

January 1989

## Part IV: University Components and Activities — Chapter 56: The Samuel Parsons Scott Memorial Library and Chapter 57: The Alumni Association (pages 961-990)

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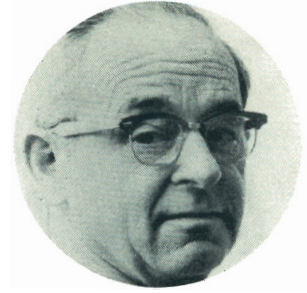
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### Recommended Citation

"Part IV: University Components and Activities --- Chapter 56: The Samuel Parsons Scott Memorial Library and Chapter 57: The Alumni Association (pages 961-990)" (1989). *Thomas Jefferson University - tradition and heritage, edited by Frederick B. Wagner, Jr., MD, 1989*. Paper 43.

<https://jdc.jefferson.edu/wagner2/43>

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# The Samuel Parsons Scott Memorial Library

ROBERT T. LENTZ, M.S., SC.D. (HON.)

*“Libraries are successively the cradles  
and the sepulchres of the human mind.”*

—SANTIAGO RAMON Y CAJAL (1852–1934)

AS ONE cannot judge a book by its cover and one cannot judge an institution by its early efforts alone, so one should not judge the Samuel Parsons Scott Memorial Library by its humble beginnings. Although there were certainly collections of books in the various Professors’ offices and suites, there is no record of a central library for students’ use before 1894.

Early in the fall of 1894 the rooms on the second floor of a building at the southeast corner of Tenth and Walnut Streets were rented by the recently organized Jefferson YMCA. Certain rooms were designated as student reading rooms and were comfortably furnished with reading tables, chairs, and bookcases. The tables, according to an item in the *Jeffersonian*, “were constantly covered with the best magazines, newspapers, medical journals and other current literature. A large bookcase was filled with a medical reference library. The annual expense of maintaining these rooms was nearly \$800.00.”<sup>21</sup>

During 1895 the Ladies Auxiliary of Jefferson Medical College was organized. This auxiliary, composed of wives and daughters of trustees and

faculty members and friends of the college occasionally gave teas and receptions to the students. In the fall of 1895 the reading rooms and library were turned over to the management of the Ladies Auxiliary. The library remained in the YMCA rooms through 1896.

Late in 1896 the Board of Trustees bought the Hamilton and Diesinger Building at the southwest corner of Tenth and Medical Streets to be fitted as the laboratory to the new College building then being planned (Figure 56-1). When the building was readied, the Jefferson Student’s Reading Rooms were moved into this laboratory building. As the *Jeffersonian* reported this move:

“The library now comprises 700 volumes of standard medical books, which are accessible to students without expense, as the librarian is provided by the managers. The rooms provide a place in which the meetings of the various students’ societies are held in the evenings, while in the daytime they are used as reading and study rooms. The recreation room is now used as a poolroom, a small charge being made to assist in defraying the expenses of a janitor and repairs to

the tables. The Bureau of Information investigates boarding houses, and endeavors to provide newly arriving students with suitable places. Receptions are held three or four times during the college sessions.”<sup>2</sup>

When the College building on the northwest corner of Tenth and Walnut Streets was opened in 1899, the Auxiliary (which had become the Board of Managers) was fortunate to have increased space and much finer facilities (Figure 56-2). They now were able to hold additional teas and receptions and to sponsor theatre parties. The students had more opportunities to meet members of the faculty and trustees as well as their wives

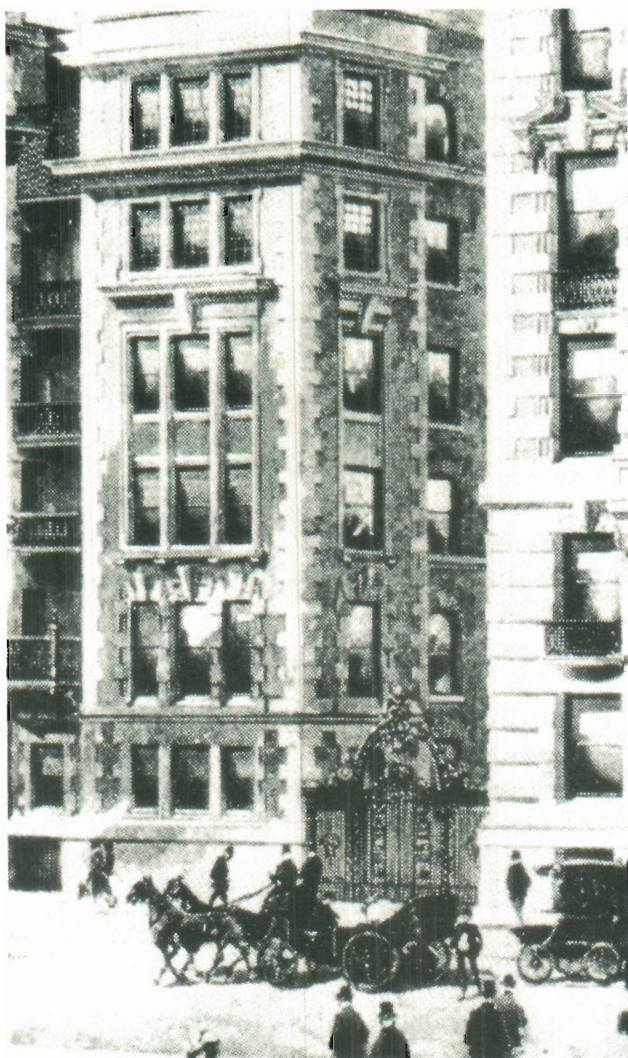


FIG. 56-1. Home of the library (1896–1898) The Hamilton and Diesinger Building was on Tenth Street between Sansom and Walnut. In this photograph, the 1907 Main Hospital is on the right, and the 1898 College Building is on the left.

and friends. The Board of Managers was able to raise more funds for the purchase of books and other materials.

During this time Thomas Seiple as a volunteer had cataloged the books in the Dewey decimal classification system. Another part-time volunteer, a Mr. Hunter, was listed as Librarian for some time up to October 1900. The women, however, were now in a position to employ a full-time librarian, and in November, 1900, W.L. Wolfinger was appointed Librarian, a post he occupied through June, 1901.

Within these few years the library boasted over 3,000 volumes. A few of these had been acquired by purchase, but a glance through the first accession book shows most had been donated. The list of donors is of interest in showing that many books had come from Dean James W. Holland and Doctors Hobart A. Hare, Henry C. Chapman, Henry W. Stellwagon, William W. Keen, George M. Gould, Nicholas Senn, and William H. Green. From the founding of the library the Philadelphia medical publishers contributed new publications; the W.B. Saunders Company and the J.B. Lippincott Company have continued this practice to the present time.

In October, 1902, Mr. Charles E. Janvrin was appointed Librarian, a position he held until June, 1907. By 1903 the Board of Managers had discontinued its responsibilities for the pool room and smoking room to devote its time and funds for the management of the Reading Rooms alone. Its efforts were apparently appreciated, for the early reports show that about 100 books were consulted every day. The students of that time applied for library cards and on the presentation of their cards could procure books from the locked cages for use in the reading room. The college catalog of 1904 noted that “not being a circulating library a deposit is required when books are taken out for overnight.”<sup>3</sup> Longer loans were not permitted. The deposit requirement stayed in force until the early 1930s. The overnight limit continued until the late 1940s.

In May, 1906, the Board of Trustees assumed direction of the library as a college activity and



## Charles L. Frankenberger, B.A.; Librarian (1907–1917)

hence accepted all responsibility for its maintenance and regulation. At that time the collection numbered about 4,000 volumes of textbooks, monographs, reference works, and bound journals. Over 50 of the leading medical journals of this country and Europe were being received regularly.

At the October meeting of the faculty it was voted that the librarian be paid \$900 per year and that his position be put under the charge of the Dean. At the same time a Library Committee was appointed to comprise Professors Edward P. Davis, Chairman, John C. DaCosta, and George McClellan (grandson of the founder). The Board also appropriated \$300 per year for the purchase of books and journals.

Charles Janvrin resigned his post as of June, 1907. It was the custom for the library to be closed for the summer. This custom continued until some time in the 1920s when it was decided to have the library closed for only one month for the librarian's vacation. It was not until the time of World War II that the library was opened the year around.

During the summer of 1907 Charles L. Frankenberger was persuaded to leave his position as Assistant Librarian at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia (Figure 56-3). As of September 1, he was appointed Librarian at Jefferson with a salary of \$900 a year. Frankenberger was born at Newport, Kentucky, on February 1, 1884, but at an early age he moved with his family to Philadelphia. He was educated at Boys High School, Pierce Business College, and Temple University. Deciding on a career as a librarian, he secured a position at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and was trained under the direction of Charles Perry Fisher, who was probably the country's leading medical librarian of his day.

Frankenberger provided Jefferson with a decade of significant professional library service. Starting with a collection of somewhat over 4,000 volumes, he set out to increase the holdings and to improve services for the library's users. In 1909 the use of the library was extended to alumni of the college who resided in the Philadelphia area. The library report of 1909–1910 noted that "quite a number of alumni had availed themselves of the privilege."

Through purchase and donations the book stock continued to grow. At the May, 1910, meeting of the faculty it was voted that the faculty



FIG. 56-2. The Reading Room in the Medical College (1898–1929).



recommend to the College Committee of the Board of Trustees, "that book cases be erected in Professor James C. Wilson's private rooms for the accommodation of books for which there is not space in the present library quarters."

Frankenberger's efforts did not go unnoticed. Abraham Flexner, who made a survey of all North American medical schools, noted in his book, *Medical Education in the United States and Canada. A report to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching* (1910), "Once more it is pleasant to record exceptions: a good library, excellently administered, is to be found at Jefferson, Buffalo, and at Galveston."<sup>4</sup> At the November, 1911, meeting of the faculty it was "Resolved, that in view of the efficient services rendered by the present librarian, his salary be raised to \$1,000.00 per year."

An announcement of the College in 1912-1914, stated:

"The library contains over fifty-three hundred volumes of the more important medical text-books



FIG. 56-3. Charles L. Frankenberger, B.A.; Librarian (1907-1917).

and works of reference. The reading room is supplied with sixty-five of the leading medical periodicals of this country and Europe. . . . The library is maintained without charge to the students, and is open on weekdays 9:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. and on Saturdays from 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. The Librarian, Mr. Charles Frankenberger, is constantly in attendance to aid workers in their investigations. The rules permit the removal of books over night."<sup>5</sup>

During 1916 Frankenberger was persuaded to assume the responsibilities as manager of the college bookstore. Before this time the various publishers of medical books had student representatives who sold the books of the individual publishers. It was not a satisfactory arrangement, and the Dean consolidated the activity in the library. This policy was continued until 1968, when the bookstore was moved to Jefferson's Alumni Hall under the University's Auxiliary Services.

Frankenberger served as Librarian until August 11, 1917, when he resigned to become the Librarian at the Medical Society of the County of Kings at Brooklyn and Consulting Librarian and Lecturer at the Long Island College of Medicine, now the State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center. He was an active member of the Medical Library Association, participating in several annual meeting programs and holding numerous committee appointments. He served as President of the association in 1934-1935. In 1943, when the Library of the Surgeon General's Office, U.S. Army, was reconstituted as the Army Medical Library, Frankenberger was appointed as a member of the Association of Honorary Consultants to the Army Medical Library. He served with this group until the time of his death. In 1946 he retired from the post of Librarian in Brooklyn because of ill health and was elected Consulting Librarian at the Library of the County of Kings Medical Society. He retained this position until his death, which occurred at his home in Brooklyn on September 16, 1951. He had married Hester Hillsley in 1915, while still at Jefferson, and she was his sole survivor.



A resolution of the Association of Honorary Consultants to the Army Medical Library referred to Charles Frankenberger as “a modest, kindly and helpful man and a true and loyal friend. He was a generous contributor to the Association, a wise counsellor, and one who held the respect of all who knew him.”<sup>6</sup>

## The Wilson Era (1917–1949)

Joseph J. Wilson was selected as the new Librarian as of September, 1917 (Figure 56-4). He was born in Philadelphia on June 21, 1879, the son of John



FIG. 56-4. Joseph J. Wilson; Librarian (1917-1949).

Harrison and Sarah (Prutzman) Wilson. In 1896 he was graduated from the Central High School and later that year was employed by the Free Library of Philadelphia. The library's training courses had not yet been established, so he received his training “on the job” in the cataloging, binding, and shipping departments. For a number of years he was assigned to the Port Richmond and Widener branches of the Free Library system. With his appointment at Jefferson he continued as part-time head of the overdue book department of the Free Library until 1940.

The annual salary of the librarian continued at \$1,000. The salary beginning with Wilson's employment was supplemented with 50% of the income from the sale of books to students. It remained the custom to continue to close the library for the month of August, during which time Wilson regularly went to Maine to fish in his favorite lakes.

During Frankenberger's and Wilson's tenures, and even until 1960, the library maintained information about living accommodations for students in Center City Philadelphia. This was a service for students carried over from the Board of Managers and the YMCA Reading Rooms. The service was taken over with the beginning of a Student Council in the 1960s and then later by the University Housing Department. The recreation tradition continued in an unofficial way while Wilson managed several student athletic teams through the 1920s.

The library holdings in 1917 were 6,471 volumes of texts, monographs, reference works, and bound volumes of journals. The library was then receiving 61 journals. Many of these were state medical society publications that were received gratis because the college regularly placed advertisements in them. The library by modest purchases but with generous contributions from several sources continued to expand its working collection. Shortly after his appointment, Wilson arranged with Professor Albert P. Brubaker to store some of the older and less used material in the physiology department laboratory conveniently located near the Reading Room. This material, of course, remained there until the next new building was opened in 1929. Empty shelves resulting from this move were not bare for very long. Wilson witnessed the receipt of several sizable donations of the private libraries of active faculty members. Doctor Hobart Amory Hare's extensive library of therapeutics and clinical medicine literature



broadened the library's holdings in these fields. Dr. Albert P. Brubaker on his retirement presented to the library a noteworthy collection on physiology, toxicology, and preventive medicine. From Professor William M. Late Coplin the college received a useful collection of books, pamphlets, and journals on pathology and general medicine. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s Doctor Pascal Brooke Bland made important donations of both current and rare historical books pertaining mostly to obstetrics and gynecology but also to the general study of medicine.

These and many other gifts of lesser amount but equal value soon caused Wilson to seek additional storage space. A room in the basement directly under the library was cleared to permit erection of shelves by the College carpenter. Again there was breathing room, but serious attention had to be given to the nagging problem of space.

Fortunately not only the library but other departments of the college were likewise cramped. Plans for a new building began to be discussed by the faculty, the administration, and the Board of Trustees. Wilson sought the assistance of his friend, Franklin Price, the Librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia and of the consulting architect of the Board of Trustees. Together they drew up plans for a library to house a collection of 50,000 volumes. Twelve thousand volumes were to be housed in the reading room on the first floor of the new building, and 38,000 volumes in stacks in the basement directly beneath.

## Samuel Parsons Scott and His Will

While the new library was under construction surprising news of a major bequest was announced. Word came to the Board of Trustees and to the Dean of the Medical School that an unknown (to Jefferson) lawyer from Hillsboro, Ohio, had died and that his will bequeathed an 8,000-volume library and the bulk of his estate to Jefferson for the establishment and maintenance of a library.

Samuel Parsons Scott (Figure 56-5) was born at Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, on July 8, 1846, the son of William and Elizabeth Jane (Parsons) Scott.<sup>7</sup> He was educated at Miami (Ohio) University, receiving the A.B. degree in 1866. At the age of 20, Mr. Scott was the

valedictorian, although he was the youngest member of his class.

For one year Scott engaged in the private study of law, and in 1868 he was admitted to the Ohio bar. Then for seven years he practiced law at Leavenworth, Kansas, and at San Francisco.

During 1875 Scott retired from his law practice to return to Hillsboro. The failing health of his father and the urgent need of attention to the family business interests brought about the end of his practice. From this time on Scott's chief personal interests were in study, travel, and writing. In these endeavors he developed a major and abiding interest in Spain, and his first published work, *Through Spain*, appeared in 1886.



FIG. 56-5. Samuel Parsons Scott, Esq. (1846–1929), lawyer, scholar, author, and benefactor.

Though Scott had given up his law practice, he continued a strong interest in the legal profession. He was one of the founders of the Comparative Law Bureau of the American Bar Association and remained an active member of this bureau for the rest of his life. On October 10, 1895, at age 49, he married Elizabeth Woodbridge Smart of Paint Township, Ohio.

Scott's first book, *Through Spain*, laid the ground for his best-known work, *The History of the Moorish Empire in Europe*, which was published by J.B. Lippincott in 1904. This in turn led to *The Visigothic Code*. This latter book was a translation with annotations of the *Forum Judicum (Fuero Juzgo)*, which was published through the Comparative Law Bureau and was the first of a series of translations by him of Spanish legal collections. Another was his translation of *Corpus Juris Civilis*, which was then the only complete translation into English. His *Las Siete Partidas*, first translated in 1912, was reprinted in a new edition shortly after his death in 1929.

Besides membership in the American Bar Association, Scott was also a member of the American Society of International Law. Among his foreign affiliations, Scott held membership in the Academie Latin des Sciences, Arts et Belles Lettres; Soci t  Academique d'Histoire Internationale; and Soci t  de la Renaissance Nationale, all of Paris. He was a Life Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society of London.

Scott has been likened to the late Henry Charles Lea of Philadelphia. Both spent their retirement leisure in study and writing. It is a curious fact that both chose Spain as their chief theme, and both wrote on the same specific subject, the Moors of Spain. Scott died May 30, 1929, at age 83. His widow was his sole survivor.

In making his will, Scott bequeathed \$75,000 to his widow and then wrote:

"I do give, bequeath, and devise all the rest and residue of my estate, real and personal, of every description whatsoever, to the Board of Trustees, of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to be used for the foundation and

maintenance of a library for the use of the teachers and students of said institution, and of which my entire collection of books is to form a nucleus; and the said Board of Trustees are hereby empowered to sell, to the best advantage, such of the property of my Estate as may come into their hands, which it may seem advisable to them to dispose of for that purpose. I make this bequest in grateful acknowledgement of the inestimable service rendered me by one of the Professors of said Institution, in relieving me of hay-fever, thereby prolonging my life in comparative comfort for many years."

Scott's will explained his bequest to his wife with this terse sentence: "I leave to my said wife no more than the sum above mentioned, because on account of the insults, outrages, cruelty, disgrace and humiliation which she has constantly, and without reason, during all of my entire married life, heaped upon me, she is wholly undeserving of my generosity."

The Scotts lived in a stately three-story house on the crest of a low hill at the north edge of Hillsboro, a pleasant rural county seat in south-central Ohio (Figure 56-6). The east side of the house was probably the location of Scott's library, where he also probably secluded himself, spending much of his time reading and writing. He also maintained a small office building behind the county court house, two blocks to the east of his home. This was undoubtedly a handy retreat when he required complete solitude. It is doubted that he ever spent much time in conversation or idle gossip with his fellow townspeople.

Scott's widow contested the will and after extended negotiations the legal authorities representing her and the Jefferson Board of Trustees agreed to a settlement awarding her 55% of the estate and Jefferson 45%. The estate consisted of some 20 farms and other properties in Highland County and its surrounding counties in Ohio. Most of the properties were held in the estate until Mrs. Scott's death, which occurred February 8, 1946. Jefferson's share of the estate as eventually settled was about \$1,250,000. These funds have been kept intact as an endowment whose interest monies have been used for library expenses, and in the 1960s, when matching funds were needed to secure a grant for a new library building, such funds were at hand in this account.

To complete the story of the Scotts, Scott's denunciation of his wife was countered by an epitaph on the Scott family monument (Figure 56-7), which reads, "Elizabeth Woodbridge Scott,



born Chillicothe, Ohio, died February 8, 1946. Loved, admired and most highly regarded by all who knew her.”

## The 1929 Library

Construction of the new library was completed just in time. The Scott Collection arrived in September, 1929. The books were placed on shelves in the back of the ground-floor stack-room where they remained until 1950.

The new library was opened for service on October 10, 1929 (Figure 56-8). It occupied the entire east end of the first floor of the College building. The terrazzo floor was sunken three feet below the regular floor level. The interior decorations were of Florentine design, with a color blend that was harmoniously pleasing. The room was furnished with specially designed reading tables and chairs of old English walnut. The book stacks around the entire room and the library’s charging desk were of oak construction. The table lamps were of special design to conform

to the proper height and angle of reflection. The posts of the lamps were monogrammed with JMC as part of their design.

When the stacks were filled with multicolored books, the reading room with its colorful ceiling and overhanging beams presented an awesome and pleasant view that never failed to inspire praise from both readers and visitors.

The somewhat smaller stack area on the ground floor directly beneath the reading room contained a room for bookstore stock and for library supplies. Beyond the stockroom were four locked cases for the storage of rare books and archival materials. The remaining space contained steel storage stacks for about 38,000 volumes.

The appearance of partially filled shelves in the attractive new reading room created new interest



FIG. 56-6. The family home of Samuel P. Scott, Esq., Hillsboro, Ohio.





FIG. 56-7. The Scott family monument, Hillsboro (Ohio) Cemetery; site of the graves of Samuel P. Scott, Esq., and Elizabeth W. Scott.

among the faculty and graduates of the school. The shelves began to fill rapidly despite the fact that the library budget for 1930–1931 was still \$300 for all expenses beyond the librarian's salary. The first budget change was an increase for the salary of an Assistant Librarian. Eight hundred dollars was appropriated for this position for the session of 1931–1932.

On September 17, 1931, Robert T. Lentz, a recent graduate of Banks Business College, was employed as Assistant Librarian. The salary was set at \$18 per 45-hour week. It was reasonable pay during the Great Depression, except that it would be seven long years before it would be increased. It may be of interest to note that there were no academically trained librarians at any of the Philadelphia medical schools until well into the 1940s.

With the appointment of an assistant it became possible to keep the library open over the lunch hour, so library hours were 8:45 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Monday to Friday and from 8:45 A.M. to 1 P.M. on Saturday. Library regulations permitted faculty members to borrow books and journals for an indefinite period, to be recalled when another reader requested the same material. Students were permitted to borrow books and journals for overnight and weekend use after 3 P.M. on



FIG. 56-8. The Reading Room in the Medical College (1929–1970).



weekdays and after noon on Saturdays. The current issue of each journal title did not circulate until the next issue was received. A deposit of \$1 was required of students, and material was due back by 9 A.M. the following library day. A 10¢ fine was charged for overdue material.

The book collection was still organized by the Dewey decimal classification, book numbers being marked on labels inside the front cover. No markings were made on the spines or front covers of books. The books, of course, were more attractive on the shelves, but unfortunately it was much more difficult to keep them in order on the shelves and to find a particular book when needed.

A unique arrangement was the housing of unbound journals in about 180 small boxes with front doors located on the north end of the west wall of the reading room (Figure 56-9). It was a tidy arrangement but was somewhat of a nuisance in placing each day's receipt of journals. The major problem was that it could not be expanded, and the number of cubbyholes soon became insufficient for an expanding collection. Otherwise, throughout the 1930s there was adequate space for readers and for expansion of the library collection.

On November 16, 1931, the Board of Trustees passed a resolution designating the medical school library as the Samuel Parsons Scott Memorial Library and directed the Dean to indicate this fact by the erection of an appropriate tablet. In 1934 an oak panel with the inscription "Samuel Parsons Scott Memorial Library" was erected over the doors to the reading room.

Beginning in November, 1938, the library instituted evening hours in response to requests from students and faculty members. The library was opened on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 to 10 P.M. The response by students was enough to ensure keeping the library open on this schedule during the college sessions. The next change in hours was not until 1949, when the hours became from 8:45 A.M. to 9 P.M. Monday to Friday and 8:45 A.M. to 5 P.M. on Saturday.



FIG. 56-9. A section of the card catalog and cubbyholes for periodicals in the 1929–1970 Reading Room.

## The 1940s

A major collection of rare books came to the library following the 1940 death of Pascal Brooke Bland, Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics. Doctor Bland had been a good friend of the library. Through the 1930s he had been Chairman of the Faculty's Library Committee. His contributions of rare volumes and books of historic interest had been significant, but in January 1941 the receipt of 2,848 volumes gave the Scott Library a special collection to be envied by most of the medical schools of the country.<sup>8</sup>

Until the 1940s the library staff had been small and stable but this was shortly to change. In November, 1939, George McNabb was employed as a clerical assistant. He remained until 1942, when he resigned and was replaced by Walter Sczcepaniak. In January 1943, Robert Lentz was drafted for Army service. Marjorie K. Lentz, a graduate of Montclair (New Jersey) State College and a recent graduate of Emory University Library School, was employed as the Assistant Librarian. Shortly thereafter Walter Sczcepaniak was drafted, to be replaced by his sister Julia. The staff of Wilson, Marjorie Lentz, and Judy (as Julia was generally known) carried on during the remainder of the war period.

In 1942 the Library Committee decided to keep the library open throughout the summer because of the wartime accelerated curriculum. As of January 2, 1946, Robert Lentz, having survived the war in Europe, was reappointed Assistant Librarian. Marjorie Lentz was designated as Reference Librarian and remained on the staff until she resigned in September, 1947.

The library budget for all purposes other than salaries was set at \$300 in 1911 and was unchanged at least through the session of 1931–1932. That budget showed \$300 for supplies and \$1,800 for salaries. Subsequent budgets are not available, though annual budgets were presented to the Board of Trustees by the Dean; they must have been working instruments in the Dean's offices but did not appear in the minutes of the Board of Trustees or of the faculty.

During the 1930s and most of the 1940s, book and journal acquisitions followed an informal pattern. On learning of new books or journals that appeared important for the collection, or on receipt of requests from faculty members, Wilson forwarded requests to the Dean for his approval. There is no documentation of costs or that any requests were denied. From time to time requests were also presented through the Library Committee Chairman. These requests, too, were routinely approved at meetings of the faculty.

The first extant record of an increased budgeted amount for books, journals, and supplies was for the year 1947–1948, when \$2,000 was approved. During 1947 George M. Ritchie was appointed Controller for the College, and he established the first Office of the Controller. Budgeting from that time on became carefully regulated. The budget for 1948–1949 was \$7,060 for salaries and \$2,000 for books, journals, and supplies, a total of \$9,060.

After 32 years as Librarian, Joseph J. Wilson retired on June 30, 1949. He had built up the collection from about 7,000 volumes and 55 journal subscriptions to 27,351 volumes and 300 journal subscriptions. He had planned and moved into a new and attractive library. Throughout that time he had earned and retained the friendship and respect of thousands of students, faculty members, and alumni.

Joseph Wilson spent his retirement visiting his family, enjoying his flower garden, and continuing his annual Maine fishing trips. On March 21, 1957, while visiting his son Norman in Louisville, he was stricken and passed away suddenly. He was survived by his sons Joseph Herbert and Norman Miles.

## Robert T. Lentz, M.S., Sc.D.; Librarian (1949–1969); First University Librarian (1969–1975)

As of July, 1949, Robert T. Lentz, longtime Assistant Librarian, was appointed as Joseph Wilson's successor (Figure 56-10).

## The 1950s

Facing the 1950s it was evident that drastic steps were needed to meet the problems of vanishing



shelf space. To further complicate the situation, it was obvious that the collection needed to be expanded. To begin, a program of weeding out older, antiquated, and nonused books was instituted, following standard library procedures and criteria. In addition, many of the books were shifted from the reading room to the ground-floor stack room to make space for more bound journals on the first floor. With this shift the lower-floor stacks were opened to readers for the first time.

In October, 1949, Adeline Redheffer, a graduate of the Drexel Institute School of Library Science, was employed as Assistant Librarian. An intelligent, well-trained, and experienced librarian, Redheffer made a considerable contribution in solving the immediate growing problems and in developing sound professional library procedures and library operations. Ninety-two new journal subscriptions were entered within the first year, and a program was begun to mark call numbers



FIG. 56-10. Robert T. Lentz, B.S., M.S., Sc.D., Librarian (1949–1975).

on the spines or front covers of all cataloged books.

The bookstore, which had been operated at the library's charging desk, was moved to the ground-floor stack-room, separating the commercial enterprise from the library circulation procedure.

A program of instruction to first-year medical students was instituted in January, 1951. A one-hour lecture concerning library facilities and procedures and explanations of the most generally used medical bibliographic tools was followed by two hours of demonstration and practical experience. The program was not enthusiastically welcomed by the students but increased use of the library and especially increased use of the bibliographic resources did result.

With expanded library hours begun in November, 1949, a growing collection, and increased library use, it was inevitable that the library staff of four needed to be enlarged. Over the early years of the decade of the 1950s additional assistants were employed. Alice Bruce, the first bookstore assistant, served briefly and was followed by Carmello Sarro, who continued in that capacity until the bookstore was separated from the library. Katharine Veigel was the first cataloging assistant. She was a graduate of the Drexel Institute School of Library Science who came to Jefferson from the University of Pennsylvania Library. Faye Kostenbauder Williamson, a graduate of Susquehanna University, became a member of the staff in the capacity of periodicals assistant. Janet Oswald, another Drexel graduate, was the first acquisition assistant.

Throughout this time the greatest problem was that of space. The first relief was provided when in June, 1950, the general library of Samuel Parsons Scott, numbering some 8,000 volumes, was sold to the Kress Foundation for the Bucknell University Library. This freed three complete ranges of stacks.

In the mid-1950s members of the executive faculty were invited to assist members of the library staff in making decisions as to which books should be candidates for the weeding process. Several Professors responded and were very helpful

During August of 1959 the Nursing School library was moved into the Scott Library. Fortunately the collection was small enough to fit into the southwest alcove of the Reading Room. The part-time nursing librarian, Robert Winship, continued to care for the collection until it was integrated into the general collection when University status was granted to Jefferson.

## The 1960s

By 1961 space for periodicals, now numbering some 800, was more than critical. To relieve the situation the built-in card catalog and the cubbyholes for unbound journals were dismantled and standard oak library periodical shelving was installed in the northwest area of the Reading Room. A new freestanding card catalog, display racks for the current issues of journals, and desks for reference and interlibrary loan services were crowded into that northwest area.

The entire decade of the 1960s was involved with problems of space and plans for expansion. This was true not only for Jefferson but for all of the Philadelphia medical school libraries. The librarians of all of the local medical schools and the librarian of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia began to meet informally to discuss ways in which cooperation could help relieve the pressures of growing collections in already crowded facilities. Interlibrary loans increased considerably when a delivery service was instituted in the area. The groundwork for cooperation had been well established by this group before the Regional Medical Library Program was instituted through the National Library of Medicine.

Although regional planning was important it was urgent to begin plans for a new library at Jefferson. Early in 1963 the library staff began to develop a building program. The Librarian spoke briefly of these needs at the April, 1964, meeting of the College Committee of the Board of Trustees. As a result it was requested that a definitive program be prepared to be considered by a committee chaired by the College President. The program was completed by early fall and was presented to the President, William Bodine, and the Dean, William A. Sodeman. A committee was formed of President Bodine, Dean Sodeman, Vice President for Planning and Development George M. Norwood, Consultative Architect Roy Larson, and Librarian Lentz.

to the staff. This exercise, however, afforded only temporary relief. Plans were then drawn up to clear an area in the subbasement of the college building for the storage of older volumes of journals and of books published before 1920. After partitioning an area and erecting stacks, it was finally ready in mid-1959. Again the stress for space was relieved but not solved.

Beginning in January, 1956, the library loan regulations were relaxed to permit students to borrow books for one week and journals for three library days instead of only overnight. Faculty members had been permitted to borrow material for an indefinite time depending on their need (or perhaps their memory). The new regulation limited the loan period to one week with the privilege of three renewals as long as there were no other requests for the material. Fines were assessed to delinquent faculty members at the same rate as students, 10¢ per day for each item. These policies set by the Library Committee of the Faculty were welcomed by the students and accepted by most faculty members. As with all regulations, there are always some objectors—a few teachers refused to pay fines and were denied further borrowing privileges until they were cleared. Eventually amnesty was declared; strangely, after one episode the objectors again became cooperative library users.

At the end of June, 1958, Adeline Redheffer, Assistant Librarian, resigned to return to her first interest as a school librarian. In September, Samuel A. Davis, a graduate of the Presbyterian College, Clinton, North Carolina, and of Emory University Library School became the new Assistant Librarian with the responsibility for reference services. He had been born and educated in Brazil until his senior year of college. After receiving his library training he served in the library of the Medical College of Virginia and as Librarian at the Albany Medical College.

When in 1959 the fourth-year class of the medical school was put on a 12-month schedule, it was decided to continue the evening hours through the summer. Later, in 1967, the evening hours were extended to midnight.



## The Scott Library/Administration Building (1970)

During discussions the Administration and the Board of Trustees decided to build a dual-function structure to house the library and the medical center administration, to be built on the south side of Walnut Street opposite the main College building. The seven-level building was designed so that the library would have some space on the ground-floor level and in the basement. The second, third, and fourth floors were designed totally for library use. The fifth and sixth floors were planned for the use of the institution's administrative departments. It was decided that these upper floors be constructed to bear the weight of library stacks and materials so that when further expansion of the library became necessary, space would be available. Mr. Alfred Brandon, then the Director of the Welch Medical Library, Johns Hopkins University, was retained as library building consultant. The architectural firm of Harbeson, Hough, Livingston, and Larson was engaged because of its wide experience in planning academic libraries.

During 1965 and 1966 building plans were made final at the same time that legislation was being developed in Washington to enact the Medical Library Assistance Act of 1965, which was designed to provide funds for the support of medical library resources and to fund medical library construction. On September 12, 1966, Jefferson filed a grant application with the U.S. Public Health Service for financial support for the construction of the new Samuel Parsons Scott Memorial Library in the amount of \$2,567,210 (65% of the proposed cost of construction and equipment). Jefferson's application was the first to be received by the Public Health Services, and Jefferson was selected for the first site visit. It was held on December 6, 1966, and in April, 1967 word was received that the grant had been approved and that the amount would be determined in June. Sometimes the machinery of governments grinds slowly; it was not until February, 1968 that an appropriation was announced. Since funds were not released until November, construction was not finally underway until December of that year.

The library was not completely finished when, during August and early September, 1970, the library collection was moved into its spacious and luxuriant new home. An abundance of 53,000 square feet of space contrasted to the former 9,000 square feet. At the time of moving, the collection comprised just over 68,000 volumes and

the library was receiving just over 1,200 journal subscriptions. The 12-member library staff included the librarian, associate librarian, cataloger, assistant cataloger, acquisitions librarian, serials assistant, circulation assistant, interlibrary loan assistant, secretary, acquisitions clerk, xerox operator, and shelf assistant.

By the time of the opening of the session in 1970 the library was basically ready to receive the students (Figure 56-11). The grand staircase was not finished but the central core stairways and the elevators were available. Although the carpets were still being laid, the books and journals were in place. Library services were suspended for only a few days.

In the new facility several new areas and services were provided. Perhaps the most important was a reference area with desks for reference and interlibrary loan activities with special stacks for reference-type publications. Technical services had a large work space for acquisitions, periodicals, and cataloging. The circulation department now had adequate shelving for the reserve collection and a specially designed circulation desk. All of these services were located on the second floor along with the card catalog, recent books, and periodicals of the last ten years (Figure 56-12).

All earlier journals were placed on the third floor. This floor also featured a special collections room, a browsing room for recreational reading, and a conference room. The administrative offices for the library were also here with a bank of audiovisual carrels on the east wall. A cluster of five group-study rooms was located in the northwest corner. All library floors had individual study carrels around three outside walls with reading tables in areas conveniently interspersed between stack areas.

The older books of the general collection were shelved on the fourth floor. This level provided a great deal of reading and study space along with a bank of ten group-study rooms on the north wall. The library had been planned to keep the spaces open and flexible to accommodate added material and new facilities.

Since 1906, when the Board of Trustees assumed the management of the Student Reading Rooms,



the library had been under the direction of the Dean of the Medical School. As of July 1, 1970, the library became a University function, the budget a part of the corporate budget, and the Librarian responsible to the President. A new library committee was established with a broad University base. Dr. Robert I. Wise, Magee Professor of Medicine, was appointed as the first chairman of the committee.

## The 1970s and Beyond

The decade of the 1970s was a time for settling into the new building and for facing the new

demands of the technological age. In 1966 the Librarian had published an article in the *Jefferson Medical College Alumni Bulletin* entitled "Time, Jefferson and the Information Explosion."<sup>99</sup> He discussed at some length the pressing problem of space for library services and also noted that the time had come to consider the technologic changes that would be required to keep the library a front-runner among medical school libraries.

Settling in meant a decided increase in the library's budget. For 1969–1970 the budget was set at \$149,000. The budget for 1970–1971 was increased to \$244,000. As was expected, increases were noted in all aspects of the library's operations. During 1970–1971, the collection grew by 5,751 volumes compared to 3,732 in the previous year. Eighty-three new journal titles were added to the subscription list. Four additional staff positions were filled within the year. Circulation statistics showed an increase of 5,000 and interlibrary loans shot up from 2,883 to 4,838 in one year, going on up to 6,886 in 1972–1973.

Settling in also saw the beginning of audiovisual services. A limited number of slide-tape programs



FIG. 56-11. The Scott Library (1970).



produced by or selected by members of the faculty were housed at the circulation desk to be charged out for viewing in specially designated carrels within the library. A short time later audiovisual facilities were developed in conjunction with the Department of Baccalaureate Nursing of the College of Allied Health Sciences. Viewing facilities for these programs were located in the basement of the library.

Though internal expansions were important, cooperative undertakings were not neglected. On April 29, 1971, Doctor John Killough, Associate Dean of the Medical College and members of the library staff met in the new Conference Room with the librarians of six of the hospitals affiliated with Jefferson for educational programs for its medical students. It was the first such cooperative program for any of the Philadelphia medical schools and perhaps the first countrywide as well. This session led to a series of annual meetings that continue to this time to address common problems and to seek cooperative solutions.

As the number of affiliations had grown over the years, many of the affiliated hospitals joined in consortium arrangements with neighboring academic health science and industrial libraries. These consortia developed largely because federal

subsidies from the National Library of Medicine for document delivery had ceased. The current delivery service for interlibrary loans among many of these libraries is sponsored by one such consortium.

Early in 1971, Alice Mackov, a graduate of the Drexel Institute School of Library and Information Science with extensive experience in hospital laboratory and library services, was coaxed away from the staff of the Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. She was appointed Reference Librarian to set up the new reference and interlibrary loan services. Having recently been trained at the National Library of Medicine, she was well acquainted with its MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System) program and was experienced in searching the medical literature using its MEDLINE (MEDLARS' on-line data base). With a trained



FIG. 56-12. The lounge reading area on the second floor of the Scott Memorial Library (1970).



searcher on the staff and meeting other requirements, the Scott Library became the first area medical school to acquire a MEDLINE terminal. Thus the library began its involvement with the new library automation by offering on-line access to the *Index Medicus* tapes.

A next step toward automation was taken during 1973 and 1974. The Union Library Catalogue of Philadelphia, realizing its need to automate its program, joined with other library services to form PALINET (Pennsylvania Library Network). Through PALINET Jefferson made application for an OCLC (On-Line Computer Library Center) terminal. In early 1975 the Scott Library became the first Philadelphia medical library to join this service with access to the holdings of 2,000 libraries countrywide. Included in this database are some 200 health science libraries. This service immediately became invaluable to the acquisitions, cataloging, reference, and interlibrary loan staff members. Years later, OCLC provided the machine-readable bibliographic records that became the database for the library's on-line catalog.

After 26 years as Librarian, Robert T. Lentz retired on June 30, 1975. His performance in guiding the growth and modernization of the library during these years was recognized by presentation of his portrait to the College in 1975 and the award of an honorary degree of Doctor of Science in 1980.

## John A. Timour, M.A., M.L.S.; Second University Librarian (1975–1987)

The new age pushing toward automation was aided further by the appointment of John A. Timour as University Librarian and University Professor of Medical Bibliography and Library Science (Figure 56-13). Timour, a native of Connecticut, had done his undergraduate work at

Miami (Ohio) University and then had earned two masters degrees, one an M.L.S. at the University of Maryland and a second, an M.A. at George Washington University. His background in medical librarianship dated back to 1966 when he was on the staff of the National Library of Medicine. Before that he had taught integrated classes for servicemen in the South. From 1969 to 1973 he directed the Regional Medical Library activities for the State of Connecticut. He came to Jefferson from the College of Physicians where he had been Director of the Mid-Eastern Regional Medical Library (1973–1975).

On coming to the Scott Library, Timour immediately became involved not only in the library but also in University and Faculty Club activities while continuing his involvement in local and national library organizations. The publication of his article in the *Jefferson Medical College Alumni Bulletin*, "Scott Library: Rearrangement Not Renovation,"<sup>10</sup> details much of the activity of his first few years. Perhaps his early contributions will longest be remembered for the advances he and his staff made in developing an Audiovisual Center and for instituting an automated library system.

In January, 1976, JoAnn King joined the library staff as Audiovisual Librarian. She had received her library training at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia. She encountered a fertile field, which she assaulted with fervor—the limited collection of software that had been housed at the circulation desk and the selected items of hardware



FIG. 56-13. John A. Timour, B.A., M.A., M.L.S., University Librarian, and Professor of Medical Bibliography and Library Science (1975–1987).



scattered throughout the library were gathered to form a small nucleus of an Audiovisual Center in Room 307 of the library. Standards were set for the types of media and equipment that would be best suited to a medical Audiovisual program. Additional audio and video cassettes, slide programs, and recordings in numerous medical subject fields were added and newer models of audiovisual equipment purchased. The latter included slide projectors, videocassette player/recorders, color monitors/receivers, audiocassette tape player/recorders, MacIntosh minicomputers, and an Apple II+ microcomputer. The Scott Library's Audiovisual Center became a busy and important part of the university's educational programs. The audiovisual staff compiled an extensive catalog of its holdings, its fifth edition having been published in 1986.

Late in 1980, King resigned to begin her studies for a doctorate at George Washington University in the field of manuscript and book preservation. Elaine Spyker, a graduate of Shimer College, Mt. Carroll, Illinois, and of Drexel Institute Graduate School of Library and Information Science, was employed as the new Audiovisual Librarian. Mrs. Spyker had been employed at the Chester County and Montgomery County public libraries and the Frankford Hospital Library before joining the staff at Jefferson. She remained in this position until January, 1986, when she was appointed to the new position of Systems Librarian.

Related to the development of the Audiovisual Services was a Computer Aided Instruction program that had been developed at the opening of the Scott Library by the Office of Research in Medical Education under the direction of Doctor Joseph Gonnella, later the Dean of the Medical College. Two computer terminals were installed in carrels on the fourth floor, where medical students and medical education researchers worked together to develop improved computer-assisted means for learning. The two carrels were later expanded to an adjacent room with much more sophisticated computer models and related instrumentation.

The reference department with its related interlibrary loans had begun to function well between 1971 and 1975 under the direction of Alice Mackov. The OCIC terminal added access to an important database. With the addition of a MEDLARS terminal and access to the MEDLINE tapes, a whole new age had come. During the summer of 1976 Nancy Calabretta had been employed as a cataloger, but in early 1977 she was transferred to reference services. She was a

graduate of Hood College and had earned two master's degrees, one from Trenton State College in education and another from Drexel Institute in library science. At about the same time Rosalinda Ross, a graduate of St. Mary's University, San Antonio, Texas, who had received her M.A.L.S. from the University of Michigan, was added to the reference staff. In 1978 Barbara Cohen (now Barbara Laynor) joined as a reference clinical librarian for nursing. She had earned her undergraduate degree and her M.S.L.S. at the University of Pittsburgh and had served on the staff of the Medical College of Virginia and the University of Pennsylvania Medical School libraries. With four reference librarians and increased demands from the medical staff and faculty members, on-line computer searches soared. During 1975-1976, 552 searches were completed, and two years later the figure had risen to 2,848.

In January, 1980, the Scott Library established a Satellite Information Center on the third floor of the New Hospital in an effort to make access to information easier for the hospital staff. The Center, which is located on the Eleventh Street side of the Hospital, has a librarian on duty from 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Monday through Friday. It is equipped with a computer terminal that allows the librarian to produce tailored bibliographies on a variety of subjects such as medicine, nursing, drug toxicology, psychology, hospital administration, and education. The center also has forms for ordering photocopies and for requesting interlibrary loans.

As of January, 1981, Lillian Brazin joined the reference staff. She was a graduate of Temple University and earned her library degree from the Drexel Institute. She had been Director of the Library of Daroff Division of the Einstein Medical Center and had been head of cataloging at Hershey Medical Center Library. She was named Research Resources Librarian.

By the 1980s the technical services department of the library had become well established under the supervision of Henry T. Armistead. The three sections comprised acquisitions, periodicals, and

were transferred from Reference and joined with the circulation activities to form the Access Services Department. Margaret Devlin, with a B.A. in French and an M.L.S., both from the University of Pittsburgh, was appointed Access Services Librarian. She came to Jefferson following experience at the Temple University Library.

cataloging. Mr. Armistead had earned a B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania and an M.S.L.S. from Drexel's Graduate School of Library and Information Science. In the meantime he had been employed at the Northeast Regional Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. On completing his library degree in 1968 he joined the Scott Library staff as Acquisitions Librarian. For a time he was Head of Technical Services and is at the present time Collection Librarian.

The Periodicals Section has continued under Faye Kostenbauder Williamson since 1956. She has seen the journals file double from some 800 titles to over 1,600 in 1986.

During the 1960s and 1970s the cataloging was done by Katharine E. Veigel, in later years assisted by Esther (Mrs. Leon) Israel until 1976. Both Veigel and Israel had been trained at Drexel Institute Library School. Robert P. Lee joined the staff in 1973 as the evening circulation clerk while he completed his library school studies at Drexel Institute. On receiving his master's degree in 1974, he was promoted to cataloger. During his early years the library was involved in becoming acquainted with computerized cataloging and involved in weeding the collection, shifting material, and reclassifying most of the books. From 1980 to 1982 Joan Konrad, with a B.A. from Kutztown State College and an M.S.L.S. from Drexel University, assisted in this busy department. She left Jefferson to pursue an M.D. degree at Harvard University. In September, 1982, Elizabeth G. Mikita, B.A., Livingston College, and M.L.S., Rutgers University, became the cataloger. She had had cataloging experience at Rutgers University Library and with Baker and Taylor Company.

During this period the circulation department had continued under the direction of Muriel B. Campbell, who joined the library staff in 1959. Shortly thereafter she assumed the responsibility of managing the circulation of materials. This is the area of the library that has most contact with the library's users. She retired in 1980 after 21 years of devoted service.

At this juncture the interlibrary loan activities

## Automation

The first movement toward automation of library services began in 1978 with the appointment of a staff committee composed of Robert Lee, Barbara Cohen, Faye Williamson, and Muriel Campbell. Two members of the university's Management Services Department staff were added to the group, and John Timour, Director of the Library, was an ex-officio member. Two separate library functions were the first to receive the committee's attention: circulation and serials control. Within a few months it became apparent that an on-line catalog should precede an automated circulation system, or at least these two activities should be considered concurrently. The matter of serials control was prematurely resolved with the purchase of the PHILSOM II (Periodicals Held in the Library of the School of Medicine) package from the Washington University's School of Medicine Library. This punched-card system was tested for one year. It was found to be more complex and time consuming than the manual system and was discontinued.

With the assistance of the Management Services Department members, the committee investigated and tested several commercial computer systems and even attempted to develop an on-line catalog in-house. Each was determined to be too cumbersome and unwieldy for the library's purposes. Further attempts to create an on-line catalog suffered a setback when the Management Services Department members of the committee resigned from the University. No others in that department seemed available or interested, and the committee dissolved.

In 1980 a new automation committee was created and charged "to review the library's operations in order to make recommendations concerning how, where, and when automation would increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the library; to function as the library's interface with the Management Services Department (now



the Department of Information Services) personnel; and to assist library staff and users to become familiar with the operation of any installed automated equipment so as to make such equipment optimally useful.<sup>201</sup> Robert Lee, Assistant Librarian for Technical Services, was appointed to chair the committee, which included Henry Armistead, Collection Development Librarian; Nancy Calabretta, Reference Librarian; Margaret Devlin, Access Services Librarian; and Elaine Spyker, Audiovisual Librarian.

From 1980 to 1983 the committee visited libraries with automated systems, attended workshops and seminars concerned with topics related to automation, and reviewed the available literature on the topic. By 1983 the committee had reviewed all existing turn-key integrated library systems to identify those that met the library's specifications. An initial evaluation in August, 1983, found all systems lacking at least one of the basic requirements.

By early 1984 the committee felt that significant developments had occurred in health science library automation and that other libraries had successfully replicated prototype automated systems. The Committee also noted that improvements had been made in existing turn-key systems, so they felt that some of these systems would now meet the Scott Library's requirements. At the end of June, work began on a request-for-proposal, hoping that fiscal year 1986 would be a realistic target date to establish automation.

After several months of writing, review and revision, a document was issued as a Request-for-Proposal. In December the request was released to nine vendors. Six responses were received by the February, 1985, deadline. On July 3, 1985, the committee unanimously selected Georgetown University's Library Information System (LIS) for the Scott Library's automation program. A letter of intent to negotiate for purchase was sent to Georgetown in July, 1985. The contract was finally signed in January, 1986. At that time Elaine Spyker was designated Systems Librarian for the Scott Library. During 1986, staff members were trained, equipment was ordered, delivered, and installed, and further training was begun. Bibliographic records began to be loaded, and the journal database was developed. In July, 1986, over 100,000 books and journals were bar coded by the library staff members in a ten-day period. During the same month the first MEDLINE tape was loaded and the on-line catalog was made available for staff use. By the end of 1986 the

miniMEDLINE file (a subset of the MEDLINE journal citation database) was complete, training for use of the circulation and serials modules had taken place, and newly received journal issues were checked in online. Installation of all five LIS modules—acquisitions, serials, circulation, the on-line catalog, and miniMEDLINE were projected to be completed by June, 1987.

## Special Collections

Mention has been made of significant donations of books and journals to the library by members of the faculty and alumni. One gift, that of Doctor Pascal Brooke Bland, was unusual in that it contained several hundred rare and historically important volumes. During Doctor Bland's later years he from time to time would select titles that he felt he could spare from his library to donate to the college library. In time, these, plus the some 2,800 volumes received after his untimely death, gave the Scott Library a very respectable rare medical book collection.

On moving into the new Scott Library Building it became possible to assemble the older and rare books in the Special Collections Room where they could more properly be cared for and displayed. At that time the library began more seriously to assemble the publications of the faculty members. This effort was aided considerably with the appointment of Samuel Davis as Special Collections Librarian in 1982. Mr. Davis had, since 1958, been Assistant and later Associate Librarian, and for a short period, from 1978 to 1982, was the Evening Librarian. With his interest and specialized training in restoration and preservation he has been able to supervise a program of proper care of the collection. He has also been able to build up the collection of books written by Jefferson faculty members. An outstanding contribution to the latter are the 34 volumes of the Peter A. Herbut, M.D., papers.

## Archives

Associated with Special Collections has been the Jefferson Archives. From its early days, pieces of art, ancient and recent medical instruments, and historic artifacts, as well as historic documents, have been donated to the library. Some of this material has been displayed from time to time. Most of it, however, had collected dust in the stacks until the Jefferson Alumni Hall was occupied in 1968. Because of the library's crowded condition at that time, most of the archival material was moved to the preparation room of the Mezzanine Auditorium at Jefferson Alumni Hall.

After Robert Lentz retired as Librarian, he was asked in September, 1975, to organize the University archives on a part-time basis. The preparation room provided little more than storage space. It was a real challenge. The material was cleaned, sorted, identified when possible, packed into boxes, and labeled in preparation for a time when more space would be available. That time arrived in 1981 in the form of a room on the third floor of the Main hospital building. With double the space and with a gift of seven exhibition cases from the Atwater Kent Museum, it was much easier to sort material, and it was now possible to display some of the important holdings.

The hospital space was more temporary than expected, for in two short years, in 1983, the Archives was relocated into rooms 309 and 310 of the Scott Library. These rooms had been used for library administrative activities, which with the reference personnel's behind-the-scenes activities moved to the Mezzanine. With this move the exhibition cases were distributed about the public areas of the third floor, giving much more visibility to the Special Collection's and the Archives' treasures.

The archives work continued. A card file of matriculated students from 1825 to 1900 who were never graduated was developed to facilitate answering questions of genealogical interest. Indexes of obituaries in a newly acquired set of

*Dunghlison's College and Clinical Record* and the *Jeffersonian* were also prepared. Otherwise the archivist placed his emphasis on identification and filing of material for easy access. It had become evident that the collection required the services of a professionally trained archivist who would be able to use the University's historical records to help, and would know how to acquire, describe, inventory, label, and preserve the various collections.

Shortly after moving into the Scott Building, in 1983, the School of Nursing was closed and its records were deposited in the Archives. Doris Bowman, who had for some time been the Director of the School and who had overseen the closing and organization of its records, worked with the Archives of the College of Allied Health Sciences. In June of 1986 she joined the ranks of the fully retired.

During the spring of 1986 several things occurred to make it possible for the archives to take its rightful place on the University scene. First, the library conference room was assigned to the archives, giving it additional space for growth. Then, through the backing of the University Historian, Frederick B. Wagner, Jr., M.D., it was determined to employ a properly trained Archivist. During the summer and fall a search committee sought applications and interviewed qualified candidates. On December 8, 1986, Judith A. Robins, B.A. (English), University of Iowa, M.A. (History/Archives), M.A. (Library Science), University of Denver, joined the staff as Assistant Archivist. Thus began a whole new era for Jefferson's Archives.

It has been stated that "the heart of a university is its library." The miracle of Jefferson's growth and tradition is well reflected in the library's handsome architecture, its abundant collections, and its forefront management. It has supported and enhanced all aspects of medical care, education, and research for its students and faculty for nearly a century.

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# The Alumni Association

NANCY S. GROSECLOSE, B.A.

*“It is for the promotion of these mutual offices of kindness and courtesy that alumni associations are established . . .”*

—SAMUEL D. GROSS (1805–1884)

IT WAS IN 1870 that Doctor Samuel D. Gross (Jefferson, 1828), serving as Professor of Surgery at his alma mater, realized what power and influence could accrue to the Medical College by the creation of an Association composed of its graduates. In bringing together a distinguished group of alumni at a March 12 meeting, the first formative steps were realized. A five-member committee with Nathan Hatfield (Jefferson, 1826) as Chairman was charged with the responsibility of organization. At a subsequent meeting, just a week later, bylaws were accepted that stated: “The objects of the Association are laid down in addition to promoting the prosperity of the Jefferson Medical College to be that of awarding prizes; the publishing of meritorious theses; the endowment of scholarships for the free medical education of the sons of the alumni whose means are limited; the collection of anatomical and pathological specimens for the College Museum; the cultivation of good feelings among the alumni, and above all, the advancement of the interests of

medical education and the diffusion of sound medical knowledge.” Although slightly modified over the years, the bylaws still reflect the same basic philosophy. During the first few years of the Association, both the Board of Trustees and the Dean’s office held reservations about the formation of this body, with unfounded fears of financial encumbrances. In 1874, however, notice of its existence was inserted into the College catalog. Since that time the administrative support has been exemplary.

The Alumni Association is governed by a President, four Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee. In addition, there is a Vice President for each state, except for Pennsylvania, which has three. A core of standing committees is appointed by the President to promote the ongoing programs of the organization. The Executive Committee with some variations has been in effect since the Association’s founding. Although the elder Gross served as its first President for a number of years until its



success was established, in succeeding years Presidents have served for just one year. Meetings of the Executive Committee are scheduled seven or eight times during the school year with an annual meeting held in February (Figure 57-1).

The history of fund raising by the Association dates as early as 1872, when a committee was appointed to secure funds for purchase of a site for Jefferson's first definitive hospital. During a time when monetary panic was sweeping the country, this effort topped \$350,000. Five years later the hospital was ready for occupancy. It was one of the first in America as part of a medical school for teaching purposes. There have been similar efforts over the years, including a capital campaign initiated in 1922 to honor the Centennial of the College. At that time the founding date was regarded as 1825 but later shown to be 1824. It was in 1948, however, that the most comprehensive contribution program was conceived and implemented. Louis H. Clerf (1912), Professor of Laryngology and Broncho-Esophagology and a Past President of the Alumni Association, brought into being the Annual Giving Fund, which replaced the antiquated note system. Dr. Clerf envisioned a class agent system that would provide ongoing communication with the College through classmate/colleague direct mail solicitation. In the first year, the College realized \$108,313 from this new effort. Since that time the program has grown and thrived until it has become recognized as one of the finest in the country (Figure 57-2).

Several times Jefferson has been cited for its accomplishments in this connection. During the 1983 campaign the Association surpassed the \$1,000,000 mark for the first time, and each succeeding year it has topped and bettered its performance. Since the program's inauguration, Jefferson has realized \$14,240,551 from its Medical College Alumni.

In 1960 during the Thirteenth Roll Call, the Executive Committee approved the concept that funds would be solicited from its membership for unrestricted College use. These would provide the Dean with an active base for programs in medical education that otherwise would be unavailable to him. J. Wallace Davis (1942) has served as Chairman for the program since 1964. His efforts on behalf of the Alumni Association were recognized at the President's Club Dinner in 1978, when he was presented the University's Cornerstone Award (Figure 57-3).

Enthusiasm and ambition of the Alumni Association for Jefferson's progress were not entirely limited in 1872 to raising funds for a hospital. In that same year it commissioned the

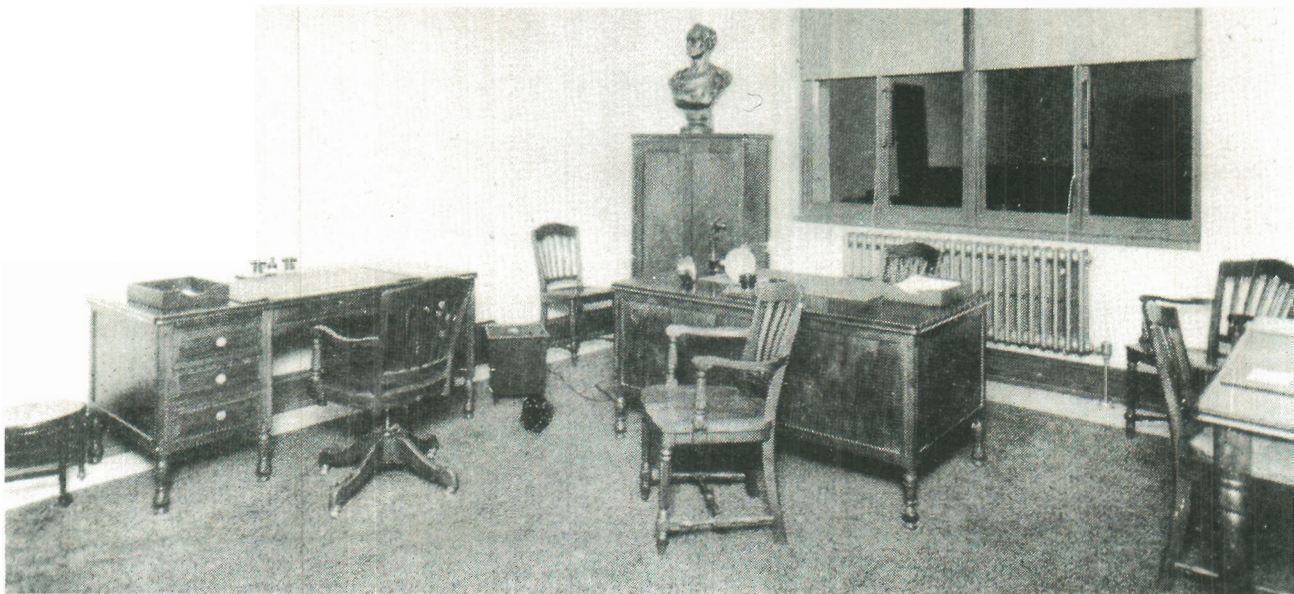


FIG. 57-1. The Alumni Office in the 1025 Walnut Street Medical College (ca. 1928). A bust of founder Samuel D. Gross can be seen in the rear.



well-known Philadelphia artist, Samuel Bell Waugh, to paint the portraits of five of its outstanding Professors: Charles Delucena Meigs, Robley Dunglison, John Barclay Biddle, Joseph Pancoast, and Samuel D. Gross. The one of Gross was presented to the Board of Trustees on the stage of the Academy of Music at the graduation exercises of March, 1875. Through the generosity of the family of Orville H. Bullitt, Jr., Ph.D., the great-great grandson of Dr. Gross and member of the Board of Trustees, the companion portrait of Mrs. Gross by the same artist was given to the University in 1987.

In 1875 Thomas Eakins, who had studied anatomy at Jefferson while an art student, admired Dr. Gross to such an extent that he painted

*The Gross Clinic* on a voluntary basis without commission. This was purchased by the Alumni Association for \$200 in 1878 and presented to the Board of Trustees the following year. This painting has immortalized Dr. Gross in what has come to be recognized by many as the greatest masterpiece of American art. In 1982 the Alumni Gate to Jefferson's Eakins Gallery was provided by the Alumni Association at a cost of \$35,000. This specially designed wrought-iron entrance was crafted by the famous Samuel Yellin Metal Works of Philadelphia (Figure 57-4).

The Alumni Prize was established in 1894 and has been awarded each year at Commencement. The senior student who has achieved the highest cumulative average over the four-year period is so honored.

Another serious interest of the Association is the cultivation of Jefferson's current student body. A number of programs have been developed and serve as a special bond between the two memberships. The Alumni Banquet, which was first suggested at the reception at Professor Gross' home on the first anniversary of the Association,

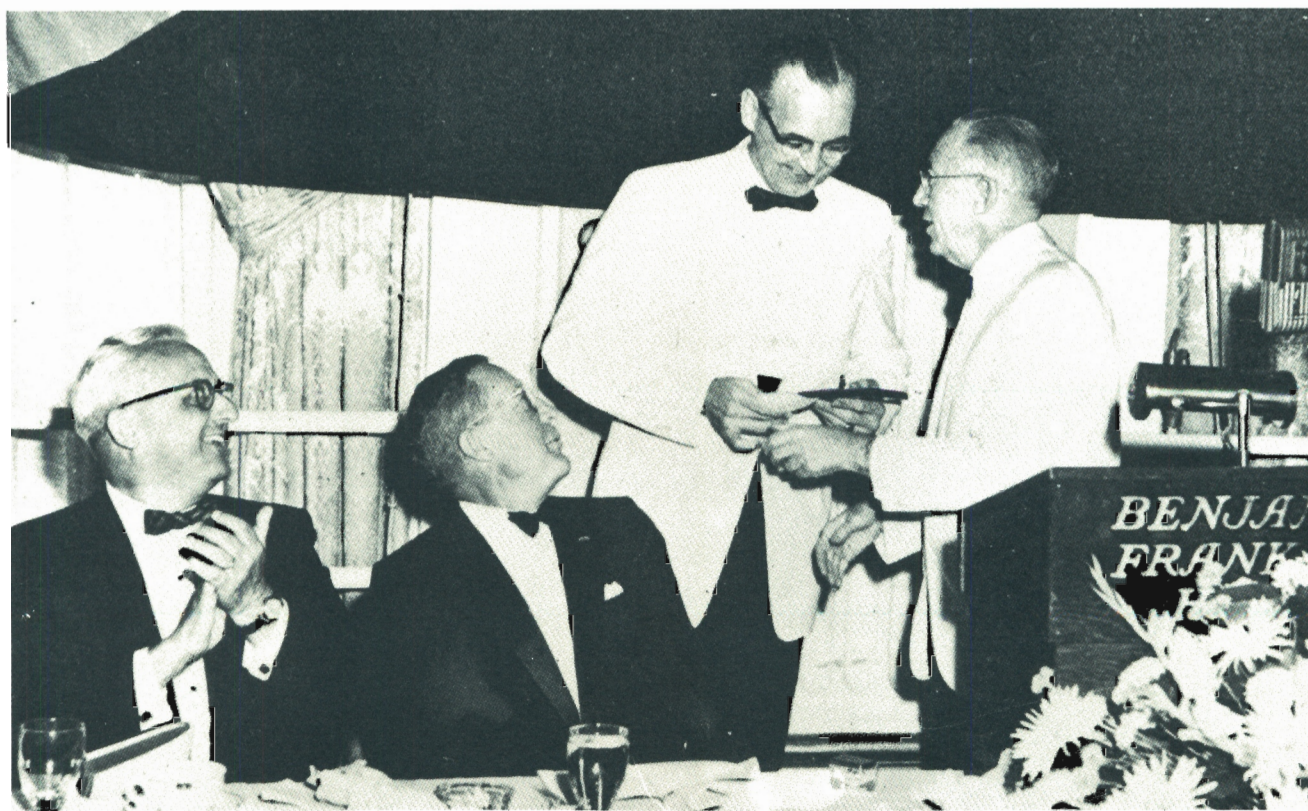


FIG. 57-2. Dr. Kenneth E. Fry, Chairman of Annual Giving, presents the plaque for First Place in total amount in the 1962 Drive to Dr. Herbert A. Luscombe, Agent for the Class of 1940. Dr. William A. Sodeman (Dean) and James M. Large (Chairman of the Board of Trustees) are shown seated left to right.



provides the membership with an opportunity to welcome the graduating class into the Association. For many years, the seniors were asked for a \$5 life membership, but this was deleted from the bylaws in 1984. Originally the banquets were stag affairs. With the admittance of women in 1961, however, and with a changing social structure, this policy was changed in the early 1970s.

It was in 1964 that Benjamin Haskell (1923), then President of the Alumni Association, conceived the idea for Fathers' Day, a special program for the sophomore class. Again, as social patterns changed, the male-only program changed its format to include both parents, and the program became known as Parents' Day (1970). Faculty from the clinical and preclinical departments are invited to give morning presentations. For the luncheon that follows the students elect a speaker from the faculty and a member of their class to address the parents.

Another program to develop alumni relationship with students was initiated in 1980. Career Day was scheduled to give students an opportunity to meet with alumni/faculty in 20 specialties. It affords them a time to discuss and review on a personal and informal basis the benefits and problems in the search for postgraduate training positions.



FIG. 57-3. Dr. J. Wallace Davis receives the Cornerstone Award (1978).

Wine and cheese parties are held for the freshmen and juniors to introduce them to the Association and its membership. The seniors are given certificates of membership at the time of graduation. Originally, these certificates were 24 by 19 inches but in 1961 were reduced to 11 by 14 inches. These are hand engrossed with the student's name and date of graduation and are signed by the current President and Secretary of the Association.

A housing program was inaugurated in 1980. Alumni across the country were asked to open their homes to senior students who were

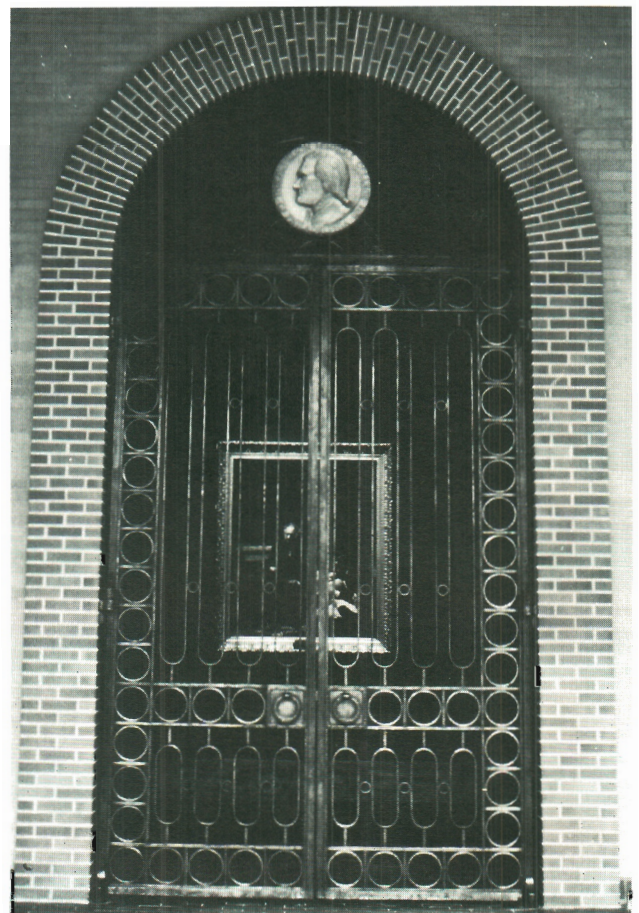


FIG. 57-4. Alumni Gate to Eakins Gallery, provided in 1982.



interviewing for postgraduate appointments. Over 1,500 alumni responded and over 100 beds are reserved annually. This program gives alumni an opportunity to meet Jefferson's recent students and allows the students to encounter Jefferson's family spirit. An endowed-bed fund was established in 1912 to offer free care to worthy alumni unable to pay for service. Due to lack of use, the Executive Committee voted in the fall of 1983 to move a percentage of this fund to complete the Gonzalo E. Aponte Professorship in Pathology, an Alumni-sponsored program.

The Alumni Association strongly endorsed the establishment of a Department of Family Medicine in 1973 with gifts of \$50,000 from each annual giving campaign since that time. Dr. Paul C. Brucker was named the Alumni Professor and Chairman in May of that year. The College also has realized substantial amounts each year through a bequest program that is administered under the auspices of Jefferson's Development Office. In 1982 the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology received \$1,000,000 from the estate of P. Brooke Bland, Class of 1901 and a former Chairman of that Department. It is the largest bequest ever recorded from an alumnus.

Perhaps the most visible program of the Association is the publication of the *Alumni Bulletin*, presently issued four times each year. It is mailed to the membership, faculty, parents of current students, widows of the graduates, and friends of the Institution. The first volume was printed in December of 1922, a modest 12-page newsletter in a six by nine inches format. On the first page was a letter from William Potter, President of the Board of Trustees, to Elmer Hendricks Funk (1908), who was serving as President of the Alumni Association. It stated that the "concept of merger with any friendly rival institution of medicine (University of Pennsylvania) is not under consideration. The Administration of Jefferson Medical College is unanimous that we continue as the great independent medical school of the United States. I can conceive of no change in this fixed policy unless unhappily the alumni of Jefferson should

cease to continue a vital interest in their distinguished Alma Mater."

The format for this *Bulletin*, published just twice a year in December and May, continued through the 1930s and 1940s. In January of 1949, under the first Executive Secretary, Mrs. Melrose E. Weed (Figure 57-5), the *Bulletin* was changed to an eight by eleven inches format and in 1953 a simple blue cover with the Jefferson head was added. In 1961 a photograph of commencement was used for the first time, inaugurating the use of cover design. Mrs. Joseph J. Mulone (Figure 57-6), who was serving as Executive Secretary of the Association at that time, was named Editor in 1963. She was succeeded by Miss Nancy Groseclose in 1966 (Figure 57-7).

The *Bulletin* has served as one of the finest vehicles for the dissemination of information about the College and news of the members of the alumni body. Currently the *Bulletin* schedules two to three features each issue with a general news section, class note specials, and obituaries. Special editions were published in 1950 (at which time the founding of Jefferson was still considered as 1825 instead of 1824) and 1974 commemorating



FIG. 57-5. Mrs. Melrose E. Weed, First Executive Secretary (1926-1956).



the one hundred twenty-fifth and one hundred fiftieth anniversaries of the College and again in 1970 to mark the Centennial of the Association. It was in the latter issue that a specially researched article by Associate Editor Elinor Bonner reported that nearly half of the Presidents of the United States have been attended or seen in consultation by Jefferson physicians.

In addition to Annual Giving and the *Bulletin*, the Association has maintained over the years numerous other programs to benefit its members. Each program is monitored by a standing committee and is directed by the Alumni Office. Chapter dinners have been part of the program since the early 1920s. These are geographically sponsored events organized by alumni in those areas for colleagues and classmates. Speakers from the College enhance these meetings.

During the 1930s the Executive Committee also approved allocations for renovations in the College Building, and during this period there was a \$100,000 allocation for the construction of a Department of Experimental Medicine to honor J. Chalmers DaCosta (Jefferson, 1885), the first Samuel D. Gross Professor of Surgery (1910).

A graduate assembly was inaugurated in 1948. This was a midwinter Program of Continuing Medical Education sponsored and administered by the Association's Executive Committee. Before these meetings a midwinter smoker was scheduled

for the membership. Presently, the annual meeting of the Association is held on the fourth Thursday in February and is open to the entire membership.

Postgraduate seminars were initiated in 1957 with a cruise out of Wilmington, North Carolina, to the Caribbean with 118 physicians aboard. Five years later, two charter planes took nearly 300 alumni, faculty, and guests to Paris. Since that time alumni have had an opportunity each year to join classmates and colleagues for trips to various parts of the world. In conjunction with these tours is a Continuing Medical Education Program involving both Jefferson and foreign faculty.

The Association has been extremely active during the times of College Anniversary Programs. It was in 1925 that the Centennial of Jefferson's founding (shown in later years to have been more correctly in 1824) was recognized by the Association with a special issue of the *Bulletin* and a banquet at the new Benjamin Franklin Hotel. Special railroad cars were chartered for New England alumni, and others from across the country attended. Merrit W. Ireland (Jefferson, 1891), who was a Surgeon General at that time, was the speaker.



FIG. 57-6. Mrs. Joseph J. Mulone, Executive Secretary (1956-1966).

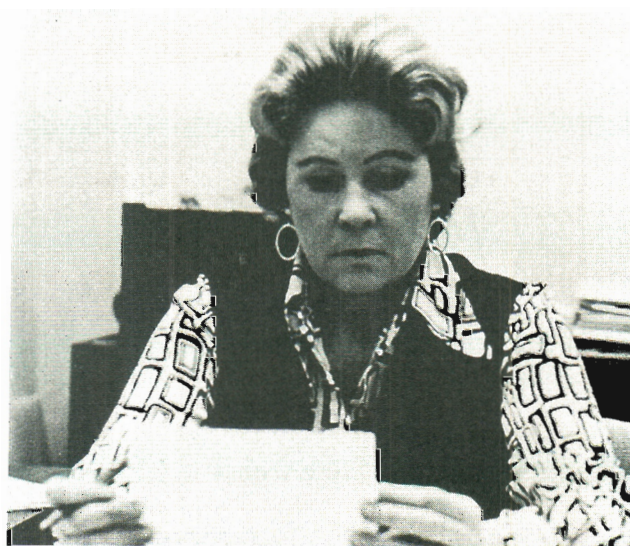


FIG. 57-7. Nancy S. Groseclose, Executive Secretary (1966-1973) and Executive Director (1973-1988).



In 1970 a special committee of the Association chaired by Norman J. Quinn, Jr. (1948) planned a spectacular celebration marking the Centennial of the Alumni Association. The Academy of Music was reserved for a Friday evening performance of the London Philharmonic with over 2,000 alumni, faculty, and guests filling the handsome Philadelphia auditorium. A dinner with the Governor preceded the program, and a lively reception at Jefferson Alumni Hall followed. It was during the spring months that the Centennial Committee made contact with the Army Institute of Pathology in Washington, D.C., through the auspices of Harold L. Stewart (1926) to negotiate the transfer of the Calder statue of Samuel D. Gross to the Jefferson campus. With the signature of the Surgeon General the statue was cleared for transfer from the Smithsonian Park and was dedicated on its new site in Scott Plaza the day of the Alumni Centennial Celebration (Figure 57-8).

In 1974 the Association again was planning for a celebration, this time to mark the Sesquicentennial of the founding of the Medical College. Dr. Quinn again headed the committee, which scheduled a performance of the Swedish Royal Ballet at the Academy of Music. To mark the conclusion of the Sesquicentennial Fund-Raising Campaign, a dinner was given in the Academy Ballroom. George J. Willauer (1923) opened the black-tie evening by proposing a toast "to the honor and glory of Jefferson Medical College, its past. . . , the present with Thomas Jefferson University and its future. . . , and to the countless men and women who have sustained her. Drink all of it." The weekend festivities continued on the following evening at the Philadelphia Museum of Art with a private viewing of the Eakins Collection and a reception in the great hall. The Association's gift to the University on this occasion was a commissioned processional march by Burle Marx which continues to be played at all its official ceremonies.

One of the major changes in the relationship of the Association to the College occurred in 1962 when an Advisory Council was formed. Many alumni had expressed an interest in having a

voice in policy matters of the College. With the approval of the Board of Trustees and the administration, the Association was invited to form a council that would meet twice a year on campus to consider both the problems and the progress of the College. The nine-man council elected by a general ballot mailed to the entire membership met for the first time in June of 1962. For three years these alumni representatives would tour the facilities and meet with members of the Board, administration and faculty. A report was submitted at the conclusion of the two-day visit.

At the Annual Business Meeting in February of 1965, however, Abraham Cantarow (1924), the current President, announced that the Board of Trustees had approved alumni representation on the Board. "I think," said Dr. Cantarow, "that this is one of the greatest steps in advancement from our standpoint that the Alumni Association has made." Originally there were two alumni elected by general ballot to serve three-year terms. Henry

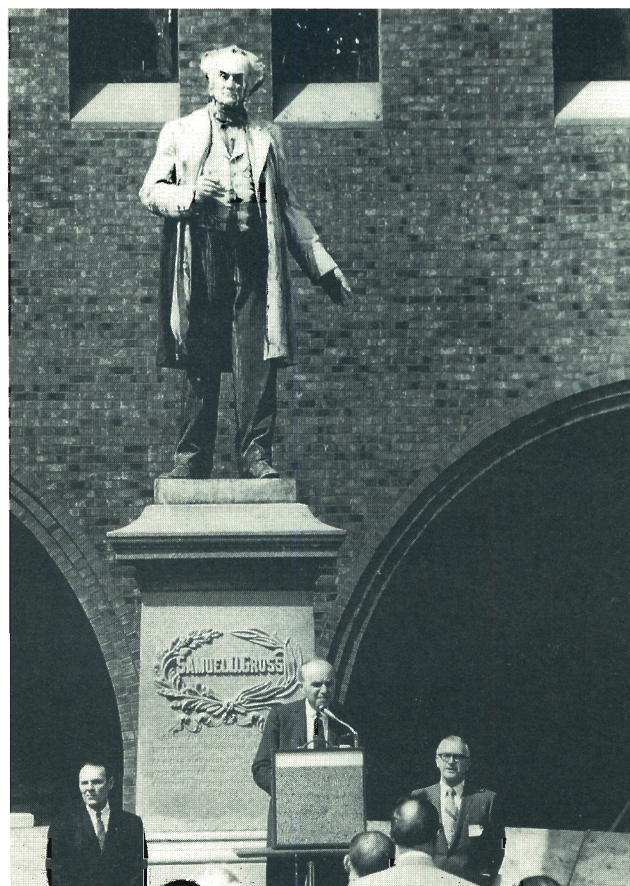


FIG. 57-8. The Gross Statue was moved from Smithsonian Park to Jefferson and rededicated for the Alumni Centennial Celebration (1970). From left to right are Drs. William F. Kellow (Dean), Peter A. Herbut (President), and Paul J. Poinard (Alumni President).



L. Bockus (1917) and Francis Braceland (1930) were the first. In 1969 the Board approved a third Alumni Trustee, and in 1972 reelection of the serving Trustee was accepted. These representatives of the Association contributed a variety of Board activities such as serving on search and administrative committees. They report to the Executive Committee at the monthly meetings. Dr. John H. Hodges (1939) served with such distinction that he was awarded the unique status of Emeritus Board Member.

The Association feels strongly about recognizing alumni who bring distinction to their school. Perhaps the most important of these programs was the establishment in 1964 of an Alumni Achievement Award with Professor Louis H. Clerf (1912) the first recipient. Since that time a standing committee of the Executive Committee chooses a recipient each year who is presented with the Boardman engraved sterling tray, usually at the traditional banquet in June. A prominent bronze plaque mounted at the west entrance of Jefferson Alumni Hall records the names of each recipient. This handsome building on Locust Street (originally called simply "Jefferson Hall" in 1969) was renamed "Jefferson Alumni Hall" in the spring of 1972 in testimony to the many contributions of Jefferson Medical College alumni to their school.

The Association also cites alumni who have earned recognition by election to state or national posts. In addition to coverage in the *Alumni Bulletin* these distinguished physicians are honored at specially scheduled dinners or receptions. The achievements of these physicians, whether on a national level or as general practitioners in rural areas, have established the reputation of Jefferson Medical College as one of the finest medical colleges in the country. Jefferson and its alumni are one in the interest of medicine. The College has been the recipient of an exceptional loyalty from its Alumni membership. Her graduates have responded to her requests and recommendations. These men and women have shed honor and fame on their alma mater. They have spread her reputation by advancing medical education through patient care, teaching, and scientific research. The College and the alumni together have been responsible for a sound diffusion of medical knowledge.

All of these programs over the years point to the relationship between College and alumni. In a 1911 editorial, President of the Alumni Association, J. Torrance Rugh (1892), sent forth a rally to strengthen the Association. "No matter what the

numerical equipment may be, the possibility of accomplishment is determined solely by the discipline, compactness and homogeneity of the component members. A membership of thousands without any form of government is of less value to the parent institution than one of a few hundred with a complete and loyal organization." It has been said that an institution is only as strong as its product—its alumni. Over the years, 25,000 Jefferson physicians have served communities across the country, offering the finest in clinical care and understanding to their patients.

Samuel D. Gross brought honor and distinction not only to his alma mater but to American medicine as a whole. For the Alumni Association he was its conceiver and founder. The bylaws drafted at that 1870 meeting remain as relevant as they were 118 years ago. These goals have continued to flourish and motivate generations of physicians who have received their medical degrees from Jefferson. Professor Gross defined the relationship between graduate and College best in his address to the membership on the first anniversary of the Association's founding:

"The obligations of an institution and of its alumni are mutual. They cannot be infringed by the one without the infliction of corresponding injury upon the other. The tree is judged by its fruit. If the one is decayed or rotten, the other cannot be good or fit for use. A school and its graduates stand precisely in a similar relation to each other. . . . What is there more natural than for a son to foster and uphold his mother? Thus working together for good, mother and son are alike interested in each other's welfare, well knowing that what affects the one must, to a greater or less extent, affect the other. Their characters are in each other's keeping; and, although they may be separated by time and distance, they never fail, when occasion arises, to exchange kindly offices and to breathe benedictions upon each other's heads."

It is eminently fitting that *The Gross Clinic* and Gross statue enhance the Jefferson campus, while symbolizing the tradition and heritage of this institution for its alumni, faculty, students, and visitors.