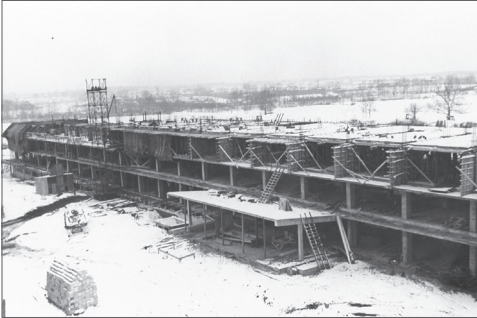


House Call

A publication of the Medical Heritage Center at The Ohio State University

FROM THE MHC ARCHIVES:



Rhodes Hall, under construction

THE MHC MISSION:

The Medical Heritage Center preserves, promotes, teaches and celebrates the health care legacy of central Ohio as the essential foundation from which the future of the health sciences is born.

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A Year of Celebrations!

By Judith Wiener, MA, MLIS

This New Year rings in an exciting year of anniversary celebrations for many colleges at The Ohio State University. The Colleges of Medicine, Nursing and Optometry will all celebrate 100 years of being part of OSU! The Medical Heritage Center will be using our collections and programming to celebrate this momentous occasion with a series of blogs, tweets, publications, lectures and exhibits.

We will publish three *House Calls* this year, each containing an article describing the past of one of the colleges celebrating a centennial in 2014. This issue focuses on the College of Medicine with an article from George W. Paulson, MD. At the year's end, the authors will join in a panel-style lecture on November 13 to reflect upon and plan for the continuance of celebrating our legacy!



Artifacts from the MHC for the centennial.

In addition, we will host exhibits at The OSU Health Sciences Library, and throughout campus, that will share our collections with OSU students, staff and faculty as well as the community.

This year our Twitter feed is dedicated to historical facts about the colleges! Please follow us on Twitter @osumhc to receive tweets on Medicine Mondays, Nursing Tuesdays, Optometry Thursdays and MHC Fridays. Many of our tweets will link to our *Historical Reflections* Blog, where we will provide greater detail on several centennial themes. The blog can also be found at go.osu.edu/mhcb.

The MHC is also pleased to announce our 2014 lecture season. Our annual Warren Lecture was held on March 18 at 4:00pm and featured Dr. Stephen Casper of Clarkson University. His lecture was entitled "*Gentleman Generalists: British Neurologists Confront Medical Specialization. c.1880-2000.*" The Warren Lecture this year was held in honor of long-time MHC supporter, George W. Paulson, MD. The annual Friends of Nursing History Lecture will be held on May 1, 2014 at 4:00pm and will, again, be co-provided with the Ohio Nurses Association to offer continuing nursing education credits. All lectures are free and open to the public.

Please visit the MHC website (hsl.osu.edu/mhc) to learn more about all of the exciting developments that are ahead of us in 2014, including announcements, links and event schedules, as we look at the past and join in celebrating the milestones ahead!



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Celebrating 100 Years, 1914-2014: And Weren't We Here Earlier?

By George Paulson, MD

Why, and exactly what, do we celebrate in 2014? And please, do tell us, was there not an earlier “Centennial Celebration,” with a book, *Volume I*, published in 1934? And then how could we celebrate again in 1967 with *Volume II*, 1934-1954, as we remembered 125 years? To tell the truth, we have had more than one re-creation, and surely we will have more. Is The Ohio State University College of Medicine so important, so unique and so beloved that we can rejoice about three, or even more, rebirths? Well, yes, and here is our earliest beginning story, longer perhaps than you wanted, but shorter than it deserves.

We already had a robust history before 1914, but it fades into insignificance compared to what we are recently, and since 1914. But 1914 is the significant year when medical education in central Ohio became an official part of The Ohio State University. Later *House Calls*, lectures, tweets, and exhibits are being scheduled to fill out the wonderful story. All through 2014 we will tell you about our medical complex in the years after 1914—but this is a report of what preceded the centennial date of 1914.

There was a medical presence in Central Ohio in the 1830s, and a short-lived medical school named the Eclectic Medical Institute, sometimes called the Worthington Medical College, but it faded fast. The OSU College of Medicine came out of a different educational program, and began not in Columbus, but in Northern Ohio as the Willoughby Medical University, consisting of a single 60 square-foot brick building. Two physicians trained by Westel Willoughby, Jr. (1769-1844), the acknowledged leader of a medical school in Herkimer County, New York, plus two of Willoughby's students launched the new medical school that they named for their mentor. They had settled in the small village of Chagrin Falls,

Ohio, on the shores of Lake Erie, and promptly changed the name of the village to Willoughby, possibly the only town in Ohio named for a physician. Those enterprising founders claimed their little village was certain to grow much faster in size than Cleveland, just as the railroad was faster in transportation than were the canals. Well, sometimes even physicians can be wrong.

Willoughby Medical University was incorporated in 1834. By 1843, dissension split the faculty and roused conflict in the community over “body-snatching,” the illicit exhumation and dissection of bodies from local cemeteries. Four of the professors joined Western Reserve College of Cleveland,



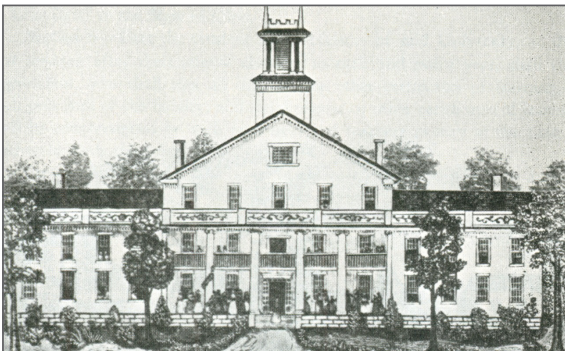
Willoughby Medical College of Columbus

and strengthened a new school there. The dean of Willoughby, Dr. John Butterfield (1817-1849), and the three residual clinical faculty moved to Columbus along with most of the students. The Ohio Legislature

awarded the group a new charter on January 14, 1847, the same year the Willoughby Medical College of Columbus opened for teaching. With several dozen students who had transferred, plus those who were admitted after the move to Columbus, the total student body consisted of 150 students. Teaching began in a building on Gay Street, and we can sense how long ago that was by noting that the building had been the Clay Club Room, campaign headquarters for Henry Clay in 1844.

Dean John Butterfield, a successful orator with statewide recognition, continued to lead the Willoughby Medical College of Columbus. He was the one who had persuaded most of the students to transfer from that little town of Willoughby to Columbus. Sadly, Dean Butterfield died at age 32 with widespread tuberculosis. The faculty, augmented by five local practitioners, was well aware that they lacked an adequate facility for the teaching of medical students, particularly since they wished to improve on the traditional apprenticeship mode of education.

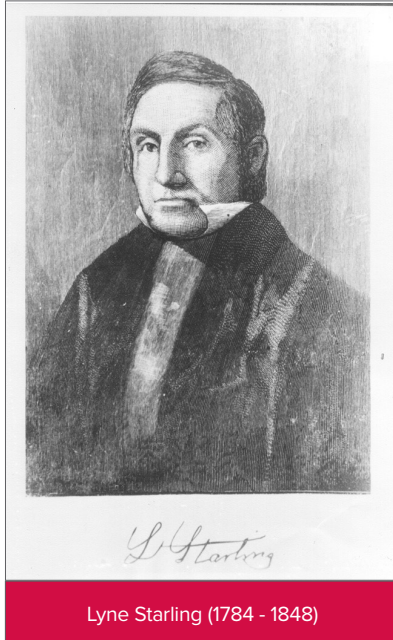
Celebrating 100 Years, continued on page 3



The Willoughby University of Lake Erie

Celebrating 100 Years, continued from page 2

One of the prominent physicians in town was the wealthy entrepreneur, physician and philanthropist Dr. Lincoln Goodale (1782-1868), who served in the War of 1812 and lived to give financial aid to the wounded of the Civil War. Dr. Goodale also helped fund Capital University and gave Columbus the park now known by his name. Dr. Goodale succeeded Dr. Butterfield on the Board of Trustees of the new medical college. He was probably one of the physicians who influenced Lyne Starling (pronounced "Line") Starling (1784-1848) to donate \$35,000, or about \$750,000 now, to fund the very first hospital in America ever built primarily to teach medical students. Mr. Starling, a prominent local businessman who had prospered in selling supplies to William Henry Harrison's army when it came through Columbus in 1812, was described as a very tall bachelor who was constantly apprehensive about his own health. One description labels Starling "intemperate in his habits," but his concerns were perhaps legitimate, since he died in 1848, one year after the school was incorporated. In grateful remembrance of Mr. Starling, and of his becoming the first donor for our school, the Board of Willoughby Medical College of Columbus re-chartered and changed the name of the school to Starling Medical College, the name it retained from 1848 until 1907. So they had some money, now what to do with it?

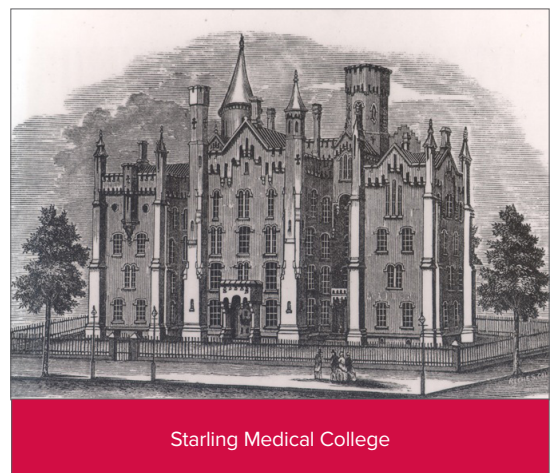


Dr. Starling Loving's History mentions the trials and tribulations in locating property "in the suburbs" suitable for the college and hospital. Columbus was much smaller then. There were no houses on State Street east of Fifth Avenue, but there was a swampy area lined by old elm trees, and a pond full of frogs and mosquitoes. The least expensive site was at that far end of State Street, on Seventh (now Grant) Avenue, the current location of Grant Hospital. The architect, R. A. Sheldon of New York, was chosen to design and build the hospital and school. His architectural firm estimated a cost of \$35,000, leaving absolutely nothing for equipment nor to furnish the hospital. As any reader would expect,

the money did run out. But few readers would predict how funds were obtained to continue. The physicians over the next two years contributed \$10,000 and an equal amount was borrowed, so in fact our medical school began in debt and had generous physician teachers. So there is nothing new, perhaps? Except for the professor of chemistry, who was paid \$600 per year, the professors of clinical medicine were not paid—perhaps setting up a pattern that followed. Professors were supported by their efforts as practitioners.

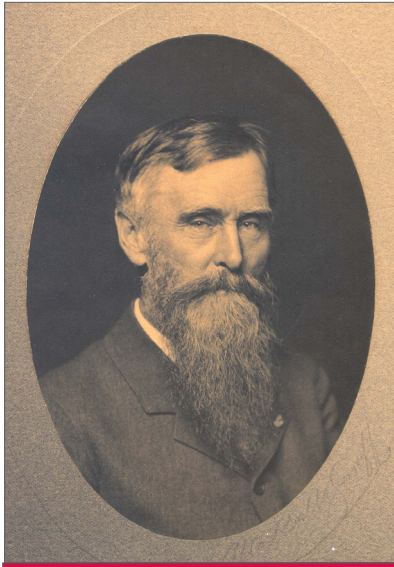
Thus Starling Medical College Hospital was begun in 1847, and soon the grand castle housed both the college of medicine and the hospital. Except for one clinical amphitheater, the building was used entirely for hospital purposes, providing room for about 160 beds. Essentially all the beds were for charity patients. There was an operating theater, laboratory areas and a nearby clinical facility for outpatients and instruction. There were even some rooms for housestaff; the word "resident" meant young physicians actually did live there.

It became apparent to the physicians that patient care and management of a hospital was more complex than just writing prescriptions. Providentially, Nuns of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis arrived in Columbus in 1862, and founded a home for the ill and disabled called "St. Francis Hospital" on East Rich Street. The Sisters, and some of the physicians, worked together in the crowded informal hospitals around Columbus, full at the time with Civil War wounded. In 1864, the Starling Medical College signed an agreement to lease their entire hospital to the Sisters for ninety-nine years. At the urging of Dr. Loving (1827-1911), and others, the Starling Medical College focused essentially all of the bedside clinical teaching into the hospital which had acquired the name St. Francis Hospital from the nuns.



Celebrating 100 Years, continued on page 4

Celebrating 100 Years, continued from page 3



Dr. Starling Loving

There are many stories of Dr. Loving, the most recognized internist in Columbus, bringing coal and other provisions to the Sisters in wintertime. There are also many stories of the Sisters offering sandwiches to the poor who waited outside the hospital doors. There are tales of the Sisters and the medical staff helping with wounded Union soldiers or out at Camp Chase on Sullivant Avenue, tending to Confederate prisoners

of war. Not only did St. Francis Hospital serve as the major location for the teaching of medical students, as it was first designed to do, it also served the poor and destitute who were in need of medical and nursing assistance.

There were more than just one or two able physician/scholars before 1914. T. G. Wormsly (1826-1907) published a major book on poisons. Dr. D. Tod Gilliam (1844-1923) wrote an internationally praised book on gynecology and described a new way to suspend the uterus. Dr. J. W. Wright (1842-1916) advanced the art of cataract removal. Dr. J. F. Baldwin (1850-1936) devised several new plastic surgical approaches for repair of the face and for those with cancer of the genitals.

Many physicians at the time were public spirited. Dr. William M. Aul led in establishing the state institutions for the blind, encouraged a facility for the education of the deaf and was the leader in obtaining over 30 acres to establish a central hospital, the Columbus Hospital for the Insane, on East Broad Street. Dr. Samuel M. Smith, leading abolitionist and onetime Surgeon General of Ohio, is still with us, since he is represented by a statue facing south and located just outside the current building now called Harding Hospital, located on Upham Drive. Dr. Smith was the first professor of psychiatry in America. Dr. Richard Howard was the first physician in Columbus to devote himself solely to surgery. In 1848 at Starling Medical College, he administered ether as anesthetic for the first time in central Ohio.

Physicians, or so it has been claimed, can be competitive. Starling Medical College continued, but in Columbus a

second medical school, Columbus Medical College (1875-1892), was established by discontented practitioners led by Dr. J. W. Hamilton (1823-1898), for whom Hamilton Hall is named. Columbus Medical College soon became part of the Hawkes Hospital of Mt. Carmel, named for Dr. W. B. Hawkes. Columbus Medical College, at least for a time, threatened the very existence of Starling Medical College, but in 1892 and with old battles forgotten, the two medical schools merged.

In addition to personal battles, some of which are reviewed in those earlier volumes and probably best treated informally or with a glass of beer in hand, there were other issues at the time in Columbus. There always was the utilization of and dependence on unpaid staff for teaching. In general, professors of medical science were not on a salary in Columbus, and supported themselves with their private clinical practice. Surely they expected, at least hoped, to garner prestige and a patient or two from their service. Perhaps the religious focus of the hospitals of the time was an issue for some. By 1890, there were three Catholic hospitals: St. Francis, Mt. Carmel and St. Anthony's. There was more religious antipathy in that century than there is now, and new immigrants to Columbus, Irish and Italian, while readily relied on for manual labor, were not usually part of the established upper classes.

All of the hospitals had limited resources for teaching, and certainly the medical schools were always sparsely furnished and poorly funded. Much of the education of the students was anatomical and included extensive lists of dubious medications and limited surgical possibilities. The useful medications included opium and, for a time, also the Peruvian bark or Jesuit Bark. When purified it was quinine, which became available in the pure form by 1850, but the poor still used the bark—even the bark of the dogwood tree and various other home remedies. The bone cutters and barbers of another age were becoming surgeons, and the



Columbus Medical College, 1876 - 1892

Celebrating 100 Years, continued on page 5

Celebrating 100 Years, continued from page 4

prior apprenticeship teaching was being augmented by new academic content in cities such as Columbus.

Competition, combined with the desire to educate, did not cease—how could it not be present—and a third college of medicine, the Ohio Medical University, appeared. At the same time, Columbus Medical College merged with Starling Medical College. The Ohio Medical University also began in 1892, and senior doctors from Columbus Medical College joined that faculty as well as Starling Medical College, which continued. By 1898 the Ohio Medical University had become particularly well-established, first on Dennison Avenue and then moved to the other side of Goodale Park, at Park and Buttles. Ohio Medical University developed a new hospital, called the Protestant Hospital (later White Cross and now Riverside Methodist Hospital). From 1892 until 1907, Ohio Medical University was a vigorous competitor to Starling Medical College, which continued to survive despite all odds. Ohio Medical University began a department of midwifery, with four women professors. It also launched a dental school, the first in central Ohio. Ohio Medical University emphasized innovative teaching techniques, and was proud to offer laboratory studies. The school even had a football team, playing Kenyon, Wittenberg, Ohio University, and actually beating OSU 10 to 0 in 1898.

There had been years of speculation about the future of the two schools: Starling Medical College and Ohio Medical

University. In 1907 skillful negotiation by OSU President William Oxley Thompson produced a new entity, Starling-Ohio Medical College. 209 students were enrolled in medicine, 103 in dentistry and 24 were registered in the pharmacy department. Several obvious benefits came with the merger: it calmed dis-sention among the physicians; i m m e d i a t e l y added additional faculty members; enhanced the quality of the faculty; and elevated the caliber of the students.



Starling-Ohio Medical College, 1907 - 1914

The redoubtable President Thompson, who never fatigued in his efforts to help OSU and Columbus, became the Chancellor of Starling-Ohio Medical College, and the long hoped for fusion of the educational programs in medicine—Starling-Ohio Medical College plus the Ohio State University—became one. Finally there was The Ohio State University College of Medicine. It was 1914.

And that is why we celebrate 1914.

Recent Donations (July 16, 2013 - January 16, 2014)

Material: Dr. Ann Holtzmuller Benassi: given in memory of C. W. Holtzmuller, MD and J. F. Holtzmuller • Dr. Bob and Mrs. Leslie Buerki (slides) • Dr. John and Mrs. Marjorie Burnham (books and journals) • Dr. Jeanette K. Chambers: given in memory of Mrs. Wilma Evans Chambers (books) • Ms. Maxine Cramton (journals) • Ms. Maureen Donovan: given in the name of Dr. Alfred M. Donovan (books) • Ms. Cassandra England (1913 SOMC commencement program) • Dr. James Garstick (books) • Mr. Phil Giessler (books) • Drs. Louis and Nancy Goorey (additions to the MHC archival collection) • Mrs. Karen Lane (nursing pocket reference guide) • Mid-Ohio District Nurses Association (additions to their archival collection) • Ohio Nurses Association (their archival collection) • Ms. Diane Orlov: given in the name of Mr. James Miller (books) • Drs. George and Ruth Paulson (books and journals) • Mrs. Jeanne Grushinski Rubin (1937 College of Dentistry class photograph) • Dr. Marvin Shie (books and journals) • Dr. Darell Smith (book) • Mr. Thomas Torr: given in the name of Rita Hartzel, MT, ASCAP (hematology artifacts) • Dr. John Underwood (first aid booklet) • Mrs. Pam Baker Williamson (nursing books and memorabilia)

Monetary: Mr. Kyle Brewer • Dr. John and Mrs. Marjorie Burnham • Dr. Homer H. H. Cheng • The Council on Health Information (in honor of Drs. Louis and Nancy Goorey) • Ms. Ruth Dangel • Mr. Evan Dixon • Ms. Betty W. Elliott • Ms. Kathleen H. Faulstich • Mrs. Debbie Freece (in honor of Kristin Rodgers and Judith Wiener) • Drs. Louis and Nancy Goorey • Dr. Paul Metzger • Dr. Krzysztof Mrozek • Drs. George and Ruth Paulson (in memory of Ms. Bonnie Chapman, Dr. Charles Sinsabaugh and Dr. Myron Smith) • Mrs. Kathryn Peppe • Mr. Robert Seal • Dr. Jack W. Shaffer • Dr. Linda Stone (in honor of Karen Hartker) • Mrs. Judith Wiener • Mrs. Lucia Wooley

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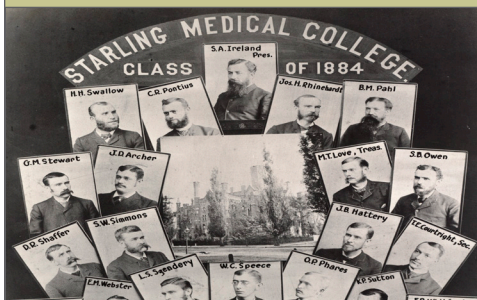
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Starling Medical College
Class of 1884 Portrait

Collection Highlight: Graduates, 1836 - 1968

By Kristin Rodgers, MLIS

The most common research question the Medical Heritage Center (MHC) receives is from family members looking for confirmation of when their ancestor graduated from medical school.

The MHC has catalogs from the following medical schools that were used to compile the data for a searchable PDF. In certain cases people do appear as a student at some point but were never listed as a graduate. These individuals were included in the database with no graduation date listed.

- Willoughby University of Lake Erie (1836-1846)
- Willoughby Medical College of Columbus (1847)
- Starling Medical College (1847-1907)
- Columbus Medical College (1876-1892)
- Ohio Medical University (1892-1907)
- Starling-Ohio Medical College (1907-1914)
- The Ohio State University College of Medicine (1914 – 1968)

View the PDF at: <https://hsl.osu.edu/sites/hsl.osu.edu/files/Graduates.pdf>

Additionally, in many cases the MHC has a photograph of the graduating class. All of the photographs are available in our digital library at go.osu.edu/mhcdl and non-watermarked copies can be requested free of charge.



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