

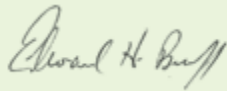
More than 150 years ago, on Christmas Eve 1862, three Sisters of the Holy Cross boarded the Red Rover, the U.S. Navy's first hospital ship (pictured here), to serve as nurses for the wounded on both sides of the Civil War.

January 10, 2013

This historical book is dedicated to the countless numbers of patients and families who have trusted their health, lives and future to Holy Cross Hospital during the past 50 years.

It also pays tribute to our founders—the Sisters of the Holy Cross—and to the many physicians, employees, volunteers, trustees and Auxiliary members who, day in and day out, serve our community by providing exceptional care...helping those in need...innovating to meet the challenges of tomorrow...and sharing their talents and new knowledge with a friendly, caring spirit.

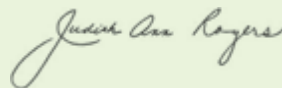
To those who have gone before us, and to those who will follow, we hope our words and images recognize past achievements and inspire new ones.



Edward H. Bersoff
Chair
Board of Trustees
Holy Cross Health



Kevin J. Sexton
President and CEO
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|-----------|---|-----------|--|-----------|--|
| 3 | Chapter One
1942-1959
<i>A Pioneering Spirit</i> | 19 | Chapter Five
1976-1982
<i>New Needs, New Programs</i> | 35 | Chapter Nine
2005-2010
<i>Unprecedented Progress</i> |
| 7 | Chapter Two
1960-1963
<i>The Birth of a Hospital</i> | 23 | Chapter Six
1983-1989
<i>Coming of Age</i> | 39 | Chapter Ten
2011-2013
<i>A New Generation of Medicine</i> |
| 11 | Chapter Three
1964-1969
<i>Aiming High</i> | 27 | Chapter Seven
1990-1999
<i>Leading the Way</i> | 43 | Holy Cross Hospital Leadership
1963-2013 |
| 15 | Chapter Four
1970-1975
<i>Growing Pains</i> | 31 | Chapter Eight
2000-2004
<i>A New Millennium</i> | | |



Mother M. Constantine Ryan, CSC
Provincial Head of the eastern
province, Congregation of the
Sisters of the Holy Cross

"Mother Constantine was very instrumental in the beginnings of Holy Cross Hospital. She was the person who interacted with all of the county and municipal officials to get what now would be considered a Certificate of Need. She also was the person who advocated with the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross to really leverage the congregation's assets so we could build the hospital."

SISTER RACHEL CALLAHAN, CSC
TRUSTEE; 1981-1998
CHIEF MISSION OFFICER; 1999-PRESENT

A Pioneering Spirit

It was 1942, and the nation was at war.

As the call to arms quickened, people from far and wide answered, flooding Washington, D.C., its suburbs and, in turn, its hospitals.

In response, the Federal Works Agency announced plans to build five suburban “satellite” hospitals, including one in Silver Spring. But it took dogged determination and nearly two decades to foster those plans to fruition.

1942-
1959

Now the site of Holy Cross Hospital, this house stood on the farmland purchased by the Silver Spring Hospital Association in 1945.



SIGNS OF THE TIMES...

World War II ends and the United Nations is founded in 1945.

I Love Lucy—one of the most watched and beloved TV shows in history—premieres on Oct. 15, 1951. The black-and-white program runs for six seasons.

The U.S. Supreme Court ruling, *Brown v. the Board of Education*, officially bans segregation in schools on May 17, 1954.

In Montgomery County, the median family income in 1955 is \$7,600 per household, the highest in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area. Nearly 60 percent of county homes are valued at \$15,000 or more.

On May 2, 1956, the National Broadcasting Company unveils the NBC peacock. Still in use today, the logo is one of the world's most recognized.

The need for a new hospital certainly seemed clear to the visionaries of the Silver Spring Hospital Association—donors, civic leaders and doctors desperate for more beds. So with annual membership dues of \$2 and assistance from Montgomery County's commissioners, the association raised more than \$50,000 to purchase 27 acres of Silver Spring farmland in 1945.

At the time, only Washington Sanitarium and Hospital (now Washington Adventist), Suburban and Montgomery General hospitals served the county, even then one of the largest in Maryland. Yet lack of widespread community enthusiasm plagued the association's plans from the outset. Montgomery County residents simply did not see the urgency.

But a mounting body of evidence said otherwise. A 1955 study by the county's Medical Care Commission supported the Federal Works Agency's pronouncement of a shortage of local hospital beds, and underscored the seriousness of the situation: The county, and especially closer in areas like Silver Spring, were growing by leaps and bounds, fueled by a steady stream of federal and civilian workers. Acres of farmland were being transformed into office space and dwellings. Transportation plans calling for construction of two main highways—a Northern Parkway to Baltimore and a “circumferential freeway,” now known as the Beltway—promised to attract even more people to the area.

Nevertheless, progress stalled, prompting the association to exclaim, “A city of 131,000 people and no hospital? No other community of its size can make that statement!”

“The region’s lack of hospital space is serious. We do not have time for waiting and planning.”

UNITED STATES SENATOR PATRICK A. McCARRAN
CHAIR, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE

1942

1945

Silver Spring Hospital Association purchased land to build a hospital; years of debate ensued.

1955

Community approached Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross about building a hospital.

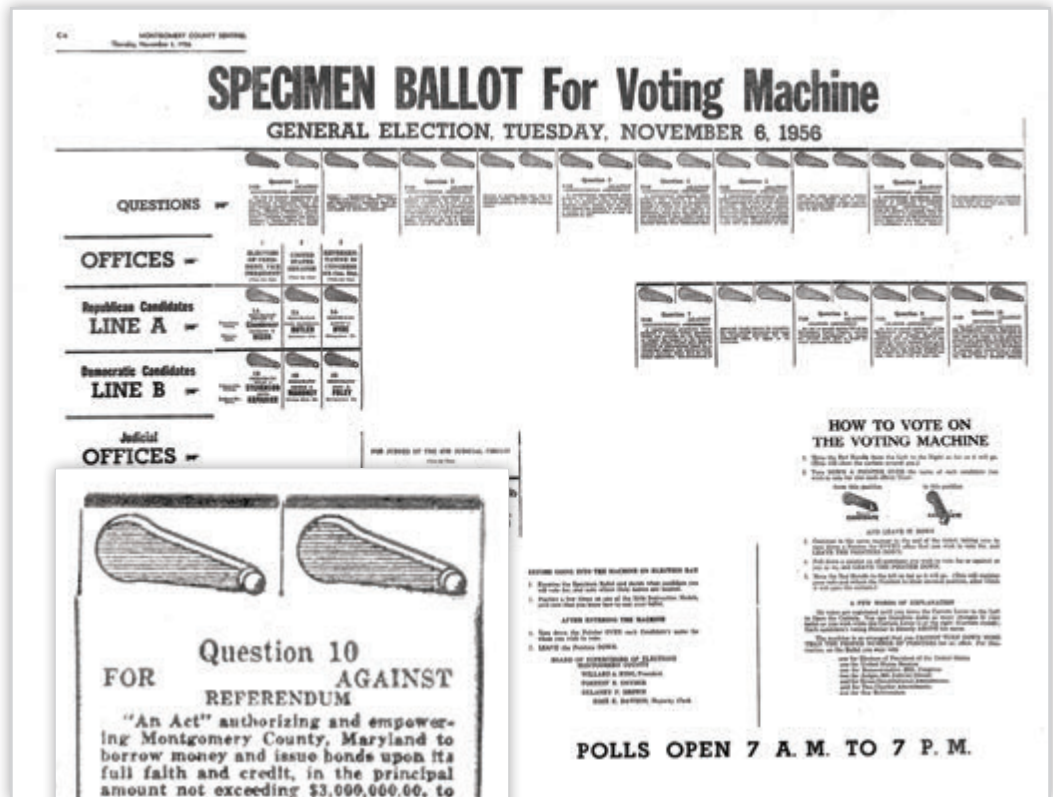


1958

Sisters of the Holy Cross assumed responsibility for building the community hospital.

1959

Mother Constantine, CSC, presented the public with plans for a \$4 million, 200-bed hospital.



Right: This sample ballot appeared in the Thursday, November 1, 1956, edition of the *Montgomery County Sentinel*. The referendum to impose a tax to build a new hospital was overwhelmingly rejected.

Below: Some of the driving leaders behind the new hospital reviewed potential blueprints.



The Birth of a Hospital

1960-
1963

Rain could not dampen the spirits of the dignitaries who gathered on May 8, 1960, to break ground for Holy Cross Hospital.

They were instilled instead with a sense of relief that the goal they had worked toward, for so long and so hard, was finally coming to pass.

Digging in on that soggy Sunday were, from the left: the Rev. Herbert Lamb; Andrew Kessinger; Robert T. Snure; Judge John P. Moore; Frank H. Proudfoot; Mother M. Constantine, CSC; James J. Lynch; Mother Kathryn Marie, CSC; Marvin Mones, MD; Rabbi Mortimer J. Rubin; and former Archbishop of Washington Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle.



SIGNS OF THE TIMES...

In October 1962, the Cuban Missile Crisis pushes the world to the brink of nuclear war.

“I have a dream,” Martin Luther King, Jr., tells a crowd of 200,000 on the National Mall in August 1963.

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in as President on Air Force One in Dallas prior to returning to Washington, D.C.

Encouraged by \$1.2 million in federal funds, the commitment of the Sisters of the Holy Cross—and the energy and drive of the hospital’s first administrator, Sister M. Laurencita Maloney, CSC—the community rallied around. From door-to-door solicitations by school children and neighbors to gifts-in-kind from developers and contractors, enthusiasm for the project rose.

More than 400 physicians applied for privileges at the yet-to-be-built hospital. Even more community members volunteered their services, laying the foundation for the 1963 debut of the Auxiliary of Holy Cross Hospital. Recruitment efforts for nurses, eager for a chance to work closer to home or part-time, lured some candidates away from other hospitals or out of retirement. Everyone involved in the enterprise pulled

together to get the new facility up and ready.

In early January 1963, nearly 700 people turned out for the new hospital’s dedication ceremony. Anthony J. Celebrezze, then-Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (now the Department of Health and Human Services) told the crowd, “Hospitals embrace the basic value we place on human life and the measure of responsibility we feel toward our fellow man.”

A subsequent two-day open house attracted an estimated 9,000 community members, awed by the new facility’s modern maze of conveyor belts, pneumatic tubes, chutes, elevators and electronic eyes. Other features included a “stork” room for fathers awaiting the birth of a child, a telephone

“When Holy Cross Hospital was trying to get enough momentum, and money, to open, my husband Larry and I contributed \$30 of our own. Larry then collected more from our neighbors. It’s been part of our lives for the past 50 years.”

JEAN PARSLEY
COMMUNITY MEMBER

1960

Groundbreaking ceremonies were moved indoors due to rain.



1963

Hospital opened under the leadership of Administrator Sister Laurencita, CSC.



1963

President John F. Kennedy signed and sent a photo to the new hospital extending his best wishes.





Top: Judge Fred Ugast, and his sister, Sister Frances Clare Ugast, memorialized their parents by contributing the statue of the Blessed Mother Mary that graced the hospital's entrance.

Right: Joel Piccioni from the Maintenance Department oiled a squeaking wheel on the Pediatric Unit's pint-sized Mustang.





The first meeting of the Medical and Dental Staff occurred soon after the opening of the new hospital, attracting a large group of physicians for the historic occasion.

switchboard, and an on-site laundry, complete with a sewing and pressing room, for hospital linens and towels.

Holy Cross Hospital officially opened on Jan. 10, 1963, with 226 beds and a \$9 million price tag. Lack of funds left the two top floors unfinished; although the resourceful Sisters did not let the space go to waste. Part of the eighth floor was converted into a convent and, for the next five years, the Sisters who worked in the hospital also lived there.

On opening day, the new hospital ushered into the world a brand new baby girl—the first in a long line of newborns who would take their first breath within the hospital's walls. That evening, a young Dr. Ronald Pomerantz, later a radiologist at

the hospital, filled in for a physician friend and staffed the new Emergency Room. And four days later, 8-year-old Kathleen Mayer—suffering from a dangerous burst appendix—became the operating room's initial, and unexpected, patient. Her grateful parents credit the hospital with saving her life—a sentiment destined to be repeated again and again throughout the hospital's history.

By the end of its first year, Holy Cross Hospital had admitted nearly 10,000 patients, recorded 12,000 emergency room visits, performed more than 4,000 operations and delivered 1,654 babies including 12 sets of twins.

The new hospital was a success.

Aiming High

In January 1964, Bob Dylan sang, “The times, they are a-changin’,” giving voice to the nation’s rising social and political consciousness.

President Lyndon B. Johnson—determined to eliminate poverty and racial injustice, and improve access to education and health care—launched the “Great Society” in 1965.

The movement’s messages held a familiar ring to the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

1964-
1969

Nurses Michaelyn Zadjura, Nancy Di Janni and Pat Resutek in the new Coronary Care Unit’s central nursing station, which became a model for other coronary units nationwide.



SIGNS OF THE TIMES...

On Feb. 11, 1964, the Beatles first concert on American soil takes place at the Washington Coliseum.

The all-volunteer Men's Guild forms in 1964 and launches a new tradition the next year: Holy Cross Hospital's fund-raising ball.

Martin Luther King, Jr., is assassinated on April 4, 1968, sparking race riots in Washington, D.C., Baltimore and dozens of other cities.

Astronaut Neil Armstrong proclaims "one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind," as he becomes the first person to walk on the moon, on July 21, 1969.

Sesame Street debuts on Nov. 10, 1969, introducing the world to Big Bird, Oscar the Grouch and other beloved Muppets.

Right: In 1966, Clara San Juan, RN, attended to a premature newborn in an Intensive Care Isolette, one of the most up-to-date pediatric devices of the time.

Respect. Social justice. Compassion. Care of the poor and underserved. Excellence. These values were at the heart of the Sisters, and imprinted upon their new hospital.

The first personnel manual even proudly proclaimed, "We know you will experience great satisfaction in using your technical and human skills for God's sick. Our united efforts will effect a spirit of peace, joy and understanding to all who enter this hospital."

Grounded by moral principles and guided by a mission to discern and respond to the needs of the time, the fledgling hospital marched forward.

Within one year of opening, Holy Cross Hospital introduced its first outpatient clinic to provide medical, surgical, obstetric/gynecology and pediatric care, regardless of ability to pay—establishing the hospital's lifelong legacy as the county's leading safety net provider.

In another innovative move, the hospital partnered with the U.S. Public Health Service in 1964 to create a specialized Coronary Care Unit. The successful pilot project became the prototype for similar units throughout the nation, setting new standards for cardiac care. It also firmly established Holy Cross Hospital as an eager and early adopter of new technologies, techniques and approaches to improve health.



“It was around midnight during the race riots in 1968 and from the roof of the hospital you could see Washington, D.C., was on fire. I volunteered to drive hospital employees who lived in D.C. home. We were stopped by the police and the National Guard, but we made it.”

CHARLIE GARCIA
EMPLOYEE; 1964-1996, 2002-PRESENT

In 1965, the “Great Society’s” landmark legislation—Medicare and Medicaid—made its debut, altering the course of health care, and health care payment, in the United States. To participate, however, hospitals now needed certification by The Joint Commission—the nation’s highest accrediting body for hospitals. Holy Cross Hospital passed, and in 1966, became one of the first nine hospitals in Maryland to qualify for the new Medicare program.

Building upon its founders’ dedication to both education and health care, Holy Cross Hospital began partnering with Montgomery College, as 14 nursing students received clinical experience under the watchful eyes of the hospital’s experienced staff. That groundwork paved the way for future collaborations with area schools of nursing and medicine, and Holy Cross Hospital’s emergence as a teaching hospital.



Famed TV star Danny Thomas was the emcee at Sister Laurencita’s farewell dinner in 1968.

1965

Accredited by The Joint Commission.

1966

Sister Laurencita signed the agreement to participate in Medicare.



1967

First suburban Maryland hospital to open an ambulatory surgery unit.

Right: CCU head nurse, Barbara Siebelt, RN, and Nancy Keneipp, RN, monitored patients' heart activity using a central oscilloscope.



Below: Sisters Justine Marie, M. Patrick, Loretta Marie, Mildred Louise and Maurita personally moved some belongings from their previous living quarters in the hospital to their new convent at 1523 Forest Glen Road.



The string of creative programs continued with the introduction of the first hospital-based, same-day surgery unit in suburban Maryland in 1967. The next year saw the advent of Holy Cross Hospital's home care program, the first offered by any hospital in suburban Maryland.

Soon, the original facility was bursting at the seams.

Just two short years after its start, Holy Cross Hospital expanded its original pediatric and medical-surgical units. The new units occupied the previously uncompleted seventh and eighth floors, dislodging the Sisters who had been living there. In 1968, they moved into a new convent, directly across the street.

That same year, Sister Helen Marie Auth, CSC, succeeded Sister Laurencita as hospital administrator. To help govern the growing hospital, a 12-member Board of Trustees—composed of an equal number of Sisters and community members—was formed in 1969.

Like the nation at large, Holy Cross Hospital was changing to meet the new challenges ahead.

1968

Sister Helen Marie, CSC, appointed administrator.



1969

Seventh and eighth floors completed, bringing the total number of beds to 338.

Growing Pains

From piloting regional and national programs to offering modern medicine's most up-to-date techniques and approaches, the young hospital met the challenges and needs of the community it served with creativity, care and compassion.

Those skills were suddenly and unexpectedly tested, thrusting Holy Cross Hospital into the national limelight on May 15, 1972.

In 1973, Montgomery County Council proclaimed January as "Holy Cross Hospital" month in honor of the hospital's tenth anniversary. Councilman Sidney Kramer (right) presented Sister Helen Marie, CSC, hospital administrator, with the official proclamation. Hospital staffers also present were, from the left: Peg O. McCuiston, assistant administrator; Sister Alicia, CSC; Tom Burke, public affairs director; Roger Allen, director of purchasing; and H. H. Bell, assistant administrator.

1970-
1975





SIGNS OF THE TIMES...

HBO debuts on Nov. 8, 1972, introducing pay television to the United States.

In June 1974, Holy Cross Hospital converts its flat Emergency Room fee to a sliding scale. The new costs? \$6 to \$36.

On Aug. 9, 1974, Richard M. Nixon becomes the first and, to date, only president in the nation's history to resign from office.

The United States pulls out of Saigon, ending its involvement in the Vietnam War on April 30, 1975.

At the end of a campaign rally in Laurel, Maryland, presidential candidate Alabama Governor George C. Wallace, Jr., walked among the crowd, greeting supporters. Then a series of shots rang out, striking the politician in the chest and abdomen.

An ambulance rushed the severely wounded Wallace to Holy Cross Hospital. Led by the hospital's first chief of surgery, Dr. John P. Haberlin, a team of physicians, nurses and technicians labored for five hours to remove the bullets and stabilize the governor.

Scores of local police and secret service members swarmed the hospital, while members of the media, numbering in the hundreds, camped out on the hospital's grounds. Some even tried to bribe hospital employees for scrubs so they could pass as employees—and pass through the tight security—but to no avail.

During Wallace's recovery, a procession of dignitaries walked down Holy Cross Hospital's halls, including President Richard M. Nixon, Maryland Governor Marvin Mandel,

Senators Edward Kennedy, Hubert Humphrey and many more. And 54 days after surgery, intensive care and physical therapy, Wallace went home, never to walk again but alive and grateful for his care.

Though tragic, the incident showcased Holy Cross Hospital's growing ability to respond effectively in highly charged situations.

A few years earlier, the hospital had honed its emergency skills by participating in an area-wide medical disaster drill. Shortly thereafter, the Emergency Room adopted the triage method of tiering patients according to the severity of their illness or injury.

But the 1970 debut of the "Heartmobile" stands out as one of the hospital's most far-reaching contributions to rapid, on-the-spot emergency care. Outfitted with a portable electrocardiogram device, defibrillator, resuscitator and other complex life-saving equipment, the mobile coronary care unit relayed information instantaneously to the heart specialists waiting at Holy Cross Hospital. *The Washington Post* called the unit, "one of the newest and most

1970

Began operating mobile coronary care unit from Holy Cross Hospital.

1971

Acclaimed guitarist Charlie Byrd performed for 800 guests at the Seventh Annual Harvest Ball.



1972

Installed area's first mammography unit.

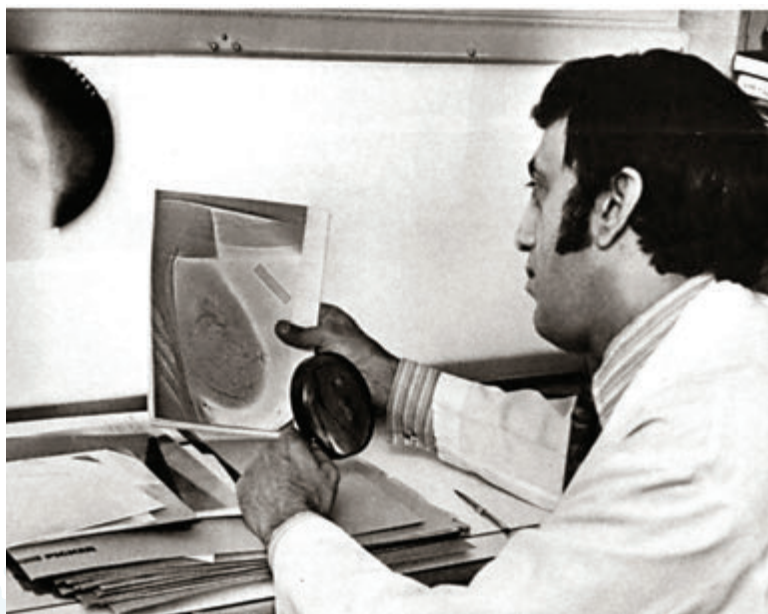
“The doctor [at Holy Cross Hospital]...was watching the electrocardiogram sent from the patient’s bedroom the same way doctors in Houston monitor astronauts’ heart action during space flights.”

“LIFESAVING HEARTMOBILE SPEEDS CARE TO VICTIMS”
THE WASHINGTON POST
MAY 31, 1970



Top: Roy Lowe of the Housekeeping Department shook hands with Governor Wallace on the morning of his discharge, July 7, 1972.

Bottom: That same year, Director of Radiology Edward D. Soma, MD, compared the greater definition achieved through the new mammography process to a standard X-ray image.



Margaretia Jackson, MD, pediatric resident in the mid-1970s, showed the hoped-for end result of the fetal monitoring program—a healthy newborn.



sophisticated weapons of medicine.” One of only five in the nation, and the only one in the capital area, the Heartmobile left a lasting legacy as the forerunner to today’s sophisticated emergency response vehicles.

Other forward-looking actions took place in quick succession.

Holy Cross Hospital responded to President Nixon’s newly declared “War on Cancer” by installing the area’s first mammography unit in 1972. Designed to improve early detection of breast cancer, the new technology advanced the hospital’s commitment to serving women at all stages and ages of life.

Over the next few years, the pursuit of excellence—always a central concern for the Sisters—was reflected as the hospital earned accreditations and recognitions from prestigious peer organizations. A formal affiliation with George Washington University in 1975 solidified the hospital’s position as a teaching hospital, bringing instructors and residents in surgery, internal medicine, obstetrics/gynecology and pediatrics to Holy Cross Hospital.

Together, they assured that the hospital and its staff remained ready for the future.

1974

Continuing education program for physicians earned accreditation.

1975

Started using diagnostic ultrasound for examination of internal organs and tissues.



1975

Teaching affiliation with George Washington University began.



New Needs, New Programs

In 1976, Holy Cross Hospital held its second groundbreaking ceremony, embarking upon a \$14 million construction project designed to keep pace with the area's population boom.

That same year, it joined local churches to create a Meals-on-Wheels program, preparing and packaging nutritious food for housebound residents twice a day.

Both endeavors demonstrated the hospital's enduring commitment to the community it served.

1976-
1982

Marking the start of the new expansion project were, from the left: Architect Frederick L. Fryer; Regional Superior Sister Miriam Andre, CSC; His Eminence William Cardinal Baum, Archbishop of Washington; Hospital Administrator Sister Helen Marie, CSC; Judge John P. Moore, board chairman; Maryland Representative Gilbert Gude; Medical Staff President Merton L. White, MD; and Chairman of Hyman Construction Company Benjamin Rome.



SIGNS OF THE TIMES...

In 1976, the United States of America turns 200 with bicentennial celebrations from coast to coast.

The next year, Holy Cross Hospital installs the first color television sets in patient rooms.

Star Wars premieres on May 25, 1977.

The Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross forms Holy Cross Health System in 1979 to unite all its health care organizations nationwide.

In a failed assassination attempt, John Hinckley, Jr., shoots President Ronald Reagan as he leaves the Washington Hilton on March 30, 1981.

More than 750 million people watch the “fairytale wedding of the century,” as Lady Diana Spencer exchanges vows with Charles, Prince of Wales, in London’s St. Paul’s Cathedral, on July 29, 1981.

From assuring top quality facilities and technology to addressing the most basic of human needs, Holy Cross Hospital always rose to the occasion. Now it was taking its dedication to others even higher, helping people across life’s continuum, in and out of the hospital.

Electronic fetal monitoring—introduced to Holy Cross Hospital in 1976—gave obstetricians a window into the womb and a steady stream of information about the baby’s heart during delivery, promoting better outcomes. A few years later, the hospital welcomed its first neonatologist—a subspecialty of pediatrics, then barely 10 years old—to enhance newborn care. It also affiliated with Children’s Hospital, bringing top-level specialty care into a community setting.

The 1982 implementation of the KISS (Kids in Safety Seats) program took the hospital’s commitment to healthy babies beyond its walls. By loaning approved safety seats at minimal cost, KISS assured that every newborn left the hospital grounds safely. One of the hospital’s two major volunteer fund-raising arms, the Auxiliary of Holy Cross Hospital, donated 100 seats to jumpstart the program.

At the other end of the spectrum lay Holy Cross Hospital’s experience in providing compassionate end-of-life care. In the mid-1970s, the hospital introduced a program to respond to the physical, emotional and spiritual needs of dying patients and their families, using supportive rather than interventional methods. That effort caught the attention of Blue Cross/Blue Shield which, in 1980, awarded the hospital—the

“I worked at Holy Cross Hospital for 34 years as a nurse in Labor and Delivery. When the hospital first opened, fathers could only stay with their wives until they were medicated, and then it was off to the waiting room for them. As time went on fathers started attending the actual births, but a lot of them fainted and we had to take them to the Emergency Room!”

INGEBORG MARKOWITZ
EMPLOYEE; 1963-1997

1976

Groundbreaking ceremony signaled beginning of four-story addition.

1977

Holy Cross Hospital Home Care was among first in the Greater Washington Area to offer transfusions in patients’ homes.

1978

Sister Jean Louise, CSC, appointed administrator.



1979

Holy Cross Health System formed.



In 1976, the Men's Guild presented the proceeds from the most recent Harvest Ball, totaling \$37,000. Surrounding Sister Helen Marie were, from the left: Ball Co-Chairmen Martin J. Kmetz and Richard Cohen, MD; Men's Guild President A.S. Damiani; and Ball Coordinator Howard Baylin.

1981

"Sugar" Ray Leonard met with patients after a visit to Congress and the White House.



1981

Opened first hospital-based chronic care Renal Dialysis Unit in the county.

1982

Medical Adult Day Center, among the first of its kind, opened.

sole one in suburban Maryland—a contract for a pilot home-based hospice care program. The move opened the doors for Holy Cross Hospital to serve patients who wished to die, with dignity and grace, in the comfort of their own home.

During this period, a growing stream of immigrants from Vietnam and other nations—seeking a safe haven from the perils of war, political and economic strife in their own countries—settled in Montgomery County. In response, Holy Cross Hospital partnered with the County Health Department to open the Refugee Health Clinic in 1981. With departmental funding at a minimum, the hospital picked up the slack by providing volunteer physicians and covering other costs.

Innovations to care for special populations continued with the 1982 opening of the Day Care Center for Elderly and Medically Handicapped Adults. Offering social, recreational and rehabilitative activities, the center was a departure from traditional thinking and one of the first of its kind nationwide. Now known as the Medical Adult Day Center, it is one of the longest running in the area.

In the meantime, construction on the new East Wing ended in 1978 adding 112 beds and nearly doubling the space available for the Emergency Room and other clinical departments. This fund-raising campaign met with success, exceeding the \$2 million goal and further validating Holy Cross Hospital's value to the community.



Holy Cross Hospital,
circa early 1980s.

Coming of Age

“Just as those who served before us left a legacy of excellence, we must continually modify and adjust our responses as further improvements in health care evolve.”

So said President Sister M. Jean Louise Forkin, CSC, on Jan. 10, 1983—Holy Cross Hospital’s 20th anniversary.

Her words captured the commitment and concern for others that had driven the hospital’s remarkable progress to date, and crystallized directions for its future.

1983-
1989

Some of the Employees of the Month in 1986 and 1987 were, from the left: Dorothy Romans, volunteer, Sterile Processing; Lynn Galichus, technician, Sterile Processing; Norma Ibbott, Housekeeping; Patricia Wise, clinical dietitian; Irvin Towson, program assistant, Adult Day Care Center; Alida McDonald, RN, Pediatric Unit; and Melody Stanhope, physical therapist.



SIGNS OF THE TIMES...

The first commercially available cell phone debuts in 1983 at a cost of \$3,500.

In 1984, Holy Cross Hospital bans smoking in patient and waiting rooms, and diagnostic and treatment areas.

The Discovery Channel is founded in 1985.

On Nov. 10, 1989, the Berlin Wall falls, effectively ending the Cold War.

Holy Cross Hospital's Emergency department is rated "outstanding" in an evaluation of Washington, D.C., area hospital emergency services featured in the March 1984 issue of *Washingtonian* magazine.

In its first two decades, Holy Cross Hospital assembled an impressive collection of facts and figures in caring for the community. Between 1963 and 1983, the hospital nearly doubled its capacity from 226 beds to 450. It admitted more than 320,000 patients, and recorded at least 1.3 million emergency and outpatient visits, ranging from lab and X-ray tests to rehabilitative therapy.

And continuing the pattern established on its very first day, the hospital had welcomed more than 66,000 babies into the world.

That statistic reflected Holy Cross Hospital's long-standing reputation for maternal and pediatric care, and its emerging expertise in high-risk pregnancies. Both took a big step forward with the 1983 opening of the

Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, outfitting the hospital with the highly specialized technology required to care for newborns with complex medical needs.

In fact, rapid advances in medical technology and techniques were changing the delivery of health care across the nation. Equipment became more sophisticated and miniaturized, improving procedures, easing recovery and setting in motion the eventual migration from lengthy and costly in-hospital stays to same-day or overnight surgeries.

Holy Cross Hospital kept pace. It offered its first outpatient cataract surgery in 1983, followed by the installation of the most up-to-date laser surgery equipment two years later. Always forward-looking, the hospital

"Holy Cross Hospital is in my genes: I was born at the hospital and had my children here; my mother, two brothers and a sister have all worked here. Both my husband and I graduated from Holy Cross Hospital's School of Radiologic Technology, and we've been employees ever since."

KRISTEN KURTZ
EMPLOYEE; 2002-PRESENT

1983

Neonatal Intensive Care Unit opened.

1983

Began Lifeline, a personal response system connecting individuals to support.

1985

Began offering wellness classes to area residents.

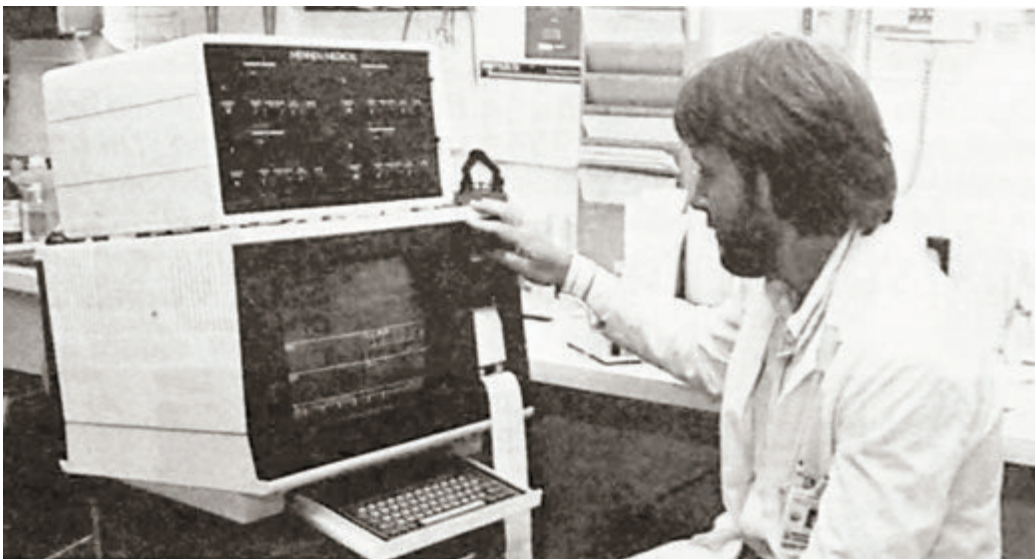
performed its first laparoscopic surgery in the late 1980s, laying the foundation for its current excellence in minimally invasive procedures and approaches. Care for heart patients also progressed with computerized monitoring and a cardiac enhancement center, complete with a cardiac rehabilitation program.

Some of the most dramatic advancements occurred in imaging, with Holy Cross Hospital first investing in a sophisticated CT scan in the early 1980s, followed by the installation of a digital vascular imaging system in 1984. The crowning achievement, however, occurred in 1986 with the start of the Magnetic Resonance Academic Imaging



Top: In 1988, a large sign displaying the hospital's name was installed.

Bottom: Improved heart monitoring by computer arrived at Holy Cross Hospital in 1983.



1986

Magnetic Resonance Academic Imaging Center opened as the first in the state.



1988

James P. Hamill appointed president and chief executive officer.



Center. Offered in partnership with George Washington University, it was the first in all of Maryland.

To stay abreast of imaging's many changes, the hospital opened a School of Radiologic Technology in 1988. The accredited two-year program guaranteed that Holy Cross Hospital remained on the cutting-edge of techniques while creating a pool of potential employees, trained by its own board-certified radiologists. The school reflects Holy Cross Hospital's commitment

to education, inherited from the Sister's original mission.

As the decade neared its end, a long chapter in the hospital's history ended as well. Sister Jean Louise—administrator since 1979—was succeeded by James P. Hamill as president and chief executive officer in 1988. With that move, leadership of Holy Cross Hospital transferred from the religious order to a lay person, for the first time since its founding.



Top left: Holy Cross Hospital's School of Radiologic Technology's first graduating class in 1990 included five students. From the left, were: Michelle Bosch, Jackie Bossie, Kim Hall, Kelly Kirby and Laurie Orenca.

Top right: In 1989, Jim Hamill, president of Holy Cross Hospital, and Neal McKelvey, senior vice president of Operations, reviewed blueprints of the hospital's renovation activities.

Bottom: Work began on the Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory in 1989.

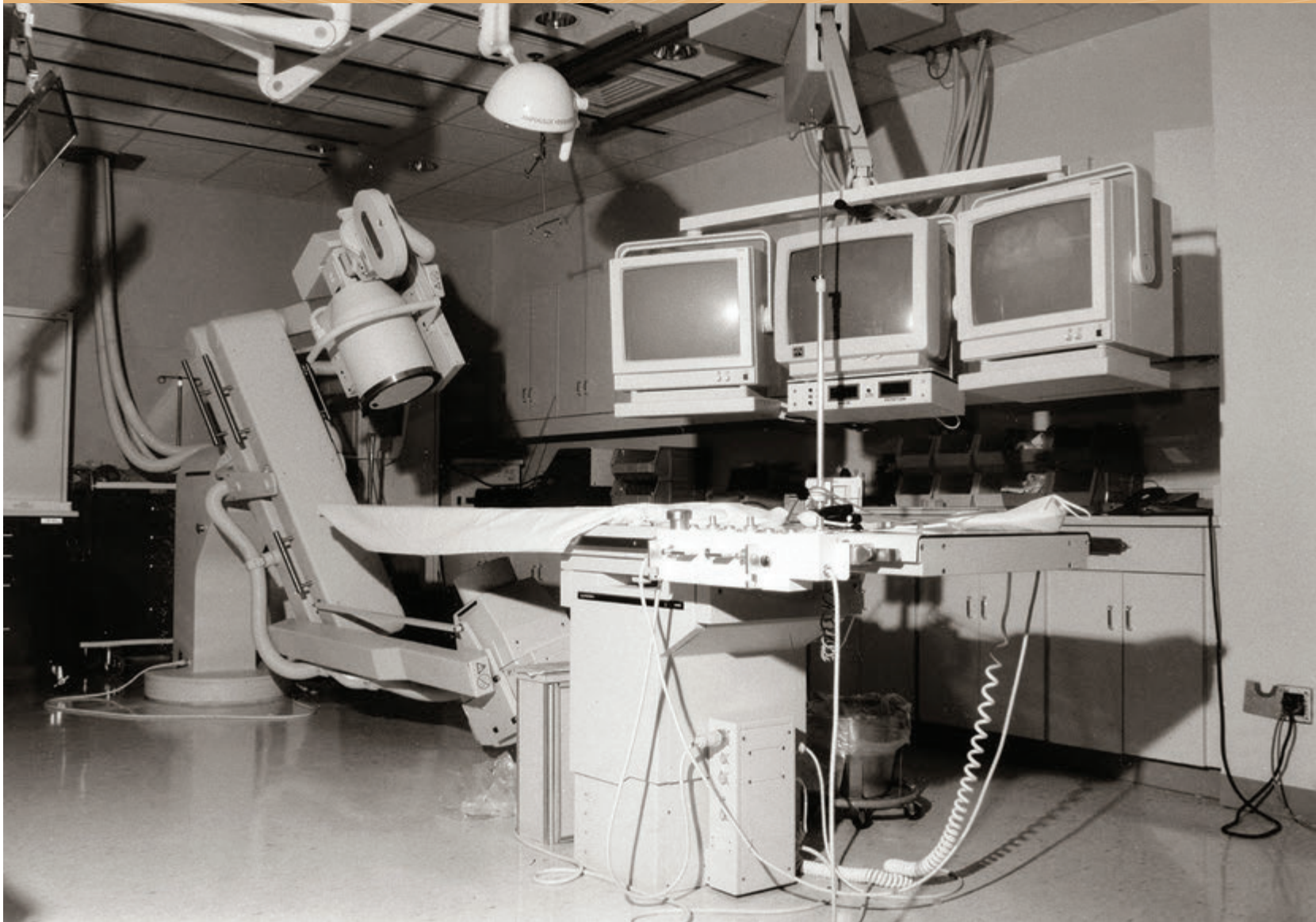
Leading the Way

Not content only to solve the needs of the day, Holy Cross Hospital strove to meet the challenges of tomorrow, greeting the new decade with renovations, upgrades and new programs.

The hospital's largest and most expensive improvement project to date—and at three years and \$24 million, also its most ambitious—heralded an extraordinary period of development, marked by new systems and technologies.

1990-
1999

Holy Cross Hospital's new Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory opened in 1990 with the most sophisticated, state-of-the-art equipment available at the time.



SIGNS OF THE TIMES...

The World Wide Web becomes publicly available in 1991. Holy Cross Hospital's website goes live seven years later.

In late 1991, Mikhail Gorbachev resigns as President, and the Soviet Union is dissolved.

A gallon of gas in 1995 costs, on average, \$1.09.

Accustomed to operating well beyond the bounds of a traditional community hospital, Holy Cross Hospital steadfastly pushed forward during the 1990s. In the process, it introduced sophisticated services and techniques that put its capabilities on a par with—and often ahead of—many academic medical centers.

For example, Holy Cross Hospital's first cardiac catheterization laboratory debuted in 1990, with the most advanced angiography capabilities in the mid-Atlantic region. The first video-assisted thoracoscopy (VATS) and lung surgery in the metropolitan area occurred at Holy Cross Hospital in 1991. Several years later, it became the first community-based hospital in Maryland to offer an Autologous Bone Marrow Transplant program for cancer patients.

Part of the hospital's successful expansion into such higher levels of care stemmed from its growing partnerships with institutions of higher learning. From its earliest affiliations with Montgomery College, George Washington University and Children's National Medical Center, the hospital had branched out over the years to include Catholic University, Georgetown University, George Mason University, the University of Maryland and others. Working side-by-side with medical and nursing instructors, residents and students, Holy Cross Hospital's staff and patients benefited from the latest knowledge and applications, assuring top-notch care.

At the same time, the needs of the larger community were never far from mind. Toward that end, Holy Cross Hospital launched the Caregiver Resource Center

"We started as a small community hospital and grew into one of the busiest hospitals in the state. However, the hospital has never lost its focus on serving those in need. It is an integral part of this hospital's culture and vision."

RAM TREHAN, MD
MEDICAL STAFF PRESIDENT; 2002-2003
TRUSTEE; 2006-2011

1992

Cosponsored scholarship program to increase the number of health care professionals.

1992

Opened outpatient pulmonary rehabilitation program.

1992

Caregiver Resource Center founded.

1993

Initiated Faith Community Nurse Program, the first of its kind in the area.

1995

Senior Fit program formed to help older adults improve health.



Top: In 1996, movie star Sandra Bullock (center) spent a day in the operating room preparing for a movie role. With her were, from the left: Kathy Kalt, Kim Hricko, Peggy Kenney and Jean Waldam.

Right: New critical care technologies in 1990 allowed Steven Kariya, MD, and Beth Ryan, RN, to better monitor and more efficiently care for their patients.



1997

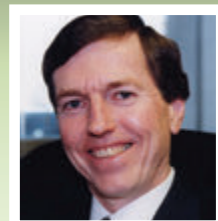
First laparoscopic surgery performed using a camera to project images onto a screen.

1997

Senior Source formed as a health education and wellness center for older adults.

1998

Kevin J. Sexton appointed president and chief executive officer.





Top Left: In 1990, WRC-TV anchor Doreen Gentzler (center) was the honored guest at the Auxiliary Annual Luncheon and Fashion Show. With her were Zee Brown-Ahearn (left) and Beatrice Hempfling, president of the Auxiliary.

Top Right: In 1999, Sy Sokatch, Judy Greaver and Sandy Wolk proudly displayed the “Great Place to Work” award. Since then, Holy Cross Hospital has won this accolade, which is now called the “Workplace Excellence” award, every year to date.



in 1992—the first program in the area devoted to assisting family members and friends cope with the demands of caring for chronically ill or aging loved ones. In 1993, the hospital created the first Faith Community Nurse Program in the Baltimore/Washington, D.C., area, helping health ministry teams educate and equip their congregations to pursue health, healing and wholeness.

Over the years, the maternal and child care program steadily gained strength, with Holy Cross Hospital now delivering more babies annually than any other hospital in Maryland or the District of Columbia. In 1997, the hospital collaborated with Children’s National Medical Center to become the first in Montgomery and Prince George’s counties to test the hearing of all newborns—three years before Maryland law mandated the practice. Two years later, Montgomery County’s Maternity Partnership Program expanded dramatically and with it, Holy Cross Hospital’s historic commitment to ensuring

that every uninsured woman in the county receives high quality prenatal care.

Near the end of the decade, Holy Cross Hospital welcomed its fifth leader, Kevin J. Sexton, as president and chief executive officer in 1998.

That same year, the hospital’s list of “firsts” soared with the advent of the innovative GATE Institute. Designed to give physicians, nurses and allied health professionals hands-on experience with the most current minimally invasive surgical techniques, GATE featured the latest technology, instrumentation and endoscopically equipped surgical stations along with nationally recognized faculty experts. Since its opening, GATE has trained thousands of physicians from around the globe and remains the only facility of its type in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

It was a bold move for a community-based teaching hospital, but totally in keeping with Holy Cross Hospital’s heritage.

A New Millennium

Vision 2000, Holy Cross Hospital's strategic plan near the end of the 20th century, centered around one premise: to be the most trusted provider of health care in our region.

Yet the dawn of a new age—welcomed with worldwide enthusiasm and extravaganzas—came with an unexpected shadow, testing both the hospital and its guiding vision.

2000-
2004



The Holy Cross Hospital Health Center at Montgomery College in Silver Spring opened in 2004. Shown here in 2010, were: Elise C. Riley, MD, (left), medical director, Community Care Delivery; and patient Peter Wilson.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES...

Universal concerns that the unpredictable switchover from 1999 to 2000 could wreak havoc on everything computerized prove unfounded. The new Millennium begins without incident.

In 2003, the United States hosts the “World Day of the Sick” for the first time. The Papal envoy and president of the Pontifical Council for Health Pastoral Care chooses to visit Holy Cross Hospital for the occasion.

Hurricane Isabel strikes hard in 2003, closing just about everything. Holy Cross Hospital provides uninterrupted service throughout, delivering 26 babies during the storm.

For Holy Cross Hospital, the new millennium and Y2K got off to a fine start. In 2000, the hospital was designated as a Teaching Hospital Cancer Program by the American College of Surgeons’ Commission on Cancer, marking the first time a community hospital in suburban Maryland earned the honor. The hospital’s impressive capabilities—a full range of diagnostic and treatment services, board-certified specialists, clinical trials, and affiliation with a medical school—continue to this day.

That same year, Holy Cross Health System and Mercy Health System consolidated to form Trinity Health, strengthening two rich traditions of serving persons in need.

Then came September 11, 2001. Disaster struck as hijacked jetliners crashed into the World Trade Center, a field in Pennsylvania and the Pentagon. The terrorist event shook America from coast to coast and claimed nearly 3,000 lives.

Holy Cross Hospital—as “diverse as the world” in the words of its president and chief executive officer Kevin Sexton—pulled

together in a clear, common purpose: to help others. Off-duty staff, volunteers and more than 150 private physicians flocked to the facility, hoping to lend a hand with the expected influx of casualties. But no patients arrived; and it soon became clear that few survived the local attack and its inferno.

Just a few weeks later, however, Holy Cross Hospital got another unexpected chance to implement its disaster response plan. Giving new meaning to the term “poison pen letter,” deadly anthrax spores were hidden in mail handled by several members of Congress, their staff and postal workers. The hospital admitted eight patients for symptoms and examined others concerned about exposure.

Then on July 29, 2002, an Amtrak train derailed in Kensington, Maryland, sending 35 victims to Holy Cross Hospital’s emergency department—the largest number of patients it ever treated from a single event.

The tragic incidents proved once again how invaluable Holy Cross Hospital had become to the region—a sentiment echoed by

2000

Trinity Health formed.

TRINITY  HEALTH

2001

Began construction to create 365,000 square feet of new or renovated space.

2004

First all-private Women’s Surgical Unit in suburban Maryland opened.

2004

Opened the first and only hospital-sponsored health center for uninsured adults in Montgomery County.



Top: In 2001, Holy Cross Hospital began a \$90 million facility expansion and modernization project including construction of two new patient care floors (shown here) and a 520-car garage.

Bottom: The expansion paved way for a Surgical Intensive Care Unit, where in 2004, Charles Noxon, RN, (left) and Mide Banwo, RN, collaborated to determine the best possible care for critically ill surgical patients.



“In response to the tragic events of September 11, 2001, an unbelievable number of community members came to the hospital’s blood drive to donate blood. Our normal goal at that time was to collect about 80 pints of blood. That day we collected 200 pints. We even had to turn some people away. It was truly inspirational.”

CLAUDIA SCHREIBER
EMPLOYEE; 1980-PRESENT



In 2003, Holy Cross Hospital’s Neonatal Intensive Care Unit was designated a Level III+ perinatal referral center by the state.

others as the hospital celebrated its 40th anniversary on Jan. 10, 2003.

By now, keystone programs had matured and gained new stature. The Neonatal Intensive Care Unit was named a Level III+ Perinatal Referral Center by the state of Maryland, official endorsement of the unit’s excellence. That same year, Holy Cross Hospital became the first in Maryland, Washington, D.C., and Northern Virginia to offer a new radiation delivery system that attacks cancer from inside the breast.

To recognize and honor individuals for commitment to Holy Cross Hospital and dedication to community service, past and present, the Legacy Society was born. At its inaugural dinner, Sexton called ensuring health care access for all “our compass and driving motivation.”

With 100,000 uninsured residents in Montgomery County—one of the nation’s wealthiest—Holy Cross Hospital took action. In 2004, it opened the county’s first hospital-owned health center for uninsured adults in the county.

Unprecedented Progress

2005-
2010

In 2005, Holy Cross Hospital concluded a \$90 million expansion and modernization project, launched four years earlier.

Adding more than 200,000 additional square feet, the project doubled the hospital's original size and positioned it for the progress ahead.

Holy Cross Hospital's expansion included extensive renovations to clinical areas, and a new entrance, education center and concourse.



SIGNS OF THE TIMES...

In spring 2005, baseball fever hits with the advent of the Washington Nationals, the area's first professional baseball team since the old Washington Senators departed in the early 1960s.

The Holy Cross Hospital Foundation debuts in 2006 to raise philanthropic funds in support of the hospital's mission.

In 2009, history is made as Barack Obama is sworn in as the nation's first African-American president. The following year, he introduces a major overhaul to health care.

The area grinds to a halt but Holy Cross Hospital perseveres when a major snowstorm and blizzard create 2010's "Snowmageddon."

Completed in 2005, the new Holy Cross Hospital featured the first all-private women's surgical unit in suburban Maryland, an enhanced Maternity Center, Surgical Intensive Care Unit and Emergency Center, among others.

Then, the hospital built upon that success by pursuing—and attaining—even loftier heights, in service and in recognitions.

In 2006, it introduced hospitalists—specially trained doctors based at the hospital to assure physician coverage 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Two years later, it became the first hospital in Montgomery County to implement an electronic medical records system, streamlining and improving patient care and safety. Robotic surgery made its on-site debut in 2008, with the hospital once again leading the county in offering the latest techniques.

Meanwhile, data from the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene reaffirmed the hospital's expertise in neonatal care. In 2007, Holy Cross Hospital had the lowest mortality rate in the state for very low birth-weight infants, the frailest and most critically ill of all premature newborns.

State recognition continued that year with the hospital's designation as a Primary Stroke Center by Maryland's Emergency Medical Services Systems. The Joint Commission followed suit in 2008.

During this period, the number of older adults in Montgomery County continued to climb, and Holy Cross Hospital responded. It opened the Joint and Spine Center in 2007, creating a specially dedicated unit where surgical patients could recover with others who had undergone similar procedures.

"I'd like to say I began at the hospital on day one, but I didn't. I came six months after it opened. The hospital has always had an outstanding administration, the latest equipment, first-rate doctors and exceptional ancillary help. I think the Holy Cross Hospital's legacy will go on forever."

ALBERT ZELNA, MD
PHYSICIAN; 1963-2001

2005

Discovery Health filmed *Birth Day Live!* at Holy Cross Hospital.



2006

Established Sister Dorothy Anne Cahill, CSC, Employee Assistance Fund.

2007

Designated a primary stroke center.

2007

Opened the Joint and Spine Center.



Top: In 2009, the Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic was dedicated to the Sisters of the Holy Cross with special recognition of Sister Jane Ann Rochford, CSC. Attending the dedication ceremony were, from the left: (front row) Kathy Weber, CSC; Rachel Callahan, CSC; Jane Ann Rochford, CSC; Rea McDonnell, SSND and Irene Morelli; (back row) Christa Hojla; Patricia Vandenberg; Patricia Carroll, CSC; Clarence Marie Larson, CSC; Mary Virginia Herr, CSC; Barbara Marie Kleck, CSC; Kathleen Johnson, CSC; Rose Marie Canty, CSC; Anita Andreatta, CSC; Rita McQueeney, CSC; Ann Therese Sinclair, CSC; and Grace Shonk, SCS.

Right: Temporarily moved during the renovation in the early 2000s, this cornerstone still lies in its original 1963 location. It depicts the emblem of the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. The Cross and Anchor represent the motto of the congregation, "Spes Unica," the Cross our only Hope.



2008

Announced plans for a major expansion at Holy Cross Hospital and a new hospital in Germantown.

2008

The hospital implemented its electronic medical records system.

2009

Opened a second health center for uninsured adults in Gaithersburg.



True inspiration struck, however, with the 2008 premiere of the first Seniors Emergency Center in the nation.

Planned and designed in conjunction with internationally renowned eldercare experts, the center considered the complex, uncertain and often multiple health and quality-of-life conditions of elderly patients, beyond their urgent need. The unit features handrails, non-reflective floors and better lighting to prevent falls and improve safety. Blanket warmers, phones with larger buttons and other comforts reduce anxiety. Most importantly, staff members include geriatric specialists, sensitive to subtle changes and the need to involve the older person's support system in decisions and discharge planning.

Today, the Seniors Emergency Center is a model for others across the country.

The hospital then took that premise further by creating a Seniors Surgery Center. That move cemented its position as a leader in senior care, complete with healthy-aging programs, home care and support services. As a result, Holy Cross Hospital is one of the largest health care providers to seniors in the area today, accounting for 20,000 in- and out-patients each year.

To extend affordable, convenient care to more low-income, uninsured and vulnerable adults, Holy Cross Hospital opened a second health center in 2009. Located in Gaithersburg, the center is patterned after the first site, launched five years earlier.

Based upon its ongoing responsiveness to local needs, the Maryland Health Services Cost Review Commission named Holy Cross Hospital as "one of only five exemplary community benefit programs" in the state in 2010.

Holy Cross Hospital opened the nation's first Seniors Emergency Center to provide care tailored to the specific needs of patients age 65 and older.



A New Generation of Medicine

2011-
2013

With its 50th anniversary approaching, Holy Cross Hospital realized a golden dream unimaginable to its founders in 1963. Now one of the largest hospitals in the state, it is poised to open the first new hospital in Montgomery County in 35 years.



Participating in the groundbreaking ceremony for Holy Cross Germantown Hospital on December 8, 2011, were, from the left: John F. McShea, III, Chair, Holy Cross Hospital Board of Trustees; Sister Jeanette Fettig, CSC, Vice Chair, Holy Cross Hospital Board of Trustees; The Honorable Isiah Leggett, Montgomery County Executive; Thomas V. "Mike" Miller, Jr., Maryland Senate President; Kevin J. Sexton, President and CEO, Holy Cross Hospital; His Eminence Cardinal Donald Wuerl, Archbishop of Washington; DeRionne P. Pollard, PhD, President, Montgomery College; and Paul T. Kaplun, Chair, Holy Cross Hospital Foundation Board of Trustees.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES...

In August 2011, an earthquake and a hurricane hit the East Coast and Washington, D.C., within days of each other.

Approval for the first new hospital in Montgomery County in 35 years is granted and construction begins on Holy Cross Germantown Hospital.

On Valentine's Day 2012, a record-setting 45 babies are born in one day at Holy Cross Hospital.

For Holy Cross Hospital, 2011 brought to fruition many of the seeds planted five decades ago.

That September, The Joint Commission recognized Holy Cross Hospital as the region's sole "Top Performer" in each of the adult medicine categories it rated: heart attack, heart failure, pneumonia and surgical care. *The Washington Post* noted, "Only one local facility made the cut: Holy Cross Hospital in Silver Spring." This recognition was repeated the following year.

Acclaim mounted as the hospital's Breast Center became the first in Montgomery and Prince George's counties to receive full accreditation from the American College of Surgeons, making it one of only 11 in the state to bear the honor. The hospital also

won the 2011 Association of Community Cancer Centers Innovator Award as one of the few in the nation to integrate a model of Virtual Care, benefiting clinicians, patients, and family members alike.

That same year, *USNews & World Report*—in its first-ever ranking of best regional hospitals—awarded Holy Cross Hospital fifth place out of 57 entities in the Washington metropolitan area.

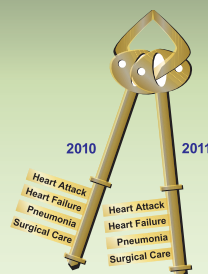
Not one to rest on its laurels, Holy Cross Hospital pressed forward with its most ambitious plan yet. On Dec. 8, 2011, it broke ground for a new hospital in Germantown, Maryland—the first in the nation to be housed on a community college campus and serve as its educational partner for health professions.

"The extension of the health care ministry of Holy Cross into Germantown is a fitting tribute to the Sisters who established our hospital."

KEVIN J. SEXTON, PRESIDENT AND CEO
HOLY CROSS HEALTH
2012–PRESENT

2011

Earned first of two recognitions from The Joint Commission as region's first and only "Top Performer" on Key Quality Measures based on the previous years' performance.



2012

Third health center for uninsured and underinsured adults opened in Aspen Hill.

2012

Received Workplace Excellence award for 13th year in a row.



Coming in 2015, Holy Cross Hospital's new seven-story, 150-bed patient care building will ensure that all patients have private rooms.

Washington Archbishop Cardinal Donald Wuerl, Sisters of the Holy Cross, hospital leaders, elected officials, donors and nearly 300 others witnessed the historic occasion. Named Holy Cross Germantown Hospital, the new facility is destined to fulfill two looming needs: improving access to health care for the growing and aging community, and ensuring a pool of qualified health care workers for the years ahead.

At the same time, a major expansion to Holy Cross Hospital's Silver Spring campus took off. When completed in 2015, the project will ensure private rooms for all patients by adding a new seven-story, 150-bed patient care building behind the existing structure.

Even as it planned for the future, Holy Cross Hospital never lost sight of one of

2012

Judith A. Rogers appointed president of Holy Cross Hospital by Kevin J. Sexton, president and CEO of Holy Cross Health.



2013

Celebrated 50 years of service to the community.





Today, Holy Cross Hospital is one of the largest hospitals in Maryland with 442 beds and caring for more than 196,000 patients each year.

the lynchpins of its mission: serving the less fortunate. On April 30, 2012, it opened its third health center for the uninsured in Aspen Hill.

Today, as the hospital looks forward, its future looks bright. It has expanded its network and created Holy Cross Health with three operating divisions including Holy Cross Hospital, Holy Cross Germantown

Hospital and Holy Cross Health Network. Holy Cross Health has become the Maryland region of Trinity Health. With all of its expanded facilities and a new hospital on the horizon, Holy Cross Hospital is living its mission: to be the most trusted provider of health care in our region.

At 50, Holy Cross Hospital has come full circle. And a new cycle begins.



Holy Cross Hospital Leadership

1963-
2013

Over the years, Holy Cross Hospital has been blessed with administrative, physician, trustee and volunteer leaders who were devoted to the institution, its progress and the patients in its care.

We are grateful for their many contributions of time and talent, and are honored to recognize them here.

Administrators/Presidents

1963-1968	Sister M. Laurencita Maloney, CSC
1968-1978	Sister Helen Marie Auth, CSC
1978-1987	Sister M. Jean Louise Forkin, CSC
1988-1997	James P. Hamill
1998-2012	Kevin J. Sexton
2012-present	Judith A. Rogers

Medical and Dental Staff Presidents

1963	Peter N. Lombard, MD
1964	Merrill M. Cross, MD
1965	Marvin I. Mones, MD
1966	Arthur J. Willets, MD
1967	John B. Brady, MD
1968	John P. Haberlin, MD
1969-1970	Blaine H. Eig, MD
1971	Timothy J. Tehan, MD
1972	Raymond F. Chinn, MD
1973-1974	Leonard L. Deitz, MD
1975-1976	Merton L. White, MD
1977-1978	Joseph M. O'Neil, MD
1979	Barton J. Gershen, MD
1980-1981	Edward D. Soma, MD
1982-1983	Seamus P. Nunan, MD
1984-1985	Bernard A. Heckman, MD
1986-1987	Steven Oristian, MD
1988-1989	Marvin N. Tabb, MD
1990-1991	Marvin Schneider, MD
1992-1993	Edward J. Richards, MD
1994-1995	Barry N. Rosenbaum, MD

1996-1997	Ira N. Brecher, MD
1998-1999	Mark S. Rosen, MD
2000-2001	Paul H. McCauley, MD
2002-2003	Ram S. Trehan, MD
2004-2005	Philip L. Schneider, MD
2006-2007	Stewart B. Karr, MD
2008-2009	Philip Iorianni, MD
2010-2011	Clifford Hinkes, MD
2012-present	Miriam L. Cameron, MD

Board of Trustees Chairs

1969-1976	John P. Moore
1976-1979	Joseph A. Lynott, Jr.
1979-1982	Ray E. Mahaffey
1982-1987	Robert F. Tardio
1987-1991	A. S. Damiani
1991-1993	E. Burns McLindon
1994-1997	Charles R. Bailey, Jr.
1998-2001	W. John Griffith
2001-2004	William Lewis
2005-2006	Alexander Sloan, MD
2006-2008	Angelo Arcadipane
2009-2011	John F. McShea, III
2012-present	Edward Bersoff

Foundation Board of Trustees Chairs

2006-2008	John F. McShea, III
2009-2011	Paul T. Kaplun
2012-present	John F. McShea, III

Auxiliary Presidents—1963 to Present

1963-1966	Mary Louise Grimes
1966-1967	Mary T. Robin
1967-1969	Albra Reising
1969-1970	Kathleen Carley
1970-1971	Florence Vee
1971-1973	Anne Banville
1973-1974	Elizabeth McKain
1974-1975	Gladys Duffy
1975-1976	Pauline Heil
1976-1978	Margaret Zahn
1978-1981	Mary Louise Grimes
1981-1983	Dolores Ferguson
1983-1985	Margaret Gutierrez
1985-1987	Veronica Meyer
1987-1988	Mary Lucas
1988-1990	Beatrice Hempling
1990-1992	Zee Brown Ahearn
1992-1993	Veronica Meyer
1993-1995	Martha Kohlberg
1995-1996	Carmela Plunkett
1996-1997	Irene Ferguson
1997-1998	Carmela Plunkett
1998-2000	Loretta Riggott
2000-2001	Martha Kohlberg
2001-2003	Elizabeth Altmann
2003-2005	Martie Squitero
2005-2007	Betty Walker
2007-2008	Mike Walker
2008-2009	Betty Patschak
2009-2010	Betty Walker
2010-2012	Martie Squitero
2012-present	Helen Vallone

Mission, Values and Role

We serve together in Trinity Health, in the spirit of the Gospel, to heal body, mind and spirit, to improve the health of our communities, and to steward the resources entrusted to us.

Our core values are respect, social justice, compassion, care of the poor and underserved, and excellence.

Holy Cross Health exists to support the health ministry of Trinity Health and to be the most trusted provider of health care services in our area. Our health care team will achieve this trust through:

- High-quality, efficient and safe health care services for all in partnership with our physicians and others
- Accessibility of services to our most vulnerable and underserved populations
- Outreach that responds to community need and improves health status
- Ongoing learning and sharing of new knowledge
- Our friendly, caring spirit

Right: This rendering depicts Holy Cross Germantown Hospital, which will open in 2014 as the first new hospital in Montgomery County in 35 years.



HOLY CROSS GERMANTOWN HOSPITAL

celebrating
50
years

HC HOLY CROSS
HOSPITAL

1500 Forest Glen Road
Silver Spring, MD 20910
www.holycrosshealth.org