

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JULIA LIDE

Julia Lide, in honor of whom the nurse's recreational hall at Fort McClellan was named, was born in Talladega, Alabama, April 9, 1872. In 1895 she graduated from Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D.C., and subsequently served as contract nurse in the United States with the United States Army in the Spanish-American War. Her period of service in that war was July 30, 1898, to March 26, 1899.

After the Spanish-American War Miss Lide was a nurse for three years in the Mimiqua Hospital, Colorado, and for short periods (three months each place) at Huntsville Hospital, Huntsville, Alabama, and Bixby Hospital, Adrian, Michigan.

On June 9, 1917, in Detroit, Michigan, at 45 years of age, Miss Lide entered the Army Nurse Corps as a Reserve Nurse and was assigned to Base Hospital #17, Harper Hospital Unit. On June 18, 1917, Miss Lide took the oath as an Army Nurse and on July 11, 1918, reported to the Port of Embarkation for shipment overseas. Miss Lide's service record in France was characterized by high devotion to duty. Assigned first (August 29, 1918) to temporary duty with Evacuation Hospital #14, France, she was transferred September 26, 1918, to Base Hospital #51 where she remained on duty until November 26, 1918, when she returned to Base Hospital #17, Harper Hospital Unit, with which she had originally been associated.

For her service with the Evacuation Hospital #14, France, Miss Lide received a letter from Colonel David L. Stone, General Staff, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, commending the "splendid care and attention" given the men of the Third Division by the nurses of the Third Division Hospital during the attack upon Chateau Thierry. In this attack the Third Division under Major General J. T. Pickman bore the brunt of the German attack in its drive toward Paris and casualties to the Division were heavy. Miss Lide and the other nurses of the hospital selected the best available building at Thierry to serve as a hospital and soon made it ready for the reception of the wounded, working tirelessly and skillfully, assisting the surgeons in caring for the wounded. (A copy of the letter of appreciation is attached as Tab A).

For her service in the war Miss Lide also received posthumously from the French Government the Croix de Guerre.

February 18, 1919, Miss Lide was transferred as a patient to Base Hospital #10 in France as a patient and died six days later, February 24, 1919.

Her body was returned to the United States with that of Miss Jane Delano, former Chief of Nurses, who had died in France in April, 1919, while serving as chief of procurement of nurses with the American Red Cross.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JULIA LIDE

In Arlington National Cemetery the body of Miss Lide was interred January 14, 1921, in the plot next to that of Miss Delano. Miss Lide's tombstone is marked

JULIA LIDE

MICHIGAN

since it was a Michigan unit, the Harper Hospital Unit, Base Hospital #17, with which she first entered service and serving with which she died.

On June 2, 1917, in Detroit, Michigan, at 15 years of age, Miss Lide entered the Army Nurse Corps as a Reserve Nurse and was assigned to Base Hospital #17, Harper Hospital Unit. On June 18, 1917, Miss Lide took the oath as an Army Nurse and on July 11, 1918, reported to the Port of embarkation for shipment overseas. Miss Lide's service record in France was characterized by high devotion to duty. Assigned first (August 29, 1918) to temporary duty with Evacuation Hospital #11, France, she was transferred September 26, 1918, to Base Hospital #21 where she remained on duty until November 26, 1918, when she returned to Base Hospital #17, Harper Hospital Unit, with which she had originally been associated.

For her service with the Evacuation Hospital #11, France, Miss Lide received a letter from Colonel David L. Stone, General Staff, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, commending the "enlightened care and attention" given the men of the Third Division by the nurses of the Third Division during the attack upon Chateau Thierry. In this attack the Third Division under Major General A. T. Hixson bore the brunt of the German attack in the drive toward Paris and casualties to the Division were heavy. Miss Lide and the other nurses of the hospital selected the best available building at Thierry to serve as a hospital and soon made it ready for the reception of the wounded, working tirelessly and skillfully, assisting the surgeons in caring for the wounded. (A copy of the letter of appreciation is attached as Tab A.)

For her service in the way Miss Lide also received posthumously from the French Government the Croix de Guerre.

February 18, 1919, Miss Lide was transferred as a patient to Base Hospital #10 in France as a patient and died six days later, February 24, 1919.

Her body was returned to the United States with that of Miss Lane Delano, former Chief of Nurses, who had died in France in April, 1919, while serving as chief of procurement of nurses with the American Red Cross.

IN REPLY REFER TO S. G. S. SPMCN

WAR DEPARTMENT  
Services of Supply  
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

WASHINGTON

September 25, 1942

MEMORANDUM: For the Secretary to the Honorable Lister Hill, Member of Congress

According to the records in this office the only nurse from Alabama who died while in active service during World War I was Miss Julia Lide. The following facts are taken from her history on file in this office:

Date of birth: April 9, 1872  
Place of birth: Talladega, Alabama  
Graduate of: Garfield Memorial Hospital,  
Washington, D. C.  
Date of graduation: 1895  
Date of Death: June 28, 1917  
Subsequent hospital  
experience: 3 yrs. Mimuqua Hospital, Colorado  
3 mo. Huntsville Hospital, Alabama  
3 mo. Bixby Hospital, Adrian, Michigan  
Home & permanent address  
of nearest relative: Miss Laura M. Lide  
417-9th Court W., Birmingham, Alabama

Service Record:

June 9, 1917 Assigned to Base Hospital #17 (Harper Hospital Unit), Detroit, Michigan, as Rescue Nurse, Army Nurse Corps  
July 11, 1918 Reported at Port of Embarkation  
August 29, 1918 Assigned to temporary duty Evacuation Hospital #14, France  
September 26, 1918 Transferred to Base Hospital #51, France  
November 26, 1918 Returned to duty Base Hospital #17, France  
February 18, 1919 Transferred to Base Hospital #18, France, as a patient  
February 24, 1919 Transferred to Base Hospital #10, France, as a patient  
February 24, 1919 Died of peritonitis while serving with Base Hospital #17, France

WAR DEPARTMENT  
Services of Supply  
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

January 14, 1921 Remains interred in Arlington National  
Cemetery, Virginia

September 25, 1915

Remarks: Work and conduct excellent

MEMORANDUM: For the Secretary to the Honorable Deter Hill, Member  
Had previous service as contract nurse in this country during  
Spanish-American War July 30, 1898 to March 26, 1899.

According to the records in this office the only nurse from Alabama  
who died while in active service during World War I was Julia O. Flikke.  
The following facts are taken from her history on file in this office:

Date of birth	1875
Place of birth	Alabama
Graduate of	Alabama Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Date of graduation	1897
Date of death	June 28, 1917
Subsequent hospital experience	3 yrs. Kansas Hospital, Colorado 3 mo. Huntville Hospital, Alabama 3 mo. Dixie Hospital, Alabama, Michigan
Home & permanent address of nearest relatives	Miss Laura H. Little 117-20th Court W., Birmingham, Alabama
Service Records:	
	June 2, 1917 Assigned to Base Hospital #17 (Harper Hospital Unit), Detroit, Michigan, as Reserve Nurse, Army Nurse Corps
	July 11, 1918 Reported at Fort of Embarcation
	August 22, 1918 Assigned to temporary duty Embarcation Hospital #17, France
	September 26, 1918 Transferred to Base Hospital #17, France
	November 26, 1918 Returned to duty Base Hospital #17, France
	February 18, 1919 Transferred to Base Hospital #18, France, as a patient
	February 24, 1919 Transferred to Base Hospital #10, France, as a patient
	February 26, 1919 Died of peritonitis while serving with Base Hospital #17, France

WD SGO

C O P Y

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES  
HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION

2 September 1918

No.

From. David L. Stone  
Colonel G.S. A.C.S., G-1

To. Miss Julia Lide  
Nurse, American E.F.

My dear Miss Lide:-

During the recent attack of the German Army on this division near Chateau-Thierry, and during the subsequent campaign of the division against the Germans, the Commanding General learned with great pleasure of the splendid care and attention our wounded men were receiving. In a report made to him, special mention was made of the work of the nurses at the 3rd Division Hospital.

The Building at Thierry selected for use as a hospital was the best one available but was full of rubbish, dirt, and debris. You and the other nurses pitched in and in a short time this was all cleared away, and the floors, etc., cleaned and the building made ready to receive the wounded.

When the wounded commenced to arrive the report states how tirelessly and skillfully the nurses worked assisting the surgeons through long hours at the operating tables, and in caring for the wounded in the various wards, especially the seriously wounded.

These factors were known to the Division Commander at the time, and it was a source of great comfort and satisfaction to him to know that our sick and wounded men were receiving such attention.

It is well known now that the main attack of the German Army in its effort to break through our lines and reach Paris was directed against the 3rd Division. The failure of the German attack and their disastrous repulse was due to the splendid work of our men in the front lines and the support they received from the various services back of the lines, and in this service you played an important part, as above described.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE  
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The General desires me to thank you for your work and to express his sincere appreciation of the service you are rendering to your countrymen.

/s/ DAVID L. STONE  
Col., Gen. Staff, A.C.S.

During the recent attack at the German Army on this Division  
near Valenciennes, and during the subsequent operations of the  
division against the Germans, the Commanding General is proud with  
great pleasure of the splendid work and the gallant courage shown  
by the troops. In a report made to the General, special mention was made  
of the work of the nurses at the 1st Division Hospital.

The Division at Valenciennes selected for use as a hospital was the  
one now available and was full of wounded, sick, and convalescing. For  
and the other nurses stationed in and about the Division were all  
called upon to help in the care of the wounded and the sick and to  
prepare to receive the wounded.

When the wounded commenced to arrive the report stated that  
the nurses and assistants were most successful in the progress  
through the camp at the operating tables, and in caring for the  
wounded in the various wards, especially the emergency wards.

These factors were known to the Division Commander at the time  
and it was a source of great credit and satisfaction to him to  
know that our sick and wounded were receiving such attention.

It is well known that the main attack of the German Army  
in the effort to break through our lines and reach Paris was directed  
against the 1st Division. The failure of the German attack and their  
disastrous reverse was due to the excellent work of our men in the  
front lines and the support they received from the various services  
back of the line, and in this service you played an important part  
as above mentioned.