

Dr. Church:

This is an interview with Winnie Cox at Highland Farms in Black Mountain, North Carolina.

Speaker 1:

On what date?

Dr. Church:

This is June the 3rd, 1985.

Speaker 2:

You just talk.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well...

Speaker 1:

Okay.

Winnie Anne Cox:

I was born in... Wait a minute. I can't think of... In Marlboro County, South Carolina on Wolftrap. On the real Wolftrap plantation, which George III gave to my forefathers. And we have the grant, now that is very true. That woman up near Washington has Wolftrap plantation. She just named it that.

Speaker 2:

Oh.

Winnie Anne Cox:

We lived on the Wolftrap plantation. And I was born on that plantation that George III gave my forefathers. And it was August 27th, 1893. So you see today I'm 90, what's that?

Speaker 2:

97?

Speaker 1:

I think 93.

Speaker 2:

93.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well anyway, it'll be that, I said. But when I get to talking, I forget a little bit.

Speaker 1:

Why don't you give your full name Winnie?

Winnie Anne Cox:

My full name is Winnie Ann Coxe. C-O-X-E. And Anne with an E.

Speaker 1:

Uh-huh (affirmative).

Winnie Anne Cox:

My father died in 1903, when the ninth child was on the way. And my mother who was Elizabeth McLean McCormack married my father, Joseph Ezra Coxe. Well after Mr. Sherman got through we didn't have schools. And so you had to have governesses. We had governesses for our older sisters, and I had...

Speaker 2:

You go right ahead.

Winnie Anne Cox:

We were seven girls and two boys. And I have pictures here of the whole crowd. And my mother was left a widow with the ninth child on the way, had good advice from some of our very wonderful friends. And she moved across from Marlboro county, South Carolina, which joins Robeson County in North Carolina, across the line. We moved across there shortly after my father died, because we could not live on the farm with those responsibilities.

Winnie Anne Cox:

And she brought a home. And as soon as she could do good, she moved to Red Springs, North Carolina, which was about 40 miles across the line, you can see one from the other. But she was very wise. She bought some land, bought a cottage for us. And then when she was there and settled and the estate was more taking shape. She built a nice home just off the college campus.

Winnie Anne Cox:

And I have a picture of that home. And I've got other pictures too. But it was a very beautiful home. And we were near enough to be the neighbors of the president of the college, its faculty. And all those nice college girls were our playmates. We had an atmosphere of fun, refinement, you'd only have to work.

Speaker 1:

[crosstalk 00:05:05]. Make sure it's moving.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Because I'm not good for dictating or reciting.

Speaker 1:

Okay, You're doing fine.

Speaker 2:

Okay. Winnie, would you tell us where you received your nurse's training and the other education that you have?

Winnie Anne Cox:
My nursing education.

Speaker 2:
Your nursing education, you're right.

Winnie Anne Cox:
Now it's train, train, train. That's what they did, but now you educate and educate all the nurses.

Speaker 1:
Right.

Winnie Anne Cox:
I graduated from college with a Bachelor's Degree in 1915.

Speaker 2:
And where was that?

Winnie Anne Cox:
In Red Springs. Flora MacDonald College.

Speaker 2:
Flora MacDonald.

Winnie Anne Cox:
College.

Speaker 2:
Oh.

Winnie Anne Cox:
Flora MacDonald College, because that's the country that Flora MacDonald came to, Fayetteville. We lived just over there. And so it was a great Scottish settlement. And we were there, it was a church related school, Presbyterian Church related school with leaders such as Dr. Charles Vardell, who was a Southern gentleman and graduated Princeton and his associate or assistant was Mr. H M Dickson. He also was a Princeton graduate.

Winnie Anne Cox:
So we started out with good... It was very fine surroundings, the atmospheres. And the people who were well versed in Christian living. I guess that covers it.

Speaker 2:

Then you were there four years?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well, we had a home just off the campus. And that home is a very beautiful home. My mother built it. And we had a German artist who was decorating houses and he was looking for new houses and he decorated our home. I have a picture of that. Right now we sold it, these later years. Long after I retired, I sold it, because it cost too much to live alone in a big house.

Winnie Anne Cox:

But we had a place for a garden, place for a horse and wagon of the day, and a buggy and horse. And we had cows because they did not have, you couldn't buy, they weren't dairies. So my mother had all those things. She worked them up with my grandfather, who was a Confederate veteran who lived with us. He was Dougal McCormack. And then his oldest son, Uncle John, was an old bachelor and he had a stroke. He was old. And he came to live with us.

Winnie Anne Cox:

So we had my mother, my grandfather, my uncle and the nine half orphans, sisters and brothers. There was seven girls and two boys. I'll show you the pictures of it in there. And so my mother helped us get through the four years of college. And she kept us, she had a regulation that when we graduate each year, after which you stayed home and learned to do the things that she'd been teaching you.

Winnie Anne Cox:

But by the time I graduated and was looking forward to a year at home under Mama's tutelage, it seemed I had to go work. So I went on the spur of the moment to meet an emergency in a school room. It was in Farnborough, North Carolina. Where they had one teacher who said the load was too great, she couldn't carry it. And so she resigned at the end of the first week and I went to take over. And that was my first experience.

Winnie Anne Cox:

And I taught fifth grade and there were 20 boys. It was a large room, and there were 20 boys on one side and 20 girls on the other. And some of those boys that were on the back seats never did finish the school. The state required that you go to school so many months a year until you prepped. They came because they were made to come. And they were a really disturbing influence, and very cross-eyed. And I could look at them and I couldn't tell whether they were looking at you or I did something funny. Or whether they were laughing at me. They were so cross-eyed. The [inaudible 00:10:53] didn't come. They're going to throw something there, I bet they're coming to get my... No.

Speaker 2:

And you were there five years?

Winnie Anne Cox:

No. I taught the fifth grade one year and the third grade the next year. I had a choice. It was a smaller... We didn't have money and didn't have a room to divide those boys, so they would go somewhere else.

Winnie Anne Cox:

And so all this time, what I wanted to do was to enter nursing. So I had to have an appendectomy and my cousin who was our family doctor and a very fine man, had a good friend in Baltimore. And he took me up to Baltimore, to sign into hospital, to get my appendix out. And while I was there I met the director of nurses, and made plans to come back in September and enter nursing school.

Winnie Anne Cox:

And I went to the Sinai Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland. Graduated from there. And I taught everything in the 1917 curriculum, I was the only college graduate in the group. They accepted director nurses as the educational director. But North Carolina was the first State in the Union to require, so I've heard, that's why I say, to require a high school education to enter nursing. So it's said. And I guess that's right.

Winnie Anne Cox:

And so when I went to Sinai and I had my appendix out, I made arrangements to come back. That was in May, I guess, of... Let's see, two years, 1916, '15, '16. The fall of 1916 I went into nursing. And I graduated in 1920.

Speaker 2:

Then that was a four year training program.

Winnie Anne Cox:

It was three years, but I had some... Just put it three years, you see. And I graduated. I had some time to make up. You see I had the wars and all those... The epidemic's 1918.

Speaker 2:

That's true.

Speaker 1:

The flu?

Winnie Anne Cox:

The flu. The Influenza Epidemic.

Speaker 1:

It killed a lot of people, didn't it?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Oh yes. I was very fortunate, we were fortunate, we didn't lose... We lost one nurse and her father was a lawyer in Washington, Hessa Sobra. And she had been sent home for rest, she had pneumonia. And she died at her own home in Washington. So we didn't have any... They took wonderful care of us. I didn't miss any time back then.

Winnie Anne Cox:

So I stayed and I taught, having been a teacher. And I studied one summer at Chapel Hill back there, when I was in between graduation. I don't know where I was now.

Speaker 2:

You were at Chapel Hill for one summer.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Where I was in summer school.

Speaker 2:

Mm-hmm (affirmative).

Speaker 1:

You just graduated from nursing school after four years.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yeah.

Speaker 1:

And then what happened?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well, I found myself teaching everything in the curriculum.

Speaker 2:

Still at Sinai?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well I stayed on... Let's see when did I leave? I became the instructor, because I had a degree and had a little background. And I think there were two other people who had, had some college work and had some idea. But I stayed at Sinai most of my years. I can't remember just what drew me away. Right there I'd have to think though.

Speaker 2:

When did you first hear of Cook County School of Nursing?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well, when I graduated from nursing and started teaching it at Sinai, we always went to the nursing conventions. We were sent there, expenses paid. And so I got in on all of those opportunities that were given you because you were interested. And being a person with a little college background, I really had everything to...

Speaker 1:

Hey.

Winnie Anne Cox:

That's all right.

Speaker 1:

It's because she likes you.

Winnie Anne Cox:

I have knees that squeak and I have to move them a little bit. That's all right.

Speaker 2:

So you had gone to a convention.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well I went to conventions. Nursing was having conventions in Atlantic city, Philadelphia, and Washington. And of course I was in Baltimore all those years, because of my school of nursing. I stuck by and they stuck by me right up until today.

Winnie Anne Cox:

So let me see it. I stayed there. What did I do then? Oh, I know, I was an assistant director of the nurses and an instructor at Sinai.

Speaker 2:

At Sinai.

Winnie Anne Cox:

And so the director was getting married and they wanted me to take her place. And I said, no, I won't take it. I appreciate you're offering it to me. But I wouldn't take that job for this reason, that I have no preparation from any other source, except for what I learned at the conventions. And I said, that's a lot, but there's more to get.

Winnie Anne Cox:

And I had visions of going to a place like a teacher's college New York or one of the places, Massachusetts General. Because people from those places were the ones that were president of The American Nurses Association. They were building up all of those things, The American Nurses Association and the one on nursing and education, National League for Nursing Education. Those were developing and growing all along there. And you were looking for something new. And I had the greatest desire to know what makes wheels go around in a place like Cook County. It's the only way I know how to describe it.

Speaker 2:

Can you-

Winnie Anne Cox:

To go into a place and learn how it works. So I looked forward to doing that.

Speaker 2:

Have you any recollection of how you knew about Cook County? When would you have heard of that?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well I had been going to conventions.

Speaker 2:

And you heard there?

Winnie Anne Cox:

That's where.

Speaker 1:

Oh, you had heard about occupations-

Winnie Anne Cox:

The National Conventions, they would send us. Ms. Rosenthal was the Director. And she said, you're just as able as the director of nurses, and I was her assistant. And so you did all the teaching as well as supervision. They didn't have it crystallized. It was certainly in it's emphasis. And I have a book here on some of this.

Winnie Anne Cox:

So I began to want to see Massachusetts General. So I resigned from Sinai and told them. Ms. Ava got married, they wanted me to take her place. And I said, no, you haven't any business putting me in that position or offering it to me. Because I have a background of the best you have to offer, which is good, but it is not the best that I should bring to the job. I don't have anything to bring to the job. I've spent it in here doing the best we can. And we had a good reputation.

Winnie Anne Cox:

So they said, well, you've got something then? So I said, I'm going to look around and find a place. And there wasn't really any place that really offered it. Nursing at that time did not have a well developed post-graduate program. You see, this is way back yonder.

Speaker 2:

Mm-hmm (affirmative).

Winnie Anne Cox:

And so I wrote to Ms. Sarah Johnson at Massachusetts General, and I wrote to Mrs. Suel, who was at... What'd you call it? Seattle, it's a big school up there. And they recommended that Ms. Laura Logan, who was at the Cincinnati General, and she in the mean time, I think, was moving. But Ms. Laura Logan was a very dynamic personality who was really organizing some of these things that people were looking for and couldn't find. So I wrote to those two places, Massachusetts General and...

Winnie Anne Cox:

Oh yes, Ms. Lara Logan was at Cincinnati General and somebody else, Mrs. Suel was out in Seattle. So wrote to all of them. Well, the two recommended Ms. Logan as the most modern dynamic personality in nursing. In other words, she was just trying things out. But that was the best at nursing-

PART 1 OF 4 ENDS [00:23:04]

Winnie Anne Cox:

... trying things out, but that was the best that nursing had to offer. And, I went to it, and that was out in Chicago. I went for six months.

Speaker 4:

That was at the Training School? The Illinois Training School?

Winnie Anne Cox:

[crosstalk 00:23:17] I wrote to Ms. Logan. Yes. Yeah, that's it. I'll get on that now. So, I wrote to Ms. Logan and she said, "Well, I don't know that we have what you're looking for, but what you're looking for, we're trying to get, is some real education. And, we think we, maybe, can be developing it. And, if you are willing to come under those circumstances." And, I said, "Well, I've written there, all the best places, and you're the one that has given me your honest opinion."

Winnie Anne Cox:

So, I left my job at Cook County. I mean, at Sinai. And, went out on the six months post-graduate program, that they were making up, as Ms. Logan says, "We haven't crystallized a post-graduate course, but you come and we'll talk it over."

Speaker 5:

Think on it.

Winnie Anne Cox:

And, I was the flunky. And, it was the most wonderful opportunity, with people wanting to give you what people were looking for. And, to find the person who who's looking for it, and willing to give up... And, I think, I was getting \$125 a month, or something like that.

Speaker 4:

Now, what year would this have been?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well, it was... Wait a minute. See, I'd graduated from nursing in 1920. It was around about then. I hadn't been out long, but I'd taught everything in the curriculum, 1917 curriculum. But, that's about all I can tell you right there.

Winnie Anne Cox:

I have some books and I have some studies that had been made. And, I have those studies. For example, somebody that was in that crowd, that they sent out to doctors. This book was published. A patient in New York, Mrs. ... Something. I could find out, I've got the things, but I've got them stacked away. So,

woman in New York had a nurse in her home, a great deal. And, it made her, the New York woman, wonder, "Oh, why don't they do something to educate these girls?" North Carolina was the first state in the union, I think, to require high school education. [inaudible 00:26:31] I'm pretty sure of that. And so, with that, and those women, they were off yonder, recommending Ms. Logan.

Winnie Anne Cox:

I landed there and I was the flunky, and I had the most opportunities. And, I had to select a... I had a general, which was a bird's eye view over the place. And, Cook County, you see, was... Not Cook County. It was Illinois Training School, where they were in the act of merging with the University of Chicago.

Speaker 4:

When you first went there, they were?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yeah. I knew it. But, anyhow, the old Illinois Training School was my post-grad. It was a certificate, I think. Because, it was transferred down to University of Chicago with all the other papers from the old Illinois Training School. I was there when that took place. So-

Speaker 5:

Jenny, you're watching? Is she okay?

Speaker 4:

Yeah, I'm okay on time.

Speaker 5:

[inaudible 00:27:42]. On your tape, I mean.

Speaker 4:

Mm-hmm (affirmative).

Winnie Anne Cox:

So, I've gotten you...

Speaker 4:

Now, we've gotten you to Cook County. No, to the Illinois Training School, we have you now.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Which merged with the University of Chicago and gave up its name, you see?

Speaker 4:

So, when you first arrived at the Illinois Training School-

Winnie Anne Cox:

Illinois Training School was the oldest school of nursing in the Midwest.

Speaker 4:

Oh. Mm-hmm (affirmative).

Winnie Anne Cox:

And, they were merging with the University of Chicago, which wanted a department of nursing, and Ms. Logan was pushing it.

Speaker 4:

And, exactly what did you do when you first arrived there? What was your title and you're responsibilities?.

Winnie Anne Cox:

I was Ms. Winnie Cox and I was a post-graduate, and I was in the class by myself. So, Ms. Danceford, who was the Associate Director... Now, Ms. Logan had master's degrees. Ms. Logan. I mean, Ms. Danceford. Katherine Jane Danceford, known as KJ. KJ was her associate and they both had master's degrees. So, they took me under their wing and Ms. Danceford would plan my program for me. And, I had to feel around to see what they had. And, they didn't have anything organized, but we'd sit down and talk very frankly.

Winnie Anne Cox:

They'd, for instance, put me in the operating room. And, she says, "Now, listen. I know you're not majoring in any one of these places, but I put you up there where I have a supervisor that can watch you. And, get them to have you do the things they think they need somebody on a different level, a better level, than just scrubbing or cleaning up after operations, mopping floors, and what have you." So, I did some of all of it. And then, I had to select the place where they... I said, "Well, for the clinical area, I'll take pediatrics." So, they put me in pediatrics, which had the new building, a modern building, had the best pediatricians in the country.

Speaker 4:

Do you remember the names of any of those pediatricians?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Oh, yes. Oh, yes.

Speaker 4:

Could you tell us some of them?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yeah, but let me tell you the good bit.

Speaker 4:

All right.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well, but my first assignment was in the operating room. What I did there was washing off the lights up here, and so-and-so, over the [inaudible 00:30:48] that are over operating areas. Man is standing here, and we've got lights over here. But, I just did those lights and things. Climbed up on the ladder for those things. And, they didn't keep me on it long. They weren't just using me. They were trying to see what... It was a true trial.

Winnie Anne Cox:

So, I stayed on maybe a week and Ms. Danceford said, "Well, what are you doing to Ms. Winnie?" And, she started me with Winnie the Pooh. And, she's the one gave me the name of Winnie the Pooh, and we've stayed friends all of our lives.

Winnie Anne Cox:

But, when she came down here with me, we traveled. We talked on the same level, but she was the Associate Dean. And so, when she wanted something, some help, she'd say, "Come on, help me get this done here." So, I'd pitch in. So, it was really worth an awful lot to be in hers... And, she had a sabbatical leave. She wrote about a trip around the world from a nursing standpoint. Sent me a copy of what she had to hand in and addressed it to Winnie the Pooh. (silence)

Winnie Anne Cox:

I don't know what you're getting out of this, but where I had opportunities, I had opportunities to go to universities. I said, "I'm not qualified, I don't think, if you're trying to push to elevate the educational area." I said, "I have a bachelor's degree with all the others. Very fine experience, but it's not credit." I said, "A lot of people're given master's and they don't know how to use their hands." I said, "I don't want to be that kind of woman. I want to be able to use what you have to offer, that solves some of the problems of what makes the wheels go around in this big hospital." They said, "Well, that's the way it ought to be." I said, "Well, let's get to it."

Speaker 4:

Then you were interested in the administration?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yes. And, where'd you get the money from? And, how do you convince Mr. [inaudible 00:33:25] that he doesn't know anything about what we needed?

Speaker 4:

Now, who was he?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Oh, the man that spent the money. That wanted to decide, to evaluate, his big... There was a lot of politics. So, I just went along and had wonderful times, because we started taking some post-graduate nurses, organizing some classes. And, I always had a part in, a real good part in. Could do my thing, or have them do what I thought they ought to be doing. And so, I could go to the Bacon Library, which is the largest hospital library, I guess, in the world. Is named for Dr. Bacon, who used to be head of Presbyterian Hospital.

Speaker 4:

And, where was the library?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well, it was in Chicago. All these things are in Chicago.

Speaker 4:

But, was it at the hospital or at the Training School?

Winnie Anne Cox:

No, it was downtown.

Speaker 4:

Oh, I see.

Winnie Anne Cox:

It was in the building. You had the library with books and books and books. Today, if I wanted, I think, if I wanted to get some of the very latest catalogs or publications on certain phase in hospital work, maybe in operating room standardization, I could write and say who I am, or I could take my post-graduates... Because, eventually, before long, I had some coming through for post-graduate work. And, we had the children from their juvenile court, that was a block from the hospital, that it took down there. And, I knew the people, and they knew me, so I could come and bring four post-graduates to sit and see how we handled the court cases for those children. And then, they were all brought to my building, which was a new building, fortunately. And so, we had a place for those.

Winnie Anne Cox:

And, we have a milk laboratory. I had to make up formulas. We already had infants, all the infants that were on bottles. And, whether they were in my building or over in OB in their nursery, all of those bottles were made up in my milk laboratory. And, I staffed it with good dieticians, excellent dieticians, highly qualified, plus having my post-graduates and all the students.

Winnie Anne Cox:

And, at that time, they were getting more and more students to come from hospitals that didn't have the clinical variety. They would come to Cook County School of Nursing for three months, six months, or whatever. And, most of it was pediatrics. And, that included so much of this, or contagion, or tuberculosis, or just admissions division. That's where you sorted them out. Plus psychiatric.

Winnie Anne Cox:

And so, I had all of those. I had 30 schools, mostly from the Midwest, that sent their student nurses for their pediatrics, their contagion, communicable, and other things, depending on what they were able to give me in their home school. So, we had to go and visit the school that wanted to send them, and see it and write it up. We knew what we had to report on, and come back and give it at the committee of the faculty.

Speaker 4:

What was your title then?

Winnie Anne Cox:

I was a post-graduate, and I was the only one. There wasn't another one looking for it. And so, I could say, "Well, I don't like what you did here. I don't mind getting on the ladder and dusting, and all those things. But, I don't think that when I give up a good salary in Baltimore to come, I don't want you to forget that I'm just getting \$20 a month now and my board and room, and that I came to learn something." So-

Speaker 4:

But, you were actually helping to teach the student nurses.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Sure, but I wasn't just cheap help, either. I was out to learn something. So, Ms. Logan looked after that. She was great. And, incidentally, a man that lives right down here, Terry Osman, he's from Halifax, Nova Scotia. And, I said, "You're from Halifax? Did you ever know Ms. Laura Logan?" He said, "Laura's a mercy, yes." And, he's one of our people here.

Speaker 5:

No kidding.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yeah, sure. She's dead now. But, she retired in later years.

Speaker 4:

But, she was from Nova Scotia?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yeah. She was. We had good many coming from across the border looking for... And, you had to know it. And somebody, Mrs. August Belmont, was a patient in New York, I think, New York City. And, she had nurses in her home. She started wondering, "Well, what did the doctors think of this help? And, where did they study?" And so, she had her thinking cap on and she gave \$40,000, I think my figures are correct, about that time, for nursing, the National Nursing Educational Group. They made up questionnaires and sent them, \$40,000 worth, all over the country to doctors. What do they... All these questionnaires... What kind of people are they? Are they educated? So-and-so-and-so. It was really a dissection of the people [inaudible 00:41:05].

Winnie Anne Cox:

So, anyway, it cost \$40,000 to send all those things out and to get them back. And, I have some real of that study.

Speaker 4:

Were the doctors being favorable impressed?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Oh, well, yes. But, the doctors also knew that any doctor could go and, if he had two rooms in the upstairs over the store in a little town, he could make a little operating room. A lot of it was done that way until they could do better. So, everybody was realizing... Now, this was about 1920s, around there. So, I have some of those books and I've held onto them, because I bought them and they're mine.

Speaker 5:

Be very interesting.

Winnie Anne Cox:

But, I have. They're really very valuable. A young man came in here one day and I was on hospitality over in the office. So, he was asking questions, like all men do. And, I said something, and he said, "Well, where did you learn that?" And, I told him. And, I said something about Ms. Logan. He said, "You did? You knew Mr. Logan?" He was thrilled. So, I loaned him a lot of the stuff that appealed to him. He's now an [inaudible 00:42:55] from down in Georgia. He's got all the degrees. And, I think, this was the thesis he was writing. This was about two years ago. And so, I loaned him some of these books.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Now, Dr. Malcolm [MacEachern 00:43:14], of the American College of Surgeons, he was director of College of Surgeons, or something. Their office is in Chicago. But, Dr. Malcolm MacEachern, one of the classes, that we made up while I was post-graduate, was Hospital Organization and Management. And, I have an autographed copy of the first one of those, by Dr. MacEachern, because he gave me A on the subject.

Winnie Anne Cox:

You see, I could have had this out and talked so much better if I'd known what you had on your mind.

Winnie Anne Cox:

But, this boy that came in here has an uncle, I think, from down near Statesville. And, he came in with his mother, or one of his family, to see the gentleman that is [inaudible 00:44:24] but in one of these long-terms. Can't think of it now, but he just casually asked me what I did, and so-and-so. And, I told him what I had done. And, I mentioned Dr. MacEachern. And so, he came back in, borrowed my books. I loaned them to him and I showed him what I had. And, he took them up here... He's a captain. But, he's an [inaudible 00:44:53] and was getting... He had his bachelors and was getting his masters. And, I think he's in charge of the operating room. He moved from Georgia up to Myrtle beach. He's in charge of nursing, I think, there. Don't ask me his name right now. [inaudible 00:45:19] pictures that he took up here to veterans. He's a vet. So, he got a lot of things photostatted up there, and gave me my books back and some pictures. But, right this minute, I couldn't get my hands, even, on those.

Speaker 4:

Well that's all right. Can you think of the names of some of the pediatricians that you worked with?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Oh yes. Oh my, yes.

Speaker 4:

Would you like to take off your coat? It's getting a little warm out here.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yeah, I am hot. Here, pull it right over [inaudible 00:45:58] I don't have much use of that hand. I've got two fingers that work. That's all right, I-

PART 2 OF 4 ENDS [00:46:04]

Winnie Anne Cox:

... Use of that hand. I've got two fingers that work. That's all right, I can get up now. Yes, now I liked pediatrics. I was the middle of nine children, nine [inaudible 00:46:14]. My father died of pneumonia, I think it was, in 1903, and another child was on the way.

Interviewer 1:

You knew how to take care of children, that's for sure.

Winnie Anne Cox:

I loved children. [Dougal 00:46:33] came around, Dougal was one of the two boys, Dougal and Francis. Mama said, and Dougal was a baby, and she said, "Winnie, don't you want to put Dougal in the carriage? Don't you want to see the new baby?" I said, "No, I'll see it soon enough. I'll have to push him in the carriage." Dougal rubbed it in. He heard that story about me, and Dougal was cute. He used to say, "Uh-huh, you had to push me in the carriage."

Winnie Anne Cox:

Anyway, we lived as a great family, Ellen, Erline, Berta and Winnie, and then Francis, Agnes, Mary, Dougal, and Job. Ellen married a doctor and one of her daughters was with me when I quit breathing. She went outside and said, "Quick, quick, quick."

Interviewer 1:

When was that, Winnie?

Winnie Anne Cox:

When I had my complete heart block. I'm talked out. You see, this is more than I could talk in a month almost.

Interviewer 1:

Would you like to stop?

Winnie Anne Cox:

I'm going to have to stop soon, but I had a complete heart block over yonder in that place that's got retarded people in it, anyway.

Interviewer 1:

How long did you stay at Chicago Cook County Schools nursing?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well, I just loved the place. But in the meantime, [Dr. McCachren 00:48:21] taught a course on hospital organization and management, his book that I have in here. There a picture of him. I stayed there until I finished all the courses that we could make up and I was the flunky.

Winnie Anne Cox:

[Ms. Densford 00:48:47], who was KJ, Katherine Jane, she said that, "If I had what you got, I'd have more than a Bachelor's." She said, "You got far more than a Bachelor's degree." I said, "Yeah," but I said, "I enjoy what I have and I enjoy doing it and I don't give a darn whether I have a PhD or what?" I said, "Some of them don't know when to come in out of the rain." That's right.

Interviewer 1:

Yeah.

Winnie Anne Cox:

It's the degree. They could send me out and I could go to Bacon Library. That's a medical library in Chicago and its largest one. They have all these cut outs from the publications. I could tell them who I am, and there might be somebody still living who would remember me. I had post-graduates before long, that I was teaching all of them. We'd go on field trips. I'd go call Ms. Green, who was a librarian at the Beacon Library. I said, "Can I come bring someone else?" She said, "Yeah, you come and I'll remember. If I'm not here, they'll know that you're coming and that you conduct your own group around."

Winnie Anne Cox:

I did all my showings and if I wanted to call or write and send the post or whoever it was. I said, "I would like to have so-and-so." They cut out good things on certain subjects. Now on premature infants, they'd make folders and pieces there and you knew it. I could give a half a dozen of those free of charge. All I had to do was to pay for the return postage.

Interviewer 1:

Mm-hmm (affirmative).

Winnie Anne Cox:

When I left there, Ms. Densford said, "I surely do envy you. I'd give my Master's degree for what you know any day. Don't you let them talk down to you." I said, "No, I won't let them talk down to me. I just don't talk to them, period."

Interviewer 1:

When did you leave and where did you go?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well, I stayed there. My hospital in Baltimore, I had promised them I would come back some time.

Interviewer 1:

Oh, uh-huh (affirmative).

Winnie Anne Cox:

But my mother, who had sent the nine children to college, was getting old. my father having died. Uncle John was paralyzed. He was living with us. Grandpa was 92. He was a Confederate veteran. They were always just as cute as they could be to me.

Winnie Anne Cox:

I got through college, went to summer school at Chapel Hill, taught two years and then went into school nursing. I taught everything in the 1917 curriculum. I got pushed right into teaching, which, I liked it, but I liked to have the other things. Then when I went out to Chicago for that, after I wrote to those three places, they told me that they felt Ms. Logan was on the right track. I told her, I said, "They didn't tell me that you had what I'm looking for. They told me they thought you were on the right track to getting it, and I came to see what you have to offer."

Interviewer 1:

It sounds to me like you helped her get on the track.

Winnie Anne Cox:

I did. She used me. I was used for all the flunkies, and if they wanted central supply rooms. They had never heard of central supply rooms and intensive care. We didn't have intensive care. We made it a teaching thing too. We just didn't let everybody run in and do their thing, it was wrong.

Interviewer 1:

Did you teach the whole time that you were there in Chicago?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Oh, I think, as your example, it was nursing education management, hospital management. They're so involved with each other that if you're going to do anything that's worthwhile, if you don't know what you've got to study and you study and you get some of your own ideas and let somebody else write it up. I didn't want to waste my time putting something on paper.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Then when I wanted to get nearer home, my mother was getting old. She lived to be 92. I wanted to come back. I had promised Sinai I'd come back. When I left Chicago, I went to Columbia, South Carolina. I started school with the University of Columbia.

Interviewer 1:

A nursing school?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yeah. They had nursing school, but they hadn't gotten the long dresses off the little gals. You had to wear high top shoes still. I went down there and I upset them in such cute uniforms, but they did look quaint, the uniforms. It was [Sister Goodsoul 00:55:11] that if a student made an error, say she gave five grams of aspirin and there wasn't a written order for it, Sister Goodsoul had prayers over it, that kind of

thing. I'm not laughing at it. I'm laughing at the fact that she had no conception about how to treat the child that came in there, "I thought it was five grams of aspirin that was ordered, but it was so-and-so," not anything more harmful than that, but she had prayers over her. The kid's scared to death and dresses that still went down to the ankles.

Winnie Anne Cox:

The board had said now, "A few things, Ms. Cox, we want you to change and you're not going to find it easy." I thought, "Uh-oh, Winnie. Something you don't want to get your fingers burned and have somebody else not liking it." I listened. I said, "Well, you're so glad I studied hospital organization and management in Chicago under Dr. McCachren. He says, so-and-so, don't give the dirty work to the newcomer and have everybody hating her before she gets the first bath." I said, "Now, some of these people that you folks want to get rid of, you've got to do some dirty work before I consider it." They said, "Well, what dirty work?" I said, "Whatever it is that you all are not doing that you ought to do." We ironed it all out. I won.

Interviewer 1:

Do you remember what year it was that you went to Columbia?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well, I didn't stay there long, I'll be honest with you. I can't think right now, I would know, but I'm tired.

Interviewer 1:

You're tired.

Winnie Anne Cox:

I've talked more to you all today than I've talked in six months.

Winnie Anne Cox:

At that time, the mortality rate of premature infants in the United States, and I got this straight from the Children's Bureau, in the United States, the mortality rate was 65%.

Interviewer 1:

That was the premature babies?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Premature babies, intubated babies. They had an intubated station at the World's Fair. I staffed it with my people and my doctors. Our pediatricians were outstanding. You had said something about pediatrics.

Interviewer 1:

Yes.

Winnie Anne Cox:

We had the Mothers' Milk Bureau. I've got the photographs on those, the Mothers' Milk Bureau. We collected enough mothers' milk. One of these murders would come every time she'd get pregnant. She sent me a card to try to enter the mother's milk station again. We would buy the milk and quick freeze it.

Interviewer 2:

Oh, you would?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yeah.

Interviewer 2:

I didn't know you could do that.

Winnie Anne Cox:

We could. Our pediatricians at Cook County were just ... What are all of their names? I'm too tired to think right now. He made the incubator for the incubator babies. He did that.

Interviewer 2:

He actually built the first one himself?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Dr. Weston, William Weston. When he was a young man, I think he had a child, maybe that was premature or something like that. Anyhow, I had on my staff at Cook County, I think the most outstanding, at least 12 or 15 pediatricians who gave their time free of charge and did all this. We got to where, instead of having just two or three incubator babies, we had a daily average of 85 incubator babies.

Interviewer 1:

85? Wow.

Winnie Anne Cox:

85. We reduced it from that high down to 19% or something like that. We had a [inaudible 01:00:24] that we all got our heads together and we made incubators and put the electric lights in them and everything.

Interviewer 2:

No kidding?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yeah. The pediatricians and their wives were our volunteers. Then I had about 50 graduate nurses who were taking post-graduate courses in pediatrics. I had a debt on my payroll, 113 and I said, "Well, I'm going to swap out one of those, the 13th. I need a clerk." I got permission to change her from a clerk to work for us.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Then with all these students coming for pediatrics, 30 hospitals were sending their students to us if we would take them. We had to go and inspect them, I and one other one, to see what they were doing in other ways because to be in pediatrics, we had the new building, which was seven floors, and a lot of them were incubator babies. We had a day average of about 85 for a while.

Winnie Anne Cox:

The doctors, the top floor was the operating room, one part of it, it was a T-shaped building. The other part was the children's operating room. the other was interns, house staff and we had at least eight good, and they weren't just interns, good house staff that specialized in pediatrics, living up there who were right here all the time, because the ones that came for just a short time visit, required experience, a minimum of experience that we had to have. They can do the dirty work, too.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Anyway, I visited most of those hospitals. Somebody had to visit them. If they wanted to send their students for the basic training in pediatrics, then I and one other assistant director, they changed around. We had 10 assistant directors. I, and one other one, would have to go by appointment and visit the hospital and school to see what kind of background and whether or not we would take them.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Then we would give him a little examination of just plain arithmetic, so that when they came, they weren't doing crazy things. In Illinois then, to be an intern, you had to be a graduate of an Illinois school. I think that was the way it was. There were three medical schools from whom we drew. We had a lot of green, but you had ... What's the guy's name? I've got a catalog over here. I noticed this. There's this residence in Cook County and it was a U-shaped building and it had 1000 private rooms. It was run like a hotel.

Interviewer 2:

Was it [Hirsch's 01:04:35]?

Interviewer 1:

Yeah. It's enormous. I've seen a picture of it. It's huge.

Winnie Anne Cox:

These are incubator babies and all those, I have got pictures that you just drooled at the mouth to see. Those doctors hired this old gentleman. He was a grand photographer, was a very bad cardiac. He lived up in the top floor, just a sweet old gentleman. He always knew that when ... You see all the medical, I had an amphitheater, it would hold about 150 and crowd in a few more if you wanted to.

Winnie Anne Cox:

We had medical students coming there and interns and all my kids came and they had pediatrics and Mothers' Milk Bureau. We had student dieticians, a school for dieticians and I had of dieticians in my building. It was really fantastic. Oh, yes, I had a free pass to the World's Fair. You see the World's Fair was 1930, about 1930. Was that 1930?

Interviewer 2:

I don't remember exactly.

Interviewer 1:

I'm not really sure.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well, I had a pass to the World's Fair because we were teaching the public that you could save babies. I staffed them and I supplied most of the babies, the incubator babies.

Interviewer 1:

Now, you mentioned the old gentleman who was a photographer.

Winnie Anne Cox:

He would always bring me a set of stills.

Interviewer 1:

Of the babies?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yes, of what he took. He's say, "Ms. Cox I have your pictures ready for you." See the staff asked me to attend and I couldn't vote on the staff. I missed one meeting of doctors pediatric staff meeting, one time, and they called up to see where I was. I had to go. That's right.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Talk about those doctors, they gave their life. Sometimes you'd have 30 newborn babies brought in or so-and-so. Then I had the incubator station. We couldn't afford to buy those things, but we made 10 ones. We had 85 that we made ourselves our tinsmith. It's just amazing.

Winnie Anne Cox:

When I went back the last time, I guess about 1970 or something like that, and one of our attending was in one of the rooms with a bunch of medical boys. I came down this way and I said, "You don't need to walk around with me. I'll tell them who I am and you don't need to spend all this time showing me the place." They said, "Dr. So-and-so is having rounds in there. Go down there."

Winnie Anne Cox:

This whole wing is T-shaped and this way, and it's a modern building. I went and stood outside the door, the glass door. I can't think of the man's name now, but he had these boys in there and he looked up and saw me and he said, "Well now, just a minute." He got me a gown and dressed me up with a gown and cap. I went with his boys because he was that glad to see me. They don't do that much.

Interviewer 2:

That's right.

Winnie Anne Cox:

But when I left ...

PART 3 OF 4 ENDS [01:09:04]

Winnie Anne Cox:

... They don't do that much.

Jim:

That's right.

Winnie Anne Cox:

But, when I left, when I resigned and finally came back to Red Springs, and I went to Columbia Hospital as a Director of Nurses there, you know what I found on my desk the first morning?

Ginny:

No.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Three dozen red roses from the staff in Cook County. And [inaudible 01:09:24] in Columbia, South Carolina. You just don't know how nice it was, and when I heard about that letter the other day from... what?

Ginny:

Roberta.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Roberta Ripple. I just about cried, I was so happy.

Jim:

That's nice.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Because, here were all these gals.

Jim:

They want to know.

Winnie Anne Cox:

They all been my students. So, life's been good to me.

Jim:

That's good. Well, you're a beautiful lady.

Ginny:

You've been very busy for other people.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well, and I'm sorry that I've gotten so tired, but I've really got to lie down.

Ginny:

Yeah. I think you need to.

Jim:

You want Cindy to go with you, help you get in there, and-

Winnie Anne Cox:

No. Can do it myself.

Jim:

Get undressed or anything?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Do it myself. [inaudible 01:10:13] get undressed. I don't have much on.

Ginny:

That's not necessary.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yeah. I stay that way.

Jim:

Well, thank you again.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yeah. Now, you going to come back and see my pictures? Because, I will be able to give you- I've got sets of stills that those girls, and if you're going to pick something that they could use-

Ginny:

You know, I think they would probably love to have them, but we're only going to be here until about six o'clock tonight.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Oh, that was Mercy. Well, here.

Ginny:

And, that's pushing you too hard.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Take [inaudible 01:10:49]. I've been doing it for the... Where's the little red back book?

Ginny:

The red book?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yeah. Now, write down who you are. [inaudible 01:10:59] tell you.

Jim:

Maybe Roberta ought to talk to her, and she can describe to her what the pictures are.

Ginny:

Yes. Yes.

Jim:

Maybe she could send [inaudible 01:11:11] and lend them to them, they could have copies made [inaudible 01:11:14].

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well, I tell you, I've been looking for the right place to put some of these things. You can get books now... I've got an idea. You got something to write with?

Ginny:

Mm-hmm (affirmative).

Winnie Anne Cox:

I had my pen right down here.

Ginny:

[inaudible 01:11:29]

Winnie Anne Cox:

This is my mother's mother, her diploma.

Jim:

The diploma. What year is that? 1840 something.

Winnie Anne Cox:

1847.

Jim:

Diploma from what?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well, the first... Wait a minute. The first college for women from the Southeastern part of North Carolina, and that's the diploma. She was a graduate, and under that, you know those little [inaudible 01:12:21] just hold it up at the bottom of these old darn things.

Jim:

Yes.

Winnie Anne Cox:

If you turn that thing on, you'll get some good light and read it. It's a school for refined females, and that's my mother's mother. She was Elizabeth McCormick.

Jim:

In as much as to us is secured by the salutary institutions of this republic, the privilege of elevating the standard of female education and of granting some testimonial of favor and distinction to those young ladies who may faithfully and diligently prosecute their collegiate course under our guardianship and instruction. Be it therefore known that Miss... What was her name?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Elizabeth McCormick.

Jim:

Elizabeth McCormick... It looks like Drake here.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Elizabeth, she was Elizabeth Drake, and she married a McCormick.

Jim:

Oh, I see. Having completed the course of study and having been approved in all the trials and literary exercises required in Flora College.

Winnie Anne Cox:

[Flora 01:13:34] College.

Jim:

Flora College is honored with this diploma as a mark of our approbation and some testimonial of our regard, and so forth and so on. That's very nice.

Winnie Anne Cox:

And, they're talking about my mother.

Jim:

Yeah.

Winnie Anne Cox:

And, look. These [inaudible 01:13:54] I don't [inaudible 01:13:55]

Jim:

Oh, sure.

Winnie Anne Cox:

You see, we didn't have birth records, but in this right here was given to my mother by my grandfather, I think, when she married, and where that red thing is, and it takes both ends, and I have it carefully, and you can open it, because it's about to fall apart, and I'm going to get it worked on. That's the birth record. You see, they didn't have birth certificates back in those days.

Ginny:

Oh, yes.

Jim:

Births and deaths, yes.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yes. See, there was Ellen, [Erlene 01:14:39], [inaudible 01:14:39], Winnie.

Jim:

Right.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Frances, Agnes, Mary, [inaudible 01:14:42], and Joe.

Jim:

The earliest is 1868, yes, '57. Wow, that is beautiful.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Isn't that beautiful?

Ginny:

Winnie, you just want to me to write Roberta's name and address here, is that correct?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Roberta Ripple, [inaudible 01:15:00].

Ginny:

Yes.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Put that down, and I want yours and his.

Ginny:

All right.

Jim:

Well, we still live together.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yeah, I know, but-

Jim:

We're pretty good friends.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Don't leave the other one out, then. That is her lap desk.

Jim:

I wondered that this was.

Winnie Anne Cox:

That is a lap... Now, wait. I think somebody [crosstalk 01:15:23].

Jim:

There's a right way to open this and a wrong way.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Lift it up, and then hold-

Jim:

It comes this way. Yeah, look at this, honey. See? Jenny?

Ginny:

Yeah.

Winnie Anne Cox:

And, there's a little lid that-

Jim:

Probably comes out.

Winnie Anne Cox:

And, I keep things in it.

Jim:

See, honey? Look.

Ginny:

Oh, yeah.

Winnie Anne Cox:

And that was my mother's mother's lap desk.

Ginny:

Oh.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Isn't that something?

Jim:

That okay like that?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yeah. I think something happened, because it was in that table. I think it really got jarred somewhere.

Jim:

I hope you're not too tired. I know we've stayed a long time.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well, I can't be any tireder.

Jim:

I'm sure you're tired, but you did enjoy it, didn't you?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yeah.

Jim:

Did you enjoy it?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Very much, and I've got... You know, you get these books where you can put the various sizes, and all of these groups that I have, I have Christmas, I have all of this that we did for children. I've got those sets. My memory's pretty good, so I'm told, but to write, I don't have the two fingers there that work much. I can't-

Jim:

Well, probably somebody would help you if it could be worked out.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well, [crosstalk 01:17:01] nobody should... Now, what are you going to do with this? Tell me about yourselves now.

Ginny:

Well, we're going to take the tape and give it to Roberta, and-

Winnie Anne Cox:

Oh, Lord's a mercy.

Ginny:

The female doctor who's writing a history of the Illinois Train School and the Cook County School of Nursing-

Winnie Anne Cox:

Now, do you have books on those?

Ginny:

No, I don't, but she does.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Because, I have the books, too.

Ginny:

And, she was sure that you would remember things that were not in the books.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yeah, I'm sure.

Ginny:

And so, they're going to take the tape and have someone transcribe it onto paper, and that way they can make as many copies of it as people who would like to have it. And then they're going to take all of your extra information and put it into the history book that this doctor is writing now.

Winnie Anne Cox:

A woman doctor?

Ginny:

Yes. She may contact you again.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well, put her name down, woman doctor, if you know it.

Ginny:

I think it's in that letter that you got, Winnie.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well, okay.

Ginny:

She's Dr. Olga Church, and she's the Director of the Midwest Nursing History Resource Center [crosstalk 01:18:21].

Jim:

But, Roberta would know how to get in touch with her.

Ginny:

Oh, yes.

Jim:

Sure.

Ginny:

Oh, yes.

Winnie Anne Cox:

But, I have books that she would love. Now, I won't send them to her-

Ginny:

No.

Winnie Anne Cox:

And, I won't give them away.

Ginny:

No.

Winnie Anne Cox:

I want to know who- if I'm going to give them, I'm going to give them to the right person.

Jim:

That's right. They're very precious.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yeah.

Ginny:

I'll tell her that you have-

Winnie Anne Cox:

I can find, without [crosstalk 01:18:47].

Ginny:

Now, I wouldn't want to take them from you, though.

Winnie Anne Cox:

But, I have to have them [inaudible 01:18:54] in this.

Ginny:

Oh, definitely.

Winnie Anne Cox:

[inaudible 01:18:56] I think this is the books that... Look.

Ginny:

Jim, go over.

Jim:

What? Yes.

Winnie Anne Cox:

See that big red book?

Jim:

Yes.

Winnie Anne Cox:

All right. Hold it carefully, because the back's about to come off.

Jim:

Okay.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Bring it out here. It's the very first copy of the first hospital administration, and we had it at Cook County, and it's because I went there looking for what makes the wheels go round, who was responsible for what, why. Now, look at this. You'll have to-

Ginny:

This is the book that the doctor McCracken?

Winnie Anne Cox:

No, McEachren.

Ginny:

McEachren.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Come here and look at it, [inaudible 01:19:49].

Jim:

Okay.

Ginny:

McEachren. E-C-K-

Winnie Anne Cox:

E-A-C-H-R-E-N.

Ginny:

R-E-N.

Winnie Anne Cox:

And, that's his penmanship. And, that's the date.

Ginny:

He signed it in 1936.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well, he taught the course, and the faculty at Cook County, we were the students, and I was the PG, post graduate. And so, it's because I was trying to see the inner workings of some of these places. So, he wrote the book, and we'd tear it all to pieces. He'd come back and say, "Well, [inaudible 01:20:28] so and so."

Winnie Anne Cox:

So this right here, in the World's Fair, he had this, Dr. McEachren described to this person up in Canada, he was a Canadian, and I think I'm right about this because he came down one day to Cook County School of Nursing and looked me up over in the residence. He saw I got a relative of yours I want you to meet. His name was Cox. And, he was from Canada. And, I think, I think I'm telling you the truth... Anyway, when they had the World's Fair, this was the painting, the mural that the young man brought down here after Dr. McEachren. Now, you know he had a lot in his head when he could do this.

Ginny:

Right.

Winnie Anne Cox:

These are all of the people here that contribute to the care of the patient. And, that was hanging at the World's Fair, so I got a chance, you see, to go down and do these various things for him and to supply the babies to the incuba- and the nurses. I'll tell you who helped me, Michael Reese Hospital. They had a nice pediatric department, and the supervisor down there in pediatrics, she also helped, and I wouldn't want to leave them out, because we were good.

Winnie Anne Cox:

But this is really something worth going there to see. You'll be in Chicago, won't you?

Ginny:

Yes.

Jim:

Sure.

Winnie Anne Cox:

All right, you go down and ask them, tell them you want to see the mural that Dr. McEachren had in the concession at the World's Fair that Winnie Cox, who showed you the picture of in the first, this is a first edition, and his autographed copy, and this is the picture of it. These are all the people that get credit for taking care of the patient.

Winnie Anne Cox:

It's not bad. And it's something very impressive.

Ginny:

Did he sign this book for you while you were still there at Cook County?

Winnie Anne Cox:

Sure. He said, "Yes, absolutely." Because, I was his first student. It's just really... And now, if you'll take this again.

Jim:

I'll put it away.

Winnie Anne Cox:

What's your name?

Jim:

Jim. I'll put it away.

Winnie Anne Cox:
You're Jim, and you are?

Jim:
I'm Virginia.

Winnie Anne Cox:
Virginia. Now, put it over there where you found it, because I think right there I've got a couple more. [inaudible 01:23:44] take those one at a time. Take that [inaudible 01:23:49] I think these are the ones that I put away when I loaned them to that [inaudible 01:23:55].

Jim:
Bible. That's your Bible.

Winnie Anne Cox:
Oh, I've got lots of Bibles. Now, let's just decide. Let's put these two back over [inaudible 01:24:15].

Jim:
Okay.

Winnie Anne Cox:
Get this where I can see it. See, I've got bilateral cataracts that I was supposed to get operated on when my heart went bad. [inaudible 01:24:32] Oh, I'm listed in it.

Jim:
Oh, in Personalities of the South? Wow.

Winnie Anne Cox:
Yeah. [crosstalk 01:24:38]

Jim:
How about that?

Winnie Anne Cox:
Yeah.

Ginny:
Let's bring it over and turn to it.

Winnie Anne Cox:
I forgot.

Jim:

Here. Let you find it. Let you find it and read it.

Winnie Anne Cox:

That's who I am.

Jim:

What?

Ginny:

Name?

Jim:

Willie Alexander Lawson.

Ginny:

Lawson. Now, this is from Personalities of the South.

Winnie Anne Cox:

North Carolina publishes every year.

Ginny:

Yeah. Now, Winnie, this says that you were born in Marlboro County, South Carolina, August 27, 1893. H, what does that mean? Home, 506 E. Third Avenue, Red Springs, North Carolina. OC, occupation, retired registered nurse. Parents, Joseph Ezra and Elizabeth McCormick, spelled C-O-R-M-A-C, Cox. Deceased. ED-

Jim:

Education.

Ginny:

Slant BL. Oh, where you were educated, Flora MacDonald College, 1915.

Winnie Anne Cox:

I told the truth.

Ginny:

Oh, now, I can't understand all of this. Dip nag.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Diploma.

Ginny:

Diploma.

Winnie Anne Cox:

I guess.

Ginny:

Nursing, NSG.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Mm-hmm (affirmative).

Ginny:

Sinai hospital School-

Winnie Anne Cox:

Of Nursing.

Ginny:

Nursing 1920. Certified Post Grad, Illinois Training School, 1929.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yeah. You see, they were getting ready to close and merge with University of Chicago right around there. I went when that merger was going on.

Ginny:

Additional study, UNCCH.

Winnie Anne Cox:

University of North Carolina Chapel Hill.

Ginny:

And then CP diagonal TCHR. Something grammar school, Farmville, North Carolina.

Winnie Anne Cox:

I was a teacher. I taught school. I taught.

Ginny:

Oh, yeah, teacher of grammar school, Farmville, North Carolina, 1915 through 17.

Winnie Anne Cox:

That's the 20 boys and 20 girls I had in one room.

Ginny:

And then University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, 1917, staff, private duty nurse, Sinai Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, 1921 through '23. Assistant Director and instructor of Sinai Hospital School of Nursing, Baltimore, 1923 through '28.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yeah, everything in the curriculum, I had to teach.

Ginny:

Yeah. Director of Hospital and Nursing, SCR Women and Children's Hospital.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Oh, yes, I was Director of the Women and Children's Hospital there in Chicago.

Ginny:

Chicago, '29 through '30. Assistant Director, Cook County School of Nursing, 1930 through '41.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yeah.

Ginny:

Director of Nurses, Principal of School of Nursing, Columbia Hospital, Columbia, 1941 through '43.

Winnie Anne Cox:

That's South Carolina.

Ginny:

In South Carolina. Director of School of Nursing and Nursing SCRS. Sinai Hospital, Baltimore.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Nursing Service, I think.

Ginny:

Oh. 1943 through '59. Retired 1959. Member, building commission new medical center, member district ST-

Winnie Anne Cox:

We were building our new medical center, and I was on the [inaudible 01:28:18].

Ginny:

And National America Nurses Association.

Winnie Anne Cox:

National, mm-hmm (affirmative).

Ginny:

And, National League of Nursing.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Yeah.

Ginny:

Held offices CYMS in district.

Winnie Anne Cox:

I guess, I don't know.

Ginny:

ST, assistant student nurses, World War One and Two, residence, World War Two.

Jim:

[inaudible 01:28:45]

Ginny:

I don't understand.

Jim:

Okay. [inaudible 01:28:47] she's tired.

Ginny:

All of these things.

Jim:

It's okay.

Winnie Anne Cox:

Well, anyway.

Jim:

Well, that's it.

Ginny:

And various conventions.

Jim:

You're a great lady.

Winnie Anne Cox:

I can't-

PART 4 OF 4 ENDS [01:29:41]