



# The History Trail A walking tour of Children's Hospital Boston

Since its founding in 1869, Children's Hospital Boston has been at the leading edge of patient care, medical research and teaching. Follow the new historic markers along the Children's History Trail to learn more about the people, places and achievements of the past—and learn how they inspire us to do great things today.

## 1 Time Capsule

The Time Capsule contains memorabilia pertaining to the history of the hospital. It will be opened in 2069 to commemorate the hospital's bi-centennial.

## 2 Operating Room/Farley Building

When Children's moved to Longwood Avenue in 1914, the hospital constructed a series of small buildings behind the Hunnewell Building. The Operating Room Building, usually known simply as "Surgical" or "The OR," was one of these.



Operating room, ca. 1900

## 3 Fegan Building

The Fegan Building was built in 1967 for outpatient visits with patient comfort in mind: More spacious waiting rooms and play areas replaced the crowded wooden benches that served as waiting areas in the old facilities.



Outpatient clinic, 1930s

## 4 Laboratory Study Building

In 1921, a small laboratory building was constructed behind the Hunnewell Building, and in 1926, a second story was added. James Lawder Gamble, MD, whose work developed the scientific basis for oral and intravenous fluid therapy, worked here and his library has been reassembled as the Gamble Reading Room.



Dr. Gamble

## 5 Cottage Wards

Several wards were constructed in the area behind the Hunnewell Building to house medical and surgical patients. These "cottage wards" (sometimes called "chicken coops") were designed to maximize air and light and to minimize the spread of infectious diseases.



The Ida C. Smith Building in the 1930s, one of the "cottage wards."

## 6 Wolbach Building

Built in 1914 as a hospital for infants and purchased in 1923 by the Harvard School of Public Health, the Wolbach Building later became a part of Children's and currently houses administrative offices. It features many of its original architectural details, including marble floors and crown molding.

## 7 Prouty Garden

The Prouty Memorial Garden and Terrace, designed by the Olmstead Brothers landscape design firm, was donated to Children's in 1956 by Olive Prouty as a memorial to her two deceased children. The garden, a registered site with the National Association for Olmsted Parks, was honored with a gold medal by the Massachusetts Horticulture Society.



## 8 Bader Building

The six-story Bader Building opened in 1930 primarily to treat children with neuromuscular diseases. Named in honor of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. S. Bader, who were major donors, this building was one of the most modern hospital facilities of its time in the United States.



Bader Solarium, 1930s

## 9 Exhibit Case

This is the main display case of the Children's Archives Program. The hospital's archives were established in 1993 to acquire, preserve and make available the historical records that document the ongoing history of Children's, its staff, volunteers, patients and families.



Silver from the School of Nursing on display

## 10 Carnegie Building

The Carnegie Building, built in 1907, housed medical and surgical research laboratories and was where doctors John Enders, Frederick Robbins and Thomas Weller did work with polio and other infectious diseases that led to their receiving the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1954.



Dr. Weller

## 11 Ambulances

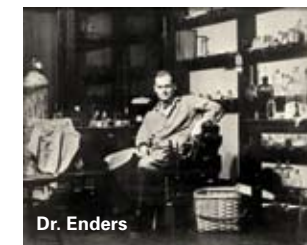
Children's has long used ambulances to transport patients, including the horse-drawn "barge," at right.



Ambulance, 1920

## 12 Enders Building

The John F. Enders Pediatric Research Laboratories, or Enders Building, opened in 1970 and was named for John Enders, PhD, in recognition of his pioneering work in the study of viruses, including polio, mumps and measles.



Dr. Enders

## 13 Longwood Row Housing

In the early years after Children's relocated from Huntington to Longwood Avenue, a series of row houses were built on both sides of Longwood that served as housing for medical residents, nurses and staff members.



Longwood Avenue, ca. 1920

## 14 Outpatient Visits

In 1938, the Outpatient Department was composed of 25 clinics and handled more than 68,000 visits. Eighty-five doctors took turns supervising the clinics, which were available to all patients, regardless of their parents' ability to pay. The average cost to the hospital for each visit was \$1.50 and the average payment made was 65¢.



Carriages outside Hunnewell, 1930s

## 15 Hunnewell Building

The oldest continuously occupied building on campus, Hunnewell is named after Francis Welles Hunnewell, a major donor to Children's and a real estate developer in the Allston-Brighton neighborhood during the mid-to-late-19th century.



Hunnewell Building, 1920s

## 16 Gardner House

The Gardner House opened in 1930 and was home to the School of Nursing through 1978. Nursing students often gathered in its elegant living room for high tea. Later, in the 1980s, families of patients stayed in the Gardner House's family hostel.



School of Nursing groundbreaking, 1929

## Set out on the trail

Take this map, or get a guidebook in the lobby, and walk around the campus to learn more about each location.



Children's Hospital Boston



Wolbach Building