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# A once charitable enterprise

Hospitals and health care in Brooklyn and New York, 1885–1915

DAVID ROSNER

### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge London New York New Rochelle Melbourne Sydney



PUBLISHED BY THE PRESS SYNDICATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE The Pitt Building, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, United Kingdom

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 2RU, UK 40 West 20th Street, New York NY 10011–4211, USA 477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia Ruiz de Alarcón 13, 28014 Madrid, Spain Dock House, The Waterfront, Cape Town 8001, South Africa

http://www.cambridge.org

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First published 1982 First paperback edition 2004

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data Rosner, David, 1947– A once charitable enterprise. (Interdisciplinary perspectives on modern history)

Bibliography: p.

Includes index.

1. Hospital care – New York (N.Y.) – History.

2. Hospital and community – New York (N.Y.) – History. 3. Hospital, Voluntary – New York

(N.Y.) – History. 4. New York (N.Y.) – Hospitals –

History. 5. Brooklyn (N.Y.) – Hospitals –

History. I. Title. II. Series.

RA982.N49R676 362.1'1'097471 81-21725 AACR2

ISBN 0521242177 hardback ISBN 0521528623 paperback

Transferred to digital printing 2004



## Contents

Pr	reface	page vii
Introduction		1
1	Health care and community change The neighborhood focus of nineteenth-century medical practice Hospitals of the late-nineteenth-century city Medical care in Brooklyn: the effect of demographic change	13 13 16 23
2	Embattled benefactors: the crisis in hospital financing Hospital financing at the turn of the century The new trustees The question of charging for services	36 36 50 55
3	Social class and hospital care The differentiation of hospital services Advertising the new hospital Hospital patients in Brooklyn	62 64 71 81
4	Conflict in the new hospital Opening the hospital: the question of increased staff privileges for doctors Trustees, physicians, and power Private patients and physicians' payments Organizational battles	94 95 105 108 111
5	Taking control: political reform and hospital governance The Tammany machine and flat-grant payments for charity Progressive reforms and the charity system The response to Coler's hospital reimbursement system	122 122 128 134
6	Consolidating control over the small dispensary: the doctors, the city, and the state  Late-nineteenth-century pressures on the dispensaries  The redistribution of city funds and the Dispensary Law of 1899  The Brooklyn City Dispensary	146 146 152 157
7	The battle for Morningside Heights: power and politics in the boardroom of New York Hospital	164

ν



#### vi Contents

	Property and hospital financing during the late nineteenth century	165
	The battle over Bloomingdale	172
	Land use and social control on Morningside Heights	180
8	Looking backward	187
Notes on sources		192
Notes		194
Select bibliography		228
Index		231



### Preface

This book began with a relatively simple premise: that the organization of health and hospital services was, in a variety of ways, a reflection of historically determined societal values and interests. It was my purpose to investigate these relationships and to understand how certain practices arose and how they changed over time. Of particular interest to me was the history of the relationship between patients, professionals, trustees, workers, and politicians, all of whom had different ideas and distinctly different goals at crucial moments when the modern health system was formed. To address the history of health care in any meaningful way it was necessary to understand the perspectives and interests of the different actors.

My own perspective was shaped by my experience as an administrator in New York's health system as well as by my training in the history of science and American social history at Harvard. It was this background that prompted me to use the tools of urban and social historians to analyze health policy issues of concern to health professionals. This book centers on the historical roots of distinctions in services based upon geography, income, race, and employment status referred to as "access" and "availability" issues by planners and policy makers; the changing nature of trustee and staff relationships; and the development of new models of hospital and health care – which are often borrowed from business enterprises rather than from other social services. Hospitals have a role in shaping the life of the city through their control of land and capital. The degree to which the latter augment or undermine the primary service role of the hospital demands historical investigation.

All of these issues – class and race, professional and work relationships, politics and urban development, and business and management ideas in American institutions – have been central to the work of urban, labor, and other social historians over the past two decades. This book is aimed at integrating these general social history interests and techniques with the more traditional concerns of medical historians.

The cartoons that appear throughout the book are from the lead page of a national journal entitled *Hospital Management*. First published

vii



#### viii Preface

in 1915, this was one of the country's early hospital administration journals. It continually sought to educate its readers about modern ideas of management - through articles, news notices, and illustrations - and it advocated the adaptation of general principles of business management to the hospital. The illustrations, which appeared just after the period this book covers, indicate the growing national interest in transforming the older charity hospital into a modern, businesslike, "scientifically" managed medical enterprise. Although I focus on the arguments about paying patients, private resources, and the abandonment of charity care in New York and Brooklyn, the same arguments for the transformation of the hospital were being discussed nationally. In the late 1910s and 1920s a vigorous hospital-standardization movement began, which led to the organization, in 1951, of a national accrediting agency, the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH). More recently, other attempts to standardize hospital care have resulted in regulatory activities by the federal government.

As some of these illustrations indicate, the alliance between the hospital as a businesslike enterprise and the hospital as a charitable human service has been uneasy from the start. It is still a problematic relationship. The intent of this book is to remind us that, first and foremost, health care must be a human and social service. Only insofar as business methods improve the care of patients do such practices deserve society's support.

Many people aided and supported me in the writing of this book. Especially important in the development of the ideas embodied herein was Barbara Rosenkrantz, who provided constant intellectual support. Stephan Thernstrom, Gerald Markowitz, and Elizabeth Blackmar have all offered valuable comments on various sections of the work. Susan Reverby, with whom I have previously collaborated and with whom I continue to share ideas and information, deserves special thanks for her many valuable comments. Kathlyn Conway provided a critical eye and constant support during the entire time this volume was being written. Her substantial editorial skills added immeasurably to the clarity of the prose.

A number of individuals have aided me with helpful suggestions and comments regarding various aspects of the work: Harry Marks, Craig Zwerling, Richard Lewontin, Everett Mendelsohn, Roy Rosenzweig, Warren Leon, Martha Verbrugge, Harry Rosen, Charles Rosenberg, Karen Reeds, Elliott Sclar, and Robb Burlage. Also, there are others who have helped in a variety of less tangible but equally important ways: Alex and Sophie Rosner, John and Joan Conway, and Zach Rosner.



Preface ix

I would also like to acknowledge the substantial financial support provided to me by two organizations during my years at Harvard. The Josiah Macy Foundation supported me as a Macy Fellow in the History of Medicine and Biology for three years. During this time, I formulated many of the questions addressed in this volume. The National Center for Health Services Research of the Department of Health and Human Services (then the Department of Health, Education and Welfare) also awarded me a generous grant, from June 1976 through March 1978.

In addition, I am very grateful for the technical skills of Sally Battlon, Janis Bolster, Steve Fraser, Eleanor Hartnett, Barbara Hohol, Donna Scripture, and Betsy Smith.

New York City April 1982 David Rosner