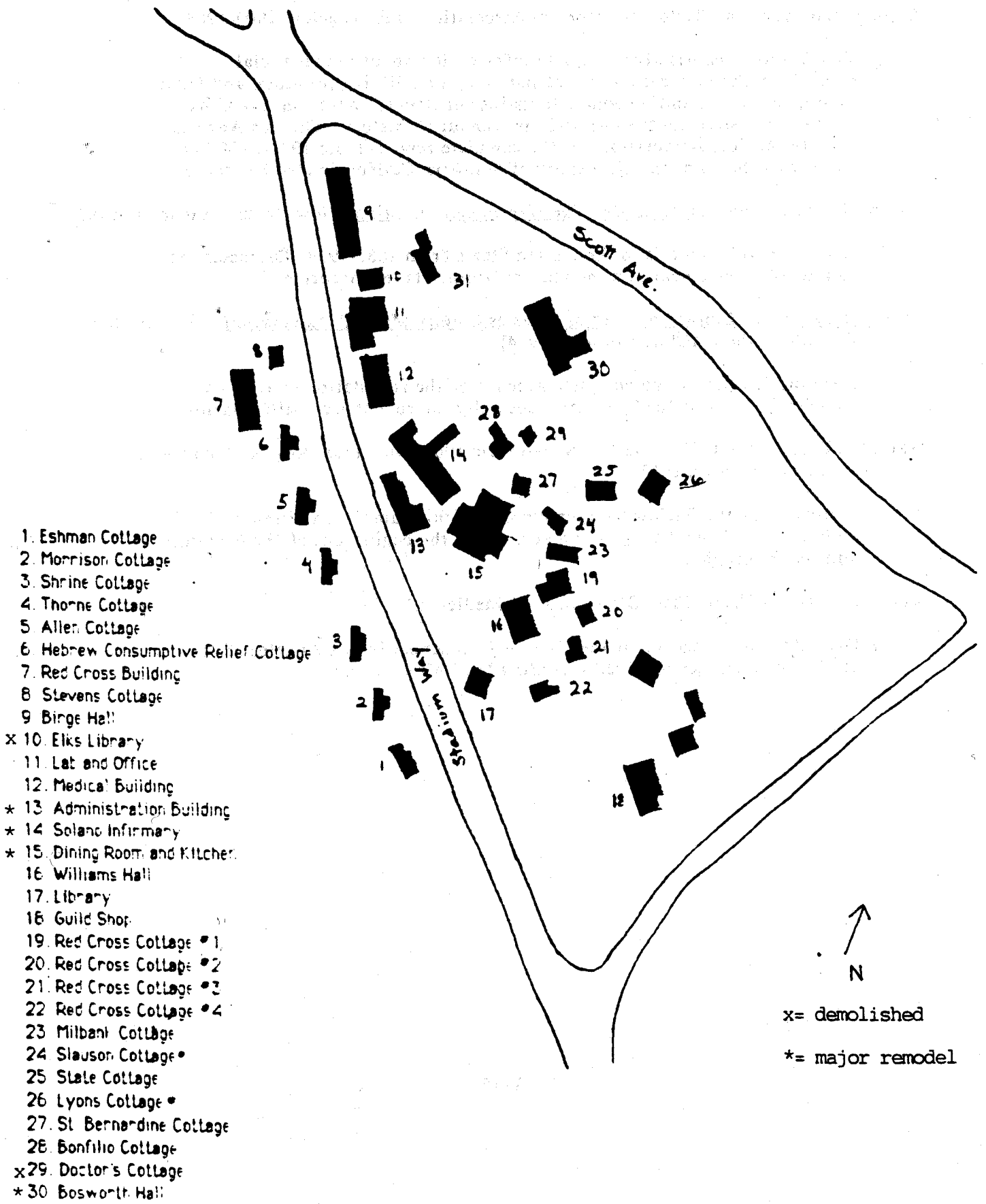


## **CHAPTER FIVE: BARLOW HOSPITAL**


### ***Historic and Architectural Significance***

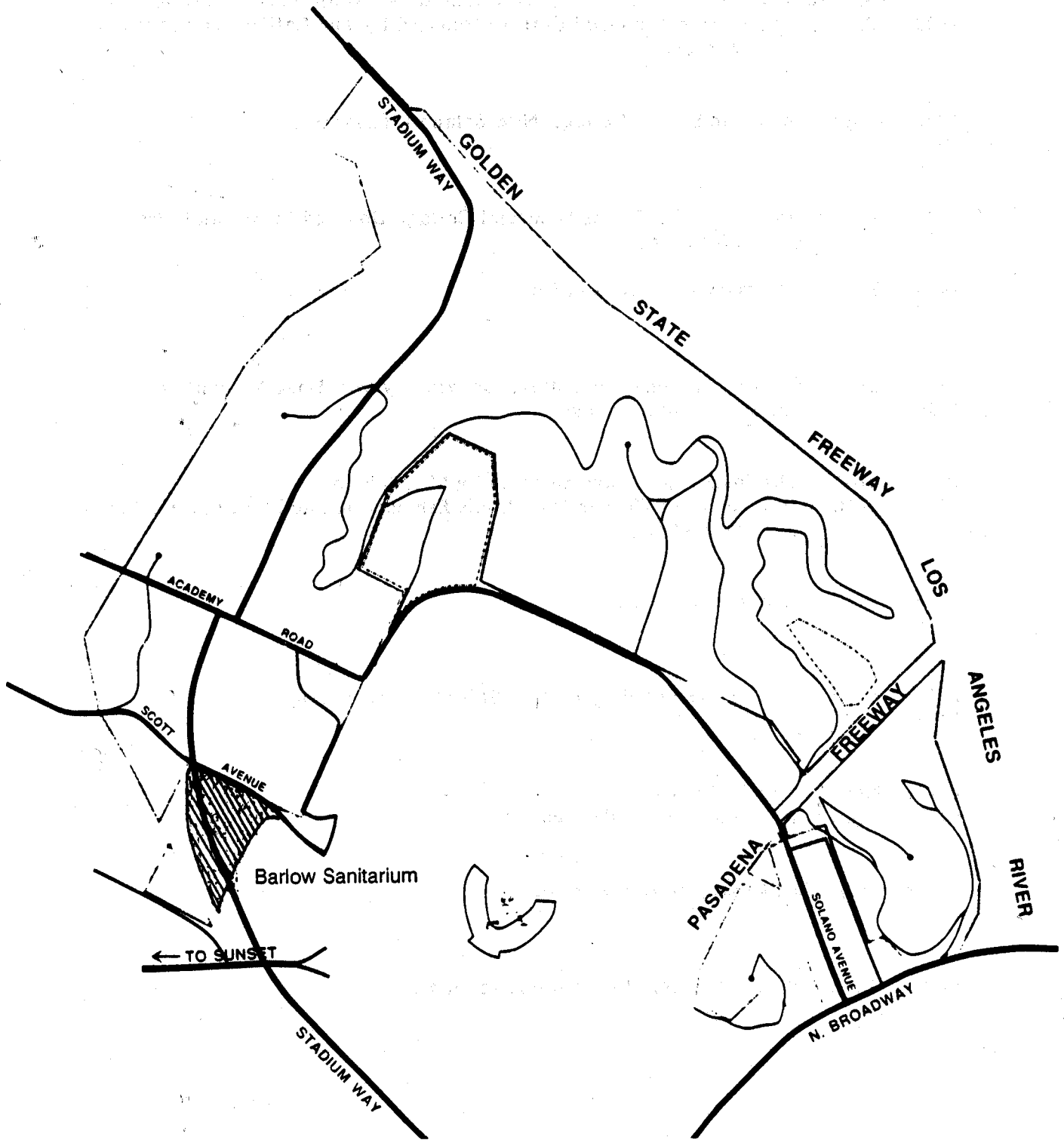
Jim Dobbs and Jennifer Schroder

# Site Plan of Barlow Sanatorium



- 1. Eshman Cottage
- 2. Morrison Cottage
- 3. Shrine Cottage
- 4. Thorne Cottage
- 5. Allen Cottage
- 6. Hebrew Consumptive Relief Cottage
- 7. Red Cross Building
- 8. Stevens Cottage
- 9. Birge Hall
- x 10. Elks Library
- 11. Lab and Office
- 12. Medical Building
- \* 13. Administration Building
- \* 14. Solano Infirmary
- \* 15. Dining Room and Kitchen
- 16. Williams Hall
- 17. Library
- 18. Guild Shop
- 19. Red Cross Cottage # 1
- 20. Red Cross Cottage # 2
- 21. Red Cross Cottage # 3
- 22. Red Cross Cottage # 4
- 23. Milbank Cottage
- 24. Slauson Cottage
- 25. State Cottage
- 26. Lyons Cottage
- 27. St. Bernardine Cottage
- 28. Bonfilio Cottage
- x 29. Doctor's Cottage
- \* 30. Bosworth Hall

  
 N  
 x= demolished  
 \*= major remodel



**Barlow Sanitarium**

- 1921- -Barnabas Thacher Morrison Cottage-Donated by Fannie Edson Morrison  
 1922 -Bancroft E. Beeman Memorial Cottage-Donated by The California Tuberculosis Association
- 1922- -Improvements to Solano Cottage. Now Solano Infirmary  
 1923
- 1923- -John B. and Martha A. Lyons Memorial Cottage-Donated by Mr. and Mrs.  
 1924 Edward Straburg
- 1924- -Solano Infirmary Destroyed in Fire  
 1925
- 1925- -Laurence Milbank Memorial Cottage-Donated by Mrs. Isaac Milbank to  
 1926 replace two older cottages.
- 1926- -Ella Brooks Solano Infirmary-Donated by Mrs. Solano  
 1927 -Cottage in Memory of Gerhard and Louis Eshman-Donated by Louise Eshman Kerckhoff
- 1940- -Doctor's House completed  
 1941
- 1946- -Medical Library-Donated by B. P. O. Elks Club of Los Angeles  
 1945
- 1949- -New Nurses Residence  
 1950 -Saint Bernardine Cottage Remodeled
- 1953- -Large Red Cross Building Remodeled  
 1954
- 1958 - Four Cottages-Donated by Ford Foundation

- 1910 -Addition to Solano Infirmary  
-Laundry Building
- 1910- -Cottage for Nurses-On site of Old Garden Fete Cottage #2. Garden Fete Cottage  
1911 moved to site near laundry.-Donated by Dr. Milbank Johnson,  
Mr. James Slauson, Mrs. J. S. Torrence, and Dr. Barlow.  
-Addition to Administrative Building-Donated by Mrs. W. Jarvis Barlow.
- 1913- -Eliza McMillan Memorial Medical Building-Donated by Mr. and Mrs. W.  
1914 Northrup McMillan  
-Elizabeth G. Bonifilio Memorial Cottage- Donated by Mr. Bonifilio. First  
permanent cottage structure to replace tent cottages.
- 1915- -El Bano Bathhouse-Donated by Herman W. Hellman Estate.  
1916
- 1916- -Georgiana P. Adams Memorial Cottage-Donated by Mrs. Edwin Thorn  
1917
- 1917- -Isaac Norton Memorial Cottage-Donated by the Hebrew Consuptive Relief  
1918 Association  
-Justin Morrell McKenna Memorial Cottage-Donated by Mr. George W.H.  
Allen  
-Al Malaikah Mystic Shrine Cottage Improvements
- 1918- -Cottage in Memory of Horatio G. and Julia A. Brooks-Donated by Hattie  
1919 Brooks Stevens  
-George K. Birge Memorial Nurses Home-Donated by George K. Birge  
-Los Angeles Red Cross Cottages #1,2,3,4.-Donated by The Los Angeles  
Chapter of the American Red Cross  
-Los Angeles Red Cross Building #1-Donated by The Los Angeles Chapter of  
the American Red Cross
- 1919 -Jonathan Sayre Slauson and Hugh Livingstone Macneil Memorial Cottage-  
1920 Donated by James Slauson  
-Help Building  
-Occupational Therapy Building-Donated by Mrs. Ella Brooks Solano  
-Enlarged Administion Building
- 1920- -Optimists' Library-Donated by Los Angeles Optimists' Club. Stained-glass windows  
1921 donated by the Torrence and Slauson Families

## BARLOW HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION CHRONOLOGY

- 1901 -Land purchased from Mr.J.B. Lankershim - 25 Acres for \$7,300.00.  
-Sum of money for land from donations.  
-\$1,000 from Mr. Lankershim  
-\$1,300 from Alfred Solano  
-\$5,000 from Dr. Barlow
- 1902- -Administrative Building-Donated by Mrs. W. Jarvis Barlow  
1904 -Solano Cottage-Donated by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Solano  
-Brooks Memorial Cottage-Donated by Mrs. Barlow  
-Medical and Dental Students Cottage-Donated from proceeds of a circus  
given by the Medical and Dental students of the University of  
California.  
-Tent Cottage-Donated from proceeds of Potter Bazaar. Mr. and Mrs. M.  
Potter.
- 1904- -Administraive Building Additions  
1905 -Hugh Macneil Memorial Cottage-Donated by his Family  
-Garden Fete Cottage #1-Donated by Garden Fete Guild
- 1905- -Hebrew Consumptive Relief Cottage-Donated by Hebrew Consuptive Relief  
1906 Association  
-La Lomita Cottage-Donated by the Garden Fete Guild  
-Double Shower Bath House-Donated by the Garden Fete Guild
- 1906- -Boothe Memorial Cottage-Donated by Garden Fete Guild  
1907 -Al Malaikah Mystic Shrine Cottage-Donated by the Shrine  
-Hebrew Consuptive Relief Cottage #2-Donated by Hebrew Consumptive  
Relief Association  
-Garden Fete Cottage #2-Donated by Garden Fete Guild  
-Milbank Johnson Cottage-Donated by Dr. Milbank Johnson
- 1907- -Native Sons' Cottage-Donated by Native Sons of the Golden West  
1908
- 1908- -Native Sons' Cottage #2  
1909 -Laurence Milbank Cottage-Donated by Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Milbank  
-St. Vincent de Paul Cottage-Donated by Bishop Conaty  
-Saint Bernardine Cottage-Donated by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Murphy  
-Resident Physician's Cottage-Built with General Fund
- 1909- -Williams Hall-Donated by Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Williams

## Medical Report of the Barlow Sanatorium

Los Angeles, Year Ending Aug. 31, 1905

Number of patients treated during the year.....65  
 " " " at Sanatorium Sept. 1, 1905.....15  
 —50

### 50 Cases to be Reported Upon.

Men, 27.

Women, 23.

Discharged apparently cured ..... 4  
 " improved ..... 16  
 " unimproved ..... 8  
 " only in Sanatorium two to five days... 6  
 Died ..... 16  
 —50

Of those discharged nine returned to former employment.

Patients running temperature ..... 34  
 " running no temperature ..... 16  
 —50

Patients who remained two months or less..... 30  
 " " " two to six months..... 17  
 " " " six to twelve months..... 3  
 —50

Number gained in weight ..... 19  
 " lost " " ..... 20  
 " not weighed ..... 7  
 " weighed once ..... 4  
 —50

Protestants ..... 29  
 Catholics ..... 16  
 Hebrews ..... 4  
 Theosophist ..... 1  
 —50

Patients treated entirely free ..... 12  
 " " for part cost ..... 38  
 —50

### Record of outdoor temperature at the Sanatorium:

Mean temperature for the year ..... 65°  
 Average maximum temperature for year ..... 69°  
 Average minimum temperature for year ..... 57.7°  
 Highest temperature was August 29, 1905... 101°  
 Lowest temperature was on February 13, 1905.. 34°

## Nativity

Illinois .....	5	Massachusetts .....	4
Ohio .....	4	Pennsylvania .....	4
Missouri .....	3	New York .....	2
Wisconsin .....	2	Minnesota .....	2
California .....	2	New Jersey .....	1
Indiana .....	1	Montana .....	1
Delaware .....	1	Vermont .....	1
Oregon .....	1	Iowa .....	1
Arizona .....	1	Ireland .....	2
Germany .....	3	Sweden .....	2
England .....	2	Canada .....	1
Russia .....	2	Saxony .....	1
Denmark .....	1		
		Total .....	50

## Where Disease Contracted

Illinois .....	4	Massachusetts .....	2
Ohio .....	2	Pennsylvania .....	3
New York .....	3	Wisconsin .....	2
California .....	22	New Jersey .....	1
Montana .....	1	Delaware .....	1
Washington .....	2	Arkansas .....	1
Connecticut .....	1	Alaska .....	1
Philippine Islands .....	1	Canada .....	1
Doubtful .....	2		
		Total .....	50

We wish especially to thank Drs. Leonard, Hastings and Bridge for their help in caring for these patients.

W. JARVIS BARLOW, M. D.,  
 JOSEPH D. CONDIT, M. D.,  
 A. W. MOORE, M. D.,

Attending Physicians.

**a commendable social function, caring for indigent tuberculosis patients, as well as the rich, powerful and famous, must be acknowledged. The result is a group of stylistically significant buildings that represent the very best humanitarian qualities of the citizens of Los Angeles. The place of Barlow Hospital in the architectural, cultural, social and medical history of the community is a heritage that must be preserved as a physical reality.**



## **ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF BARLOW HOSPITAL**

### **West Side Cottages**

The group of seven cottages located on the west side of 2000 Stadium Way represents an integral part of an important cultural landmark in Los Angeles and have additional significance as a notable group of structures designed in the California Bungalow Style.

The cottages were constructed between 1915 and 1930 as residence buildings for patients at the Barlow Hospital. The cottages were donated by individuals and charitable organizations actively involved in the cultural and social history of the city. The Hebrew Consumptive Relief Organization, the Los Angeles Shriners, and local families such as the Morrisons, Kerckhoffs, and Thorns, were among the donors. (The biography of Doctor Walter Jarvis Barlow and the history of Barlow Hospital are included in the History sections of this report.)

The California Bungalow Style, with its airy interiors, large terraces, abundant windows, ventilated attics and sleeping porches reflected both the local climate and an early twentieth century belief in fresh air as the basis of good health. The cottages, all of which face the main hospital complex located on the east side of Stadium Way, are pleasingly situated in the midst of mature landscaping.

### **East Side Buildings**

The Barlow Hospital buildings on the east side of Stadium Way offer a more diverse architectural panorama than the more stylistically uniform west side cottages. Three of the buildings, Birge Nurses Residence (now an administrative building), Williams Hall and the original Administration Building (now the Dining Hall), are excellent examples of California Shingle Style architecture. These buildings, paid for by charitable contributions from members of the community and constructed between 1902 and 1910, have undergone alterations in form and function over the decades, yet still retain the ambiance of their original style. The Birge Nurses Residence, built by B. B. Bixby, (1919, with a major addition in 1946) is a two-story, shingle-sided building with an overhanging roof and projecting rafters. The entry is distinguished by a generous projecting roof and carried on wooden columns. The south end of the building originally featured an open porch (now enclosed) across the width of the building with shingled piers around the perimeter which carried a sleeping porch on the second level. The other Shingle Style buildings designed by Bixby, Williams Hall (1910) and the original Administration Building (1902), are both one-story buildings with similar fenestration patterns and open lattice work supporting projecting entry roofs.

One of the most distinguished buildings at the Barlow complex is a library built in 1921-22 by the Los Angeles Optimists. Large stained-glass windows enliven a 1 1/2 story interior space that is both spacious and functional. The exterior is stucco with a steeply pitched, tile roof. It is the combination of the three tall, round-headed windows on the main facade, the tile roof and the white stucco exterior which gives the building a Mission Style aura, reflecting the dominant architectural trend in California in the 1920s.

Barlow Hospital is the site of a variety of building types designed in a wide range of early 20th century California architectural styles. The fact that these buildings, stylistically diverse yet functionally integrated, are on a lushly landscaped site contiguous to the city's first park is noteworthy. That numerous charitable organizations and individuals prominent in the early history of the city were involved in establishing and sustaining this hospital is also an important consideration. Finally, the fact that the hospital and its dedicated staff performed

## **Rules of the Institution**

Any patient with tuberculosis of the lungs, reduced in circumstances, worthy of charity, susceptible of improvement, and a resident of Los Angeles County for one year, is eligible to make an application.

**Rules governing cases admitted:**

Patients must not expectorate anywhere except in cups provided for that purpose.

Cloths are to be used as handkerchiefs and burned morning and evening.

Patients must not discuss their ailments or make unnecessary noise.

Patients must not put anything hot on glass tables.

Lights out at 9 p. m.

Cold plunge every morning; hot baths Tuesday and Saturday.

Patients are forbidden to throw water or refuse of any kind on the ground.

When the doctors think them able, every patient must do some work about the Sanatorium or go away.

Breakfast, 7:30 a. m.

Dinner, 12:30 noon.

Supper, 5:30 p. m.

Visiting Days—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, from 2 to 5 p. m.

Patients disobeying these rules will be dismissed.

From its conception, Barlow Sanatorium was supported financially through the generous donations of many organizations, businesses, and individuals. Dr. Barlow and his wife's family, the Solanos, were substantial supporters from the beginning. Barlow seems to have had a gift for gaining the interest of the wealthy families of Los Angeles in his Hospital. A yearly bazaar held at the Barlow's home became an annual social affair that brought in large donations. Names such as Van Nuys, Slauson, Torrence, Lankershim, Newhall, and Kerckhoff are often present on the annual lists of contributors. Many of the cottages of the Hospitals were built in memory of an individual by his or her family. Most of the remaining cottages were donated by organizations such as the American Red Cross, the Hebrew Consumptive Relief Association, the Al Malaikah Shrine, and several other groups. The Optimist Club and the Elks Club contributed funds to build a medical library and a reading library for patients. These individuals and organizations also contributed funds that provided for maintenance and additions to the older buildings. Beds could also be endowed, providing free care to a patient who was unable to pay even the modest fees. The names of all the donors were listed in the Annual Report of each year.

With the discovery of antibiotics and the increased effectiveness tuberculosis treatment, Barlow Sanatorium was forced to adapt itself to new methods of care and to reevaluate its goals. This necessitated new medical technology and equipment which required a building type different than the cottages which had been previously used. The Sanatorium was required to assume the form of a more typical hospital. This has been accomplished with the construction of new structures as well as additions and renovations to existing buildings, such as the renovation of the infirmary which was built on the site of the old Solano Infirmary. Furthermore, the construction of Dodger Stadium and the widening of Chavez Ravine Road to make way for Stadium Way drastically altered the quiet serene valley of the Hospital. It became questionable whether the type of treatment provided could be continued. Among members of the governing board of the Hospital, it was suggested and discussed that the Sanatorium may have to be moved. While the Hospital did not move, the number of patients slowly decreased and the cottages were no longer used. By the late 1960s and 1970s, the Hospital had shifted its focus to caring mainly for those with non-tuberculosis respiratory illnesses. Currently Barlow Hospital is providing this type of care on a limited basis. In the 1980s with the rising AIDS crisis, some saw the Hospital as serving as a full service AIDS care facility. Proposals for such a facility have been made by such organizations as the AIDS Hospice Foundation as well as the City of West Hollywood, All Saints Episcopal Church, and the University of Southern California.

Barlow Sanatorium was founded on strong philanthropic convictions to provide the best health care possible to those who were often least able to afford it. The Hospital was able to grow and continue its success through the generous support of many individuals and organizations. As modern medicine removed the threat of tuberculosis as a common illness, the role of Barlow Hospital became unclear. In these days of rapidly rising health costs, the financial stability of any Hospital is precarious. However medical and social phenomena of the last decade, have possibly created a new role for Barlow. The Hospital seems ideally suited as a comprehensive AIDS treatment center. The modern medical facilities are on site to provide more serious care, while the cottage would provide a pleasant, restful environment. It is fitting that a hospital built for those with tuberculosis, a disease of epidemic proportions that elicited tremendous fear and concern among the populous and prejudice for the sufferer could now serve as a hospital for the AIDS epidemic of the 1990s.

## HISTORY OF BARLOW HOSPITAL

Barlow Sanatorium was founded in 1901 by Dr. Walter Jarvis Barlow to serve the indigent tuberculosis sufferers of Los Angeles. From the beginning, the philosophy of the Hospital was non-sectarian and philanthropic. Patients would be admitted who were residents of the County and unable to perform active work, but who had forms of tuberculosis that would be likely to respond positively to medical treatment and convalescence. Those admitted were also patients who were not being served by any of the other county hospitals and could not afford private care. The fees charged were to be kept to a minimum, about half the cost of actually providing care. The remainder of the cost would be paid for by donations. For the first years of the Sanatorium, this cost was five dollars per week. This fee was raised over the years, but it still remained relatively inexpensive.

Dr. Barlow, who himself had suffered from tuberculosis, began the Hospital by purchasing twenty-five acres adjoining Elysian Park in the Chavez Ravine. The property was bought with his own money and donations from his mother-in-law, Mrs. Alfred Solano and J.B. Lankershim, the owner of the property. The land had been carefully selected to meet a wide range of criteria. The site was in an area of undeveloped land, near enough to the city to allow access, but far enough away to provide privacy and avoid the noise and pollution. The natural terrain and the adjacency of Elysian Park ensured that there would be little encroachment.

The first buildings, all built with donations from various groups and individuals, were a kitchen, an infirmary, and several tent cottages. These tent cottages which housed the first patients permitted exposure to fresh air and sunlight and were constructed of shingled roofs above wood and canvas sides. In subsequent years, more of these cottages were built to house patients. Each year, one or two permanent buildings or cottages would be built in the name of donors to the Hospital. During the 1920s, bungalow style structures gradually replaced these tent cottages. These structures usually consisted of four rooms with sleeping porches and bathrooms.

The first patient was admitted to Barlow Sanatorium in 1903. During the following year, the Hospital treated thirty-four patients and grew to have fifteen beds. The number of patients treated was restricted because of limited funding and space. The nature of the disease and the type of treatment which the Hospital provided necessitated extended stays of up to a year or two. This limited the number of people who could receive care. As the Hospital grew in reputation, donations increased and more cottages and support buildings were constructed. These additional funds also allowed for the purchase of more advanced medical equipment as technology increased.

From the beginning, Dr. Barlow served as consulting physician to the Hospital while also maintaining a private practice in Los Angeles. As the Hospital grew, a resident physician became necessary and a cottage was provided on the site for that purpose. Much of the staff also lived on the Hospital grounds. Several local hospitals and medical schools provided nurses and interns who worked at the Sanatorium as part of their training.

The administration of the Hospital consisted of a Board of Trustees and an Advisory Board. Dr. Barlow assumed most of the business responsibility of the Sanatorium and served as Secretary and Treasurer until his death in 1934. Throughout its history, the members of Barlow Sanatorium's Board of Trustees and Advisory Board were prominent professional, business and philanthropic leaders of Los Angeles. These same people were often the Hospital's largest donors.

## Contributors and Donors

From the Beginning to August 31, 1904.

Fiske, Dr. S. A.,  
Ewart, Mrs.,  
Stevens, Mrs. F. H.,  
Solano, Alfred,  
Lankershim, J. B.,  
McLean, Wm.,  
Barlow, Mrs. W. Jarvis,  
Davenport, Mme.,  
Goodin, Miss,  
Nordhoff, Mrs. Walter,  
Earl, E. T.,  
Knight, Mrs. Enoch,  
Montgomery, Bishop,  
Lee, Mrs. H. T.,  
Solano, Mrs. Alfred,  
Birdsall, Mrs. A. J.,  
Harcourt, Miss,  
Ewing, Mrs. Roland,  
Barlow, Dr. W. Jarvis,  
Potter, M. M.,  
White, Miss,  
Ten-cent collection boxes,  
Connell, Mrs. M. J.,  
Hooker, Mrs. J. D.,  
Philips Heating Co.,  
Francis, Mrs. J. F.,  
Boston Store,  
Chambliss, Mrs. Geo. S.,  
L. A. Lighting Co.,  
Goodwin, Dr. J. W.,  
Fenyces, Dr. A.,  
Hecht, Rev. S.,  
Mott, J. G.,  
Thacher, S. D.,  
Barker Bros.,  
Lacy Mfg. Co.,  
Graff, M. L.,  
Taylor, Geo. P.,

Miller Oil Co.,  
Needlework Guild,  
California Hospital Co.,  
Dorsey, Mrs. F.,  
Newhall, Mrs. W. S.,  
Baker & Hamilton,  
Leonard, Dr. E. L.,  
Slauson, Mrs. J. S.,  
Birkel, Geo.,  
Burlesque Circus,  
Potter Bazaar,  
Diamond Coal Co.,  
Nevin, Mrs. W. G.,  
A. H. Busch Co.,  
McConville, Miss A.,  
Blankenhorn, L.,  
Perkins, Gregory, Jr.,  
Allen, Miss Lois D.,  
Ferguson, Wm.,  
Reilly, Mrs. H. C.,  
Blanchard, N. W.,  
First National Bank,  
Security Savings Bank,  
Brent, Mrs. E. J.,  
Nordlinger, S.,  
Ware, W. Barlow,  
Kingman & Co.,  
Fette, Miss M. M.,  
Ryan, Edward,  
Fink, Miss C. W.,  
Montgomery-Mullin Co.,  
Dorsey, Stephen W.,  
Beeman & Hendee,  
Wilson, Miss Annie,  
Thomas, Miss C. E.,  
Moler, W. G.,  
Penfield, Mrs. A. E.,  
Barlow, Geo. H.

Senter, Mrs. Delia,  
Patterson, Miss H.,  
Tyler, Mrs. Victor M.,  
Maencil, Mrs. H. L.,  
A Friend,  
Fleming, Dr. E. W.,  
Marks, F. A.,  
Dalrymple, Mr.,  
Stamm, Mrs. G. T.,  
City of Los Angeles,  
Work by chain gang,  
Palmater, J.,  
Maltine Co.,  
Ramish, A.,  
Stoll & Thayer Co.,  
Wolters, Mrs. M.,  
Jepson, Saddlery Co.,  
Sinsabaugh, Mrs.,  
L. A. Sewer Pipe Co.,  
Pike, Geo. H.,  
Bioplasm Co., N. Y.,  
Newcomb, Chas. B.,  
Cline, W. B.,  
Montgomery Bros.,  
Hawley, King Co.,  
Parmelee-Dorlmann Co.,  
Off & Vaughn Drug Co.,  
Macleish, Dr. A. L.,  
Cass & Smurr Stove Co.,  
Bresee Bros.,  
West Wholesale Drug Co.,  
Mitchell, W. H.,  
Slauson, James,  
L. A. Ice & Cold Storage Co.,  
Union Ice Co.,  
Hobbs, Mrs. M. B.,  
Shields, Mrs. A. M.,  
Miller, J. P.,  
Rowan, R. A.,

Stansbury, Chas.,  
Diamond Oil Co.,  
Young's Meat Market,  
Lynch, Chas. E.,  
Hipolito Screen & Sash Co.,  
Pae. Light and Power Co.,  
Sunset Telephone Co.,  
Adams, Miss R. S. P.,  
Wolters, Miss E.,  
Ingleside Floral Co.,  
Hudson & Munsell,  
Jevne, H.,  
Rothe & Zeigler,  
Olsen, Miss,  
Brack, Miss M. F.,  
Boston Drygoods Store,  
L. A. Examiner,  
L. A. Evening Express,  
L. A. Herald,  
L. A. Times,  
Smith, Mrs. Mary,  
Baumgardt Publishing Co.,  
Anna Desmond & Co.,  
Ludwig & Matthews,  
Tanner Drug Co.,  
Frey, J. W.,  
E. W. Braun Co.,  
Poindexter, R. W.,  
Brainard, Dr. S. G.,  
Monahan, Mrs.,  
Newhall, Walter S.,  
Denver Chemical Mfg. Co.,  
King, F. W.,  
Schroeder, L. A.,  
Kerekhoff, Wm. G.,  
L. A. Furniture Co.,  
Mrs. I. N. Van Nuys,  
Snyder, Hon. M. P.,  
Slauson, J. S.,

## **BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF WALTER JARVIS BARLOW**

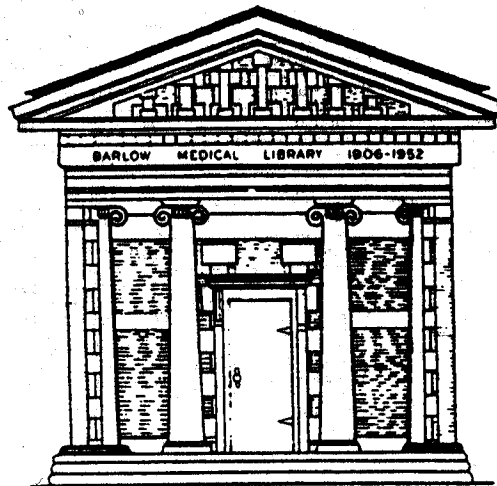
Doctor Walter Jarvis Barlow was an active member in the Los Angeles medical community and the founder of Barlow Sanatorium. As a young doctor with a mild case of tuberculosis, Walter Barlow came to Los Angeles to take advantage of the milder climate and clean air which were believed to have great healing properties. Barlow began working in downtown Los Angeles at the Van Nuys Hotel as Resident Physician. It was here that Barlow first met the prominent citizens of Los Angeles who would later contribute significantly to his philanthropic endeavors.

In 1901, Barlow purchased the land on which he was to build Barlow Hospital. With donations from his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ella Brooks Solano, the first buildings were erected, and patients admitted. Barlow's goal for the Hospital was to serve, at as low cost as possible, the people of limited means who were not eligible for municipal or charitable care. Through the first part of the twentieth century, the Hospital grew rapidly and was well supported by community donations. Dr. Barlow continued his active involvement in the Hospital until his death, serving as the Consulting Physician, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, and as a planner of the Hospital's continued growth. After Barlow's death, Mrs. Barlow remained an active supporter of the Hospital, having been a member of its executive board from its conception.

In addition to founding the Barlow Sanatorium, Dr. Barlow was a significant figure in the early medical community of Los Angeles. The first medical school in Los Angeles was supported by the University of Southern California. As the University of California grew, it also shared the facilities. During its early years, there was great struggle to maintain the school financially. Barlow occasionally taught classes at the school, trained interns at his hospital, and employed some of the first graduates. Seeing the need for an adequate medical library in connection with the school, he bought a small cottage and had it moved to the site of the College to function as a library and reading room. In 1906, he donated the construction of a new brick and stone classical style library on Broadway across from the Medical School. The building was deeded to the College, but the books remained as property of the Barlow Library Associates. In 1930, with the library's holdings growing and the Medical School now under administration of UCLA, an agreement was reached for the Los Angeles County Medical Association to take over the library.

Dr. Barlow's association with the medical school did not end with the donation of the library. In 1907, Barlow was asked to become Dean. Barlow accepted the position and was immediately faced with the school's dire financial situation. In order to ease this crisis, an agreement was reached in 1909 with the Regents of the University of California to transfer the medical school to its administration.

After leaving the position of Dean in 1910, Dr. Barlow continued his support of the school through his contributions to the Medical Library. Barlow now devoted himself to his private practice and his efforts at the Sanatorium. Dr. Walter Barlow, through his medical practice, his involvement with the city's first medical school, his philanthropic efforts, and his establishment of the Barlow Sanatorium, significantly influenced the medical community of Los Angeles. He had a talent for eliciting the charitable support of the city's leading citizens to provide for adequate medical education and treatment of all citizens regardless of their economic status. The Barlow Sanatorium is a result of his efforts to provide proper medical treatment for a disease which was the most important health concern of the era.



## WALTER JARVIS BARLOW

HISTORY OF MEDICINE COLLECTION

BIOMEDICAL LIBRARY,

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

In 1906, Walter Jarvis Barlow built a building to house his personal medical library at the Southern California School of Medicine, for use by USC and UCLA medical students. In 1935, the collection was transferred to the L.A. County Medical Association Library. Later, the Barlow Medical Library Building was sold, with the profits used to purchase books for the Walter Jarvis Barlow History of Medicine Collection at the UCLA Biomedical Library.

EXCERPT FROM EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BARLOW SANATORIUM

BARLOW SANATORIUM (INC.) LOS ANGELES, CAL. 63 CASES. SEPT. 1, 1910 - SEPT. 1, 1911.

CHART II. Weights, Tests, Etc.

No.	Condition	Clinical	Turban	Sex			Complexion			Occupation	Racilli	Days Treated	Weights			Tests			Condition Since Discharge
				Male	Female		Blonde	Medium	Bronette				On Admission	On Discharge	Maximum in Sanatorium	Normal	V. Pirquet	Moro	
214	Far adv.	III	+						Driver	+	1243	114.	127.	127	138.	+	+	Autopsy	
322	Mod. adv.	II	+						None (boy)	+	622	94.	105.	111.75	108.25	+	0	Progressed	
323	Far adv.	III	+						Tailor	-	645	113.	113.	128.50	117.	+	+	Favorable	
324	Mod. adv.	III	+						Salesman	+	783	123.	138.	145.75	138.	+	+	Favorable	
353	Mod. adv.	III	+						Clerk	+	594	139.75	139.50	147.75	146.	+	+	Favorable	
358	Mod. adv.	III	+						Gardner	+	589	105.25	no record	116.	135.	0	0	Autopsy	
362	Mod. adv.	III	+						Lawyer	+	552	116.75	125.75	132.25	130.	+	+	Favorable	
364	Far adv.	III	+						Milliner	+	354	96.75	87.	101.25	100.	+	0	Died	
365	Mod. adv.	II	+						Pupil nurse	+	398	120.50	116.	124.50	130.	+	0	At work	
371	Mod. adv.	II	+						Letter carrier	+	593	128.75	128.75	142.75	135.	+	+	Favorable	
377	Far adv.	III	+						Music teacher	+	300	138.50	132.50	147.25	185.			Autopsy	
383	Far adv.	III	+						Train-man	-	298	158.	163.25	183.50	190.	+	+	Lost	
389	Mod. adv.	II	+						Clerk	+	382	110.	114.50	128.75	115.	+	+	At work	
396	Mod. adv.	II	+						Book-keeper	+	246	103.50	126.50	128.	115.	+	0	At work	
399	Mod. adv.	II	+						Clerk	+	471	93.50	94.50	97.	100.	+	+	Unfavorable	
403	Far adv.	III	+						Barber	+	316	137.75	141.	148.75	160.	+	+	Autopsy	
404	Mod. adv.	II	+						Clerk	+	232	144.75	148.	150.25	148.	+	0	At work. Well.	
405	Mod. adv.	II	+						Actress	+	179	101.	118.25	119.	118.	0	0	Lost	
406	Mod. adv.	II	+						Clerk	+	329	97.50	no record	97.50	108.	+	+	Autopsy	
407	Mod. adv.	II	+						Trained nurse	+	229	109.75	105.75	110.	135.	+	0	Favorable	
408	Mod. adv.	II	+						House-wife	+	150	105.75	103.50	107.	110.			Favorable	

411	Mod. adv.	III	+						Master mariner	+	549	175.25	165.75	175.25	185.	+	+	Favorable
414	Mod. adv.	II	+						Clerk	0	169	150.	142.	150.	150.	+	+	Favorable
417	Mod. adv.	II	+						Hotel Clerk	+	196	146.	144.50	152.25	150.	+	+	Favorable
421	Mod. adv.	III	+						Machinist	+	171	132.25	152.	153.75	144.	+	+	Well.
422	Mod. adv.	III	+						Tailor	+	153	113.	122.50	126.75	135.	+	+	Unfavorable
423	Far adv.	III	+						Laborer	+	113	121.	112.75	123.25	144.	+	+	Lost
424	Far adv.	III	+						Music teacher	+	168	102.25	99.25	108.25	125.	+	0	Died
428	Far adv.	III	+						Farmer	+	225	117.	119.75	122.	165.	+	+	Died
429	Mod. adv.	II	+						None	+	76	109.50	111.50	112.50	118.	+	0	Well
430	Far adv.	III	+						Barber	+	264	146.	no record	146.	150.	+	0	Died in B. S.
431	Mod. adv.	III	+						House work	0	85	114.75	117.	117.25	126.	+	0	Lost
433	Far adv.	III	+						Electrician	+	167	119.50	126.50	132.	156.	+	0	Died in B. S.
434	Far adv.	III	+						School teacher	+	334	124.50	127.50	142.75	145.	+	0	Unfavorable
435	Mod. adv.	II	+						House-wife	+	353	117.50	146.50	148.50	123.	+	0	Well
436	Mod. adv.	II	+						School-boy	+	154	105.25	117.	117.25	120.	+	+	Lost
438	Far adv.	III	+						Machinist	+	237	150.25	168.50	171.50	185.	+	+	Died
439	Mod. adv.	II	+						Press-feeder	+	85	135.25	138.50	139.	152.	+	+	Died
440	Mod. adv.	II	+						House-wife	+	103	122.	126.	128.75	130.	0	+	Lost
441	Mod. adv.	III	+						Store-keeper	+	73	134.50	125.	134.50	160.	+	+	Died
442	Mod. adv.	I	+						House-wife	0	140	101.	116.50	117.	115.	+	+	Well
443	Mod. adv.	II	+						House-wife	0	266	106.75	133.	133.25	114.	+	+	Well
444	Mod. adv.	II	+						School-teacher	0	84	127.75	132.25	132.25	125.	+	+	Well
445	Mod. adv.	II	+						Trained nurse	+	96	142.50	149.25	152.	135.	+	0	Well
446	Mod. adv.	III	+						Seamstress	+	207	92.75	104.50	106.	111.	+	+	Well
447	Mod. adv.	II	+						Laundry-worker	0	97	109.50	115.	118.	120.	+	+	Favorable
448	Mod. adv.	I	+						Collector	0	203	131.	133.50	150.	145.	+	+	Well
449	Far adv.	III	+						Book-keeper	+	78	148.50	142.	148.50	170.	+	+	Died
451	Far adv.	III	+						School-girl	+	61	99.25	93.75	99.75	125.	+	+	Died



**treatment of the disease. This effort was continuously well supported by the community of Los Angeles.**

## HISTORY OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CALIFORNIA

In the medical world before the knowledge of antibiotics, tuberculosis was one of the most common and deadly diseases. In the United States the disease spread easily in the overcrowded tenements of the cities as well as in the stuffy, unventilated homes of the middle- and upper-classes. While tuberculosis was proven to be contagious in 1865 and the tubercle bacillus isolated in 1882, treatment was not well-understood. A favored treatment developed in the late nineteenth century in which it was assumed that if the lungs were made inactive, the disease could fight itself and lead to at least a partial cure. Thus, the rise of the Sanatorium came about, providing a place for complete rest as well as good nutrition. Sanatorium treatment included the idea that clean, fresh air and a restful, contemplative environment would aid in recovery.

Sanatorium care also provided a way to segregate and quarantine those affected by tuberculosis. The disease was greatly feared and its sufferers bore a social stigma, often even after recovery. As a result, the sanatorium provided a place where the sick could be sent away, sometimes even by their own families, to either recover or waste away. Because of the stigma associated with the disease, the founders and supporters of the Sanatorium movement were often those who had been afflicted themselves or who had friends and relatives among the sick. These supporters, which came to include a large constituency in the medical community, were often extremely dedicated. They donated large sums of money and sat on the hospitals' boards. Barlow Hospital developed in such a way. The philanthropic efforts of many prominent citizens led to its continued support. Medical personnel who worked at the Hospital and became ill were treated at the Hospital and were able to continue their work at Barlow after recovery when the rest of the medical community would have shunned them.

As the Sanatorium movement grew, more and more people sought the benefits of a mild climate with clean air to fight as well as prevent the tuberculosis. During this time, Southern California, with its warm weather all year long, came to be seen as a place to go to be cured of the disease. In an 1880 State Committee report on the Establishment of a State Hospital for Consumptives, detailed requirements for a hospital, such as proper weather conditions and elevation of the site, are outlined and several locations in Southern California are recommended. Many of the small towns of Southern California saw an influx of people seeking a cure. These people came from all walks of life, from the unemployed tenement dweller as well as wealthy and prominent citizens. The names of the people who came to Los Angeles for this reason includes some of the city's founders and leading citizens. These include Harry Chandler and Charles Lummis as well as prominent businessmen, politicians, doctors, engineers, and architects.

The architecture of Los Angeles in the early parts of the twentieth century reflects the concern about tuberculosis and the broadly held belief in fresh air as the basis for good health. The design of the California Bungalow with its many windows, ventilated attics, simple airy interiors, large porches, and the profusion of sleeping porches is due in large part to this concern.

Barlow Sanatorium is one of the several sanatoriums built in Southern California at the turn of the century to treat tuberculosis with fresh air and relaxation as well as medical care. Its architectural design consisted originally of tent cottages which were later replaced with more permanent structures of the California Bungalow style. The cottages housed all the patients and had large sleeping porches in addition to smaller interior rooms. Barlow Hospital, which specialized in treatment of less advanced cases of tuberculosis, was relatively successful in its

**The fact that the site is level, accessible and eminently buildable makes it attractive to developers. The argument for preservation must be based on architectural significance and on the fact that the Barlow Hospital represents an important episode in the cultural, social and community history of Los Angeles.**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### The role of Barlow Hospital in Los Angeles' cultural history:

Barlow Hospital has played a significant role in the social and cultural development of Los Angeles. The Hospital was established in 1901 by Doctor Walter Jarvis Barlow as one of the first tuberculosis sanatoriums in the city. The hospital has enjoyed the continued philanthropic support of many of the leading families (Solano, Van Nuys, Lankershim, et cetera) in Los Angeles. Prominent business and social leaders have served on its Board of Trustees, further integrating the history of the Hospital with that of the city. The architectural designs utilized at Barlow represent the dominant stylistic trends in Southern California in the first quarter of the twentieth century. As a group the bungalow and shingle-style buildings present a composite image of the vernacular architecture that came to represent the region.

Barlow Hospital has had a continual and significant relationship with the Los Angeles medical community, particularly with the medical schools at USC and UCLA. Doctor Barlow's role in the founding of Los Angeles' first medical school, the development of an important medical library, as well the charitable contributions for medical research from area philanthropists represent the Hospital's important involvements in the cultural fabric of the city.

### Barlow Hospital's relationship to Elysian Park:

The Barlow Hospital complex occupies a large parcel of privately-owned land contiguous to Elysian Park. The site was originally chosen for the Hospital because of the open space, the elevation, the relatively clean air, and its proximity to the city. The same criteria make the site a prime candidate for commercial development, a possibility that would not be in the best interests of the park. Any development, commercial or residential, would inevitably produce a negative impact on the physical environment and on the local populace who utilize the Park.

### Architectural significance of the Barlow Hospital:

The buildings that comprise the Barlow Hospital complex represent a diverse mix of styles. The cottages on the west side of Stadium Way (formerly Chavez Ravine Road) were built between 1915 and 1930 and replaced the earlier tent cabins. Those tent cabins, none of which are extant, were among the early Barlow buildings honored at the International Congress on Tuberculosis in 1908 at which the Hospital received the Silver Medal for the design of its buildings. The present cottages were designed in the California Bungalow Style, with functional plans allowing for privacy, an abundance of sunlight, easy access to generous outdoor patios and well-ventilated interior spaces. There are a number of buildings on the east side of Stadium Way which are also good examples of the California vernacular architecture of the early twentieth century. Williams Recreation Hall (1910) and Birge Nurses Residence (1919) are excellent examples of the Shingle Style. The balloon frames are clad with shingles, entries are distinguished by porches with pitched roofs carried on exposed trusses, and the overhanging roof line is enlivened with projecting rafters. The site of the architectural ensemble is very pleasingly landscaped with mature vegetation (some of the plant material is over 50 years old) and is thus well-integrated into the landscaping of Elysian Park.

### Recommendations

The possibility of the continued use of Barlow Hospital as a treatment center for respiratory diseases and as an AIDS care facility notwithstanding, it seems apparent that the effort to secure designation for the complex as an Historic/Cultural monument is of primary importance.

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