



Kaspary Cohn Hospital, established
in East Los Angeles in 1902.

Historical Perspective

Since its inception, Cedars-Sinai has evolved to become
the **largest nonprofit hospital in the
western United States** – one that is internationally
renowned for the best patient care that modern medicine has to offer.

Jewish community concern about meeting the health needs of a growing Los Angeles community surfaced when Kaspary Cohn Hospital, predecessor of Cedars of Lebanon, was dedicated Sept. 21, 1902, on the East side of Los Angeles to provide care to those in need. In 1910, the hospital was moved to a 50-bed facility on Whittier Boulevard, and in 1930 moved to Fountain Avenue where it opened as Cedars of Lebanon Hospital.





Kaspare Cohn's second home
was opened in 1910.



Mount Sinai moved to Beverly
Boulevard in 1955.



Mount Sinai Hospital's second facility
was on Bonnie Beach Place.



Cedars of Lebanon was established
on Fountain Avenue in 1930.

Meanwhile, the Bikur Cholim Society opened a two room hospice in 1918, which was the predecessor of the Mount Sinai Home for the Incurables. In 1921, the hospice became Bikur Cholim Hospital when it moved to a Boyle Heights home with eight beds. The Bikur Cholim Hospital became the Mount Sinai Home for the Incurables in 1923, and in 1926 a new and larger Mount Sinai was built on Bonnie Beach Place. In 1950, Emma and Hyman Levine purchased three and one-half acres of land and donated the property to Mount Sinai Hospital under the auspices of their foundation. In 1955, the new Mount Sinai Hospital opened on Beverly Boulevard, future site of Cedars-Sinai Medical Center.

After years of study, agreement was reached in 1961 to merge Cedars of Lebanon and Mount Sinai, with the new name of Cedars-Sinai Medical Center. Then followed a decade of planning and preparation and, in 1971 the first phase of construction of the Medical Center complex began with groundbreaking for the Thaliens Mental Health Center.

A \$4 million gift from the Max Factor Family Foundation in 1972 provided the “seed” money to begin construction on the new Cedars-Sinai Medical Center facility. Groundbreaking ceremonies for the 1.6 million square foot, 1,120-bed Medical Center were held on November 5, 1972. The first patients were moved into Cedars-Sinai Medical Center on April 3, 1976. Full occupancy of all patient floors, outpatient clinics and emergency service was completed by midsummer 1976.

Historical timeline of Cedars-Sinai Medical Center



1902
Sept. 21, Kaspary Cohn Hospital (*Cedars of Lebanon predecessor*) opens on the east side of Los Angeles.

1910
Kaspary Cohn Hospital relocates to a 50-bed facility on Whittier Boulevard

1918
Bikur Cholim Society opens a two-room hospice (*predecessor of Mount Sinai Home for the Incurables*).

1921
Bikur Cholim Hospice becomes Bikur Cholim Hospital when it moves to a Boyle Heights home with eight beds to treat needy patients during a serious influenza epidemic.

1923
Bikur Cholim Hospital becomes Mount Sinai Home for the Incurables (*predecessor of Mount Sinai Hospital*).

1926
A new and larger Mount Sinai is built on Bonnie Beach Place.



1930
Cedars of Lebanon Hospital opens in its new building on Fountain Avenue in Hollywood.



1941
Breed Street Outpatient Clinic of Mount Sinai opens.

1954
Dedication of Emil Brown Auditorium, later known as the Brown Building, on the grounds of the new Mount Sinai Hospital.

1955
The new Mount Sinai Hospital opens on Beverly Boulevard future site of Cedars-Sinai Medical Center.

1961
Following years of study, the decision is made to merge Cedars of Lebanon and Mount Sinai hospitals under the name of Cedars-Sinai Medical Center.



1963
Nov. 17 dedication of the (*Louis M. and Birdie*) Halper Research and Clinic Building of Mount Sinai Hospital.

1971
Oct. 3 groundbreaking ceremony is held for The Thaliens Community Mental Health Center. (*In subsequent years, the word "Community" is dropped from the name.*) This begins the first phase of construction for the CSMC complex.

1972
Nov. 5 groundbreaking ceremony is held for construction of the 1.6 million-square-foot, 1,120-bed Cedars-Sinai Medical Center.

1973
June 24 dedication ceremony is held for the 96,000-square-foot Thaliens Building, which will provide a complete program of psychiatric services to some 750,000 West-Central Los Angeles residents.

1974
March 27 "Topping Out" ceremony is held for CSMC.

1976
April 3, the first patients are transferred to CSMC, opening the third floor for Obstetrics & Gynecology, and the fourth floor north patient tower for Pediatrics.

1976
June 6 dedication ceremony is held for the new CSMC.

1976
Mount Sinai structure is closed for renovations and reopened as the (*Lillian and Meyer*) Schuman Building.

1977
Donor Art installations begin at CSMC.

1978
Chapel and Kosher Kitchen open at CSMC.

1981
Nov. 1 groundbreaking ceremony is held for construction of the Harvey S. Morse Conference Center.

1983
Jan. 23 ribbon-cutting ceremony is held for the Harvey S. Morse Conference Center.

1984
May 30 dedication of the helipad signals CSMC as a Los Angeles County Level 1 Trauma Center.

1986
April 10, Hamel Road (which runs through the CSMC complex) is renamed and dedicated George Burns Road.

1987
April 28 groundbreaking ceremony is held for the Fashion Industries Guild Florence and "Duke" Becker Building.

1988
April 14, The Feintech Family Holocaust Memorial, "North of Yesterday" water sculpture, is dedicated.

1988
Dec. 20 groundbreaking ceremony is held for construction of the Barbara and Marvin Davis Research Building on the CSMC campus.

1990
April 22, the San Vicente medical facility is renamed and dedicated the Mark Goodson Building.

1990
June 21, the Administrative Services Building is renamed and dedicated the Steven Spielberg Pediatrics Research Center.

1992
Sept. 13 dedication ceremony is held for the Barbara and Marvin Davis Research Building.

1994
Jan. 17 Northridge earthquake causes extensive damage to the Halper and Schuman buildings and an employee parking lot.

1994
Cedars-Sinai Medical Center begins restructuring in order to remain at the forefront of quality patient care, biomedical research and medical education, and community service in the new managed

care environment.
1994
Dec. 13, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center becomes Cedars-Sinai Health System, which is composed of the Cedars-Sinai Medical Care Foundation, Physician-Hospital Organization and Cedars-Sinai Medical Center.

1995
Jan. 19, Alden Drive (which runs through the CSMC complex) is renamed and dedicated Gracie Allen Drive.

1995
May 2 groundbreaking ceremony is held for expansion and renovation of the CSMC Department of Emergency Medicine.

1995
Sept. 18, the new Imaging Outpatient Center opens at CSMC.

1996
Aug. 20, Phase I (Acute Care) completion of The Ruth and Harry Roman Emergency Department expansion and renovation is dedicated.

1997
Oct. 7, dedication of the Burns & Allen Research Institute, which is based in the Barbara and Marvin Davis Research Building.

1998
Phase II of The Ruth and Harry Roman Emergency Department (sub-acute and pediatrics) is dedicated.

1998
The newly designed three-story Cedars-Sinai Surgery Center opened for outpatient surgeries at 310 San Vicente Blvd.

1999
Groundbreaking for S. Mark Taper Foundation Imaging Center



CEDARS-SINAI MEDICAL CENTER

8700 Beverly Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90048
(310) 4 CEDARS (423-3277)
www.csmc.edu