

Essex County Overbrook Hospital Images Of America

The MEDEX Northwest Physician Assistant Program Oregon Asylum Memorial Soliciting a State Hospital for the Protection and Cure of the Insane, Submitted to the General Assembly of North Carolina, November, 1848 (D From Asylum to Prison Long Island State Hospitals Traverse City State Hospital Newark's Little Italy Letters from the Looney Bin A Short History of Chess Our Favorite Halloween Recipes Woody Guthrie's Wardy Forty Hudson River State Hospital Bellevue Historic Birmingham & Jefferson County Westborough State Hospital On the Construction, Organization, and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane 13 from the Swamp Danvers State Hospital Norwich State Hospital Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Sanatoriums of New Mexico Parkland Hospital The Talmud Antiquity Echoes Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey Jersey City Medical Center Virginia's Attitude Toward Slavery and Secession Essex Mountain Sanatorium Weird N.J. Essex County Overbrook Hospital Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center Eloise Biographical Dictionary of Kansas Artists [electronic Resource] Words of Overbrook March of Dimes Oakdale: The Lapeer State Home Three Rivers Stadium Greystone Park Psychiatric Hospital The Old Asylum and Other Stories Claxton-Hepburn Medical Center

The MEDEX Northwest Physician Assistant Program

The MEDEX Northwest Physician Assistant Program was created at the University of

Washington in 1968 as one of the nation's first physician assistant (PA) programs. A joint project of the Washington State Medical Association and the University of Washington School of Medicine, MEDEX was designed to meet the needs of overworked physicians in rural communities. As envisioned by MEDEX founder Dr. Richard A. Smith, "Physician Assistants were created by physicians, for physicians." Initially, all MEDEX students were former military corpsmen returning from Vietnam. Based on their extensive clinical experience, they were well accepted by doctors and their patients. Dr. Richard Smith was a former Peace Corps physician and leader of the federal project to desegregate the US hospital "system" as a requirement for Medicare reimbursement. Dr. Smith's founding principles for MEDEX included a collaborative model for community and practitioner involvement—the framework for the MEDEX Program throughout its 45-year history.

Oregon Asylum

Perched high on the top of Hathorne Hill in what was once the village of Salem, Danvers State Insane Asylum was, for more than a century, a monument to modern psychiatry and the myriad advances in mental health treatment. From the time it opened its doors in 1878 until they were shuttered for good in 1992, the asylum represented decades of reform, the physical embodiment of the heroic visions of Dorothea Dix and Thomas Story Kirkbride. It would stand abandoned until 2005, when demolition began. Along with a dedicated group of private citizens, the Danvers Historical Society fought to preserve the Kirkbride structure, an effort that would result in the reuse of the administration building and two additional wings. Danvers has

earned a unique place in history; the shell of the original Kirkbride building still stands overlooking the town. Though it has been changed drastically, the asylum's story continues as do efforts to memorialize it.

Memorial Soliciting a State Hospital for the Protection and Cure of the Insane, Submitted to the General Assembly of North Carolina, November, 1848 (D)

Eloise, which started out as a poorhouse, later became known as Wayne County General Hospital. From only 35 residents on 280 acres in 1839, the complex grew dramatically after the Civil War until the total land involved was 902 acres and the total number of patients was about 10,000. Today, all that remains are five buildings and a smokestack. Only one of them, the Kay Beard Building, is currently used. In *Eloise: Poorhouse, Farm, Asylum, and Hospital, 1839-1984*, this institution and medical center that cared for thousands of people over the years, is brought back to life. The book, in over 220 historic photographs, follows the facility's roots, from its beginnings as a poorhouse, to the founding of its psychiatric division and general hospital. The reader will also be able to trace the changing face of psychiatric care over the years. The book effectively captures what it was like to live, work, and play on Eloise's expansive grounds.

From Asylum to Prison

Long Island State Hospitals

For 141 years, Hudson River State Hospital was home to tens of thousands of individuals suffering from mental illness. The facility grew from a 208-acre parcel in 1871 with seven patients to 752 acres with five dozen separate buildings containing nearly 6,000 patients in 1954. The main building was constructed on a Kirkbride plan, a treating philosophy centered around an ornate building of equal proportions staffed by employees who integrated dignity and compassion into health care. Famous architects Frederick Clark Withers and Calvert Vaux drafted the main building in 1869. The landscape was penned by Frederick Law Olmstead, perhaps best known for the design of New York City's Central Park.

Traverse City State Hospital

Over 60 frightfully fun recipes & as many tips. Purse-friendly size make meal-planning on the go easy. Durable softcover, 128 pages.

Newark's Little Italy

Letters from the Looney Bin

In 1890, Dallas was a frontier town with medical care delivered by doctors on horseback. The poorly funded city hospitals were ill equipped and had no real medication or nurses. It is difficult to look back on history and define the moment when modern medicine began, but for Dallas, that moment was in 1894 with the building of Parkland Hospital. As Dallas grew and felt the pain of the polio epidemic, world wars, and the Kennedy assassination, Parkland Hospital was there. This is the story of Parkland Hospital and its 120-year journey from frontier medicine to becoming one of the world's premier medical centers.

A Short History of Chess

In 1883, a group of women, concerned about conditions for children in Cincinnati's hospitals, proposed establishing a hospital for children. The hospital was incorporated in November 1883 and opened a few months later in a rented three-bedroom house. The hospital admitted 38 children in its first year, and Episcopal bishop Thomas Jagger, president of the board of trustees, reported that it offered its young patients "the best medical and surgical treatment" as well as "the tenderest care"--a description as true today as it was 125 years ago. From its modest beginnings, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center has become one of the nation's most distinguished centers for pediatric care, research, and education. It is a trusted resource in Greater Cincinnati and a national and international referral center. Scientists at Cincinnati Children's have made research contributions that have advanced pediatric medicine at home and around the world.

Our Favorite Halloween Recipes

Founded in 1907 amidst protests and a burgeoning suffrage movement, Essex Mountain Sanatorium was the result of two Montclair, New Jersey, women who successfully lobbied local government to establish a tuberculosis sanatorium in a then vacant cottage for wayward girls. From these humble beginnings, the hospital grew to become one of the finest treatment centers in the nation, expanding into a complex of 20 buildings that encompassed nearly 300 acres. Ironically, medical advances pioneered at places such as the sanatorium and the advent of antitubercular drugs in the years following World War II led to decreasing patient enrollment, which made such large facilities unnecessary. When it was eventually abandoned in the early 1980s, the hospital began its second act as a haven for urban explorers, vandals, and arsonists, becoming shrouded in mystery and the source of local legends and myths. After suffering years of neglect and abuse, the main complex would finally fall to wreckers in 1993, ending an important era in county, state, and national history.

Woody Guthrie's Wardy Forty

This compact story chronicles how chess diffused throughout the world, of when and why the changes in structure were made, and of what is known about its origins; and an account, of necessity largely guesswork, of how chess was born. The book also includes a polyglot—a lexicon of chess terms in the forty major languages of this one world. And for the skeptical

reader or interested scholar, a working bibliography of English language references.

Hudson River State Hospital

Explores haunted places, local legends, crazy characters, and unusual roadside attractions found in New Jersey.

Bellevue

Essex County Overbrook Hospital details the history of this institution which had its beginnings as an asylum. What was founded as the Essex County Lunacy Asylum evolved from a single building on South Orange Avenue to a city within itself in Cedar Grove. It was named the Essex County Overbrook Hospital. Construction began on the hospital's iconic brick buildings in 1896, and they were prominent features on Fairview Avenue for the next 100 years. The facility produced its own food, housed its own police and fire departments, and sustained its own power sources. The Essex County Overbrook Hospital was recognized throughout the world as a leader in psychiatric care. In later years, overcrowding began to plague the institution. However, after the advent of modern psychiatric drugs, many patients were able to be discharged back into the community. In 2007, the buildings were closed, and the hospital was relocated to a newer establishment nearby. The grounds have since been plagued with vandalism and neglect, with a final deal for demolition having been solidified in 2015.

Historic Birmingham & Jefferson County

Words of Overbrook was originally a spoken word album inspired by the audio recordings of Jack Kerouac, William Burroughs and Charles Bukowski. Distraught and disillusioned by the demolition of his favorite abandoned asylum, Wheeler Antabanez wrote Words of Overbrook during a nine-day outpouring of cathartic creativity. After the album's release on the Free Music Archive, Wheeler felt his work wasn't quite finished. He longed to somehow paint his words across the red bricks of the now demolished insane asylum. Curating from his archive of Overbrook photography, Wheeler achieved this goal by overlaying hand-painted text and displaying his words like graffiti across the asylum walls. For the first time, Words of Overbrook is available in print along with never before seen images of the abandoned Essex County Hospital Center. A note on the Words of Overbrook dual editions: Color printing is more expensive than black and white. To provide a price option for readers there are two editions of the book. The color version is for people who are primarily interested in the historic photos of Overbrook and want to see the buildings in their full glory. The black and white version is for fans of the spoken word album who aren't as concerned about color photography. Both versions are exactly the same design, but the black and white is less expensive. A note on the spoken word album: Perhaps the best way to enjoy this book is to listen to the spoken word album while you read. The Words of Overbrook audio files can be streamed or downloaded for free at the author's website: luckycigarette.com

Westborough State Hospital

For over 60 years, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has worked tirelessly to address infectious diseases and other health hazards. Through the vision of Dr. Joseph W. Mountin, the Communicable Disease Center was created in 1946 as the successor to Malaria Control in War Areas (MCWA), a division of the Public Health Service based in Atlanta. The new agency, CDC, was charged with monitoring and controlling malaria, typhus, and other infectious diseases nationwide. Successful in addressing a wide array of health emergencies--including polio, measles, influenza, Legionnaires' disease, toxic shock syndrome, and the Ebola virus--one of the CDC's crowning achievements was its role in the global eradication of smallpox. Known today as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, it is recognized as the nation's premier health promotion, prevention, and preparedness agency and a global leader in public health. Discover how a bad batch of polio vaccine brought a nationwide immunization campaign to a standstill, how the mysterious Legionnaires' disease sparked nationwide panic and how, today, CDC scientists are at the forefront of prevention research.

On the Construction, Organization, and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane

The history of healthcare in Jersey City dates back to the early nineteenth century, when the

city operated a variety of public facilities for the poor. Jersey City Medical Center was originally located in a part of the city called Paulus Hook and was known as the Jersey City Charity Hospital. The hospital gradually stopped accepting charity patients and, in 1885, dropped the word "charity" from its name. When Mayor Frank Hague began an aggressive building campaign with the help of federal funds, an average city hospital was transformed into a comprehensive medical facility. On October 2, 1936, President Franklin D. Roosevelt laid the cornerstone of Jersey City Medical Center's new building at McGinley Square. Today the medical center is located near Grand Street and Jersey Avenue. Jersey City Medical Center traces the institution's history through its various transformations, ending in 2004, when its remaining two hundred patients were transferred to the new facility. This book is a tribute to the passing of an era.

13 from the Swamp

On the banks of Lake Chauncy sit the remains of the Westborough Insane Hospital, later known as Westborough State Hospital. Westborough is perhaps best known as the second homeopathic hospital for the insane in the United States and the first example of institutional reuse in the nation. The hospital's unique treatment methods put it squarely at the forefront of mental health treatment, and it was one of the last state hospitals in Massachusetts to close its doors. The pioneering African American pathologist Solomon Carter Fuller spent much of his career at Westborough studying the physical changes made to the brain by Alzheimer's. When it closed in 2010, it was the only state hospital in New England with a dedicated unit for deaf

and hard of hearing patients. Though somewhat less infamous than some of its neighbors, Westborough holds a very distinctive place in the history of mental health treatment.

Danvers State Hospital

To many, asylums are a relic of a bygone era. State governments took steps between 1950 and 1990 to minimize the involuntary confinement of people in psychiatric hospitals, and many mental health facilities closed down. Yet, as Anne Parsons reveals, the asylum did not die during deinstitutionalization. Instead, it returned in the modern prison industrial complex as the government shifted to a more punitive, institutional approach to social deviance. Focusing on Pennsylvania, the state that ran one of the largest mental health systems in the country, Parsons tracks how the lack of community-based services, a fear-based politics around mental illness, and the economics of institutions meant that closing mental hospitals fed a cycle of incarceration that became an epidemic. This groundbreaking book recasts the political narrative of the late twentieth century, as Parsons charts how the politics of mass incarceration shaped the deinstitutionalization of psychiatric hospitals and mental health policy making. In doing so, she offers critical insight into how the prison took the place of the asylum in crucial ways, shaping the rise of the prison industrial complex.

Norwich State Hospital

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

For more than half a century, a deadly viral disease known as poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, caused permanent crippling injury to thousands of Americans. Many died from polio; others were disabled for life. Summertime epidemics brought fear to anxious parents who tried to protect their children during "polio season." Although a cure was never found, protection came in the form of a vaccine developed by Dr. Jonas Salk, a grantee of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The foundation, better known as the March of Dimes, succeeded in its efforts to eradicate polio from the United States and expanded its mission to the prevention of birth defects and infant mortality. March of Dimes documents one of the most successful voluntary health organizations in history. Founded by Pres. Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1938, the March of Dimes thrives on the dedication and energy of volunteers. American celebrities from Eddie Cantor to Helen Hayes and Elvis Presley have joined the fight against polio and birth defects. Millions participate in WalkAmerica, the nation's best-known walkathon fund-raiser, and March of Dimes poster children have symbolized the challenge of life with crippling diseases. Unlike any other, the March of Dimes story is an astonishing blend of science, medicine, and American popular culture.

Sanatoriums of New Mexico

In the fall of 1885, the City of New York transferred 55 men and women living at the Kings

County Asylum to the new St. Johnland farm colony "to promote rational outdoor living, exercise, and occupation." In 1887, just a few miles away at Central Islip, another City of New York farm colony was established for the chronically mentally ill. Founded on the principles of moral therapy, the farm colonies provided treatment, recreation, religious services, and hope towards integration back into society for patients. In 1931, Pilgrim State was constructed as a final solution to address the growing needs of Long Island's state hospital system. By 1955, more than 32,000 individuals were receiving board and care at the three facilities. This publication illustrates the legacy of humility, beneficence, and devotion to the mentally ill for over 111 years of the Long Island State Hospitals' joint operations through photographs appearing courtesy of a private collection.

Parkland Hospital

Erected on the city's Northside in 1970, Three Rivers Stadium was Pittsburgh's home of champions for three decades. It hosted the first-ever World Series game played at night as the Pirates would win their last two titles there. The Pitt-Penn State rivalry in college football was never more heated than under the bright lights of Three Rivers. The Steel Curtain era of the Steelers brought Super Bowl wins and elevated the stadium to become one of the most feared venues in all of professional sports. Locally referred to as the "House that Clemente Built," the stadium was the site of the beloved right fielder's 3,000th hit. Join local sportswriters as they recall the roaring crowds, rocking stands and greatest moments of Three Rivers Stadium.

The Talmud

Includes the society's Annual reports.

Antiquity Echoes

Dorothea Lynde Dix (1802-1887) was an American activist on behalf of the indigent insane who, through a vigorous program of lobbying state legislatures and the United States Congress, created the first generation of American mental asylums. In 1840-41, she conducted a statewide investigation of how her home state of Massachusetts cared for the insane poor. She later traveled from New Hampshire to Louisiana, documenting the condition of pauper lunatics, publishing memorials to state legislatures, and devoting enormous personal energy to working with committees to draft the enabling legislation and appropriations bills needed to build asylums. During the Civil War, she served as Superintendent of Army Nurses.

Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey

From a Pulitzer Prize-winning historian comes a riveting history of New York's iconic public hospital that charts the turbulent rise of American medicine. Bellevue Hospital, on New York City's East Side, occupies a colorful and horrifying place in the public imagination: a den of mangled crime victims, vicious psychopaths, assorted derelicts, lunatics, and exotic-disease

sufferers. In its two and a half centuries of service, there was hardly an epidemic or social catastrophe—or groundbreaking scientific advance—that did not touch Bellevue. David Oshinsky, whose last book, *Polio: An American Story*, was awarded a Pulitzer Prize, chronicles the history of America's oldest hospital and in so doing also charts the rise of New York to the nation's preeminent city, the path of American medicine from butchery and quackery to a professional and scientific endeavor, and the growth of a civic institution. From its origins in 1738 as an almshouse and pesthouse, Bellevue today is a revered public hospital bringing first-class care to anyone in need. With its diverse, ailing, and unprotesting patient population, the hospital was a natural laboratory for the nation's first clinical research. It treated tens of thousands of Civil War soldiers, launched the first civilian ambulance corps and the first nursing school for women, pioneered medical photography and psychiatric treatment, and spurred New York City to establish the country's first official Board of Health. As medical technology advanced, "voluntary" hospitals began to seek out patients willing to pay for their care. For charity cases, it was left to Bellevue to fill the void. The latter decades of the twentieth century brought rampant crime, drug addiction, and homelessness to the nation's struggling cities—problems that called a public hospital's very survival into question. It took the AIDS crisis to cement Bellevue's enduring place as New York's ultimate safety net, the iconic hospital of last resort. Lively, page-turning, fascinating, Bellevue is essential American history.

Jersey City Medical Center

Norwich State Hospital (NSH), established in 1904, was more than just a series of mortar and

brick buildings to house and treat persons suffering from mental illness. For nearly 100 years, generations of people dedicated their careers and lives to developing NSH as a humanitarian community for mental illness rehabilitation. NSH gained international attention from some of the world's most renowned psychiatrists for being the first state hospital to boast a brand-new state-of-the-art building to house all occupational therapies under one roof. Although NSH closed in 1996, the structure has continued to be one of Connecticut's most notable historical landmarks, despite its ongoing demolition and redevelopment. Today, Norwich State Hospital is still alive in the timeless, emotional memories employees and family members share of what it was like to work and grow up in a place where employees were not just employees and patients were not just patients; they were family.

Virginia's Attitude Toward Slavery and Secession

Essex Mountain Sanatorium

The first hospital in St. Lawrence County, Claxton-Hepburn Medical Center opened in 1885 as the Ogdensburg City Hospital and Orphan Asylum. Although always a community-owned organization, it was managed by the Grey Nuns, Sisters of Charity, until 1976. The hospital's name changed twice: first in 1918 to A. Barton Hepburn Hospital to honor the local banker and donor, and again in 2000 to Claxton-Hepburn Medical Center in recognition of an exceptional

gift from its own Dr. E. Garfield Claxton. The hospital was the home of a nursing school, with its first graduating class in 1905 and its last in 1968. With an innovative group of caregivers and community members, Claxton-Hepburn was the first to bring many new services to the region, including an artificial kidney machine in the late 1960s, long before many urban hospitals had one. In the 1990s and 2000s, the county's first dialysis center and comprehensive cancer center were constructed. Today, Claxton-Hepburn serves as a regional referral center for dialysis, radiation and medical oncology, psychiatry, and wound healing.

Weird N.J.

Strange tales from the depths of the abandoned mental hospital. Inspired by a lifetime of trespassing in Overbrook Asylum, author Wheeler Antabanez captures and preserves the dark mood and creepy ambiance of the now demolished institution. In this independently released second edition, Wheeler breaks free from the constraints of publishers and presents the Old Asylum the way it was originally intended. With new photographs and bonus reading material, the second edition is a worthwhile purchase even if you own the first version of the book. Also, because it is an independent publication, you can be assured that the money you spend will be going directly to the author. (Note on the ebook: The Old Asylum ebook does NOT include photography. Reading the ebook is a great way to enjoy the stories and bonus reading material, but if you want to see the new pictures you have to buy the print version of the second edition.)

Essex County Overbrook Hospital

Tuberculosis, also known as consumption, the White Plague, or simply TB, was the number-one killer in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Many physicians of the era advised their patients to chase the cure for tuberculosis in the Southwest, where the region's clean, dry, fresh air, high altitude, and sunshine offered relief for most and recovery for some. New Mexico, called the "well country," was particularly eager to promote itself as a mecca for lungers with the coming of the railroad to the territory in 1880 and the creation of many new hospitals, known as sanitariums or sanatoriums ("sans"), which specialized in the treatment of TB. This is a brief history of New Mexico's sans, their patients, and the doctors, nurses, and staff who served them during the golden age of the TB industry, from the turn of the 20th century to the eve of World War II.

Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center

Michael Immerso traces the history of the First Ward from the arrival of the first Italian in the 1870s until 1953 when the district was uprooted to make way for urban renewal. Richly illustrated with photographs culled from the albums and shoeboxes in the private collections of hundreds of former First Ward families from all across the United States, the book documents the evolution of the district from a small immigrant quarter into a complex Italian-American neighborhood that thrived during the first half of this century. Book jacket.

Eloise

Biographical Dictionary of Kansas Artists [electronic Resource]

The Oregon State Insane Asylum was opened in Salem on October 23, 1883, and is one of the oldest continuously operated mental hospitals on the West Coast. In 1913, the name was changed to the Oregon State Hospital (OSH). The history of OSH parallels the development and growth in psychiatric knowledge throughout the United States. Oregon was active in the field of electroshock treatments, lobotomies, and eugenics. At one point, in 1959, there were more than 3,600 patients living on the campus. The Oscar-winning movie *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* was filmed inside the hospital in 1972. In 2008, the entire campus was added to the National Register of Historic Places, and the state began a \$360-million restoration project to bring the hospital to modern standards. The story of OSH is one of intrigue, scandal, recovery, and hope.

Words of Overbrook

March of Dimes

The Lapeer State Home has been a large part of the history of Lapeer County since its beginnings in 1895. After starting with three buildings and housing for 200 patients, the facility grew to encompass several hundred acres and, at its peak, accommodating over 4,000 patients. The history of the home includes a variety of memories from staff members, patients, and visitors who once walked its halls. Images of America: Oakdale: The Lapeer State Home provides a journey of this historic institution and attempts to bring some clarity to questions that remain about the home and its past.

Oakdale: The Lapeer State Home

In the late 1970s the Emerson Rose Asylum became completely abandoned - all the patients, doctors, staff vanished and were never seen again. The events circling this mass exodus have been one of the most baffling disappearances in history until now. For hidden deep inside a tattered asylum mattress a stack of bundled letters were found. These letters, all addressed to the pseudonym Dr. Quill, and all written by the patients as they document the final days of the Emerson Rose Asylum.

Three Rivers Stadium

The Greystone Park Psychiatric Hospital was more than a building; it embodied an entire era of uniquely American history, from the unparalleled humanitarian efforts of Dorothea Dix to the

revolutionary architectural concepts of Thomas Story Kirkbride. After well over a century of service, Greystone was left abandoned in 2008. From the time it closed until its demolition in 2015, Greystone became the focal point of a passionate preservation effort that drew national attention and served to spark the public's interest in historical asylum preservation. Many of the images contained in this book were rescued from the basement of Greystone in 2002 and have never been seen by the public. They appear courtesy of the Morris Plains Museum and its staff, who spent many hours digitally archiving the photographs so that future generations may better know Greystone's history.

Greystone Park Psychiatric Hospital

Antiquity Echoes is a guided tour of some of our nation's most compelling abandoned locations. With a wide spectrum of places covered, readers will be walking the dark halls of an abandoned mental asylum on one page and lost in the overgrowth of an abandoned theme park on the very next. With a focus on history and first-hand accounts by the author, Antiquity Echoes is far more than a collection of photography and text, it's an adventure story. Photographer Rusty Tagliareni spent years traveling the country documenting forlorn locations throughout the United States, sharing his deep passion for history and preservation and what has generated alliances with many historic societies and preservation organizations. What makes a place worth remembering? Antiquity Echoes ventures that this value derives from the lessons a place can teach us, even long after it has been of use. No matter how forgotten a place has come to be, underneath the overgrowth, cracked paint, and filth of ages, lie

countless stories awaiting a sympathetic ear.

The Old Asylum and Other Stories

UFOs over Troy Meadows. An abandoned farmhouse in Livingston. Voodoo rituals in Newark. Wheeler takes us on a Passaic River journey through the urban swamps of North Jersey, revealing a side of the river most people never get to see. Traveling by canoe and speedboat, Wheeler braves epic pollution to uncover hidden mysteries of the highly contaminated Passaic River. This slim title is jam-packed with tales of forsaken industry, brazen graffiti, and yes, even a dead body or two. Fully illustrated with black and white photography, Wheeler is prepared to show you not just tell you. Want to know what's under all those bridges you've been seeing from your car window? Read 13 FROM THE SWAMP! Praise for Wheeler Antabanez:

"Wheeler Antabanez is the Passaic River's modern day Huck Finn" -NPR "Wheeler knows this river like maybe nobody else, but he's more of a nihilist than an environmentalist" -The Star Ledger "As a kid, he grew up reading Twain and Robert Lewis Stevenson. As a writer, the Passaic became his passion. Antabanez sees a strange kind of beauty, where others would see watery urban decay." -The Bergen Record" Antabanez writes with a wry and witty voice that dips into tones of compelling intensity." -Publisher's Weekly

Claxton-Hepburn Medical Center

Online PDF Essex County Overbrook Hospital Images Of America

Scope includes artists who were born, or artistically active, in Kansas.

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