Memorial Hospital history begins with the call of Dr. Maria White to medical work in India. She was the first Missionary doctor appointed by the old United Presbyterian Church for service in India. All of the early missionaries felt the urgent need of helping the sick among whom they worked. This was especially true in the shut off zenanas where the women and children lived in poverty and seclusion. Dr. Maria White felt called of God, when she was a young girl, to prepare herself for service among these neglected groups. In those days it was difficult for a woman to get a medical degree. She worked her way through the Baltimore Medical School by first teaching school to pay for her expenses. She was born in 1854, and finally reached the mission field of India in 1886—when she was 32 years old. The Sialkot Mission located her in Sialkot City for work, without benefit of language study. Sialkot, even in those days, was an industrial town. It is only 28 miles from Jammu, the winter capital of Kashmir. Travellers often carried back to Sialkot the dread diseases of cholera and plague from Jammu State where they were endemic.

Dr. White opened a dispensary in the heart of Sialkot in a small building loaned to her by a pious Moslem family, the members of which had charge of a large city Mosque. From this family came Moulvie Ibrahim who remained friendly to the American missionaries all of his long life. They later gave more land and deeded this to the Mission for a hospital to be built. In the beginning of her work, the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot District, an English Officer, gave a
grant of money to Dr. White to help her get started. She went to Lahore and bought a supply of drugs; and thus the medical work in Sialkot was launched.

From this small beginning it grew rapidly and more room was needed—also a place for surgery and in-door patients. A request was made to the Women's General Missionary Society to send money to build a small hospital. It was suggested that it be a memorial to the women of the Mission who had given their lives in the service. They sent $5000. from the Thank Offering Collections. This erected the first two buildings of what was to be the first Memorial Hospital. This was for women and children. In November, 1889, the Memorial Hospital was formally opened for in-door patients by Major Montgomery, the Commissioner, who had shown interest in having a hospital started for women. With no other woman doctor in the area, the work was bound to expand rapidly. Dr. White added buildings as the need demanded and before many years she had a 55 bed hospital for women and children and nurses' quarters where Indian Christian girls could be admitted for Nurses' Training.

Miss Eleanor McConaghy came out from Ireland to help Dr. White and to train a small class of nurses. Miss McConaghy left after a few years and went on to Pathankot Dispensary, where she stayed many years until retirement. At times there was no American nurse and no training school.

In 1908 the Elizabeth Gordon Home was built across the road from the hospital as a memorial to the first single woman missionary. She was the sister of Andrew Gordon, the first missionary appointed by the U.P. Church of North America to India. The Home was a gift from the children of the home church to be used by the American women working in the Hospital and also by the Sialkot District ladies when not in camp. There was a suite of rooms where missionary patients could be admitted for treatment. After the old Hospital buildings were sold in 1933, this Home remained in use as an out patient Clinic and Health Center for over 15 more years.

The Health Visitor who was one of our former trained nurses, had her quarters in the upper story of the Home, while the Center and the Welfare Clinic remained there. The Center was a very popular location for the purda women of the City. They hesitated to go across the railroad tracks and away from the familiar city streets.

Dr. White moved to Pasrur in 1916 after building the small White Memorial 16-bed hospital and dispensary in Pasrur. This was a memorial to her parents. Dr. Wilhelmina Jongewaard came to take her place in Memorial Hospital in Sialkot in 1914. During her one term of service there, Dr. Jongewaard kept up the training of the Christian nurses which Dr. White had started. She was also responsible for starting a training school for illiterate midwives. These women did most of the midwifery in Sialkot area as they do all over India. This she did at the instigation and cooperation of the municipal health officer—to help combat the appalling amount of puerperal sepsis among the women of Sialkot. She left for furlough in 1921. When she returned to India in the autumn of 1922, she was located at the Women's Hospital at Jhelum. During a wide-spread epidemic of cholera in the summer of 1925, she succumbed to the dread...
infection before adequate medical help could reach her. This tragedy was a great loss to our fast growing medical work.

In September, 1921, Dr. Reba Hunsberger left America on her journey out to India. En route she spent four months in England at the University of London to take a course on diseases and Tropical Medicine. As a teen age girl she had heard God’s call to come to India as a Doctor to help the most neglected groups of India’s millions—the veiled Moslem women and the Hindu child-wives. This great need was emphasized by Missionaries on furlough at a Young People’s Conference she attended. She took her training at the Women’s Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia and also at the Philadelphia General Hospital. Dr. Hunsberger came to India as a career missionary and remained there for 40 years. She was given charge of Memorial Hospital, Sialkot after a year of language study in the autumn of 1922. The Hospital was greatly run down in the year since Dr. Jongewaard had left—with only a young inexperienced Indian doctor in charge. Miss Lincoln, the American nurse who was the head of the Nurses’ Training School, was ill with Scarlet Fever and was not able to continue her work in Sialkot. Miss Ella Jamison was appointed Superintendent of Nurses at the same time that Dr. Hunsberger became Medical Superintendent.

Dr. Maria White gave Dr. Hunsberger much help and advice in getting started in her work, introducing her to many of her old Sialkot patients. She also warned against pitfalls and differences one encounters in the Orient. One of her best pieces of advice was to be a Missionary first, and then a good doctor, in other words, put first things first. Dr. Hunsberger always tried to remember this rule, and God honored her efforts.

In 1924 the Hospital in Sialkot was condemned by the Inspector General of Hospitals in the Punjab. He said open drains were making it very un-sanitary and it was over-crowded. Dr. Hunsberger took a six-months’ furlough in 1925 and put before the Women’s General Missionary Society the facts about the condition of the Hospital, and the need of enlargement. As there was no room to expand on the old site, she asked permission to rebuild the Hospital on a new and adequate site. The request was granted, and she returned to Sialkot in November, 1925, full of enthusiasm for working out plans for building a new Hospital. This proved to be a slow process. Many disagreed on the site to be chosen. Finally the site Committee, after many delays, chose a fine location on the main road between the City and Cantonement-within City limits. It took several lawyers almost four years to buy the bits of land from several hundred owners before the ground was ours. Some pieces of the land belonged to four or five members of one family, and each member had to be persuaded to sell his share. Dr. Hunsberger left for furlough in 1928, and Dr. Faith Reed, a new Mission Doctor, took charge. Dr. Reed also worked on the site committee and helped keep things moving. She also kept up the Training School for Midwives and helped in the Nurses’ Training School which was still in its beginnings. She left India in 1932 after one term of service and retired from missionary service to get married. Everyone considered this a great loss to the Medical Mission work.

While Dr. Hunsberger was home on furlough, the Lord laid it on her heart to seek further aid for the new hospital. The Women’s Board allowed her to speak of this project in her deputation work among the Churches. She found many people interested in the idea of a new
and modern hospital for Sialkot. Several large gifts of money were given by church people and many smaller amounts were sent to the Women's Board for this purpose. When she returned to the Field in 1930, she found the land purchase was progressing slowly, and final settlement was not reached until 1932. In the meantime, Dr. Reed and Dr. Hunsberger worked on plans for the building. Not being satisfied with plans submitted by mission committees, they hired an English architect from Lahore, and were able to agree on a very fine plan for a 120-bed hospital.

The corner stone was laid in 1932 and an English engineer was hired to start building. Reverend Osborne Crowe was appointed by the Mission to supervise the building. First of all, a water supply system had to be planned. A 3-inch pipe was put down 182 feet and a steady stream of pure water was struck which has been plentiful ever since. Then a 23,000 gallon concrete tank was built for water storage. The ground plans were laid out and roadways and gardens started. Young shisham trees from the old hospital garden were transplanted to the new site. They became sizable trees in the next twenty years. The buildings grew apace, and the entire city became interested in seeing the new hospital emerge from the brick and cement style of architecture. Evening walks out from the City brought crowds of people who came to see how the building was progressing.

A special engineer came from an English firm in Lucknow to put in the underground plumbing system. This type of sanitation was entirely new in the Punjab, except for a small similar system in Government House in Lahore. Many English officers came to inspect the building, chiefly to see the plumbing system. Later the English wives came to use the European Ward, as patients. Dr. Hunsberger and her staff from the old hospital made many visits to watch the hospital grow. Even the Bishop of Lahore, in his visit to Sialkot, made a tour of the hospital to see the progress that was being made.

Finally the main building was completed. Then came the Nurses' home and the servants' quarters - then separate family quarters for patients - a laundry unit - and residences for doctors and nursing supervisors.

The children's ward was completed last, and a solarium for children was erected on the roof as a special gift from an American friend. Other special gifts came in during the two years of building. Some of this money was used for the furnishings.

Mrs. Crowe took as much interest in the hospital as Mr. Crowe did. The mixing and tinting of the paints for the wards and the residences was all done by Mrs. Crowe. She was very much interested in putting on the right finishing touches, and the hospital was ready for use by the end of 1933.

The new Memorial Hospital was formally opened on January 15, 1934, by the Governor of the Punjab, Sir Montmorency. A large shamiana, a flat open-sided tent, was erected across the entire front lawn, where over 600 guests were seated. After speeches and cutting the white ribbon and opening the front door with a silver key, the hospital was ready for use. The guests then made an inspection tour of the hospital and grounds.
Of course, with the enlargement of the hospital, a much larger staff was necessary. The new missionary staff were Miss Kate Hill as business manager of the new hospital and Miss Glendine Lundquist as Superintendent of the Nurses' Training School. Dr. Helen Sharp was also appointed as a second American doctor to take over laboratory supervision and T.B. work. These three came in the autumn of 1933. Miss Elizabeth McConnell was Nursing Superintendent in the old hospital for one year before the move took place to the new hospital. She and Dr. Hunsberger moved up to the new hospital just after the opening in January 1934. Dr. Hunsberger continued as Medical Superintendent, with Dr. Sharp as her very able assistant. Miss Lundquist and Miss McConnell enlarged the Nurses' Training School, and from then on our training school flourished and grew. In 1936 Miss Evelyn McKelvey was appointed Sister Tutor and assistant to Miss Lundquist in the training of nurses. She served in Memorial Hospital until 1962. Miss Lundquist returned to Memorial Hospital in 1962 after a leave of absence of five years in the U.S.A. Miss Elizabeth McConnell was transferred to the Jhelum hospital in 1935.

The new hospital attracted young Indian women doctors, who liked to come for the special training they could get in gynecology and obstetrics. These fine Christian doctors were trained mostly in Ludhiana Medical School, a Christian institution. Their stay at Memorial Hospital averaged 6 to 8 years, when they usually left to get married and set up a practice in their home town. The first doctor to take a post under Dr. Hunsberger was Dr. Helen Sadoc, a granddaughter of Kanaya, one of the first Hindu converts in our Mission. He suffered arrest, separation from his family and much persecution from the Maharaja of Kashmir for the sake of his newly found faith. Through it all he remained true to Christ. Later his wife was baptized, and they raised a large sturdy Christian family, which gave many leaders to the Christian Community. Later the hospital had an agreement with the Lady Harding Medical College for Women in Delhi to take one or two interns each year for a year's training. This continued until Partition in 1947. When that occurred there was a Sikh doctor and a Hindu doctor in training. They stayed as long as they could, then had to flee across the border to India, as their lives were threatened. Our part of India became West Pakistan in 1947.

In 1938, Dr. Hunsberger met in Kashmir a young German Jewish doctor who was acting as a tutor for an English Major's son. The doctor was very anxious to get into some kind of medical work, so Dr. Hunsberger invited him to help out in Memorial Hospital during his 3 months vacation. He was a refugee from Hitler's Germany. She turned over the men patients, the children's ward and some of the medical and lab work to him. He enjoyed this very much and did a good job. He asked for an appointment in the hospital when his contract with the Major would be finished the next April. He almost spoiled this by coming in and watching a delivery one day. It was a Christian patient not a Purda one, but the 'great scandal' was written up and vehemently condemned in the local papers. In September, 1938, after the Munich debacle, Dr. Hamberger asked to have his fiancee brought out to work in Memorial Hospital. This was done and she, being a dentist, had a very good practice among our purda patients. A happy result of this was that the doctor and his fiancee were married in the beautiful hospital Chapel on April 3rd, 1939, after he came back to work at the hospital. In September, 1939, he was interned because of the war, but his wife stayed on at the hospital. However, he was released
later, but had to stay in the hospital grounds. When France fell, all Germans were interned, women as well as men. The Jewish refugees were never treated as prisoners of war, but were confined in a holiday camp near Bombay as Sialkot was considered too near the frontier. They were later both given medical jobs with the British Army. Mrs. Hamberger was already a Christian, and Dr. was baptized just before he was married. Dr. Lilli Seelig, another Jewish refugee doctor came out with Mrs. Hamberger from Germany, worked in our Mission Hospitals for several years, was baptized in Sialkot and after she was interned, married a British officer. The Memorial Hospital was happy to be able to offer jobs to these wonderfully well trained people whom Hitler cast out.

An account of Memorial Hospital would not be complete with out mention being made of the beautiful Chapel which was built as a memorial to Mrs. W.B. Anderson. It is called the Blanche Heidelberg Anderson Memorial. She had been Secretary of the Young Women’s Missionary Societies for many years in Philadelphia. When she died, the Young Women asked Dr. Hunsberger what they could give as a Memorial to her. The doctor replied immediately, “A Chapel for the new hospital.” They were happy to do this and soon sent out $5000 00 to build it. Someone has written—“For elegance, refinement, simplicity and grandeur, there is nothing in the whole region equal to it. It is a monument to a skilled artificer as well as to a much loved and honored missionary.” It stands facing the main hospital gate and is used constantly for Staff Prayers morning and evening, for Sunday School to which patients as well as staff attend, and for many special meetings. The patients feel free to attend, and many say, “this is part of our treatment.”

During Partition, Memorial Hospital became a refugee hospital, taking care of women and children who fled over the border from India and occupied the old, unoccupied barracks in Sialkot Cantonement. These barracks were often roofless, and the cold, rainy winter of 47—48 brought much suffering and sickness. The hospital sent a team of doctors and nurses each day to the camps to examine and treat patients and to send in any who needed hospital care. Babies were born in the crowded barracks with only a piece of cloth held up for privacy. Christian Relief sent American doctors and nurses out to the hospital to relieve the overworked staff. Dr. Davies, a former missionary, flew out and stayed at the hospital two years—until the refugees were mostly gone. What a wonderful opportunity there was to bring to these destitute people a message of love and salvation. As they got stronger, they flocked into the Chapel each evening. From the Bible they were read verses with a message for them about their great need, and about the One who could heal their souls as well as their bodies. Each one memorized a verse and they took that with them as they were transferred to villages all through the Punjab. At most they stayed in the Hospital about 3 weeks. Here they received food, powdered milk, clothes, bedding, vitamins and medical care.

Much could be told about converts, those who gave their hearts to Jesus Christ, because of loving, efficient care, and hearing the faithful witnessing of the staff and Evangelists. Some were secret believers, for it is not easy for an untrained woman to leave all and follow Jesus alone. She must wait for her husband or her son to come out with her. Or she can come out boldly as a widow or single woman. One must travail in soul for converts, but the work goes faithfully on, and we trust that many more may hear and believe.
Dr. Mabel Massey joined the staff in 1943. She was Ludhiana trained and had worked 7 years in The Methodist Mission Hospital at Barailly. So she came with experience, and proved to be a very able assistant. When Partition came Indians were given a chance to become Pakistanis or stay Indians. Dr. Massey chose to stay in Pakistan and at Memorial Hospital even though her people all lived in Delhi in India. As she so willingly made this choice, the hospital decided to send her to America for further training. She went happily and stayed two years, getting much good from the courses she took and the practice she had there. After she came back, Dr. Hunsberger observed her for another year and decided that Dr. Massey could do the women's work on her own and would have much more freedom with an assistant. Dr. Hunsberger therefore resigned after 30 years of service in the old and new Memorial Hospital. The Mission accepted this, and Dr. Massey has done a good job taking care of Gynecology and Obstetrics in Memorial Hospital.

At this time Dr. Vroon was assigned to Memorial Hospital and it became a General Hospital by enlarging the Men's Ward. Dr. Vroon was an eye surgeon as well as general surgeon and he attracted many eye patients.

Dr. Hunsberger went to the United Christian Hospital for a year and then on furlough. On return, she worked in Taxila Hospital promoting women's work and at the same time had charge of the Leper Hospital in Rawalpindi. Her last 2½ years in service were spent managing the Sargodha Hospital for Women and Children. This finished out her 40 years on the Mission field.

REBA C. HUNSBERGER

1952—1963

Since Dr. Hunsberger left Memorial Hospital in 1952, there have been several changes. From that time onward the Hospital became a General Hospital with a male (American) Doctor as Medical Superintendent. This fitted into the nurse's training program as it became imperative that our students have lectures and training in Male Nursing. When this was a hospital for women and children our nurses were registered as Grade B Nurses. When at last we were able to offer this additional training several of our graduates returned so they too could be registered as Grade A Nurses.

Dr. John Vroon was the first male Medical Superintendent. He was a very popular doctor and the hospital reached its peak in both In-patients and Out-patients during the years he was here. He was not only a general surgeon but also did quite a lot of eye surgery.

Following Dr. Vroon's departure in 1955, Dr. O. A. Brown served for a time until Dr. O. L. Hamm had finished language requirements in 1956. Since then Dr. Hamm has served as Medical Supt. and again the effect of continuity is being seen. The year 1962 was again a peak year both in In-patients and Out-patients. Since very little eye work is done the 2169 In-patients of 1962 probably represents about the same work load for both the doctors and the nurses as the 2877 In-patients of 1953. During Dr. Hamm's furlough Dr. Christy held over for about a year. During that time eye surgery and other eye work was done, but when Dr. Christy left that department of the work dropped again.

For a number of years this Hospital, along with the U.C.H. of Lahore and the Christian Hospital Taxila, has offered an internship for the doctors who have received scholarship help from Mission funds. These are doctors receiving the M.B.B.S. degree in Government Medical Schools in Pakistan. Among those who have had this training are Dr. Anwar Niaymat Ullah, Dr. Kalim Wahab ul Din, Dr. Salim Wahab ul Din and Dr. Stella John. Dr. Anwar worked on the regular medical staff for over five years. He has recently left for a civilian post. Dr. Kalim joined the staff in 1961, and during 1962 and 1963 he served with the Team in village dispensary work. Dr. Kalim seems to have a special aptitude for this type of work. His experience in giving health teaching in villages and also in the hospital have been appreciated. Dr. Mabel Massey has continued being responsible for the women's work.

The yearly totals of fees collected from patients tells something of the story of the economic status of the country as well as the change of hospital policy regarding collecting fees. From being a "Free Hospital" this hospital was compelled by financial decline to become more
of a “self support” hospital. For five or six years after 1947 when the great refugee movement connected with the partition of the country took place this hospital went through some very difficult days financially. From the yearly statistics we see the fees collected from patients in 1952 was Rs. 55,000 and by 1957 it had reached Rs. 114,000 and in 1962 it was Rs. 128,000. This increase is probably due to a number of reasons, one being that “refugees” have now generally been absorbed in industry of some sort. Another reason is that salaries are generally higher, although is commonly said “The rupee is worth less”. There is also now a well organized hospital office with an efficient and experienced staff who is business like in money matters. Even in spite of the added hospital income, the volume of charity work is tremendous. To give a brief picture of the amount of free work or partially free work we will copy from the Statistical Annual Report sent to the Commission in New York, “Although approximately 35% of our patients are entirely charity 95% are “ward patients” which means they are asked to help pay for their medicines at reasonable prices-but no charges are made for bed or nursing care and of course no charge for the Doctor’s services. It has been pointed out that actually all of our ward work is charity in view of this. Perhaps only about 5% of our patients are private patients who pay for their daily care. Carried in the books of the Hospital are several types of charity work. The amounts spent during the last two years are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>1962</th>
<th>1963</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free Work</td>
<td>6890.83</td>
<td>5814.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphans</td>
<td>5637.92</td>
<td>9110.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor Fund</td>
<td>6565.81</td>
<td>6005.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>6084.58</td>
<td>10,572.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,179.17</strong></td>
<td><strong>31,503.96</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the last three classifications gifts have been received, many from overseas.

The Training School for nurses has made advances and changes as required by the Pakistan Nursing Council. In 1958-1959 the change from teaching in Urdu and using Roman script to English was made. The educational entrance requirement was raised to Matric in 1958. Because of lack of continuity in the school and the small teaching staff it has been difficult to run the school efficiently. Miss Betty Turner, R.N. carried a tremendous load from 1954 until 1959. Miss Evelyn McKelvey was very ill in Feb. 1954, and Miss Turner flew back to take over. She continued alone with the teaching until 1958, when Miss Hamida Sadiq Masih returned from Post-Graduate training as a Sister-Tutor in Indore, and Miss Glendine Lundquist returned from an extended furlough. Miss McKelvey was able to return in 1956 and served in the Hospital and Training School until 1962 when she left for furlough. Miss McKelvey is now serving in a village clinic in India where her father can be with her. In 1959 Miss Janet Swenson R.N. took over as Nursing Superintendent and Miss Lundquist left for Taxila and then to Sargodha. Miss Betty Hatton R.N. served on the staff from 1960 to 1963. Miss Lundquist returned to Sialkot in the spring of 1963 to take over from Miss Swenson who left for furlough and then resigned for marriage. A great need and desire of the present time is to find suitable graduates to send for Sister Tutor training.

Miss Josephine White, who joined the staff in 1953 as a Medical Technologist, conducted classes for Laboratory Technicians and X-ray operators.

After the departure of the English Military personnel along with the establishment of Pakistan, it was found the European Ward was not used regularly. It was decided that one suite of two rooms would be sufficient for the care of the occasionally ill missionary. The rest of the building was given over for living quarters for the staff nurses.

After delays of several years, during the year of 1963, some building is taking place. Extra family quarters are being built as well as a new staff bungalow. Ground is recently broken for a new and larger ward for the treatment of Tuberculosis patients. The present T.B. Ward which was built as a Memorial for Dr. Maria White will be converted into a Children’s Ward, and the present Children’s Ward will be used for male patients. Because this Hospital compound has been subjected to three floods the pattern of building is changed. The floor levels are being built a few inches above the high water level of 1959. The T.B. Ward floor will be approximately seven feet above the ground, so it can be used for drying space for the laundry for the rainy season. The first flood in 1952 came altogether unexpected and of course caused a great deal of damage. After a first flood there always remains the possibility of a repeat so some preparations should be made. This threat that remains for the months of July, August and September complicates our living and work during these months. G. LUNDQUIST