

## Army Song

First to fight for the right  
And to build the Nation's might  
And the Army Goes Rolling Along

Proud of all we have done  
Fighting till the battle's won  
And the Army Goes Rolling Along.

Then it's Hi Hi! Hey!  
The Army's on its way  
Count off the cadence loud and strong!  
For where e'er we go,  
You will always know  
That the Army Goes Rolling Along.

Carl R. Darnall Army Medical Center  
Public Affairs & Marketing Office  
Fort Hood, Texas 76544  
13 December 2010



# CARL R. DARNALL ARMY MEDICAL CENTER GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY



**DARNALL**  
ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

## Sequence of Events



The Soldiers and Civilians of  
**CARL R. DARNALL ARMY MEDICAL CENTER**

welcome you to the

### **GROUNDBREAKING** for the new **CARL R. DARNALL** **ARMY MEDICAL CENTER**

December 13, 2010  
Construction site across from the current  
Carl R. Darnall Army Medical Center

**PRELUDE**  
1st Cavalry Division Band

**NATIONAL ANTHEM**  
1st Cavalry Division Band

**INVOCATION**  
Chaplain (Lieutenant Colonel) John D. Potter

**WELCOME**  
Colonel Steven E. Braverman  
Commander, Carl R. Darnall Army Medical Center

**REMARKS**  
Lieutenant General Eric B. Schoomaker  
U.S. Army Surgeon General and  
Commander, U.S. Army Medical Command

The Honorable John Carter  
U.S. House of Representatives, 31st District of Texas

The Honorable Chet Edwards  
U.S. House of Representatives, 17th District of Texas

The Honorable Mike McCord  
Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)

Major General Michael R. Eyre  
Deputy Commanding General (Reserve Affairs), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Major General William F. Grimsley  
Commanding General, Fort Hood

**GROUNDBREAKING**

**BENEDICTION**  
Chaplain (Lieutenant Colonel) John D. Potter

**THE ARMY SONG**

**REFRESHMENTS**



## Brig. Gen. Carl R. Darnall

Brigadier General Carl Rogers Darnall discovered the value of using compressed liquefied chlorine gas to purify water for use by troops in the field. His invention in 1910 of the mechanical liquid chlorine purifier (chlorinator) is now used throughout the world. This monumental discovery was later applied to municipal water supplies. It is impossible to estimate the influence that a pure water supply has had on public health. It is safe to say that more lives have been saved and more sickness prevented by Darnall's contribution to sanitary water than by any other single achievement in medicine.

Born on his father's farm in the Cottage Hill community near McKinney, in Collin County, Texas, on Christmas Day 1867, Carl Darnall was the eldest of the seven children of Reverend Joseph Rogers Darnall, minister of the Christian Church, and Mary Ellen (Thomas) Darnall. He attended the Carlton College in Bonham, Texas, and graduated from Transylvania University, Kentucky, and Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he received his medical degree in 1890. After a few years of private practice, Dr. Darnall entered the military service as an assistant surgeon in 1896. He was commissioned in the Army Medical Corps, and his first assignments were to stations in Texas – Fort Clark at Brackettville and Fort McIntosh at Laredo.

During the Spanish-American War, Darnall served in Cuba. Later, he served as an operating surgeon and pathologist aboard the hospital ship Relief in the Philippines and commanded the hospital at Iloilo. He was one of the few medical officers that accompanied the Allied Forces during the Boxer Rebellion in China.

In 1902, he returned to Washington, D.C., and served as secretary of the faculty and instructor for sanitary chemistry and operative surgery at the Army Medical School. It was while professor of chemistry that he discovered the value of liquid chlorine in purifying water. Darnall also devised and patented a water filter that was used by the Army for many years.

During World War I, Lieutenant Colonel Darnall's talents for business and organization were recognized and he was assigned to the Finance and Supply Division in the Office of The Surgeon General. After the war, he served as department surgeon in Hawaii.

In 1925, he returned to the Office of The Surgeon General as executive officer. In November 1929, he was promoted to brigadier general and became the Commanding General of the Army Medical Center. He held this post until he retired in 1931.

Darnall died January 18, 1941. Six days earlier, his devoted wife, Annie Estella, died at the family home in Washington. He left three sons, Joseph Rogers, William Major and Carl Robert, all of who served in some capacity in the Army.

Darnall was the author of a number of papers on professional subjects in chemistry and surgery. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the American Medical Association and a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. He was a veteran of the Military Order of the Carabao, member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington and Founder Member of the Army and Navy Country Club. Darnall received the Distinguished Service Medal for his organizing, developing and administering medical supplies in World War I.

## Carl R. Darnall Army Medical Center History

Darnall Army Community Hospital opened in April 1965, replacing the World War II era Fort Hood Hospital, a long group of one-story buildings connected with covered walkways. Darnall was the first of three permanent Army hospitals of the 200-300 bed size to open. Constructed in the latest military design of that time, the original building cost \$6 million and was furnished with \$6 million of equipment. Ground was broken for the hospital April 5, 1963, with dedication ceremonies conducted April 16, 1965.

Built to support a one-division installation of 17,000 troops, the original structure was soon outgrown as Fort Hood expanded to a full-fledged Corps. In order to meet the growing medical needs, a massive addition and reconstruction project began in 1979 and was completed Dec. 13, 1984. With the completion of the \$49.7 million addition/renovation project, Darnall doubled in size. Outpatient clinic space tripled, the number of operating rooms increased from five to six and the number of delivery rooms from two to four. In addition, the entire interior of the original building was upgraded.

Based on a Health Facility Planning Agency Report for 1984, Fort Hood supported a population of 172,000 beneficiaries in 175 Central and North Texas counties, which included 39,000 Active Duty, 45,000 family members and 88,000 retirees. To meet the growing demand for health care, new clinics and service buildings were constructed over the years: Monroe Health Clinic (1989), Bennett Health Clinic (1997), Kennedy Social Work building (2000), Robertson Blood Center (2001), Thomas Moore Health Clinic (2002), Women's Health Clinic (2003) and the Russell L. Collier Health Clinic (2008).



In 2006, Darnall Army Community Hospital was re-designated as Carl R. Darnall Army Medical Center. Construction is complete for the Women's Health Services addition to the east side of the Hospital and the facility will open in the spring of 2011.

In the spring of 2011, Darnall will open community-based primary care clinics in the cities of Harker Heights, Copperas Cove and Killeen, bringing health care closer to where our beneficiaries live and work.

As Fort Hood continues to be the Army's power projection platform, Darnall today supports the 1st Cavalry Division, the 13th Sustainment Command, the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment and several major brigades. Overall, the hospital supports roughly 45,000 active duty personnel and nearly 125,000 family members and retirees within a 40-mile radius.

Since 2003, more than 4,200 wounded and ill Soldiers evacuated from Iraq and Afghanistan have passed through Darnall.

The progress of Darnall is reflected in its ability to reengineer itself to meet the challenges of the day, including new technology, erupting conflicts, restructuring, downsizing and the advent of managed care. Through the Department of Defense's managed care program, TRICARE, Darnall is now the health care choice of more than 100,000 central Texans.

Today, Darnall's medical staff stays busy delivering America's next generation and treating Fort Hood Soldiers with visible and invisible wounds of war. On an average day, CRDAMC delivers seven babies, fills 4,500 prescriptions and has 202 emergency room visits, 4,622 outpatient encounters, 26 surgeries and 26 admissions.

CARL R. DARNALL  
ARMY MEDICAL CENTER  
ARTIST RENDERINGS

