

Kostanbader, the only teacher, taught grades one through four. There were probably about two dozen students, both Anglo and Hispanic.

Visiting Protestant ministers also held services at the Sojourner's Club. John Jr. was saddened to learn, after leaving Fort Bayard, that the Sojourner's Club had been demolished after the site became a state facility. His friend Jim Cook was paid to demolish it.

John Jr. later entered Central Elementary. When asked whether teachers paddled students, John said that did not happen at Fort Bayard, but one teacher at Central Elementary did use corporal punishment and even paddled the principal's son. Corporal punishment was also enforced at both the junior high school and the high school in the Cobre school system during that era.

John's Uncle Dave supervised movie showings for the veterans in the Solarium. Mr. McBride was the projectionist in the theater and showed staff, families, and patients movies on a rotating basis. Under Uncle Dave's guidance, John learned to operate the projector in the Solarium which helped him find part-time work at the theaters in downtown Silver City and at the Copper Drive-In, where the Valero service station now stands.

During high school, John Jr. also volunteered at the hospital for several years. He delivered newspapers to patients, including those in the tuberculosis ward. Although he was supposed to wear a mask there, he often ignored the rule. As a volunteer, he performed X-rays and EKGs, tasks that today would be handled only by trained staff. He also observed an autopsy once and took notes as directed by the physician performing it.

John Jr. also had a mischievous side and often frustrated the security guard. Once, he and a girlfriend hid in the bed of the guard's pickup, thinking they had gone unnoticed. The guard drove off over the roughest roads he could find, then stopped at the far end of campus, got out, and gruffly told them to walk home. At other times, John periodically disconnected electricity in random homes. He and a friend also broke a light fixture in the hospital basement while playing catch with a baseball.

John Jr. remembers the names of two nurses: Tarog (spelling uncertain) and Marsh. Dr. Claud E. Carter was the physician director (head physician) from Oct. 1953 to Oct. 1955. He had some habits that irritated the staff. The employees produced a play which poked fun at these not so well-liked habits. John Sr. had a major role in this play. Dr. Carter took it in good humor. They were fortunate.

The Hoagland family lived in three homes at Fort Bayard. Their first was Building 43, in the first row of south-facing cottages at the entrance to the complex, where John Jr. is pictured standing in front. Their second home was, 139A, a two-story duplex on Camino del Viento Street south of the now-demolished 1923 Veterans Hospital. Their final home was on the ground floor of the second building on Doctors' Row, counted from south to north.

Behind and north of the original administrative building stood a structure used by the National Guard. It had previously served as a hospital or other medical building. The 1909 administration building is possibly the oldest building remaining at Fort Bayard. John Jr. refers to it as Yucca Lodge. I worked at Fort Bayard from 2008 to 2017, and before Fort Bayard hospital was moved to the new hospital in 2010 it was still called Yucca Lodge and was an acute and extended rehabilitation unit both for alcohol and drug withdrawal.

There was also a domiciliary ward in the hospital for homeless veterans. Homeless veterans are not new. Post WW II and post Korean War veterans were often damaged mentally and physically and unable to find employment or care for themselves.

Also included here is a picture of John Jr. standing in front of a small building that housed guinea pigs. Guinea pigs have long been used in medical research, including tuberculosis studies. When the German scientist Robert Koch identified the tuberculosis bacterium in 1882, he used guinea pigs in his experiments. I was not aware that guinea pigs were used at Fort Bayard in the 1950's. Carol Byerly, in her book "Good Tuberculosis Men," references guinea pigs at Fort Bayard in the early 1900's when it was a US Army Tuberculosis Hospital.



John Jr. served in the Navy for four years. After completing his higher education at Western and at Arizona State he worked for the Department of the Army in Civil Service for thirty years as an electronic technician. He returned to Grant County twenty years ago after retiring a second time.

Soon after John Jr. left Fort Bayard and Grant County, the Veterans Hospital was closed, and Fort Bayard became a long-term care state hospital. John Sr. and many other employees were given the option to transfer to other VA facilities. He chose



John Jr. in front of Building 43, former family residence at Fort Bayard

instead to remain at Fort Bayard and become an employee of the State of New Mexico.

When I arrived in Silver City in 1973, John Hoagland Sr. was still working at Fort Bayard, where part of his job then involved transporting patients to and from the hospital. I did not treat outpatients hospitalized in Fort Bayard Hospital because they were cared for by state-employed physicians, but I did treat many Fort Bayard employees, including John Sr. He had high blood pressure and did not take his prescribed medication. Whenever I saw him while he was transporting patients to the old Hillcrest Hospital, I urged him to take the blood pressure medicine that I had prescribed in the office. In the 1970s, blood pressure medications were often difficult to tolerate because they caused more side effects and had to be taken several times a day. People with high blood pressure usually do not feel ill, so many discontinued medicine that made them feel worse. Not surprisingly, many did not follow their antihypertensive treatment. I often reminded John Sr. to take his medication when I saw him during patient transport. Eventually, he told me, "When the old man upstairs is ready for me, my time is up, and it doesn't matter whether I take my medicine or not." He was building a home at Lake Roberts and planned to retire there with his wife. Not long after that conversation, he was standing behind a truck, directing the driver who was delivering lumber for the retirement home. The truck stopped suddenly, and the lumber, which had not been properly secured, shifted backward off the truck and killed John Sr. instantly. It was my sad privilege to comfort and care for his grieving family in their living quarters on Doctors' Row at Fort Bayard. John Sr. was interred in Fort Bayard National Cemetery in April 1976, and John's stepmother was later buried there as well.

I appreciate the information John Hoagland Jr. provided about his family and wish to thank the Hoagland family for their contribution to Fort Bayard throughout the 1950's, 1960's and 1970's.

Continuing information about Dave Hoagland (1919-1995) and his daughter Sharon Hoagland Gonzalez (1943-2017) as told to me by her son and daughter-in-law Loren and Tammy Gonzalez. Some recollections about Sharon are personal remembrances.

Dave Hoagland (1919–1995) was originally from Indiana. Dave was a WW II Veteran and is interred at Fort Bayard National Cemetery.

In college, Dave was injured in a fall while climbing out of a window on his way to a party. He landed with his left arm extended, shattering his elbow. As a result, he permanently lost the use of the elbow.

Post WW II, he was working for the VA hospital in Marion, Indiana and was transferred to Fort Bayard Veterans Hospital, probably a little before 1950. He was Director of Morale, Welfare, and Recreation. Loren remembers his grandfather as funny, animated, and always playing with his grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Like John Jr., Sharon began school at Fort Bayard and completed her first four years there before transferring to the Cobre school system. She graduated from Cobre High School in 1961. Later she attended Western, Highlands, and eventually earned her master's degree in English from Western New Mexico University.

One of Sharon's favorite childhood stories was about her father's damaged elbow. Dave taught himself to type by lifting his upper left arm out to the side until his hand dropped onto the keys. He could hold his left proximal arm outward and hyperextend it to about 110 degrees, and he could also rotate his forearm in a full circle. Sharon would gather children at Fort Bayard to watch him perform this unusual motion and charged five cents for admission. Dave was happy to entertain the children with the funny motion of his arm and forearm, but when her parents discovered she was collecting money, they paddled her.



Sharon with parents Dave and Dorothy Hoagland

Dorothy, Sharon's mother, was a band director and teacher. For most of her career, she taught bands in the Cobre, Cliff, and Silver City school systems. Her schedule was demanding, since band classes required time to prepare instruments before class, put them away afterward, and handle many administrative tasks. There was too little time allocated to get from one school to another. She regularly had to drive to Cliff, and she was also known for driving fast and having a "lead foot."

After Sharon left Fort Bayard but was still living with the family, she drag-raced the family car on Racetrack Road and won. Sharon was thrilled about winning the race and not too concerned about breaking the family car speedometer when racing. By then Dorothy was married to Richard (Dick) Grandi. He was upset about the car speedometer being broken but he assumed his wife Dorothy had broken the car speedometer by driving the car at a fast speed to Cliff. Sharon was content to let her mother take the blame.

Sharon was away from Grant County for many years. Much of that time she was a social worker. Sharon married Richard Gonzalez. He retired from the Marine Corps in

1986, and Sharon returned to Grant County with their family. Their two sons were born while Richard was in the service.

Sharon experienced many very severe health problems, but she was always optimistic with lots of hope. I would go over her many health issues with her and I was always concerned, but Sharon was always confident she would soon be much better. I still admire her bright outlook and wish I could face the world with as much hope and faith as she always had.

Upon Sharon's death, in accordance with her wishes, her memorial service was held in the Fort Bayard New Deal Theater, where she enjoyed so many movies and other activities as a child. Her son Loren moderated her service, and it was my greatest privilege to deliver her eulogy.

Thank you, Sharon and your family, for your contribution to Fort Bayard. Thank you, Tammy and Loren for providing this information.

--Dr. John Bell

HISTORIC CHARACTERS OF OLD FORT BAYARD

Nurse Dita Kinney

In this edition of *The Bugle Call*, we recognize the contributions of Nurse Dita Kinney who, though her time at Fort Bayard was brief, went on to make a lasting mark on the history of nursing, especially in the United States Army. She fought a protracted but ultimately successful battle to gain recognition of the contributions of women nurses to



the professionalism of the Army's medical corps. She left Fort Bayard to become the first Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, and is worthy of recognition and remembrance. The following summary of her life and career is courtesy of the website of the Army Nurse Corps Association.

Dita Hopkins Kinney was born in New York City on 13 September 1855 to C.T. and Myra Burnett Hopkins. Kinney studied as a young woman at Mills College in California. She married in 1874, gave birth to one son and was widowed only four years later. She then attended the Massachusetts General Hospital training school, graduating in 1892. After graduation, Kinney devoted her time to teaching child care in

New England and also gave classes to prepare assistants to trained nurses. Kinney also did private duty nursing and worked in several institutions--the Almshouse on Long Island in Boston Harbor, the City and County Hospital of St. Paul, Minnesota and the French Hospital in San Francisco, California.

On 10 September 1898, Kinney signed a contract with the Army and began her career at the general hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, California. It was a false start. Just six days later the Army annulled Kinney's contract, releasing her to superintend a Red Cross convalescent home for soldiers in Oakland, California. Soon this home closed and Kinney returned to French Hospital for eight months. "Finding conditions impossible" there, she signed another contract with the Army on 18 October 1899 and worked as a nurse in the operating room at the Presidio of San Francisco. The Army then assigned Kinney as the chief nurse of a proposed 1,800 bed hospital which would be located at Nagasaki, Japan. The hospital mission would be to care for the allied casualties from the Boxer uprising in China. ***When events caused plans for that hospital to be abandoned, Kinney reported as chief nurse at the general hospital for consumptives at Fort Bayard, New Mexico.*** After a brief sojourn in the southwest, she traveled east to work with Anita Newcomb McGee in the surgeon general's office and accepted the superintendent's position. After just three years of service in the Army, Kinney assumed the responsibilities of the superintendent of the Corps on 16 March 1901.

Following her resignation as superintendent in July 1909, Kinney pursued postgraduate studies at Massachusetts General Hospital and subsequently became superintendent of a hospital in Gloucester, Massachusetts. She was forced to abandon her work in 1914 due to "breaking health" which "forbade exertion." During World War I, Kinney taught Red Cross Home Nursing classes in Maine. She died in Bangor, Maine, on 16 April 1921 and was buried next to her husband in Trinity Cemetery in New York City."

ARTIFACT OF THE ISSUE

Victorian Era Stereoscope

Visitors to the Fort Bayard Museum can examine an entertainment device that was very popular around the time the museum building first came into use as the commanding doctor's residence. The following information is courtesy of the website of the Rosenberg Library-Museum of Galveston, Texas: <https://www.rosenberg-library-museum.org/>

“A stereoscope (also referred to as a stereopticon or stereo viewer) is an optical instrument with two eyepieces used to impart a three-dimensional effect to two photographs of the same scene that are taken from slightly different angles. Stereoscopes were wildly popular sources of entertainment during the Victorian era.



Stereoscopic, or three-dimensional photography, creates an illusion of depth by manipulating the binocularity of human vision. Each eye sees a bit differently, but the brain combines the two so that we see a single image with spatial dimensions. Stereoscopic views use two nearly identical photographs, side by side, for the left eye and the right eye, respectively. When viewed through the special lens of a stereoscope, the two flat images appear as one three-dimensional image.

British scientist Sir Charles Wheatstone invented the first patented stereoscope in 1838. Wheatstone began experimenting with stereoscopic drawings as early as 1832, before the development of photography. Once photographic technology was discovered, the principles of stereoscopy and photography were combined for use in a stereoscope. Although his was the first, Wheatstone's stereoscope was not as widely received as the version developed by American physician and poet Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1881. The Holmes stereoscope remained the most common type until 1939.

Between the 1850s and the 1930s, stereoscopes and stereoscopic views were produced by the millions. When Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were presented with a stereoscope at the 1851 Crystal Palace Exhibition in London, they were delighted with this new technology. Its popularity grew in Europe, and soon soared among Americans. Because it was an affordable means of entertainment, stereoscopes could be found in most households. Typical scenes depicted on stereoscopic views were vast landscapes, portraits of famous people, architectural wonders, and everyday scenes. Stereoscopes allowed viewers to see images of people and places all around the world. For those who weren't fortunate enough to make the "Grand Tour," stereoscopes provided a stay-at-home version of international travel.

Underwood & Underwood, a Kansas-based company, was one of the largest and most successful producers of stereographs. The company was started by brothers Bert and Elmer Underwood in 1897. It manufactured millions of stereographic slides, many of which were sold as boxed sets. These sets featured photographic views of nearly every country in the world and were sold to schools for educational purposes. Underwood & Underwood was assumed by another company, Keystone, in 1921.

As interest in motion pictures, newsreels, and illustrated magazines grew, the novelty of stereoscopes waned. By the 1930s, stereoscope production had declined significantly. However, these unique devices are appealing collectors' items today."

MUSEUM HOURS



As of publication of this edition of *The Bugle Call*, the museum is temporarily closed for asbestos remediation. After we reopen, the museum will operate on summer hours, which are Saturdays and Sundays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Please monitor our website for news about the reopening date.

MONTHLY MEETING AND CONTACT INFORMATION

The FBHPS meets the second Wednesday of every month from 10 a.m.-12 p.m. at the Santa Clara Armory. Please join us! We welcome ideas from all members.

You can also actively engage in our operation by volunteering your time as a tour guide, collections curator, living history performer, building and grounds worker, or records keeper and researcher. Training will be provided as needed.

FBHPS Officers:

Dr. Doug Dinwiddie, President
Cecilia Bell, Vice President
Becky Dinwiddie, Treasurer

Denise Singleton, Secretary
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