

Report to the TOTA Board of Directors

Date: November 4, 2021

Name: Esther Bell, Chair & Kathlyn Reed, member

Position: Ad Hoc History Committee

Project Report: A draft of History of Occupational Therapy in Texas, Part 1, 1918-1947 is appended.

File name: TOTA History Book Outline

Project Purpose: Provide a history of the development and practice of occupational therapy in the state of Texas in the formative years of the profession.

Some facts are:

- 66 OT Reconstruction Aides served in or from Texas from 1919-1920 (53 at Camp Travis/Fort Sam Houston, 8 at Camp Logan). Two served in Europe & 3 service is unknown.
- 12 Reconstruction Aides were born in Texas. Not all served at Texas based camps.
- 4 Texas therapists were registered in 1932 when AOTA started the first directory
- 21 occupational therapists were identified when TOTA was founded in 1936
- First occupational therapy service programs:
 - First U.S. Public Health Service facility in Texas: USPHS #25, (Camp Logan), Houston, 1921
 - First United States Veterans Bureau (Veterans Medical) facility in Texas: USVB #93, Legion (Kerrville), 1923
 - First State facility: Southwestern Insane Asylum (San Antonio State Hospital), 1924
 - First Private facility: Junior League/Scottish Rite Hospital, Dallas, 1924
- First native Texas to graduate from an occupational therapy education program: Olga Wheeler (May). Mississippi School of Occupational Therapy, 1929.
- First registered occupational therapist: Pearl Jones Tennyson, 1931.
- First name of state association: Texas State Association of Occupational Therapists (TSAOT Minutes, 1936)
- First president of state association: Jane Myers, Scottish Rite Hospital, 1936
- First official meeting date and place: July, 1936, Dallas, TX
- First delegate/representative to AOTA House of Delegates/Representative Assembly: Jane Myers, 1939

Project Report Status: Steps remaining. Edit draft, add photos of practitioners

Projected date of completion: January, 2022

Project action request: Motion to add the document History of Occupational Therapy in Texas to the TOTA web page

Financial Implications: None. No TOTA funds are requested for project.

History of Occupational Therapy in Texas, Part 1, 1918-1947 (Draft, 10/30/21)

File name: TOTA History Book Outline

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Section 1. Occupational therapy in Texas newspapers

The first mention of occupational therapy in a Texas newspaper scanned into a newspaper database is in the Dallas Morning News (2/24/1918). The article entitled “Great activities of college women after heeding call to do their bit for war” lists typical war courses include “teachers of occupational therapy.” Articles appear throughout 1918 and 1919 mention occupational therapy as one of services provided to returning disabled soldiers from the war (World War 1, 1914-1918). The first mention on rehabilitation services in Texas is a review of the curative workshop being developed at Fort Sam Houston (San Antonio Light, 12/11/1918). However, there is no mention of occupational therapy, occupational therapy aides or teachers, or reconstruction aides. The director is listed as an educational director. An article on Camp Travis in February, 1919 mentions occupational therapy (San Antonio Light, 2/23/1919). A follow-up article published on March 9th details the work being done at Camp Travis, provides photographs, and names M. M. Jones (Mary Maude) as the instructor (San Antonio Light, 3/9/1919). She was the head aide (Hoppins, 1933). Texas was not assigned a hospital for physical reconstruction of the fifteen hospitals so designated in the United States. The closest were Fort McPherson in Georgia or Fort Bayard in New Mexico (San Antonio Light, 8/11/1918).

Occupational therapy in the state hospitals is first recognized in November 1919 in an annual report to the legislature (San Antonio Light, 11/23/1919). Attention was drawn to the use of occupational therapy as a means of employing clients with mental health problems in the state mental health facilities.

Occupational therapy is described in various ways in different articles including “cheer-up” work, therapeutic use of occupations for rehabilitation, and vocational training or retraining. One of the better descriptions appears in *Beaumont Enterprise* that states “Occupational therapy is not vocational training. In the hospitals of the United States public health service occupational therapy is given to bed patients and those who are convalescing” (10/20/1920). Occupational therapy was considered to be applicable to all kinds of condition and given both for direct, curative action to improve function of muscles and joints and for stabilizing the client by increasing morale. When the person had completed convalescence, vocational training was started. According to the article 300 aides were employed.

Section 2. Early OT Services

The history of occupational therapy services in Texas includes three types of facilities: federal, state, and private. Federal facilities are camps, forts, public health, and veterans. Camps were “tent cities” composed of a series of canvas tents including those that serviced as hospitals and clinics. Although four army camps were located in Texas, reconstruction aides were assigned to only two that can be documented: Camp Logan in Houston and Camp Travis in San Antonio. Fort Sam Houston became a major site when Camp Travis closed in April, 1919 (Lauck, 1933).

The first public health hospital to employ an occupational therapist (Martha R. Emig) was the United State Public Hospital #25, Houston (previously Camp Logan) followed by Lenore Brannon in 1942 at the public health hospital in Fort Worth (Houston Post, 7/26/1920; Fort Worth Star-Telegram, 4/10/1954). The first occupational therapist at a veterans bureau hospital was Alice B. Eads in 1924 at the Veterans’ Bureau Hospital #93 (previously named the American Legion Memorial Hospital, now Kerrville Veterans Affairs Medical Center) in Kerrville, Texas, followed by Calla B. Campbell (Mrs. Harry Campbell) who was transferred to the Veteran’s Bureau Hospital in Waco in 1937 (San Angelo Standard-Times, 11/9/1950 p. 13; Kerrville Mountain Sun, 6/10/1937)

The first state hospital to report employing an occupational therapist is Martha E. Gilbert in 1924 at Southwest Insane Asylum (now San Antonio State Hospital) (Hoppins, 1933; San Antonio Light, 12/11/1924), Gilbert was also the first occupational therapist hired at Austin State Hospital in 1927 (Hoppins, 1933) followed by Beatrice Cooney, in 1929 at Wichita Falls State Hospital (Wichita Falls Record-News, 2/18/1969), Pearl Jones Tennyson at Rusk State Hospital, 1931 (AOTA, 1932, p. 51), Helen LeBeau Hedges at Galveston Psychopathic Hospital, in 1931 (AOTA, 1934, p. 81), and, Daisy Parkerson at Abilene State Hospital in 1937 (Abilene Reporter-News, 1945), The exact start dates for occupational therapy services in the other state hospitals (Big Springs, Terrell), has not been determined.

The first private facility to employ occupational therapists was Margaret Dennis at the Junior League Workshop, Dallas, in 1924 (Dallas Morning News, 6/4/1924) followed by Eula Caldwell at Blue Bird School and Clinic, Houston, about 1935 (Houston Chronicle 8/14/1936), Olga Wheeler at Baylor University Hospital, Dallas, 1936 (AOTA, 1945), and Clyde McDowell Myers at Beverly Hills Sanitarium, Dallas, 1936 (Occupational Therapy Notes, 1936)

Section 3. The Camps and Early Facilities

Camp Travis and Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio

Camp Travis (originally Camp Wilson) was composed of 1,280 acres of land northeast of Fort Sam Houston to provide training for soldiers (White, 2020). When the war ended the mission was changed to provide lodging for soldiers prior to discharge from the army (Manguso, 2018). The reconstruction aides at Camp Travis base hospital were stationed there from January to April, 1919. Frances Locke writes that the therapists “lived in a long dormitory and none of us got much sleep” because someone was always coming in and everyone got up to listen to the person’s experiences. (Locke, 1933, p. 63). In April, 1919 the camp hospital was closed as the number of soldiers needing medical services decreased and were discharged. The therapists were either moved to Fort Sam Houston or transferred to other facilities. Among the reconstruction aides that remained were Marion Walp (Caldwell) and Martha E. Gilbert according to census records. Lauck (1933, p. 61) states the when Camp Travis was closed “A truck full of us were taken to Ft. Sam Houston, a drive of about ten minutes.” Fort Sam Houston medical services would later become part of Brooke Army Medical Center remaining part of the army medical services. Camp Travis itself was integrated into Fort Same Houston in 1922

(White, 2020). Blanche Lauck and Francis Locke provide information about activities of the reconstruction aides at Camp Travis. At least 53 reconstruction aides in occupational therapy are documented to have served at Camp Travis and/or Fort Sam Houston according to names and records in Hoppins (1933) or in newspaper articles such as the article in the *San Antonio Evening News* (2/15/1919).

Camp Logan/United States Public Health Hospital #25, Houston

Camp Logan base hospital (United States Public Health Hospital #25) had been treating veterans of World War I since its formation in 1917 (Houston Post, 9/15/17). The hospital was considered one of the best according to newspaper reports (Houston Post, 10/31/18). The camp hospital had successfully treated hundreds of patients through the influenza epidemic in 1919 but also treated veterans with rheumatic disorders and tuberculosis among other disorders. In 1920 a new service was added, occupational therapy (Houston Post, 7/26/20). The head therapist, Martha Rosilin Emig, (1888-1948), born in Iowa, was a reconstruction aide who attended the war course in 1918 at the New School of Design, in Boston, Massachusetts (Omaha World-Herald, 3/16/19). Two other aides were also stationed at Camp Logan, Marjory Nethercut and Marian Wells. Little information is known about them and they are not listed in Hoppins (1933). The department functioned for about three years before being phased out. Other reconstruction aides stationed at Camp Logan were Charlotte E. Bussey, Marguerite Lois Chace, Christine Amanda Gray, Leone Moore and Mary Eunice Wellington. The hospital itself was being phased out and its staff transferred to the Jefferson Davis Hospital. Miss Emig moved to Minnesota. Moore transferred to the veteran's hospital in Legion. Some reconstruction aides resigned and the whereabouts of the others is unknown.

Camp Logan closed in June, 1923 and all remaining service men needing medical services were transferred to the Veterans Bureau hospital in Legion. Tuberculosis was the primary condition of the ex-service personnel needing continuing medical services. The Veterans Bureau hospital in Legion became a specialized facility for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Veterans Administration Hospital #93, Legion/Kerrville

The facility in Legion (Kerrville) was started in 1919 by the Benevolent War Risk Society designed to treat World War 1 veterans (Herring, 1999). When local finances were exhausted, the American Legion took over and the facility was known in 1921 as the American Legion Memorial Hospital or Sanitarium. Once again lack of finances required attention, at which point the State of Texas Board of

Control took over the building process and administration. The first patients were admitted in June, 1921. On June 1, 1923 the United States Veterans Bureau began leasing the buildings and the facility became known as the Veterans Administration Hospital #93. In 1928 the hospital was bought by the Veterans Administration. Subsequent name changes occurred due to changes required by the United States Veterans Affairs. In addition the name was often confused with the Legion State Sanatorium, also operated by the Veterans Administration and Kerrville State Hospital operated by the State of Texas.

The first mention of occupational therapy services is in an article dated September 23, 1923. Therapeutic treatment is described as including “certain forms of light occupational work offered under supervision of occupational aides. “To this end, an occupational therapy building is maintained. The work consists of reed and raffle weaving, hand leather work, rug making and other forms of construction activity” (San Antonio Light, 9/23/1923). A subsequent article in October lists the occupational work as including “instruction in the common branches of bookkeeping, salesmanship and typewriting... under the direction of qualified teacher aides (Fort Worth Star-Telegram, 10/7/1923; Kerrville Mountain Sun, 10/11/1923). The occupational therapy staff would be major contributors to the development of occupational therapy services in Texas including Alice Eads, Leone (Honey) Moore and Calla B. Campbell.

Southwestern Insane Asylum/San Antonio State Hospital

The Southwestern Insane Asylum was established in 1892 (Geise & Markham, 2021), but the first mention of occupational therapy is in an article dated November 22, 1919 in which more attention to occupational therapy is recommended in the institutional annual report (San Antonio Evening News, 11/22/1919, p. 14). A copy of the actual report has not been found. In December, 1920 an article with three photographs describes some occupational therapy activities but the emphasis is on the art work done under direction of Emma Evilena Flanagan Mangham (Mrs. Arthur Decatur Mangham, 1886-1989) and Peggy Blair (unable to identify in Ancestry.com) (San Antonio Light, 12/19/1920).

Occupational therapy is explained as diverting the mind from “pondering on the unhealthiness” to other outlets for its nervous energy (San Antonio Light, 12/19/20) The next article does not mention Martha Gilbert by name. Instead the article focuses on Dr. J. Gordon Springer, M.D., superintendent, who states the occupational therapy “should introduce and lead directly into occupations which are generally remunerative and should assist the subjects into occupations of a professional or a trade character” (San Antonio Express, 12/18/1924). In the same year, Dr. A. Caswell Ellis, M.D., Secretary of the State Eleemosynary Commission states the occupational therapy program at Southwestern Asylum

is the “only institution that has this work at all, and there it is limited to 40 patients” (San Antonio Express, 10/30/1924, p. 16). The same statement also appears in *Austin American-Statesman*, 10/29/1924). In 1925 state funds were secured to triple the size of the occupational therapy department (8/4/1925, p. 7) under the direction of Dr. Charles Castner, M.D. The mixed use of occupational therapy services is illustrated by the following statement printed in 1926: “Occupational therapy is not only a success from a purely scientific viewpoint but is a humanitarian reform and a paying system economically” (Kerrville Daily Times, 12/30/1926). Occupational therapy is also described as including “sewing, basket weaving, hand-craft of all kinds and recreational amusements, each taught by experts” (San Antonio Light 5/10.1926 p. 11). In 1949 occupational therapy is described as “where patients are treated by giving them something to do” (Denton Record Chronical, 11/1/1949)

Hella Temple Cripple Children’s Hospital/Texas Scottish Rite Children’s Hospital

Like most of the early facilities in Texas, the building and administration of the Scottish Rite facility and its antecedents went through several iterations. In 1921 the Hella Temple Shrine (operated by the Shriners) opened a children’s clinic in Dr. W.B. Carroll’s medical building at 3408 Junius Street, Dallas, opposite Baylor Hospital (Black, 2010). A new building on Oak Lawn across from Parkland Hospital was completed in November, 1923 named the Hella Temple Hospital for Children, also called the Hella Temple Crippled Children’s Hospital. In 1925 the name was changed to Hella Temple-Scottish Rite Masonic Hospital for Crippled Children when the Scottish Rite Consistory of Dallas agreed to be equal partners in operating the facility. The following year the name was changed to the Texas Scottish Rite Hospital for Crippled Children and the Hella Temple discontinued support. The current name is Scottish Rite for Children.

Occupational therapy is first mentioned in an article dated June 16, 1924 (Dallas Morning News, p. 9). The articles that a school of occupational therapy was established as an experiment through the cooperation of the Junior League of Dallas, the Sunshine Club and the Banker’s Wives. The work was to be directed by Mrs. M.L. Morris, field worker (social service) for the hospital, who originated the program (Mrs. Martin Luther Morris, Ann Morris). The program was to be funded initially through the cooperation of the three women’s organizations, but the Junior League appears to have become the primary funding source until 1938 with the hospital took over the payment of salaries and buying the equipment and supplies.(get source).

The occupational therapy program at Scottish Rite Hospital is described as including three units: orthopedic, cultural, and prevocational (Dallas Morning News, 3/22/1936). The orthopedic program included “muscle re-education, muscle co-ordination and exercise of stiffened joint” (p. 4). The cultural program included instruction in music appreciation and art while the prevocational program included sewing, woodwork and handcrafts.

Junior League Workshop for Handicapped Women

In June, 1924 the names Letha Ott Wright and Margaret Dennis are mentioned as occupational therapists in a newspaper article as speakers for a program presented on changing roles of women with a session on occupational therapy focused on physically handicapped women in which the principle occupation is sewing (Dallas Morning News, 6/4/1924). The exact role of the two therapists, if any, is not clearly stated. The program for handicapped women began in January, 1924 (Dallas Morning News, 5/25/1924).

In July, 1924 an article about the Junior League Shop states that “Articles for sale in the shop are made, for the most part, by handicapped women and girls who are being assisted in earning a living wage” (Dallas Morning News, 7/6/1924, p. 1.) An article in September, 1925 stated the League is stated to be providing “work for crippled, lame, and otherwise incapacitated women” including sewing “caps, aprons, uniforms and other plain sewing.” “The handicapped women will also do darning, mending, and will take orders for children’s clothes.” In addition, the article states that a special group of women do “all kinds of fine handwork, making a specialty of combining old laces for boudoir pillows and lingerie” (Dallas Morning News, 9/16/1925, p. 13). In 1925, the workshop had been operating for two years and had recently moved its quarters from the Majestic building to 1613 Pacific Avenue. Arrangements were made for women who were handicapped by illness, home duties, or other causes to work from home to “add to their earning power.” (Dallas Morning News, 9/16/1925, p. 13). An article published in October, 1925 states that at the Junior League Workshop “material is cut out for sewing by handicapped women” and is made “ready for orders for any kind of plain sewing to be done” (Dallas Morning News, 10/15/1925, p. 8). No further mention of the workshop appears in the newspaper articles after 1925. The occupational therapy credentials for Luella Margaret Davis can be verified but not for Letha Ott Wright.

The State Lunatic Asylum was established in 1856 and is considered to be the oldest mental health hospital in Texas (Johnson & Holmes, 2019). Various newspaper articles use variations of the name. The name was officially changed to Austin State Hospital in 1925. Occupational therapy is first mentioned in July, 1925 in which an announcement is made that the State Board of Control was receiving bids to build an occupational therapy building at the "State Hospital for the Insane" in Austin (Austin American, July 22, 1925 p. 9). Articles describing occupational therapy services at Austin State Hospital were not identified. One article published in 1927 mentions occupational therapy but provides no detail (Austin American Statesman, 10/2/1927, p. 6). Another article published in 1937 also mentions occupational therapy but describes recreational therapy (Austin American, 12/9/1937, p. 7). In 1950 an article states the hospital is expanding its program of recreation and occupational therapy but does not describe the programs (Austin American, 6/29/1950 p. 48).

Occupational therapy was initiated at Austin State Hospital in 1927 when Martha E. Gilbert was hired (Hoppins, 1933) and continued in 1928 when Marjorie (Margie) Woodward was hired. Olga Wheeler (Mrs. May) was hired the following year (American Occupational Therapy Association, 1934). Both Ms. Woodward and Ms. Wheeler had attended the Louisiana School of Occupational Therapy which had moved from Mississippi to Louisiana. Dena Lee Crausby (Mrs. R.N. Clifton) was hired in 1931. Crausby became a registered occupational therapist in 1932. All three therapists would all become registered occupational therapists in 1934 when the American Occupational Therapy Association printed a national directory of qualified occupational therapists (American Occupational Therapy Association, 1932, 1934). Woodward would service as vice president (1936-1938) and then president (1939-1940) of the Texas Association of Occupational Therapists (Now Texas Occupational Therapy Association). Wheeler served as secretary-treasurer in 1936-1937.

Northwest Texas Insane Asylum/Wichita Falls State Hospital

Wichita Falls State Hospital was established as the Northwest Texas Insane Asylum in 1917 with the patients admitted in 1922 (Markham, n.d.). The name was probably changed to Wichita Falls State Hospital in 1925 when the names of other state asylums was changed to eliminate the words "insane" and "asylum." The first occupational therapy building was approved in 1927 (Mckinney Weekly Democrat Gazette, 4/14/1927) and opened in 1930 (Wichita Daily Time, 4/1//, 1930). Another building was approved in 1937 and erected in 1939 (Wichita Daily Times, 6/9/1937, p. 1).

According to Beatrice Cooney, director, the occupational therapy program began on September 1, 1926 (Wichita Falls Record-News, 8/3/1962 p. 6) in a “tiny room over the plumbing shop” (Wichita Falls Record-News, 2/18/1969, p. 19). Occupational therapy is explained as “treatment under medical direction of physical or mental disorders by the application of occupation and recreation with the objective of promoting recovery by creating new habits and of preventing deterioration” (Wichita Falls Record-News, 8/3/1962, p. 6). By 1962 the program included weaving, sewing, rug making, stitching, and wood craft. Items made by clients were exhibited at state fairs and were sold in the occupational therapy building (Wichita Falls Record-News, 8/3/1962, p. 6). The article published in 1969 includes a statement that that the hospital was the “first state hospital in Texas to have a registered occupational therapist” and that Mrs. Cooney was the third director of the department” (Wichita Falls Record-News, 8/3/1962, p. 19). No therapist listed in the National Registry or Occupational Therapy Yearbooks from 1932 to 1942 includes occupational therapy personnel from Wichita Falls State Hospital. An article published in 1962 includes a statement that the “hospital belongs to the American Occupational Therapy Association and the Texas Occupational Therapy Association” (Wichita Falls Record-News, 8/3/1962, p. 6). Mrs. Cooney was a member of the Texas Occupational Therapy Association serving as vice-president and president but she was never a member of the American Occupational Therapy Association. An article published in 1930 states the occupational therapy program was “under the direction of a graduate occupational therapist” but the name is not mentioned and Mrs. Cooney was not a graduate of an existing occupational therapy program (Times Record, News, 5/9/1930, p. 11) but no record exists as to which, in any, program she attended.

State Epileptic Colony/Abilene State Hospital/Abilene State School

Abilene State Hospital was established as the State Epileptic Colony in 1904 and became the Abilene State Hospital in 1925 when persons with mental illness were admitted as well as those with epilepsy. In 1957 the name was changed to Abilene State School for persons with disabilities and is now named the Abilene State Supported Living Center (Hopkins, 2017). The first occupational therapy building was approved in 1929 (Fort Worth Record-Telegram 12/18/1929). Daisy Parkerson was employed in the occupational therapy department as director from about 1930 to 1970 when she retired (Abilene Reporter-News, 10/4/1985, p. 29). An article published in 1945 states the “pupils, who range in age from six to 18 years,” created “various kinds of embroidery ... pot holders, paintings, crocheted scarves, handwoven rugs, painted wooden trays, waste paper baskets, bread boards,

pictures, house signs, toys, salt and pepper shakers, napkin holders, bookends, plaques, towel racks and a number of other items” (Abilene Reporter-News, 5/6/1945, p 20)

Mrs. Parkerson and her daughters lived on the hospital grounds in an apartment building, In 1943 the two-unit apartment caught fire because the neighbor lit a heater and then went to visit an neighbor. The Parkerson’s apartment was heavily damaged by smoke and heat (Abilene Reporter-News, 2/17/1953, p. 7?)

Rusk Penitentiary/East Texas state Hospital/Rusk State Hospital

Rusk State Hospital was opened as a mental health facility in 1919 by converting the Rusk Penitentiary building into a hospital for African-Americans with mental illness. A general hospital for the care of acutely sick persons and a tubercular hospital for white persons were added. About 1967 a maximum-security unit for the criminally insane was also added (Markham, 2021).

The first mention of occupational therapy is in an article dated October 25, 1930. A display of eighteen pine needle baskets, five hook rugs and three pine plaques was entered in the State Fair of Texas by Dr. Lawrence Smith, superintendent of the hospital (Dallas Morning News, 10/25/1930 p. 9). On October, 18, 1931, an article describes the occupational therapy program but no therapist names are included (Houston Chronicle, 10/18/1931, p. 7). Pearl Jones Tennyson worked at Rusk for five months in 1932 (AOTA, 1932). Two articles published in 1934 list Mrs. Lawrence Smith, wife of the superintendent, as the occupational therapist (Houston Chronicle, 11/18/1934, p. 33; Del Rio Evening News, 11/16/1934, p. 3). A photograph of Jeannette Temple, occupational therapist, holding a lace bedspread appears in an article dated June, 1938 (Tyler Courier-Times, 6/19/1938, p. 4).

Galveston State Psychopathic Hospital

Galveston State Psychopathic Hospital opened in 1931 and was enlarged in 1936. Although located on the University of Texas Medical Branch campus it was administered separately. In 1979 the building was renamed the Marvin Graves Building in memory of Dr. Marvin L. Graves who as a professor of medicine and introduced psychiatry into the university’s curriculum. The building was heavily damaged from a hurricane in 1943 and was left vacant for several years. When it reopened the building was repurposed for classroom use and administrative offices (Asylum Projects, 2016). An article published October 25, 1931 includes two paragraphs about occupational therapy as described by Dr. G.W. Day (Houston Chronicle, 10/25/1932). In the article occupational therapy is described as a “vital

part of the curative program” because it “interests the patient in something outside himself” (p. 25). According to Pearl Jones Tennyson, Dr. Day was a major supporter of occupational therapy (Low, 1985). Tennyson worked at the Galveston State Psychopathic Hospital for two years (Occupational Therapy Yearbook, 1945)

Baylor University Hospital

The occupational therapy department at Baylor University Hospital operated from 1936 to 1938 when budget cuts were made and the occupational therapist, Olga Wheeler (May) was terminated (Corsicana Semi-Weekly, 12/6/1938). Articles in the Dallas Morning News described the occupational therapy program over the three years (12/27/1936, 10/30/1937, 12/9/1938). The 1936 article states the “department is maintained as a charity agency by Baylor” (p. 2). The 1937 article describes a party planned by Olga Wheeler. The 1938 articles states that two types of treatment were offered “functional (used to exercise given portions of the body), and diversional (physical occupation to take the mind off of illness) (p. 8).

Blue Bird School and Clinic

The Blue Bird (Bluebird) School/Clinic/Hospital for crippled children was opened in Houston in 1929. Mrs. P. R Denman, president of the Harris County Medical Auxillary “wanted to do something to help the little crippled children.” (Houston Chronicle, 8/14/1936, p. 9). Mrs. J.J. Truitt was named chairman of the charity group responsible for operating the school and clinic called the Blue Bird Circle of the First Methodist Church with Eastern Star chapters and Sunday school classes of various churches contributing to its support (Houston Chronicle, 8/14/1936). The Blue Bird school and clinic was located originally at 3020 San Jacinto Street in the northwest corner of the property owned by Methodist Hospital (Houston Chronicle, 2/22, 1938). The Blue Bird Clinic within the hospital was opened in 1934 (Houston Chronicle, 8/8/1939). Shriners jointed by sending their clarity patients to the school and clinic as well (Houston Chronicle, 2/7/1937). Disorders included orthopedic disorders, burns, and blindness. All services were gratis supported by charity events such as style shows and dances (Houston Chronicle, 2/17/1938; 2/20/1944). Length of stay ranged from one month to six years (Houston Chronicle, 8/11/1940; 7/22/1941.

School was held for the children “who can’t walk and attend regular school,” (Houston Chronicle, 8/14/1936). The children ranged in age from 5 to 14 (Houston Chronicle, 9/18/1939). The number of students ranged from 16 to 30 over the years. Classes were held in the morning from 9:30 to 11 am and

included reading, arithmetic, spelling and history lessons in grades 1 through 8 (Houston Chronicle, 9/16/1940) In the afternoon after naps, craft work was began including making copper plaques, crocheting, weaving and leatherwork (Houston Chronicle, 8/14/1936; 2/7/1937). Craft projects included rugs, sweaters, mittens, scarves, belts, baskets, boxes, flower pots, hot plate pads, table mats, trays, cookie jars, cutting out paper dolls, making marionettes, and art and bead work (Houston Chronicle, 2/13/1938; 8/8/1939; 7/14/1940; 8/4/1940). Some items were sold for twice the price of the materials. The children were allowed to keep the profit (Houston Chronicle 8/8/1939)

The last article mentioning the Blue Bird Hospital is dated December 29, 1946 which announces the plans for building the new Methodist Hospital (Houston Chronicle, 12/29/1946). Shriners moved their hospital services for crippled children to Hermann Hospital before building their own hospital thereby removing the financial support Shriners had provided (Houston Chronicle, 1/9/1950).

Section 4. Reconstruction Aides Serving in Texas and the Army Medical Services

Sixty six reconstruction aides have been documented to have served in Texas and/or were born in Texas. The majority were assigned to army medical facilities in Texas or worked at other facilities across the United States or abroad and are listed as O.T.s in Hoppins, (1933). Of importance to note is that occupational therapy personnel included teachers of academic subjects (English, Spanish, music, art, bookkeeping, and typing) and social service workers as well as those with art and craft skills as teachers or artists. In most cases, information is not reported as to how each woman learned about war service and about becoming a reconstruction aide. Newspaper articles about “blue gowns” appeared in three Texas newspapers in 1918 (Austin American-Statesman, 6/30/1918; Liberty-Vindicator 8/2/1918 Whitewright Sun, 8/9/1918). Articles also appeared in Texas newspapers regarding the need for reconstruction aides (San Antonio Light, 1/24/1918; San Antonio Light, 3/9/1919; El Paso Times, 11/17/1919). Frances Locke (Hoppins, 1933) states she learned about war service in September, 1918 from a booklet entitled *War Work for Women* (Council of National Defense, 1918). The booklet describes both the reconstruction aides and teachers of handicraft. The earliest newspaper article appeared in the *Dallas Morning News* in February 24, 1918 stating war courses included “teachers of occupational therapy.” (Dallas Morning News, 2/24/1918). Another article appeared in September mentioning occupational therapy and quoting an article from the *New York Times* about the training (Dallas Morning News, 9/19/1918).

At least twelve reconstruction aides are listed in the online database *Ancestry.com* as born in the state of Texas or identified through newspaper articles. Data on some reconstruction aides is incomplete because their names have not been verified in *Ancestry.com* and/or there is no biographical sketch in the *History of World War Reconstruction Aides* (Hoppins, 1933) that would identify the person as born in Texas. Two Texans served overseas. Mary Blake Pearce (1890-1971) was born in Cuero (Dewitt County) and served in Germany. Clyde McDowell Myres (1875-1962) was born in Eagle Pass. Myres served in France and has written accounts of her experience. The other reconstruction aides were born outside of Texas but served at army camps and forts between the years 1919-1921. Verification is a listing in the *History of World War Reconstruction Aides*, (Hoppins, 1933) and/or a citation in at least one newspaper. Those born in Texas have a star (*) in front of their names. The last names are listed as they appear in Hoppins (1933) or during their service dates. Many married after their service as reconstruction aides and those names are recorded, if known. A few were widows at the time they served such as Myres.

- Christine Jeannette Abel (professional name Jean Abel) (1890-1970). Fort Sam Houston, 1919 (Art teacher) Born in Maxwell, California.
- Cora Lena Ault (Mrs. Hunter Howard Cover) (1890-1933) Fort Sam Houston. Born in Kansas City, Kansas
- Eloise Backus (Mrs. Frank James Bailey) (1886-1973). Fort Sam Houston, December, 1920-? Born in Detroit, Michigan
- Vera L. Bassett (Mrs. Paul E. Martin) (1888-1981). Fort Sam Houston, September 1919-June, 1920 Born in North Dakota
- Isabelle Eugenia Beerup (Mrs. Cullom) (1899 or 1902-1983). Fort Sam Houston, 1919. Taught shorthand and typewriting. Born in Indiana. Not listed in Hoppins (1933). Newspaper article Elkhart Truth 3/25/1919; 8/25/1919
- Dorothy Blair (Mrs Paul M. Hellman) (1886-1932) Fort Sam Houston, Born in Camberwell, England. Social Worker
- *Mary (Mollie) Weldon Blake (Mrs. Rufus Burleson Pearce Sr.) (1890-1971) Service dates and location as a reconstruction aide not listed. Ship transport is dated November 10, 1918. Wedding announcement states she was in Coblen, Germany. Blake Pearce is listed as a professional artist specializing in still life and portrait painting. Born in Cuero, Texas
- *Matilda Stoddard Brown (Mrs. Albert Luther Crawford) (1895-1980). Fort McPherson, GA., Des Moines, IA, and Camp Pike, Arkansas. Born in Galveston, Texas
- Charlotte E. Bussey (Mrs Charles Lore Darnelle) (1888-1968) Camp Logan , 1921-1923 Fort Sam Houston (no dates). Born in Bon Homme, South Dakota
- Marguerite Lois Chace (Mrs Eli Burton Parsons Jr. (1882-1978). Camp Logan (PHS) 1920-1921. Born in Wayne Nebraska
- Maud E. Clark (Mrs. William B. Clark) (1890-1977). Fort Sam Houston, Born in Indiana, Oklahoma

- *Eleanor R. Cook (????). Fort Sam Houston, 1919. Not listed in Hoppins (1933). Newspaper articles San Antonio Evening News, 2/15/1919; San Antonio Light, 1/17/1919; 2/19/1919; 3/15/1931; San Antonio Express, 2/19/1919; San Antonio Evening News, 12/30/1918;.
- Myrtle Coons (Mrs. John Downing (1884-1961) Camp Travis, 1919. Born in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Newspaper article Courier-Journal, 12/28/1919
- Elizabeth (Beth) Louise Davis (1885-1950) Only citation is under Frances Locke's comments in the *History of the World War Reconstruction Aides*, (Hoppins, 1933, p. 63). Served at Camp Travis, 1919. Born in Indiana.
- M. Lovina Earle (1882-1978) Fort Sam Houston, September 1919-April, 1920. Born in Beverly, Kansas. Teacher
- Sybil Davis Emerson (1892-1980). Fort Sam Houston, 1919. Newspaper article San Antonio Evening News, 2/15/1919.
- Martha Rosilin Emig (1888-1948) Camp Logan, 1920-1921. Born in Jackson, Iowa
- Louise Helen Everhardy (1886-1985). Fort Sam Houston, June –September, 1919. Born in Leavenworth, Kansas
- Rosa Barrett Farr (Mrs. Charles Farr, Mrs. Haston) (1888-1954). Fort Sam Houston. No dates listed. Education Department. Not listed in Hoppins, 1933. Newspaper article Chickasha Daily Express, 5/5/1944.
- Dorothea Lee Fowler (Mrs Richard King Cole Sr. (1895-1987). Fort Sam Houston. Born in New Orleans, Louisiana
- *Berta Louise Frey (1893-1972). Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston. Born in Corsicana, Texas
- Martha Ellen Gilbert (1884-1972). Fort Sam Houston January to December, 1920, San Antonio State Hospital December 1925 to March, 1926 and Austin State Hospital, November 1927 to November 1928. Born in Warrensburg, Missouri
- Christine Amanda Gray (Mrs Guy Edward Bonney) (1892-1988) Info in HWRRRA incorrect. May be USPHS 25 (Camp Logan). Born in McDonalds, Pennsylvania
- Ella Hjertaas (Mrs Herman Roe) (1889-1972) Fort Sam Houston, January-August, 1919 music teacher. Born in Independence, Wisconsin
- Dorothea Hoit (Mrs. Duncan Mackay Solenberger). (1898-1946) Fort Sam Houston, 1919. Born in Minnesota. Newspaper article San Antonio Evening News, 2/15/1919.
- *Areta Leone (Honey) Honeycutt (Mrs. James Moore) (1900-1969), Veterans Hospital, Legion . OTR in 1933. Reconstruction aide. Born in Gatesville, Texas
- Anna Emilie Hong (1889-1984). Fort Sam Houston, Head Aide, Fort Sam Houston, 1919. Born in Willow, Monona, Iowa. Newspaper article San Antonio Evening News, 2/15/1919.
- Gwendolyn James (Mrs. George Howard Roscoe) (1889-1961). Fort Sam Houston, Born in Waukesha, Wisconsin
- Mary Maude Jones (????). Camp Travis, 1919. Name too common. Unable to trace in Ancestry.com.
- Blanche M. Lauck (Mrs. Franklin Howell Agnew) (1862-1944). Camp Travis March-April, 1919, fort Sam Houston, April 1919-February, 1920. Veterans Bureau Hospital, Legion, June, 1923-January 1926. Born in Pennsylvania
- Clara Harrison Leete (1876-1962). Camp Travis, 1919. Born in St. Louis, Missouri

- Francis Lafaye Locke (Mrs. John J. Kiernan) (1885-1977) Camp Travis, January 1919. Born in Arkansas
- Gracia Pauline Loehl (Mrs. Gerald J. Maloney) (1887-1977) Fort Sam Houston, 1921. Born in Minnesota. Newspaper article New Ulm Review, 5/25/1921
- Hazel M. Mason (Mrs. Fred W. Shrader) (1885-1974). Fort Sam Houston, February-September, 1919. Born in Michigan. Not listed in Hoppins, 1933. Information is from newspapers (Bulletin (Ponoma), 2/5/1919; Pomona Progress, 2/18/1919; Bulletin (Ponoma) 9/24/1919.
- Margaret Harriet McCornack (Mrs. Frank Brown Cornell) (1891-1982) Fort Sam Houston, March, 1919 to January 1920 Born in Elgin, Illinois
- Marie Madeline Millette (Mrs Andrew Francis O'Connor, Mrs. William Hufnagel) (1893-1983). Fort Sam Houston January 1919 to January 1921. May be a PT. Born in St Paul, Minnesota
- Edith Alice Mills (Mrs. Harry Burton Mills) (1890-1963). Fort Sam Houston, 1920-1924. Born in Trimble, Ohio
- Mary Virginia Moore (1878-1934) Camp Travis, 1919. Born in Tennessee
- *Clyde McDowell Myres, (1875-1962), Beverly Hills Sanitarium, Dallas, 1936-?. Reconstruction Aide. Stationed in France. Born in Eagles Pass, Texas. Note: Her last name is frequently misspelled.
- Mary Elizabeth Nance (1898-1993). Fort Sam Houston, 1919. Worked for newspaper San Antonio Light. Born in Alabama
- Florence Smith Nesbit (1896-1943). Fort Sam Houston, 1919. Born in Utah. Not listed in Hoppins, 1933. Newspaper article San Antonio Evening News, 2/15/1919.
- Mary Nesbit (1891-1995). Fort Sam Houston, 1919. Not listed in Hoppins, 1933. Born in California. Information from newspaper articles (Bulletin (Ponoma), 2/5/1919; Pomona Progress, 2/18/1919).
- Marjory Nethercut (Mrs. Jesse Stevens Cooper) (1892-1961). Camp Logan, 1920. Born in Wisconsin
- Natalie Neville (Mrs. Samuel Becker Grant, M.D.) (1898-1999). Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston. Born in Nashua, New Hampshire.
- Genevieve New Tugman (Mrs. William M. Tugman) (1893-1963). Fort Sam Houston, 1919. Newspaper article San Antonio Evening News, 2/15/1919.
- Florence Evangeline Pearl Nord Lofgren (Mrs. William Anton Lofgren (1902-1985). Not listed in Hoppins (1933). Fort Sam Houston. Newspaper article San Antonio Evening News, 2/15/1919.
- *Mary Tom Osborne (1899-1964). Fort Sam Houston, 1920. Born in Walnut Springs, Texas
- Kathryn Helen Parker (Mrs. Loyal N. Parker) (1901-1999). Fort Sam Houston. Born in Pottersville, New York
- *Pearl Pauline (Polly) Parks McKenzie Lavanture (Mrs. Patrick Joseph McKenzie II, Mrs. Lewis Adolphus Lavanture) (1896-1962). Dates and location of service as a reconstruction aide not listed. She graduated from the University of Texas in 1912 majoring in music and an organist. Born in Beeville, Texas.
- *Jean (Jeanie) Guthrie Polk (Mrs. Merritt Bishop) (1889-1969). Dates and location of service as a reconstruction aide not listed. Born in Bandera, Texas

- *Ethel Gordon Randall (1893-1984). Not listed in Hoppins, 1933. Social Worker. Born in Dallas (Tarrant County) Texas.
- Sophia Rau (1890-1981). Camp Travis March-December, 1919. Born in Rutland, Vermont
- Flora Lucee Scott (1889-1984). Fort Sam Houston, September to October, 1919. Born in Euclid, Ohio
- Elizabeth Lucy Sharpe (Mrs. Robert L. Boone) (1886-1966) Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, service dates unknown. Born in Rock Island, Illinois
- *Ida May Shipman (Mrs. C. Le Roy Childs, Mrs. Wesley Merritt) (1889-1990). Fort Sam Houston, 1919-1920. Born in Galveston, Texas
- Margaret (Marnie) Smith (Mrs Frederick Sargent) (1892-1982). Fort Sam Houston. Born in New Jersey
- Mary Harrison Smith (Mrs. George L. Hunt) (1893-1969). Fort Sam Houston, 1919. Born in Indianapolis, Indiana
- Ethel Mae Stuart (Mrs Eugene Wilkinson Crittenden) (1884-1975). Lived in Houston, Texas. Did not service as a reconstruction aide in Texas. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio
- Edna Pearl Thompson (Mrs. Christian Henry Dewey) (1885-1974). Fort Sam Houston, 1919. Born in LaMoille, Iowa.
- Vera Hartwell Timpson (1895-1973). Fort Sam Houston, 1919. Born in Houston, TX. Not listed in Hoppins (1933). Newspaper article San Antonio Evening News, 2/15/1919.
- Marian Tull (Mrs LeRoy McGee) (1899-1967). Camp Travis 1919. Born in Cheltenham, Pennsylvania
- Mary G. Turner (1886-1967). Fort Sam Houston. Born in Virginia. Social worker
- Marion Louise Walp (Caldwell) (1892-1956) Fort Sam Houston, July, 1919—March, 1920. Born in Topeka, Kansas
- Cleora Gilbert Wannamaker (Mrs Philip William Bruce) (1893-1974). Fort Sam Houston. Born in Lincoln, Nebraska
- Nora C. Ward (Mrs James A McHale) (1888-1942) Camp Travis, 1919. Born in Philadelphia, PA May not be an OT
- Mary Eunice Wellington (Mrs. Lavendre) (1889-1967). Camp Logan. Born in New Hampshire
- Marian H. Wells Cronin (Mrs. Stephen Hugh Cronin) (1896-1988). Fort Logan, 1920. Born in Denver, Colorado
- *Maude M. Bland Williams (Mrs. James A. Williams) (1893-1976). Fort Sam Houston. Born in Hunt, TX. Newspaper article San Antonio Evening News, 2/15/1919.

Another reconstruction aide (Fanny Bowles Vanderkooi) practiced in Texas but was not born in the state and did not serve in the state during the post war period. Mrs. Vanderkooi was born in California, and served in the army from 1918-1921 including being head aide at Walter Reed Army Hospital. She is best known in Texas as the first director of the occupational therapy educational program at Texas State College for Women (Now Texas Woman's University).

Many reconstruction aides retired from govern service and were discharged at the end of 1919. Those that remained were transferred from the army to the public health service. Note that Camp Logan became a public health hospital in 1919. Subsequently the reconstruction aides could transfer the public health service starting in September, 1919 and to the newly formed Veterans Bureau beginning in July, 1921 or work as civilian occupational therapists. Lauck, Honeycutt-Moore and Rau continued to work at Veterans facilities. Emig and Gilbert left federal service for state facilities. The other reconstruction aides appear to have left government service. For example, Myres worked for a private sanitarium, Beverly Hills in Dallas.

Section 5. Reconstruction Aides born in Texas

- *Mary (Mollie) Weldon Blake (Mrs Rufus Burleson Pearce Sr.) (1890-1971) Her service dates and location as a reconstruction aide are not listed in Hoppins, 1933. Army transport service listing Blake as a reconstruction aide is dated November 10, 1918 on the ship NY459 (National Archives, n.d.). Wedding announcement states she was stationed in Coblen, Germany (The Tennessean, 12/13/1920). Blake Pearce is listed as a professional artist specializing in still life and portrait painting (askART, 2000). She did not become a registered occupational therapist. She was born in Cuero, Ellis County, Texas
- Mathilda Stoddard Brown (Mrs. Albert Luther Crawford) (1895-1980). Her first name is also spelled Matilda. She was appointed as a reconstruction aide in November, 1918 and expected to be assigned overseas (Galveston Daily News, 11/5/1918). She actually served at Fort McPherson, Georgia and Camp Pike in Arkansas (Hoppins, 1933) but not in Texas. She was the third of eight children, 7 girls and 1 boy born in Galveston, Texas. Her father was an insurance salesman in Galveston. She did not become a registered occupational therapist. She is buried Austin, Texas.
- Eleanor R. Cook (????). Service dates at Camp Travis are not listed in Hoppins (1933). She lived in San Antonio and was the daughter of a Dr. Cook who was an orthopedic surgeon at Camp Travis (San Antonio Light, 1/17/1919). According to the article she “has been especially trained for this work in Boston and is starting classes in rug weaving” (p. 5). She sang and played piano according to newspaper articles. Her name is too common to trace in Ancestry.com
- Berta Louise Frey (1893-1972). Service dates at Camp Travis are not listed in Hoppins (1933). An article in the Corsicana Daily Sun is dated February 15, 1919 confirms her assignment at Camp Travis. She was also assigned to Camp Jackson in South Carolina, For McPherson in Georgia, and Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, D.C. (Hoppins, 1933; Corsicana Daily Sun, 8/21/1920; 7/29/1922; 6/6/1923; 12/6/1923; 7/8, 1925. At Walter Reed she taught woodworking, weaving, and other arts and crafts (Corsicana Daily Sun, 7/8/1925). She was the eldest of two girls born in Corsicana, Texas. Her father, John Herbert Frey, 1867-1916) was a physician. Berta graduated from Corsicana High School in 1911 and made plans to enter State University (of Texas) (Corsicana Daily Sun, 5/26/1911; 9/9/1911; 9/26/1911). The 1940 federal census states she had two years of college but there is no report of her graduating. In 1913 she

is reported to have been visiting in St. Louis and other cities but no other record of her activities between 1911 and 1918 was found (Corsicana Daily Sun, 11/3/1913). In 1917 she was teaching in the Dallas schools and in 1918 she was teaching arts and crafts at Stephen F. Austin school in Corsicana (Corsicana Daily Sun, 5/26/1917; 3/30/1918; Blair, 1918). In 1921, she is listed as teaching drawing at the Sam Houston School (Corsicana Daily Sun, 9/9/1921). Sometime after 1925, Berta and her sister Marie moved to New York where both continued making handcrafted items (El Paso Herald-Post, 9/3/1934). After the World War I, Berta began to focus on weaving and became an expert on weaving patterns and designs. She authored textbooks and articles and was an international speaker on weaving techniques. Textbooks included *Designing and Drafting for Handweavers* (1947, 1968), *Seven Projects in Rosepath* (1948) and *Four Harness Weaving* (1972). She died in Bearsville, New York but is buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Corsicana (Kingston Daily Freeman, 2/4/1972).

- *Areta Leone (Honey) Honeycutt (Mrs. James Moore) (1900-1969), Her full name was Areta Leone Honeycutt Moore (1889-1977). The nickname “Honey” was derived from her maiden name, Honeycutt. She was born and raised in Gatesville, Coryell County, TX, which is located on the northern border of Fort Hood (Gatesville Messenger and Star-Forum, 2/15/1979). “Honey” became a reconstruction aide in December, 1918. From January 1, 1919 to March 1, 1920 she was stationed at Fort McPherson, Fulton, GA, and then at the army barracks hospital in Carlisle, PA, from March 1, 1920 to July 1, 1920. She was also stations briefly at Walter Reed Hospital in Takoma Park, Washington, D.C., at Fort Whipple army barracks hospital in Prescott, Arizona, and at Camp Logan base hospital in Houston. In February, 1925 she joined the occupational therapy service at the Veterans’ Hospital in Legion, Texas, near Kerrville, where she worked until her retirement in 1951 except for a brief tour of duty at the veterans’ hospital in Muskogee, Oklahoma in 1929 (Hoppins, 1933; Kerrville Mountain Sun, 10/10/1929; Kerrville Daily Times 6/1/1951). “Honey” attended Baylor University where she majored in art and graduated with a BA in 1909 (Kerrville Daily Times, 6/1/1951). She maintained a life-long interest in art, antiques, and hospital service. In her will she donated money to a preservation society in Kerrville to maintain a museum and to support the local hospital in Gatesville. In 1927 she married James Fleming Moore, who was a patient at the Veterans hospital in Legion. When he was discharged they lived in Hunt or Kerrville until his death in 1968. They had no children. “Honey” became a registered occupational therapist and a member of the AOTA in 1933 based on her experience and service as a reconstruction aide but did not maintain her registration and membership beyond the initial enrollment year.
- *Clyde McDowell Myres, (1875-1962), She was stationed in France. Note: Her last name is frequently misspelled as Meyers or Meyres. Clyde McDowell, pioneer occupational therapist, was born in Eagle Pass, Texas, a border town southwest of San Antonio, on March 13, 1875. Yes, HER first name was Clyde. In 1897 she married William H. Myres but he died in 1904 leaving her a widow at age 29 (Dallas Morning News, 10/25/1958). Before WWI Mrs. Myres had moved east to study art at Columbia University in New York City and in Boston, Massachusetts. At Columbia University, among other art and craft classes, she took a one week course on making toys from tin cans. A newspaper story about the professor appeared in the El Paso Times (2/23/1919). She did not think much of the course at the time but would soon change her

mind. Her preparation for working with clients was limited to volunteer work at a New York prison and a few months working at Bloomingdale Hospital, a psychiatric facility. At Bloomingdale Hospital her skills were noted by its superintendent who was helping to recruit women to go to France for the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. In March, 1918 she and three other woman set sail for Europe arriving at Base Hospital 117 in France near the Vosges Mountains. The hospital treated men with "shell shock," now called post-traumatic stress disorder. When they arrived the women were instructed to set up a workshop in the middle section of dusty, cracks-in-the-floor, barracks, the only available space. No equipment was available except that which the woman had brought. As civilian aides without a military rank they could not requisition equipment or supplies. Her three companions were a woodworking teacher, a history of art professor who knew design and block printing, and a nurse who had taught simple basketry and weaving. As the person with the most experience, she became the Head Reconstruction Aide of the group. The only available supplies on site were wood from a discarded pile of bedframes and an endless supply of tin cans from the kitchen. From the wood, benches and chairs were made and from the tin cans just about everything else. The cans were first used to create a small charcoal furnace for welding with the addition of a broken section of an old grate. For the kitchen, the largest tin cans became a washing sink complete with a drain, thus assuring the women of full cooperation from the kitchen staff. Other tin cans became candlesticks, flower holders, ash trays, electric light shades, tea trays, desks sets, filing boxes and reflectors for the foot lights of the stage in the Red Cross Recreation Hut. It was the Red Cross that finally came to aid of women when they had exhausted the equipment and supplies available, except for the tin cans. Soon new supplies were available and old or lost tools were replaced. The workshop continued to function until December, 1918 when it was disbanded after the war had ended. Mrs. Myres returned to the United States and worked as Secretary, Vocational Training, New York Tuberculosis Association, in New York City. In that capacity she was sent to Panama for three months to set up an occupational therapy department at a hospital for tuberculosis patients. In 1924 she returned to her native state of Texas and settled in Dallas where she worked at a private psychiatric hospital, the Beverly Hills Sanitarium, and for the Texas Society of Crippled Children's workshop (Bowie News, 7/24/1942; Dallas Morning News, 9/20/ 1962). She was a member of the Texas Occupational Therapy Association when it was formed in 1936 and presented at the 1947 conference on her experience in France. The paper was published in the *American Journal of Occupational Therapy* in 1948 (Occupational therapy notes, 1936; Myres, 1948). Although she was a pioneer occupational therapist she never completed the paperwork to become a registered occupational therapist when registration, now certification, was available based only on experience which she clearly had. Mrs. Myres died in 1962 (Dallas Morning News, 9/20/1962).

- Mary Tom Osborne (1899-1964). Fort Sam Houston, 1920. She was an English professor at San North Texas State College and San Antonio College. Data on her place of birth in Texas is mixed. A passenger list in 1929 lists Walnut Springs, Ellis County, Texas. A biographical sketch lists Bosque County. Her home in 1910 is listed as Cisco, Eastland County. Mary Tom was the youngest of seven children. Her parents separated when she was a baby and her father, a carpenter (Nicholas Alonzo Osborn. 1856-1934) moved to Oklahoma. Her mother (Mary Ann

(Mollie) Higgins, 1861-1913) is listed as head of household in the federal census dated 1900 (Ancestry, com). Her siblings are listed as born in Weatherford. In 1913 the family moved to San Antonio where her mother died when Mary Tom was 12 (San Antonio Light, 11/24/1913). She graduated from the Main Avenue High School in San Antonio where she was active in theater and debate. She attended Randolph Macon College in Ashland, Virginia but received her BA, MA, and PhD from the University of Texas (San Antonio Express, 5/27/1951). She taught school for several years at Mark Twain Junior High School in San Antonio before joining the faculty at North Texas State College in Denton in 1938 (San Antonio Light, 1953, p. 10). In 1953 she returned to San Antonio to teach at San Antonio College. She was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta and received a fellowship from the sorority to study in England, France and Italy for her PhD. (San Antonio Express, 5/27/1951) She published an annotated bibliography *entitled Advice to a Painter Poems, 1933-1856, An Annotated Finding List* in 1949 and edited *The Great Torch Race: Essays in honor of Reginal Harvey Griffith*. She died of breast cancer and is buried in Mission Burial Park South, San Antonio

- * Pearl Pauline (Polly) Parks McKenzie Lavature (Mrs. Patrick Joseph McKenzie II, Mrs. Lewis Adolphus Lavature) (1896-1962). Dates and location of service as a reconstruction aide not listed. She graduated from the University of Texas in 1912 majoring in music and was an organist. She became a photo journalist for newspapers in El Paso and Marfa and reported of the preparations for the filming of moving Giant starring Elizabeth Taylor, Rock Hudson, and James Dean (Rosenfield, 1955). She was born in Beeville, Bee County, Texas according to official records. Family profile lists Victoria. She was the oldest of three children and only girl. Her father ((Joseph Nathaniel "Nat" Parks, 1869-1933) worked as a stock agent for the railroad (Federal Census, 1930). After her first husband (Patrick Joseph MacKenzie (1881-1928) died, she married Lewis Adolphus Lavature, M.D. (1892-1946). She had three daughters with her first husband (El Paso Times, 6/21/1962). She is buried at Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery with her second husband, Army Major Lavature.
- * Jean (Jeanie, Jennie) Guthrie Polk (Mrs. Merritt Bishop) (1889-1969). She served at Camp Grant, Illinois, 1920 as an English teacher (San Antonio Express, 9/25/1920; San Antonio Express, 5/14/1953 p. 21). There is no record of her serving as a reconstruction aide in the state of Texas. She was born in Bandera, Bandera County, Texas but the family moved to San Antonio when she was a young child. She was the second oldest of three girls and a boy. Her father (Louis Polk, 1855-1938) was a civil engineer. She married Merritt Bishop (1882-1978) in 1922 and had one son Louis Polk Bishop (1922-1008) (San Antonio Express, 4/17/1969). She taught school in San Antonio. She is buried in Mission Burial Park, San Antonio.
- * Ethel Gordon Randall (1893-1984). Ms. Randall's name does not appear in the *History of the World War Reconstruction Aides* (Hoppins, 1933). Her name was identified through Ancestry.com. The federal census record for 1920 states she was a reconstruction aide at a US army hospital and gives her address as Washington District of Columbia. Based on the information, she serviced at Walter Reed General Hospital. Her service was as a social worker. Ms. Randall was born in Dallas. Her family is listed in the Daughters of the American Revolution lineage books and her number is DAR ID 98433 (Ancestry.com). Her parents divorced when she was a young child. She was the middle child of three girls raised by her mother (Eunice Warren

Randall, 1868-1945) who worked as a supervisor for the Dallas post office for 35 years (Taylor Daily Press, 5/28/45 p. 4). Ms. Randall attended the University of Texas and joined the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority (Maxwell, 1917). She received her training as a social worker at Massachusetts General Hospital (Dallas Morning News, 7/11/1918 p. 14). She worked for the United Charities in Dallas, as the representative of the Red Cross for the north Texas area and was named welfare director for the city of Dallas in 1935 (Dallas Morning News, 6/26/1935, p. 1). She is buried at Greenwood Cemetery in Dallas.

- *Ida May Shipman (Mrs. C. Le Roy Childs, Mrs. Wesley Merritt) (1889-1990). Ida served at Fort Sam Houston, 1919-1920 (Austin American-Statesman, 7/27/1919; Shipman, 1933). She was born in Galveston, Galveston County, Texas and was the oldest of three children, 2 girls and a boy. The 1910 federal census lists her father (James Walker Shipman, 1859-1926) as owning a grocery store in Maverick Texas. In the 1920 census her father is listed as a cashier for an automobile company in Houston. She graduated from the University of Texas in 1912 majoring in music and studied at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, MA (Maxwell, 1917; Galveston Daily News, 5/27/1980). She died of renal failure and was cremated at the Memorial Oaks Crematory in Houston.
- Vera Hartwell Timpson (1895-1973). Vera was the oldest of two children, a girl and a boy born in Houston but raised in San Antonio. Her father, Samuel Coulter Timpson worked as an insurance agent. Vera was stationed at Fort Sam Houston according to the federal census in 1920 (Ancestry.com) and San Antonio Evening News (2/15/1919) which includes a photo of her with other reconstruction aides. She attended school at Sweet Briar College in Sweet Briar, VA (San Antonio Light, 12/24/ 1913) and studied at the Parson's School of Fine and Applied Arts (Design), (San Antonio Light, 6/17/1928). She worked as a stylist at Lord and Taylor in New York (San Antonio Light, 9/30/1928). In San Antonio she was a member of the San Antonio Garden club, treasurer of the Laurel Heights Garden Club and a member of the Conservation Society. In addition she was a member of the board of the American Cancer Society and a Red Cross volunteer (San Antonio Light, 8/13/1973). She died of a myocardial infarction and is buried in Mission Burial Park South in San Antonio.
- Maud(e) M. Bland Williams (Mrs. James A. Williams), (1893-1976). Maud was the oldest of six children, 2 girls and 4 boys. She was born in Hunt and lived in Uvalde. When she married, she moved to San Antonio according to federal censuses (Ancestry.com). Her name is listed in article about reconstruction aides at Fort Sam Houston (San Antonio Evening News, 2/15/1919). She is not listed in Hoppins (1933). She died of arteriosclerosis heart disease and is buried in Mission Burial Park South in San Antonio.

Section 6. Early Practitioners and Services by TOTA District

- Alamo South. Reconstruction aides were assigned to Camp Travis beginning in January, 1919 and Fort Sam Houston in April, 1919 (Locke, 1933). Newspaper articles state that buildings for occupational therapy services had been approved at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Legion in 1923 and services initiated July 1, 1923 (San Antonio Express, 5/13/1923; Kerrville

Mountain Sun, 10/8/1925). Alice Elizabeth (Bessie) Eads is listed in a newspaper article as coming to Legion in 1923 (Kerrville Mountain Sun, 10/29/ 1925). The occupational therapy services are mentioned in articles published in 1923. (San Antonio Express, 5/13/1923, p. 6; San Antonio Light, 9/23/ 1923; Fort Worth Star-Telegram, 10/7/1923; Kerrville Mountain Sun, 10/11/1923). Other therapists are mentioned in an article published in 1925 (Kerrville Mountain Sun, 10/8/1925). The first person who can be verified as an occupational therapist in a state hospital was Martha Ellen Gilbert at the Southwestern Insane Asylum (San Antonio State Hospital) from February, 1924 to December, 1925 (Gilbert, 1933).

- Capital Centrex: Martha Gilbert was also the first occupational therapist hired at Austin State Hospital (November, 1927 to November, 1928) followed by Marjorie (Margie) Woodward from 1928-1941(Gilbert, 1933; AOTA, 1934).
- Great Plains West: Daisy Pierson Parkerson, was director of occupational therapy at Abilene State Hospital, 1926-1970 (Abilene Reporter-News, 10/4/`985)
- Gulf Coast East: Martha Rosilin Emig worked at Camp Logan from 1920-1921(Houston Post, 7/26/1920. First civilian position appears to be at Methodist Hospital about 1936, Eula K. Caldwell (Austin American 11/3/1936).
- Rio Grande: Grace Holder Schafer was working as an occupational therapist at the Salvation Army Rescue Home school in 1929 (El Paso Evening Post, 12/21/1929). She held several positions in El Paso.
- Trinity North: Louella Margaret Dennis (Lyons), 1924 in Dallas, no location identified, (Dallas Morning News, 6/5/1924) followed by Isabel Margaret Cameron (Rittenhouse) who worked at the Scottish Rite Hospital in Dallas for the Junior League from 1931-1933 (AOTA, 1945). Jane E. Myers, first president of TOTA followed Isabel in 1933 (AOTA, 1945). Beatrice S. Manning Cooney worked at Wichita Falls State Hospital from 1929-1969 (Wichita Falls Record-News, 2/18/1969).

Section 7. Early OT Practitioners and Their Services to the Profession

Alice Elizabeth “Bessie” Eads, OTR

Alice Elizabeth “Bessie” Eads (1885-1965) a native Texan, began working in 1925 at the Veterans Administration Hospital #93, Legion (now Kerrville VA Medical Center), (Kerrville Mountain Sun, 10/29/1925). She had a teaching certificate from Southwestern Teachers’ College and completed a special course (name of course not listed) at the University of Texas (Dallas Morning News, 10/5/1925). The 1910, the federal census lists her as teacher in the public school in San Patricio (San Patricio County) and later in the Dallas public schools from 1915-1919 (Ancestry.com). She then worked for the War Risk Bureau in Washington D.C. and in May, 1920 was transferred to the hospital division of the Federal Bureau of Vocational Education (Dallas Morning News, 10/5/1925). According to the newspaper article, she “served continuously since that date in the Occupational Therapy division of various hospitals for disabled ex-service men” but the names of hospitals and locations are not listed nor are the dates of

service between the years 1920-1923. According to her obituary she was chief occupational therapy aide at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Legion for 26 years retiring in 1950 (San Angelo Standard-Times, 11/9/1950). Newspaper articles confirm her employment starting in 1925 (Commerce Journal, 9/25/1925; Kerrville Mountain Sun, 10/8/1925; Kerrville Mountain Sun, 10/29, 1925)

Although Bessie refers to the craft shop as occupational therapy at the VA hospital in Legion, Texas, the shop was actually a vocational training and sheltered workshop. As the newspaper article states, "...money received from the sale of the articles made in the Occupational Therapy department is the only money the patient has for his family or his personal needs" (Kerrville Mountain Sun, 1/4/34). In addition, veterans received one cent for each poppy he made which were sold on Memorial Day and Armistice Day (November 11) (Kerrville Daily Times, 8/8/1935). Nevertheless, Bessie was an original member of the Texas Occupational Therapy Association in 1936 and qualified based on experience for the first *National Registered of Qualified Occupational Therapists* in 1932 (Occupational Therapy Notes, 1936; AOTA, 1932). She had attended the AOTA annual conference in San Francisco in 1928 at which the concept of the registry was presented so she likely aware that registration was coming (Kerrville Mountain Sun, 8/2/1928). The article states "she will attend the National Convention of Teachers of Occupational Therapy." (p. 5). The American Occupational Therapy Association is only mentioned by name four times in Texas newspapers between 1921 and 1942 suggesting the national association was not well known to Texas practitioners or others.

Bessie was born in Papalote, Bee County. She was the third of seven children, four boys and three girls born to Hubbard Monroe Eads (1854-1937) and Martha Marion Billingsley Eads (1861-1937). The 1910 federal census lists her father's occupation as school teacher in Beeville (Bee County) but the 1920 and 1930 federal censuses list his occupation as farmer (Ancestry.com). Bessie grew up in Beeville but her parents moved to Sinton (San Patricio County). Her life in Beeville is not recorded in online newspaper databases until she began working in Legion. She died in Brownwood where she had retired (Kerrville Mountain Sun, 6/16/1965. Cause of death on Texas Certificate of Death is listed as acute cardiac infarct.

Areat Leone "Honey" Honeycutt Moore, OTR

"Honey" Moore was the second person identified as a World War 1 reconstruction aide born in Texas. Her full name was Areta Leone Honeycutt Moore (1889-1977). The nickname was derived from her maiden name. She was born and raised in Gatesville, TX, which is located on the northern border of

Fort Hood. "Honey" became a reconstruction aide in December, 1918 (Honeycut, 1933). From January 1, 1919 to March 1, 1920 she was stationed at Fort McPherson, Fulton, GA, and then at the army barracks hospital in Carlisle, PA, from March 1, 1920 to July 1, 1920. She was also stations briefly at Walter Reed Hospital in Takoma Park, Washington, D.C., at Fort Whipple army barracks hospital in Prescott, Arizona, and at Camp Logan base hospital in Houston. In February, 1925 she joined the occupational therapy service at the Veterans' Hospital in Legion, Texas, near Kerrville, where she worked until her retirement in 1951 except for a brief tour of duty at the veterans' hospital in Muskogee, Oklahoma in 1929 (Kerrville Mountain Sun, 10/10/1929; Kerrville Daily Times, 6/1/1951). "Honey" attended Baylor University where she majored in art and graduated with a BA in 1909 (Baylor University Bulletin, 1911). She maintained a life-long interest in art, antiques, and hospital service. In her will she donated money to a preservation society in Kerrville to maintain a museum and to support the local hospital in Gatesville. In 1927 she married James Fleming Moore, who was a patient at the Veterans hospital in Legion. When he was discharged they lived in Hunt or Kerrville until his death in 1968 (Gatesville Messenger and Star-Forum, 2/15/1979; Kerrville Mountain Sun, 1/28/1979). They had no children. "Honey" became a registered occupational therapist and a member of the AOTA in 1933 based on her experience and service as a reconstruction aide but did not maintain her registration and membership beyond the initial enrollment year (AOTA, 1933).

"Honey" was one of two children and the only girl born to Anderson D. Honeycutt and Felicia. Mr. Honeycutt was a merchant and is listed as a druggist in the 1920 federal census but also sold dry goods and jewelry according to the 1910 federal census (Ancestry.com).

Martha Ellen Gilbert, OTR

In 1924 Martha Ellen Gilbert (1884-1972) is mentioned as the occupational therapist at the Southwestern Insane Asylum (now San Antonio State Hospital) (San Antonio Express, 12/10/1924, San Antonio Light, 12/11/24). The newspaper articles states that items made for sale by the patients included hand woven scarfs, embroidered luncheon sets and scarfs, and baskets. Miss Gilbert is described as having gray eyes, bobbed hair, and a nimble step. (Sam Antonio Light, 12/11/24). Martha had previously taught at the St. Louis School Occupational Therapy. Upon leaving San Antonio, she moved to Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Illinois before retiring

Martha Gilbert was born and raised in Warrensburg, Johnson County, Missouri. Her father, Edwin Heffron Gilbert (1854-1925) was a physician (Ancestry.com). Ms. Gilbert was the third oldest or

three girls and a boy (Ancestry.com. She graduated from Warrensburg Teachers College (University of Central Missouri) in 1914. In 1921 she received her B.S. in Education and a Diploma in Industrial Arts from Missouri State College, Springfield, Illinois. From March 1926 to October, 1927 she completed post graduate work at Central Missouri State Teachers College in Warrensburg (Gilbert, 1933). She became a registered occupational therapist with the first directory in 1932 and maintained her registration until 1961 as well as membership in the American Occupational Therapy Association (AOTA, 1932; AOTA, 1961). From 1914 to 1918 she taught in the public schools in Missouri, Kansas and Puerto Rico (AOTA, 1953). Her positions in occupational therapy include the following:

- Fort Ontario, Oswego, NY: June-September, 1919
- Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, TX: September-December, 1919 (Wood Work Shop)
- Fort Sheridan, Chicago, IL: January 1-December, 1920
- US Public Health Hospital, Waukesha, WI: March-August, 1921
- Missouri Association for Occupational Therapy, St. Louis, MO: August 1, 1921-June 20, 1922 (Occupational Therapist in Shop for Handicapped)
- City Hospital and Koch County Hospital, St. Louis, MO: November, 1922-November 1923
- San Antonio State Hospital, San Antonio, TX: February 1924pDecember 1925
- Austin State Hospital, November 1, 1927 to November, 1928.
- Indian Field service, Choctaw-Chickasaw Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Talihina, OK: 1929-1937
- Indian Field Service, Fort Lapwai Sanitarium, North Idaho Agency, Lapwai, ID: 1937-1944
- Indian Field Service, Sioux Sanitarium, Rapid City,. SD: 1944
- Military Furlough, 1944-1946
- WAC OT Assistants School, Halloran General Hospital, Staten Island, NY. No dates
- Sioux Sanatorium, Rapid City, SD 1946-1956
- Winfield (Tuberculosis) Hospital, Winfield, IL: 1957-1962

Martha Rosilin Emig, OTR

Martha Rosilin Emig (1888-1948) was born in Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie, County, Iowa, the eldest of five children, two girls and three boys. Her father was a traveling salesman first for a grocery store and then for a broom company according to federal census data (Ancestry.com). Ms. Emig became an artist specializing in china painting but also di water colors, oil painting, decorated glass. She opened an art studio in March, 1909 in Omaha in the New York Life building (Evening Nonpareil,

5/25/1909, p. 3; Omaha World-Herald, 5/2/1909 p. 11; Omaha World-Herald, 5/23/1909, p. 12). She also exhibited her handiwork in china, water color and oil at the state fair in Lincoln NB (Omaha Daily News, 8/30/1909, p. 9). An article published in 1919 stated that “Miss Emig attended a school for reconstruction work in Boston where she graduated last December (Omaha World-Herald, 5/16/1919, p. 31). Her entry in the 1933 *National Registry* (AOTA, 1933) states she attended in the war course at the New School of Design in 1918. Another article states she served an internship in the crippled children’s section of the Boston City Hospital and in the Waverly Hospital for the insane” (Portsmouth Herald, 7/11/1929, p. 1). The 1945 *Occupational Therapy Yearbook* stated she attended the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy in 1941 (AOTA, 1945). She was stationed or worked at:

- Camp Dodge, Iowa (Evening Nonpareil, 4/17, 1919 p. 7; Omaha World-Herald, 5/31/1919 p. 5), Served 6 months (Directory of Units, 1927)
- Fort Des Moines, Iowa (Fort Des Moines Post, 7/11/1919, p. 2), Served 6 months (Directory of Units, 1927)
- Fort Bayard, Grant, NM (1920 Federal Census) Served 4 months (Directory of Units, 1927)
- Camp Logan (Houston Post, 7/26/1920, p. 1; Houston Post, 8/20/1920, p. 12; Omaha Daily Bee, 7/17/21 p. 21);
- Veterans Bureau Hospital, Biltmore N.C. (Daily Nonpareil, 10/22/1922, p. 7)
- Duluth Association for Physically Handicapped, 1923-1928 (AOTA *Occupational Therapy Yearbook*, 1945)
- Curative Workshop (Private Practice Clinic), St. Paul, MN (OT&R, 1929, 8(6), 439-442; AOTA *Occupational Therapy Yearbook*, 1945), 1928-1932.
- Teacher: Vocational Training for Disabled Persons, Board of Education, St. Paul. (AOTA *Occupational Therapy Yearbook*, 1945) 1934
- State Sanatorium, Ahgwah-Ching, MN (Daily Nonpareil, 9/25/1940, p. 6; AOTA *Occupational Therapy Yearbook*, 1945). 1934-1948

Martha wrote two articles on occupational therapy. One appeared in *Physical Therapy Review* (1928) and the other in *Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation* (1929). She became a registered occupational therapist in 1932 and maintained membership in the AOTA and Minnesota Occupational Therapy Association. She also served as the corresponding secretary for the World War Reconstruction Aides, Minneapolis Unit No 10 in 1927 (Minneapolis Star, 5/3/1927, p. 9).

Isabel Margaret Cameron (Rittenhouse), OTR

Isabel M. Cameron (1902-2001) was born in Detroit, Michigan. She had one younger sister. Her father is listed in the federal censuses as a civil engineer, contractor, and a manager of a builders supply company (Ancestry.com). Ms. Cameron attended the University of Michigan and graduated with a B.A. and teaching certificate in 1925 (Dallas Morning News, 8/30/31; AOTA, 1933). She then attended the Boston School of Occupational Therapy for nine months (AOTA, 1933; AOTA, 1945). Her employment is as follows according to the AOTA *Occupational Therapy Yearbook*, 1945:

- University of Michigan Hospital, Ann Arbor, MI, 1926-1928
- Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, 1928-1930
- O.T. Workshop, St. Louis MO, Assistant Director, 1930-1931
- Scottish Rite Hospital, Dallas, 1931-1933
- U.S. Marine Hospital, Ellis Island, NY: Director of O.T., 1934-1941
- Lenox Hill Hospital, N.Y.C., Director of O.T., 1942
- Retired, 1942.

Isabel became a registered occupational therapist in 1933 (AOTA, 1933). In 1935 she married John H. Rittenhouse (Dallas Morning News, 12/31/1935, no pg) . She published an article in 1937 about her experience as director of occupational therapy on Ellis Island (OT&R, 1937, 16(4), 263-266). The *Dallas Morning News* described her arrival in Dallas (8/30/31) and a follow-up article on 11/8/1932. However, Isabel is listed as teaching occupational therapy when, in fact, she was a student.

Jane Ethel Myers, OTR

Jane (Jennie) Myers (1896-1964) was born in Garnett, Anderson County, Kansas. She was the third of six children, four boys and two girls (Ancestry.com). Her father was a farmer. Jennie was a good student and received a scholarship when she was 13 (Ellsworth Reporter, 5/19/1910, p. 4). She attended the St. Louis School of Occupational Therapy graduating in 1929 and became a registered therapist in 1932 (AOTA, 1932). Her work experience in Texas included positions at the Scottish rite Hospital for Crippled Children in Dallas and Texas Children's Hospital in Galveston. Her work experience includes the following according to the *Occupational Therapy Yearbook* (AOTA, 1957):

- Long Hospital, Indianapolis, IN, 1929-1931
- Rotary Convalescent Home for Crippled Children, Riley Hospital, Indianapolis, IN: 1931-1933

- Dallas Junior League at the Scottish Rite Hospital, Dallas, 1933-1938 (Dallas Morning News, 11/1/1933)
- Texas Crippled Children Hospital/John Sealy Hospital, Galveston, 1938-1940 (Galveston Daily News, 3/13/1940)
- Miami Valley Hospital, Dayton, OH, 1940-1944
- Eighth Service Command, Dallas, 1944-1945. Supervision of occupational therapy (Denton Record-Chronicle, 10/9/1944)
- Veterans Administration Hospital, Medical Rehabilitation, Department of Medicine and Surgery, Chief OT, Washington, D.C., 1946-1948 (St. Louis Star and Times, 3/17/1948 p. 9; Richmond Times-Dispatch, 1/9/1948, p. 20)
- Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Chicago, IL, 1948
- Glenn Dale (Glendale) Hospital, Glenn Dale, MD., 1949-1957? (The Daily Times, 7/17/1950)

Jane served as the first president of the Texas State Society of Occupational Therapists from 1936-1938 and as a director in 1938 (Occupational Therapy Notes, 1936; The Times, 4/23/1939). She also served as the first delegate from Texas to the AOTA House of Delegates' meeting in Atlantic City, NJ (Galveston Daily News, 6/8/1937). She gave speeches about pediatric orthopedic occupational therapy (Port Arthur News, 12/14/1936; Corsicana Daily Sun, 12/2/1937; Galveston Daily News, 10/18/1939; Galveston Daily News, 3/13/1940) and provided a course of lectures for Junior League volunteer workers at the Scottish Rite Hospital (Dallas Morning News, 1/9/1936 p. 8). She also addressed the state association in 1940 on "The object and value of state occupational therapy association" (Galveston Daily News, 2/21/1940). She lectured to occupational therapy students at Texas State College for Women in 1944 (Denton Record Chronicle, 10/9/1944, p. 4)

After Jane left Texas, she served as the President of the Ohio Occupational Therapy Association (Dayton Daily News, 3/17/1944). In 1944 she served as the occupational therapy consultant to the Eight (Army) Service Command (Dallas). She visited McCloskey General Hospital, Temple, to observe the war emergency course in occupational therapy being conducted at the hospital (Denton Record-Chronicle, 10/19/1944; Belton Journal and Ball County Democrat, 1/25/1945) and Brooke Army Hospital at Fort Sam Houston (San Antonio Light, 11/4/1945). The following year she addressed the Texas State Association of Occupational Therapists regarding the need to recruit more students into occupational therapy education programs (Fort Worth Star-Telegram, 3/22/1956).

Jane published an article in the *Physical Therapy Review* (Myers, 1934) on the “History, development, and purpose of occupational therapy” in which she outlines four aspects of an occupational therapy program: mentally, physically, socially and economically.

Jane died in 1964 at the age of 68 and is buried in Garnett Cemetery, Garnett, Anderson County, Kansas (Ancestry.com).

Louella Margaret “Munya” Dennis (Margaret Luella Dennis Lyons)

Louella *Margaret* Dennis (1902-1967) was born in Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi. She was the second youngest of seven children, five girls and two boys. Her father, Samuel Lawrence Dennis (1861-1944) was a farmer. The three oldest children were born to Mr. Dennis’ first wife and the four younger children to his second wife (Ancestry.com). Margaret graduated from the first class of occupational therapy students in 1922 from the Mississippi School of Occupational Therapy in Jackson, Mississippi, directed by Eleanor Goodwin Morse, a student of Eleanor Clarke Slagle (Jackson Daily News, 7/2/1922, p. 14). Margaret moved to Dallas and is reported to be a speaker at a program presented by the Young Women’s Christian Association on the changing roles of women (Dallas Morning News, 6/4/1924). Her place of employment is not mentioned. The focus of the program appears to be on the Dallas Junior League’s workshop for handicapped women that provided training to enable the women to become wage earners through teaching them to sew, mend, and darn clothing. Information available is unclear as to whether she was employed at the workshop for handicapped women or was one of first occupational therapists assigned to the developing program at the Hella Temple Hospital for Crippled Children.

In 1926 Margaret married Joseph Derennah Lyons (1891-1967) (Clarion-Ledger, 9/5/1926 p. 17). No further mention of her was identified in relation to occupational therapy. Margaret did not become a registered occupational therapist. She is listed in the federal census records as having two daughters and is buried in Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Marjorie (Margie) Ellen Woodward, OTR

Margie Woodward (1902-1954) was born and raised in Clinton, East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. She was the second oldest of seven children, four girls and three boys. Her father, Munday Woodward (1872-1954) was a farmer (Ancestry.com). In 1925 Margie is listed as teaching at the Texas School in Rayville, Louisiana (Richland Beacon-News, 9/5/1925). She attended the Louisiana School of

Occupational Therapy in 1927 and became a registered occupational therapist in 1934 (AOTA, 1934). She moved to Austin in 1928 where she became director of occupational therapy at Austin State Hospital from 1928-1941 (AOTA, 1945). About 1942 she moved to Shreveport, Louisiana, and then to Clinton where she remained until her death in 1954. Margie was elected vice-president of the newly formed Texas State Association of Occupational Therapists (Occupational Therapy Notes, 1936) and served as vice-president from 1936-1937. In 1938 she was elected secretary-treasurer and in 1939 she was elected president (Dallas Morning News, 10/10, 1938; Fort Word Star-Telegram, 4/24/1939)

Pearl Jones Tennyson, OTR

Pearl Jones (1904-1993) was born in Yazoo, Mississippi. She was the second oldest of eight children, seven girls and one boy. Her father was a farmer (Ancestry.com). Pearl attended Millsaps College in Jackson, MS for two years, 1923-1924 (AOTA, 1945). While attending the college majoring in English, her younger sister Nellie Jones Hruby (1907-1974) introduced her to occupational therapy at the Mississippi School of Occupational Therapy. Pearl graduated in September, 1925. She continued post graduate work at Millsaps College and Belhaven College in Jackson, MS. Her work history is as follows:

- Instructor, Mississippi School of Occupational Therapy, 1925-1927. (Daily Herald, Biloxi, 12/2/1926; Clarion-Ledger, 10/18/1927)
- Veteran's Administration Hospital, Fort Lyon, CO, 1927-1930 (Clarion-Ledger, 10/18/1927, p. 6; Daily Herald, Biloxi, 10/2/1928, p. 6)
- Veteran's Administration Hospital, Hines, IL (Chicago), 1930-1931 (Low, 1985)
- Rusk State Hospital, 1932 (5 months) (AOTA, 1933, p. 76)
- Galveston Psychopathic Hospital, 1932-1934 (AOTA, 1945 p. 302)
- Lived in West Texas on husband's family farm, 1934-1936 (Low, 1985)
- Parkland Hospital, Dallas, 1936 (Low, 1985)
- Director of OT, Dallas City-County Hospital System, Dallas 1937-1938 (AOTA, 1945, p.302)
- Director of OT, Harris Memorial Methodist Hospital, Fort Worth, 1938-1941 (AOTA, 1945, p. 302)
- Veteran's Administration Hospital, NJ 1941-1942? Ending date not recorded in Yearbooks
- United States Public Health Service, Fort Worth, TX, 1944 (Fort Worth Star-Telegram, 7/2/1944)
- Veteran's Administration Hospital, AL, 1945 Starting date not recorded in Yearbooks
- Timberlawn Sanatorium, Dallas, 1945 (part-time) (Low, 1985)
- Chief OT, Veterans Administration Hospital, Alexandria, LA, 1945-1949 (AOTA, 1953, p. 172)

- Chief OT, Veterans Administration Hospital, Bay Pines, FL, 1950-1954 (AOTA, 1960, p. 256)
- Mississippi Hospital-School for Cerebral Palsy, Jackson, MS, 1954-1958 (AOTA, 1960, p. 256)
- Fort Worth Society for Crippled Children (Easter Seal), 1958-1960 (AOTA, 1960, p. 256)
- Chief OT Veteran's Administration Hospital, Marlin, 1960-1967. (AOTA, 1960, p. 256)

Pearl became a registered occupational therapist on September 11, 1931 and is listed in the first directory of qualified occupational therapists published in 1932 (AOTA, 1932). She was a member of the Illinois Occupational Therapy Association when she worked at the Hines Veteran's Administration Hospital (Low, 1985). When she came to Texas she was part of the group of therapists that began planning the formation of the Texas State Association of Occupational Therapists (now TOTA). She was a charter member of the Florida Occupational Therapy and the first delegate to represent the state of Florida in the AOTA House of Delegates. She was named an Honorary Life Member of the TOTA in 1977 and served as historian (Low, 1985).

Pearl married V. D. Tennyson and had one son. She is buried in Fort Worth.

Olga Wheeler May, OTR

Olga Opal Wheeler (Mrs. Joe G. May) (1907-1990) was born and raised in Austin. She was the third oldest of six children, four girls and two boys. One of the boys was her fraternal twin. Her father William Franklin Wheeler (1875-1955) was a farmer and gardener (Ancestry.com). She attended Govalle School (Austin American, 11/28/1916), San Marcos College (Austin American-Statesman, 1/3/1991, p. 20), Southwest Texas State Teachers College and Texas College of Mines (AOTA, 1953). Olga taught school for one term before attending the Louisiana (Mississippi) School of Occupational Therapy in Jackson from October, 1928 to December, 1929 (Austin American-Statesman, 10/2/1928; Austin American, 12/30/1929; Austin American Statesman, 1/3/1991). She became a registered occupational therapist in 1934 and maintained her registration until 1961 (AOTA, 1934; AOTA, 1961). Her work history is as follows (AOTA, 1945; AOTA, 1953; AOTA, 1961):

- Mississippi State Hospital, Jackson, 1929. Student training
- Austin State Hospital, Austin, 1929-1935
- Scottish Rite Crippled Children's Hospital, Dallas, 1936
- Director of O.T. Baylor University Hospital, Dallas, 1936-1939
- Austin State School, Austin, 1939-1941
- El Paso High School, El Paso, 1941-1942

- School for the Deaf and Blind, Colorado Springs, CO, 1942-1943
- Director of O.T., Crippled Children's Unit John Sealy Hospital, Director of Special Education, Galveston, 1943-1944
- William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, 1945
- El Paso City Schools, El Paso, 1945-1946
- City Director CP CI, Austin, 1948
- Director Travis County Society for Crippled Children Treatment Center, Austin, 1948-1949
- Veterans Hospital, Waco, 1949-1956
- McClosky Veterans Hospital, Temple, dates not listed.

Olga served as the secretary-treasurer at the founding meeting in 1936 and was re-elected in 1937 Occupational Therapy Notes, 1936; Austin American-Statesman, 6/8/1937). She was very proud to be the first native born Texas to become a registered occupational therapist (Austin American, 5/30/1937; Austin American-Statesman, 1/3/1991).

Elizabeth Grace Boaz Holder Schafer

Grace Holder Schafer (1885-1972) was born in Girard, Crawford County, KS but grew up in Kokoma City, IN. She was the youngest of four children, three girls and one boy. Her father, Edmond Cody Boaz (1838-1914) was a clergyman in the Methodist church. He was married twice. His first wife died in 1865 and he remarried in 1869 (Ancestry.com). Grace married and lived with her first husband, William "Dock" Holder in McMinnville, TN. They had four children and moved to El Paso about 1923. After his death in 1924, she married G.A. Schafer whom she divorced in 1941. She practiced first as a teacher and then as an occupational therapist. Her education or credentials as an occupational therapist has not been identified or verified. On the 1930 federal census she is listed as a public school teacher but on the 1940 federal census she is listed as a therapist (Ancestry.com). An article announcing her marriage in 1906 states that she has been a "private teacher of art and china decoration in this city (McMinnville) for several years and is an artist of considerable ability" (Tennessean, 4/18/1906).

Articles listing a work location in El Paso are as follows:

- Salvation Army Rescue Home school, (El Paso Evening Post, 12/21/1929 p. 12; 4/14/1930, p. 13)
- Rescue school/Alta Vista school, 1930 (El Paso Evening Post, 4/21/1930 p. 1)
- Masonic Hospital Crippled Children's Ward, 1936 (El Paso Herald Post, 5/14/1936 p. 2; 10.23/1936 p. 1)

- Southwestern General Hospital, 1937 (El Paso Herald-Post, 12/25/1937, p. 3)

Daisy Pierson Parkerson

Daisy Pierson Parkerson (1902-1985) was born in Creedmoor but raised in Tuscola, Taylor County. Her father, Dock K. Pierson (1870-1943) is listed in the 1910 federal census as a cotton farmer. She was the third oldest of seven children, four boys and three girls (Ancestry.com). According to biographical information provided when she ran unsuccessfully for the clerk position, she had only one arm (Abilene Reporter-News, 7/11/1944). She attended Southwest Texas College (now Southwest Texas State University) and was employed at the Abilene State Hospital, for care of persons with epilepsy, for 40 years retiring on January 1, 1970 (Abilene Reporter-News, 10/4/1985). According to an article published in 1945 she was a member of the American and Texas Occupational Therapy Associations beginning in 1941. Her name, however, does not appear in AOTA *Occupational Therapy Yearbooks* for the year 1941 or any subsequent year. TOTA membership lists do not start until 1947 so membership in the state association cannot be verified. Daily was married to Dock Parkerson and had two daughters.

Beatrice Manning Cooney

Beatrice Manning Cooney (1901-1977) was born in Wills Point, Van Zandt County. Her father, Marion Clemonsee Manning (1879-1960) was a farmer. Beatrice had a younger sister. The 1920 federal census lists her occupation as teacher in the public schools (Ancestry.com). She began working at the Wichita Falls State Hospital in September, 1926 (Shelton, 1968; Wichita Falls Record-News, 8/3/1962) until her retirement in 1969 (Wichita Falls Record-News, 2/18/1969). The 1940 federal census lists her as an occupational therapist but she is not listed in the *Occupational Therapy Yearbooks*. At the TOTA conference in 1939, she was elected vice president (Wichita Daily times, 4/23/1939) and in 1941 she was elected president (Wichita Falls Record-News, 3/4/1941). She married Eugene Antone Cooney, a carpenter at the hospital, in 1934 (Ancestry.com). They had no children. She died of ovarian cancer at age 75 and is buried in Wills Point (Ancestry.com).

Anna Belle (Annabelle) Fouts

Anna Belle (Anne, Annabelle) Fouts (1887-1985) was born in Osage (McLennan County) according to her passport, but grew up in Temple (Bell County) (Ancestry.com). She was the second oldest of four children, 2 boys and 2 girls. Her father was an insurance salesman (Ancestry.com). She was an occupational therapy aide at the Waco Veterans Hospital (Waco News-Tribute, 6/22/1933; Dallas

Morning News, 2/24/1937) but her dates of employment are not known. She is listed as a member of the Texas Association for Occupational Therapy (TOTA) in 1937 (Dallas Morning News, 2/24/1937) but did not become a registered occupational therapist. According to her passport she was a stenographer at the American Consulate in Ensenaca, Mexico in 1919. She died at the age of 98 and is buried in Temple (Ancestry.com).

Eula Reno Kaye Caldwell

Eula Reno Kay Caldwell (1893-1985) was born in Arlington Heights (Tarrant County). She was third daughter of six children (5 girls and 1 boy). Her father was Walker Kaye but his occupation is not reported in the federal censuses (Ancestry.com). She married Walter Morris Caldwell (1877-1949) in 1914 (Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Oct. 4, 1914). The couple moved to Houston where Mr. Caldwell practiced law (Houston Chronicle, 1/9/1949). They had three children, 2 girls and 1 boy but the son died before the age of 2 in 1928 according to his death certificate.

According to the 1940 federal census Eula have 4 years of college (Ancestry.com). She began working at the Blue Bird school and clinic about 1935. In an article published in 1936 she states that she "studied every sort of craft that I could... then when I heard of a school in Philadelphia that taught occupational therapy by correspondence I enrolled immediately" (Houston Chronicle, 8/14/1936, p. 9). She taught academic subjects in the morning and craftwork in the afternoon. The school and clinic operated into the 1940s but was discontinued as a separate unit when Methodist Hospital built its new hospital (Houston Chronicle, 12/29/1946) and Shiners moved their support to Hermann Hospital (Houston Chronicle, 1/9/1950).

Eula is reported to have attended the Texas Hospital Association convention in 1939 (Houston Chronicle, 4/18/1939) and was a member of the arrangement committee for occupational therapy at the 1947 meeting (Houston Chronicle, 3/19/1947). She did not become a registered occupational therapist.

Dena Lee Crausby Clifton

Dena Lee Crausby (Mrs. R.N. Clifton) (1899-1981) was born in Tangipahoa Parish Louisiana. She was the oldest of three girls. Her father, Benjamin Crauscy, 1873-1952, is listed as working in a saw mill, and carpenter in the federal census but his obituary states he was a maintenance engineer at the Alexandria VA hospital (Town Talk, 4/17/1952). Dena attended the Mississippi School of Occupational

Therapy graduating in 1929 (AOTA, 1933). She worked at the Western Oklahoma Tuberculosis Sanitarium in Clinton, OK for six weeks and at the Western Oklahoma (State) Hospital in Fort Supply, OK before joining the staff at Austin State Hospital from 1931 to 1934 (AOTA, 1932, 1933, 1934; Weekly Town Talk, 3/29/1930). In 1934 she married R.N. Clifton and moved to Laredo, TX (Austin American, 12/16/1934). She did not maintain her registration after her marriage. Pearl Tennyson states Dena was present at a planning meeting for the state association in 1935 but no printed record of the meeting has been found (Low, 1985).

Section 8 TOTA Membership List, 1937

- Mrs. H.L. Campbell (Calla Boren Campbell), Veterans Hospital, Legion
- Beatrice (Manning) Cooney, Wichita Falls State Hospital
- Charlotte Dracup, Austin State Hospital
- Alice B. Eades, Veterans Hospital, Legion
- Anne (Annabelle) B. Fouts, Veterans Hospital, Waco
- Ruth Hatfield, Abilene State Hospital
- Rodean Moorehead, Austin State Hospital
- Mrs. James Moore, (Leone, "Honey") Veterans Hospital, Legion
- Jane Myers, President, Scottish Rite Hospital for the Dallas Junior League
- Clyde McDowell Myres, Beverly Hills Sanitarium, Dallas
- Mrs. Thomas Nicholson (Lottie), State Hospital for Feeble-Minded, Austin
- Mrs. Julia Shell, San Antonio State Hospital
- Mrs. Lawrence Smith, Rusk State Hospital
- Olga Wheeler, Secretary-Treasurer, Baylor University Hospital, Dallas
- Mrs. Robert White, San Antonio State Hospital
- Marjorie (Margie) Woodward, Vice-president, Austin State Hospital

Not Listed:

- Dena Causby (Mrs. R.N. Clifton), Laredo
- Grace Holden Schafer, El Paso
- Pearl Jones Tennyson, Fort Worth
- Eula Caldwell (Mrs. Walter M. Caldwell), Blue Bird School and Clinic, Methodist Hospital, Houston
- Jean Griffith (Mrs. Walter C. Griffith (name in minutes 7/5/1936) San Antonio, weaver

Source: Dallas Morning News, 2/24/1937, Occupational therapy meeting programmed, p. 12

Section 9. Registration of Occupational Therapy Personnel

Qualifications for occupational therapists were not developed until the concept of the national registered was presented in 1928, adopted in 1930, and the first applications were accepted in 1931. Therefore, early practitioners of occupational therapy were either self-identified or acquired their title by virtue of working in a service unit called occupational therapy. The qualifications for the early practitioners in Texas were artist, teacher, craftsman or craftswoman, or skilled in a specific trade. Some had also attended an educational program called a training school.

OT Practitioners Who Became Registered Occupational Therapists in Texas 1932-1942

1932

Mrs. Thorne R. Allen	U.S. V.B. Hospital, Legion
Dena Crausby	Austin State Hospital, Austin
Alice Eads	U.S.V. Hospital, Legion
Pearl E. Jones	Rusk State Hospital

1933

Isa bel Cameron	Junior League, Dallas (Scottish Rite Hospital)
Calla B. Campbell	U.S.V.B. Legion
Dena L. Crausby	Austin State Hospital, Austin
Alice Eads	U.S. V.B. Hospital, Legion
Pearl E. Jones	Galveston Psychopathic Hospital, Galveston
A Leone Honeycut Moore	U.S.V.B. Hospital, Legion
Estele Crowell Rickels	U.S.V.B. Hospital, Legion

1934

Dena L. Crausby	Austin State Hospital, Austin
Alice B. Eads	U.S.V.B. Hospital, Legion
Jane E. Myer	Scottish Rite Hospital, Dallas
Olga Wheeler	Austin State Hospital, Austin
Margie Woodward	Austin State Hospital, Austin

1935

Alice B. Eads	U.S.V.B. Hospital, Legion
Jane E. Myers	Scottish Rite Hospital, Dallas
Olga Wheeler	Austin State Hospital, Austin
Margie Woodward	Austin State Hospital, Austin

1936

Jane Myers	Scottish Rite Hospital, Dallas
Olga Wheeler	Baptist Hospital, Dallas
Margie Woodward	Austin State Hospital, Austin

1937

Calla B. Campbell	U.S.V.B. Hospital, Waco
Jane Myers	Scottish Rite Hospital, Dallas
Olga Wheeler	Baptist Hospital, Dallas
Margie Woodward	Austin State Hospital, Austin

1938

Edith Lewis DePoyster	John Sealy Hospital, Galveston
Alice Eads	U.S. V.B. Hospital, Legion
Pearl Jones Tennyson	Harris Memorial Methodist Hospital, Fort Worth
Olga Wheeler	Baptist Hospital, Dallas
Margie Woodward	Austin State Hospital, Austin

1939

Marjorie Ball	Scottish Rite Hospital, Dallas
Mrs. Garret Conklin	Timberlawn Sanatorium, Dallas
Edith Lewis De Poyster	John Sealy Hospital, Galveston
Alice B. Eads	U.S.V.B. Hospital, Legion
Jane E. Myers	Texas Children's Hospital, Galveston
Jeanette R. Temple	Rusk State Hospital
Pearl Jones Tennyson	Harris Memorial Methodist Hospital, Fort Worth
Olga Wheeler	Baptist Hospital, Dallas
Margie Woodward	Austin State Hospital, Austin

1940

Calla B. Campbell	U.S.V.B. Hospital, Waco
Alice Eads	U.S.V.B. Hospital, Legion
Jane Myers	Texas Children's Hospital, Galveston
Peal Jones Tennyson	Harris Memorial Methodist Hospital, Fort Worth
Olga Wheeler	Austin State School, Austin
Margie Woodward	Austin State Hospital, Austin

1941

Calla B. Campbell	U.S.V.B. Hospital, Waco
Alice B. Eads	U.S.V.B. Hospital, Legion
Pearl Jones Tennyson	Harris Memorial Methodist Hospital, Fort Worth
Olga Wheeler	Austin State School, Austin
Marge Woodward	Austin State Hospital, Austin

1942

Calla B. Campbell	U.S.V.B. Hospital, Waco
Edith Lewis De Poyster	John Sealy Hospital, Galveston
Alice B. Eads	U.S.V.B. Hospital, Legion
Virginia Pelcher Greenway	Texas Children's Hospital, Galveston
Constance J. Kramme	Texas Children's Hospital, Galveston
Olga Wheeler May	El Paso High School, El Paso
Jeanette R. Temple	Rusk State Hospital
Margie Woodward	Austin State Hospital, Austin

Source: AOTA National Directory of Qualified Occupational Therapists, 1932-1942

Section 10. Physician Facilitators

- Lewis Raymond Brown, M.D. (1878-1950). Psychiatrist (Galveston State Psychopathic Hospital). Dr. Brown had been a lecturer at the Mississippi School of Occupational Therapy.
- Charles Whitfield Castner, M.D. (1888-1966). Psychiatrist (Wichita Falls State Hospital, Rusk State Hospital) (PJT)
- William Beall Carrell, M.D. (1883-1944) Surgeon (Minutes 7/5/36) (Honorary member)
- Giles Warren Day Sr. M.D. (1892-1977) (PJT) Galveston Psychopathic Hospital? Lived in Fort Worth
- Titus Holliday Harris, M.D. (1892-1969) (Galveston State Psychopathic Hospital)
- Peter McCall Keating (1894-1959) San Antonio, orthopedic surgeon (Dallas Morning News, 2/24/1937 p. 12)
- William H. Probert, M.D. (dates unknown) (Dallas Morning News, 1924) unable to track in Ancestry. Name too common
- Arthur John Schwenkenberg, M.D. (1895-1965) Psychiatrist (Minutes 7/5/36) (Honorary member)

- Job Gordon Springer, M.D. (1859-1952). Austin State School (Honorary member)
- Walter Goodloe Stuck, M.D. (1905-1950) San Antonio, Orthopedic surgeon (Dallas Morning News, 12/24/1937 p. 12)
- Charles Scott Venable, M.D. (1877-1961) Surgeon, General Practice, San Antonio
- Col. Louis Harvard Webb, M.D. (1888-1940) Legion

Section 11 Pre-Foundation Meeting of TOTA

Pearl Jones Tennyson states that she, Margie Woodward and Jane Myers started working on the idea of forming a state association soon after she arrived in Texas in 1932. She realized how helpful a state association could be to meet to exchange ideas with other therapists because she had belonged to the Illinois Occupational Therapy Association (ILOTA) when she worked at the Hines Veterans Hospital in Mayville (now Chicago). According to Pearl many letters, phone calls, and visits were exchanged in the process. Unfortunately, none of the communication was preserved. In addition, none of the therapists were Texans, except Olga Wheeler, so understanding how big the State of Texas was took a while to comprehend. Pearl initially was working in Rusk State Hospital (Nacogdoches County) southeast of Dallas in 1932 but took a position in Galveston from 1932-1934, was unemployed from 1934-1936, then worked at Parkland Hospital for a short time in Dallas in 1936. Margie Woodward worked at Austin State Hospital throughout the formative time (1928-1941) while Jane worked in Dallas at Scottish Rite Hospital from 1933-1938. Jane would have known about the value of a state association from her employment in Indiana at Long Hospital (1929-1931) and Riley Hospital (1931-1933). The Indiana Occupational Therapy Association was formed in 1926.

According to notes by Pearl a meeting was held on October 12, 1935 at the Driskell Hotel in Austin. Jane Myers was elected president, Margie Woodward, Vice president, and Olga Wheeler (Austin State Hospital), secretary treasure. Other present were Dena Lee Crausby (Austin State Hospital), Ada Tervin, music therapist, Charles W. Castner, M.D., and several others. No record of this meeting is documented in the TOTA files. The first documented meeting is July 5, 1936 at the Melrose Hotel in Dallas (TOTA Minutes, 7/5/1936: Occupational Therapy Notes, 1936. According to the report in OT&R twenty-one therapists had been identified in the state but only three were registered.

Section 12 Meeting with Texas Hospital Association 1938-1947

Eight meetings were held in conjunction with the Texas Hospital Association (THA) between the years 1938 to 1947. The Texas State Hospital Association (TSHA) had been formed in Fort Worth in 1929 (Dallas Morning News, 1/10/1939). The advantages of meeting with the THA were that advertising and publicity were provided by the THA, members could attend sessions sponsored by other groups, and members could provide information about and exhibits of occupational therapy services to hospital administrators and medical personnel. The disadvantages were that the dates and locations were determined by THA. Fortunately the locations were mostly in the major metropolitan areas and often were advertised in several newspapers. The dates, locations and names of participating organizations as they appear in a sample of newspaper articles are as follows:

- 1938 Houston Rice Hotel April 8-9 Houston Chronicle 4/6/1938, p. 20
- Texas State Hospital Association
 - Record Librarians of Texas
 - Texas State Association of Nurse Anesthetists
 - Texas Association of Occupational Therapists
- 1939 Forth Worth Hotel Texas April 21-22 Fort Worth Star-Telegram 5/16/1939 p. 4
- Texas State Hospital Association
 - Texas Association of Nurse Anesthetists
 - Texas Record Librarians
 - Texas Association of Occupational Therapy
- 1940 San Antonio Gunter Hotel February 22-24 San Antonio Light 2/18/1940 p. 17
- Texas Hospital Association
 - Texas chapter of the Association of Record Librarians of North America
 - Texas State Association of Nurse Anesthetists
 - Texas Association of Occupational Therapists
 - Texas chapter of the American Physiotherapy Association
- 1941 Dallas Hotel Adolphus Feb. 27-Mar 1 Dallas Morning News 2/17/1941, p. 1
- Texas Hospital Association
 - Texas chapter of the Association of Record Librarians of North America
 - Texas State Association of Nurse Anesthetists
 - Texas Association of Occupational Therapists
 - Texas chapter of the American Physical Therapists Association
- 1942 Houston Rice Hotel Feb.26-28 Houston Chronicle 2/22/1942 p. 5
- Texas Hospital Association
 - Texas Association of Hospital Accountants
 - Association of Medical Librarians of Texas
 - Texas Association of Nurse Anesthetists
 - Texas State Association of Occupational Therapists

- Texas chapter of the American Physiotherapy Association

1944 Dallas Baker Hotel Feb. 24-25 Corsicana Daily Sun, 2/25/1944 p. 10

- Texas Hospital Association
- Texas Association of Nurse Anesthetists
- State Association of Occupational Therapists
- Texas Hospital Association Women's Auxiliary

1945 Galveston Meeting was set for March or April but was cancelled Corsicana Daily Sun, 2/15/1944

1946 Fort Worth Hotel Texas Feb 21-23 Fort Worth Star-Telegram 3/25/1946 p. 2

- Texas Hospital Association
- Association of Medical Record Librarians
- Texas Association of Nurse Anesthetists
- Texas State Association of Occupational Therapy
- Texas Hospital Association Women's Auxiliary

1947 Houston Rice Hotel Mar 27-29 Houston Chronicle, 3/2/1947 p. 12

- Texas Hospital Association
- Association of Medical Record Librarians
- Association of Nurse Anesthetists
- Association of Occupational Therapists
- Texas Hospital Association Women's Auxiliary

Section 13. Educational programs attended by early Texas practitioners

- Kalamazoo School of Occupational Therapy, Kalamazoo, MI. (Virginia Pilcher Greenway)
- New School of Design, Boston, MA (Reconstruction Aide program) (Martha Emig)
- Mississippi/Louisiana School of Occupational Therapy – disbanded, 1929 (Dana Causby Clinton, Margaret Dennis Lyons, Olga Wheeler May, Pearl Jones Tennyson, Marjorie Woodward)
- Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy, Philadelphia, PA – disbanded, 1968 (Kate J. Brown)
- St. Louis School of Occupational Therapy – now Washington University in St. Louis (Jane Myers, Marjorie Ball)
- Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Baltimore, MD (Helen LeBeau Hedges)

Section 14 Mississippi School of Occupational Therapy Curriculum

Description: The Course consists of lectures on the history and theory of Occupational therapy, Psychology and Psychiatry with the application of Occupational treatment, hospital etiquette, etc. The technical training is developed by lectures, manual practice under personal instruction and classroom work with the patients, especial emphasis being given to the art of teaching and handling mental cases.

Requirements: Applicants must be at least eighteen years of age; must possess suitable personality; must have had a High School education or its equivalent. Good health is a very necessary essential.

Hours of Training: The hours of training will be from 8 a.m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 5 p.m., except on Saturday when the hours will be from 8 a.m. to 12 m. Lectures will be given on several evenings a week.

Outline of Courses:

- Lectures on Occupational history and art, Anatomy, Physiology and Psychology – normal and abnormal; Hygiene-Personal, social and mental; Hospital Etiquette, etc.
- Teaching: Ample opportunity will be given for an extensive experience in the most important part of the work as each student is required to spend the greater part of her time in the classroom with the patients.
- Basketry: read raffia and pine needle
- Bookbinding: Elementary
- Brush Making: Broom making, chair caning and rush seating
- Design: Theory and application of color harmony, etc.
- Dyeing: read, raffia and rug material
- Kindergarten Work: Elementary
- Miscellaneous Crafts: Plain and fancy knitting, Rake knitting, Crocheting, Colonial mats, Pillow lace
- Pottery: Clay modeling, Permodello, Cement and Plaster work
- Printing, Block: Stenciling, stick printing and original design
- Rugs: Hooked, braided, crocheted, etc.
- Wood Work: Training in the use of tools and construction of toys and simple articles
- Weaving: Warping and threading of looms, plain and tapestry weave on hand looms, plain and pattern weave on two and four harness looms, rug weaving and the use of cardboard looms, card weaving.

Outline of Lectures

- Introductory Lecture: Aims, purpose and results of occupational therapy
- Hospital Etiquette
- Anatomy: Three lectures
- Physiology: Two lectures
- Psychology, normal: Three lectures
- Psychology, abnormal: Five lectures, with care and treatment of mental diseases.
- Personal Hygiene
- Social Hygiene
- History of Occupational Therapy
- Occupational Therapy for the Depressed
- Occupational Therapy for the Excited
- Occupational therapy for the Deteriorated

- Occupational Therapy for the Blind
- Occupational therapy for the Tuberculous
- Occupational Therapy for the Disabled
- Reeducation Work
- Playground Therapy
- Organization and Administration of an Occupational Therapy Department
- Design, Color harmony, etc., thirty hours

Source: Morse, E.G. (1921-1922). Prospectus of the School of Occupational Therapy associated with the Mississippi State Insane Hospital, Jackson Miss.

Section 15 Early History of Training and Education Programs, 1944-1983

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- 1933 Legislator recommended San Antonio State Hospital start teachers' training school, San Antonio Light. No follow-up identified. (*San Antonio Light*, 1/24/1933)
- 1936 Junior League Volunteers at Scottish Rite Hospital trained by Jane Myers. (*Dallas Morning News*, 1/9/1936, p. 8)
- 1943 Texas State College for Women (now Texas Woman's University) starts classes for occupational therapists educational program. First class graduated in 1947. (Low, 1995)
- 1945 McCloskey General Hospital, Temple. One war emergency course for occupational therapists is completed, 4 students graduated. (*Dallas Morning News*, June 24, 1956)
- 1968 University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston starts occupational therapists educational program. (Low, 1995)
- 1968 City Health Department, Houston starts occupational therapy assistant education program (Now Houston Community College). (Low, 1995)
- 1980 University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio, starts occupational therapists education program. (Low, 1995)
- 1981 Texas Tech University Health Science Center, Lubbock starts occupational therapy education program. (Low, 1995).

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Note: Eleemosynary means derived from, or dependent on charity.

Note: Records of reconstruction aides are incomplete. Official records were destroyed in a fire in Washington, D.C. in 1949.