of Notre Dame of Seven Dolors, and we authorize the priests serving the churches or chapels of the said Daughters of Charity, to receive in this pious association with all ordinary powers, the faithful of both sexes.

6.-In virtue of an indult from the Sovereign Pontiff, dated the first of July, 1855, we declare the main altar of churches or chapels dedicated to Our Lady of Seven Dolors to be perpetually "privileged". This privilege is for each day of the year.

7.-In virtue of the same indult, we permit that in all churches or chapels dedicated to Our Lady of Seven Dolors, the office could be said and Mass celebrated in honor of the saints and blessed that the said religious Servites celebrate in their churches by privilege and apostolic concessions. By decree of the Holy See, the Institute is no longer part of the Third Orders of the Servites of Mary.

8.-The diplomas (?) of the said general of the Servites, authorizing us to establish the Third Order and the confrere of the holy scapular of Our Lady of Seven Dolors, will always be exposed in the sacristy, also the calendar of the saints and blessed approved by the Holy See, for the said religious.

All these favors aim, my very dear daughters, to strengthen in you more and more the devotion to Our Lady of Sorrows. It is to help you to propagate in all places, even to the limits of the earth, this moving devotion, so that new saints be given you as protectors. You will realize in reading their lives by what admirable means they were called to this heavenly vocation; with what generosity they responded to God's designs; with what success they made known and spread the devotion to the Mother of Sorrows; at what sublime virtues they attained ; what extraordinary graces they received, through Mary Desolate; what holy and blessed death was theirs. May their beautiful examples assist you always to fulfill your mission.

Ig. Bishop of Montreal
by Mgr. J.O. Pare
Chancellor Secretary

Life of Mother Marie Antoinette by Mother Benedict.

1900 Definitive approbation of the Constitutions.

RE: Fusion of Third Order into the Institute, pg. 158. One of the questions to be examined was that of the Third Order of the Servites, affiliated in some way to the Institute of the Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor, without being part of it. The Sacred Congregation took an excessively wise resolution, which had on its side the sanctions of experience, by having served with full success, in a similar circumstance, for the Sisters of St. Charles of Nancy. It was decided that there be fusion of the Third Order with the Congregation. Those Sisters auxiliary became the Coadjatrix of the Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor. From now on these two branches will form one same religious family, with the same vows and common advantages. The Institute will receive new strength and will find new means to develop its zeal and to be more helpful in promoting the good of the souls.

Pg. 160 Modifications concerning the tertiary sisters:

Annihilate the Third Order and join its members with the Institute under the name "Sisters Coadjatrix."

Pg. 163 The Third Order, changed from its original:

A simple grouping of pious daughters, consecrated to God, to help/assist the Sisters of the Asile of Providence. From everywhere, in the community, for some time, the devoted services of the Tertiary Sisters were called for like us to sacrifice themselves for the Indian mission the farthest away and live a life of abnegation in our hospices, hospitals, never afraid of the hardest work; like us, their number increased in an astonishing fashion, so much so that by themselves, they comprised one third of all the religious personnel, etc.

Pg. 167

As the fusion of the Tertiary Sisters and us put an end to all official bond between our community and the Servites of Mary, we had to express to them the homage of our profound veneration and of our pious gratitude. Consequently, Mother Mary Antoinette wrote the following letter to the Father General:

Very Reverend Father,

The close relationship and religious confraternity which have existed for more

than thirty seven years between our two communities and by the fact of our affiliation to the Order of the Servites of Mary, it is a duty for us to inform you of the definitive approbation of our Constitutions.

It is last September 3 that this privilege was accorded us. On the occasion of that approbation, the Holy See has commanded the fusion of our Third Order of the Servites of Mary with the Institute, under a same name, same Rule and a common life without consultation with the General Council on the subject.

In spite of this serious decision, which breaks all official bonds between our Community and your Order, we wish to remain Daughters of Our Lady of Seven Dolors and to retain with your illustrious Order relations of respectful affection.

I send you, very reverend Father, with the present letter, a copy of the life of Mother Gamelin, foundress of our Institute. These modest pages will not be without interest for your religious family, and will help you to understand the spirit of our Community.

Thank you very sincerely, very reverend Father, for all the favors we received from the Order of the Servites of Mary. I remain in sentiments of deepest respect.

Your very humble servant,
Soeur Marie Antoinette, F.C.S.P.
superior general

Pg. 168 Answer of the General, Servites of Mary (18 Feb. 1901)

Canadian College, Rome, Aug. 15, 1900 to His Eminence Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Bishops & Regulars, Rome -
Very Eminent Lord,

As there are grave difficulties presently arising in regard to the final approbation of the Constitutions of the Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor, in Montreal, and the Third Order of the Servites of Mary who depend on them and are under their direction, may your Eminence allow me to respectfully submit the nature of these difficulties and the solution which I humbly propose with but with instance of the Sacred Congregation of Bishops & Regulars.

I.

Actual situation of the Tertiary Servites of Mary within the Institute of the Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor.

1.-As I mentioned earlier in a first memorandum addressed to Your Eminence June 1 of this year, the Third Order of the Servites of Mary was established in Montreal, at the former Mother House of the Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor, on June 1st, 1863, by the deceased M.I. Bourget to assist these Religious in their manual labor and also in their ministry of charity to the poor and the sick.

2.-The members of this Third Order, very small initially, have greatly multiplied in recent years and have spread in many houses within the Institute. To date, they number 383 professed and 66 aspirants.

3.-The Tertiary Servites of Mary have a habit which differs little from that of the Daughters of Charity, but have a different rule composed of mainly of articles about the nature of their vows, simple and annual, and of their main obligations relative to disciplines and the order of daily exercises.

They have a novitiate distinct from that of the Daughters of Charity and in each house of the Institute they are under the immediate direction of these religious.

4.-The Tertiary Servites of Mary have no autonomy of government nor of material goods, but they depend for all on the Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor, who give them lodging, food and direct them in the works of the Institute, to which they take part only as auxiliaries.

5.-The Tertiary Servites of Mary do not form a corporation distinct from that of the Daughters of FCSP, but they share common life and their work and in reality they form with them one and the same Community, and are as a second class and a second entity of these religious with no active nor passive voice in elections and have no part in administration.

Such is Very Eminent Lord, the real situation of the Tertiaries Servites of Mary which the Institute of the Daughters of Charity, S.P., situation, which we must agree, is very similar to that of other Institutes named Sisters "coadjutrix" or Sister "Auxiliaries".

II.

Nature of the difficulties resulting from the Existence of the Third Order of the Servites of Mary:

1.-When the Holy See approved the Constitutions of the F.C.S.P. in 1889, there was no remark relative to the Tertiaries Servites of Mary, the Institute believed that the state of affairs which had gone on for many years could, without inconvenience, continue as before and that the Third Order in question was tolerated. That is the reason why at the last general chapter, held in 1898, and the general council, in requesting final approbation of the Institute, and of its constitutions, did not mention the singular situation of the Third Order vis-a-vis the Institute, which, I am

please to repeat, is an integral part of the Institute.

2.-Since my arrival in Rome, as delegate of the General Council, with regard to the cause of the final approbation of the Constitutions of the said Institute, I understand that the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars do not as a rule admit within a religious institute another congregation whose members have a different name and are bound by another rule, and that the Sacred Congregation would not approve nor even tolerate any longer the existence of the Third Order of the Servites of Mary within the institute of the F.C.S.P.'s regardless of the common life and work of the members of the Third Order and of the said Institute

I can't, therefore, insist to obtain from the Holy See a solution to the present difficulty relative to the real interest of the Institute which I am charged to defend with the Holy See.

III.

Diverse solutions which the Sacred Congregation proposes for the present difficulties.

As soon as the Third Order of the Servites of Mary ceases to exist under the name and actual "foundation", a choice has to be made from the four following solutions:

- 1) Separation of the Third Order of the Servites of Mary from the Institute of the Daughters of Charity Servants of the Poor;
- 2) Dissolution of this Third Order;
- 3) Immediate fusion of the Third Order members with those of the Institute under the name "Coadjutrix Sisters";
- 4) Definitive approbation of the Constitutions postponed until a General Chapter decides/rules on this serious question.

Of these four modes to resolve the present difficulty, Very Eminent Lord, only the third seems to be truly workable and of nature to safeguard the interests of the Third Order of the Servites of Mary and of the pious Institute of the Daughters of Charity Servants of the Poor. Here are the principal reasons supporting my humble opinion. I'll define them with as much clarity and briefness as possible.

IV.

Solutions contrary to the interests of the Institute:

1. Separation of the Tertiary Servites of Mary from the Institute of the Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor.

Such a separation seems impossible to me for the following reasons:

a) It would be very detrimental to the Institute of the F.C.S.P.'s and to the works under their direction. As mentioned earlier the Tertiary Servites of Mary, in number 383 professed, are serving in more than 40 houses of the Institute. They are an indispensable assistance in the works of the FCSP - assistance without which many existing works would have to be abandoned. In the one asile for mental patients at Longue Pointe, of a religious staff of 196, 95 of them are Tertiaries; at Asile of Providence, out of 105, there are 61 Tertiaries; at Hospice Gamelin, there are 16 Tertiaries out of a Personnel of 28. These numbers, randomly taken, are evidence that

the works require the assistance of the Tertiary Sisters and that a separation would be fatal to these works or at least to many of them.

b) Finally, what would become of these Tertiaries after the separation? They have by themselves no civil existence and canonically they are recognized and approved by the diocesan ecclesiastical authority as long as they are part of the Institute of the F.C.S.P. They made vows, it is true, but under the authority of the superior general of that Institute. What, then, would be the value of these vows? It would be necessary to form another community; but under whose authority? Which bishop would canonically receive them? Where would they find pecuniary means to organize their work? to reside? and live? at what charitable works would they take part? These problems and others similar in nature clearly pointed out that a separation is morally impossible.

2.-The Dissolution of the Third Order - This dissolution would take place immediately or in stages by non-recruitment. In the first case, the same difficulties and inconveniences mentioned above would remain. Furthermore, is such a measure in the designs of Divine Providence who has called these persons to the religious life and wanted not only the foundation but also the rapid and astonishing development of their pious and so-needed association?

If the extinction of the Third order is achieved slowly and by degrees, the actual state of affairs will last from 25 to 30 years; Will the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars be willing to tolerate it that long?

Adding that the position/situation of these poor Tertiaries, destined to disappear one day would become intolerable and that they would be exposed, maybe, to lesser treatment by the religious who would see them as members to whom common life was imposed on them while waiting that the body disappear.

3.-Definitive Approbation of the Constitutions postponed until a General Chapter decides this serious question.

To wait for final definitive approbation until the General Chapter has given its opinion on a subject which is actually being discussed by the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, means to postpone from four to five years this approbation. The next Chapter will take place no sooner than 1904; or to oblige the Institute to spend considerable sums by the immediate convocation of an extraordinary chapter.

So I see no serious reason to compel the Institute to accept one or the other of these two inconveniences, for after all, a general chapter will grant one request of the solutions presented earlier, which we have shown are contrary to the most serious interests of the Institute, or in favor of the fusion, and so why not decree now this fusion?

Couldn't it be that a discussion at the general chapter on this delicate question bring painful and divisive results? It seems to me that it would be preferable that a decision be taken now by the Sacred Congregation, who presently has on hand all documents and needed information to know exactly what the situation is and to give promptly a solution to the present difficulties. This solution, very Eminent Lord, is the fusion of the Third Order of the Services of Mary with the Institute of the Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor under same rule, same name and same organization.

V.

Reasons in favor of fusion:

1.-The complete fusion of the Third Order of the Servites of Mary with the Institute will produce unity of rule of life - and will insure forever peace to the whole religious family.

2.-Even though the actual state of affairs has been satisfactory until now, although it is contrary to thinking and practice of the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, it could be that sooner or later it could cause the Institute serious difficulties and become a source of misunderstandings and divisions.

3.-The fusion will give, I believe, satisfaction to the Tertiaries who strongly desire, at least for most of them, to pronounce perpetual vows, have a definite rule, be recognized by Rome and so have a firm assurance of existence and development.

4.-This fusion, other than changing the name Tertiaries to that of Sisters Coadjutrix, sharing novitiate and perpetual vows, will change the actual state of affairs very little since, in fact, the Tertiaries live a common life with the Daughter of Charity, depend actually on them for all their needs, have neither active nor passive voice in elections, and have no part in administration.

5.-I can't affirm/promise that this fusion will be accepted with joy and satisfaction by all the members of the Institute, since until now, the question never came up. But, I can mention at this time a part of a letter written to me by the very Reverend Mother Mary Antoinette, superior general, on July 25 this year, in an answer to my letters in which I informed her that the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars were against (would be contrary) the existence of the Third Order of the Services of Mary as it functions presently and that maybe the fusion of this Third Order with the Institute would be requested; "You are right, the question of the Tertiaries will meet many obstacles. Nevertheless, we must consider that never, from either parties, the acceptance of such a serious decision concerning religious life, has been questioned/rejected.

Without asking for the fusion, it follows that the General Council will accept it with perfect submission, should the Sacred Congregation consider it as an effective means to arrive at a satisfactory solution.

Because of these varied reasons, Very Eminent Lord, I respectfully entreat the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars to decree the fusion of the Third Order of the Servites of Mary with the Institute of the Daughters of Charity Servants of the Poor, to add a chapter relating to the Sisters Coadjutrix to the text of the Constitutions; to definitively approve these Constitutions and thus give the Institute a favor for the many (great) services which it has and continues to render the Church and Society, and give a promise of stability, of peace, and of progress for the future.

I kiss with profound respect the purple worn by your Eminence.

I am your humble son,

Alfred ARCHAMBEAULT, chancellor archdiocese,
Superior ecclesiastical and delegate of the
Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor.

1863 Msgr. Bourget founded the Tertiary Servants of Mary to assist the F.C.S.P.s in their ministry of charity.

1900 The Tertiary Servants of Mary became Coadjutrix sisters, and were fused with the FCSP community.

- 1.- Their habit remains the same as before.
- 2.- All the Sisters, vocal and Coadjutrix renew their vows for five years, then pronounce perpetual vows.
- 3.- They have a common novitiate under the direction of the same mistress of novices.
- 4.- The postulants vocal and coadjutrix also go through the postulate together.
- 5.- Coadjutrix sisters who as Tertiary Servants of Mary pronounced the three vows of poverty, chastity and obedience for five consecutive years, have permission to pronounce their perpetual vows this year, if the General Council accepts them to profession. By the same indult, the tertiary sisters can validly continue their novitiate as coadjutrix sisters.
- 6.- The coadjutrix sisters after profession are no longer under the direction of the novice mistress, neither are the coadjutrix sisters at perpetual vows.
- 7.- The vocal and coadjutrix sisters go through canonical examination only before Holy Habit and before the first profession of vows. Since the coadjutrix sisters have never been through a canonical exam, they must be examined canonically before pronouncing their vows, be they perpetual or annual for the first time. Each sister must also be examined by the local council of each house; this council must report to the Provincial Council and the whole must finally be submitted to the General council.

Sisters of temporary vows will be asked to leave if: a) sisters habitually murmur against superiors, sow discord in the community or fall into grave external faults. The counselors must make a decision concerning the above.

- 8.- Unless grave reasons exist, the coadjutrix sisters whose name appears on list, will pronounce their perpetual vows on December 22, 1900. Canadian provinces will meet at the Motherhouse, and those in far away missions will meet in their provincial houses and will make an 8-day retreat. The sisters living in Portland will go to Vancouver.

The coadjutrix sisters whose name appears on the list, and who have not made the three vows during five consecutive years are responsible for advising us on this matter.

- 9.- The dates determined by the Motherhouse for the enunciation of the vows may not be changed; inconvenience may result from a larger number of professions each year.
- 10.- The local superiors are asked to immediately deliver to the coadjutrix sisters letters

- 10.- The local superiors are asked to immediately deliver to the coadjutrix sisters letters presently addressed to them. These letters contain a blank note they need to fill out and they must send them back as soon as possible to Sister Marie Victoire. If any sister cannot write the information herself, someone may come to her aid. We are awaiting these answers to confirm our registers and to establish the order of entrance of the coadjutrix sisters' group.
- 11.- In cases where coadjutrix sisters may have been omitted from the list, or did not receive as the others, a blank to fill out, be so kind as to fill the same formality for them, by giving them one of the blanks for information. (You will find some with this mailing).
- 12.- The ceremonial for profession is the same for the vocal sisters as for the coadjutrix sisters. The vocal sisters' ceremonial called for orphans to be there. (No orphans for coadjutrix professed.) The copper crucifix the coadjutrix sisters will wear on their chest in the same way the vocal sisters wear theirs. They will soon be sent to you from Montreal.

Tome I Circular IX. Mother Antoinette, Supr. General

Tome I Circular X. Mother Marie Antoinette, Supr. General Erase from the Constitutions 1900 - p. 82 No. 65 (French) Another practice proper to encourage devotion to Our Lady of Seven Dolours comes from the great and precious privilege given the Community of the FCSPs to admit the Third Order Servites of Mary into the community...etc.

P.108...194...The coadjutrix sisters follow the whole constitutions of the Institute, except for the following points:

The dowry is only \$50.00.

They are employed, in a special manner, in material works of mercy and devote themselves to the service of the poor and the sick under the direction of other religious of the Institute. They have neither active nor passive voice in the elections, nor in the administration of the Institute and take no part in its government.

They have daily one meditation period in the morning; as far as other exercises of piety, they follow exercises prescribed by the Constitutions.

In a local house, a vocal sister will be in charge of the coadjutrix sisters.

P.120 No. 254:

The habit of the professed coadjutrix is as follows:

Dress with plain waist, open sleeves at the wrist and a cincture - the whole made of black wool; camail, pointed in the back and the front coming down to the waist, with detached bonnet made with same material, same color, allowing a simple band and a

white bow made from white linen cloth. The black shoes will be made of leather or cloth. They wear a copper crucifix on their chest, held by a black cord and on their belt, a chaplet of Our Lady of Seven Dolors. When they go out, they wear the same kind of head covering and a black wool coat as the other sisters.

The coadjutrix novices wear the same habit but no cross and no chaplet.

Consequences of the Modifications brought to our Constitutions.

- 1.- From the new text of our Constitutions stated in Circular X, the coadjutrix sisters follow the same regulations as the vocal sisters, and the same exercises of piety except they do not make evening meditation.

Should there be any local house unable to lodge the vocal sisters and the coadjutrix sisters, the General Council needs to be advised so the necessary dispensations can be given.

- 2.- The coadjutrix sisters are present for all conferences given by the superior and make a retreat each year and each month with the vocal sisters. The monthly retreat can be scheduled between the first and the last Sunday of the month.

The coadjutrix sisters participate in the Chapter of faults (culpe) in the presence of the vocal sisters and they, in turn, in the presence of the coadjutrix sisters.

- 3.- The annual vows must be renewed always on the same day until perpetual profession.
- 4.- The formula of the vows must contain the words: "as a vocal sister" - or "as acoadjutrix sister", as the case may be and must be signed by the professed and two sisters who were present at the profession.
- 5.- The permission to pronounce the first year annual vows and the perpetual vows is asked, in writing from the Superior General.
- 6.- The act of profession must mention the words: "vocal sister" or "coadjutrix sisters".
- 7.- The act of each profession is signed by the one who presided over the ceremony, by two witnesses and by the Superior General or her representative and must be entered into a notebook kept in the mission where the ceremony takes place. Every house of the Institute must keep on hand a notebook to enter the annual renewal of vows that may take place there.
- 8.- An authentic copy must be sent immediately, on all Acts of the Profession, to the house and to the Provincial House.
- 9.- The Provincial Superior or the Local Superior, are by their delegated duties from the Superior General, to receive the vows of sisters who renew their vows in their respective missions. They are obliged to assist at the professions in their house and to sign the Acts

of Profession.

- 10.- The ceremonial for renewal of annual vows will be given to you later.
- 11.- Our initials are now FCSP.
- 12.- The formal use of fraternal correction used on Fridays is abolished, even for novices. The fraternal correction mentioned in Article 239 of the new text of our Constitutions may be understood as correction given by a mother mistress to her novices when she judges such necessary.
- 13.- Following the modification to article 56, the obligation to present oneself to the Superior General or her delegate is no longer obligatory except when they are making an official visitation.
- 14.- The order of precedence to be observed is after the rules laid out by Msgr. Battandier in his "Canonical Guide for the Constitutions of sisters at simple vows".
 - a) Vocal professed at perpetual vows;
 - b) Vocal sisters at temporary vows;
 - c) Perpetual vows-coadjutrix sisters;
 - d) Temporary vows coadjutrix sisters;
 - e) vocal novices;
 - f) coadjutrix novices;
 - g) vocal postulants
 - h) coadjutrix postulants.

The order of precedence given in the last chapter for General officers, provincial superiors and local superiors remains the same. Later it will be decided if this practice is to be maintained or changed.

- 15.- The word "engagement in the world" is not to be taken as domesticity. Even a vocal sister can be a servant.
- 16.- The coadjutrix sisters' garnitures will now be made from linen. However, garnitures now in use must be worn out by professed wearing them.

DECISION OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL - 1900

- 1.- The annual retreats, as much as possible, will be scheduled 4 times a year; three at same dates as is usual, and the 4th will be decided later. The religious professions will take place at the time of these retreats. However, if for any reason a sister at annual vows, makes a retreat whose ending date does not coincide with the date of her renewal of vows she may renew her vows in her mission but must precede the day of renewal of vows by a few days of prayerful preparation or at least one retreat day.

- 2.- On March 5, 1901, all the coadjutrix sisters who have not pronounced their perpetual vows of religion for five complete years and those who have pronounced their vows for less than 5 years and who have joined as tertiary sisters Servants of Mary on any date whatsoever, will go on an 8-day retreat. At the end of this retreat, on the 14th, sisters accepted by the General Council, as announced in the Nov. 12th circular, will pronounce their vows, be they perpetual or annual. The novices, vocal and coadjutrix, after their year of probation, will make profession on the 14th.
- 3.- Postulants who entered Sept. 14th, 1900, may take Holy Habit March 14, 1901.
- 4.- The retreat will terminate on the Feast of Our Lady of Seven Dolours as usually celebrated.
- 5.- The coadjutrix sisters continue wearing their costume beads, except for the medal of the Servites that is replaced by the medal of Our Lady of Seven Dolours.

This Chaplet will be given the sister when she pronounces her annual vows and chaplet will be worn on the left side, in same manner it is worn today.

- 6.- The Coadjutrix sisters' clothes will be labelled with their entrance number followed by "C". The number will be given Coadjutrix sisters beginning next year so that the register belonging to them is straightened out.
- 7.- From now until the General Chapter, the coadjutrix sisters will continue using their own clothes now in their possession; this practice is in no way contrary to the spirit of poverty as Msgr. Battandier observed previously.

The General Council also asks that the sisters suffering from contagious illnesses, even tuberculosis, have clothes for their exclusive use. It is forbidden to let strangers sleep in the sisters beds. The knowledge we have of the laws of hygiene are sufficient for us to understand that these precautions are necessary.

- 8.- There will be only one sewing room; however, should the house be very large and the local superior feels it necessary, she may allow two sewing rooms.
- 9.- The coadjutrix postulants, same as the vocal postulants, will enter the houses where they will spend their novitiate time. Entrance will have regular dates fixed as: from 1st to 10th February; from the 8th to 18th May; from the 1st to 10th of September, and from the 1st to 19th of November.
- 10.- Except in cases above mentioned, the coadjutrix postulants are subject to the same rulings as vocal postulants.
- 11.- Vocal novices cannot be employed in offices outside the novitiate. However, coadjutrix novices may not be dispensed from any spiritual exercise, or instructions given by the director or the mistress of novices. Outside of these exercises, they may be employed in any of the offices.

- 12.- At the hours of the day best suited to the mistress of novices, classes may be given to coadjutrix sisters who need education; however, we must teach them mostly the principles of reading and writing.
- 13.- The coadjutrix sisters may be part of the choir, if in the judgment of the local superior, their duties allow them to participate.
- 14.- In the local houses, as much as possible, the local assistant will be in charge of the coadjutrix sisters.

From letter of Sr. Marie Antoinette, FCSP,
Superior General

Pg. 114 May 5, 1895

The revised rules were distributed to the Tertiary Sisters. According to the new rulings, after five years of integration, have made vow of chastity, they may pronounce the annual vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.

Pg. 126 October 28, 29, 30, 1900

On this occasion, a tridum of thanksgiving was celebrated throughout the Institute. The Coadjutrix Sisters, now ours by the fusion of their Third Order with our Institute, were introduced to the Community on the last day of the Tridum; the tertiary novices and postulants joined the novitiate of the vocal sisters.

Pg. 126 December 22, 1900

Perpetual profession for the coadjutrix sisters who made the three annual vows in the last five years. They number 128.

COUNCIL DELIBERATION (Act of Council) Sept. 12, 1893

Today, Sept, 12, 1893, at an assembly of Council, presided over by the first Assistant General, it was decided by the majority of votes:

- 1.-To refuse, on account of lack of space and personnel, the proposition made by Dr. Bergeron for the direction of a hospital for treatment by water therapy.
- 2.-That the contract for the building of the Hospice Gamelin be given to Mr. H. Bergeron for \$8300.00.
- 3.-That a French roof be added to the kitchen of the said Hospice.
- 4.-That Sister Depatie and Sister Lahaie, novices, Sister Lachapelle, postulant, be dismissed from the novitiate.
- 5.-That the Mother House loan ten thousand dollars to the Montana Province for the construction of the hospital in Great Falls, MT.
- 6.-That Sister Seraphine be Superior at the mission of Laprairie replacing/succeeding Sister M. Zoe who is recalled to the Mother House for cause of illness.

Made and passed in Montreal, the days and year at the Community of the Sisters of Charity of Providence.

APPENDIX III

**Open Letter to Citizens of Great Falls
signed by Doctors of Columbus Hospital**

Feb 19 1955

OPEN LETTER TO THE CITIZENS OF GREAT FALLS:

As members of the Medical Community, we firmly endorse the editorial statement delivered by Mr. Frank Stewart, Administrator of Columbus Hospital, published in the February 15th issue of the Tribune.

As physicians, we again endorse a two hospital concept for Great Falls and the location site of the new Columbus Hospital on 4th Street South and 15th Avenue South as outlined in the proposal previously approved by Local and State Health Planning Agencies. Plans for the construction of a new Columbus Hospital facility have been based on a thorough study of the Community's health needs related to their costs. After careful consideration of the necessary factors, we physicians approve of the selected site since it offers the greatest potential

for providing the Great Falls Community with continued excellence of medical services.

We further affirm the advantages of free enterprise and constructive competition in delivering high quality health care services. As stated in last Saturday's editorial by Mr. Stewart, we, too, believe that "Great Falls citizens should continue to enjoy the freedom of choice in medical facilities which they have for many years."

We would now hope that the Community, Planning Board and City Commission would address themselves to the zoning change so that plans for construction will not be further delayed.

George A. Sexton M.D.
G. A. Sexton, M.D.

John C. Hanley M.D.
J. C. Hanley, M.D.

James J. Dulger M.D.
James J. Dulger, M.D.

William R. McGregor M.D.
W. R. McGregor, M.D.

Robert J. Skimmer M.D.
R. J. Skimmer, M.D.

John M. Hicks M.D.
John M. Hicks, M.D.

Robert M. Skimmer M.D.
R. M. Skimmer, M.D.

Robert James Kehler M.D.
Robert J. Kehler, M.D.

Robert J. Casey M.D.
Robert J. Casey, M.D.

A. E. Northrup M.D.
A. E. Northrup, M.D.

Woodrow Nelson M.D.
Woodrow Nelson, M.D.

John H. Stone M.D.
J. H. Stone, M.D.

John E. O'Connor M.D.
J. E. O'Connor, M.D.

D. T. Malloy M.D.
D. T. Malloy, M.D.

John P. Hoff M.D.
J. Hoff, M.D.

Wm E. Sullivan M.D.
W. E. Sullivan, M.D.

Wm J. Roberts M.D.
W. J. Roberts, M.D.

Thomas F. Walker M.D.
T. F. Walker, M.D.

Philip W. McMillin M.D.
P. W. McMillin, M.D.

Harry W. Power M.D.
H. W. Power, M.D.

R. C. Nelson M.D.
R. C. Nelson, M.D.

Bruce W. Novak M.D.
B. W. Novak, M.D.

F. W. Petkovich M.D.
F. W. Petkovich, M.D.

E. K. Waniata M.D.
E. K. Waniata, M.D.

E. M. Urbanich M.D.
E. M. Urbanich, M.D.

John Margaris M.D.
John Margaris, M.D.

Virgil B. Graves M.D.
Virgil B. Graves, M.D.

E. E. Wynia M.D.
E. E. Wynia, M.D.

L. D. McGlynn M.D.
L. D. McGlynn, M.D.

M. A. Jones M.D.
M. A. Jones, M.D.

D. J. McKay M.D.
D. J. McKay, M.D.

Alexander Johnson M.D.
Alexander Johnson, M.D.

Ronald H. Uffman M.D.
Ronald H. Uffman, M.D.

R. J. Salmo M.D.
R. J. Salmo, M.D.

Catherine H. Steele M.D.
Catherine H. Steele, M.D.

F. J. Fridson M.D.
F. J. Fridson, M.D.

Michael W. Schult M.D.
M. W. Schult, M.D.

Hugh O. Anderson M.D.
H. V. Anderson, M.D.

William G. Shull M.D.
W. G. Shull, M.D.

Howard I. Pagnoo M.D.
Howard I. Pagnoo, M.D.

John F. McGregor M.D.
John F. McGregor, M.D.

J. K. Boyce M.D.
J. K. Boyce, M.D.

G. H. Syranna M.D.
G. H. Syranna, M.D.

Thomas C. Power M.D.
T. C. Power, M.D.

Douglas D. Dahl M.D.
Douglas D. Dahl, M.D.

Earl L. Hall M.D.
Earl L. Hall, M.D.

APPENDIX IV

**Papers Concerning Columbus
School of Nursing**

WELCOME

Welcome to the faculty of the Columbus School of Nursing. You are now a member of the staff of the oldest school of nursing in Montana.

Columbus School of Nursing was founded in 1894. Four students were admitted that year, two of whom were graduated in 1897. In those days there was no standard curriculum, but the students did have occasional lectures from doctors on anatomy and physiology, medicine, surgery and obstetrics. The educational program was more practical than theoretical, most of it taking place at the patient's bedside.

There were no freshman, junior or senior classes as we know them today; a girl coming into nurses training simply came in at any time, and when she did, she was placed on the wards immediately. The total responsibility for the school was vested in one person--Sister Superior, who arranged time in duty, classes, and all matters pertaining to the students.

The duty then, was twelve-hours--seven to seven, and sometimes longer if there happened to be an epidemic in Great Falls, which was not uncommon.

Columbus School of Nursing is accredited and meets the standards set by law, of the Montana State Board of Nursing. The school of nursing is an Agency Member of the Department of Diploma and Associate Degree Program of the National League for Nursing, which has accorded it full accreditation. It also enjoys membership in the Conference of Catholic Schools of Nursing in the United States and Canada.



FACULTY AND SUPERVISORS

Sr. Aquilin, R.N., Supervisor Surgical Floor
 Sr. Nicette, R.N., Supervisor Operating Room
 Sr. Wilhelmina, R.N., Ph.C., R. Ph., B.S., Pharmacist
 Sr. Blesilla, R.N., B.S., Dietician
 Sr. Sebastienne, M.T., Medical Technologist
 Sr. Ubald, Supervisor Record Room
 Sr. Mathias, R.N., Night Supervisor
 Sr. Ignatia, R.N., Night Supervisor
 Sr. Timothy, R.N., Night Supervisor
 Sr. Thomas Marie, R.N., Assistant Supervisor, Operating Room
 Sr. Louise Helene, R.N., Supervisor, Maternity
 Sr. Rose Eva, R.N., Supervisor, Medical Floor
 Sr. Marciana, R.N., Head Nurse, Surgical West
 Sr. Rose Dolores, R.N., Supervisor, Pediatrics
 Sr. Mary Bede, R.N., Assistant Directress of Nurses
 Miss Annette Gahan, R.N., Head Nurse, Medical
 Miss Lydia Fousek, R.N., Record Librarian
 Miss Bertha Reisz, R.N., Head Nurse, Medical West
 Miss Hilda Eliasson, R.N., R.A., Anesthetist
 Mrs. Irene L. Thomas, R.N., Head Nurse, First Aid
 Mrs. Delia G. Simon, R.N., Head Nurse, Maternity
 Miss Irene Ness, R.N., Head Nurse, Maternity
 Miss Ethel Richardson, R.N., Head Nurse, Maternity
 Miss Rita Mansfield, R.N., Head Nurse, Surgical East
 Rev. D. J. Meagher, S.J., Ph.D., Chaplain
 Miss Magdalene Baumann, R.N., B.S., Instructor, Nursing Sciences
 Miss Frances Garry, R.N., B.S., Instructor, Nursing Arts
 Miss Marion Westenhart, B.S., M.T., Laboratory Technician
 Miss Esther Robinson, R.N., Head Nurse, Operating Room

CLASS ROOM



JOB DESCRIPTION OF BEDSIDE NURSING -- 1887

In addition to caring for your 50 patients, each bedside nurse will follow these regulations:

1. Daily sweep and mop the floors of your ward. Dust the patients furniture and window sills.
2. Maintain an even temperature in your ward by bringing in a scuttle of coal or the days business.
3. Light is important to observe the patient's condition. Therefore, each day fill kerosene lamps, clean chimneys and trim wicks. Wash windows once a week.
4. The nurses' notes are important in aiding the physician's work. You may whittle nibs to your individual taste. Keep pencil handy.
5. Each nurse on duty will report every day at 7 A.M. and leave at 8 P.M. except on the Sabbath, on which day you will be off from 12 noon to 2 P.M.
6. Graduate nurses in good standing with the director of nurses will be given an evening off each week for courting purposes, or two evenings a week if you go to church regularly.
7. Each nurse who smokes, uses liquor in any form, gets her hair done at a beauty shop, or frequents dance halls, will give the director good reason to suspect her worth, intentions, and integrity.
8. Each nurse should lay aside from each pay day a goodly sum of her earnings for her benefits during her declining years, so she will not become a burden. For example, if you earn \$30.00 a month, you should set aside \$15.00.
9. The nurse who performs her labors, serves her patients and doctors faithfully and without fault for a period of five years, will be given an increase by the hospital and administrator of five cents a day, providing there are no hospital debts that are outstanding.

(Copied from A.A.H.A. Bulletin)
Presented by Sister Loretta Marie

SISTERS OF CHARITY OF PROVIDENCE

19

67



Sister John of God



Sister Cecile Marie
(Sister Tarclius)



Sister Albanus



Sister Alfred



Sister Rose of Lima



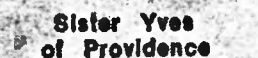
Sister Jane



Sister Louise
Magdalene



Sister Margaret
Eleanor



Sister Yves
of Providence



Sister Mary Laura



1967 Columbus Hospital Medical Staff Officers



Robert E. Wynia, M.D.
President



John R. Henneford, M.D.
Vice President



S. Ray Sumson, M.D.
Secretary-Treasurer



Francis J. Allaire, M.D.
Chief of Medicine



Arthur K. Northrop, M.D.
Chief of Surgery



Robert J. Casey, M.D.
Chief of Ob-Gyn



Frank J. Friden, M.D.
Chief of Pediatrics



Peter J. Schultz, D.D.S.
Chief of Dentistry



James W. Coin, M.D.
Chief of Radiology



John Pfaff Jr., M.D.
Chief of Pathology



Robert F. Morgan, M.D.
Executive Committee



Carl G. Nelson, M.D.
Executive Committee



James J. Shea, M.D.
Executive Committee



John H. Stone, M.D.
Executive Committee

COLUMBUS HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING

GENERAL INFORMATION

Columbus Hospital, Great Falls, was opened by the Sisters of Charity of Providence, Sept. 23, 1892. It has bed capacity for 340 patients. The hospital is standardized according to the requirements of the American College of Surgeons, and it maintains an accredited School of Nursing of approximately ninety students.

The nurses' home is provided with a well furnished living room, with radio and piano, a library, class rooms, lecture hall. There is also a dainty little kitchenette where the students who have a free day may prepare a late breakfast or a few friends may enjoy together a box from home or a special lunch.

Theoretical instructions are given by the director of the school, her assistant, a dietitian and the medical staff.

Practical experience is gained in medical, surgical, obstetrical, gynecological, dietetics and pediatrics, in the various departments of the hospital.

Classes are admitted.....
and



Nurses' Social Room

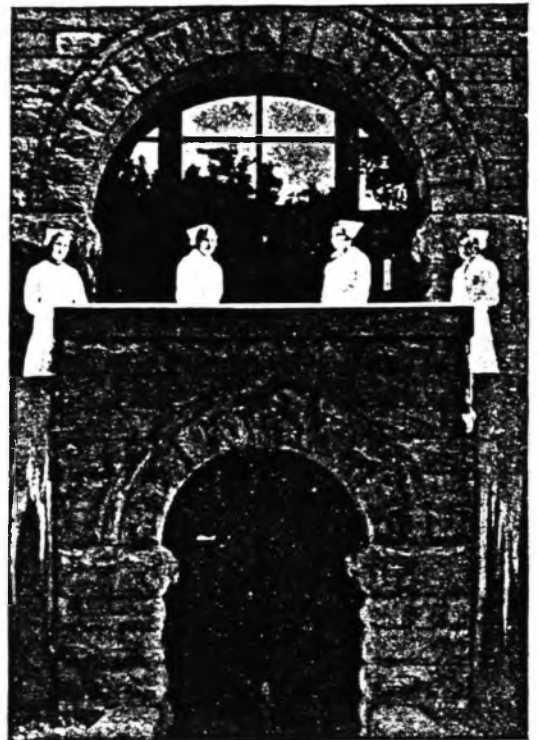
"What is having to do with dead canvas or cold marble compared with having to do with the living body. The Temple of God's Spirit."

—Florence Nightingale.



Columbus Hospital School of Nursing

Great Falls, Montana



CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION



Some Qualities That Make a Nurse

Health, sound Christian principles, an alert understanding mind, good judgment, refined wholesome tastes, sufficient knowledge of the fundamentals involved in a professional training.

Prospective applicants are invited to visit the school and hospital, and if possible apply to the director of the school in person; otherwise address, Directress of Nurses, Columbus Hospital School of Nursing, Great Falls, Montana.

Applicants must not be under 18 nor over 32 years of age.

Applicants must have a complete high school education. Preference will always be given to women of broader education and refinement, providing other desirable qualities are not wanting.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

Applicants are required to send the following certificates to the school some time previous to their arrival.

A complete transcript of their high school credits.

- (a) Subjects taken.
- (b) Periods per week.
- (c) Length of each period.
- (d) Credits earned.
- (e) Final rating.
- (f) Class ranking.
- (g) Principal's signature.

A recommendation from the principal of the high school.

A certificate of successful vaccination against smallpox, within two years. A certificate of successful vaccination against typhoid fever within one year.

Application blank filled out in detail.



Nurses' Bed Room

A deposit of \$..... is required to cover the cost of preliminary period text books and other equipment which are available at the school. If accepted the student will be mailed a measurement blank for uniforms, to be filled out and returned to the school.

No rings or jewelry of any description may be worn with the uniform, and if valuables are brought to the school they will be at the owner's risk.

ACCEPTANCE

The faculty of the school reserves the right to decide upon the student's fitness for the work and may at any time during the course terminate the student's connection with the school. A student may be let out of the school at any time for poor health, misconduct, low grade of theoretical or practical work, or general suspicion of the school or any part of it.

HOURS ON DUTY

Nurses are on duty approximately eight and one-half hours night and eight hours day service. Day nurses are allowed one free day a week, unless they forfeit this privilege. There may be some irregularity in duty hours in case of emergency, but students are expected to meet such situations cheerfully and willingly.

Students are assigned in turn to the different services in the institution or the affiliation for the necessary service, which



Lecture Hall

will include all the departments required to complete the Nursing Course in an accredited school. The hospital will not be responsible for any condition contracted by the student while serving in those departments, and all time lost must be made up before a diploma can be earned.

ALLOWANCE

During the first four months the student will receive full maintenance at the expense of the institution but no other compensation; for each succeeding month of the first year she will receive an allowance of eight dollars; for the second year eight dollars and for the third year ten dollars, in addition to full maintenance. This is not given, however, as a salary for services rendered, as the training given and profession acquired are considered ample equivalent. It is simply extended to help the student meet the extra expense of her education.

If a student is obliged to undergo a minor operation during the course of her training, a charge of fifteen dollars will be made; and thirty dollars for a major operation.

VACATION

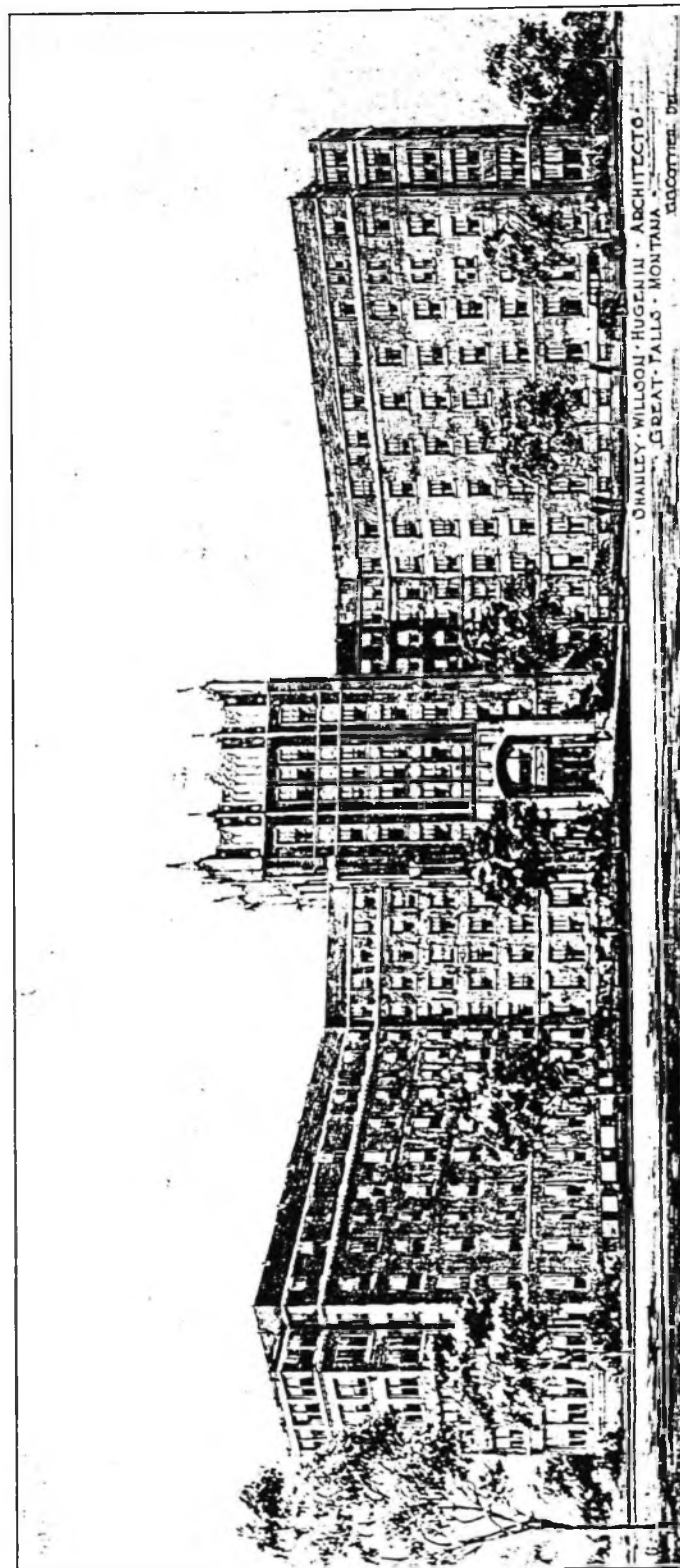
Each student is allowed two weeks vacation each year, time to be determined by the director of the school. Absence other than this is not granted except in extreme emergency.

RELIGION

The school is under Catholic administration, but students of all denominations are admitted and hours of duty can always be arranged to allow students to keep up their religious interests.



Kitchenette



APPENDIX V

**Some Statistics and Lists Concerning
Columbus Hospital
(Given as samples)**

COLUMBUS HOSPITAL

SUPERIORS/ADMINISTRATORS

1892 - 1894	Sister Marie Julien	Superior
1894 - 1895	Sister Joseph d'Armathie	"
1895 - 1897	Sister Jacques Kisai	"
1897 - 1899	Sister Joseph d'Armathie	"
1899 - 1903	Sister Jacques Kisai	"
1908 - 1914	Sister Gaspard	"
1914 - 1919	Sister M. Angelbert	"
1919 - 1920	Sister Remi	"
1920 - 1922	Sister Emmelia	"
1922 - 1928	Sister Edgar	"
1928 - 1931	Sister Celse	"
1931 - 1932	Sister Rose Elizabeth	"
1932 - 1938	Mother Gaudentia	"
1938 - 1941	Sister Pascal	"
1941 - 1944	Sister Agnes of Sacred Heart	"
1944 - 1946	Sister Henrietta	"
1946 - 1949	Sister Mary Ignatius	"
1949 - 1952	Sister Magdalene of Providence	"
1952 - 1956	Sister Mary Bede	"
1956 - 1961	Sister Mary Ignatius	"
1960 - 1961	Sister Peter Claver Thomas	Administrator
1961 - 1964	Sister Peter Claver Thomas	Superior/Administrator
1964 - 1965	Sister Claudia McMillan	"
1965 - 1967	Sister Louise Gregoire	"
1967 - 1972	Thomas J. Underriner	Administrator
1972 - 1985	Frank N. Stewart	"
1985 -	William J. Downer	"

COLUMBUS HOSPITAL

PAST BOARD PRESIDENTS

1973 - 1974	Sister Claudia McMillan, S.P.
1974 - 1979	Sister Eileen Croghan, S.P.
1979 - 1981	Sister Marleen Hull, S.P.
1981 - 1983	Sister Ethel Richardson. S.P.
1983 - 1989	Sister Barbara Ann Brenner, S.P.

COLUMBUS HOSPITAL

NUMBER OF PATIENTS OF EVERY YEAR SINCE THE FOUNATION OF COLUMBUS HOSPITAL 1892-1938

1892 - 99 patients	There were 5 sisters and 1 employee
1893 - 277 patients	
1894 - 400 patients	Personnel: 13 sisters, 5 employees
1895 - 422 patients	
1896 - 465 patients	Personnel: 15 sisters, 6 nurses, 5 employees
1897 - 523 patients	
1898 - 675 patients	
1899 - 687 patients	
1900 - 987 patients	Personnel: 17 sisters, 6 nurses, 7 employees
1901 - 1,150 patients	Personnel: 18 sisters, 6 nurses, 13 employees,
1902 - 1,037 patients	
1903 - 1,128 patients	
1904 - 902 patients	
1905 - 1,025 patients	
1906 - 899 patients	
1907 - 1,578 patients	Personnel: 19 sisters, 19 nurses, 8 employees
1908 - 1,582 patients	
1909 - 1,409 patients	
1910 - 1,536 patients	The population of Great Falls was then 13,937

1911 - 1,240 patients

1912 - 2,204 patients

1913 - 2,876 patients

1914 - 2,365 patients

1915 - 2,449 patients

1916 - 3,909 patients

1917 - 3,437 patients

1918 - 3, 466 patients

1919 - 2,770 patients

1920 - 2,739 patients

1921 - 2,883 patients

1922 - 3,007 patients

1923 - 3,192 patients

1924 - 3,317 patients

1925 - 3,249 patients

1926 - 3,815 patients

1927 - 4,051 patients

1928 - 4,434 patients

1929 - 5,097 patients

1930 - 5,064 patients

1931 - 4,189 patients

1932 - 3,707 patients

In 1912, the developments of Great Falls: its water power; enlarged smelting plant; the success of dry land farming; and railway construction which has been carried on during the last 18 months, account largely for the notable increase of patients during the year. On August 1, 1912, the contracts for the new Milwaukee RV Co. were given, employing about 600 men. The remodeling of the Smelter, making it according to reports, the largest smelting plant in the United States, called for additional men. The building of the Big Falls Dam, was another means of bringing many families to our city.

Personnel: 20 sisters, 29 nurses, 27 employees

Personnel: 29 sisters, 39 nurses, 28 employees

The Public High School and many other buildings were in construction in 1927-28-29.

1933 - 3,840 patients

1934 - 4,407 patients

Personnel: 40 sisters, 47 nurses in training, 22 graduate nurses, 63 employees

1935 - 4,801

1936 -

1937 -

1938 - 4,993 patients

1939

(Taken from paper in Archives Sisters of Providence, Mt. St. Joseph, Spokane, WA.)

COLUMBUS HOSPITAL
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

SOME STATISTICS

Total number of patients admitted from 1892 to Jan.1, 1959	-----	353,556
Total number of births since 1892 to Jan. 1, 1959	-----	26,460
Total number of admissions during 1958	-----	9,735
Total number of Out Patients during 1958	-----	4,053
Total number of births during 1958	-----	1,138 (11 sets twins)
Daily average of patients during 1958	-----	159
Total number of operations in 1958	-----	4,222
Number of operating rooms	-----	8
Total number of beds	-----	215

PERSONNEL WORKING IN THE HOSPITAL

Average of 75 Doctors attending patients in our hospital
20 Sister Supervisors throughout the hospital
67 Student nurses
361 Employees
Total of 523 Personnel
159 Patients Daily Average
Total of 682 Persons in hospital

Explanation of what happens to the Columbus Hospital Dollar:

In 1959. all income to the hospital was derived as follows:

88.95% from Patients
2.79% from Coffee Shop Etc.
8.26% from other sources, Nursing, College Etc.

In 1958. each dollar received was divided as follows:

67.0 for Salaries
5.0 for Food
1.66 for Fuel, Electricity and Water
1.12 for Repairs and Maintenance
20.3 for Departmental and Other Expenses
.85 for Insurance & Bonding
3.7 Provision for Depreciation

TOTAL EXPENSES:

Year 1957 ----- \$1,661,610.82
Year 1958 ----- \$1,690,379.14

PAYROLL:

Year 1957 ----- \$1,043,541.38
Year 1958 ----- \$1,083,404.07

COST PER DAY TO OPERATE THE HOSPITAL:

Year 1957 ----- \$4,552.33
Year 1958 ----- \$4,631.17

COST PER PATIENT PER DAY:

Year 1957 ----- \$27.65
Year 1958 ----- \$27.60

PERSONNEL

**Columbus Hospital
Great Falls, Montana**

December 31, 1942

2666	Sr. Agnes S. H., Superior	3573	Sr. Frances Maureen
860	Mother Gaspard	3578	Sr. Louis Marcel
986	Sr. Albina	3652	Sr. Miriam Dolores
1019	Sr. Aquiline	3723	Sr. Providence
1020	Sr. Nicette	3791	Sr. Theresa of the Cross
1224	Sr. Mary Helen	4207	Sr. Theresa Leonie
1311	Sr. Waltrude	4345	Sr. Paul Gabriel
1461	Sr. Mary Gabriel	4367	Sr. Mary Bede
1640	Sr. Mary Wilhelmina	4535	Sr. Mary Zeno
1656	Sr. Blesilla	4549	Sr. Mary Louise
1672	Sr. Sebastienne	4589	Sr. Loretta Marie
2063	Sr. Annette	4613	Sr. Rachel
2092	Sr. Ignatia		<u>Sick Fund:</u>
2243	Sr. Albanus	1199	Sr. Columban
2276	Sr. Mary Irena		<u>College:</u>
2470	Sr. Antonita	1296	Sr. Martha of Bethany
2744	Sr. Timothy	1935	Sr. Aimee of the B. Sac.
2867	Sr. Alice Marie	2466	Sr. Margarita
2868	Sr. Rose of Lima	2467	Sr. Mary Dorothy
2943	Sr. Thomas Mary	2789	Sr. Mary
3036	Sr. John Napoleon	3188	Sr. Mildred Dolores
3045	Sr. Peter of Alcantara	3539	Sr. Mary Trinitas
3071	Sr. Rose Eva	3832	Sr. Anselma Mary
3159	Sr. Louise Magdalen	4200	Sr. Helen Paula

PERSONNEL

Columbus Hospital
Great Falls, Montana

December 31, 1946

1974	Sr. Mary Ignatius, Superior	3573	Sr. Frances Maureen
860	Mother Gaspard	3578	Sr. Louis Marcel
986	Sr. Albina	3652	Sr. Miriam Dolores
1224	Sr. Mary Helen	3723	Sr. Providence
1311	Sr. Waltrude	3791	Sr. Theresa of the Cross
1461	Sr. Mary Gabriel	3933	Sr. Helen Dolores
1640	Sr. Mary Wilhelmina	4207	Sr. Therese Leonie
1656	Sr. Blesilla	4614	Sr. Imelda Marie
1672	Sr. Sebastienne	4919	Sr. Pascal Marie
1915	Sr. Mathias	4932	Sr. Aloysius
2063	Sr. Annette		<u>Sick Fund:</u>
2092	Sr. Ignatia	1199	Sr. Columban
2243	Sr. Albanus		<u>College:</u>
2276	Sr. Mary Irena	1296	Sr. Martha of Bethany
2470	Sr. Antonita	1935	Sr. Aimee of the Bl. Sac.
2595	Sr. Mary Aglae	2466	Sr. Margarita
2744	Sr. Timothy	2467	Sr. Mary Dorothy
2774	Sr. Louise Helene	3188	Sr. Mildred Dolores
2867	Sr. Alice Marie	3539	Sr. Mary Trinitas
2868	Sr. Rose of Lima	3980	Sr. Rose Estelle
2943	Sr. Thomas Marie	4922	Sr. Rose Frances
3048	Sr. Tarcisius		<u>Students:</u>
3071	Sr. Rose Eva	3704	Sr. Francis of the S. H.
3159	Sr. Louis Magdalen	4306	Sr. Joseph Ovide
3220	Sr. Emmanuel of Bethlehem		

**COLUMBUS HOSPITAL
RELIGIOUS PERSONNEL
December 31, 1991**

5104	Sr. Inez Arkell	Pastoral Associate
5535	Sr. Eileen Croghan	Vice President
	Sr. Therese Marie Furois, O.S.B.	Pastoral Associate
	Sr. Claudellen Pentecost, C.H.M	Aide, Materials Management
	Rev. James Birkmaier	Chaplain, Director of Pastoral Care
	Rev. Joe Dalton	Baptist Minister, Pastoral Care

COLUMBUS HOSPITAL 1992 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Sr. Bernadette Botch, S.P. Secretary, Diocesan Business Affairs Diocese of Spokane	Chair
Robert M. Addison, M.D. Internal Medicine, Great Falls	Vice Chair
William J. Downer, Jr. President of Columbus Hospital Great Falls	Secretary
Edward C. Agnew President & CEO Buttrey Food & Drug Great Falls	Director
Eric R. Anacker, M.D. President Columbus Medical Staff	Director
Blaine A. Cummins Division Manager, Montana Power Co. Missoula	Director
Sr. Michelle Holland, S.P. Administrative Assistant Sacred Heart Medical Center, Spokane	Director
Sr. Mary Anne Sladich, S.P. Pastoral Minister St. Lukes Parish, Great Falls	Director
Thomas Hayes Farmer, Prairie Nest Ranch Great Falls	Director
Larry D. Williams Superintendent Great Falls Public Schools Great Falls	Director
Lee Berger Senior Vice President First Interstate Bank Great Falls	Director
Kathleen Cronin, Ph.D. Consultant and Educator Great Falls	Director
Sheila Rice Vice President Marketing	Director

MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL EMPLOYEES AND SISTERS

FROM: FRANK STEWART, ADMINISTRATOR

DATE: FEBRUARY 11, 1972

RE: GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM

The Sisters of Charity of Providence are pleased to announce that they are now able to offer another benefit to most of our employees. Accordingly, Columbus Hospital has purchased for each employee who works 24 hours or more per week a life insurance policy in the amount of \$2,000. This policy has an additional benefit of another \$2,000 for accidental death or dismemberment. The policy also has certain other special features, which include:

- a medical exam is not required
- benefits are payable no matter what the cause of death
- an employee can convert this to other insurance upon leaving

This coverage is being supplied at no cost to you, effective March 1, 1972, in recognition of the fine job that our hospital family does in caring for our patients.

A provision has also been made for these same employees to purchase additional coverage if they desire. This can be bought at rates much lower than you would normally pay because we are all part of a large group--the Sisters of Providence hospitals of St. Ignatius Province. The amount of additional insurance you can buy depends upon your hourly salary, and also includes coverage for your spouse and dependents.

An employee who earns up to \$3.50 per hour has the option to purchase an additional \$3,000 insurance making a total of \$5,000. An employee who earns between \$3.50 and \$5.00 per hour has the option to purchase an additional \$8,000 insurance making a total of \$10,000. The benefit for spouse and children is \$1,000 in either case.

February 11, 1972

Following is a schedule of benefits and costs for the coverage:

BENEFITS

<u>Class</u>	<u>Hourly Wage</u>	<u>Group Life</u>	<u>Accid. Death & Dismemberment</u>	<u>Dependent Group Life</u>
1	Up to \$3.50	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$1,000
2	\$3.50-\$5.00	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$1,000

(above coverage reduces by 1/2 at age 65)

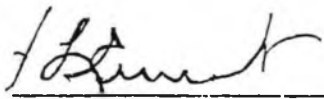
MONTHLY COSTS

<u>Class</u>	<u>Employees Only</u>	<u>Emps. with Dependents</u>
1	\$1.08	\$1.52
2	\$2.88	\$3.32

(these costs will be handled by payroll deductions)

In order for this additional coverage to become effective, the insurance company requires that 75% of our eligible employees must choose to purchase it. However, this requirement does not affect the basic coverage which is given by Columbus Hospital at no charge to every employee who works 24 hours or more per week. We are sure that the 75% minimum will be easily met because our employees rarely have the opportunity to purchase insurance at such low rates. In fact, purchased individually or with another group, the rates would be nearly three times what is available at Columbus Hospital.

Representatives of Northwestern National Life Insurance Company will be here on February 17 and 18, 1972, to answer your questions and to assist you with enrollment. Watch the bulletin board for specific times and locations.

for 

Frank Stewart
Administrator

FLE:jsm

COLUMBUS HOSPITAL ANNUAL REPORT 1981

STATISTICS

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>
Adult Patients Admitted	8,402	8,278
Adult Patient Days	55,284	53,264
Average Daily Census (Adult)	151.5	145.5
Average Length of Stay (Adult)	6.5	6.5
Average Length of Stay (Newborn)	3.1	3.3
Coronary Care Patient Days	1,394	1,381
Emergency Room Patients	17,497	17,396
Employees (Including Part-time)	725	720
Home Care Visits	1,710	1,648
Hours of Surgery	6,470	6,307
Intensive Care Patient Days	1,886	2,051
Renal Center Treatments	2,824	2,743
Number of Bassinets	11	11
Number of Beds	198	198
Number of Newborn	382	367
Number of Laboratory Tests	128,147	133,892
Number of Volunteer Hours	29,930	30,060
Number of X-ray Examinations	26,180	25,427
Outpatient Visits	34,182	32,501
Physical Therapy Treatments	23,467	19,847
Radiation Oncology RVU's	80,940	81,093
Respiration Therapy Treatments	20,263	22,604
Surgeries	4,090	4,015

ACCREDITATIONS

ACCREDITED BY:

American Association of Blood Banks
American College of Radiology for School of Radiologic Technology
American College of Surgeons
American Society of Clinical Pathologists for School of Medical Technology
College of American Pathologists
Joint Commission of Accreditation of Hospitals

LICENSED BY:

Department of Health and Human Services for End Stage Renal Disease
Federal Communications Commission
Montana State Department of Business Regulation, Division of Weights and Measures
Montana State Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, Hospital and Medical Facilities
Division
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
United States Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration

CERTIFIED BY:

Department of Health and Human Services for participation in Medicare Program

MEMBER OF:

American Hospital Association
Association of Western Hospitals
Catholic Health Association
Great Falls Chamber of Commerce
Montana Catholic Conference
Montana Hospital Association

AFFILIATED WITH:

Carroll College
College of Great Falls
Montana State University
Northern Montana College, Department of Nursing
School District Number One for Licensed Practical Nurse and Nurse Attendant Programs
University of Montana
University of Washington

WHERE THE PATIENT'S DOLLAR GOES

Nursing Care	<u>1981</u> 19.8%
Diagnostic Service	24.9%
Accommodation Services	39.1%
Supportive Patient Services	2.7%
Uncompensated Revenue and Provision for Uncollectible Accounts	2.9%
Loss Due to Government Reimbursements	9.2%
Available for Plant Replacement and Debt Service	1.4%
	<hr/> 100.0%

WHAT IT MEANS WHEN YOUR PHYSICIAN IS "ON THE MEDICAL STAFF"

Potential patients at Columbus are generally aware that their physicians are "on staff" and have earned the privilege of admitting their patients for medical care. What many don't know, however, are the professional standards their doctor must meet in order to retain membership.

The current staff of qualified physicians is subject to the ultimate authority of Columbus' Board of Trustees. They have become members after presenting documentation to the Board and fellow members of the staff that their patients will receive a high level of care by a) holding license to practice in Montana, b) demonstrating that they are technically, mentally, and physically competent to exercise the privileges granted to them; and c) showing proof that they are able to work well with others. A history of the physician's background, training and experience is also taken into consideration prior to approval on the staff.

The medical staff serves to improve the quality of care of patients, maintain a high level of professional performance of all staff members, promote participation in medical education programs, enforce rules and regulations for self-government, serve as a vehicle for communication with the board and administrative personnel and promote support and participation in hospital-sponsored community health programs and services.

THE SEVEN CLINICAL SERVICES

Upon approval by the Board, members of the medical staff receive clinical privileges in one or more of the following services according to their education and training: Medicine, Anesthesia, Pediatrics, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology, General Practice, and Dental and Oral Surgery. The services of Pathology, Radiation Oncology, Radiology, and Emergency Medicine are also involved with all the departments mentioned above. Each of the seven major services conducts retrospective reviews of records of discharged patients for presentation at monthly Executive Committee meetings to assure optimal patient care. The reviews include consideration of deaths, patients infections, complications, unsolved clinical problems, proper utilization of hospital facilities and justification for surgery performed.

Physicians in the individual services are not required to be exclusively specialized, but they are well-skilled in the specialty, but they are well-skilled in the specialty area in which they are given privileges.

MEDICAL STAFF MEMBERSHIP

To retain membership on the medical staff, physicians must gain recertification annually by their department, the Executive Committee and the Board of Trustees. Each physician's attendance record at department and total staff meetings is reviewed as is their evidence of continuing education and committee service.

Medical staff officers are elected by the medical staff as a whole and are appointed by the Board for a one-year term. They are the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Past President.

Serving a one-year term, the chiefs of departments are elected by the members in the individual departments to conduct monthly department meetings and provide general supervision of the department's clinical work. The medical staff officers, department chiefs and additional department representatives meet monthly and constitute the Executive Committee which

coordinates all activities of the medical staff, subject to the Board of Trustees. Chairmen of Patient Care and Medical Audit Committees also serve as members of the Executive Committee.

Over the more than 88 years of Columbus Hospital history the medical staff has been a group working in the patient and public interest.

STAFF COMMITTEES

In addition to the activities mentioned, active physicians participate in a variety of committees which monitor various aspects of patient care.

MEDICAL STAFF OFFICERS AND SECTION CHIEFS

President	J.H. Stone, M.D.
Vice President	J.T. Molloy, M.D.
Secretary	E.W. Crawford, M.D.
Past President	J. Margaris, M.D.
Chief of Surgery	W.R. McGregor, M.D.
Chief of Pediatrics	M.W. Schuldt, M.D.
Chief of Medicine	D.R. Walker, M.D.
Chief of Obstetrics/ Gynecology	R.J. Casey, M.D.
Chief of Dentistry	D.W. Johnson, D.D.S.
Chief of Radiology	V.B. Graves, M.D.
Chief of Pathology	J.R. Henneford, M.D.
Chief of Radiation Oncology	J.D. Maxwell, M.D.
Chief of General Practice	J.J. Bulger, M.D.
Chief of Emergency Medicine	T.G. Walker, Jr., M.D.
Chief of Anesthesia	D.H. Page, M.D.

COLUMBUS HOSPITAL



500—15th Ave. So.
P.O. Box 5013
Great Falls,
Montana 59403

88 Years of Service to North Central Montanans

Vital Statistics:

Licensed Beds	198
Total Nursing and Ancillary Staff	700
Volunteer Service Hours	29,000
Patient Care Area Population	225,000

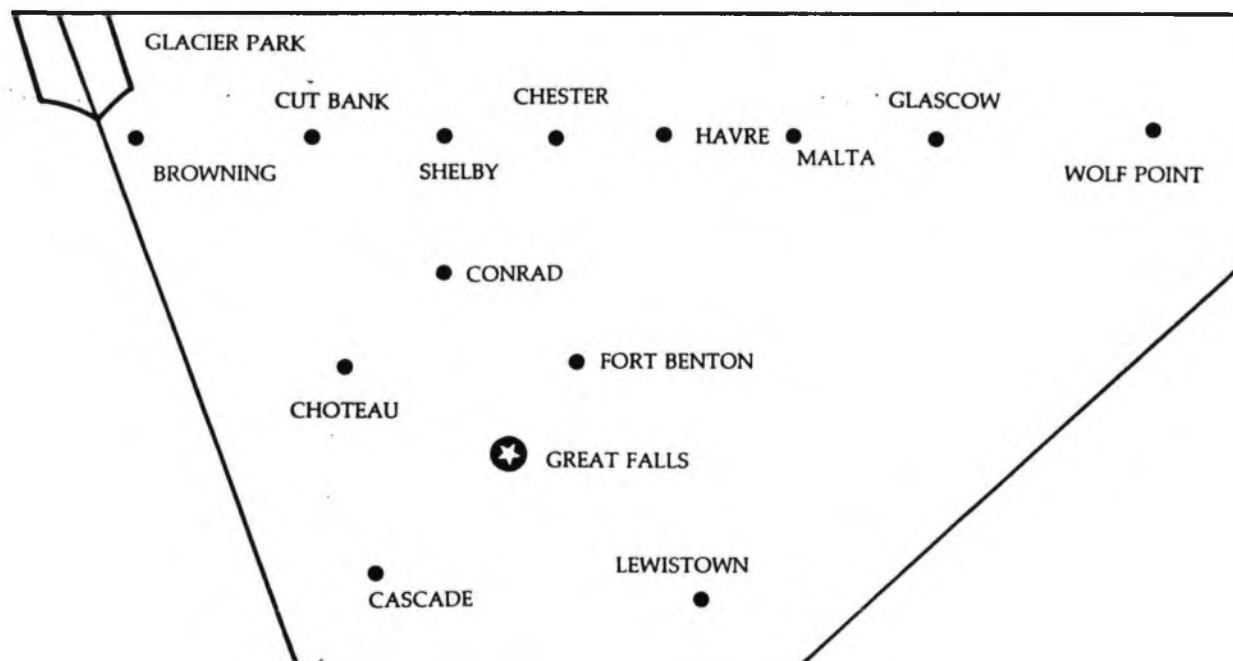
Average Yearly Statistics (1978-1980):

Admissions	8,600
Surgeries	3,900
Emergency Service Visits	17,000
Births	400
Length of Stay (days)	6.2
Admissions from "out of town"	28%

Telephone Numbers:

Hospital	727-3333
Ambulance	727-6500
Tel-Med Health Information	727-0606
McLaughlin Research Institute	761-5833

North Central Montana Patient Care Area



HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

The Health Sciences Library at Columbus Hospital is unique - it has direct access to the National Library of Medicine computer in Santa Barbara, California. The AIM-TWX terminal in the library is connected to the computer bank by data phone.

In 1971 Columbus Hospital received a Resource Grant from the National Library of Medicine. The grant funded the purchase of additional indexes, journals, abstracts, and basic reference materials.

The Health Sciences Library has been endorsed by the Regional Medical program and the Cascade County Medical Society and is also supported by the Montana Medical Association. Thus physicians throughout the state can receive bibliographic, reference and photocopy service. Information retrieval is often available the day the request is received.



Library STATISTICS

	1982 (Jan-Dec)	1983 (Jan-Aug)
Telephone References (approximately)	3097	2958
Journals Xeroxed	3319	5712
Pages of Copy made	18,628	18,388
MEDLARS TOTAL (Computer Searches)	494	300
Medline	306	200
Catline	49	22
Cancerline	25	6
Healthline	29	11
SDI Line	47	42
Offline	4	3
Med 77 (back search)	21	25
Popline	4	1
Aviline	0	1
INTERLIBRARY LOANS SENT OUT		
To Libraries	769	876
To people, institutions etc.	851	700
Interlibrary Loans we Requested	235	176
Interlibrary Loan Material sent by Telefax		159 articles
Interlibrary Loan Requests sent by Telefax		74

NEW EQUIPMENT

In 1981 a new system called Evoked Potentials was added in the Respiratory Therapy and Cardiopulmonary Services Department. The machine can be used to evaluate brain damage that could effect hearing, sight or balance. It can determine whether a coma is drug related or caused by head injury or stroke. It can determine whether dizziness is due to something in the ear or in the brain.

The machine can be used to monitor brain or spinal cord function during surgery and can be used on an inpatient or outpatient basis.

APPENDIX VI

**Keynote Address 1977,
Document in Cornerstone 1930,
Key Objective 1974,
Highlights of Report 1984**

KEYNOTE ADDRESS
for
THE DEDICATION OF COLUMBUS HOSPITAL
Great Falls, Montana
November 5, 1977

Most Reverend Eldon B. Schuster, Bishop of Great Falls, all other dignitaries, and all other friends.

It is a real joy to be with you on this LIFE-giving occasion: the dedication of a new Columbus Hospital! This is a day for congratulations and thanksgiving.

The members of the General Council of the Sisters of Providence and all of the Sisters of Providence we represent rejoice with you, Sister Michelle Holland, Provincial Superior, Sister Eileen Croghan, Province Director of Health and Social Services, other members of the Provincial Council, and all the Sisters of Saint Ignatius Province. I personally congratulate you on having had the courage and wisdom to sanction the building of this new hospital and the faith to trust in Divine Providence to see you through.

This is a day to recall with admiration and gratitude the patience and perseverance of Mr. Frank Stewart, administrator, and his staff in bringing us to this point; to acknowledge the cooperative support of the clergy, medical staff, Advisory Board, auxiliary, employees, and all the people of Great Falls and vicinity. This new edifice is an achievement of which you can be justly proud.

We express our gratitude to God, a God we call Father--Providence--Healer and Lifegiver.

I would like to consider briefly with you three forces underlying today's event: (1) the heritage of Columbus Hospital; (2) confidence in Divine Providence; and (3) our responsibility to choose LIFE.

HERITAGE

In 1891, the General Council in Montreal decided to open a hospital in Great Falls, Montana in response to the oft-repeated request of the pastor, Father Dols. We read in the carefully kept, hand-written Chronicles of Columbus Hospital that:

Great Falls was a city in existence less than 7 years; but, due to natural resources and the ingenious enterprising of the Americans it is developing rapidly. Ten thousand souls will need care.

The first hospital was opened on September 23, 1892 with 3 sisters from Montreal. They moved into an unfurnished building. "Nous avions besoin du tout et nous avions le rien." We had need of everything and we had nothing.

Two sisters went begging on the streets for money to buy furniture and provisions.

By April 11, 1893, there had been 95 patients cared for in the Hospital and 6 cared for in their homes. Free meals were given to 113 poor people. The Chronicles pay tribute to J. A. Gibson, architect, contractor, and supervisor, for his admirable courage in spite of delay and uncertainty of the money. Twenty-seven years later, there were 19 sisters, 3,466 patients, 1,600 meals served to the poor, and 165 beds. In the year 1952, there were 250 hospital beds.

At the time of the laying of the cornerstone for the Second Avenue North Hospital in 1929, the Chronicles state:

Columbus Hospital is dedicated to the honor and glory of God for the care of the sick and wounded irrespective of creed, color or race, and the erection of this building was made possible through the munificence of Sir John D. Ryan, K.S.G., New York, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, the earnest request and substantial help of the Medical Staff and the citizens of Great Falls in general, and above all through Confidence in Divine Providence that never fails anyone which impelled the Sister of Charity of Providence to make the necessary loan to carry out this enterprise at the present time.

CONFIDENCE IN DIVINE PROVIDENCE

Today we find the same Confidence in Divine Providence manifested by the Sisters. The key objective of the Sisters in Saint Ignatius Province states:

Responding to God's provident love, we come together as Sisters of Providence to spread the Good News that Jesus Christ is alive. He calls us within the people of God to build a worshipping community of mutual loving support and, thus strengthened, to serve His people with compassionate concern. We walk in the spirit of Emilie Gamelin (our foundress) who recognized that every person is valuable for himself (and herself) and who listened to the human cries of her times. We strive to live and to teach Christian values and to involve others in releasing human potential and in serving those in need.

One of our Sisters from Calgary gives us a bit of insight into the mystery of Providence:

How does one describe the warmth of a summer sun?--how do we voice the awe inspired by heights of snow-capped mountains?--how to explain security instilled through love? How does one reveal inner peace?--how does one concretize

the intangible?

Our Foundress, Mother Emilie Gamelin prayed fervently for renewed sources of supplies with which to clothe, feed, and care for the numbers she could never turn away. Faith was tested, but prayers were answered and the Lord did provide!

The Sisters of Providence of St. Ignatius Province in concert with the administration of Columbus Hospital have operated through this trust in Providence bequeathed to them by Mother Emilie Gamelin. It took deep faith and vision to proceed with a new hospital when the General Council left the decision completely to the Provincial Council and the Sisters of the Province to decide whether or not Columbus Hospital would be rebuilt.

It took courage to build when many religious communities were opting out of some of their health care institutions because of a lack of personnel and money; it took faith to continue this Hospital when not all the Sisters were in accord with the decision to rebuild; and it took COMPASSIONATE AND LOVING CONCERN for the people of Great Falls and nearby towns to continue this health care apostolate, to build a more modern facility to better serve the people through an institution wherein the care given and the services rendered are designed to maintain, preserve, and promote LIFE in all circumstances.

RESPONSIBILITY TO CHOOSE LIFE

Health care in the United States is one of the most important areas of human life, and good health is a common desire of mankind. Malcolm Muggeridge, author of Something Beautiful for God, the life of Mother Teresa of Calcutta, has said, "It is vitally important that the sacredness of the life process find every possible means for its expression." Speaking recently in Toronto, he said:

I am a very old man and shall soon be dead. Sometimes, as is the custom with old men, I wake up at two or three in the morning and think of my battered old carcass. Do I want to stay with it, or take off now? In the distance you see the lights, the lights of the City of God. And your convictions at such an hour become very sharp. You see the sheer beauty of our earth, and the beauty of human relationships. How important it is that each of us does what he can to defend, sustain, and encourage this sacred process we call life.

The sacredness of Life is a hallmark of Columbus Hospital. St. Paul tells us that LIFE is much more important than food, and the BODY is much more important than clothes. (Luke 12:23, 31)

The Sisters, administration, and personnel of Columbus Hospital feel keenly their moral responsibility for health. They daily try to live out the words of Richard A. McCormick, S.J., Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.:

...unless prevention, cure, and care are experienced as extensions of genuine human caring and love, they are less than they could and should be. They do not touch the whole person; rather they minister to a body. They may heal a body, but we long for and need a deeper healing from each other as the body is healed, or even at time if it is to be healed. That is one good reason why persons of deep faith and religious consecration should be in health care.

When health care is administered by people with a deep faith-vision, we know that these people are in close and trusting contact with the Divine Physician who spent His earthly years making persons whole and whose closeness and enabling friendship reminds us of who we are and whom we serve. This same Divine Physician was sent by God to redeem us that we might have LIFE and have it to the full.

The faith-vision necessitates the use of talents, efforts, and material resources to accomplish the task. It encompasses the knowledge that God wants his human ministers to use their freedom, intelligence, and talents in rendering service to others as an extension in His redeeming love.

As all of you who are involved in caring (both directly and indirectly) for those within the walls of Columbus Hospital continue your excellence of care, I urge you to reach out to those who are not being cared for; those you don't know about, but must find; those who have no money to purchase health care; those who are fearful to come to a hospital, etc. Other challenges confront you and all of us if we would shoulder our moral responsibility to bring more LIFE to others. Some of these are:

To reverse the continuing escalating cost of health care;

To reserve the dominance of federal government in setting policy for health care institutions;

To promote emphasis on preventive medicine rather than remedial;

To encourage people in health occupations to go to rural areas;

To strive for more emotional and psychological support for patients and their families.

What we need today is continuing COURAGE--which literally comes from the Latin word, cor meaning heart. A heart must be kept beating if the body is to have Life. May the purpose of the existence of this Hospital, our trust in Divine Providence, and our commitment to LIFE make this a memorable day in all our lives. God bless you.

--Ethel Richardson, S.P.

**DOCUMENT FOR CORNERSTONE OF
COLUMBUS HOSPITAL
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA**

Document to be inserted in the cornerstone: Columbus Hospital, Great Falls, Montana, is dedicated to the honor and glory of God, for the care of the sick and wounded, irrespective of creed, color or race.

Founded September 23, 1892, at the request of Rt. Rev. J.B. Brondel, first Bishop of Montana, and Rev. Dols, Pastor of St. Ann's parish, during the administration of Mother M. Godfroy, Superior General of the Sisters of Charity of Providence.

The hospital was name "Columbus" in honor of the Four Hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, and placed under the patronage of St. Joseph.

This new hospital unit erected in 1929 under the Pontificate of His Holiness Pope Pius XI, His Excellency Pietro-Funiosi Biondi, Apostolic delegate to the United States, His Lordship M.C. Lenihan - Bishop of Great Falls - Rt. Rev. M.T. O'Brien, P.A.V.G., Pastor, Herbert Hoover, being President of the United States., John E. Erickson, Governor of Montana, A. J. Fousek, Mayor of Great Falls, Mother Amarine, Superior General of the Sisters of Charity of Providence, Mother Gaudentia, Provincial Superior of the St. Ignatius Province, Sister Celse, Superior of Columbus Hospital.

The erection of this building was made possible through the munificence of Dr. John D. Ryan, K.S.G. of New York, the generous donation of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, the earnest request and substantial help of the Medical Staff, and the citizens of Great Falls in general, and above all, through Confidence in Divine Providence that never fails anyone, which impelled the Sisters of Charity of Providence to make the necessary loan carry out this enterprise at the present time.

The building was designed and constructed under the supervision of Architect George H. Shanley, C.O. Jarl and H.J. Hamill, General Contractors, Pinski Brothers, Heating and Plumbing Contractors, J.J. O'Leary and Carl A. Palmquist, Electrical Contractors.

This cornerstone blessed according to the rites of the Holy Catholic Church by His Lordship, M.C. Lenihan, has been laid in the name of the Lord on this 10th day of October, 1929, being the year of our Rt. Rev. Bishop's Golden Jubilee of His priesthood and the Twenty-

fifth anniversary of his Consecration as first Bishop of Great Falls, under the special protection of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary, Health of the sick and Gate of Heaven.

In the presence of several Bishops, Priests, Sisters, Medical and Nursing staff, friends and benefactors, who are happy to see this Institution raised to the Glory of God and the good of humanity.

May God, Who has commenced this work, keep and prosper it at perpetuity.

Amen.

**Highlights from the 1984 Annual Report
to Trustees
Columbus Hospital**

This 1984 Annual Report is presented to the Board of Trustees in light of both the Key Objectives of the Sisters of Providence and of Columbus Hospital.

Throughout the year, continuing progress was made toward accomplishment of the 1984 Specific Objectives. The most exciting report happily focuses on the completion of the Medical Office Building which includes eleven predesigned suites. Recruitment of medical specialists to fill the building progressed satisfactorily throughout the year.

Several new serves were implemented:

Tele-guard, a telecommunication system for people who are living independently but need the support of a medical emergency call system, is operative.

An Arthritic Care Unit was opened in the spring. The response by the physicians and the public has been good.

The revised Key Objectives and Mission Statements were approved by the Board. Employee meetings were held to promote an awareness and understanding of the statements and explain their intended effects in patient care and human relations.

The Volunteer Program continued to be invaluable in terms of money, devotion and commitment. These people have a greater role to play in the new facility...for which we are most grateful.

At the Governing Board Meeting on November 27, Frank Stewart read a letter of resignation as Administrator of Columbus Hospital, effective February 1, 1985. Sincere appreciation was expressed to Mr. Stewart for his thirteen years of dedicated service.

Economic uncertainties have caused management procedures to be minutely scrutinized. Columbus Hospital had the good fortune of having an excellent administrative staff. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Frank Stewart, all the members of the administrative team and each one of you who served on the Governing Board of Columbus Hospital during 1984...a year of challenge.

The growth and development of Columbus as an institution offering quality, compassionate health care is the concern of each one of us. As Trustees sharing the

responsibility, I continue to welcome from you any ideas or suggestions which you may have for furthering the goals of this institution in this rapidly changing environment.

Sister Barbara Ann Brenner, S.P.
Chairperson of the Board of Trustees

CURRENT KEY OBJECTIVE OF COLUMBUS HOSPITAL

Finalized January 2, 1974

The Current Key Objective of Columbus Hospital is to operate a non-profit institution reflecting Christian concern for others through high quality patient care, health education, research, and sound administrative and financial policies. This will be accomplished by providing diagnostic and therapeutic inpatient and outpatient health care services (within the guidelines of the Ethical and Religious Directives for Catholic Health Facilities, as approved in the Diocese of Great Falls), with emphasis on specialty-type service to people of Montana, primarily North Central Montana, referred for admission or treatment by members of the Medical and Dental Staff.

Columbus Hospital will not discriminate against any person, regardless of race, creed, sex or ability to pay.

In addition, Columbus Hospital will provide for our employees equitable compensation and opportunities for professional and personal growth based on their contribution to the achievement of hospital objectives.

A special commitment of Columbus Hospital is to actively pursue cooperative efforts with appropriate organizations and agencies to insure that health care services are delivered in a free enterprise system.

**SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE WHO GRADUATED FROM
COLUMBUS SCHOOL OF NURSING
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA**

- 1906 SISTER JULIAN (Anna Dwyer)
- 1907 SISTER AGNES OF JESUS (Marie Robillard)
 SISTER IGNATIUS OF THE SACRED HEART (ELizabeth Dupuis)
 SISTER OSWALD (Marie Dorion)
 SISTER M. COLOMBE/COLUMBA (Marie Laroche)
 SISTER PHILIPPA (Marie Anne Lesage)
- 1910 MOTHER GASPARD (Marie Eugenie Bourque)
 SISTER ROSE ELIZABETH (Marie Leonie Bilodeau)
- 1912 SISTER DIDIER (Laura Mathon)
- 1914 SISTER SEBASTIENNE (Marie Clouatre)
- 1922 SISTER MARY GABRIEL (M. Adrienne Morel)
 SISTER ODILARD (Leda Sylvestre)
- 1923 SISTER MARY AGLAE (Champagne)
- 1924 SISTER TIMOTHY (Marie Bellemare)
- 1925 SISTER LOUISE HELEN (Celeste Cormier)
- 1926 SISTER DAMIEN OF THE SACRED HEART (Yvonne Terriault)
- 1927 SISTER FRANCES SH (Mary Eva Thibodeau)
- 1928 SISTER MIRIAM BRENNER
 SISTER ANNA MARIA (Pelletier)
- 1930 SISTER PETER OF ALCANTARA (Margaret Adam)
- 1932 SISTER GERMAINE CHARLEBOIS (Julian of Egypt)
 SISTER GERALDINE BEELAERT
- 1936 SISTER ANNE BOUFFARD (Jude Thaddeus)
- 1937 SISTER FRANCIS ANTHONY (Altman)
- 1938 SISTER PETER CLAVER (Lucille Thomas)
 SISTER ETHEL RICHARDSON (Xavier)
 SISTER CLAUDIA MCMILLAN

1939 **SISTER DOROTHY ZIMMER (Elizabeth of Providence)**
 SISTER MARCIANA DUFRESNE

1945 **SISTER MARY LOUISE HULL**

1949 **SISTER EILEEN CROGHAN (Sister Mark)**

1952 **SISTER VIRGINIA PAUL (Monica Mary)**
 SISTER MARIE EMMELINE LADD

HISTORY IN YEARS

	PAGE		PAGE
1891 Mother Marie Godfrey, Superior General, considers opening a hospital in Great Falls, MT	1	1919 First hospital torn down and Garden planted	14
1892 Site determined and sisters arrive	1, 2	1919 Septic Surgery equipped	14
Account in Great Falls Tribune	2	1919 Hospital recognized as standard by American College of Surgeons	15
1893 Excavation for permanent hospital which was built	3	1919 First Assembly of medical staff held	15
1893 Sisters take over nursing in the Great Falls General Hospital	4	1920 Dr. Adams killed	15
1894 Patient moved to new hospital	4	1921 Hospital Day inaugurated	15
1894 Nursing school opened	5	1921 League of Sacred Heart started	15
1896 Deaconess comes and hospital built	6	1921 Sr. John Gabriel arrives	15
1898 Sisters went to court over the subject of taxes	7	1922 New radiographic machine	15
1898 Prince Albert of Belgium visits	7	1922 Dr. Dora Walker arrives	15
1898 Elevator installed	7	1922 Installation of new modern lab	16
1899 Fr. Peter Prando, S.J. arrived	7	1923 Doctors convention held and nurses from other communities attend	16
1900 X-ray acquired	9	1924 Nurses school, new building started	20
1901 Tertiary Sisters become Coadjutors	9	1925 New department of physiotherapy established	20
1902 East wing added	10	1925 Large sterilizer installed	20
1904 Mathias C. Lenihan becomes first Bishop of Great Falls. Lives in the new hospital	10	1925 Much new equipment installed	20
1905 Construction on new building	10	1928 Collecting for the new hospital]	20
1908 Daniel Tracy gives statue of Columbus	10	1929 Ground breaking for the new hospital	21
1909 Orphans arrive	10	1937 Library for Normal School was enlarged	26
1910 Mother Mary Julian named Superior General	11	1937 Eighth floor of hospital becomes department for college	26
1911 Fire	11	1938 Eucharistic Congress held in Great Falls	26
1913 Typhoid and Smallpox	12	1939 Nurse, Ethel Richardson, becomes Catholic	26
1916 Mangle purchased for \$1400	13	1939 Columbus School of Nursing chosen as one of the representative institutions in the U.S. from which data would be compiled to aid in setting up definite goals for accreditation with the purpose of improving nursing	26
1917 Dr. Charles Vidal asks the Little Flower for help for his son	13	1939 College of Great Falls four year course in medical technology is approved by AMA	26
1918 Hospital nursing units formed to take part in the war	13	1939 Normal College was accredited for four years and became known as the College of Education	26
1918 Hospital bought truck to take place of horses	13		
1918 Spanish influenza	14		
1918 Cadmium plant has accident of poisonous gas	14		
1919 Columbus becomes a member of the Association of Catholic Hospitals	14		

1941	Dr. Fred H. Albee, president of the International College of Surgeons gave demonstrations at a diagnostic clinic at the hospital	26a	1967	Sisters adopt new names	37
1942	50th Anniversary of the founding of Columbus Hospital	27	1967	Sisters change habits	37
1944	Columbus Hospital became depot for distribution of penicillin	27	1967	McLaughlin Research Center dedicated	38, 39
1944	St. Gerard Parish is opened. Columbus Hospital is used as a parish church until church is built	27	1967	75th Anniversary	40
1944	School of Medical Technology of Hospital of St. John of God, Montreal, Canada affiliated with College	27	1968	Speech Therapy started	40
1948	"Crisp" comes to emergency	28, 28b	1968	Coronary Care Unit	40
1948	Male students admitted to class of nurses	28	1968	Sr. Louise Gregoire named administrator of St. Mary's Hospital in Walla Walla, WA	41
1948	Cure of Mr. Cutler	28	1968	Sr. Yves of Providence (Lalonde) named assistant administrator	41
1948	Regional Blood Bank	29	1969	Dr. ABC call instituted	41
1950	Amvets make gifts	29	1969	McGregor Clinis established memorial fund for Dr. and Mrs. Harry J. McGregor cobalt center built	41
1950	Pat Rafferty dies	29	1970	Date processing started	42
1958	Hypothermy used in surgery	30	1970	Cost-finding	42
1958	Sr. Rose Irma names superior for college	30	1970	First inservice education program	42
1958	Mr. Julius Peters gives money to hospital	30	1971	Montana Tumor Registry	42
1960	News sheet published for patients	30	1971	Dynacamera II	43
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COLUMBUS HOSPITAL MEDICAL AND DENTAL STAFF
November 1992

NAME	SPECIALTY	NAME	SPECIALTY
Adams, Elton	Int. Medicine	Friehling, Bonnie	Gen. Practice
Addison, Robert	Int. Medicine	Garcia, Jeanne	Psychiatry
Addison, Brice	Int. Medicine	Gelernter, George	Psychiatry
Ajax, Ted	Anesthesia	Gerrity, Nora	Pediatrics
Akre, Steven	Int. Medicine	Gertson, William	Gen. Practice
	Rheumatology	Geyer, Raymond	Int. Med/Inf. Dis.
Akrep, Sharon	Anesthesiology	Gorsuch, Paul	Neurosurgery
Alford, James	OB-GYN	Gorsuch, Lea	Ortho. Surgery
Allaire, Francis	Int. Medicine	Graham, Gary	Gen. Practice
Allen, Jake	General Surgery	Guter, Karl	Med. Oncology
Alzheimer, Dan	Radiology	Hachigian, Aimee	Ortho. Surgery
Anacker, Eric R.	Int. Medicine	Hackethorn, John	Radiology
Anderson, David	Int. Medicine	*Hackford, Robert	Dev. Pediatrics
Anderson, Eric J.	Anesthesiology	Hafer, David	Dentistry
Anderson, Fred	Dentistry		Orthodonture
Ardis, Robert	Anesthesia	Haling, Jack	Pediatrics
Astrin, Charles	General Surgery	Halseth, John	Pediatrics
Avery, John	Ortho. Surgery	Handwerk, Francis	OB-GYN
Avery, Susan	Gen. Practice	Harboway, Don	Dentistry
Baldrige, David	Dermatology	Harrer, Grant	Med. Oncology
Behlmer, Stephen)Dermatology		Int. Medicine
Bennion, John W.	Maxillofacial Surgery	Henneford, John	Pathology
	Oral Surgery		
Berger, Thomas	Cardiac Surgery	Henning, William	Neurology
Bertha, Brian	Anesthesia	Herder, Stephanie	Neurosurgery
Blevins, Richard	Pulmonary	Hinde, James	Ph y s i c a l
Bloemendaal, John	Ortho. Surgery		Med./Rehab.
Bortnem, Keith	Ortho. Surgery	Hinshaw, James	OB-GYN
Boyce, Keener	Anesthesia	Hinz, Jeff	Pediatrics
Brayko, Craig	Int. Medicine	Hornby, Jack	Psychiatry
Buchanan, C. Mart	Int. Medicine	Horst, W. Peter	Urology
Buffington, Gary	Int. Medicine/ Nephrology	Howie, David	Ortho. Surgery
	Urology	Huebner, David	Podiatry
Bull, James	OB-GYN	Hughes, Ronald	Psychiatry
Burleigh, Peter	OB-GYN	Hull, Mackay	Maxillofacial Surgery
Callender, Dennis	OB-GYN		Surgery
Casey, Robert	OB-GYN	Jackson, Terry	Physical Medicine/Rehab
Cerkovnik, Edward	Dentistry		Anesthesia
Chambers, Robert	Ortho. Surgery	Jelinek, Donald	Dentistry
Clarke, Thomas	Emergency Med.	Jennings, Charles	Ortho. Surgery
Clough, James	Podiatry	Johnson, David	Dentistry
Comer, Paul	Anesthesia	Johnson, Marcus	Gen. Practice
Cowgill, David	Anesthesia	Johnson, Mark	Cl. Psychologist
Cowgill, Martha	Anesthesia	Johnson, Rennae	Cl. Psychologist
Crewes, John F.	Emergency Med.	Jonas, Allen	Anesthesia
Curtis, John	Pediatrics	Jordan, Andrew	Ophthalmology
Dachs, Sam	Pathology	Joyner, Donald	OB-GYN
Dahl, Doug	Radiology	Keiley, Michael	Allergy/Immun.
Day, James	Psychiatry	Kemmerer, Dale	Emergency Med.
Dernbach, Dan	Gen. Surgery	Kincer, Larry	Cardiology
Dietrich, Dennis	Neurology	Krajacich, Thomas	Cl. Psychologist
Dolan, Paul	Int. Medicine	Krezowski, Phillip	Int. Medicine
Doubek, Mike	Int. Med/Em. Med.		Endocrinology
Douc, Marci	OB-GYN	Kuka, Monty	Cl. Psychologist
Edwin, Russell	Ophthalmology	Labunetz, William	Neurology
Effertz, Susan	Int. Medicine		
	Rheumatology	Larson, James	Neurology
Eichner, Jerrold	Pediatrics		Allergist
Eidson, James	Int. Medicine	Lauritzen, Richard	Gen. Surgery
*English, James	Psychology	Lenz, Tony	Int. Medicine
Engstrom, Don	Psychiatry	Luckett, Michael	Ortho. Surgery
Finney, H. Lee	Neurosurgery	*Lutes, Rodney	Ortho. Phys. Asst.
Fowler, Ray	Anesthesia	*Mahan, John	Int. Medicine
		Mailander, James	Radiology

NAME	SPECIALTY	NAME	SPECIALTY
Margaris, John	Gen. Practice	Steele, Catherine	Dermatology
Margaris, Mel	Fam. Practice	Steele, Charles	ENT
Marlen, Charles	Radiology	Stone, John	Urology
Matelich, Craig	Pediatrics	Suarez, Paul	Ortho. Surgery
Matsko, Thomas H.	Ophthalmology	Sullens, William	Gen. Surgery
Mattocks, M. Steven	Dentistry	Swift, Douglas	Int. Medicine
Maynard, Bobby L.	Int. Medicine	Tacke, Bill	Physiatrist
Maynard, Nancy	Pediatrics	Taylor, Lloyd M.	Gen. Surgery
Mazurkiewicz, H. N.	Radiology	Thomas, Neil	Thoracic Surg.
McClure, Robert	OB-GYN	Ullman, Ron	Rad. Oncology
McGregor, William	General Surgery	Underwood, Mark	Ophthalmology
McLaughlin, Mike	Vascular Surg.	Urbanich, Edward	Pediatrics
Melvin, Paul	C l i n i c a l	VanderAarde, Tamela	Gen. Practice
Mendenhall, James	Psychologist	VandYck, Charles	Anesthesia
Mendenhall, John	Ortho. Surgery	Vashaw, Walter	Dentistry
Miles, Mark	Anesthesia	Vargo, Patsy	Gen. Surgery
Miller, William	Psychiatry	Walker, Dan	Gen. Practice
Molloy, Dan	OB-GYN	Warr, Thomas	Int. Medicine
Molloy, John	Int. Medicine	Watson, James	Cardiology
Mungas, James	Gen. Practice	Weill, Tim	Oncology
Munro, William	Int. Medicine	Williams, Brett	Hematology
Murphy, Joseph	Vascular Surg.	Willson, Monty	Int. Medicine
Neill, Robert	Emergency Med.	Wimmer, Rod	Physicist
Nielsen, Paul	Dentistry	Winterholler, Bert	Maxillofacial
O'Connor, John	Dermatology	Wynia, Robert	Surgery
Orcutt, Michael	Emergency Med.	Asmussen, R.E.	Oral Surgery
Patterson, Bruce	Plastic Surgery	Brinkley, J.W.	Int. Medicine
Paustian, Richard	Gen. Surgery	Bulger, James	
*Perez, Rachel	Vasc. Surgery	Forbeck, D.L.	
Petersen, Eugene	Proctology Sug.	Friden, F.J.	
Peterson, Mark	Pathology	Hanley, J.C.	
Peterson, Ronald	Int. Medicine	Hickes, J.M.	
Pfeffer, Robert	Int. Medicine	Johnson, A.C.	
Phillips, Gordon	Emergency Med.	Magner, C.E.	
Power, Thomas	Ophthalmology	McGregor, J.F.	
Reichert, Cheryl	Anesthesia	Nelson, W.	
Root, Bradley	Int. Medicine	Northrop, A.K.	
Rosenbaum, Thomas	Addictive Medicine	Page, D.H.	
Rosenfeld, John	Rad. Oncology	Petkevich, F.M.	
Ross, John	OB-GYN	Pfaff, John	
Ruggerie, Dennis	Ortho. Surgery	Power, H.W.	
Schaefer, Dale	Pathology	Roberts, W.J.	
Schvaneveldt, John	Phys. Med & Rehab.	Schultz, P.J.	
Shonk, Carl	Int. Medicine	Syrenne, G.H.	
Shubat, Edward	Nephrology	Waniata, F.K.	
Shull, William	Pediatrics	Wilhelm, P.	
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Speer, Jerry	Pediatrics		
Spencer, Gerald	Neurosurgery		
Stanchfield, Robert	Otorhino- laryngology		
	Maxillofacial Surgery		
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