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**The Palus
Museum**

Summer Hours:
Saturdays 2 - 4 pm



426 East Main Street
Dayton, Washington

**Smith Hollow
Country Schoolhouse**

Summer Hours:
Saturdays Noon - 2 pm



113 North Front Street
Dayton, Washington

**Blue Mountain
Heritage Society**

— Board Meets Monthly —
2nd Wednesday – 4:00 pm

Delany Building
111 South Third Street
Dayton, Washington

*Everyone is
Welcome!*

Dayton's Early Hospitals



Google Maps Street View Photo - June 2023

The Former Brining Memorial Hospital—dedicated on July 21, 1935—is located in Dayton at 221 East Washington Avenue. It is currently home to Blue Mountain Counseling of Columbia County.

To Start Up A Town

In 1864, pioneer settler Jesse Newberry Day purchased a 164-acre farm and stage station in Walla Walla County, Washington Territory. The land took in the area where the Touchet River and the Patit Creek merged, including where the stage line from Walla Walla to Lewiston crossed the river. He built a small house. In an old building on the river bank, near the site now occupied by the Smith Hollow Country Schoolhouse, Jesse laid in a stock of supplies and opened a store.

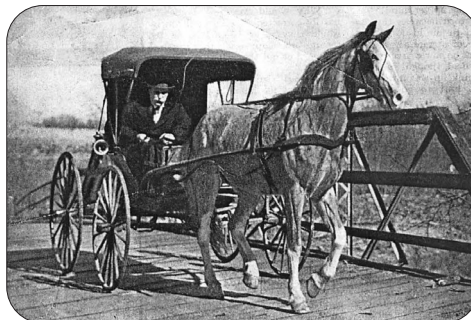
The closest post office had been 10 miles to the west. Fortunately, that had just changed. A search at the National Archives website produced a digital image of the actual February 4, 1864, application received by the Post Office Depart-

ment in Washington, D. C. Three-quarters of a mile upstream on the Patit, in the house of G. W. Miller, postmaster, the newly established Touchet post office had been approved to handle U.S. mail.

Jesse Day and his wife Elizabeth felt that the rapid settlement of the surrounding country was creating a demand for “a business center,” a town. In anticipation of meeting that demand, they had their land surveyed, town

lots platted, and named the future town Dayton. Nothing, however, was yet official.

Instead of filing the town plat in Walla Walla, the county seat, they waited for signs that a town would begin to come together. The Days were ready to receive settlers interested in building homes and establishing business-



THE OLD-TIME DOCTOR fought disease and ignorance and dirt all day—and then spent his nights on the deep-rutted country road, going lickety-split to the patient, and at a drowsy jog on the way home. **Source:** Newspaper clipping, Blue Mountain Heritage Society, families collection.



Early Hospitals - Continued from Page 1

es in Dayton. Months went by. No one came. Finally, Jesse Day realized what was needed: An economic enterprise to call attention to the location and draw people to his town.

On a fall day in 1871, Sylvester M. Wait was passing by Jesse Day's farm. The two struck up a conversation. In 1864, Mr. Wait, in partnership with William Matzger, had built a flour mill ten miles to the west and founded the town of Waitsburg. Jesse shared his town-building idea. Could he interest Mr. Wait in building a flour mill in the planned town of Dayton? Yes, with enough incentives in the form of land and water power, Wait was interested.

A few days later, Mr. Wait, William Matzger, and Jesse Day had formed an agreement: Jesse Day donated land south of Main Street, near the bridge, for a flour mill with water power and right of way for a mill race. In addition, a block of land in the town was given to each for their residences.

William Matzger received land on the corner of East Washington Avenue and North Second Street. He would build a fine large house, to which the address assigned would be 221 East Washington Avenue. Much hospital history was to unfold at this address. For now, however, that was off in the future.

Building Begins

With an agreement in place, work began immediately on the flour mill. It was time for the Days to take the step that would set that economic engine into motion.

In Walla Walla, on Thursday, November 23, 1871, Jesse and Elizabeth Day filed the original plat of the Dayton townsite. In no time, the news was out. Recording of the town plat and construction of the mill drew notice.

By early spring of 1872, lots on Main Street had sold for businesses and lots on other streets for residences. In addition, the Post Office Department in Washington, D. C. approved changing the post office's name from Touchet to Dayton, with Jesse Day succeeding Miller as postmaster. The founding of the town was complete. Dayton was officially on the map.

By fall, Dayton contained stores, businesses, and five hundred people. Given the number of illnesses, injuries, and accidents associated with pioneer life, the new town needed a doctor. It soon had one.

The First Doctor Arrives

Attracted by the climate, the new town's potential, and the availability of land for raising fine horses, Dr. W. W. (William Walker) Day arrived in 1872 from Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Although his last name fits the town, Dr. W. W. Day was unrelated to its founders. This 55-year-old, New York-born, Ohio medical school graduate set up his practice in Dayton. As the only physician between Walla Walla and Lewiston, Idaho, Dr. Day's medical practice was diverse and wide-ranging. He devoted the next 21 years to serving the community.

A New County is Formed

In 1875, Washington's territorial legislature created Columbia County out of the eastern half of Walla Walla County. Citizens of the new county selected Dayton as the county seat. (For now, Columbia County's boundary to

the east extended to Idaho Territory's border. The eastern half of Columbia County would be carved off in 1881 to form Garfield County.)

Settlers continued to arrive. The 1880 Federal Census showed Columbia County had a population of 7,103, including 996 in Dayton—and 12 physicians. Yet, there was no hospital. Instead, physicians made do.

Rural Medical Care

Treatment, including surgery, often took place in the physician's office. However, more often than not, being a doctor in a rural area meant long trips by horse and buggy or on horseback over primitive roads or trails in every type of weather to get to wherever a patient may be. Treatment, including surgery, often being performed on a kitchen table in the patient's home. At times, a doctor might be away from his office for days. Thus, it was common for doctors to cover for each other.

With complex cases or injuries, two or three doctors would team up and perform the surgery together. To be prepared, physicians tended to outfit their offices with the best medical equipment and supplies they could.

Connecting With Area Groups

The Blue Mountain Heritage Society has just launched a campaign focused on groups.

A pamphlet titled "We invite you to explore the past" is being sent to schools, senior centers, and various groups in the southeastern corner of Washington State welcoming them to schedule a *fee-free* visit to our museums.

Do you know a group that may benefit from this pamphlet? Please email Paula Moisiso with the details to let her know:

bluemountainheritage@gmail.com

Hospital Opens in Walla Walla

Saint Mary Hospital was founded in Walla Walla by the Sisters of Charity of Providence in 1880. It was the first hospital in eastern Washington. However, the limits of early-day travel restricted its use.

If conditions involving a case made it feasible, Dayton physicians would occasionally refer a patient to the hospital in Walla Walla. Traveling 30 miles over primitive roads in a horse-drawn vehicle took hours. Passenger train service between Walla Walla and Dayton, which began in 1881, made travel easier.

By 1903, doctors had started purchasing automobiles—Dr. C.H. Day, Dr. Van Patten, Dr. Follette (a dentist). Occasionally, a physician would transport a patient to the hospital in Walla Walla in their vehicle. For residents of Columbia County, however, the doctor and his office remained central to where they received medical care.

Qualified to Practice?

During the settling of the American West, doctors often practiced without formal training. Therefore, to upgrade the quality of practitioners in Washington Territory, the territorial legislature passed a Medical Practice Act in 1881 and established medical examining boards to license physicians, surgeons, and pharmacies.

The Washington Territorial Governor, at the time, was Dr. William Newell, M.D., formerly Abraham Lincoln's private physician. He had entered politics after many years of medical practice and strongly supported the legislation.

How did the early physicians featured on pages 6 and 7 of this newsletter measure up? Very well! Records at the Washington State Archives show that all these doctors passed their Washington State Medical Examining Board exam and received certification.

For some perspective: In 1894—despite possessing diplomas from reputa-

ble medical colleges—only 12 out of the 34 applicants from across the state that year passed the state board exam.

Temporary Hospitals

In October of 1881, doctors in and around Dayton diagnosed smallpox. This deadly virus was a threat to public health. It spreads through coughing and personal contact. Dr. Marcel Pietrzycki had prior experience with the disease. He insisted that the public take aggressive action to fight the spread.

Under his guidance, Dayton's Board of Health quarantined the town and set up a pair of temporary smallpox hospitals: actively infected patients quarantined in one, the other housed "recovering" patients. The spread of the disease slowed. By January 1882, the county had emerged from the epidemic.

Dayton's First Hospital

In June 1910, Dr. Philip Donohoo, formerly head surgeon of a hospital in Joplin, Missouri, opened the Dayton Hospital—the first hospital in Columbia County.

It was in a large, leased 16-room house on Second Street, near the corner of Clay Street. Most rooms were furnished with beds and used for patients. One room served as an operating room, another for an office and re-

1913 - Doctors Teamed Up, Perform Life-Saving Surgery

6 Sept 1913 Columbia Twice-A-Week Chronicle

A Serious Operation.

Jesse Walker was brought in from Starveout ridge Wednesday night by his father, Jesse Walker, critically ill with appendicitis and was operated on immediately at the Dayton hospital by Drs. Day & Day and Barnett. The appendix was in a bad state of decay and must have resulted fatally within a short time without the operation. A small stone had lodged in the appendix, which was probably the cause of the inflammation. The appendix can be seen at the office of Day & Day.

— At a Glance —

Dayton's History of Hospitals

1881 — During Dayton's smallpox epidemic, a pair of temporary "hospitals" are built: actively infected patients quarantine in one, the other houses "recovering" patients.

1910 — In a large house on Second Street, Dr. Philip Donohoo opens **Dayton Hospital**, the town's first hospital. Within months, Dr. A. F. Barnett takes over the privately owned hospital, which is open to other doctors and to the public.

1915 — Businessman John Brining purchases the large house at 221 East Washington Avenue and converts it into **Brining Hospital**.

1934-1935 — The original Brining Hospital is razed. In its place—with assistance from the Works Project Administration—an Art-Deco-style **Brining Memorial Hospital** is built.

1964 — On land along South Third Street, the **Dayton General Hospital** is built by the Columbia County Public Hospital District.

ception area, and one room was fitted out as a bathroom.

Two months later, Dr. Arthur F. Barnett, recently arrived from Joplin, Missouri, purchased the hospital business. Although a private hospital, it was open to the public and used by Dayton's medical profession.

For the next few years, Dr. Barnett's Dayton Hospital gave physicians a place to work "under favorable conditions." The local newspaper credited the facility for "having proved the practicality of a hospital in Dayton."

Brining Hospital

On May 19, 1915, John Brining purchased the residence at 221 East Washington Avenue from Mrs. Derrberry for \$2,500. The house stood on a lot given to William Matzger by Jesse Day in 1871 as part of an incentive to construct a flour mill in the yet-to-be-built town of Dayton.

In 1875, Matzger built a house on the site. By the time John Brining purchased it, the property had changed hands many times.

Because Dayton's lack of hospital facilities often hindered physicians when performing operations or handling certain illnesses, Mr. Brining had the structure remodeled to serve as a hospital. The large, re-purposed house was called Brining Hospital.

In August 1915, the hospital opened. It was non-sectarian and non-political. There were two wards, well-ventilated private rooms, modern equipment, and a surgery. A registered nurse managed the hospital and oversaw a staff of housekeepers and trained nurses. Patients were not required to use the services of any given doctor. Instead, they would be "under the care of" their physician, who would map out the care the hospital nurses would then carry out.

In its first ten months of operations, the Brining Hospital had 17 births and received 103 patients. Several

were brought in for operations, which, if delayed, might have proven fatal. The headline above a June 3, 1916 newspaper story referring to the hospital asked: How Did We Get Along Without It?

Brining Memorial Hospital

By the early 20th century, medical advances changed how people viewed hospitals. Anesthesia and a sterilized environment made surgeries safer and more pain-free. Hospitals were where people wanted to go for medical treatment.

In 1934, the Brining Hospital was razed. It was one of Dayton's oldest buildings. In its place at 221 East Washington Avenue, an art deco-style, concrete-reinforced hospital was built in 1935. It had two operating rooms, a maternity ward, an X-ray room, an office, a kitchen, and quarters for employees. Patient rooms had bathrooms, telephones, electrical appliances, radiators, and ventilation.

It cost \$75,000 and offered Columbia County a modern hospital. John Brining, a pioneer businessman and civic leader, had donated the site. He also made a financial contribution. The hospital was named the John Brining Memorial Hospital in his honor. It opened in July 1935. On September 25, 1936, it is where John Brining, 86, died.

Governor Clarence D. Martin was instrumental in securing an allocation of funds. The building was erected during the Depression by the Federal Works Progress Administration.

The hospital was furnished and equipped by donations from individuals and organizations throughout Columbia County. The Board of Columbia County Commissioners allocated funds for the purchase of additional equipment from time to time.

The hospital was owned jointly by Columbia County and the City of Dayton and overseen by a City-County Hospital Board. Under a lease arrangement, a Registered Nurse would



John Brining

1849 (Hiretl, Austria) – 1936 (Dayton, WA)
Pioneer Businessman, Civic Leader, and
Founder of the 1915 Brining Hospital

lease the hospital and be its administrator, subject to board oversight.

Hospital Shutdown Looms

In the spring of 1959, the Brining Memorial Hospital, which had been in operation for nearly 25 years as a 24-bed hospital, failed an inspection by the Washington State Department of Health to be fully relicensed.

Instead, a provisional license to operate a seven-bed facility for only 60 days was issued, and ten patient rooms had to be vacated. The hospital board needed to submit plans to eliminate issues noted by the inspectors during a recent inspection: outdated lighting, wiring, plumbing, and substandard room ventilation. In addition, extra

storage facilities and safety devices were required.

The hospital board consisted of county commissioners and the city council members. The group had to decide what to do. Repair costs were estimated to be high. Building a new hospital structure was estimated to cost close to \$400,000.

Hospital District Formed

To remodel or build new? Either choice to keep the Brining Memorial Hospital from being shut down by the state health department required substantial sums of money. It was money the private hospital did not have.

Fortunately, a 1945 state law offered an option. That year, the state legislature had authorized the creation of a public hospital district, a taxing district, in areas where private hospital development did not appear viable.

In 1960, the question of whether to form a Columbia County Public Hospital District appeared on the ballot. The public approved the measure. The Columbia County Public Hos-

pital District was formed. Its vision and mission is to provide high quality healthcare to the local community.

Rather than attempting to remodel the Brining Memorial Hospital, the Columbia County Public Hospital District decided to build a new hospital.

Dayton General Hospital

In 1962, voters passed a \$500,000 Hospital Construction Bond. In January 1963, the company awarded the bid to build the new hospital was Vern and Sons. The original bid was \$575,960.

Furnishings and additional equipment brought the total to \$750,000. Hill-Burton funds, provided by the federal government to help improve hospitals in the United States following World War II, were used to cover the balance.

In November 1964, Dayton General Hospital opened on Third Street. The practicing physicians were Dr. William Walker "Will" Day, Dr. Wesley V. Frick, Dr. Edward J. Harri, and Dr. S. Roger Hevel. ■



Originally displayed inside the building, this 30-inch-tall, plaster-cast plaque lists members of the committee that planned for and oversaw construction of the John Brining Memorial Hospital. The plaque is currently in storage.



Each year, from the end of November thru December, the Blue Mountain Community Foundation's Valley Giving Guide program takes place.

Last year, when you made your donation online through the Valley Giving Guide, it maximized our share of the Bonus Pool Boost that BMHS received.

What does that mean?

For 2023, our share of the Bonus Pool Boost came to **\$554.50**.

This was on top of the **\$6,325.00** in generous donations you made to BMHS through the online program!

Thus, the grand total that BMHS received through the 2023 Valley Giving Guide Program came to **\$6,879.50**

Thank You!

What is
Art Deco Architecture?



Dayton's only Art-Deco-style building is located at 221 East Washington Avenue. Constructed in 1935, the former Brining Memorial Hospital is now a clinic for Blue Mountain Counseling of Columbia County. This building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Popular from 1925 through 1940 in the United States and Europe, Art Deco-style architecture was used mainly in commercial buildings and spaces. Art Deco architecture featured geometric shapes and sharp angles and used modern building materials such as chrome, steel, and aluminum. This 1935 building, a project of the Depression-era's Works Project Administration, was constructed of concrete.

The building's entrance features Art Deco-style architecture: columns with upward-pointing chevrons atop vertical sculpted lines. Geometric shapes decorate the roof's eave line.

In 1915, The Columbia County Dispatch reported about the physicians practicing in Columbia County: "The doctors of Dayton are men of the highest character and honor. In the knowledge of their profession, they stand equal to the members of the same profession in any city of the Northwest."

Although handicapped by a lack of hospital facilities, these pioneer physicians overcame obstacles. They handled cases of illness or accident and performed operations and set bones in their medical offices, a field, alongside a road, or on a kitchen table in a patient's home. At times, medical needs in the county kept a dozen physicians busy. The length of practice ranged from months to decades. Below are a few physicians who aided in our community's development. Following each name is the year that the doctor began his practice here.

Dr. W. W. (William Walker) Day - 1872

William Walker Day was born in Triangle, New York, on August 27, 1817. He graduated from Ohio's Western Reserve Medical College in 1847. By 1871, Dr. W. W. Day, 55, had made his way to Washington Territory, where he opened his Dayton medical practice in 1872. As the only physician between Walla Walla and Lewiston, Idaho, his work was varied, and his travels wide-ranging. Dr. W. W. Day was in practice until his death on March 31, 1893, at age 75.



Dr. W. W. (William Walker) Day
1817 - 1893

Photo taken in September 1880 at age 63.

A Few Early-Day **Physicians** *OF* **Columbia County**

Dr. Marcel M. Pietrzycki - 1880

Marcel M. Pietrzycki was born on April 25, 1843, in Galicia, a Polish province of Austria, where he studied chemistry and apothecary (pharmacy). He immigrated to the United States in 1866, received his medical degree from Pacific Medical College (later Stanford) in 1872, and practiced medicine in California and Oregon before finally relocating to Dayton in 1880.

When smallpox broke out in Columbia County in 1881, Dr. Pietrzycki's prior experience with the disease proved crucial. Under his guidance, Dayton's Board of Health quarantined the town and set up a pair of temporary smallpox hospitals. The spread of the disease slowed. By January 1882, the county had emerged from the epidemic.

Dr. Pietrzycki championed efforts to improve the community and served as the City of Dayton's mayor. He bequeathed money and land to the town for the city park and the high school. He died on September 13, 1910.

Dr. Edwin Hugh Van Patten - 1883

A physician and surgeon, Dr. Van Patten was active in the state medical society and was a board member of Whitman College. He took part in several fraternal organizations and was a member of the board of directors of Dayton Public Schools.

Born in 1855 near Springfield, Illinois, Edwin H. Van Patten earned a Bachelor's and a Master of Philosophy degree from Lincoln University. In 1881, he entered Rush Medical College in Chicago. After graduating in 1883, he moved to Dayton and began his medical practice with one of the best-equipped offices in the Northwest. By later completing a postgraduate course on eyes and ears in New York City in 1888, Dr. Van Patten continued to expand his medical knowledge.

In 1910, Dr. Van Patten took advanced surgery courses while in Europe. Upon returning to



Dr. Marcel M. Pietrzycki
1843 - 1910

Upon his 1880 arrival in Dayton, W. T.

Dayton, he performed the first successful laparotomy operation and the first successful hysterectomy in Columbia County.

Dr. James Archibald MacLachlan - 1890

On August 24, 1860, James Archibald MacLachlan was born in Ontario, Canada. He graduated from the University of Michigan with his Doctorate of Medicine from the Homeopathic Medicine department in 1890. That same year, he set up practice in Columbia County. Dr. MacLachlan, a general practitioner, was a member of the Washington State Medical Society and was elected Vice President of the State Board of Medical Examiners. In Columbia County, he was active in several service organizations and supported efforts to improve the community.

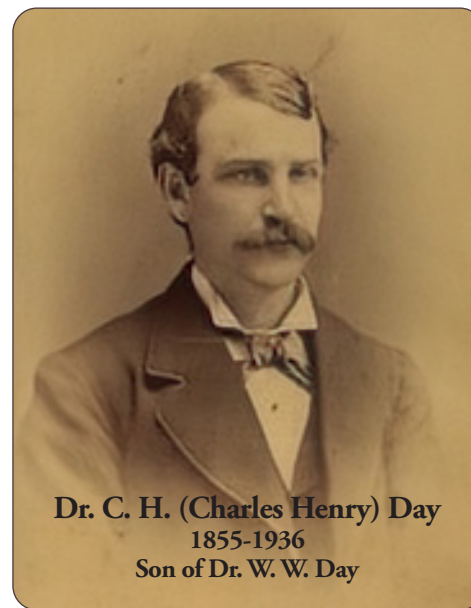
Dr. C. H. (Charles Henry) Day - 1893

Charles Henry Day was born December 11, 1855, in Pennsylvania. He came to Dayton in 1872 at age 17 when his father, Dr. W. W. (William Walker) Day, relocated his practice here.

Charles attended school in Dayton. After leaving school, he opened a small mercantile business. In 1883, he disposed of the enterprise to enter Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, receiving his degree in 1886. Dr. C. H. Day returned to Dayton and practiced with his father for one year before moving to practice medicine in Oregon.

When Dr. W. W. Day died in 1893, Dr. C. H. Day returned to Dayton and took up his father's practice. He was particularly skillful at setting

broken bones by feeling with his hands. In the fall of 1936, Dr. C. H. Day died.



Dr. C. H. (Charles Henry) Day
1855-1936
Son of Dr. W. W. Day

Dr. Leo Robert Redner - 1905

Born in Philadelphia in 1875, Leo R. Redner attended school in Philadelphia and Michigan. In 1894, he took the medical preparatory course at Indiana's Valparaiso University and two years later entered the Department of Medicine and Surgery at the University of Michigan. In 1898, Redner entered Rush Medical College (Dr. Van Patten's alma mater), graduating in 1900. The United States Steel Corporation then employed Dr. Redner to work at a network of hospitals in North Michigan. Over the next five years, he treated thousands of widely diversified surgical and medical cases.

Dr. Redner came to Dayton in 1905. In the Ankeny Building, he established offices that included the most modern surgical and medical equipment and a complete laboratory.

Dr. Clarence Frank Schiltz - 1905

Born February 17, 1877, in Ohio, Clarence Frank Schiltz graduated from the University of Ohio in 1900. He practiced medicine in Canton, Ohio, for three and a half years before coming to Dayton in 1905.

Dr. Schiltz traveled to Chicago in 1909 for postgraduate work, specializing in the eye, ear, nose, and throat. Although now a specialist, he returned to Dayton and continued as a general practitioner. Dr. Schiltz was active in the community, especially in education, and served as a Dayton School District board member

Sorting Out the Days

Dayton's founder, **Jesse Newberry Day**, and **Dr. W. W. (William Walker) Day**, Dayton's first doctor, were unrelated.

However, the doctor's arrival did start a family tradition: His son, **C. H. (Charles Henry) Day**, and grandson, **William Walker "Will" Day**, both earned medical degrees and served as Dayton physicians.

the practice established 40 years earlier by his grandfather (and namesake) Dr. W. W. (William Walker) Day. On March 18, 1972, while alone in his office, Dr. Will Day suddenly died.

Dr. Wesley Vernon Frick - 1932

Born June 14, 1900, in a home on Fourth Street, Wesley V. Frick was a graduate of Dayton High School's Class of 1919. He attended medical school first at the University of Washington and then at the University of Oregon. (He earned B.S., M.S., and M.D. degrees.) To pay for college, he taught at Huntsville for a few years. In 1931, Dr. Frick graduated from medical school and then completed a one-year internship at Seattle's Harborview Hospital. In 1932, he returned to Dayton, opened his practice, and served the community for 34 years. Dr. Frick retired in 1966.

Dr. Edward John Harri - 1946

On July 4, 1914, Edward John Harri was born in Ely, Minnesota. He attended the University of Minnesota Medical School, earned his medical degree in 1941, received a commission in the Naval Reserve, and was called to active duty. From 1942-1946, Dr. Harri served as a Marine medical officer and achieved the rank of Lt. Commander.

Upon leaving the service, Dr. Harri moved his family to Dayton, Washington, where he joined Dr. W.W. "Will" Day in practice at the Dayton Clinic. He served as president of the Dayton General Hospital medical staff and was active in several medical associations and local service organizations. He also donated his time and helped fund youth groups.

Dr. Harri is the father of Elizabeth Harri Thorn, one of the founding members of the Blue Mountain Heritage Society. ■

Smith Hollow Schoolmarm

A Temporary Position: Miss Edwards fills in as a substitute teacher at the Huntsville School.

May 1935

Good morning, Huntsville students.

I am Miss Edwards, your substitute. While your teacher, Mrs. Combs, is away, I will be here to finish the spring term with you. She will return for the fall term. Next week, we will be taking a field trip. A new building in Dayton is nearly finished and will be opening soon. You may have heard about it. Yes, students, you are all correct. It's the new hospital: The Brining Memorial Hospital.

On the blackboard, I have listed this week's spelling words. They come from a plaque that you will see at the hospital. In your notebooks, copy down these words. This week, look them up in the classroom dictionary, write down the definitions, and learn what each word means. Then next week, when we read the inscription on the hospital plaque, you will better understand what it says.

To further prepare you for that field trip, Dr. Day and a hospital nurse will visit us this morning to explain what they do at the hospital. Dr. William Walker "Will" Day is a third-generation doctor. That means both his grandfather, whom he is named after, and his father have been doctors!

How many of your families are farming land here that your grandparents farmed? So, counting you, your parents, and your

grandparents, that makes three generations. With the doctors, we have had three generations of doctors named Day serve our community.

Next week, we will take the school bus to Dayton and meet Dr. Day at the hospital. He will give us a tour of this beautiful new building. You will see the plaque on the front wall. Together, we will read it out loud. Remember, your spelling words for this week are from that plaque.

Oh! That knock at the door means our morning guests have arrived. Please stand and welcome them.

"Good morning, class! You may be seated. I am Dr. Day, and this is Mrs. Lydia Martinson, R.N., and manager of the Brining Memorial Hospital in Dayton, which is nearing completion. The dedication will take place in July. We are here to visit with you about your field trip next week.

"During the tour of the hospital, we will explain the use of the front office where patients check in, view a patient room, take

This Week's Spelling Words

hospital	wisdom	extent
merciful	prosper	sufferings
infinite	institution	humanity

Bonus Word: ameliorate



Mrs. Aleta Combs, Teacher, with the Huntsville School Orchestra

just a quick peek of the operating room, and then visit the laboratory, our cafeteria, and the patio. If the workers aren't too busy in the area, we might be able to show you the emergency entrance where the ambulance enters.

"Before we take questions, I have a request: Could you each make a colorful drawing and bring it with you next week? We will use them to decorate the hospital's main hall. We have found that art helps heal as well.

"Now, let's get started answering your questions."

Families Who Forged the Way

The Blue Mountain Heritage Society has an extensive archive of Columbia County family histories. This collection is available for viewing at the Smith Hollow Country Schoolhouse in Dayton. A searchable digital version is available online.

– Visit the Website –
Blue Mountain Heritage Society



bluemountainheritage.org