

**American Institutions Specializing in the
Treatment of Alcohol and Drug Addiction
1840-1950**

William L. White
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Where possible, I have tried to identify the founding date of the facilities listed in this chronology. Dates listed in parentheses indicate the earliest reference I have been able to find to the institution. This table does not include state psychiatric facilities that contained an alcoholism unit unless the institution played a significant role in the evolution of addiction treatment or had special linkages with AA or other recovery mutual aid societies. The list does include some “drying out facilities,” “farms, retreats and rest homes” and early halfway houses that in their time were thought of as “treatment” but would not today be classified as treatment centers. The list focuses primarily on inpatient and residential institutions rather than OP clinics. The exceptions include private addiction cure institutes that provided what today would be referred to as day treatment or intensive outpatient treatment and a few of the clinic models that exerted a profound influence on the later practice of addiction counseling.

If you information on addiction treatment organizations before 1950 that are not listed in this chronology, please send the information to me at bwhite@chestnut.org so that they may be listed in later iterations of this chronology.

Date	Institution
1811	Writings of Dr. Benjamin Rush mark the beginning of calls to create special institutions for the treatment of chronic inebriety
1840-1890	More than 200 American water cure institutions include alcoholics and addicts among their devoted clientele and solicit their patronage through such media as <i>The Water Cure Journal</i>
1841	Lodging quarters provided for inebriates in the rooms over the Washingtonian Meeting Hall, Boston
1841	House of Refuge, New York City (Closed by the end of 1842)
1844	Butler Hospital, Providence, RI. (Dr. William Halstead, Father of American Surgery, treated here for cocaine addiction several times in 1880s or early 1890s)
1845	Washingtonian Hall, Boston, MA (Opened briefly and then re-opened in 1857)
1859	San Francisco Home for the Care of the Inebriate, San Francisco, CA (Closed in 1898)

- 1863 Washingtonian Home, Chicago, IL
- 1864 Good Templars' Asylum, Quincy, IL
- 1864 New York State Inebriate Asylum, Binghamton, NY
- 1867 Kings County Home, Brooklyn, NY; established by Dr. Blanchard (Closed in 1895; also referred to as the Fort Hamilton Home)
- 1867 Pennsylvania Sanitarium for Inebriates, Media, PA (Closed in 1874)
- 1869 New York City Asylum (Bridge House), New York City, NY (Operated by NYC police department and the Board of Charity)
- 1870s Dr. Jewell's Home of Incurables, San Francisco, CA
- 1870 Greenwood Institute (Headed by Albert Day)
- 1870s Boston City Hospital establishes a "foul ward" for delirious alcoholics.
- 1870s The Highlands, Winchendon, Massachusetts
- 1870s Parishes' Private Home for Nervous Invalids, Burlington, NJ
- 1876 The Pinel Hospital, Richmond, Virginia (psychiatric asylum that also treated alcohol inebriates and opium eaters)
- 1871 Maryland Inebriate Asylum
- 1872 Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates, Philadelphia, PA (merged with a Skid Row mission in 1935)
- 1873 Appleton Temporary Home, South Boston (Needham), MA
- 1874 Women's National Hospital for Inebriates and Opium Eaters, Connecticut (Chartered in 1874 but never built)
- 1875 Minnesota Legislature approves creation of a state inebriate asylum in Rochester, MN in 1873, but by its opening it is designated a psychiatric hospital. (One report notes it operated 3 years and then closed.)
- 1876 New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, New York City (re-located and re-named "Chester Crest" in 1902; later moved to Mount Vernon and in 1930 moved to Katonah)
- 1876 Temple Home, Binghamton, N.Y. (A private treatment center for addicted

women)

- (1877) St. Vincents, St. Louis, MO (Operated by Sisters of Charity)
- 1878 Walnut Lodge Hospital for Inebriates, Hartford, CT (First opened as a "workhouse hospital"; Renamed Walnut Lodge Hospital in 1880; headed by Dr. T.D. Crothers until his death in 1918)
- 1879 Keeley Institute, Dwight, IL--Franchised in more than 120 cities by 1895; primary franchise competitors were the Neal Institutes, the Gatlin Institutes and the Empire Institutes. Keeley Institutes included the following locations:
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Minneapolis, MN (1891-1913) | Waukesha, WI (1890-1916) |
| Pittsburgh, PA.(1896-1917) | Ogdenburg, NY |
| Charleston, W.VA | Columbia, SC (1897-____) |
| Kingwood, W. AV | Milwaukee, WI |
| Huntington, WV (1904-____) | Atlanta, GA (1891-1906) |
| Dalton, GA (1891) | Omaha, NE (1906-____) |
| Hampton, VA | Los Angeles, CA (1998-1917) |
| Togus, ME | White Plains, NY (1892-____) |
| Harrisburg, PA (1892-1917) | Bath, NY |
| Crab Orchard, KY (1897-1917) | Detroit, MI (1891-____) |
| Ladies Home-Dwight, IL | Benton Harbor, MI (1898-____) |
| Kirkwood, MO | Hot Springs, ARK (1891-1917) |
| Laurel, MD | North Conway, NH (1891-1906) |
| Fargo, ND (1896-1901) | Deering, ME |
| Sioux Falls, SD (1891-1906) | Ripon, WI |
| Blair, NEB (1891-1909) | Dallas, TX (1906-1916) |
| Riverside, CA | Oklahoma City, OK 1916-____) |
| Kansas City, KA (1892-1917) | Carson City, NV (1903-____) |
| Ashland, VA | Plainfield, IN (1891-1917) |
| Marion, IN (1898-1916) | Charleston, IN (1897-____) |
| Richmond, IN | Augusta, GA |
| New Orleans, LA (1896-1906) | Excelsior Springs, MO |
| Orange, NJ | DesMoines, IO (1895-1906) |
| West Haven, CT (1896-1906) | Providence, RI |
| Lexington, MA (1892-1917) | Burlington, IO |
| Denver, CO (1898-1906) | Greensboro, NC (1891-1960) |
| Carbondale, IL | Dwight, IL (1879-1966) |
| St. Louis, MO (1891-1906) | Kansas City, MO |
| Salt Lake City, UT (1891-1917) | Akron, OH (1894-____) |
| Chicago, IL (1892-____) | Grand Rapids, MI (1891-1917) |
| Richmond, VA (1893-1910) | Newark, NJ (1896-1898) |
| Seattle, WA (1894-1906) | Portland, ME (1891-1917) |
| Washington DC (1899-1909) | Columbus, OH (1880-1917) |
| Evansville, IN (1892-1900) | Baltimore, MD (1895-1914) |

Beatrice, NE (____-1909)	Cincinnati, OH (1897-____)
Cleveland, OH (1896-1897)	Warren, OH (1896-____)
Vicksburg, MS (1900-____)	Philadelphia, PA (1895-1917)
Manchester, NH (1891-____)	Deering, ME (1896-1897)
Buffalo, NY (1896-1917)	Providence, RI (1896-1906)
Babylon, NY (1891-____)	Binghamton, NY (1891-____)
Westfield, NY (1891-____)	Jacksonville, FL (1906-____)
Alhambra, MT (1906-____)	Boulder Hot Springs, MT (1903-____)
Birmingham, AL (1903-1906)	Portland, OR (1902-1906)

- ____ The Sanatorium--Rockford, IL (Started by Keeley Graduate)
- 1879 New England Home for Intemperate Women, Boston, MA (Incorporated 1881 as Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women)
- (1880s) DeQuincey Home for the Treatment of Opium, Morphine, Chloral, Hashish Habitués and Alcoholic Inebriates, Fort Washington, NY (Closed June, 1882)
- Early 1880s Clark's Sanitarium, Stockton, California
- 1883 Sunnyside Hospital (operated by Edward Mann in Prospect Park Brooklyn, treated dipsomania and nervous disorders)
- (1888) Dr. Edward Mann, Medical Superintendent of Sunny Side Private Hospital for Inebriates, the Morphine Habit and Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System. Brooklyn, NY
- 1889 The Southern California State Asylum for Insane and Inebriates (Incorporated but never opened; re-commissioned in 1891 as an insane asylum; renamed Patton State Hospital)
- 1890s Key Cure, Chatanooga, Tenn and Lowell, MA, (Clinic treatments combined with local room and board; Dr. Bailey P. Key)
- (1890) St. Saviors Sanitarium (opened between 1888 and 1893), New York (Specialized in treatment of women inebriates)
- (1890) The Dwight Cure, Pontiac IL (Founded by Fred Hargreaves)
- (1891) Empire Institutes
- 1891 Brooklyn Home for Habitués, Brooklyn, NY (First treatment facility in America specifically for addictions other than alcoholism; operated by Dr. Jansen Mattison)

- 1892 Parkhurst Willow Bark Hospital, Danvers, IL (“An Ethical Treatment for the Disease of Alcoholism”; founded by Dr. Fred Parkhurst; closed at beginning of prohibition; reopened afterwards)
- 1893 Massachusetts State Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates, Foxborough, MA (First state funded and operated inebriate asylum in the U.S.; paupers and criminals housed on large farm 25 miles from Boston; Renamed Foxborough State Hospital in 1905 when insane patients were included; inebriates transferred to new facility in Norfolk in 1914; Closed 1919)
- 1893 Livermore Sanitarium, San Francisco. (Closed, 1964)
- 1895 A Massachusetts Committee surveying treatment for inebriety visited the following institutes offering specific cures within the state: “Keeley Cure, Duncan Cure, Houston Cure, Empire Cure, Gold Cure and German and Thompson Cures.”
- (1896) Lancaster Medical Institute for the Treatment of Inebriety (advertised “Sold Gold Combinations for Inebriety”)
- 1897 Keswick Colony of Mercy in Whiting, NJ (founded by William Raws as a spiritual retreat for alcoholics)
- 1900-1940 Adds appearing from the *Journal of Inebriety* (most from 1900-1913), other medical journals and various temperance publications list the following programs to get "cured of liquor, tobacco and drug habits"
- A Private Home for Nervous Invalids (Dr. John Anton, 1912)
 - Anit-Narcotin Sanitarium, Battle Creek, MI (1913)
 - Ardendale Sanitarium, Greenwich, TC (1897)
 - Arlington Health Resort, Arlington Heights, MA
 - Asylum at Winchester, Winchester, MA (1895)
 - Attleboro Home Sanatarium, Attleboro, MA (1896)
 - Attleboro Sanitarium, Battle Creek, MI (1905)
 - Baldy View Sanitarium, San Fancsico, CA
 - Baker Sanitarium (MA) (1900)
 - Banksia Sanatarium, Los Angeles, CA
 - Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, MI, 1866
 - Bell Head Farm Colony and Sanatarium, Belle Head, NJ
 - Blue Hills Sanitarium, Milton, MA (1904)
 - Boeckel Sanitarium, Gowanda, NY (1907)
 - Boulder Sanitarium, Boulder, Col.
 - Broadoaks Sanitorium, Morgantown, NC (1913)
 - Brooklyn Heights Sanitarium, Brooklyn, NY (Dr. Chas H. Shephard, 1891)
 - Burnett Private Sanitarium, Kansas City, MO (1912)
 - Camp Health Sanatorium, Southern Pines, NC (1906)

Cincinnati Sanatorium, College, Hill, OH (1904)
 Crest View Sanatorium, Greenwich, CN
 Cromwell Hall, Cromwell, CT (1884)
 Dr. Allan Mott-Ring, Arlington Heights, MA (1888)
 Dr. A.M. Mathias' Opium and Alcohol, Brooklyn, NY (1883)
 Dr. Barne's Sanatorium, Stamford, CN (1906)
 Dr. Bond's House (1904)
 Dr. Brawner's Sanatorium, Atlanta, GA
 Dr. Broughton's Sanatorium, Rockford, IL (1903)
 Dr. Carroll's Sanatorium, Ashville, NC, (1906)
 Dr. Case's Sanatorium, Oakland, CA
 Dr. C.O. Sahler Sanatorium, Kingston-on-Hudson (1906)
 Dr. Corbett's Sanatorium, Dayton, Ohio (1913)
 Dr. Douglas' Sanatorium, Boston, MA (1908)
 Dr. Dunham's Home, Buffalo, NY (1904)
 Dr. Everett's House, Elmira, NY (1906)
 Dr. F.E. Marsh Sanatorium, Quincy, MI, (1885)
 Dr. G. H. De Nike's Sanatorium, Clinton, NY (1913)
 Dr. Henry Waldo Coe's Sanatorium, Portland, OR (1895)
 Dr. Hollings Sanatorium, Pike, KY (1906)
 Dr. Hollinger Sanatorium, Louisville, KY (1906)
 Dr. J.B. Mattison, Brookly, NY (1877)
 Dr. J.L. Stephen's Sanatorium, OH, 1906 ("Opium and Liquor Habits" "30,000 cases successfully cured")
 Dr. King's Hygenic Institute, Alpine, NJ (1889)
 Dr. McMichael's Sanatorium, Buffalo, NY (1913)
 Dr. Moody's Sanatorium, San Antonio, TX (1906)
 Dr. Morton's House, Brooklyn, NY (1907)
 Dr. Petty Retreats, Atlantic City, NJ; Denver, CO; Oakland, CA; Memphis, TN; Atlanta, GA
 Drs. Pettey and Wallace's Sanatorium, Memphis, TN (1906)
 Dr. R.E. Berings Sanatorium, San Francsico, CA
 Dr. Robert Edes, Reading, MA (1906)
 Dr. Sheldon's Sanatorium, Springboro, PA (Claimed: "We have no failures")
 Dr. Stern's Sanatorium for Nervous Disorders, Indianapolis, IN (1912)
 Dr. Strong's Sanatorium, Saratoga Springs, NY (1890)
 Dr. Wadsworth's Sanatorium. South Norwalk, CONN
 Dr. W.B. Fletcher's Sanatorium, Indianapolis, IN
 Dr. White Sanatorium, Freeport, IL (1906)
 Dr. William A. Hammond's Sanatorium for Diseases of the Nervous System, Washington D.C. (1889)
 Dr. Wooley's Sanatorium, Atlanta, GA (1913)
 Duke Sanatorium, Guthrie, Oklahoma (1912)
 El Reposo, Berkeley, CA (1913)
 Fairmont Home, Cleveland, OH (1903)
 Fair Oaks, Summit, NJ (1905)

Falkirk, Highlands on the Hudson, Central Valley, NY (1893)
 Farm Colony and Sanitarium, Belle Mead, NJ (1913)
 Free Surgical Hospital for Women (Murdock's), Boston, MA (1886)
 Gardner Sanitarium, Belmont, CA (1913)
 Gatlin Institutes (Chain of 7 treatment centers)
 Denver, Co., Pittsburg, PA, Chicago, Chelsea NY, Minneapolis, MN,
 Fargo, ND, Kansas City, MO) (Offered 3-day cure)
 Geiger's Sanitarium, Dayton, OH (1913)
 Glendale Sanitarium, Kirkwood, MO
 Glendale Sanitarium, Glendale, CA
 Glendale Sanitarium, Kirkwood, MO (1913)
 The Grandview, Cincinnati, OH (1913)
 Grandview Sanitarium, Kansas City, MO (1913)
 Green Gables, Lincoln, NE (1913)
 Greenmont-on-the Hudson, Ossining, NY (1904)
 Green Spring Sanitarium and Water Cure, Green Spring, OH (1885)
 Grey Towers, Stamford, CT (1904)
 Hall-Brooke Sanatarium, Green Farms, CN (1904)
 The Highlands, Winchendon, MA (1888)
 High Oaks Sanitarium, Lexington, KY (1904)
 Hill Crest Sanatarium. Birmingham, AL
 Hinsdale Sanitarium, Hinsdale, IL (1913)
 Home for Habitues, Boston, NY (1888).
 Home for Nervous Invalids (Dr. Edward C. Mann), New York City, NY (1877)
 Hord Sanatarium (PD Drs \$25 a head for patients)
 Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City, NJ (1900)
 The Inebriates Home, Fort Hamilton, NY (1876)
 Interpines, Goshen , NY (1907)
 Iowa Sanitarium, Nevada, IO
 Jackson Health Retreat (Jackson Sanatorium), Dansville, NY (1897)
 Kansas Sanitarium, Wichita, Kansas.
 Keeley Institutes, Multiple Locations
 Kenset on the Sound, South Wilton, CT (1888)
 Kensett, Norwalk, CT (1913)
 Keystone Sanitarium Conneautville, PA
 Kirkbride, Burlington, NJ (1885)
 Knickerbocker Hall, NY (1904)
 Lake Geneva Sanitarium, Lake Geneva, WI (1904)
 Lake View Retreat, Burlington, VT (1889)
 Laurence Sanitarium, Minneapolis, MN (1907)
 Loma Linda Sanitarium, Loma Linda, Cal.
 Long Island Home, Amityville, NY (1904)
 Louisville Sanitorium, Louisville, KY (1897)
 Lynhurst, Memphis, TE
 M & M Sanitarium, Montgomery City, MO
 Madison Sanitarium, Madison, Wis.

Maplewood, Jacksonville, IL (1904)
 McMichael Sanatorium, Buffalo, NY (1903)
 Mental and Habit Cases (Dr. Alfred Livingston), Wawa, PA (1883)
 Milwaukee Sanitarium for Mental and Nervous Diseases. Wauwatosa, WI (1886)
 Monroe's Gold Cure (Chain) Bemus Point, NY
 Mt. Tabor Sanitarium, Portland, OR (1904)
 Mudlavia, Kramer, IN (1913)
 Nashville Sanitarium, Orlando, FLA
 Neal Institute, Founded in 1892; Franchised in 63 cities,
 Des Moines, IO (1892)
 Grand Rapids
 Los Angeles, CA
 Boston, Mass
 Nebraska Sanitarium, College View, Neb.
 Neuronhurst (Dr. W.B. Fletcher Sanatorium), Indianapolis, IN (1906)
 New Hope Private Sanitarium, New Haven CT (1906)
 New Saint Winifred Sanatorium, San Francisco, CA
 Norway's, Indianapolis, IN (1913)
 Oak Grove, Flint, MI (1904)
 Oakwood Sanitarium, Huntsville, AL
 Oxford Retreat, Oxford, OH (Specialized in treatment of alcohol and opium habits) 1889
 Pacific Sanitarium San Francisco, CA (Operated by Dr. Behring)
 Pan American Hospital, Buffalo, NY (1901)
 Parrish's Home for Invalids, Burlington, NJ (1877)
 Park Sanitarium. San Francisco, CA
 Parkview Retreat, Greenville, TX (1913)
 Pasadena Sanitarium, South Pasadena, CA
 Patterson's Institute of Healing and Mind Science
 Pearson Home, Hillsdale, MD (1911)
 The Pennoyer Sanitarium, Southern Pines, NC (1906)
 Pine Hospital, Richmond, VA (1877)
 The Pines, Oxford, OH (1904)
 Pine Sanitarium, Chicago, IL, 1900 (later became a Gatlin Institute franchise)
 Plymouth Institute, Plymouth, IN.
 Portland Sanitarium, Portland, OR
 Princess Anne Hotel, Virginia Beach, VA (1898)
 Private Home for Female Inebriates, Brooklyn, NY (1894)
 Private Home for Nervous Invalids, Kansas City, MO (1904)
 Private Hospital for the Treatment of Surgical Cases and Diseases of Women,
 Kansas City, MO (1891)
 Private Institution for Feeble-Minded Youth, Barre, MA (1880)
 Private Treatment of Opium, Brooklyn, NY (1882)
 Purdy Sanatarium, Houston, TX (1910)
 Rethany Home Sanitarium, New Orleans, LA (1913)
 The Retreat, Auburn, NY (1883)

Richard Grundy Home, Baltimore, MD (1904)
 River Crest Sanitarium, New York City (1904)
 Riverlawn, Patterson, NJ (1913)
 Riverside Sanitarium, Baldwinville, MA (1913)
 Riverside Sanitarium, Painsville, OH (1883)
 Riverview, A Private Home, Baldwinville, NY (1888)
 Riverview Sanitorium (Riverview Home), Fishkill-on-Hudson, NY (1891)
 Rosemead Lodge, CA
 Saint Helena Sanitarium, Napa Co., CA
 Shady Lawn, Northampton, MA (1877)
 Somerville Sanatarium, MA (1905)
 Sound View Hospital, Stamford, CT (1897)
 Springer Sanatarium, Baltimore, MD (Also listed at Towson, MD) (1906)
 St. Loius Sanitarium, North St. Lois, MO (1878)
 Sterling-Worth Sanatorium, Miami, FLA (1907)
 Sterling-Worth Sanitarium, Chester, WV (1907)
 Sunnyside, New York City, NY (1886)
 Sutherland's Sanitarium, Shreveport, LA (1912)
 Swaine's Sanitarium, Cleveland, OH (1904) AMA
 The Talfair Sanitarium (Unfailing Gold Cure), Williamsport, PA (1893)
 Telfair Sanitarium, Ashville, NC (1907)
 Thomas Institute, San Diego, CA
 Tri-City Sanitarium, Moline, Ill.
 Vernon House, Bronxville, NY (1895)
 Wabash Valley Sanitarium, La Fayette, IN
 Waldheim Park, Oconomowoc, WI (1913)
 Walnut Lodge Hospital, Hartford, CN
 Waukesha Springs Sanitarium, Waukesha, WI (1904)
 Washingtonian Home, Boston, MA
 Washington Tacoma Park Sanitarium, Washington D.C.
 Westport Sanitarium, Westport, CT (1904)
 White Sanitarium (Dallas, TX, (1907)
 Williams Private Sanatorium, Greensborough, NC (1912)
 Willow Bank Sanitarium, Danvers, IL (1913)
 Wilwaukee Sanitarium for Mental and Nervous Disorders, Wilwaukee, WI (Also listed at Wauwatos)(1905)

1900-1920 Large public hospitals create wards to manage and detoxify alcoholics; Bellevue in NYC admits 5-10,000 alcoholics per year. General hospitals who made special efforts to treat alcoholics included Bellevue Hospital (New York City), St. John's Hospital (Brooklyn) Boston City Hospital, Louisville General Hospital, the Charles V. Chapin Hospital (Providence, RI), State of Wisconsin General Hospital (Madison), Hospital of the University of Virginia, Meyer Memorial Hospital (Buffalo)

1901 Charles Towns Hospital Opened in NYC; second hospital later opened in

Brookline, MA

- (1904) Oppenheimer Institute, Central office in New York City, Franchised treatment in 123 U.S. cities.
- 1905 Iowa opens a state-sponsored inebriate hospital in Knoxville
- 1906-1920 Emmanuel Movement operates a free clinic out of the Episcopal Emmanuel Church that treats many alcoholics and launches a lay therapy approach to counseling alcoholics
- 1906 The Klarrk Institute, Chicago, alcoholism specialty clinic
- 1907 Minnesota Legislature approves creation a state inebriate asylum at Willmar. Date of opening variably reported as 1908 or 1912; shifted to psychiatric hospital at onset of prohibition
- 1907 Niles Sanatorium
- 1907 Rountree Sanitarium in Fort Worth and Mineral Springs
- 1908 Glenwood Sanitarium in Amarillo, Texas
- 1909 Bennettsville Sanitarium--A "cure that has never failed in a single case" --used the "cactina treatment" (Bennettsville, S. Carolina)
- 1909 Maplewood Farms, Portsmouth, New Hampshire--private sanitarium
- 1910 Cabot's Brookline Sanitorium opened
- 1911 Carnigen Institute (1911) Pittsburg, PA (liquor and drug habits cured)
- 1911 New York City Hospital and Industrial Colony Warwick, NY--100-200 male alcoholics committed by the Board of Inebriety to stays of 1-3 yrs
- 1911 Pearson Home for the Care of Drug Addictions and Alcoholism
- 1911 Swain's Antidote Sanitarium, Cleveland, OH
- 1912 Hospital and Industrial Colony in New York: Early proposed experiment with inebriate farm and colony but no evidence that it actually operated
- 1912 White Cross Institute --treatments for alcohol, tobacco and drug habits, Denver, Colorado \$100 for alcoholism treatment; \$150 for opium and other drug addiction treatment.

- 1913 Murray Cure Institutes, Minneapolis, MN (21 days for alcoholism; 3-6 weeks for drugs) “Women patients are treated privately in their rooms...They may remain unknown throughout their stay.” (AMA Archives, Box 0033-12)
- 1913 Dr. H.L. Devine Sanatorium, Richmond, VA
- 1914 Norfolk State Hospital (Norfolk, MA) designated an inebriate asylum (see 1893 listing)
- 1919-1923 Morphine maintenance clinics operated in 44 communities following criminalization of addiction via Harrison Tax Act and subsequent Supreme Court decisions, including the following cities.
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| New York City, NY | Rochester, NY |
| Providence, RI | Youngstown, OH |
| Albany, NY | Utica, NY |
| Pennsylvania | Cleveland, OH |
| Saratoga Springs, NY | Watertown, NY |
| Newark, NJ | Cincinnati, OH |
| Elmira, NY | Troy, NY |
| Paducah, KY | Buffalo, NY |
| Kansas City, MO | Middletown, NY |
| Syracuse, NY | Shreveport, LA |
| San Diego, CA | Norwalk, CONN |
| Binghampton, NY | Alexandria, LA |
| Los Angeles, CA | Corning, NY |
| Hartford, CONN | Chattanooga, TN |
| Oneontia, NY | New Haven, CN |
| Knoxville, TN | Port Jervis, NJ |
| Bridgeport, CN | Memphis, TN |
- 1921 a 15-room home in Brooklyn is opened to provide “spiritual salvation” for addicted women: operated by Presbyterian Board of Temperance and Moral Welfare.
- 1920s Richard Peabody provides outpatient counseling as lay alcoholism therapist working in private practice.
- 1920s Report of sanitarium in Athens, Pennsylvania using morphine in treatment of alcoholism (Acker, 1997)
- 1920s Brownwell Treatment, Worcester, MA (specialist in morphine addiction treatment)
- 1920a Lane Institute of Cleveland

- 1921 Volapathic Institute, Cincinnati, OH
- 1923 Hamilton Narcotic Institute--Oregon
- 1925 Bill Brown's Training Camp (suburban New York City) Sinclair Lewis treated there. (Graham, 1996)
- 1928 McNamara Sanatorium, Cleveland, OH
- 1929 California State Hospital in Spadra opened (Closed in 1941): specialized in addiction treatment
- 1930s Francis Chambers and Dr. Edward Strecker treat alcoholics at the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital.
- 1930s-1940s Samaritan Institute (Brochure lists 15 units around the US)
- 1932 Report on treatment of alcoholics at Glenwood Park Sanitarium in Greensboro, NC
- 1934 Thomas Institute
- 1935 First Federal "Narcotic Farm" (U.S. Public Health Hospital opened in Lexington, KY for treatment of narcotic addiction)
- 1935 Shadel Sanatorium opened: treats alcoholics with aversion therapy
- mid-1930s Washington State sponsors a small narcotics farm at Sedro Woolley as part of its state hospital system.
- (1935-1938) St. Mary's-- "drying out" facility for priests in Munster, Indiana (located on Ridge Road)
- (1935-1945) Overbrook Asylum--early AA links
- (1935-1945) Greystone Asylum --early AA links
- 1936 Hagey Institution in Austin, Texas
- 1936 Knight Reports on the psychoanalytic treatment of alcoholism as practiced at the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas

- 1937 Charles Durfee treats alcoholics on his "practicing farm" in Wakefield, RI
- 1937 Markey Sanatorium, Oceanside, CA
- 1938 The Samaritan Treatment "48 Hour Institutional Treatment for Alcoholism" 7609 Euclid, Cleveland, OH
- 1938 Second U.S. Public Health Facility opens in Ft. Worth, TX (second "Narcotic Farm")
- (1938-1944) Keirnon Health Farm, Goshen, NY (used aversion therapy in treatment of alcoholism)
- 1939 Report of Wayne Sarka treating alcoholics on a ranch in Cuttingsville, VT
- 1939 Detroit's Harbor Lights Corps--first Salvation Army Alcoholism Treatment Facility opened
- 1939 First A.A. collaboration with state psychiatric facility at Rockland State Hospital in Orangeburg, NY
- 1939 Blythewood Sanitarium Greenwich, Connecticut; Dr. Harry Tiebout's facility; early AA links; Marty M. treated there in 1938-1939.
- 1939 Harewood Institute, 17 Summit St. Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa (alcoholism)
- 1939 Greenhill Institute for Alcoholics, Ohio,
- Late 1930s Dr. Bob detoxifies A.A. candidates in Akron City Hospital, St. Thomas Hospital, Peoples Hospital, Fair Oaks Villa, and Green Cross; opens alcoholism unit at St. Thomas in collaboration with Sister Ignatia in 1939.
- Late 30s-
Early 40s A.A. candidates in Cleveland detoxed at Deaconess Hospital, St. Johns Hospital, And St Vincent's Hospital--Overflow goes to Post Shaker Hospital and the East Cleveland Clinic; St. Vincent's opens an alcoholism ward in 1940.
- (1940s) Larry Ryan's Abstinence Nursing Home Incorporated--Cleveland
- Early 1940s "Mrs. Pink's Place" operates as a well-known drying out place for alcoholics in Dallas, TX
- 1940-1950 A.A. collaborates with hospitals in many cities to arrange for detoxification of new A.A. prospects: Knickerbocker Hospital in Manhattan, St. John's Hospital in Brooklyn, etc.

- 1940s New York's Willard State Hospital reports using benzedrine injections in the treatment of alcoholism
- 1940 Hospitals using aversion therapy to treat alcoholics include the State of Wisconsin General Hospital, the Hospital of the University of Virginia, and Meyer Memorial Hospital in Buffalo
- 1940 Chicago State Hospital utilizes AA volunteers in its alcoholism ward.
- 1940 The Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital operates an outpatient service for treatment of chronic alcoholism
- 1940 Johns Hopkins Hospital operates an outpatient service for treatment of chronic alcoholism
- (1940s) DeJarnette Sanatorium: (Virginia--referenced in 1944 article; charged \$21 per week)
- (1940s) Maple Leaf Farm: Underhill Center, VT; "rest house" for alcoholics
- 1940 Joy Farm; High Watch Farm: "AA Retreat"
- 1941 Manteno State Hospital (Manteno, IL) opened--utilizes AA
- (1941) Minnesota Sanatorium: Minneapolis; Visited by Pat C. in early 1940s.
- 1942 Shadel Sanatorium opens second facility in Portland that separates to become Raleigh Hills
- 1944-45 a new Bridge House opened in Bronx area of New York City; 15 bed residential program operated by Ed McGoldrick
- 1940s Alcoholism treatment wards opened at St. Vincent's Charity Hospital, St. John's Hospital and Deaconess Hospital in Cleveland
- 1944 Alcan--the first alcoholism treatment program in West Virginia
- (1944) Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital: Operated outpatient clinic for alcoholics
- (1944) Lambert Foundation: Los Angeles: Outpatient clinics that accommodated patients in neighboring sanatoria
- 1944 Yale Plan Clinics opened: outpatient assessment and referral but quickly expanded to include treatment services

- 1944 Brooklyn A.A.s begin working with Brooklyn State Hospital
- 1944 The Charles Chapin Hospital in Providence, RI reports using “typhoid fever therapy” in the treatment of alcoholism
- 1945 19 bed alcoholism treatment ward opened at Knickerbocker Hospital in New York City
- 1945 The Webster Rest Home in Columbus Ohio provides a five day A.A. retreat for relapsed members
- 1945 A.A. Grapevine announces opening of the “finest men’s alcoholic ward in the U.S.” at Bellevue Hospital in New York City.
- 1945 Washington D.C. opens clinic for alcoholics.
- Mid 1940s “AA committee” works with alcoholics at Philadelphia General Hospital
- Mid-1940s Bently Brook Farm operated as A.A.-oriented resthome in Tolland, Mass.
- (1946-47) Portal House--alcoholism treatment program in Chicago
- 1946 The Louisville, Kentucky Times announces local plans by the Norton Memorial Infirmary, A.A. and the distillery industry to open a private clinic for the treatment of alcoholics
- 1946 A.A.S. work with alcoholics at the West Tennessee State Hospital in Bolivar
- 1946 Actress Lillian Roth announces her treatment for alcoholism at the Westchester Sanitarium--N.Y. Hospital’s Westchester Division.
- 1947 AA members run groups for alcoholics at Creedmoor State Hospital in New York
- 1948 Drying out facility in Seminole, Texas evolves into Hopecrest Lodge
- 1948 San Francisco experiments with Yale-type clinics (Pat Brown, then SF DA was principal mover behind it)
- 1948 Ward K (alcoholism ward) opened in Boston City Hospital--overflow went to St. Johns Hospital
- 1948 12th Step House--a “prep school for AA” opens in New York City
- 1948 Beech Hill Farm ("post-hospitalization facility for alcoholics") Dublin, NH
- 1948 Pioneer House, Minnesota

- 1948 “AA ward” opened in the Washingtonian Home, Chicago, IL
- 1949 River Oaks Manor, Colfax, IO
- (1949) OP clinics are operating in Washington D.C., Pittsburgh, PA (operated by the Western Pennsylvania Committee for Education on Alcoholism) and Lincoln Avenue Alcoholic Clinic in Youngstown, OH, and an OP clinic in Portland, OR.
- 1949 Hazelden, Center City, MN, opens May 1 under direction of Lynn Carroll
- 1949 Birch Acres, drying out facility in Dublin, NH, operated by Mrs. Marian Johnson
- Late 1940s A drying out “clinic” is operates above the A.A. clubhouse in Amarillo, TX
- Late 1940s Early beginnings of what will become Hopecrest Lodge in Texas
- Early 1950s 12th Step House (for men) and Friendly House (for women) opened by Los Angeles, CA
- Early 1950s Westwood Lodge--Private Sanitarium near Boston
- (1950) Clifton Springs Sanitarium and Clinic, upstate NY (report 1.2 admissions for addiction women)
- 1950 Willmar State Hospital alcoholism program revamped by Dr. Nelson Bradley and Dan Anderson
- 1950 Texas Clinic-Hospital for Alcoholism opened in Dallas, TX

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