

## Emory Crawford Long Hospital 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Fact Sheet



- **October 21, 1908** – The birth of the Emory Crawford Long Hospital medical complex occurred on this day thanks to Dr. Edward Campbell Davis and a former student of his, Dr. Luther C. Fischer. The two doctors opened the Davis-Fischer Sanatorium on Crew Street, near present-day Turner Field. With just 26 beds, the hospital quickly outgrew its capacity.
- **1911** – Three years later, Davis and Fischer moved the hospital to its present site, opening an 85-bed Davis-Fischer Sanatorium on Linden Avenue. Also this year, the nursing school at the hospital graduated its first class of three nurses.
- **1921** - A new seven-story building opened at the hospital, bringing the bed capacity to 150.
- **1931** - Dr. Davis died on March 11, and Dr. Fischer became president of the hospital. Three weeks later, in accordance with Drs. Davis and Fischer's plans, the sanatorium was rechartered as a non-profit hospital and renamed in honor of Dr. Crawford W. Long, the Georgia physician who discovered sulphuric ether for use as an anesthetic and was the first doctor to use anesthesia during surgery. The hospital was named Crawford W. Long Memorial Hospital (CLH).
- **1934** - A baby was born at Crawford W. Long Memorial Hospital in the first air-conditioned delivery room in the Southeast.
- **1939** - Luther C. Fischer deeded Crawford W. Long Memorial Hospital to Emory University, with the gift to become effective on his death. This same year, the Allen triplets, the first trio ever to survive Caesarean section in the United States, were born at the hospital.

- **1940** - Dr. Fischer, as president of the new board, announced January 20 the transfer of Crawford W. Long Memorial Hospital, now valued at \$1 million, to Emory University School of Medicine. The transfer included the existing hospital buildings, the planned nursing school and surrounding land where the proposed maternity center was to be built. In December, a new School of Nursing Building opened with accommodations for 180 student nurses. The school offered a more rigorous three-year curriculum.
- **1941** - Work began in March on a new maternity center, however the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, in December 1941 would cause unforeseeable delays. After an appeal to Washington for needed supplies and manpower, the center, which doubled the hospital's beds from 290 to 600, opened in January 1945. As the post-war baby boom was underway, more than a third of Atlanta's babies were born at CLH.
- **1944**- The first postoperative hospital recovery room in the Atlanta area was established at Crawford W. Long Memorial Hospital.
- **1945** – As the \$2 million Emily Winship Woodruff Maternity Center opened its doors at CLH, the hospital inaugurated a low-cost childbirth plan for low-income families. For \$27.50, patients could receive complete prenatal care, delivery, a five-day stay and a postnatal checkup.
- **1947**- The first day care center for hospital employees in Atlanta was set up at CLH. This same year, CLH established the first blood bank in Atlanta that had complete Rh testing. Also this year, the first nursery for premature infants in the Southeast was established at CLH.
- **1953** - According to a previous agreement, Emory became proprietor of CLH after the death of Dr. Luther Fischer.
- **1967** - CLH made news around the world when Robert Ken Woo, Jr. was born on Nov. 10 at the hospital. He was the 200 millionth American. The baby was featured in a five-page spread in *Life* and his parents, both graduates of Georgia Tech, were congratulated by President Lyndon Johnson. Robert Woo attended Harvard University and now practices law in Atlanta.
- **1974** - The first open heart surgery at Crawford Long was performed on November 20 by a team that included Drs. Joseph Craver, Joseph Miller Jr., and Charles Hatcher Jr.
- **1986** - Crawford W. Long Memorial Hospital of Emory University changes its name to Crawford Long Hospital of Emory University.

- **1996** – Crawford Long Hospital was officially designated as a member of the Olympic Support Hospital Network to provide medical services to athletes and officials during the summer games. After midnight on July 27, a bomb exploded in Centennial Park after an evening concert. Within minutes, Crawford Long, along with other Atlanta hospitals were put on alert through the National Disaster Medical System. The most seriously hurt were transported to the Level I emergency room at Grady Memorial Hospital, and five patients with minor lacerations were seen at Crawford Long.
- **1999** - Emory University's board of trustees approved a \$270 million redevelopment project for Crawford Long. Crawford Long, at the time, was based on a 1910 structure. While Crawford Long was maintaining its older facilities, it clearly needed updating to carry it into the new century.
- **2002** - The new Emory Crawford Long Hospital opened in August, one of the largest hospital construction projects ever in the state of Georgia. The 511-bed community-based, acute care teaching facility boasted a six-story, 500,000 square foot diagnostic and treatment center topped by a 14-story, 365,000 square foot medical office building.
- **2008** - Emory Crawford Long Hospital celebrates its 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary with its employees (2,749), physicians, researchers, patients and the community.