

**The Alumni Medical Library of the
Boston University Medical Campus:
A Historical Perspective**

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Preface

With a warm heart I convey my sincere gratitude to the director of the Alumni Medical Library, Kate Flewelling, and my supervisor, A'Llyn Ettien, in offering this short history, compiled while I was on medical leave, from notes I've collected since 2016. At the time I was scanning various historical documents, catalogues, publications like the *Medical Student*, *Bostonia*, *Boston Medical Quarterly*, and other official publications of Boston University School of Medicine, BU Medical Campus offices, University Hospital, etc., that are in our library section in the BU digital repository, [OpenBU \[open.bu.edu\]](https://open.bu.edu).

I want to thank Emily Beattie, retired and former cataloguer and head of technical services at the Alumni Medical Library, for graciously granting me a few interviews about the move of the library from Building A to Building L in 1969–70.

I also want to express my thanks to David Flynn, Carly Schanock, Victor Gvirtsman, and Selim Hascelik. My good friend Jose Ribeiro kindly gave me a wonderful photograph of the School's granite marker, which at one time was affixed to Building B. In addition, I thank Mary Blanchard, former director-librarian of the Alumni Medical Library, for supplying the final puzzle piece of this work, and my wife, Rhonda Thomas-Iglesias, for her kindness in informing me of additional facts.

This history takes the year 1848 as its starting point because the story of the Boston University School of Medicine and the Alumni Medical Library have their roots in the Boston Female Medical College and the New England Female Medical College library room. In mid-nineteenth-century Boston, the oldest libraries—each with a grandness of reputation befitting the Athens of America—were magnificent institutions such as the Boston Medical Library (1805), incorporated in 1875; the Boston Athenaeum (1807); the Harvard Medical Library (1782 in Cambridge and restructured in 1816 when it moved to Boston); and the Boston Public Library (1852).

Following its peripatetic beginnings, the School of Medicine's library was extremely neglected for many years. Indeed, it was little more than a pitiable room until it was moved, in 1892, to Building B, where there was a little more space (but still not enough). There was a notable lack of suitable facilities in which to study and to display the latest magazines and books of the day. Even in 1937, Alexander Begg, third dean of BUSM, commented in the February issue of the University's alumni magazine, *Bostonia*: "Our buildings are old and inadequate. Certain parts require complete replacement and other parts are in need of extensive alteration. We are handicapped in that we lack the necessary funds to support adequate laboratories, library facilities and to provide an adequate teaching staff"[1].

In addition to varied locations, the library has had several names throughout its existence. In 1850, 1874, 1891, 1920, and 1942, for example, it was known—simply and variously—as the library, the school library, the reading room, and the medical library, until it was officially designated the Alumni Medical Library, in 1969.

In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the School's buildings were accorded letters: A, B, C, and so on. The original structure of the New England Female Medical College was known as the College Building and was rechristened Building C when the space was enlarged in 1873 and became a Boston University facility. Eighteen years later, in 1891, the School added a tower to Building B, which had been constructed in the 1880s. Around 1940 to 1942, the first of three Robert Dawson Evans Memorial buildings was incorporated into BUSM and named Building A. (The Evans Department, a dedicated clinical research center within BUSM, was funded by donations beginning in 1910 [2].) The library in Building B was moved to Building A and occupied the entire second floor, while the basement stored some volumes and archive materials [3]. In 1968, when construction of the Instructional Building (L) was completed, the entire library occupied three floors.

A functioning library requires more than just adequate facilities, of course. Numerous administrators and staff have, over the course of its existence, overseen this evolving resource. Physicians and professors were put in charge of the library from 1874 to 1948. There were only two professional librarians, in my opinion, prior to 1968: Anna Lovering and Florence Turner.

I decided to collect as much information as I could find of the librarians' biographies from the beginning, in 1873, of the medical school to show who they were (e.g., professors, lecturers, physicians) and how capable and ready they were to assume a librarianship position in addition to teaching and other responsibilities (e.g., working at the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Boston City Hospital, or the dispensary on the corner of Harrison Avenue and Stoughton Street, etc.).

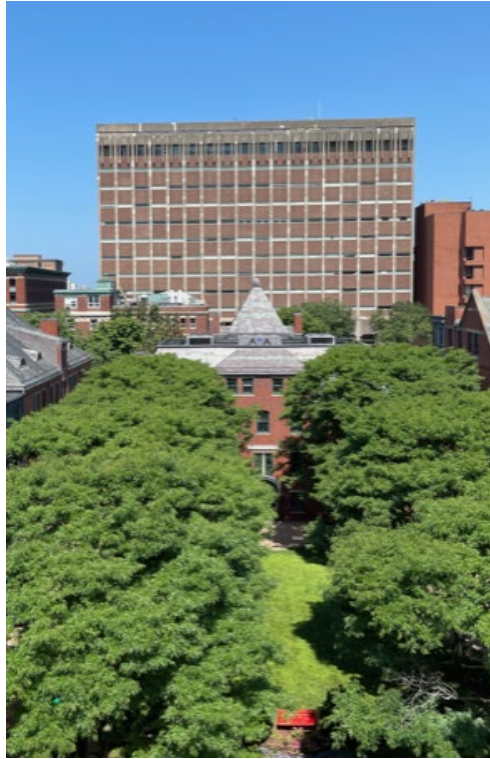


Figure 1. The Instructional Building L of the Boston University Aram V. Chobanian and Edward Avedisian School of Medicine is a magnificent, monument-like beacon at the center of Boston University's Medical Campus in Boston's South End. This photo was taken from the roof of the Albany Street Garage in 2023.



Figure 2. The Talbot Building in the 1990s with parking lots behind.



Figure 3. The Talbot Building in early 2000 before construction of the parking garage. Figures 2 and 3 were taken from the top of the Instructional Building prior to construction of the garage on Albany Street, as you can see in the background.

From the fourteenth floor of the Instructional Building, I can recall having seen a hawk on the building, waiting for its prey down on the Talbot Green while I was having lunch with friends. The Talbot Building in my opinion, can be seen as a metaphor of a big hawk, with wings and on top of the head, the crest, and the branches its feathers, from these two photographs.



Figures 4 and 5. Brick heads of Asclepius, god of medicine (left) and Hygiea, goddess of health (right).

In 1969, when the Instructional Building was built, three sections of bricks were saved from Building B, with the name of the School and the heads of Asclepius (figure 4) and Hygiea (figure 5), from Greek mythology. They were put in the courtyard or patio, close to the entrance of the

School. The heads of Asclepius and Hygiea have deteriorated due to the large, round metal tables and chairs placed nearby, which are often pushed against them.



Figure 6. This 1932 image shows, at both sides of the entrance to Building B, where Asclepius and Hygiea were originally set.



Figure 7. Name of the School. This was originally on Building B bridge, circa 1920s.

It is my hope you will find the text and images that follow of interest. It is a story of growth, vision, and forward thinking. What began as a simple collection of volumes has blossomed into a facility that continues today to serve the needs and concerns of generations of medical professionals and educators as well as of the city in which it is located.

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January 2025

CHAPTER 1

THE PLANTED SEED

The library that would ultimately become the Alumni Medical Library was first formed twenty-five years before the merger, in 1873, of the New England Female Medical College and Boston University. The precursor institution in which the library began, the Boston Female Medical College, was founded in 1848 with twelve students and two lecturers, with the support and guidance of the Female Medical Education Society, an institution whose purpose it was to create needed employment for women in the field of health and medicine in Boston; it was the first school of its kind in the country.

The Boston Female Medical College began in the living room of a house on Franklin Street, in downtown Boston, where its first lectures were delivered. Later the school moved to Hanover Street to the residence of one of the attending students, and followed the same pattern the following year, by invitation to another house on Barton Street, and after that to another house on Washington Street near Central Court. All this in two years of being an active medical school.

Winslow Lewis, president of the Boylston Medical School (another newly established institution, in operation from 1847-55), lived at the intersection of 176 Boylston Street and Carver Street, near Park Square; more precisely, the house sat in front of the Boston Common and diagonally to the Public Garden. Lewis offered the use of his house for two years. Fortunately, he had an elegant, modern medical library, which was at the disposal of the school while he stayed in Europe on sabbatical.

The Lewis house was leased to the Female Medical Education Society and proved a better teaching location. The library contained approximately three thousand volumes, with an estimated value of approximately \$6,000 (some volumes cost more than \$100 each). There also was anatomical apparatus, etc.[4] For its first two years, the Boston Female Medical College lacked a library of its own. Students could, however, use the Back Bay's Boston Public Library (which opened in 1852) and the Boston Medical Library, which had adequate medical textbooks and medical journals.

In 1850, the school initiated a change in name, via Massachusetts legislature, to become the New England Female Medical College (NEFMC). This indicated the institution's desire to extend an opportunity for admission to qualified applicants who lived beyond Boston and New England, throughout the Northeast corridor [4].

Textbooks recommended to students at the college through 1852 were: "*Anatomy*, -- Wilson, Paxton, Horner. *Physiology*,-- Carpenter, Oliver, and others, *Obstetrics*,-- Dewees, Churchill, Meigs, Chailly, Velpeau. *Diseases of Women*,-- Meigs, Dewees. *Dictionaries*,-- Hooper, Dunglison, Gardner. And the standard works on the Practice of Medicine"[5,6].

These are not specific individual titles, but a selection of possible works, such as, for Anatomy, *A system of human anatomy, general and special*, by Erasmus Wilson, 1858, *An introduction to the study of human anatomy*, by James Paxton, 1832, or *The United States dissector, or, Lessons in practical anatomy*, by William E. Horner, 1854. They may not all have been held in the library collection, since students would also have had the option to purchase textbooks or view them in other libraries, but they would have been familiar to instructors.

At the time NEFMC did not employ a librarian as we understand the role today; it seems most likely that Samuel Gregory, secretary and major organizing force of the college, supervised the library. Columbia University was the first American school to offer library science as a course of study, developed by Melvil Dewey in 1887. Dewey, an American educator and founding member of the American Library Association, developed the Dewey decimal system of library classification, a notable contribution to the advancement of library science and professionalization of the role within the United States [7]. Prior to this time, formally trained librarians would not have been expected to manage medical school libraries, which might have been “little more than the private collection of the professors” [8].

By 1852 there were more than 60 students at NEFMC, and more lecturers were hired. To ensure the institution could operate on a permanent basis, the college, via the Female Medical Education Society, proposed to raise \$100,000, the amount specified in its Act of Incorporation. A portion was to be used for a college building, a hospital, and a library as well as anatomical and physiological, chemical, and philosophical apparatus, etc., all of which presented an immense task over the following eight years [4].

From 1853 to 1858, the library of Dr. Lewis was still being used by the college, despite the lease having expired, until the Female Medical Education Society acquired a new office. The formal location of the school was, briefly, an office at 15 Cornhill, after which it moved to a modern building at 274 Washington Street. The college was there until 1859, on the third and fourth floors. (Today, the site is the setting of Boston City Hall and Government Center.) Enrollment was more than 70 by this time. The college also acquired additional funds to pay for professors, books, and other necessities. While there was the impetus to raise funds for a functional library, there were not as yet any detailed plans as to how such a space would be organized or how it would be staffed.

By 1855 the recommended textbook list was: “*Anatomy*, Wilson, Horner, Quain & Sharpey. *Physiology*, Carpenter, Oliver, Muller. *Obstetrics*, Meigs, Dewees, Churchill, Chailly, Velpeau. *Diseases of Women*, Meigs, Dewees, Madames Boivin and Lachapelle. *Theory and Practice*, Wood and Watson. *Materia Medica*, Pereira, Royle, United States Dispensatory. *Surgery*, Drutt, Cooper, Liston, Fergusson. *Chemistry*, Silliman, Turner, Prof. W. S. Brown; Christison or Taylor on Poisons. *Medical Dictionaries*, Dunglison, Hooper, Gardner” [9].

Once more these are not specific titles, but authors who have written on the different subjects (including one professor at the school, Dr. William S. Brown, and two female authors, the French midwives/obstetricians Marie Boivin and Marie-Louise Lachapelle).

At this stage the college began to buy books and subscribe to some journals, thus building a collection. This is the very beginning of what would ultimately become known as the Alumni Medical Library, the mere seed of which began as a simple bunch of books and other items for NEFMC's primary collection.

The following persons and publishers donated 95 books to the library: Mrs. Waterhouse, of Cambridge (49); Joseph E. Worcester, LLD, of Cambridge (1); Samuel S. & William Wood, publishers in New York (21); Joseph Cheever, MD, of Boston (7); Burham & Brothers, of Boston (3); Henry Sargent, MD, of Worcester (3); Henry Clark, MD, of Worcester (2); John P. Jewett & Co., of Boston (1); the Reverend Alpheus Crosby, of Boston (6); the Reverend William Withington, of Boston (1); and Stephen Tracy, MD, of Andover (1) [10,11].

From 1859 to 1862 the most relevant event was the move to a new rental site at a building on Worcester and Springfield Streets in Boston's South End. This place had several rooms, and included use of the basement, to house the growing institution. There was office space for administrators and the resident physician, teaching classrooms, a library, and laboratories. For the first time there was a dedicated library room. All the volumes donated and brought from 274 Washington Street were taken to the new location and augmented by additional contributions. At this point, the college's executive committee began to consider hiring a librarian.

Textbooks recommended in 1859: "*Anatomy*, Wilson, Horner, Quain and Sharpey. *Physiology*, Carpenter, Kirkes and Paget, Miiller. *Obstetrics*, Cazeaux, Tyler Smith, Meigs. *Diseases of Women and Children*, Meigs, Churchill, Condie. *Theory and Practice*, Wood, Watson, Dunglison. *Materia Medica*, Royle, Pereira, United-States Dispensatory. *Surgery*, Druitt, Cooper, Fergusson. *Chemistry*, Stockhardt, Silliman, Turner; Christison or Taylor on Poisons. *Medical Dictionaries*, Dunglison, Hooper, Gardner" [12].

This is still not a catalogue of library volumes, so it is not clear how many of these books were owned by the school, but since the collection had grown through donations, many of them most likely were available for the use of students.

Another set of books was donated to the college in 1860. The grateful trustees acknowledged gifts from: Moses Grant, of Boston (1 book); Ednah D. Cheney, of Boston (1), Alpheus Crosby, of Salem (17); A. M. McClean, of Wilmington (2); and Almira Lincoln Phelps, of Baltimore (1) [12].

In 1863 the NEFMC moved again to 21 East Canton Street (later renumbered 30). While at this location, the college added another small library room for students. From 1860 to 1864, efforts were made to secure a building lot on a South End site, near City Hospital, the school having received some income with permanent funds for its support.

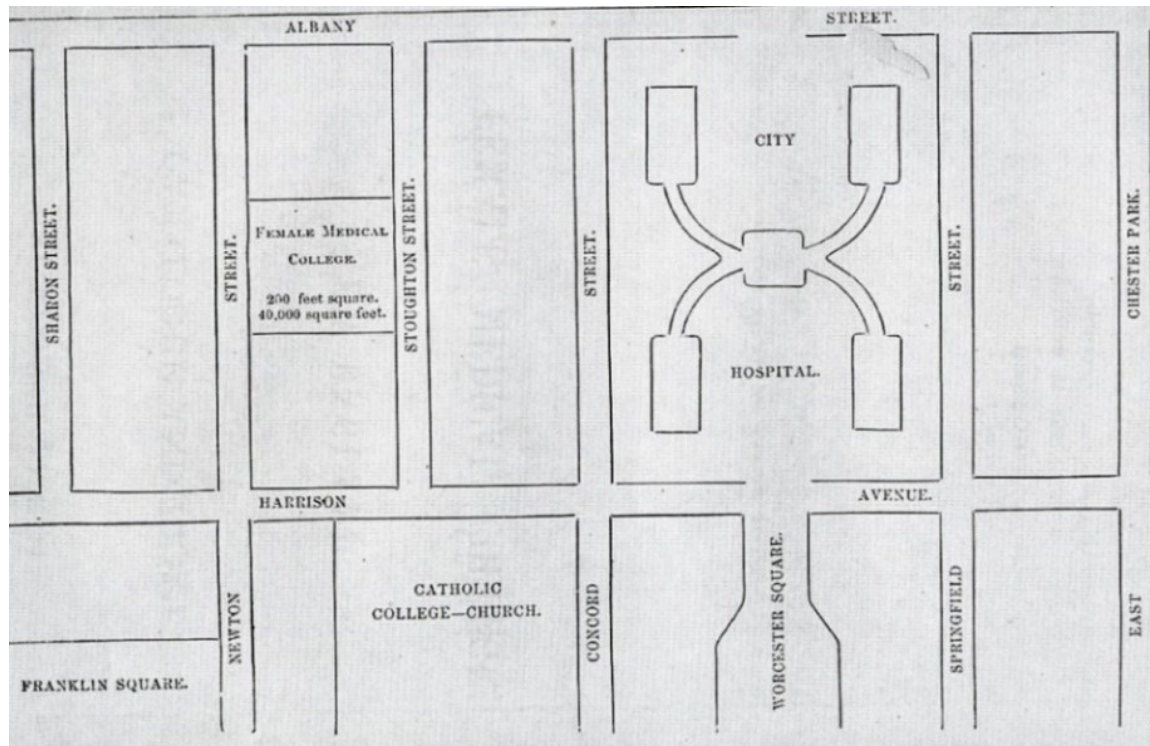


Figure 8. Diagram of the potential grounds as planned in 1864.

In 1865 the New England Female Medical College paid \$15,000 to acquire a lot near Newton and Stoughton Streets, midway between Albany Street and Harrison Avenue. In 1867 the college prepared a plan for the new lot, in the form of a building that was expected to be “amply sufficient” for years to come. Another round of fundraising commenced [13].

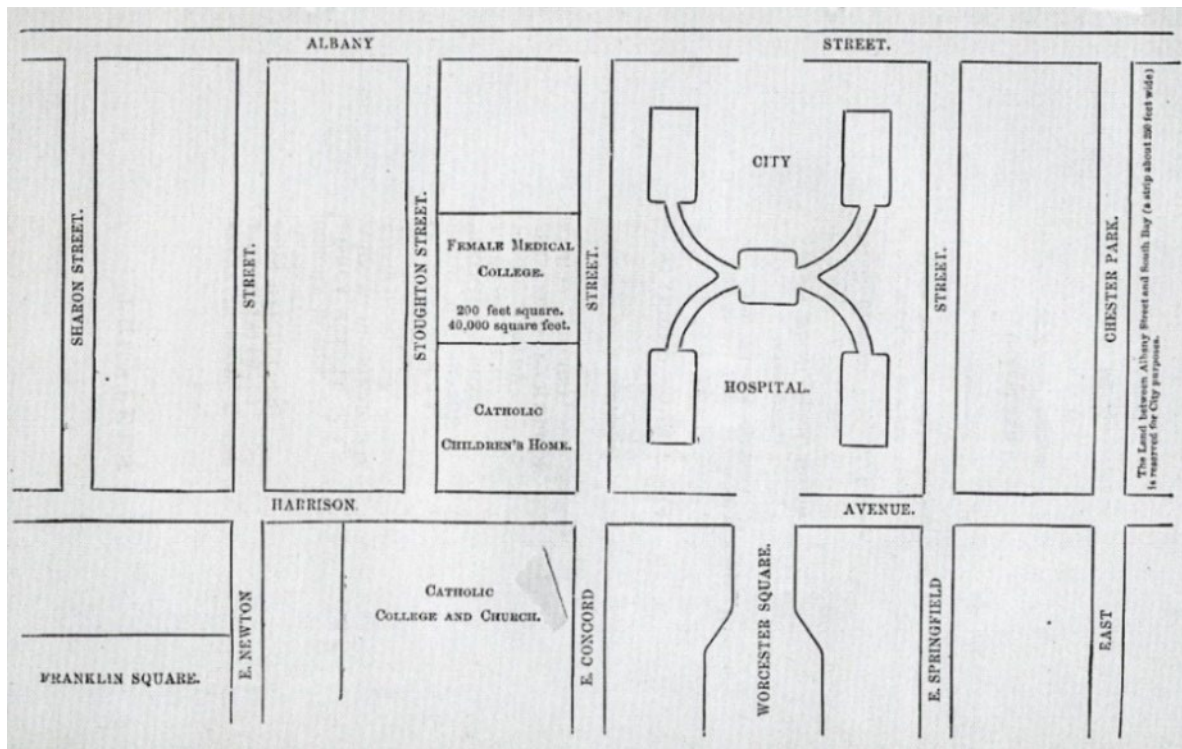


Figure 9. Diagram of the final grounds plan in 1870.

In 1870 the recommended textbooks were: “*Anatomy*, Wilson Gray [sic: probably means ‘Wilson, Gray’ since the 1st American edition of Henry Gray’s *Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical* had been published in 1859]. *Practical Anatomy*, Hodges’s Dissections. *Physiology*, Carpenter, Dalton. *Obstetrics*, Bedford, Meigs. *Diseases of Women*, Hewitt, Churchill, Meigs. *Diseases of Children*, Condie, West, Tanner. *Theory and Practice of Medicine*, Flint, Wood, Aitken. *Surgery*, Druitt, Erichsen. *Medical Jurisprudence*, Taylor, Beck. *Materia Medica*, U.S. Dispensatory, Stille, Pereira. *Chemistry*, Fownes, Bowman’s Medical Chemistry. *Toxicology*, Taylor on Poisons. *Medical Dictionaries*, Dunglison, Thomas” [14].

There is now a mixture of references to specific titles like “Hodges’s Dissections” along with the simple author name and subject. Presumably all professors and students would know what was meant by “Meigs diseases of women” (probably *Woman: her diseases and remedies*, published in 1854).

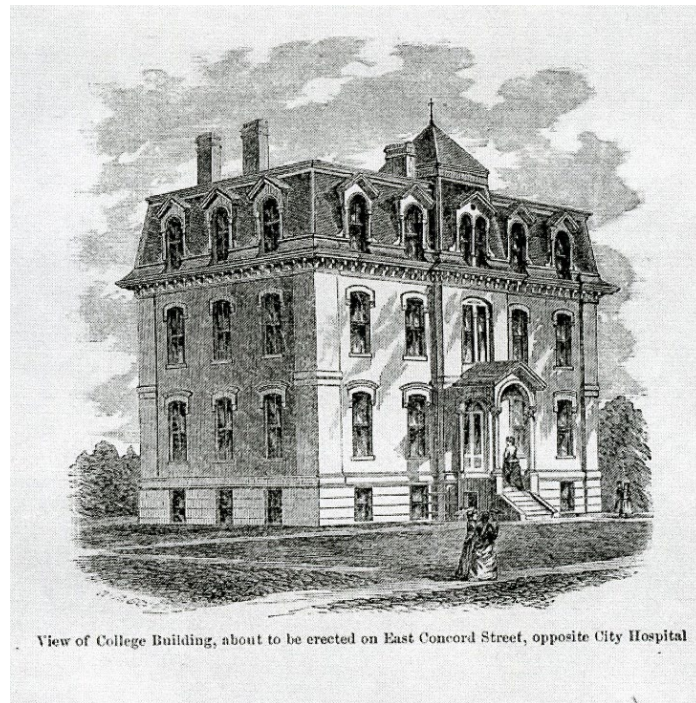


Figure 10. Sketch of original College Building, 1869.

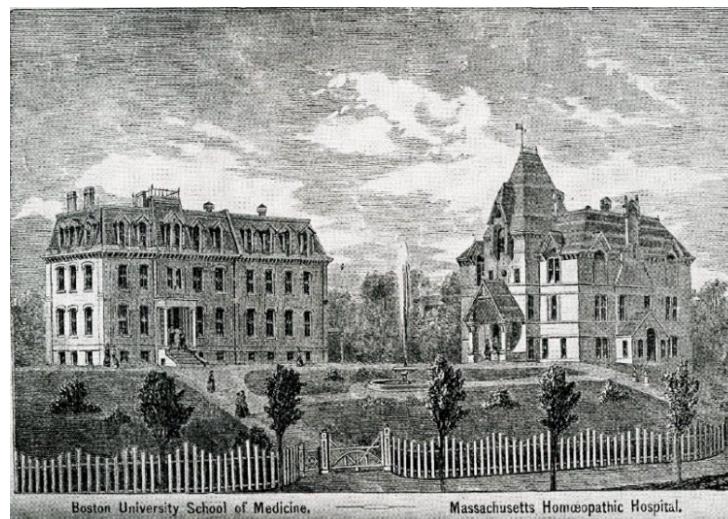


Figure 11. Sketch of enlarged College Building, 1876.

For twenty-two years the NEFMC had dreamed of owning a building of its own. In November 1870 that dream was fulfilled when a new building, designed by eminent architect Nathaniel J. Bradlee, was dedicated [14,15]. In the twenty-third annual report of NEFMC in 1871, the college's secretary, Samuel Gregory, gave an impressive and detailed account of the formation of the New England Female Medical College and its many homes over the years as it advanced towards this goal, which was a building of approximately 40,000 square feet [16].

The new structure had a small library room on the first floor where items, from 1858 onward, were available to students. The collections consisted of textbooks, regular medical books, some journals, medical pamphlets, medical dictionaries, a Bible, newspapers, etc. Students also were permitted to use the Boston Public Library to complement their studies. In addition, the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital was situated diagonally across from the college [6].

NEFMC faced tragedy in 1872, beginning in March with the death of Samuel Gregory, a very capable man and pillar of the institution from the earliest beginnings of the college. The Great Boston Fire in November of that year created a devastating economic situation that contributed to an increase in land values and mortgages in Boston. Most important, funds the college had expected to receive were instead diverted to help rebuild Boston's downtown and pier sections.

To remain viable, the college approached first Harvard University and then Boston University for assistance. The latter accepted with the conditions that it would take over the college and admit both men and women. By an act of the Massachusetts legislature, the New England Female Medical College became Boston University School of Medicine. The original college building was enlarged to contain three ample lecture rooms, including an amphitheater capable of seating three hundred students, laboratories, a dissecting room, a museum, a library room that soon would be converted into two rooms, and cloak rooms for ladies and gentlemen [17,18].

Boston University School of Medicine in 1873

The library of the New England Female Medical College thus became the first library of the Boston University School of Medicine. In the *First Annual Announcement* of 1873, there is no word of a librarian, but it is mentioned that the library would be open for free use by the School's students [19]. In addition to the special arrangement with the Boston Public Library, a few years later, students were granted access to the Boston Medical Library. The books used for teaching at the time increased as and when subjects and assignments expanded.

In 1873 the textbooks recommended were: "MATERIA MEDICA. - Hahnemann; Jahr's Symptomen Codex; Hale's New Remedies; U. S. Dispensatory. INSTITUTES. - Hahnemann's Organon; Grauvogl's TextBook; Russell's History of Medicine. PATHOLOGY. - Raue ; Da Costa's Diagnosis. PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY. - Rokitansky; Thomas' Postmortem Examinations. PRACTICE. - Hahnemann's Acute and Chronic Diseases; Laurie; Jahr's Clinical Guide; Gross' Comparative Materia Medica; Johnson's Therapeutic Key. SURGERY. - Helmuth ; Franklin ; Gross ; Erichsen ; Hamilton on Fractures and Dislocations. OPHTHALMOLOGY. -Angell; Wells; Stellwag; De Wecker (French). OBSTETRICS. - Guernsey ; Meigs ; Cazeaux. DISEASES OF WOMEN.- Ludlam; Thomas. DISEASES OF CHILDREN. - Hartmann ; Tanner; Vogel. ANATOMY. - Gray; Sharpey and Quain; Heath; Hodges' Practical Dissections. PHYSIOLOGY. - Carpenter ; Dalton. CHEMISTRY. - Fownes ; Eliot and Storer; Barker. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. - Beck; Taylor" [20].

The list continues to include both specific book titles and author-subject pairs that would have been familiar to faculty and students.

Israel Tisdale Talbot was the first dean of the Boston University School of Medicine, 1873–99. He had studied medicine at Boston’s Tremont Street Medical School, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and Philadelphia’s Homeopathy Medical College, where he earned a degree in 1853. He received his medical degree from Harvard University in 1854.

Talbot worked as a surgeon at Boston City Hospital in 1855. He was a founder of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society in 1856, president of the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1872 and editor of the *New England Medical Gazette*, 1866–72. Talbot helped to found the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital in Boston in 1870. He was also a professor of surgery, 1873–78 [21]. Though not directly associated with the library, he would have overseen it as dean of the School.



Denton G. Woodvine, M.D. 1874-1878 Israel T. Talbot M.D.
Dean

By May 1875 the School’s library contained more than a thousand volumes, so the majority of the recommended titles were likely available to students. The library’s hours of operation were limited to Saturdays and certain other occasions. In August 1874, the *Second Annual Announcement* named Denton Woodvine in charge of the library, with the title of librarian [22]. Woodvine was a lecturer on laryngoscopy and also an attendant in the throat department of the dispensary clinic on Tuesday and Friday for many years later in his career (1890–94).

Woodvine took seriously the library’s work of adding new scholarship and published works, journals, newspapers, medical pamphlets, and other publications to the NEFMC’s original collection. In addition, he arranged for students and faculty to use the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital library when it opened in 1871.

Librarian at the School of Medicine for five years, Woodvine also was a trustee, physician instructor, and member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital. He was an officer on the managing committee of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital Training School for Nurses [22,23].



Harry H. Cushing, M.D. Israel T. Talbot M.D.
1879-1879 Dean

In 1879, Harry H. Cushing, BUSM Class of 1878, was named the new librarian. Cushing also was an assistant in clinical medicine. He only served as librarian for one year, and died of tuberculosis in August, 1880 [24].



J. Wilkinson Clapp, M.D. Israel T. Talbot M.D.
1880-1881 Dean

J. Wilkinson Clapp, Class of 1877, was named librarian in 1880. He also was a lecturer in pharmacetics at the School. Clapp was general secretary of the BUSM Alumni Association, 1878–84, and was the association's treasurer in 1888, 1889, and 1891. In the 1880s and 1890s, Clapp was a physician at the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital and a member of the managing committee of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital Training School for Nurses. His term as librarian lasted two years.



Nathaniel W. Emerson, M.D.
1882



Israel T. Talbot M.D.
Dean

Nathaniel W. Emerson, Class of 1881, was appointed librarian in 1882. Emerson was an assistant demonstrator, responsible for showing students how to perform anatomical dissections, who taught practical anatomy at BUSM, and held the librarianship only one year. He was president of the BUSM Alumni Association in 1889. While he was in charge of the library, he received valuable new books through the Class of 1882. Emerson was a surgeon at the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital and part of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Training School for Nurses and its managing committee.



Frederick D. Stackpole M.D. 1883-1884 & 1894-1897
Israel T. Talbot M.D.
Dean

Frederick D. Stackpole was librarian for two years, starting in 1883. The Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital (which later became known as the Talbot Building and today houses the BU School of Public Health) enlarged part of its center section during his time. At the time the BUSM library had about two thousand volumes, "including text-books and works of reference". Stackpole would serve a second term in 1894–97 [25].



Sarah E. Wilder M.D. 1885-1886
Israel T. Talbot M.D.
Dean

Sarah E. Wilder, Class of 1879, was the first female librarian appointed, in 1885. During her two years, the library's collection increased to twenty-five hundred volumes. She was an attendant at the children's department of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital Dispensary clinic on Fridays [26].



Walter H. White, M.D.
1887-1893



Israel T. Talbot M.D.
Dean

Walter H. White, Class of 1882, was selected as librarian in 1887. He was an attendant in the women's dispensary clinic on Saturdays and medical dispensary clinic on Thursdays. He was general secretary of the BU School of Medicine Alumni Association, 1885–88 [27], and treasurer of the Association in 1893.



Figure 12. Boston University School of Medicine 1891, Building “B” (with tower) and “C.”

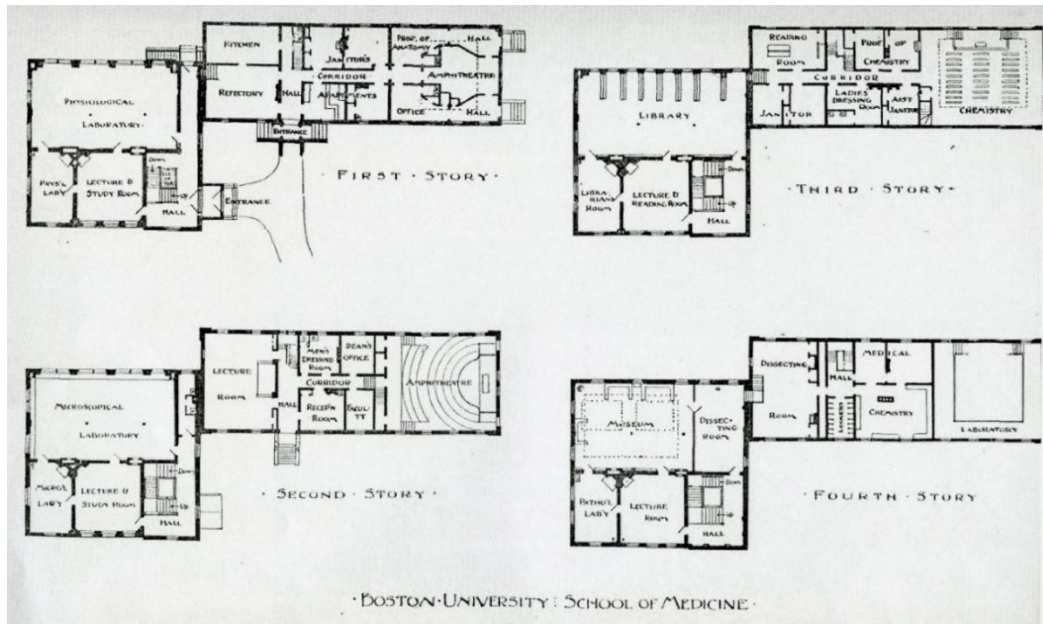


Figure 13. Building “B” floor plans 1st to 4th.

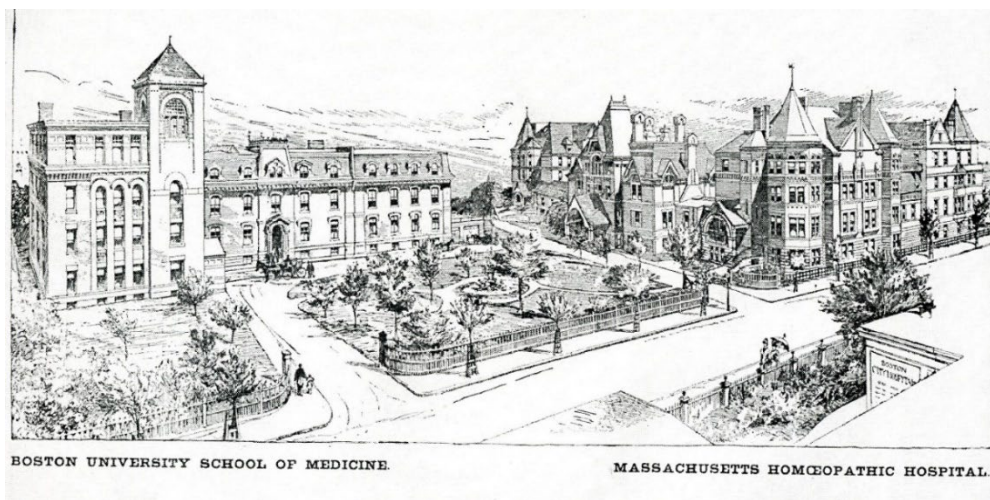


Figure 14. 1893 sketch of BUSM Buildings B and C: to the far right is the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital (later renamed the Talbot Building).



Figure 15. Homeopathic Medical Dispensary (1890): later renamed the Robinson Building.

During White's time as librarian, Boston University School of Medicine added a new building (later called Building B) with a tower [28]. The library was enlarged, sixty by fifty-six feet, and moved to the third floor. It was a well-furnished space, with new rows and shelves up to the ceiling. Glass cases and Yale locks on some displays prevented students from touching certain items. There was space for medical reading and study as well as a small office for the librarian and assistant librarian. A storage area held hundreds of volumes piled high, but students were not allowed to enter this room. In the reading room there was always a display of new books atop tablecloths.

According to the 1887 School catalogue, "A new Reading-Room has been fitted up in the College building, and supplied with upwards of sixty of the leading medical journals besides works of reference, to which the students have daily access" [29]. The reality, however, was that the reference books or new books that appeared in one of the displays could be loaned to students for a period of time. This meant that other students lacked access until the borrowers returned the books, which created a problem for those students who needed the volumes in order to study.

In 1888, White had an assistant librarian, Florella Estes, Class of 1890. In 1890 and 1891 Estes was followed by Carrie Latham, Class of 1891. In 1892 and 1893, Latham was succeeded by Alice Rowe, Class of 1893 [30–33]. White was at the library for seven years. The position of

library assistant, filled by students, offered as compensation “aid in proportion to the work done” [34].

Frederick D. Stackpole’s second term was in 1894–97. He had as an assistant librarian Mary E. Hanks, Class of 1897, in 1896 and 1897. [25] By 1894 the library held more than three thousand volumes [34]. Stackpole worked part of his time at the dispensary, at the corner of Stoughton Street and Harrison Avenue.

The Medical Student, BUSM’s student medical journal, published regularly during the academic year between 1888 and 1907, was very proudly displayed in the reading room, and the library had the top sixty medical journals of the time at the disposal of students and faculty.



Stephen H. Blodgett, M.D.
1898-1899



Israel T. Talbot M.D.
Dean

Stephen Blodgett was named new librarian in 1898. He was on the hospital staff in the genitourinary service. He was an assistant physician and medical board member of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital, and in 1889–1901 he was attending the genitourinary department in the dispensary. Blodgett remained two years as librarian [35].

Israel Talbot died on July 2, 1899, having played a major role in the School’s history with more than a quarter-century of service as its first Dean.



Old Timers: Familiar sights from the late 1800's, with the Talbot Building and East Concord Street clearly seen in this picture (above).

Figure 16. Photograph of BUSM campus and Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital.

CHAPTER 2

A BRIGHT HORIZON IN THE NEW CENTURY



Anna T. Lovering, M.D.
1900-1913



John P. Sutherland M.D.
Dean

In 1900, Anna Lovering, Class of 1889, was assistant librarian and John Preston Sutherland, Class of 1879, was the second dean of the Boston University School of Medicine. Lovering had produced a thesis about typhoid fever [36]. She first became assistant librarian when Blodgett traveled to Europe.

Sutherland, who served as dean of the School of Medicine from 1899–1922, was the first alumnus to hold this role. His residency as a surgeon was at the Massachusetts Homeopathic

Hospital. He was an instructor in materia medica, later an instructor in anatomy, 1888–1908, and a professor of medicine until 1942.

The editor of the *New England Medical Gazette*, 1883–97, Sutherland also was a member of the boards of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, the Massachusetts State Hospital for the Insane, the Worcester Homeopathic Hospital, the Boston Homeopathic Medical Society, the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society, and the American Institute of Homeopathy. He was an excellent physician and human being, and as a sign of appreciation for him and the esteem in which he was held, he was given a handsome grandfather clock at his retirement [37–39].

Alumni and friends of the medical library had been asking for changes in the structural system of selecting who would be in charge of the library. They wanted not just professors or physicians of the School but also a librarian who was well versed in library science, for the purposes of cataloguing, organizing the reading room, displaying the latest books and current periodicals, and so on.

For that reason, a newly formed library committee (first mentioned in March, 1900 [40]) chose Lovering as Assistant Librarian in 1900, given her experience as an author of children's books and associate editor of the *New England Medical Gazette* prior to becoming a librarian at BUSM. Lovering was to be a new librarian for a new century [41].

In 1900, book loans increased, and circulation more than tripled from 1899. Attendance in the reading room increased from years past. Lovering worked each weekday. She began to re-catalogue the books and journals according to the Dewey Decimal Classification system used by other libraries, including the Boston Public Library. Reading-room hours increased during her tenure, from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. at the beginning, and 9:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. for loan services [41].

Lovering regularly sought to acquire new books and funds for the library. She made an urgent petition to the Ladies' Aid Association of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, which was impressed by the excellent arranging and cataloguing of the medical library, work that had been begun by Lovering. In response the Ladies' Aid Association organized an afternoon tea, with music, to raise funds. The fundraising event was held in the spacious home of Baker Flint. Several important doctors and friends donated flowers, table decorations, and sandwiches. Dr. and Mrs. George Rice and Marion Wiggin provided singing to the accompaniment of Mrs. Harry Porter. A group of young ladies served edibles to the guests. The event was held in March 1900. Doctors and staff of the School of Medicine and the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital attended a successful event that, after paying all expenses, collected \$306 [42].

Yet an editorial in the *Medical Student* inquired if students, alumni, and faculty truly appreciated their library privileges:

How many of us appreciate our library privileges? The STUDENT wishes to call the attention of those who have not already availed themselves of our library to the many advantages it offers us. For the last few years the library has been in the care of students, and we could only get and return books at the hours convenient for the assistant librarian. Now if we enter the reading-room everything is quiet, the magazines all in order on the table, the reference-book case open, and the room invites study. Then, if we wish information or a book, a tap at the inner door and a soft voice answers "Come in," and we enter and make our mission known. If we ask for a book on any subject, or how or where to look for a certain kind of information, Dr. Lovering quickly supplies it. The Seniors have particularly enjoyed, and benefited by, these advantages. We think the other classes do not use the library as much as the Seniors, but if they will once take advantage of the new order of things its resources will continually become more helpful to them.

At the end of the editorial, the *Medical Student* declared, "From what we have heard we know that all the students are united in the opinion that a librarian at the library daily is a necessity" [41].

Lovering's strong leadership of the Medical Library, at the beginning of the century, was a significant contribution to how the library was run. In February 1900, the library loans numbered 52 and in March were 123; in April, there were 40 books in circulation.

A donation of 57 books from the estate of the late W. H. Lougee and 26 from J. P. Paine were catalogued in the library. Seniors most often made use of the library, as they were required to write a thesis.

Attendance in the reading room increased due to better service and the addition of new medical journals [41]. The *Medical Student* in November 1900 made several statements about the library's new administration:

To those of us familiar with the condition of the library and reading room this time last year a very great change is observable. ... Now for several hours each day we can, at our convenience, go in quest of books, sure of finding the librarian on duty. More than this, practically every book on the shelves has been placed in its right section, and so numbered that we have the one we want handed to us at once ... Again, the reading room is no more a lounging place or recreation ground, and as most of us do not want that kind of a reading room we prefer the change to a place where old journals and dust no longer accumulate, where we can work without interruptions, and where reference books stay in the case instead of mysteriously (?) disappearing. If we want books from the library shelves to consult or study in the reading room, we can now have them for the asking. If we desire assistance in looking up special subjects, that, too, is at our disposal. ... Every other department has long had a qualified physician in charge, and now our medical library is no longer discriminated against. A school without a usable

library, at the present day, is a school behind the times, and we are glad ours is not to be classed as such. [43]

In 1901, there were 206 loans in the circulating library during January; reading-room loans numbered 249. In February, Prof. Horace Packard presented the library with a copy of *Scudder's Treatment of Fractures*.

While Lovering was an assistant librarian, working part time, Mary Taylor volunteered to take charge of the reference library and loan books to students for use in the reading room from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Mondays and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays [43].

There was further fundraising in spring of 1901 to cover costs of the mortgage and to further assist the library. In total, \$7,507.54 was collected, but it was not clear how much of this figure the library actually received. In fall 1901 the hours of the library were 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and the librarian's office was open from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. In addition, the BUSM Alumni Association contributed funds to provide microscopes for the laboratories, books for the library, etc. [44]

The librarian prepared a report to show the circulation statistics, 1899 to 1902:

1899 – 101

1900 – 123

1901 – 153

1902 – 197

There were so many magazines in the reading room that the librarian had to take the Webster's International Dictionary into her office. This was inconvenient for readers who wished to refer to it without delay. A number of textbooks were donated by professors at the School to the library in 1902 [44].

When John Coffin retired late in 1902 from the *New England Medical Gazette*, Anna Lovering offered to continue as the editor, in addition to her duties at the library, in order to uphold the publication's standards.

A freshman reception in October 1903, held by the three upper classes, introduced the new students to each other and BUSM in an informal way. A committee was formed by three representatives from the Classes of 1904, 1905, and 1906. The festivities of the evening were successful, with the presence of Lovering, who was a friend and helper of the students [45].

The April 1906 edition of the *Medical Student* included a note about the Gregory Society's celebration of St. Valentine's Day:

On February 14 Dr. Lovering was the guest of honor, and after dinner entertained the society in the library with an inspiring account of her own experiences in practice. The tables were laid for a Valentine Party, elaborately decorated in cardinal and white, colors of the college and the society. At each

place a large red heart bore the menu disguised in ultra-professional terms as a surgical clinic. [46]

Another note in October 1906 reported that students and alumni were proud enough of their school library to take frequent advantage of it. Lovering was always ready to help those who called upon her for assistance [46].

Meantime BUSM was garnering recognition within the field of medical education. The Flexner Report of 1910 presented a landmark study of medical education in the United States and Canada under the aegis of the Carnegie Foundation. While the report's conclusions caused many medical institutions headaches, it was quite generous in its praise of BUSM's laboratory work, its library, and its pathology, microbiology, and physiology facilities [47], noting specifically the "library in charge of a permanent librarian" [48].

Sadly, Anna Lovering died in Boston in February 1914, at the age of 49. The *New England Medical Gazette* published the following tribute in its March issue:

She graduated from Boston University School of Medicine in the class of 1889, and for the past ten years, up to the present academic year, has been librarian of the school, and she filled the position admirably. Many a graduate will remember with gratitude her efficient and interested help in the selection of books bearing upon their work, and her friendly advice. She took a deep interest in the students and in their success after graduation, and through her efforts the school library was brought to a high degree of usefulness. Despite years of ill health and of suffering bravely and uncomplainingly borne, she carried her chosen work with enthusiasm and real devotion. [49]

The earliest phase of the Alumni Medical Library's story thus came to a close with the death of Anna Lovering. She had engaged in her library work, first as assistant librarian and then as librarian, for a total of 13 years. She died at the Robert Dawson Evans Memorial building (today's Building A), mere yards from her office in Building B.

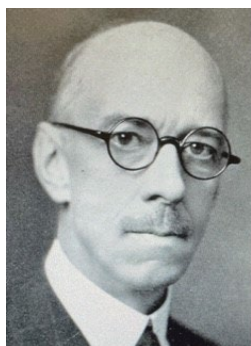
There is no extant publication of the *Medical Report* or *Bulletin* that announced who replaced Lovering for the years 1914–21. Also, there is no evidence of any intervention, by Boston University or the BUSM Alumni Association, to select another librarian by profession. Dean Sutherland mentioned her in a 1915 issue of *Bostonia* with kind words, noting that "she served the students with great efficiency as adviser and librarian" [50].



Figure 17. BUSM circa 1910 (center, behind trees), with Robert Dawson Evans Memorial, later Building "A" (left) and Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital (right).

CHAPTER 3

GROWTH AND CONSOLIDATION



Wesley T. Lee, M.D.



Alexander S. Begg, M.D.



Frederick H. Pratt, M.D.
Dean

Wesley Lee and Frederick Pratt were in charge of the library immediately following the period 1914–21. Faculty were called on to ensure that the medical library remained current and staffed adequately.

Wesley Lee, Class of 1898, held appointments at Boston University School of Medicine as a lecturer in surgical pathology, 1903–07; lecturer in theory and practice, 1908–15; lecturer in diseases of the skin, 1915–17; professor of dermatology, 1921–31, and the registrar's office, 1923–25.

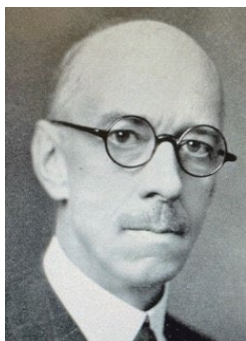
Lee was a commissioned captain in 1917 and promoted to major in 1919. He served for nine months at Base Hospital No. 44, US and AEF Pougues-les-Eaux and Mesves Hospital Center, in France, which had been organized by the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital.

He was a member of the American Medical Association, New England Dermatology Society, Massachusetts Medical Association, and the New England Medical Society. Lee was also a BUSM Evans Memorial Associate for several years. He became a professor emeritus after his retirement [39,51,52].

Frederick Pratt was a physiologist at the School of Medicine and the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital. He was an Evans Memorial Associate who received his medical degree from Harvard Medical School in 1906. He held appointments as instructor in physiology, Wesley College, 1909–12; professor of physiology, University of Buffalo, 1912–19; honorary fellow in biology, Clark University, 1919–20; and teaching fellow in physiology, Harvard University, 1920–21. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Physiology Society, American Academy of Arts and Science, and Boston Natural History Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.

Pratt was the chairman of the Department of Physiology at BUSM, 1921–42. He became a professor emeritus after his retirement [39].

In 1922 the library held approximately 7,500 volumes in its stacks. Daily hours were from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., for the purposes of loaning books and assisting students in their work. Drs. Lee, Pratt, and Woodman were in charge, 1924–30.



Wesley T. Lee, M.D.



Alexander S. Begg, M.D.
Dean



Frederick H. Pratt, M.D.



Alice S. Woodman, M.D.

Alice Woodman, Class of 1903, was an assistant professor who later became professor of histology and embryology at BUSM. She worked in the Department of Microbiology doing research on bacteriology. She was recognized as a prominent microbiologist in embryonic development and built three-dimensional wax models based on a serial section magnified a thousand times on the microscope [39,53].

During this period the library saw additions every year of newly published books. By 1926 the periodicals rose above one hundred, including the most significant ones of the time. Early citation indexes, including the Index of the Surgeon General's Library, the Index Medicus, and the Quarterly Cumulative Index, provided guides to historical and contemporary medical literature.

Library hours at this time were from 9:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. during the academic year and 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. during the summer months.

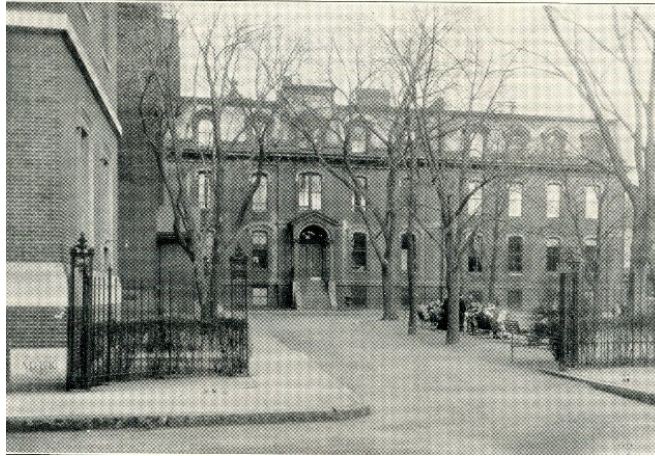


Figure 18. Building C (the original building) in 1931.

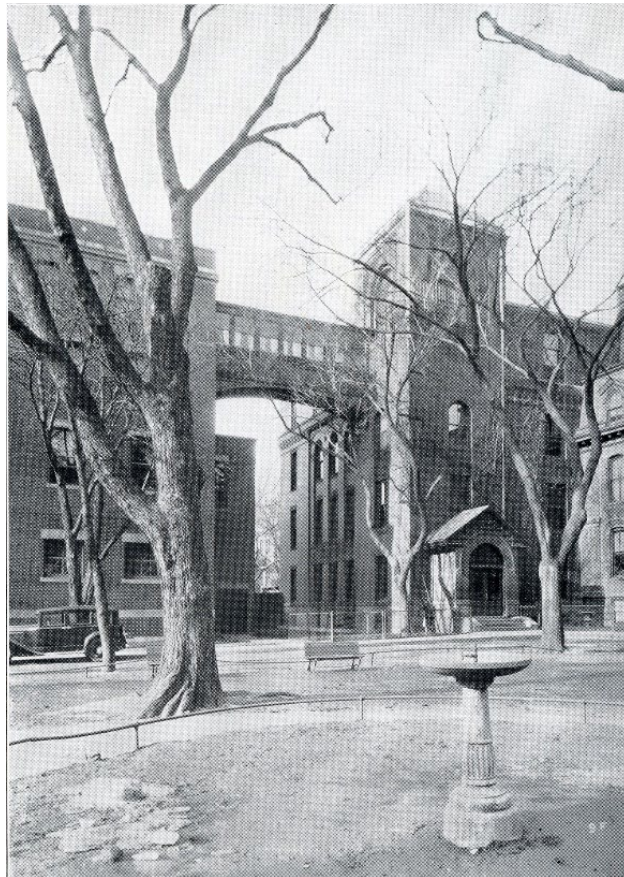


Figure 19. Buildings A and B, connected by the Bridge, in 1931.

Alexander Begg was the third dean of the Boston University School of Medicine, from 1923-1940. The School's inaugural yearbook, in 1930, bore the following dedication:

To Alexander S. Begg, MD,
Dean, Teacher, Adviser, and Friend,

this first issue of the
Imhotepian
is affectionately dedicated.

Begg received his undergraduate degree at Drake University in 1906 and his medical degree also at Drake, in 1907. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. An instructor in pathology and an assistant professor of histology and embryology at BUSM, 1907–13, Begg was prominent in medical education and instrumental in the rise of the BU School of Medicine as one of the finest medical schools in the country [39,54].



Frederick H. Pratt, M.D.



Alexander S. Begg, M.D.



Alice S. Woodman, M.D.

Dean

Drs. Pratt and Woodman functioned as the librarians, 1931–33. The library was still located in the Administration Building, also known as Building B, of the School of Medicine. At this time the library held 8,500 volumes, according to the *Bulletin* in March 1933 [55].

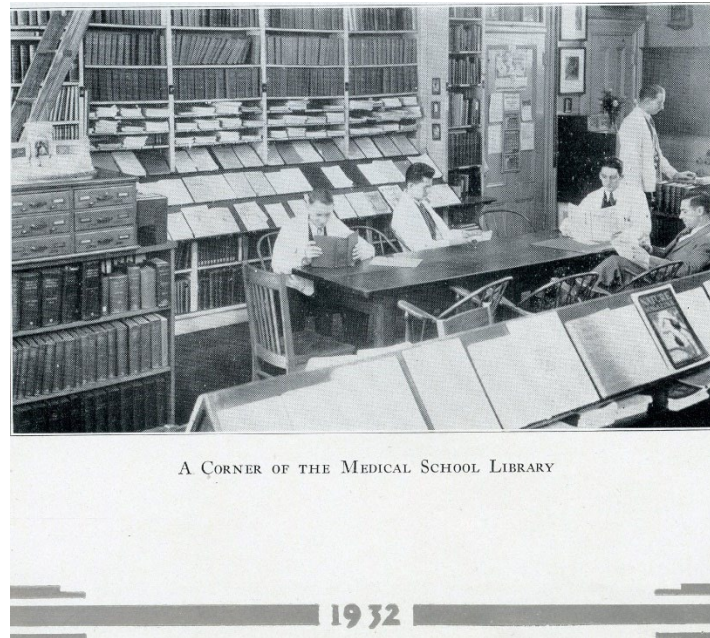


Figure 20. The Reading Room in 1932.

In 1932 the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital was renamed the Talbot Building in honor of Israel Tisdale Talbot, in recognition of the years he had served as surgeon and founder of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital and as the first dean of BUSM.



Frederick H. Pratt, M.D.



Alexander S. Begg
Dean



Alice S. Woodman, M.D.



Burnham S. Walker, M.D.

Drs. Pratt, Woodman, and Walker were the members of the Library Committee, 1934–37.

Burnham Walker received his undergraduate degree in 1923 and his master's in biochemistry in 1924 from Boston University; his PhD from Boston University and MIT in 1926; and his medical degree from BUSM in 1934. Walker was the first chairman of the Department of Biochemistry in 1935 and held the post for fifteen years. With two appointments and two advanced degrees in almost 10 years, and also service as a student assistant in chemistry and professor of

biochemistry at BUSM, Walker was an extraordinary man. He also was known as “a genuinely modest man” who helped and advised students in their graduate medical studies [39,56,57].

Walker authored dozens of scientific papers and coauthored *Biochemistry and Human Metabolism* with Drs. William Boyd and Isaac Asimov. In addition, he was the chairman of the Division of Medical Sciences at Boston University Graduate School “and serve[d] as a link between the Department of Biochemistry and the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology” [58].



Figure 21. The Library in 1937.

According to the 1937 issue of the *Bulletin*, the medical library held 9,500 volumes. Library hours remained from 9:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. during the academic year and 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. during the summer months [59].



Frederick H. Pratt, M.D.



Alexander S. Begg, M.D.



Alice S. Woodman, M.D.

Dean



Burnham S. Walker, M.D.



Sanford B. Hooker, M.D.

Drs. Pratt, Woodman, Walker, and Hooker were members of the Library Committee, 1938–40. While the number of faculty charged with care of the library increased, the committee did not yet require that staff should hold a professional degree in library science. These members of the committee—each highly qualified as editors of professional journals and authors in their respective fields—were capable of organizing and running the library with the assistance of students at the School.

Sanford Hooker was a professor of immunology at BUSM. He gave the third annual University Lecture in 1952 [60]. He was a brilliant scholar and displayed a level of erudition that made him one of the School's most distinguished graduates. Hooker graduated from Dartmouth College with a bachelor's degree in 1909; a bachelor's degree in surgery in 1912 and a doctor of medicine degree in 1913 from Boston University School of Medicine; and a master of arts in 1916 from the University of California. He was a member of the staff at the Evans Memorial Department of Clinical Research at the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, 1913–54.

Hooker was a teacher, research scientist, author, editor of several scientific journals, and president of several societies. His professional activities included service as president of the American Association of Immunologists, 1935–36 and of the American Academy of Allergy, 1936–37; as a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; as an honorary Fellow of the American College of Allergists; and as a member of the Society of Bacteriology, the American Public Health Association, and the Microbiology and Immunology Study Section of the United States Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health. He also was a member of the editorial boards of some half-dozen scientific journals and contributed in his research to several scientific papers [39,61,62].

As reported in the 1939 issue of the *Bulletin*, the library held 10,000 volumes and more than a hundred periodicals. The library hours were from 9:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. during the academic year and from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. during the summer months [63].

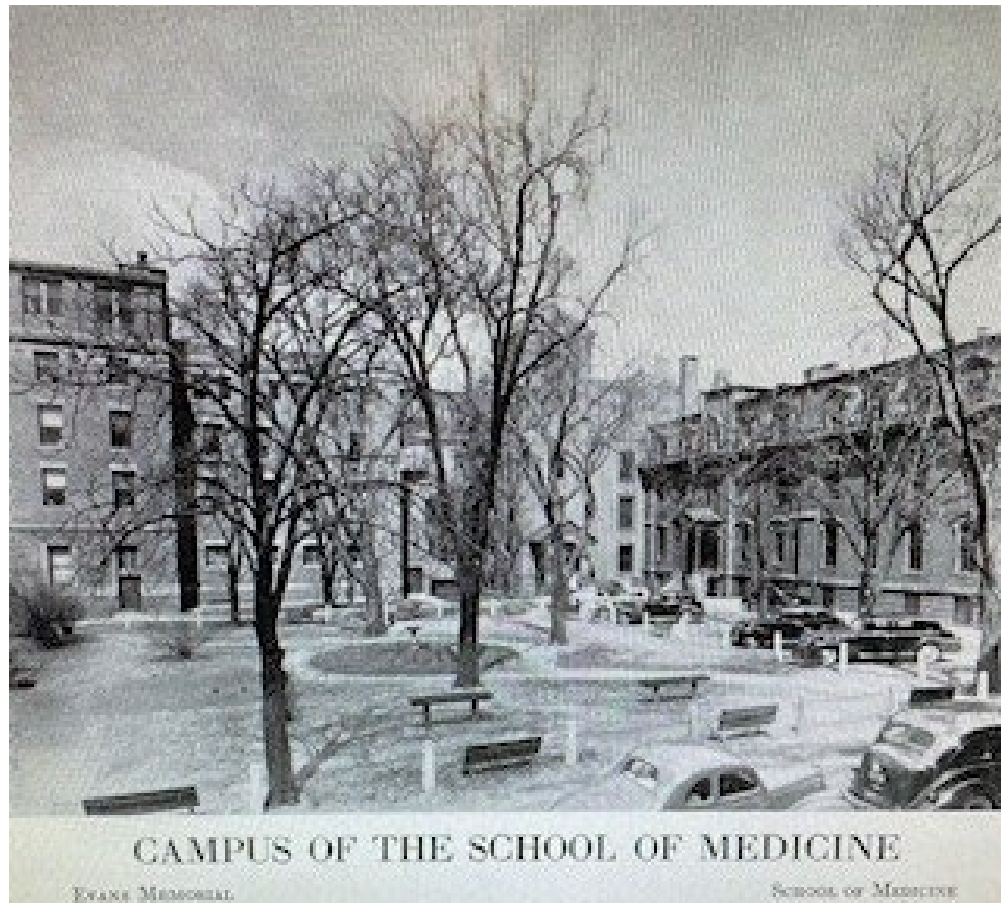


Figure 22. Talbot Green, School of Medicine through the trees, circa 1940.



Sanford B. Hooker, M.D.
Chairman



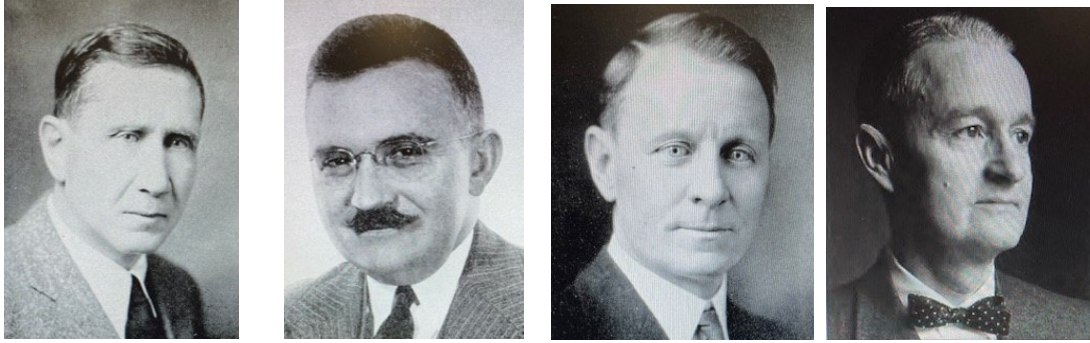
Bennett F. Avery
Dean



Alice S. Woodman



Burnham S. Walker



Frederick H. Pratt, M.D. Joseph F. Ross, M.D. J. LeRoy Conel, Ph.D. Robert W. Wilkins, M.D.

The Library Committee during the WWII years, 1941–43, included the dean of the School of Medicine and also a committee chairman, to direct the overall management of the library, which by then was located in Building A, on the second floor, with more space than ever before. The committee at the time consisted of Sanford Hooker, chairman, Library Committee; Bennett Avery, Dean, Alice Woodman; Burnham Walker; Frederick Pratt; Joseph Ross; J. LeRoy Conel; and Robert Wilkins.

Bennett Avery was the fourth dean of BUSM, 1941–44. A graduate of the University of Michigan, he received his undergraduate degree in 1923. In 1925 he earned his medical degree at the University of Michigan Medical School, where he was a Rockefeller Fellow, and also a master of science in 1926. In the summer of 1926 he was a researcher at Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory. Avery was a visiting professor at Yale University's School of Medicine in 1940 and professor of anatomy at the American University of Beirut School of Medicine before joining BUSM, where he was Waterhouse Professor of Anatomy and department chair in 1940.

Avery acted as advisor to the Iranian Ministry of Health, Tehran, 1944–49. He was a member of the American Medical Association; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine; the Royal Society of Health of England; the Association of Military Surgeons; the US Naval Institute; and the American Public Health Association [64,65].

Joseph Ross, professor of medicine, graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1936. He followed with a residency in pathology at Boston City Hospital and the Second Medical Service. In 1940 he joined BUSM as a member of the Evans Memorial, a visiting physician, associate professor of medicine, and director of the Hematology Laboratories and the Blood Bank at Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals. He was on the board of editors for *Boston Medical Quarterly*, a campus journal published from 1950-1966 [66,67].

LeRoy Conel, professor of anatomy, received a bachelor's degree at James Millikin University in 1912 as well as a master's degree from the University of Illinois in 1913 and a PhD in 1916. A prolific author, he was a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, the American Association of University Professors, and the American Association of Anatomists [39].

Robert Wilkins, professor of medicine, was a graduate of the University of North Carolina. He earned his medical degree from Harvard University in 1933. His residency was at the Harvard Service of Boston City Hospital and the Thorndike Memorial Laboratories. He joined the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine faculty in 1938 but returned to Boston in 1940 to join BUSM by invitation of Chester Keefer.

Wilkins was chairman of the Department of Medicine, 1960–72. A researcher and educator, he made many contributions to research in the field of hypertension and cardiovascular disease. In 1953, he used an ancient plant called rauwolfia, which doctors from India claimed would help to lower blood pressure, as a treatment for hypertension. He developed a new diuretic drug, chlorothiazide. He was president of the American Heart Association in 1957 and received its Gold Heart Award in 1962. Wilkins received the Albert Lasker Award in 1958 for his research.

Wilkins led the development of the 100,000-square-foot Evans Research Building, which opened in 1971. He also contributed to the textbook *Medicine: Essentials of Clinical Practice* [68].

As reported in the BUSM catalogue of 1943, the library consisted of 10,000 volumes and more than 200 periodicals. The library opened at 8:30 a.m. and closed at 9:00 p.m. during the academic year and at 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. during the summer months. It was closed on Sundays and holidays [69].



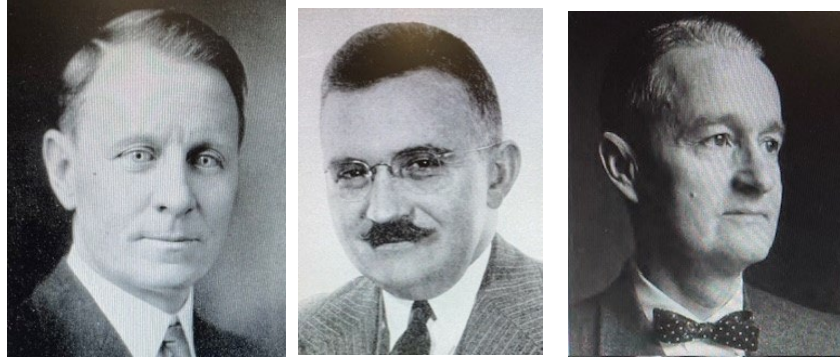
Sanford B. Hooker, M.D.
Chairman



Charles F. Branch, M.D.
Dean



Burnham S. Walker, M.D.



J. LeRoy Conel, Ph.D. Joseph F. Ross, M.D. Robert W. Wilkins, M.D.

The Library Committee for 1944–45 consisted of Sanford Hooker, chairman; Charles Branch, dean; Burnham Walker; LeRoy Conel; Joseph Ross; and Robert Wilkins.

Charles Branch, MD, fifth dean of BUSM, was a professor of pathology. He received his medical degree from the Vermont University School of Medicine in 1923. He joined BUSM in 1926 as an assistant professor, serving as an associate professor in 1928 and professor of pathology in 1932, until 1946. He also spent time in Europe in 1932 working in the fields of medical education, pathology, and cancer research.

Branch was associated with Boston City Hospital and with Jefferson Medical School and Jefferson Hospital in Philadelphia. He was the director of laboratories of the Evans Memorial at the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital, 1939–44, executive director of Children’s Hospital in 1945, and assistant director of the American College of Surgeons in Chicago for three years. In 1950 he returned to the practice of pathology at the Department of Pathology at the Central Maine Medical Hospital for 18 years. He wrote several scientific papers on tropical diseases [39,70,71].

When it became evident that the medical library in Building B was not large enough to accommodate the overall increase in students, faculty, and staff, the second floor of Building A was appropriated for that purpose and remodeled [71]. It was reported that 12,000 volumes, and 200 periodicals and indexes, were moved to the old Evans Memorial building, known now as Building A. The hours changed to Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., and Saturday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. During vacation periods, it was Monday through Saturday, 9 a.m.–5 p.m.; closed on Sundays and holidays.



Figure 23. Library in Building A.



Sanford B. Hooker, M.D.
Chairman



Donald G. Anderson, M.D.
Dean



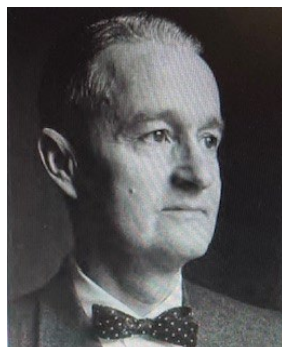
Burnham S. Walker, M.D.



J. LeRoy Conel, M.D.



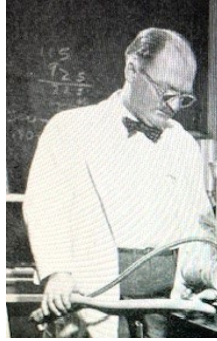
Joseph F. Ross, M.D.



Robert W. Wilkins, M.D.



Reginald H. Smithwick, M.D.



Hans O. Haterius, Ph.D.

Faculty in charge of the library, 1946–47, were Sanford Hooker, chairman; Donald Anderson, dean; Burnham Walker; LeRoy Conel; Joseph Ross; Robert Wilkins; Reginald Smithwick; and Hans Haterius.

Donald Anderson became the sixth dean of the Boston University of Medicine in 1945, at age 32. Anderson graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1930; he received a BA degree from Harvard University in 1935 and an MD in 1939 from Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons. After graduating from Columbia in 1939, he interned at Boston City Hospital (1939–41). He then completed residencies at St. Luke's Hospital in New York, Presbyterian Hospital in New York (1941–42), and Evans Memorial Hospital in Boston (1942–43). Anderson also was an instructor of medicine and assisting visiting physician of the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals' medical service.

Anderson completed his medical training as a research fellow at BUSM in 1943–45. In 1948 he went to Chicago as executive officer of the American Medical Association's Council on Medical Education and later to the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry. He authored numerous books and treatises in the medical field [72,73].

Reginald Smithwick was a professor of surgery at BUSM. Early in his career he was a pioneer in the treatment of hypertension and other diseases while teaching at BUSM. Smithwick graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover in 1917. He earned his bachelor's degree from MIT in 1921 and his medical degree from Harvard Medical School in 1925. He received his graduate surgical training at Massachusetts General Hospital, where he was a surgical intern and chief surgical resident. He was a member of the surgical staff and an instructor in surgery at Harvard Medical School between 1928 and 1946.

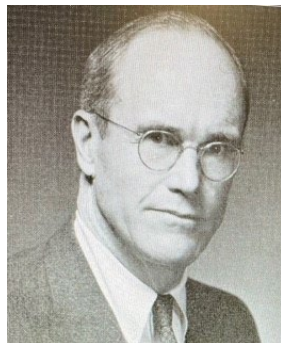
In 1946 he was a professor and chairman of the department of surgery at BUSM and director of the Smithwick Foundation for Surgical Research at University Hospital. In 1965, Smithwick was elected professor of surgery emeritus by BUSM. He wrote and cowrote several publications, mostly on medical topics. He was a member of American Surgical Association; the American Medical Association; the American College of Surgeons; the International Society of

Cardiovascular Surgeons; the Massachusetts Medical Society; and the Society of Vascular Surgery [72,74].

Hans Haterius, professor of physiology, chairman of the department, and researcher, was at BUSM 1944–48. He received his PhD from the University of Iowa in 1928. From 1929 to 1935 he was instructor and assistant professor of physiology at New York University College of Medicine. From 1935 to 1938 he was assistant professor of physiology at Ohio State College of Medicine. In 1938 he was associate professor of physiology at Wayne University College of Medicine. He wrote several scientific papers in the fields of physiology and experimental physiology, endocrinology, embryology, histology, and pharmacology [72].



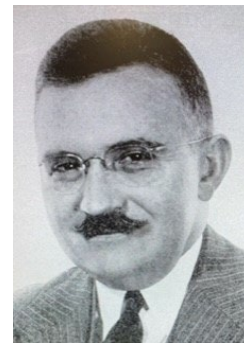
Sanford B. Hooker, D.M.
Chairman



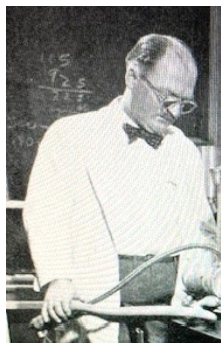
James M. Faulkner, M.D.
Dean



Burnham S. Walker, M.D.



Joseph F. Ross, M.D.



Hans O. Haterius, Ph.D.



John Graham, M.D.

At the time of the 1947 catalog report, the School's library held 13,000 volumes and over 300 periodicals. The hours were Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.; Saturday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; and Sunday, 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. The library was closed on holidays.

In 1948 the Library Committee consisted of Sanford Hooker, chairman and professor of immunology; James Faulkner, dean and professor of medicine; Burnham Walker, professor of biochemistry; Joseph Ross, professor of medicine; Hans Haterius, professor of physiology; and John Graham, professor of surgery.

James Faulkner, seventh dean of the Boston University School of Medicine, graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1924. He received training at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Rockefeller Institute, and Johns Hopkins, and then joined the Harvard faculty and began his career in academic medicine. Faulker was a professor of medicine at Tufts and was in the medical service at Boston City Hospital. He was a professor of medicine at BUSM before he became dean, 1947–55. Subsequently he was a medical director of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1955–60. In 1960, he became the first head of the combined Boston University–Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals Medical Center.

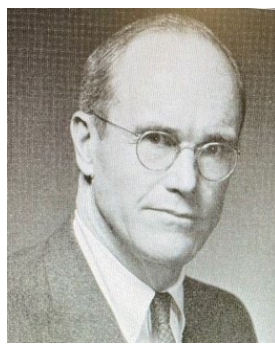
Faulkner served as president of the Medical Foundations of Boston. He was a member of the Council of Medical Education of the American Medical Association as well as several other notable scientific and medical societies. In addition, he was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a trustee for several organizations, and president of the National Fund for Medical Education [70,75–77].

John Graham was an assistant professor of surgery who stayed one year at BUSM. He was a member of the staff at Haynes Hospital [78].

The medical library in Building A contained approximately 14,000 volumes in 1948, while subscriptions to periodicals stood at 300.



Florence E. Turner B.A./B.S.
Librarian



James M. Faulkner, M.D.
Dean



Sanford B. Hooker M.D.



Burnham S. Walker, M.D.



Joseph F. Ross, M.D.



Albert H. Hegnauer, M.D.



Chester W. Howe

In 1949 the Library Committee consisted of Florence Turner as director-librarian; James Faulkner, Dean and professor of clinical medicine; Sanford Hooker, chairman and professor of immunology; Burnham Walker, professor of biochemistry; Joseph Ross, professor of medicine; Albert Hegnauer, associate professor of physiology; and Chester Howe, instructor of medicine. Wilma Winter was assistant librarian.

Joining the BUSM medical library in 1949, Turner had earned both a bachelor of arts and a master of science in library science [79]. She found space on the second floor of Building A—former home of the Evans Memorial Hospital’s first building—a far more suitable environment for books, journals, indexes, and other publications for the students (but only to a point, because it lacked space for study, at about 5,000 square feet), faculty, staff, doctors and residents, and researchers. She recognized the library’s reading public consisted of students, faculty of the medical school, graduate students in the medical sciences, and the staffs and personnel of the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals and the Fifth and Sixth Medical and Third Surgical Services of Boston City Hospital. The library staff increased from three to five by 1953. Book stock, services, and hours all increased [80,81].

Winters completed her undergraduate education at Larson Jr. College and Boston University. She received a master’s degree in library science from Simmons College. After her work at BU, she was a librarian in Boston for the Retina Foundation and at Harvard School of Public Health’s Center for Population Studies, retiring in early 1990s [82].

Albert Hegnauer was an associate professor of physiology. He served as BUSM assistant dean in the 1960s. He earned a BA and a PhD from the University of Rochester before being appointed associate professor at BUSM in 1946. He was affiliated with Washington University in St. Louis, Ohio University, and Syracuse University Medical School. He was a professor at BUSM from 1954 to 1964. He was an advisor at the US Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine in Natick, Massachusetts, until 1971 and the author of several scientific publications [83].

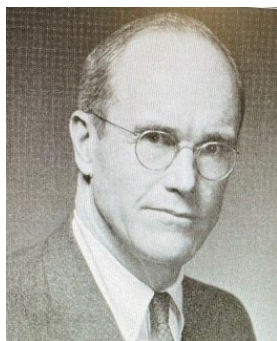
An instructor in surgery, Chester Howe served on many committees in the reorganization of the medical school and the University Hospitals in the 1950s and 1960s. He was a BUSM associate visiting surgeon at Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals and a specialist in surgical infectious disease [73,84,85].

In addition to Florence Turner and Wilma Winters, a 1953 piece listed Mrs. John Hunter as cataloguer and Mrs. Charles Hill as circulation librarian [80]. By the end of the 1960s, Turner also had the assistance of Emily Beattie, a cataloguer, as archivist of the medical library.

The library held about 14,000 volumes, with annual additions of new books, monographs of medicine, and other relevant topics. In 1949 and 1950, the hours of operation were Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.; on Saturdays, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; and on Sundays, 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 pm. The facility was closed on holidays.



Florence E. Turner B.A./B.S.
Librarian



Dean



Sanford B. Hooker, M.D.



Burnham S. Walker, M.D.



Joseph F. Ross, M.D.



Albert H. Hegnauer, M.D.



Charles W. Robertson, M.D.

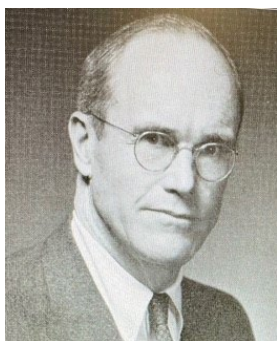
In 1950–51, the Library Committee consisted of Florence Turner, director-librarian; James Faulkner, dean, professor of clinical medicine; Sanford B. Hooker, chairman; Burnham Walker, professor of biochemistry; Joseph Ross, instructor in medicine; Albert Hegnauer, associate professor of medicine; and Charles Robertson, instructor in medicine.

Charles Robertson was an instructor in surgery at BUSM. He was a surgeon-in-chief at Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals and the author of several scientific papers [18,84,86].

In 1950, Building B was raised another floor to accommodate cancer research facilities and animals' quarters and to install an elevator in the building.



Florence E. Turner B.A./B.S.
Librarian



Dean



Burnham S. Walker, M.D.



Edgar E. Baker, Ph.D.



Arnold S. Relman, M.D.



I. Charles Kaufman, M.D.



Charles W. Robertson, M.D.

For 1952–54, the Library Committee consisted of Florence Turner, director-librarian; James Faulkner, dean and professor of clinical medicine; Burnham Walker, chairman and professor of biochemistry; Edgar Baker, professor of microbiology; Arnold Relman, professor of medicine; Charles Kaufman, professor of psychiatry and neurology; and Charles Robertson, instructor in surgery [87].

Edgar Baker was associate professor of microbiology. He was a member of the BUSM faculty for 30 years and chairman of the Department of Microbiology for 27 years [18,80,88–90].

Arnold Relman was an assistant in medicine at BUSM in 1950. He studied at Cornell University and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, where he earned his medical degree in 1946. His internship was at the New Haven Hospital, 1946–49. In 1949, Relman was awarded a National Research Council Fellowship in the Medical Sciences at the Evans Memorial Department of Clinical Research and Preventive Medicine, Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals.

In 1958, Relman was a consultant to the Veterans Administration Hospital, Boston, and in 1960–62 served as a special consultant to the National Institutes of Health. He was the editor of the *Journal of Clinical Investigation*, 1962–67. He was director of the Boston University Medical Services at Boston City Hospital and later the chair of the Department of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. He was the chief editor of the *New England Journal of Medicine*, 1977–91 [18,91,92].

I. Charles Kaufman came to BUSM in 1947 as an instructor of psychiatry and co-manager of a seizure clinic at Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals [93,94]. He later served as professor of psychiatry and neurology at BUSM from 1955–60. Following his time at BUSM he became chair of psychiatry at State University of New York Medical School [95].

LIBRARIES	
FLORENCE E. TURNER, <i>Librarian</i>	
WILMA E. WINTERS, <i>Assistant Librarian</i>	
The Library of the School is located at 80 East Concord Street and contains approximately 18,000 volumes. Additions of recent textbooks and monographs are made annually. The periodicals number over 460 and include the leading journals and abstracts of clinical medicine and the medical sciences. The Index of the Surgeon General's Library, the Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus, and the Current List of Medical Literature are likewise on hand for reference.	
Library Hours	
During the school year:	
Monday-Friday	8:30 A.M.-10:00 P.M.
Saturday	8:30 A.M.- 5:00 P.M.
June, July, and August:	
Monday-Friday	9:00 A.M.-10:00 P.M.
Saturday	9:00 A.M.-12 Noon
Vacation periods:	
Monday-Friday	9:00 A.M.- 5:00 P.M.
Saturday	9:00 A.M.-12 Noon
Holidays:	Closed

Figure 24. A summary of library news for 1952, taken from the BUSM Catalogue issue 1952/1953.

In 1953, Boston University purchased a building located southwest on Harrison Avenue, across from the Church of the Immaculate Conception and the BCC High School, which was razed for the possibility of new facilities at BUSM. For years it was a parking lot until the "Blue Building," or Building R, took part of it in 1959–60 [96]. The property had been purchased in 1871 by the Catholic Church for a children's orphanage dedicated by Archbishop John J. Williams.



Figure 25. Catholic orphanage on the corner of Harrison and E. Concord Streets, 1953.



Figure 26. The “Blue Building” and parking lot on the same location in 1998.



Florence E. Turner B.A./B.S.
Librarian



Dean



Burnham S. Walker, M.D.



Edgar E. Baker, Ph.D.



Arnold S. Relman, M.D.



I. Charles Kaufman, M.D.

The Library Committee for 1955 consisted of Florence Turner, director-librarian; Chester Keefer, dean, Wade Professor of Medicine; Burnham Walker, chairman; Edgar Baker, professor of microbiology; Arnold Relman, professor of medicine; and I. Charles Kaufman, professor of psychiatry and neurology.

Chester Keefer was the eighth dean of BUSM, 1955–60, and Wade Professor of Medicine. He earned a bachelor's degree and a master's degree from Bucknell University in 1918 and his medical degree from the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine in 1922. In later years he was awarded honorary doctor of science degrees from Boston University and Bates College.

He was an instructor at John Hopkins, the University of Chicago, Peking Union Medical College in Beijing, and Boston University School of Medicine. He spent 10 years at Harvard University's Thorndike Memorial Laboratory, at Boston City Hospital. The rest of his career was spent at the Evans Memorial Department of Clinical Research. He served as chairman of the National Research Council's Committee on Chemotherapeutics and other agents.

Keefer was a member of American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, president of the American College of Physicians, 1960–61, and a member of the American Clinical and Climatological Association, 1963–64 [97,98]. BUSM named the Chester Scott Keefer Auditorium in his honor in 1971.

In 1953, Florence Turner urged the School of Medicine to improve facilities for the library, which was cramped by the increasing collection of journals, new books, etc. More space for study by the students was also needed. In 1955 Turner characterized the state of the library as follows:

The library ... contains approximately 25,000 volumes and receives regularly in the neighborhood of about 500 current periodicals and serial publications. All the important indexing publications are available. ... Equipment is available for microfilming, microcarding, and photostating. ... A well-trained staff is on hand to give aid to the reader.

A small branch library is housed on the sixth floor of the Evans Memorial. The library serves not only the medical school but also the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals and several teaching services of the Boston City Hospital. [87]

Turner also described the ways in which library instruction was integrated into the curriculum at this time:

Early in the second semester of the freshman year, round-table instruction in medical bibliography is given to groups of fifteen to twenty students. A bibliographical laboratory is set up enabling each student to explore the books under discussion. Following this instruction, each group is required to prepare an annotated bibliography on a topic assigned by the Department of Biochemistry as a part of the laboratory work of this course. In the second year, the student prepares a paper covering some phase of Pharmacology based on the current literature, and in the third year each student writes a thesis in Medicine, with an outstanding one being selected to be catalogued and become part of the collection. [99]



Florence E. Turner BA/B.S. Librarian



Chester S. Keefer, M.D. Dean



Arnold S. Relman, M.D.



Edgar E. Baker, Ph.D.



I. Charles Kaufman, M.D.

Charles J. Kensler, Ph.D.

Charles W. Robertson, M.D.

Library Committee members for 1956–57 consisted of Florence Turner, director-librarian; Chester S. Keefer, dean and Wade Professor of Medicine; Arnold Relman, chairman and associate professor of medicine; Edgar Baker, professor of microbiology; I. Charles Kaufman, professor of psychiatry and neurology; Charles Kensler, professor of pharmacology; and Charles Robertson, instructor in surgery.

Charles Kensler was a pharmacologist and chairman of BUSM's Department of Pharmacology in 1957. He was a former associate professor of pharmacology at Cornell University Medical College. He also was a vice president at Arthur D. Little, Inc.

A researcher on tobacco, Kensler received a grant to work on a project, Metabolic Aspects of Chemical Carcinogenesis. He also was a member of the Subcommittee on Carcinogenesis of the National Research Council–National Academy of Sciences. He was a member of the board of directors for Massachusetts Health Research, Inc. [18,100,101]



Florence E. Turner BA/BS
Librarian



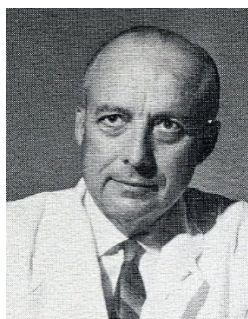
Chester S. Keefer, MD
Dean



Arnold S. Relman, MD



Edgar E. Baker, Ph D.



Charles A. Kane



Charles J. Kensler



Charles W. Robertson

In 1958 the Library Committee consisted of Florence Turner, director-librarian; Chester Keefer, dean and Wade Professor of Medicine; Arnold Relman, chairman and professor of medicine; Edgar Baker, professor of microbiology; Charles Kane, professor of neurology; Charles Kensler, professor of pharmacology; and Charles Robertson, instructor in surgery.

Charles Kane was the first full-time professor of neurology at BUSM, in 1955, as well as simultaneously serving as chief of the Neurology service at the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals [18,102].

In 1956, 1957, and 1958, the Chenery Library of the College of Liberal Arts, on the Charles River Campus, contained more than 150,000 volumes, including some special collections. Its librarian, Robert Moddy, as director of libraries, served as the coordinator of all library facilities within the University, with a total of 480,000 volumes and 3,200 periodicals. At that time the School of Medicine held 25,000 volumes and 500 periodicals and serial publications [103]. Moody advised library patrons on which University library would best suit a current need, given resources or specialization.

As noted, students on the Medical Campus were afforded access to a number of libraries. There was the BUSM's medical library in Building A; the Chenery Library and the other libraries located on the University's Charles River Campus; the Boston Medical Library; the Harvard Medical Library; and the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals library. Furthermore, there was a very successful and wide-ranging interlibrary loan service within Boston and environs.

BUSM's Alumni Association was first established in 1874 and has played a very active role in the life of the School. As noted in an earlier chapter, the group officially undertook fundraising in 1898 to support the School's laboratories, its library, and other resources such as scholarships and the infrastructure of its expanding departments. Such involvement with the School on the part of its loyal and devoted alumni continued. In 1954, for example, the School of Medicine Alumni Association helped the library meet the cost of new stacks, at a cost of more than \$2,600 [104].



Florence E. Turner BA/BS
Librarian



Chester S. Keefer, M.D.
Dean



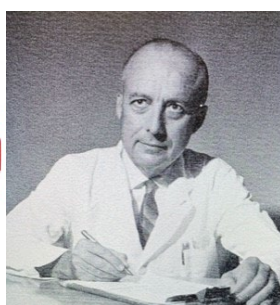
Arnold S. Relman, M.D.



Edgar E. Baker, Ph.D.



Dick Hoefnagel, M.D.



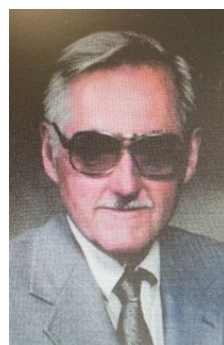
Charles A. Kane, M.D.



I. Charles Kaufman, M.D.



Charles W. Robertson, M.D.



William C. Ullrick, M.D.

In 1959, the Library Committee consisted of Florence Turner, director-librarian; Chester Keefer, dean and Wade Professor of Medicine; Arnold Relman, chairman and professor of medicine; Edgar Baker, associate professor of microbiology; Dick Hoefnagel, associate professor of pediatrics; Charles Kane, professor of neurology; I. Charles Kaufman, professor of psychiatry and neurology; Charles Robertson, instructor in surgery; and William Ullrick, assistant professor of physiology.

Dick Hoefnagel was a professor of pediatrics. He held several academic appointments at Boston University School of Medicine, Harvard Medical School, and Dartmouth Medical School.

Hoefnagel received his medical degree from the University of Amsterdam Medical School in 1950. His internship was at St. Raphael Hospital in New Haven, Connecticut, and his residency at the Children's Hospital in Washington, DC, 1957–62 [105].

William Ullrick earned his bachelor of science degree in zoology at Northwestern University in 1949. He pursued graduate studies at the University of Illinois in pathophysiology and obtained a master's degree in 1951 and a doctorate in 1954. He began at BUSM as an instructor in physiology in 1954 and he was promoted to full professorship in 1963. Ullrick published prolifically in the field of muscle and cardiovascular physiology. He retired in 1986 and until his death held the title of professor emeritus of physiology and biophysics at the School of Medicine [106].

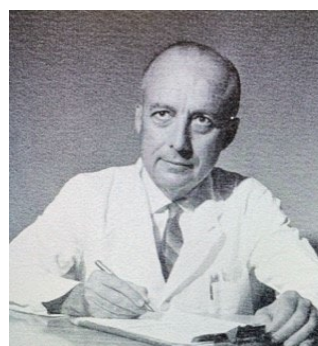
In 1959, the medical library reported it had 35,000 volumes, approximately 650 current periodicals, and several serial publications. There was an extensive interlibrary loan service through distant cities as well as locally, with messenger service between the Boston Medical Library and Boston University's libraries, in addition to the libraries of Harvard Medical School and Tufts University School of Medicine. The well-trained library staff on both Boston University's Medical Campus and the Charles River Campus assisted students, researchers, and faculty alike.



Florence E. Turner, BA/BS
Librarian



Lamar Soutter, M.D.
Dean



Charles A. Kane, M.D.



Edgar E. Baker, Ph.D.



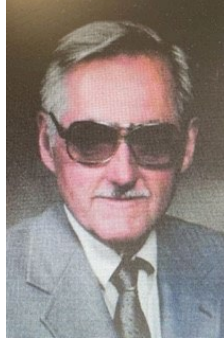
Dick Hoefnagel, M.D.



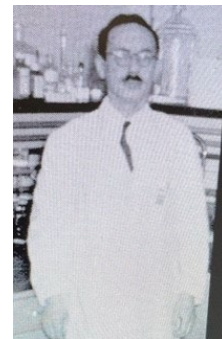
Peter H. Knapp, M.D.



Charles W. Robertson, M.D.



William C. Ullrick, M.D.



Isadore N. Rosenberg, M.D.

In 1960–62, the Library Committee consisted of Florence Turner, director-librarian; Lamar Soutter, dean and professor of surgery; Charles Kane, chairman and professor of neurology; Edgar Baker, associate professor of microbiology; Dick Hoefnagel, associate professor of pediatrics; Peter Knapp, professor of psychiatry; Charles Robertson, instructor in surgery; William Ullrick, assistant professor of physiology; and Isadore Rosenberg, associate professor of medicine.

Lamar Soutter was a professor of surgery and the ninth dean of the School of Medicine. Soutter developed innovative ideas about medical education and how it should be structured. He was acting dean at BUSM in 1959 and then appointed dean in 1960–61. Soutter graduated from Harvard College in 1931 with a bachelor's degree in history and Harvard School of Medicine in 1935. He was awarded the Silver Star for his accomplishments at the Battle of Bastogne in World War II and was the founding dean in 1962 of the University of Massachusetts Medical School in Worcester.

In 1940, Soutter worked at the Massachusetts General Hospital as a surgeon. With the outbreak of WWII, he believed a blood bank was necessary and critical to civil defense. He solicited funds to pay for the equipment, and he and his staff created new techniques for blood filtration and purification. When the Cocoanut Grove fire occurred in Boston in 1942, large amounts of stored plasma from the MGH blood bank played a major role in the treatment of the 500 individuals injured. In 1952, Soutter was appointed an associate professor in surgery at BUSM.

Soutter understood the significance of libraries in the education and training of physicians. As a trustee of the Boston Medical Library in the 1960s, he was instrumental in orchestrating a merger of the Harvard Medical School's library collection with that of the Boston Medical Library in 1965 [107]. (The two collections were separated again in 2022.) In the late 1960s, Soutter went to Worcester, where he championed the merger of the library collection of the Worcester District Medical Society with that of the recently founded University of Massachusetts Medical School. The goal was to establish at the new school a rare-book room, intended to house the collection of the Worcester Medical Library, first established in 1798. The

merger was finally realized when the library at the University of Massachusetts Medical School opened its doors in 1973. It was renamed the Lamar Soutter Library in 1981 in Soutter's honor [107,108].

Peter Knapp, associate professor and later professor of psychiatry, was at BUSM from 1948–91. He earned a bachelor of arts degree in 1937 and a medical degree in 1941 at Harvard University. He was an intern and resident at Boston City Hospital, 1941–43, and a resident in psychiatry at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, 1946–48.

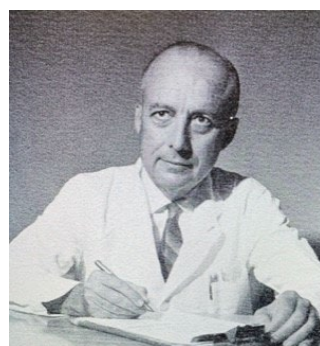
Knapp was director of the Department of Psychosomatic Medicine in the Division of Psychiatry at BUSM as well as a member and training analyst at the Boston Psychiatry Institute and president of the American Psychosomatic Society. He also served as a consultant to the National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland, 1967–84. He was a diplomate of the American Board Psychiatry and Neurology and the editor of several works and author of four books, including *Expression of the Emotions in Man*, 1963 [109].

Isadore Rosenberg, an assistant professor of medicine in 1949, later became an associate professor of medicine in 1960 and a professor of medicine in 1974. He graduated from Harvard School of Medicine in 1943. Rosenberg practiced in Framingham, Massachusetts, in the fields of endocrinology, diabetes, and metabolism [110–113].

The BUSM library in 1962-63 had 40,000 volumes and about 800 current periodicals.

At the opening of the Blue Building, or Research Building (blue tiles were put on the south side of the building; it was also known as R Building), instructors, physicians, researchers, and administrators had begun to agitate for a renovation of Medical Campus facilities and the School's curriculum. In 1962, the School of Medicine formally joined with the School of Graduate Dentistry and the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals as the Boston University Medical Center in order to facilitate connections between medical education, research, and health care [114]. Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals was renamed University Hospital in 1965.

Dean Lamar Soutter had announced in 1961 that he intended to leave BUSM for the new UMass Medical School, and the search for a new dean, along with the other projects, created a busy and exciting atmosphere in the early 1960s.



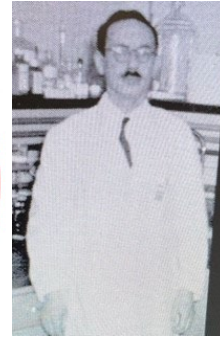
Florence E. Turner, BA/BS Librarian Sydney S. Gellis, M.D. Dean Charles A. Kane, M.D.



Edgar E. Baker, Ph. D.



Peter H. Knapp, M.D.



Isadore N. Rosenberg



Charles W. Robertson, M.D.



William C. Ullrick, M.D.

The Library Committee for 1962 and 1963 was Florence Turner, director-librarian; Sydney Gellis, acting dean, professor of pediatrics; Charles Kane, chairman, professor of neurology; Edgar Baker, associate professor of microbiology; Peter Knapp, professor of psychiatry, and William Ullrick, professor of physiology.

Sydney Gellis served as acting dean from November, 1962 to 1964, and today is considered the tenth dean of the Boston University School of Medicine [115–117]. A great clinical teacher, he was professor and chairman of the Department of Pediatrics from 1956–65 [118]. He continued to lecture at BUSM until 1987 [119].

Gellis obtained his medical degree from Harvard Medical School in 1938. He was a field epidemiologist during World War II, and then served as assistant-physician in chief at Boston Children's Hospital before becoming chief of pediatrics at Boston City Hospital in 1946 [120]. He was on the faculty at Harvard Medical School from 1946-56 before coming to BU. In 1959 he was president of the New England Pediatric Society and the Society for Pediatric Research. The American Pediatric Society awarded Gellis its most prestigious honor, the John Howland Medal, in 1994.

After leaving BU, Gellis taught at Tufts University School of Medicine and was an instructor at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine; he also was a pediatrician-in-chief at Beth Israel Hospital and associated with the Floating Hospital for Children at Tufts University's New England Medical Center, where he worked from 1965 until his retirement in 2001 [119].

A project commenced in 1963–64 to build a University library on the Charles River Campus. Large-scale fundraising among the Alumni Association and public in general was carried out. Though not directly relevant to the medical campus (medical students could use the library on the Charles River Campus, but would be unlikely to find much of what they needed), these plans were reported in the annual catalogs, highlighting the growth of BU as an institution. A considerable contribution made by Stephen Mugar afforded the University a world-class library, which was named in memory of his parents. Mugar Memorial Library was opened in 1966. An article in *Bostonia* magazine included the thoughts of BU president Harold C. Case about the future of libraries, the origins of libraries, etc. [121,122]

At the same time, the *Arena*, published by BUSM's Student American Medical Association, reported on the state of the medical school's library around 1963–64. The editor wrote,

The BUSM library houses approximately 40,000 books and roughly 1,200 current periodicals in an area that is cramped and archaic. It serves students and faculty of the school, personnel from various teaching facilities in the local hospitals, and graduates and their friends in the Boston area. There are five full-time librarians, four of whom share the responsibilities for the day-to-day operations of the library under the overall direction of Miss Florence Turner.

The library is essentially an open stack library. Most of the books and recent journals are on the shelves, available to everyone. This includes both "course" material as well as background, research and general interest information. Miss Turner and most of the users of the library new feel that this is a sane and mature method of running a library designed for graduate students and professional people.

It is unfortunate that the system does not work as well as it might. Books on the shelves, including those marked "For Library Use Only," tend to disappear, as do some of the journals and examinations placed on reserve in the library. Sometimes they reappear at a later time, as mysteriously as they disappear. Equally as often, they do not.

It is also unfortunate that most of the people who use the library, who do abide by the rules, must suffer from the actions of those few weak-willed and selfish individuals who think that it is clever and smart to build personal collections of their own at the expense of the school and of their fellow students.

We believe that several conservative, inexpensive, and reasonably simple control measures could be started within the current framework of the library to reduce the

bothersome problem of “missing” books. The construction of a book chute, through which books would be returned to the area behind the desk of the library, would both eliminate the current pilferage from the open carts now being used for book returning, and allow for a more orderly return of books to their proper shelves. If important “course” books were placed on closed reserve behind the desk, rather than left out on the shelves, more people might have a chance to use them, as they would stay in controlled circulation for a longer period of time. All those who sign out these and other books should be required to show up-to-date identification (either University or Hospital ID cards) through which they could be traced if necessary. Finally, the construction of a barricade, through which everyone would have to pass and have all books inspected before leaving the library, would no doubt eliminate much of the casual theft which now occurs.

The monetary loss due to theft is probably considerable, although the library has no accurate records of this. The well-known expense of science books plus the book-keeping and general bureaucracy involved in their replacement, would appear to make some sort of regulatory system highly advisable. The number of books lost per year is also unknown. However, Miss Turner’s exceedingly tight budget has made it impossible for the staff to take time to inventory the library and still keep it running. No inventory has been taken for several years.

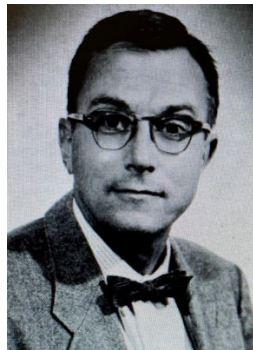
We feel that the loss of an undetermined number of books from a total collection of an approximate number of books, costing an unknown amount of money and considerable frustration and anger among students who try to find and use these books later on, should not continue.”

We want to thank Miss Turner for supplying many of the facts used in this article. [123]

Thus some of the age-old problems of books loaned not being returned properly or promptly, noted in 1900, continued.



Florence E. Turner, BA/BS
Librarian



Franklin G. Ebaugh M.D.
Dean



Gerald H. Whipple, M.D.



Edgar E. Baker, Ph.D.



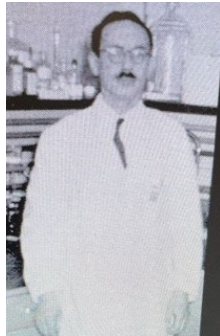
Denis F. Hawkins, Ph.D.



Peter H. Knapp, M.D.



Charles W. Robertson, M.D.



Isadore N. Rosenberg, M.D.



Evangelos T. Angelakos, M.D.



Helen Easterday III

For the period 1964–69, the Library Committee consisted of Florence Turner, director-librarian; Franklin Ebaugh, dean and associate professor of medicine; Gerald Whipple, chairman, professor of medicine; Edgar Baker, professor of microbiology; Denis Hawkins, professor of obstetrics and gynecology; Peter Knapp, professor of psychiatry; Charles Robertson, instructor of surgery; Isadore Rosenberg MD, professor of medicine; Evangelos Angelakos, professor of physiology; and Helen Easterday, a year III student.

Franklin Ebaugh was the eleventh dean of the Boston University School of Medicine. He was the perfect dean for the period. He stayed at the School of Medicine in a time of renovation and reconstruction of the entire campus. He was a medical educator who gained international recognition as a clinical investigator in the field of hematology. He followed his internship and residency at New York Hospital as a research associate at Evans Department of Clinical Research of the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals and a faculty member of Boston University School of Medicine.

A colonel in the Army Reserves, Ebaugh received two of highest honors granted by the Department of Veterans Affairs: the Chief Medical Director's Commendation and the Secretary's Distinguished Physician Award. Ebaugh was a magna cum laude graduate of Dartmouth College, 1944. He received his medical degree from Cornell Medical College in 1946. From 1953 to 1955 he worked for the United States Public Health Service's Division of Arthritis

and Metabolism, National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland. He then joined the faculty of Dartmouth in 1955.

Ebaugh was a member of the American Society for Clinical Investigation, American Society of Hematology, American Society for Experimental Pathology, American Federation of Clinical Research, and a fellow of the New York Academy of Science and the American College of Physicians. He was chief of staff in Palo Alto Veterans Affairs Medical Center at the time of his death in 1990 [124–126].

Gerald Whipple was a professor of medicine in the 1950s and 1960s. He earned a bachelor's degree at Harvard and his medical degree in San Francisco, California. He served as a resident at the Veterans Administration Hospital, San Francisco, California. He worked at the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals in the cardiovascular section in 1956 and was director of the Electrocardiography Laboratory, a pioneering biomedical engineering unit at the BU Medical Center.

Whipple worked with researchers at the Sidney L. Sholley Laboratory on ventricular tachycardia, rapid heart action. In 1997, he was at University of Nevada School of Medicine and at the University of California, Division of Cardiology College of Medicine as a researcher [91,127,128].

Denis Hawkins was a professor of obstetrics and gynecology. He was appointed chairman of the Division of Obstetrics and Gynecology in the School of Medicine and chief of those services at the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals. He held degrees in physiology, pharmacology, and obstetrics from the University of London. Prior to his time at BU, Hawkins held an appointment at Harvard Medical School under a Fulbright grant.

Hawkins was a University Hospital trustee. He was the recipient of numerous honors and awards and the author of many studies in his specialization. In addition, he was an emeritus professor of obstetric therapeutics at the University of London, UK, and an honorary consulting obstetrician and gynecologist at Hammersmith Hospital, London.

Evangelos Angelakos was a teaching fellow in physiology and later a professor of physiology, at BUSM in 1964. He obtained his bachelor's degree in Tripolis, Greece. He earned a PhD in 1954 from Boston University School of Medicine and an MD from Harvard Medical School in 1959. Angelakos conducted research in the field of cardiovascular medicine on catecholamines.

In addition to his work at BU, he was professor and chairman of the Department of Physiology and Biophysics of the former Hahnemann University School of Medicine (today part of Drexel University), and professor emeritus of physiology, pharmacology, and medicine from Drexel University. In 1995, he accepted a position at Ross University School of Medicine, where he assumed the positions of provost and chief academic officer [67,129,130].

Helen Easterday, a year III from the BU School of Nursing, was assigned to represent the needs of students who used the library [131].

CHAPTER 4

SPIRIT OF TRANSFORMATION

In 1964, Dean Ebaugh brought to the attention of the BU Medical Campus community the need for more space and new physical facilities, including a dormitory for students. However, most needed at that time was an instructional building and to add more floors to the Research Building (Blue Building). Also, there were calls for curriculum changes in the very near future. The faculty felt that the students should be given more time for independent study. The Six-Year Program, at the time in its fourth year, had been a notable success and created a great deal of enthusiasm and generated nationwide interest [132].

In 1965, plans for Boston University School of Medicine included the addition of three floors to the existing Blue Research Building, which would add 22,000 net square feet of research space to the existing 42,000 square feet. Plans also included the construction of a brand-new, nine-floor instructional unit to house facilities for the first three years of medical school, with 13,700 gross square feet per floor. The new building would have teaching laboratories for the six basic sciences of the home-base type, which would allow a student to stay in a given laboratory for one year and conduct all laboratory investigations at one desk. The same would apply for a second-year student. The building would have 24,000 square feet of dedicated research and office space for the faculty.

In July 1965, BU President Harold C. Case made public a gift for the construction of a ten-floor instructional and science building, by matching a grant in the amount of \$3,497,638 from the United States Public Health Service. The total cost of the instructional building was expected to be \$6,500,000 [128], though this number would change over time. As of October 1965, plans were to construct a ten-floor medical school and to add the three floors to the Blue Building for the Institute of Development Biology and Aging, at an additional \$1.7 million.

Construction was slated to begin as early in 1966, but as Dean Ebaugh explained to students, the exact timing would depend on progress made in raising \$4,000,000. The basement floor was planned to contain student locker rooms, two 130-seat auditoriums, and space for issuing books and supplies. The main floor would contain a student lounge and snack bar and administrative and faculty offices. The second floor would consist of seven 16-station, multidisciplinary student teaching labs, for biochemistry, histology, and physiology. The third floor would contain preparation areas and seminar rooms for support of the student labs and teaching in the first, second, and third years. The fourth floor would be the same as the second floor. Floors five through eight would contain departmental chairmen's offices, faculty offices and faculty research labs, and teaching offices for the Department of Psychiatry. The ninth floor would be for the Department of Anatomy, teaching, and gross anatomy. There would be a large

student activities area. Additional planned amenities, the dean noted, would include a new medical library and a 500-seat auditorium [133].

The Instructional Building would be placed between Concord Street and Stoughton Street and between buildings A, B, C, and the Blue Building, and join floor for floor. Administrators at first expected the new facilities would be finished in September 1967, but eventually it was clear that this finish date was not feasible. There would be subsequent drafts of the plans for the Instructional Building.

On September 28, 1966, groundbreaking ceremonies for the Instructional Building represented the culmination of dreams for members of the building committee [134], including Edward Pelikan, Evangelos Angelakos, William McNary Jr., Robert Wilkins, and Edgar Baker. In March 1967 the Instructional Building was under way to replace the outmoded medical school facilities. At this time, plans called for an eleven-floor structure [135].

In June 1967, the Instructional Building was six floors, and the walls were exposed showing an architectural treatment with the use of concrete [136]. In September 1967 the Instructional Building had passed the seventh level [137]. In February 1968, it approached the top floor with the fourteenth floor having been approved only a few months earlier [138].

The building was to be ready for students on September 1, 1968. The library would be ready for use in 1969. At the time, the small, 45,000-volume facility seated only 80 readers; the new space was expected to house at least 100,000 volumes and provide seats for 400 readers. It would be completely air-conditioned and served by high-speed elevators [139,140].

By July and August 1968, the Instructional Building was completely enclosed and appeared to be complete from the exterior [141]. Indeed, 1968 would be remembered for all the dramatic changes: In September, the Class of 1972 began attending courses in the new Instructional Building. The medical library also started moving over from Building A, but that would take several months, or even a year, to be completed. Officially, the School opened the building on September 9 [142].

The last classes taught in the Buildings B and C were held in June 1968. Soon the offices and laboratories were moved into the new Instructional Building. The older structures were for the first time empty since 1873 and 1892. Building B, steeped in decades of memories, would ultimately yield to the wrecker to provide space for a much-needed parking lot in front of the Instructional Building.

The symbolic first blow in the demolition of Building B was struck by Dean Ebaugh with a crowbar. Present at this ceremony were Stanley Robbins, Matthew Derow, Henry Bakst, Marott Sinex, and Chester Keefer, all of whom related stories about the two buildings. The only survivors of the structures were two granite heads of Asclepius, the Greek god of medicine, and Hygiea, the goddess of health, and *Boston University School of Medicine*, which had been

inscribed on the tower of Building B. The old buildings were razed by November 1968 to make space for the new Evans Building E [143–145].

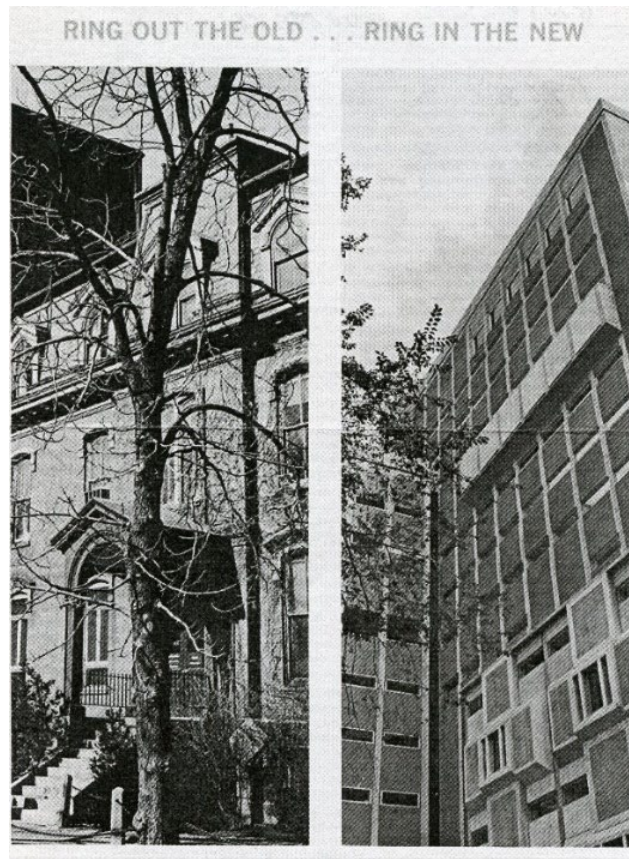


Figure 27. Old Building C and new Instructional (L) Building.



Figure 28. Demolition of Building C.

The complete move of the library to Building L took almost a year, throughout 1969, due to various library materials, collections stored in the basement of Building A, the new designs of tables and seats set up throughout the three floors, and various interior equipment. The library began its move about a week before Christmas 1968 and was completed in fall 1969 [3,146].

The library was accessed on the twelfth floor, where the general reading areas, reserve books, circulating books, catalogues, indexes, and reference books were located. The eleventh and thirteenth floors housed the journal stacks. The most arresting sight at the entrance to the library was the colorful red carpet.

For the first time of the history of the School, the library would have space that exceeded that of Buildings C, B, and A combined. The new facility would welcome students from the medical, dental, and nursing schools as well as house officers at Boston City Hospital and University Hospital, and members of the faculty and staff. As noted, the floors of the library were now completely air-conditioned and served by the three high-speed elevators of the new Instructional Building. The space would be connected directly to the Research Building, the new Evans, and the rest of the University Hospital.

On the eleventh floor there was audiovisual space to show films and slides, a history room to accommodate some of the oldest books in the library, and a staff room with a kitchen and a direct telephone line to the twelfth-floor offices. Through the BU Medical Center's computer operations, information retrieval was to be made simpler and more efficient. A microphone could be used to summon students, faculty, and staff who were needed at the Circulation Desk or some other area of the Medical Campus. Inside the ceiling of the three floors, speakers were installed throughout the stacks, hallways, study rooms, and audiovisual areas. The audio system also was used to announce the closing of the library for the night. On the thirteenth floor there were study rooms, a large room for archival collections, and a small conference room [3].

The construction of the new library was underwritten by "a large grant from the U.S. Public Health Service, under the authority of the Medical Library Assistance Act and administered by the National Library of Medicine; and through \$326,000 in individual pledges from alumni, faculty and friends of the Medical Center" [140].

Dean Ebaugh announced his resignation as dean of the School of Medicine at the beginning of 1969. In the spring of 1969, he gave an interview to Josephine Brayton, editor of *Front & Center* and *Scope*, two medical campus publications, describing his work supporting the new Instructional Building and the Library:

"Although the building had been envisioned for ten floors, we made sure there was extra piling to support 14!"

As the Dean hurried on to explain this last statement, he revealed and described what has been perhaps his greatest satisfaction and delight in five years with the School and

Center: the achievement of a magnificent Library, which, with much foresighted scheming and single-minded effort, and the help of others who shared his feeling that an outstanding medical library is the core of a medical school, may remain, in great part, his “monument” here. “Starting in December of 1966 I began to ask for an additional three floors (the shell had been prepared by then for 11 floors) for a Library. I went to the trustees regularly every month! In May of 1967, the Trustees said: “Yes—if you can raise \$325,000 by June!”

“The big fight was on. We couldn’t solicit Hospital or School alumni. The Markle Foundation helped with \$100,000; other foundations contributed. Parents of students gave \$50,000. We had to rush, lest the roof be shut off! Dr. Horace Gezon spontaneously pledged individual support at an executive faculty meeting; Dr. Wilkins and others followed suit; the Faculty contributed generously. But we still weren’t there. Then, fate in the form of an elevator construction strike, stepped in, and the building was slowed down for another month of grace. There was a site visit in July, and Boston University President Christ-Janer had a crucial decision to make. He advanced \$800,000 for the Library, and it was ours!”

From the Dean’s comfortable and impressive modern office in the new Instructional Building, we made a special excursion to the Library floors, where a magnificent red carpet is already laid down and the stacks will rise against a backdrop of sunlit harbor and city. [125]

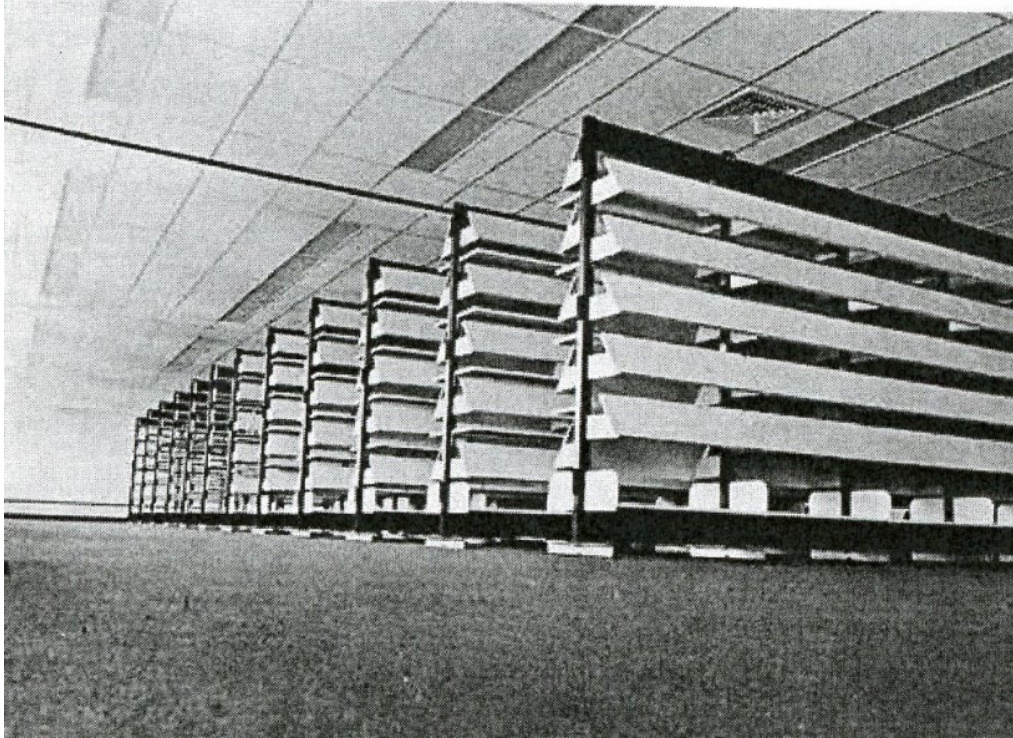


Figure 29. Shelves on the new 12th floor standing ready for display of current issues of the library's medical journals.

Ebaugh left BU to become Dean of the University of Utah's Medical School in July 1969 [147]. He felt greatly optimistic about the future of the Boston University School of Medicine, and it was to have a great national image to this day.

Chapter 5

An Era of Expansion and Consolidation

In 1967–68 there remained the significant task of paying for the Instructional Building’s three additional floors. The Boston University Alumni Association was quite active in soliciting contributions from members, friends, and families to cover the cost of a modern library on the Medical Campus.

During his term as chairman of the new building’s library committee, Peter Sapienza, Class of 1943-A, proposed to collect \$50,000 from annual giving over the course of ten years (\$5,000 a year). By December 1968 the funds raised were still nearly \$350,000 short of the total amount required. Andy Elia, co-chairman of the committee, suggested that if all alumni contributed to raise the money needed, the new facility should be named the Alumni Library [148].

Toward this end a kick-off dinner, attended by BUSM graduates from Massachusetts and neighboring states, was held in March 1969. The occasion signaled the launch of the Alumni Medical Library fund campaign to raise \$300,000 from BUSM alumni to complete payments for the \$1,665,000 facility. This amount remained after the US Public Health Service grant of \$1,018,000 and other gifts from alumni and friends. The event was held on the fourteenth floor in the student lounge of the Instructional Building. Boston University President Arland Christ-Janer announced that, henceforth, the facility would be known as the Alumni Medical Library.

Other speakers at this celebration included Lewis Rohrbaugh, vice president for medical affairs; Henry Bakst, BUSM associate dean; Charles Bonner, president of the BUSM Alumni Association, presiding; and Florence Turner, director-librarian. Telegrams or greetings were read from Franklin Ebaugh, BUSM dean, and from Andrew Elia and Peter Sapienza, Alumni Medical Library Campaign co-chairmen.

Bonner was reported to note that “A new day and a new sense of vitality” had resulted from the construction, and mentioned the new facilities at the Medical Center, including advantages of the Alumni Medical Library [149,150]. Christ-Janer called the new Alumni Medical Library “the central part of the Medical School, in which alumni play such an important role.” He observed further that students’ experience of discovery in a library was important to their education, saying that “[t]he Alumni Medical Library will be central, too, to the experience of every student who passes through here” [149]: words that could still be said today.

Acknowledging the significant role played by alumni in the life of BUSM and the Medical Campus, Christ-Janer stated “In giving their name (to the Medical Library), the alumni reaffirm their interest and vital concern.” He also recognized the School’s excellent medical program, curriculum, students, and—*finally!*—good facilities. He also noted said that naming the library

in honor of its graduates was one way of thanking BUSM alumni for their ongoing interest and support of BUSM [149].

Rohrbaugh observed that the “New Boston” (a concept relating to development in the city in the 1960s, particularly the new City Hall finished in 1969 [151]) now had a “new B. U. Medical Center,” with the addition of the recently constructed facilities. “We are pleased to be a part of both a growing medical center and a growing Boston University” [152].

Dean Ebaugh, who was unable to be present at the dinner, sent a telegram which read in part,

Of all the new facilities we have been fortunate to have built here at the medical school and medical center, I number the library as the single most important facility... It is the heart of any educational program, both undergraduate and postgraduate.... I sincerely hope and have great faith that our alumni will rise to the occasion and support this key educational facility. [152]

Bakst commented, “One of the basic purposes of education is the transmission to another generation of the accumulation of skills, knowledge and information which has preceded,” noting that the library serves as the storehouse of this information, and that students must learn to use the library to keep their knowledge current [152].

Elia, in remarks read by Bonner, observed that “A good library enhances the education of the student. It attracts a good faculty, a better type of resident and medical student. It is a symbol of progress and sound scholarship, and it challenges everyone of us to discover and rediscover scientific facts.” Recalling the early days of the library, Elia commended Florence Turner for her “extraordinary qualities and efforts.” He urged all BUSM alumni to contribute generously to the Alumni Medical Library, “a crowning jewel of the medical center” [152].

Turner herself spoke of the library’s past, present, and future, noting that the School had always somehow managed to make do throughout its existence with “inefficient, inadequate quarters”, and declaring herself pleased with the new library and the plans for its future. Her remarks were followed by a tour of the new facility and its rooms [152].

The article on the Alumni Medical Library Fund neared its close with a description of the new library that alumni donations would support:

The Alumni Medical Library’s modern and efficient facilities ... will serve Boston’s growing South End medical community of some 3,000 doctors, nurses, students, researchers, and other health personnel. Second only to the Countway Library in size and resources in the Boston area, the library will be expanded ten times to include over 100,000 volumes and 450 reader seats. Special rooms will include ones for Current Events, History of Medicine and others. [152]

Another important participant in the library fundraising was William Grace, president of the Student Council. Bonner noted in April 1969 that, among other issues, “the first concern was to provide recognition for all those alumni who had so faithfully supported the school by their financial contributions in the past. This was successfully accomplished when the Board of Trustees of the University formally named the new three-story library as the Alumni Library”[150].

Florence Turner, in the 1968-69 Annual Report of the BU Medical Center, looked back on “the very, very cramped quarters” of the old library space and particularly highlighted the new reading room and the group study rooms on the 11th and 13th floors [153].

In May, just a few days after the Boston Celtics won the 11th NBA Championship, the dedication of the Instructional Building was held on the School patio, parking lot, and Talbot Green. Several hundred friends of BUSM assembled to celebrate the occasion in the South End. The event began with an academic convocation, at which honorary degrees were awarded. The building dedication followed and then a luncheon for all, as University guests completed the morning program outside. During the afternoon alumni had the opportunity to tour the Medical Campus.

In the evening alumni moved to BU’s Charles River Campus, where there was a reception at the Castle, on Bay State Road. This was followed by an alumni meeting and banquet at the George Sherman Union, on the second floor. The celebration was held as part of the Centennial Anniversary of Boston University, 1869–1969 [154].

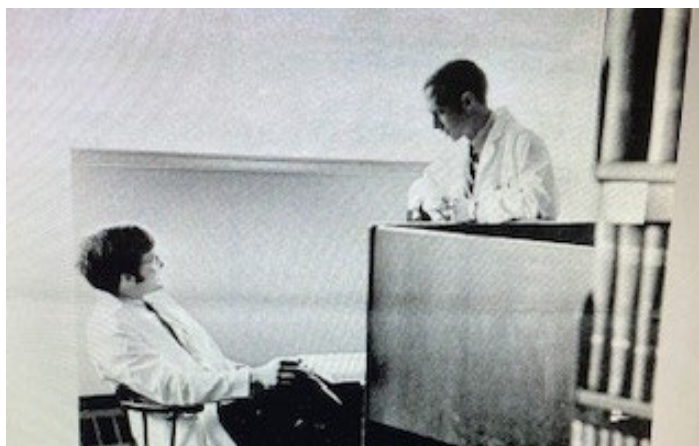
The next day being Mother’s Day, the occasion also served to celebrate the alma mater of the School’s alumni, entering 121 years of existence that fall. Also in May, on the fourteenth-floor student lounge of the Instructional Building, more formally known as the J. Mark Hiebert Student Lounge, there was a farewell party for Dean Ebaugh, who was leaving BUSM to assume deanship of the University of Utah’s medical school [155].



Figure 30. Temporary name plaque in 1969.



Figures 31 and 32. Circulation and Reserve in Building A (left) and in 12th floor space, new Instructional Building.



Figures 33 and 34. Cramped study space in Building A (left) compared with enhanced space for tables and carrels: students Jim Lawsing and Rick Helbig are seen chatting comfortably.



Figures 35 and 36. Views of the browsing room, with Miss Christopher standing in front of the non-medical books (left) and Margaret Andreozzi with a patron near the newspaper racks [156].

The School was a veritable hive of activity as departments of the School moved to their respective floors, changes were made in the curriculum, and students and faculty settled into new classrooms. Moreover, there were continued centennial celebrations, the dedication of the Instructional Building, and the demolition of the old school.



Florence E. Turner,
Librarian



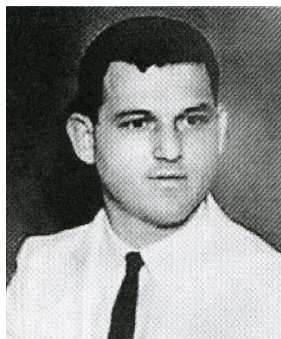
Henry J. Bakst, M.D.
Dean



Edgar E. Baker, Ph D.



Joseph Cochin, M.D.



William Hollander, M.D.



John A. Mannick, M.D.



Franklin G. Ebaugh Jr. M.D.



Stephen H. Gamm, DMD



Brian P. Murray BUSM III

The Library Committee during the time of 1968-70 reflected the ongoing focus on meeting the varied and expanding needs of students. Members of the committee included Florence Turner, director-librarian; Franklin Ebaugh, dean (until his departure to Utah); Henry Bakst, twelfth dean of BUSM and professor of preventive medicine; Edgar Baker, chairman and professor of microbiology; Joseph Cochin, professor of pharmacology; William Hollander, associate

professor of medicine; John Mannick, professor of surgery; Stephen Gamm, associate professor of orthodontics; and Brian Murray, BUSM III [157].

This appears to have been the final Library Committee on record. The School's deans likely appointed faculty and students to serve on this committee in later years, but their names were omitted in the annual reports of the School from 1971 onwards.

Henry Bakst was a 1931 graduate of Harvard Medical School. He joined the BU Medical Service at Boston City Hospital that same year. A great teacher and instructor in preventive medicine, he was director of the Home Medical Service in 1948. He was director of the Department of Preventive Medicine in 1952. In 1963 he was consultant to the West German government on preventive medicine, and later he spent three years on the United States National Advisory Committee on Public Health Training. He was appointed Associate Dean of the School of Medicine in 1965, and played an important role in the development of the School of Graduate Dentistry's predoctoral curriculum in 1971 [158–162].

Joseph Cochin was a professor of pharmacology and an authority on the science of drug addiction. He earned his bachelor of science degree from Wayne State University and his medical degree and PhD from the University of Michigan [163,164].

William Hollander, associate professor of medicine, graduated from the Medical School of New York State in 1949. His internships and medical training were at Beth Israel Hospital, Maimonides Hospital, in New York. From there he went to the Boston University School of Medicine and University Hospital, where he spent his entire professional career. His biomedical research resulted in more than 200 scientific papers. Hollander's contributions to the fields of medicine and biomedical science were recognized with full professorships in medicine, biochemistry, physiology, and nutrition. He was a member of prestigious medical and scientific societies [165].

John Mannick, professor of surgery, received his medical degree at Harvard Medical School in 1953. His residency was at Massachusetts General Hospital. He was chairman of the Department of Surgery. He also was surgeon in chief at University Hospital and Boston City Hospital. He moved later to be chief of surgery at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital when it merged with Robert Breck Brigham Hospital (orthopedics) and Boston Hospital for Women (gynecology). This merger ultimately became Brigham and Women's Hospital [166–168].

Stephen Gamm was a dentist and associate professor of orthodontics at Boston University's School of Graduate Dentistry. He earned a bachelor of arts degree from Brandeis University and a degree in dental medicine from Harvard School of Dental Medicine [169].

Brian Murray represented students before the Library Committee. A member of the Class of 1970, his medical degree was in anesthesiology. His residency was spent at Massachusetts General Hospital [157,170].

The 1971–72 issue of BUSM's *Bulletin* supplies the following information about the Alumni Medical Library, highlighting the access and copying technologies of the time:

The library of the School of Medicine is located on the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth floors of the Instructional Building. It contains approximately 52,000 volumes and receives regularly approximately 1,500 current periodicals and serial publications. All the important indexing publications are available. Well-selected monographs, as well as new journal titles, are constantly being added to the files. Audiovisual equipment recently acquired includes two microfilm reader printers, three microfiche readers, two Fairchild Mark IV projectors for viewing a growing collection of 8 mm teaching films, and a Wallensak 1500 tape recorder. The library has self-service photocopy machines available on the eleventh floor and a staff-operated Xerox 2400. Extensive interlibrary loan service is maintained with distant cities and locally with messenger service between the Countway Medical Library, the University libraries, and Tufts University Medical and Dental Library. The library is open 94 hours a week during the academic year. A well-trained staff is on hand to give aid to the reader. The library serves the Boston University Medical Center and several teaching services of the Boston City Hospital. [163]

This announcement appeared in CHIASMA, a publication of the "Medical Center and the Community" in June, 1970.

After one year of operation, the new Alumni Medical Library has received the praise of faculty, staff and students. Under the capable direction of Miss Florence Turner, head librarian, the library has now grown to house over 50,000 volumes and to receive over 1,500 journals during the past year, many shelves have been stocked with volumes, but according to Miss Turner, the need for books is still great. With a full time staff of over twelve people, the library has served to increase contact between the three Boston medical schools all of which operate services at Boston City Hospital. House staff at the BCH are frequent users of the library. Alumni, faculty, students, and all members of the BU Medical Center community may well be proud of this great achievement in the advancement of medical and dental education at the Medical Center, brought about by the joint efforts of many people. However, since building a library is a continuous process, the need for cooperation must continue also. [171]

Florence Turner retired as director and librarian in the spring of 1971, after 22 years in her post. Turner gave her last interview in the summer 1970 issue of *Scope*, a BUSM publication, in an article where she described a meeting with alumni on the fourteenth floor, in the J. Mark Hiebert Student Lounge [172].



Florence E. Turner, BA/BS
Librarian



Henry J. Bakst, D.M.
Dean



Edgar E. Baker, Ph D.



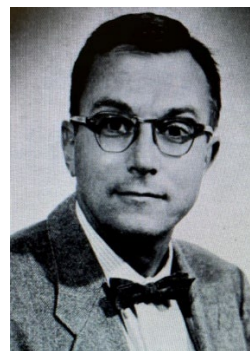
Joseph Cochran, M.D.



William Hollander, M.D.



John A. Mannick MD



Franklin G. Ebaugh Jr M.D.

Irene Christopher was the second librarian of the Alumni Medical Library; Ephraim Friedman, the thirteenth dean of the Boston University School of Medicine, and others would likely have been members of the Library Committee for 1971–74.



Irene Christopher, BA/BS
Librarian



Ephraim Friedman, M.D.
Dean

Friedman, the School's youngest dean at 40, served from 1970 to 1974. In 1950, he received a BA in zoology at the University of California, Los Angeles. He obtained his MD from the School of Medicine at the University of Los Angeles, San Francisco, in 1954. He pursued ophthalmology

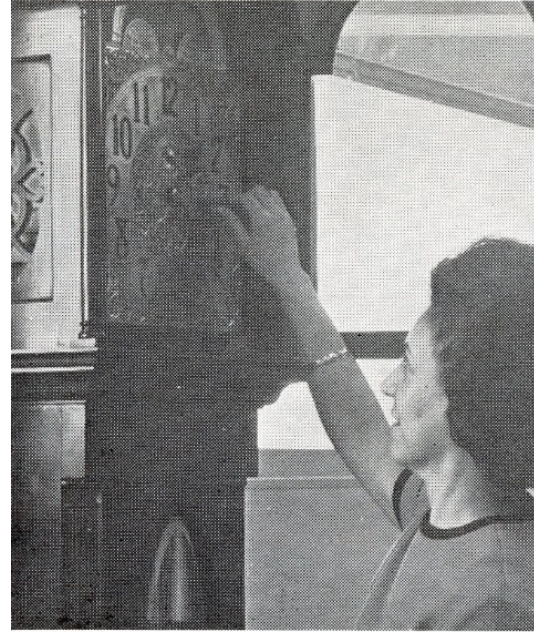
at Hadassah Medical Center in Jerusalem and at Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, before taking a research fellowship at a Harvard Medical School in 1961. He was chairman of the ophthalmology department of Boston University School of Medicine in 1965; dean of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine from 1974 to 1983; and president of the Mass. Eye and Ear Infirmary from 1983 to 1990. Friedman was a skilled clinician, retinal surgeon, sculptor, educator, researcher, and administrator [173–176].

Christopher was born on the island of Kos when it was part of Italy. She came to the United States at a very young age. After earning an undergraduate degree at Boston University, she received a master's in library science from Simmons College. She worked briefly at public libraries and then at Emerson College and Harvard University. She spent 38 years at Boston University, 17 years at Chenery Library before working at Mugar Memorial Library in 1966, and 21 years at the Alumni Medical Library as chief librarian [177]. She came to the Medical Campus from the Mugar Memorial Library on the Charles River Campus and shared the firm belief that the medical library belonged to everyone. She noted,

our browsing room is bright and comfortable. Here is our collection of non-medical books to which we are adding titles every day...Our periodicals are in the browsing room and they include the *New York Times*, the *Wall Street Journal*, Boston daily papers, and a few foreign publications. Even *Playboy*! Although this is a difficult one to keep on hand; each current issue tends to disappear.

The piece states that “[a]ll Center employees are eligible to borrow circulating material; the usual period is a week, but it is possible to renew. Another of the services, which was extended in 1971 as an exploratory basis is the ordering of books at a discount.” Contributions were invited, “books and subscriptions to periodicals” welcomed “as are suggestions for a broader use of the Library or any other aspect of its operation which might make it still more effective in serving the whole Medical Center” [156].

(A Bible is currently the only item still in the collection from the earlier days when the twelfth floor included a browsing room. It is held in the back room shelves.) At that time, the Alumni Medical Library was open every day, Monday through Friday, from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.; on Saturdays from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 to 11 p.m. All members of the Medical Campus were welcome to visit the new facilities and learn about the services offered.



Figures 37 and 38. Irene Christopher with Assistant Librarian Margaret Andreozzi (left); Christopher turning the key of the exquisite sturdy “grandfather clock” given to Dean John Preston Sutherland by the library in 1923.

At this time, nearing the 100th anniversary of the formal establishment of BUSM, interest in the history of medicine and of the School was growing. The Committee on the History of Medicine was created between 1969 and 1971 by Medical Center director Lewis Rohrbaugh and Chester Keefer [178,179]. Members of the committee in 1971 were Edward Pelikan as chairman of the committee; Irene Christopher (BUSM Library) was invited to participate in this committee along with Lewis Fillios (SGD, GRS); Chester Keefer (University Professor and Wade Professor of Medicine, Emeritus); Samuel Leard (BU and SM Alumni); Murray Melbin (CAL, sociology); the Reverend Leicester Potter (UH and BUMC); and Lester Williams (BCH and SM president, Waterhouse Society).

The committee was intended to embrace the history of “all fields which can make important and direct contributions to the definition and solution to contemporary problems in medicine”. Members were to examine diverse issues through the lenses of “history and philosophy of science and medicine and other aspects of sociology, cultural anthropology, geography, etc. Medicine, itself, should be broadly defined, in this context, to include, for example dentistry and pharmacy.”

Rohrbaugh focused the committee’s attention on five points:

1. Encouraging a greater role for the history of medicine in formal and informal educational programs of the Center and encouraging scholarly efforts and research in the field.
2. Acquiring and making available for use such materials as publications, manuscripts, and artefacts as are relevant to the history of medicine.

3. Acquiring funds in support of programs related to the history of medicine and allied fields.
4. Providing public information about the programs in the Center that are concerned with the history of medicine.
5. Sponsoring special activities and programs in medical history. [179]

Medical History Collection

Following the charge of the Committee on the History of Medicine, in the summer of 1971 the Alumni Medical Library established a new collection of medical history books and items donated to the Medical School by faculty, alumni, and students. As this author recalls, there were books on the shelves identified as History of Medicine, inside the History of Medicine room. Other artifacts, such as medical instruments from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, would be kept in the archive. Donations would be welcome, it was announced, related to “the history of medicine ... in its broadest terms, including sociology, science fiction, administrative documents, photographs, cartoons, humanistic aspects of medicine, and history of related fields (nursing, pharmacy, dentistry, physiotherapy, and social work)” [180]. Photographs “rescued from oblivion” by Chaplain Leicester Potter prior to the destruction of the old medical school building were an example of items kept in the library’s Medical History room [181].

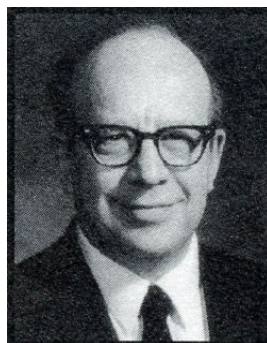
Signs and on-campus publications directed individuals interested in donating—ranging from alumni, faculty, students, and friends of the School—to send along items to the School, care of the librarian. The first person who contributed several items of interest to the medical history collection, according to the announcement, was Robert Bross, Class of ‘54, of New York [180]. The Medical History Committee also presented a lecture series in 1973 to mark the School’s centennial, with special guests [182].

In December 1972, the Alumni Medical Library installed a computer to access the National Library of Medicine’s MEDLINE bibliographic retrieval system, which was available to students and employees consulting the database for bibliographic citations. At that time an announcement declared that “MEDLINE consists of 500,000 citations from 1,100 of the most widely used journals being indexed in the Index Medicus since January 1, 1969.” Free usage of the service was offered for faculty, staff, and graduate students of Boston University through January 31, 1973. The persons in charge of the searches were reference librarians Nancy Demartini and Mary Leen [183].

At the end of 1974, the Alumni Medical Library had approximately 67,000 volumes and 1,500 current periodicals and serial publications. The hours of operation during the academic year were Monday through Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.; and Sunday, 2:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. During the summer months of June, July, and August, the library operated Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.; and Sunday, 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. [112]



Irene Christopher, BA/BS
Librarian



John I. Sandson, M.D.
Dean

The Library Committee for 1974–88 most likely consisted of Irene Christopher, director-librarian, and John Sandson, dean of the School of Medicine, along with various members of the faculty and one or two students.

Sandson was the fourteenth dean of the Boston University School of Medicine, 1974–88 [184]. He received his medical degree from Washington University School of Medicine in 1953. He had postgraduate training at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, 1953–56. Sandson was an associate dean for health services at Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York and served as medical director of the Hospital of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine. He worked in various New York hospitals as a specialist in rheumatology. As dean of BUSM, he oversaw the creation of the BU School of Public Health, in 1976.

After his retirement, Sandson became dean emeritus and kept working at BUSM [185,186]. The author remembers that he had a temporary office on the thirteenth floor of the Alumni Medical Library, before moving to a permanent office at the annex building, where he worked until his death in 1998.

A library fund honored retiree Bob Fox, who was the executive secretary of the Alumni Association for the School of Medicine and the School of Graduate Dentistry. Donations would be used to purchase books and other needed materials [187].

At the Alumni Medical Library, a new computerized bibliographic database, TOXLINE, was introduced in 1975. The computer service contained online toxicology information from more than 325,000 reference citations dated back to 1965. Also, the library had another online chemical dictionary, CHEMILINE, used in conjunction with TOXLINE. Searches were available at the library at a cost of \$5 each [188].

As part of the centennial celebration of the Boston Medical Library, observed in October 1975, BUSM contributed a display in an exhibition on the historical roots of medicine. Housed at the Countway Library, the Boston Medical Library was funded by members and by the Massachusetts Medical Society. BUSM students and alumni had enjoyed its services and

resources in the past, when it was located in the Fenway area during the first years of the medical school. Members of the BUSM community continue to make use of the collection. The exhibition in 1975 consisted of “early medical writings, modern medical texts by Boston authors, medical prints, and a presentation of materials studied under the microscope pertaining to diseases important in the development of medicine in Boston”. Each medical school in the region served by the Boston Medical Library hosted a reception for its alumni, faculty, and students one night during the celebration [189].

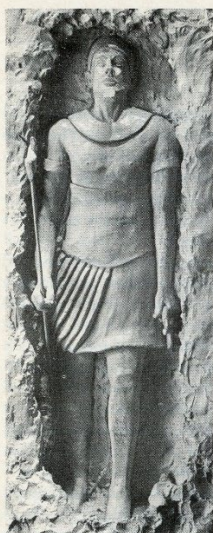
In 1976, there was another bibliographic search service at the Alumni Medical Library. Medline Backfile was “a procedure for retrieving bibliographical data from more than 1,000 medical and biomedical journals” through a connection with the National Library of Medicine. The service cost \$15 (\$10 charge for the Medline search from 1974 to the present and \$5 more for earlier references). More databases added in 1976 were Cancerproj (Cancer Projects), AVline (Audiovisuals On-line), and Epilepsy. Irene Christopher reported that the reference staff also was interested in providing monthly searches on SDI-line for Medical Campus staff. SDI-line was the version of Index Medicus that included citations for new articles, prior to publication [190,191].

The Alumni Medical Library staff in 1976 consisted of Irene Christopher, director; Margaret Andreozzi, reference librarian; Nancy Demartini, reference librarian; Mary Leen, librarian; Lucy Thomas, assistant librarian in charge of reader’s services; Katherine Button, librarian; Cherie Haitz, librarian; Emily Beattie, cataloguer; Houston Douglas, shelve.

CHAPTER 6

FURTHER FRUITS OF PROGRESS

In June 1976, Boston University School of Medicine hosted the *Bernard Appel Hall of Medicine*, an exhibition of twelve massive statues, sculpted by Doris Appel, of physicians from medicine's past: Imhotep, 3000 B.C; Hippocrates, 460–370 BC, Galen, 131–201 AD; Maimonides, 1135–1204; Vesalius, 1514–1564; Paré, 1510–1590; Harvey, 1578–1657; Morton, 1819–1869; Pasteur, 1822–1895; Lister, 1827–1912; Roentgen, 1845–1923; and Marie Curie, 1867–1934. The figures were installed in the lobby of the Instructional Building, where they remained on display until a renovation in the of the area in the summer of 2011.



IMHOTEP, 3000 B.C. "The first figure of a physician to stand out from the mists of antiquity"—Osler. Chief vizier to King Zoser of the third dynasty, he was priest, astrologer and magician. As architect of the court, he designed and built the Step Pyramid of Sakkar. He became a demigod and later a god, worshipped for centuries.



HIPPOCRATES, 460-370 B.C. The father of medicine. Born on the island of Cos, he practiced in the Temples of Aesculapius and was the first great clinician of all time. His famous "Oath of Hippocrates" established the field of medicine's high moral standards, ethical principles that guide the progress of medicine to this very day. "With holiness and purity I will live my life and practice my Art."



GALEN, 131-201 A.D. Born in Greece, he spent most of his professional life in Rome as physician to Emperor Marcus Aurelius. A great scholar, experimenter and a brilliant, dogmatic theorist, he made tremendous contributions to science, but at the same time paralyzed the progress of medicine for fourteen centuries, because of the reverence with which he was regarded and the omniscience attributed to him.



MAIMONIDES, 1135-1204. Doctor and rabbi, he became physician to the court of the great Saladin. He correlated the physical with the mental. From his Daily Prayer of a Physician: "Almighty God! Thou has chosen me in Thy mercy to watch over the life and death of Thy creatures. Support me in this great task, so that it may benefit mankind, for without Thy help not even the least thing will succeed."



VESALIUS, 1514-1564. The father of modern anatomy. Keen, independent and defiant, this brilliant prodigy at the age of twenty-three became Professor of Anatomy at Padua. He reached the apogee of his life when he published his monumental work, *De Fabrica Humani Corporis*, in 1543. This stupendous work was the force that overthrew Galen and introduced the modern era of scientific medicine.



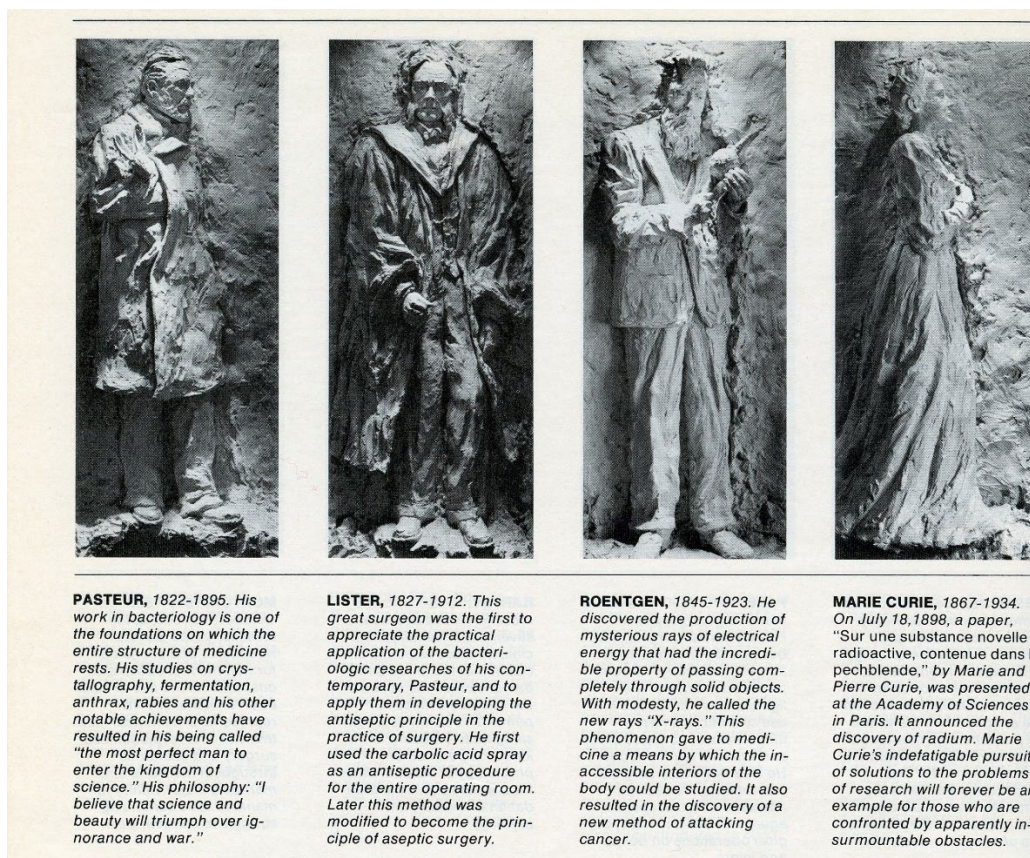
PARÉ, 1510-1590. The father of modern surgery, the French barber surgeon who became the greatest army surgeon of history. He reintroduced the use of the ligature and introduced the use of artificial limbs, artificial eyes of gold and silver and artificial teeth of bone. He invented many surgical instruments, introduced massage as a therapeutic agent and devised many surgical operations on bones and joints.



HARVEY, 1578-1657. The most illustrious figure in seventeenth century medicine, he discovered the circulation of the blood and demonstrated the action of the heart as a muscular pump. This acted as an exciting factor, leading to the kinetic experimental physiology of modern times. He also laid down the foundation of modern embryology.



MORTON, 1819-1869. On October 16, 1846, at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, he performed the first public demonstration of the use of ether as an anesthetic. This represents an American contribution that revolutionized surgery and obstetrics throughout the world and marked a major victory for mankind in its continuing struggle to conquer pain.



Figures 39, 40 and 41. Images of the 12 sculptures in the Hall of Medicine display.

Dedication ceremonies were held at BUSM in April 1979 for the new American Medical History panels, pictured above.

For the Alumni Medical Library, in the stairwell from the twelfth to the thirteenth floor, Doris Appel donated twelve plaques that bore the heads of leaders in the progress of medicine. Each was approximately 11 by 13 inches.

Further, a ceremony was held at BUSM, on April 30, 1980, to dedicate the Doris Appel History of Medicine Room, formerly known as the History of Medicine Room in the Alumni Medical Library, on the eleventh floor (the location of today's office for BUMC IT, L1109) [192]. The Appel Room contained many volumes on the history of medicine, including volumes from Mrs. Appel's personal medical-history library [193,194].



Figure 42. Appel History of Medicine Room, dedication ceremony.

Another very interesting and useful change that arrived at the Alumni Medical Library was the anti-theft system. In July 1978, the library installed “a new device that sounds a discreet alarm when a book is taken from the library without being checked out. The device, similar to the “door frame” seen in airport security installations, sounds the alert when it detects a magnetic strip that the library staff has placed in each of the 80,000 volumes.” Inserting the magnetic strips into all the volumes required the library to close for a week in July [195]. This innovation was designed to increase the security of library holdings.

The following photographs illustrate the look of the Alumni Medical Library during the 1980s.



Figure 43. The reference and reading-room area on the 12th floor.



Figure 44. 12th floor entryway area, with the door visible to the left behind the reference desk.



Figure 45. 13th floor journal stacks and hallway, looking south.

In 1984 and 1985, three portraits were hung on the eleventh-floor walls, of Simmons Lessell, N. Paul Rosman, and Lester F. Williams, Jr. Lessell, a professor of ophthalmology, neurology, and anatomy, was the recipient of Boston University's Metcalf Award for Excellence in Teaching, in 1977; Rosman, a BUSM professor of pediatrics, in 1982; and Williams, the James Utley Professor of Surgery, in 1985 [196,197]. Over the years additional portraits of Medical Campus Metcalf winners were added to the display: these were moved to the 13th floor when the 11th floor was renovated in 2014, and finally removed when the 13th floor was in turn renovated in 2019. At this point, the portraits were given away to the awardees or their families.

Alumni Medical Library staffing, during the summer and fall of 1985, was reorganized to enhance library services. Nancy Golden was promoted to head of bibliographic services. Golden, who had worked in the library since 1978, took on responsibility for reference services, online searching services, interlibrary loan services, and the audiovisual department. She was very dedicated to her job and her peers, treating them with exceptional respect. A kindhearted and hardworking professional in all respects, Golden always had a nice smile and greeting for everyone at the beginning of the day. Many times she worked until 9:00 p.m. when there was work not finished.

Elaine Perino joined the library as an online searcher and reference librarian. Perino previously was a reference librarian in the science department at the Boston Public Library. Patrice Sherman joined the AML staff in July 1985 as a half-time archivist, a position new to the library. In this capacity, Sherman reviewed policies related to archives and special collections on the Medical Campus and made recommendations for improving preservation and services. She also

assessed space requirements for the collections. William Walsh was promoted to head of circulation services. He was responsible for shelving, circulation, and reserve and copy services. He supervised the evening and weekend student staff [198].

Books donated to the Alumni Medical Library, in memory of Bill Fenton, Class of 1981, were presented in March 1986. Dr. Wha Ja Woo Fenton accepted a commemorative plaque in recognition of her late husband's contributions to the School and the field of long-term care [199].

In April of 1986, a reception recognized donations from BUSM faculty to the library. Robert Baratz, assistant professor of anatomy and dermatology, organized an annual donation drive which, over four years, resulted in nearly \$6,000 in donations made by more than 60 faculty members. The funds would be used for purchasing books and expanding the periodical selection [200].

The Alumni Medical Library's card catalog was computerized in 1986, leaving behind the old paper-based card catalog and providing students, faculty, and staff with better access to BU library holdings. Irene Christopher, AML chief librarian, stated that Boston University had signed a contract with Carlyle Co., a California-based computer manufacturer, that would place terminals in all the University's libraries. Patrons thus would be able to determine which library carried the material they desired [201].

A communication from the Medical Campus in 1986 stated,

A Bachrach portrait of the late Herbert Mescon, M.D., who served as chairman of the Department of Dermatology for 32 years, recently was hung in the BUSM Alumni Medical Library. The unveiling of the portrait took place before a gathering of Mescon's family, friends, and colleagues at the School, and it was followed by a reception.

Mescon died last fall at age 66. He received his medical degree from BUSM in 1942 and was instrumental in leading the dermatology department to international prominence. In 1970, he received the Distinguished Alumnus Award for his pioneering research from the BUSM Alumni Association. [202]

Also in 1986, Irene Christopher, chief librarian of the Alumni Medical Library, was elected to the Regional Advisory Committee of the Greater Northeastern Regional Medical Library Program. She served as a representative of the Resource and Area Libraries of New England for two years [203].

In September 1987, the Alumni Medical Library announced access to BRS/Colleague, "a computer-based literature and information service designed for the medical professional." The service allowed users to conduct their own online searches, providing access to information that had previously only been available with the assistance of library staff. The Colleague service included "the complete text of more than 80 major medical journals and books" as well

as databases such as MEDLINE, Excerpta Medica, BIOSIS Previews, PDQ, Nursing and Allied Health Literature, Psychological Abstracts, Health Planning and Administration, and International Pharmaceutical Abstracts. Faculty, staff, and students with Boston University or University Hospital department billing numbers were invited to sign up for a Colleague password with a one-time registration fee of \$15. The library had also acquired a telefax machine that allowed staff “to receive and transmit documents to other telefax locations, including overseas, in seconds” [204].

A historical exhibit at the Alumni Medical Library featured eminent professionals from the School’s past, such as Adaline Church, professor of gynecology and anatomy at the School of Medicine in 1879. Church was among historical and contemporary BUSM faculty members featured in the *Women in Medicine* exhibit, on display in the 13th floor Archives Room at the Library in October 1987 [205].

In 1988, Rhonda Thomas, staff member at AML, was one of four Medical Campus employees honored with the YMCA Black Achievers award, and was recognized at an event commemorating the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. The theme of the program was “The Martin Luther King Jr. Dream – 20 Years Later.” Thomas received her award at a January 15 dinner for all the city’s Black Achievers, held at the Marriot Hotel in Boston’s Copley Place [206,207].

Nancy Johnson was appointed a new interlibrary loan librarian at the Alumni Medical Library in April, 1988. She was responsible for materials requested through the Boston Library Consortium, which at that time included the libraries at Boston University, Boston College, Brandeis University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Northeastern University, Tufts University, Wellesley College, and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and Boston. Johnson had earned her undergraduate degree at the University of Maryland and a master of library science degree from Simmons College in Boston [208].

The AML continued to gather items for its archives, with a special focus on the history of the BU Medical Campus:

The staff of the School of Medicine’s Alumni Medical Library reminds the Medical Center community that there is an ongoing interest in obtaining items of historical significance to add to the Library’s archives. According to Archivist Pat Sherman, such items as photographs, scrapbooks, unpublished manuscripts, personal mementos, minutes from meetings, notes, memoranda and other records that document the academic and administrative life of a department, the School or Medical Center, are of particular significance to the collection. [209]

By 1988 the AML held approximately 99,000 volumes and received approximately 1,600 current journals and periodicals. The library was open 95 hours a week during the academic year. Hours were Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sunday, 1 p.m. to

11 p.m. The library served the Boston University Medical Center, University Hospital, and Boston City Hospital [210].



Irene Christopher, BA, BS, LS
Librarian



Aram V. Chobanian, M.D.
Dean

Irene Christopher, director-librarian, and Aram Chobanian, dean, were the two most important members of the Library Committee from 1988 to 1991.

Aram Chobanian was the fifteenth dean of the Boston University School of Medicine, 1988–2003. Chobanian was appointed BU president ad interim in October 2003 and became the University’s ninth president in June 2005. He later became president emeritus of Boston University. He had taught at the medical school since 1962. He received his BA degree in biology from Brown University in 1951 and his MD from Harvard Medical School in 1955.

At BU School of Medicine, he served as head of the Division of Medicine’s Hypertension and Atherosclerosis Section and vice chairman for Cardiovascular Affairs in the Department of Medicine. Chobanian became the founding director of the Whitaker Cardiovascular Institute in 1973. In addition, he was provost of the Boston University Medical Campus in 1996.

Chobanian played a leading role in the 1996 merger of Boston City Hospital with Boston University Medical Center Hospital to create Boston Medical Center. Later, he was instrumental in creating BioSquare Research Park, a partnership of BU, BMC, and the developer Spaulding & Slye Colliers in 2015. In September 2022, the School of Medicine at Boston University was officially renamed the Boston University Aram V. Chobanian & Edward Avedisian School of Medicine in recognition of a \$100 million donation from Chobanian’s longtime friend, Edward Avedisian [211–213].

An article, “Alumni Medical Library offers something for everyone,” by Cynthia Paradis, was published in the January 1990 editions of both *Connections* and *Campus Update*. The piece, titled with an expression that AML director Irene Christopher repeated on various occasions to describe all possible uses of the library, provides a panoramic overview of the Alumni Medical Library as a valued resource. The author of this book can also describe other details of the entire library that the written piece omitted. The library on the twelfth floor included a browsing room where patrons could read the daily newspapers, the *Boston Globe*, the *Wall*

Street Journal, the *New York Times*, a weekly South End newspaper, best-seller books, and biographies. Outside the browsing room there were two reading rooms; to the left were several stacks with reference books and research indexes like Index Medicus, dental abstracts, science citations, social citations, and brochures of medical libraries in the United States. Shelves were divided by large white tables in a line and, next to the windows, carrels with current single issues of research periodicals; at the center of the floor by the stairwell, there were two desks for the reference librarians with an old-fashioned MEDLINE search machine below the reference clock.



Figures 46 and 47. Reference area (left; Elizabeth Hatcher and Bernardo Iglesias pictured) and Circulation/Reserve area (right; Irene Christopher pictured). Reference books are visible behind the Circulation/Reserve desk, and the door can be seen in the wall to the left.

Small tables and sofa chairs provided an area where 1,600 paper journals were displayed. At the other end of the floor, there were photocopy machines and the stacks with more bound periodicals indexes. The offices of the Alumni Medical Library were adjacent to the circulation and reserve books in an area enclosed by wood and glass.

On the eleventh floor there were restrooms across from the elevators and two photocopier machines. Room L1102 was the library staff room, with a small refrigerator, a stove, a campus telephone, a small table, a big sofa, and a long dining table with eight chairs. In L1105 there was a storeroom space for copier paper, stacks for provisional journals, extra shelves that had not been used since 1968, an IBM photocopier with a table for ILL and patron requests. L1106, the audiovisual room, held slide projectors, videocassette players, microfiche devices, microfilm machines, and a big hypertension machine for students to operate. Room L1107 was the History Room with medical books from the late 1700s to the present, two big tables, an Arabic carpet and a black leather reclining chair. The rest of the floor was the beginning of the journal collection, with 102,000 volumes from A – Journal of the ...

On the thirteenth floor there were restrooms and more photocopier machines. The books collection, in regular and oversize sections, was followed by the dental theses. There were several big white tables and carrels along the windows for study, looking to the east. The second half of the journal collection was located there. The archives room, close to the window overlooking the East Concord Street side, held more space for white tables, followed by the History of Medicine collection, Library periodicals, and study rooms next to the west side windows. On this floor, on a side of the archives room, was installed a huge world map donated by a professor who had ordered a copy of the medieval compendium from the *National Geographic* magazine but could not fit it in his small office.

The library staff at this time consisted of 25 persons, 15 full-time and 10 part-time medical students. The library was affiliated with the Boston Library Consortium and the other BU libraries. Two reference librarians, Elaine Perino and Joseph Harzbecker, helped investigators with 500 databases on all subjects. The library had a large interlibrary loan service with a fee of \$1 per book, plus a “rush” request of \$20 with a time limit of 24 to 48 hours. The library hours were Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.; Saturday, 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.; and Sunday, 1:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. [214,215]

Irene Christopher retired as director and librarian in October 1992. There was a farewell retirement ceremony with Dean Aram Chobanian, and the library staff had another farewell party for her on a different date. The following photograph shows Miss Christopher’s farewell party in the Wilkins Room.



Figure 48. Miss Christopher's staff farewell party. Pictured from left to right, standing: Lenny (library custodian), Bernardo Iglesias, Emily Beattie, Joseph Harzbecker, Nancy Golden, Gerry Petersen, Patricia Murray (library student worker, BUSM), Maria Kefalas, Houston Douglas, Ana Caballero, Florina Tynyanova, Maura Sullivan; seated/front row left to right, Rhonda Thomas, Irene Christopher, Josephine Willie.



Figure 49. Nancy Golden's toast at Miss Christopher's party. Left to right, Nancy Golden, Rhonda Thomas, Bernardo Iglesias, Houston Douglas, Irene Christopher, Lenny the custodian, [Patricia Murray or Ana Caballero].



Andrea Weinschenk, MA, LS
Librarian ad interim



Aram V Chobanian, M.D.
Dean

Andrea Weinschenk, ad interim director and librarian, and Aram Chobanian, dean, were the heads of the Library Committee from December 1992 to April 1993.

Weinschenk, before she first joined the University's Mugar Memorial Library, had earned degrees in French and library science at the University of Michigan. She worked at the University of Michigan's Bureau of Hospital Management and Mental Health Research Institute and the Shiffman Medical Library at Wayne State University. Weinschenk spent 15 years at Mugar Memorial Library. She filled the vacancy left by Irene Christopher while a committee was organized to find the next director and librarian of the Alumni Medical Library.

Weinschenk continued in her position as Mugar Memorial Library's co-head of bibliography services while she managed the Alumni Medical Library. She was the first person to bring computers to library staff and to the reference area for the use of faculty and students. She brought new personal PCs and Macintosh computers. At Mugar Memorial Library, she had been involved in the development of computer services prior to her appointment as co-head of bibliographic services. She turned the space at the audiovisual department into a computer room. She initiated a way to bring Mugar Library electronic resources to the BU community through her work with the difficult contracts and licenses necessary. She helped the library staff learn computer skills for the reference, circulation, and reserve services, after the card catalogue became electronic.

Her transitional period managing AML was very important in keeping the staff involved in reference services, interlibrary loan, cataloguing, photocopying, and shelving with part-time students [216,217].

CHAPTER 7

A NEW INFORMATION AGE



David Ginn, PhD.
Librarian



Aram V Chobanian, M.D.
Dean

David Ginn became the Alumni Medical Library's third director-librarian in May, 1993. He earned a master's degree in library science from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and would later complete a doctorate in library science at the University of Pittsburgh. Prior to joining BU's medical library, Ginn was associate director of information services at the University of Pittsburgh [218]. He accelerated computerization of the Alumni Medical Library by creating the Learning Resources Center (LRC) and building on Andrea Weinschenck's work. He made possible campus-wide access to MEDLINE and earned recognition in Distance Education for Health as the recipient of a 2004 Medical Library Association research award with his team.

Ginn envisioned expanding the Alumni Medical Library in many ways. The world was entering a new information age, in which evolving technologies were increasingly involved in the learning and teaching processes of medical schools, colleges, and laboratories. Ginn transformed AML's reference area, using the facilities of the eleventh floor, more specifically, the rooms 1105, 1106 and 1107, and turning the History of Medicine room into the LRC.

Part of the eleventh floor would be expanded by building new classrooms for teaching courses in the School of Medicine, the Graduate Medical Sciences, the School of Public Health, and the School of Dental Medicine. Ginn noted the library needed more access to electronic resources. MEDLINE was expanding rapidly with different versions, and new databases were being released. His ambitious plans for the Alumni Medical Library included using the data from an internal journal usage study to help the library build the best possible collection and a review of the library's physical facility to make decisions for renovations.

Ginn likewise noted the need to keep abreast of emerging technologies and the shifting needs of patrons:

I am pleased to say that we are moving to meet our commitment to provide the information resources, services and programs necessary for a leading academic health sciences center, and to build a library staff to achieve our goals. As with other academic medical center libraries, the current shift in emphasis from ownership of materials to access to information only increases our responsibility to help point patrons to what they need, when and where they need it, and to provide the necessary educational support. While the provision of effective library and information services will continue to present a rapidly moving and changing target, we are confident that we have made a good start. [219]

Nancy Golden left BU in 1993, and the staff gave her a nice farewell party in the Hiebert Lounge on the 14th floor.



Figure 50. Nancy Golden farewell party. Pictured from left to right: David Ginn, Kathy Schilling, Bernardo Iglesias, Emily Beattie, Nancy Golden, Deborah Bruno, Joseph Harzbecker, Maria Kefalas, Florina Tynyanova, Gerry Petersen, Doreen Nicastro, Ana Caballero, Don Foucher, Josephine Willie, John Fania (student worker, SPH).

In November 1994 the Alumni Medical Library acquired a more advanced Ovid MEDLINE, renamed BUMC MEDLINE Plus to reflect the addition of three databases: AIDSLINE, BIOETHICSLINE, and HEALTH. Users could search the databases from terminals in the library:

remote access required an individual account password, and was free for students, or available at a cost of \$200 per year for faculty, staff, residents and alums [220].

David Ginn brought to the AML the services of Katherine Schilling, coordinator of user education from the University of Pittsburgh; Doreen Nicastro, head of educational computing and learning resources; Don Foucher, systems administrator with responsibility for maintaining the BUMC MEDLINE Plus system as well as other computer networks in the library; Debbie Bruno as administrative secretary; and Lynne Silvers as associate director of the Alumni Medical Library. In addition, Joseph Harzbecker was promoted to coordinator for reference services [221].

In spring and summer 1995, there was a survey of data from the library's recent journal usage study from February 1994 to January 1995. The survey compared the price unit subscription against the usage by patrons [222,223].

The average price per Index Medicus title in 1989 of \$201.94 increased by 1995 to \$360.91. The price increase for the following year would be 11 percent for titles published in the U.S. At this time the electronic format was beginning to emerge but most titles were still available only in print. Among the 15 journals most often used in the Alumni Medical Library, here are some figures:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Uses</u>
1.	<i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i>	\$790	5,046
2.	<i>JAMA</i>	\$115	3,770
3.	<i>New England Journal of Medicine</i>	\$99	3,527
4.	<i>Science</i>	\$87	3,380
5.	<i>PNAS</i>	\$420	3,261
6.	<i>Nature</i>	\$425	3,199
7.	<i>Cell</i>	\$340	2,653
8.	<i>Lancet</i>	\$185	2,235
9.	<i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i>	\$92	1,705
10.	<i>Embo Journal</i>	\$695	1,524
11.	<i>Brain Research</i>	\$9,538	1,433
12.	<i>Journal of Prosthetic Dentistry</i>	\$159	1,390
13.	<i>American Journal of Physiology</i>	\$1,277	1,347
14.	<i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i>	\$275	1,320
15.	<i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i>	\$379	1,310

The data showed that some of the library's journals had either a relatively low total use, a high cost per use, or both. The library identified 65 titles that were used fewer than 20 times and also cost more than \$10 per use. Examples included:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Cost per use</u>
		<u>Usage</u>	

1.	<i>Journal of Colloid and Interface Science</i>	\$1,302	4	\$326
2.	<i>Advances in Microbial Physiology</i>	\$198	1	\$198
3.	<i>Advances in Chromatography</i>	\$300	2	\$150
4.	<i>Biology of Extracellular Matrix</i>	\$207	3	\$69
5.	<i>European Journal of Endocrinology</i>	\$335	7	\$31

The list of journals would be reviewed for possible cancellation over the summer [223].

The reference department was advertising REFQUEST, a new service which enabled patrons to ask questions via email [224]. Furthermore, the library was offering workshops for AIDSLINE, BIOETHICSLINE, and HEALTH [225]. News about the library staff at this time included items such Katherine Schilling and David Ginn having authored an article in the bulletin of the Medical Library Association in April 1995. Emily Beattie, technical services librarian, was honored for 25 years of service at the Alumni Medical Library. David Ginn, library director, and Lynne Silvers, associate director, attended the annual conference of the Medical Library Association in Washington, DC [226].

During the summer of 1995, the Learning Resources Center was completed on the eleventh floor. The LRC gathered computer resources at BUSM, consolidating and expanding with the relocation of the Building L basement computer laboratory, to the 11th floor [227]. Workshops held at the library included such topics as how to use email and the World Wide Web. As part of the same library renovation, the audiovisual room was moved to 1202. It consisted of three small-group viewing rooms, two big cabinets, and an open-stack collection. VCRs and slide/tape units were located in each viewing room. Also available were audiotape players and microfiche readers [228].

Doreen Nicastro, head of educational computing and learning resources, left at the end of June 1995. In August, Ginn hired Ron Tate as manager of the Computer Lab, with responsibility for management of the Learning Resources Center. Tate came to the library from the Women's Technical Institute, where he taught computer networking. In addition, he had worked for Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation [229].

Once the student computer lab and the LRC were built, the Alumni Medical Library assumed responsibility for processing BU's "ACS electronic mail" accounts on the Medical Campus. Tate led the registration for email, assisted by the student lab monitors. All students, staff, and faculty with a valid Boston University ID were eligible for free ACS accounts and told to visit the computer lab to sign up for an email password. At this time, employees at Boston University Medical Center Hospital and Boston City Hospital were not eligible for ACS accounts through the library [230].



Figure 51. LRC, 1009: 1109A computer classroom visible through door in back.



Figure 52. Student lounge on 11th floor.

The author recalls that Don Foucher left the library, and Ron Tate hired Victor Gvirtsman in 1996 as an administrator computer specialist to assist with the computer databases of the library. A few years later Gvirtsman was promoted to systems administrator.

Renovation of the library continued over the summer into fall 1995. The red carpet was changed to a bluish color on the eleventh floor. The library exchanged photocopiers for newer and more efficient models, upgraded computers and projection equipment in the Learning Resources Center, and added new software in the form of electronic textbooks and interactive software. It also increased the amount of electronic journals. Before December, BUMC MEDLINE Plus would be linked to INNOPAC, Boston University's online catalog. In addition, Ovid Technologies added another 300 full-text journals to its system, some of which the library added in 1998. The AML and Boston University Libraries, as part of the New England Resource Libraries, would negotiate with Academic Press for access to IDEAL, which would provide

another 180 journal titles. Computer-assisted instruction (CAI) software, SAM-CD, and Up-To-Date were the newest additions to the library's collection [231].

The Alumni Medical Library participated in consortia with other academic and medical libraries through a variety of networks. One of the most important for all health sciences libraries is the National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NN/LM). In 1997, Massachusetts was in Region 8, which also included Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine. The program headquarters were located at the Lyman Maynard Stowe Medical Library of the University of Connecticut. Services were provided through the development of a national database of holdings that formed the backbone of DOCLINE, an electronic interlibrary loan system used by most medical libraries.

The library is also part of the Boston Library Consortium (BLC) and the Massachusetts Health Sciences Libraries Information Network (MAHSLIN). Membership in these consortia, as well as connections through interlibrary loan services, provided Medical Campus faculty, staff, and students access to the collections of hundreds of other libraries. A 1997 *Library News & Notes* article explained the process:

To most people, the interlibrary loan (ILL) process appears to take just two simple steps: (1) filling out a request form and (2) picking up the material. But as Joseph Harzbecker, reference coordinator and ILL supervisor explains, "You might be surprised how complex a process is required to move the request from (1) to (2)."

Each year, the Alumni Medical Library processes over 6,000 requests from BUMC patrons and fills about 8,500 requests for loans to other libraries. Florina Tynyanova, ILL Assistant since 1990, is responsible for all requests on both the borrowing and lending side of the ILL service.

The borrowing process begins with your request. Tynyanova checks all requests against INNOPAC to see whether the item is available at another library in the Boston University system. Either OCLC or DOCLINE are then used to identify lending libraries.

...

On OCLC, the requesting library selects up to five potential lenders for each item and determines the order in which they will receive the request. On DOCLINE, each library establishes its own unique hierarchy of up to 240 potential lenders, and all requests are routed according to that library's "map." Any unfilled requests are automatically sent to the National Library of Medicine.

Typically, an ILL takes 5–10 working days to arrive from the lending library. Rush telefax services are received within 24–36 hours, but are more expensive. The Alumni Medical Library pays the lending library a fee of \$8–\$20 per item ordered. Because of the library's participation in the Boston Library Consortium, we are able to charge you only

\$3 for most ILL's. Rush requests or those filled by commercial document delivery suppliers cost \$15 or more. [232]

In the same *Library News & Notes* for fall 1997, another entire page is devoted to services and resources. Here is a summary:

Location and hours. Circulation materials. Reference services, Photocopies services. Interlibrary services. Online catalog INNOPAC. Boston Library Consortium. BUMC MEDLINE Plus. Educational programs. Computing lab [233].

The first set of renovations was overseen by Ginn in 1997. New circulation, reserve, and reference desk areas were installed before the Sesquicentennial festivities. The entire library was painted; also, 350 new chairs replaced the old captain's chairs in the library. The renovations designed to meet the needs of staff and patrons, replacing furniture dating back to 1969. New photocopiers on all three floors were augmented by more photocopiers on the twelfth floor. The twelfth floor was recarpeted, replacing the wonderful red carpet whose colors were fading. This was possible thanks to a donation by Paul Ossen, Class of 1943-B [234].

In addition to these renovations, a book- and journal-shifting project was completed in 1997. Mary McKeon (later Blanchard), information services and education librarian, oversaw the project, which was intended to make materials more accessible (regular books and oversized books were now shelved together). Twelve Pentium 133 computers and a multimedia video projector were upgraded equipment in the LRC. These resources were supported by a gift from the School of Medicine Class of 1972 (Willard Information Technology Fund) [234].

On the thirteenth floor there was a sacred place related to the past of the BUSM: all the papers from the beginning of the School to the present. It was known simply as the Archives; inside there were rare collections of historical texts, photographs, graduation records, school catalogs, yearbooks, department newsletters, annual reports, and other materials representative of BU Medical Campus activities and achievements [235].

The archives also held some nineteenth-century medical and surgical instruments, antique microscopes, and a doctor's bag that once belonged to an 1877 graduate of BUSM, according to Emily Beattie, head of technical services and archives. The Alumni Medical Library contributed, with texts and photographs, to the production of *Generations* (1998), a published history of the School of Medicine produced as part of the Sesquicentennial celebrations.

"The archives are a very important part of the library and the medical center," David Ginn, director, observed. "We are preserving bits of history for present and future generations." Emily Beattie noted that "People donate all sorts of interesting memorabilia from their family collections," and stated "The library is the logical repository for these pieces of BU Medical Center's history, and we welcome the role of safe-keeper and preservationist" [236].

Future plans included scanning archival images and school catalogs and rare documents for inclusion on the BU online catalog (this work eventually commenced in 2016 with issues of *Bostonia* v1, 1900 to v24, 1924).

This is how the Alumni Medical Library looked between the 1997 renovation and circa 2010.



Figure 53. 12th floor entrance to the library.



Figure 54. Current journals reading area, 12th floor.



Figure 55. Reserve and circulation materials: computers are available for patrons to consult the library catalog while circulation staff are close at hand.



Figure 56. The circulation area, looking from near the entrance.



Figure 57. Reference area, directly across from the Circulation/Reserve desk on the 12th floor.



Figure 58. Reference reading area, 12th floor.



Figure 59. 13th floor student study space. Librarian offices were located to the left, behind the visible doors.

“Alumni Medical Library: The Virtual Library Is Never Closed,” an article quoting AML director David Ginn, closed the twentieth century in *Boston University Medicine*, vol 7, no. 3, Winter 1999. The library at this time provided full-text online access to about a hundred journals as well as its significant print holdings, and Ginn stated that when possible, electronic access was being added. The report also included insightful comments from Deborah Vaughan, professor of histology and anatomy. In particular, Vaughn noted the library’s role in assisting helping first-year medical and GMS students incorporate new technologies in their histology slides [237].

Twenty-first Century Changes

The Alumni Medical Library every year increased the number of electronic journals. In February, 2000, the director reported that 50 new full-text journals had been added to the existing MEDLINE Plus system the previous year. At that moment there were 110 journals.

“The full-text collection of our system covers a range of disciplines and subject areas,” Ginn said. “We’ve included basic and clinical sciences, public health, dental medicine and titles with a multidisciplinary focus” [238].

Additional new services included “weekly updates of BUMC MEDLINE, to allow more frequent addition of citations and full text to the database; complete integration with BU’s online catalog records, which allows users to identify which specific journal issues are available from the Alumni Medical Library and other BU libraries; and upgraded and additional computers within the library.” According to Ginn, “These enhancements represent significant progress toward providing relevant and timely information from any location” [238].

Ginn was elected president of the Association of Academic Health Sciences Libraries (AAHSL) for 2002–03. AAHSL is an organization of 142 medical schools in the United States and Canada belonging to the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC). A member of the Council of Academic Societies of AAMC, the association promotes excellence in academic health sciences libraries and seeks to ensure that health practitioners are trained to develop information skills that enhance the quality of health care delivery, education, and research [239].

A 2002 exhibit at BUSM dedicated a section of the Alumni Medical Library to Francis Williams, the first radiologist at Boston City Hospital. Considered to be America’s first practicing radiologist, Williams was using X-rays for hospitalized patients within months of their 1898 discovery by Wilhelm Roentgen. The BUSM Department of Radiology donated historical radiology materials and books by former faculty to the collection. Present at the dedication were John O’Connor, associate dean for admissions at BUSM; Joseph Ferrucci, chairman of radiology at BUSM and BMC; BUSM Dean Aram Chobanian, provost of BU Medical Campus; and David Ginn, director of the Alumni Medical Library [240].



Figure 60. The Francis H. Williams Collection in the 2020s. Historical radiology materials fill the top three shelves, while the bottom shelf holds ceramic dishes used at the Boston City Hospital around the time Williams was practicing.

Also in 2002, the National Library of Medicine awarded the Alumni Medical Library a three-year grant of \$337,000 “to develop and implement the new Mental Health Information Network of Metro Boston” [241]. The library was “to develop and provide information access, resources, and training for more than 10,000 mental health consumers (inpatients and outpatients) and staff at facilities throughout greater Boston.”

“Led by David Ginn, PhD, director of the Alumni Medical Library, and Clifford Robinson, area director for the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health, the project will include the purchase of approximately 75 computers and 20 printers to be distributed to mental health and treatment centers throughout the city. Additionally, a web site will be developed to provide information and links focused on mental and physical health,” the report stated. Librarians from AML would provide patrons with internet resources that offered useful information on mental health issues.

“Our goal is to empower people with major mental illnesses to actively participate in educating themselves about their illnesses,” said Mary McKeon, information services librarian and the grant project coordinator. Ginn, principal investigator for the project, noted that “Since urban

areas nationwide also have decentralized mental health systems, the Mental Health Information Network could ultimately serve as a model for information access and resources to this underserved and often overlooked population.”

The project was based on an earlier outreach grant received by the Alumni Medical Library, which had provided education and services to consumers and staff at the Commonwealth’s Solomon Carter Fuller Mental Health Center, also located on the BU Medical Campus. McKeon observed “At Fuller, we found that mental health consumers from inpatient, outpatient, and community settings were very interested in improving computer skills and learning to locate health information to answer questions” [241].

Aram Chobanian was appointed president ad interim of Boston University in October 2003 (designated BU’s ninth president in June, 2005). For this reason, he stepped down as dean of BUSM in 2003. He was subsequently president emeritus of Boston University until his death in 2023.



David Ginn, Ph D.
Librarian



John F. McCahan, M.D.
Dean

John McCahan was the sixteenth dean of the Boston University School of Medicine, 2003 to 2005. McCahan received his BA and MD degrees from the University of Pennsylvania. His internship in internal medicine was at the Upstate Medical Center, Pennsylvania Hospital, and Guy’s Hospital, London. This was followed by two years of service in the United States Public Health Service at the National Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Georgia. He joined the staff at Lincoln Hospital in the Bronx and the faculty at Albert Einstein College of Medicine. He was appointed director of the Department of Medicine at Lincoln Hospital in 1972.

McCahan was an associate professor of medicine at BUSM in 1975. He developed a teaching program in family medicine and in 1997 became a professor of family medicine. Appointed associate dean for academic affairs in 1976, he served until June 2006. From November 2003 through May 2005, he also led the School of Medicine as acting dean.

He was the chairman of the Medical Education Committee, where he oversaw numerous revisions and reforms of the School’s MD curriculum. McCahan received the Frederick Jackson Teaching Award and Faculty Membership in Alpha Omega Alpha. He served as BUSM liaison and author of the Boston section of a plan for a statewide AREA Health Education Center

program. Through the years, he earned the admiration of his colleagues for his ability to articulate and implement a clear vision of modern medical education. BUSM honors him each spring at the annual John McCahan Medical Campus Education Day [242].



**Boston University Medical Center
Medical Library
May 27, 2004**

Figure 61. Alumni Medical Library staff celebrating after Commencement in 2004. Left to right 1st row (seated) Kyle Hutchinson, Mary Blanchard, Ana Caballero, Emily Beattie, Theresa Bolles; 2nd row Debbora Bruno, Florina Tynyanova, Katherine Schilling-Eccles, Jennifer Inglis; 3rd row David Ginn, Bernardo Iglesias, Rhonda Thomas-Iglesias, Deric Topp, Ron Tate, Joseph Harzbecker; 4th row (back) John Allen, Keven Jeffery.

CHAPTER 8

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE

A Summer 2005 *Alumni News* article provides a detailed picture of the library at that time, making clear that, having undergone numerous dramatic changes to its electronic resources, the Alumni Medical Library now introduced its patrons to both the expectation and the reality that virtually all information could be available from any place, at any time. Furthermore, the library reflected a commitment “to educate users to more effectively identify, retrieve, evaluate, and manage information, [which has] become the standards by which libraries are measured” [243]. At the same time, the Alumni Medical Library’s mission remained the same: “to provide the best possible resources, services, and access in support of the needs of the faculty, staff, and students of the Medical Center”.

Director David Ginn was interviewed and noted that, at the time, the library provided licensing and access to more than 2,000 electronic journals, 100 electronic textbooks, and numerous bibliographic databases. “Access to these resources is available from any location locally or remotely. Users from Boston University Medical Campus (BUMC), Boston Medical Center, Boston University, and community faculty are able to access these resources from office, home, or elsewhere.”

As described in the piece, the heart of this accessibility was the BUMC MEDLINE Plus system, which provided links to the libraries full-text online journals. The Alumni Medical Library’s growing collection of electronic journals also freed space on site by shifting print journals from before 1966 (when MEDLINE began) to a storage facility on campus. These resources could be retrieved, or articles copied and delivered to the user, within twenty-four hours at no charge. Still, the article stated,

Even as the Library has radically expanded its online collection, the print collection still provides an important resource for several reasons. First, publishers of journals providing online subscriptions link the price to ownership of the print version, so the savings on canceling the print version is virtually nonexistent. Second, many journals have not been digitized farther back than the last few years, and only a handful, such as those from the American Physiological Association, have digitized back significantly into the 1900s (or in their case the 1800s!). Since BUMC is a research institution, users often require materials farther back than the five to ten years most electronic versions provide. Third, although the shift to electronic has been widespread and enormously helpful, the print materials, including the current ones, are still heavily used, and the need, or even just the desire to pick up and look at the printed word in a journal or book is still a preference of many users here at the Alumni Medical Library and at other academic medical libraries.

The physical "Library as Place" has been a recent topic of discussion at many academic institutions, and the same is true at BUMC. ...the Library's gate count (those entering the Library) has held steady, with over 300,000 patrons entering each year. A triennial Journal Usage Study done by the Library showed access to print journals at over 200,000 uses. [243]

Looking at 2005, a giant step was accomplished in only twelve years, thanks to the accomplishments of Ginn, in providing services, resources, electronic access, renovation on the facility of the library and for the creation of the LRC, so much needed for the twenty-first century.

"...the Library now provides expanded computing facilities that include approximately 200 public access computers for use by students, faculty, staff, researchers, and others in the BUMC community. The computers are available in seven rooms or areas, including the 12th floor computers adjacent to the Reference Desk, the Learning Resources Center (LRC), which includes two general access rooms and three computer classrooms, as well as the Library-managed McNary Learning Center Computer Lab on the first floor of the Houseman Building. User education programs include library orientations for students and residents, as well as workshops and training sessions on MEDLINE, database training, Powerpoint, EndNote (Bibliographic Management Software), Evidence-Based Medicine Searching, and others.

Librarians also provided assistance with the BUSM Integrated Problems course, maintained a Problem-based Learning website and provided support for the development of a BUSM curriculum database, and a number of services were also available to BUSM alumni. The Library archives received mention: "The Sesquicentennial (1998) of BUSM required a myriad of materials that helped to produce a book, a gala tableau and articles in University publications for the observance of this important milestone in the life of the School. Answers to inquiries from across the country and around the world are provided by the contents of the collection to support family history, dissertations, scholarly book and article publications and personal interest topics."

In ending the report, Ginn emphasized:

With annual journal price increases averaging 8-12% over the past decade, this is a considerable challenge while providing the other resources necessary to maintain, support, and improve the equipment and physical environment in the Library... The support received from the institution and from the Alumni Association is of critical importance in helping the Library meet its mission to the students and the overall BUMC community. [243]

Also in 2005, Karen Antman became the seventeenth dean and provost of the Boston University School of Medicine. She was later the first dean and provost of the Boston University

Aram V. Chobanian & Edward Avedisian School of Medicine from its naming in 2022 until her retirement in 2025.



David Ginn, PhD.
Librarian



Karen Antman, M.D.
Dean

Antman received her MD from Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1974. She was a resident in internal medicine at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital. She had a fellowship training in oncology at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute and also became a faculty member at Harvard Medical School and an associate professor of medicine. She returned in 1993 to Columbia where she was Wu Professor of Medicine and Pharmacology and director of the National Cancer Institute–designated Comprehensive Cancer Center. She has been deputy director for translational and clinical sciences at the National Cancer Institute, and has served as president of the American Society of Clinical Oncology, the American Association for Cancer Research, and the American Society for Blood and Marrow Transplantation.

Antman is the author or coauthor of more than 250 scientific articles and six books. She also was an associate editor of the *New England Journal of Medicine* and the *Lancet*, and has served on many other editorial boards. She has received the annual Senior Faculty Teacher of the year award from the medical residents at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital. As provost at Boston University, Antman was responsible for the overall operation of the Medical Campus, which includes the School of Medicine, the Goldman School of Dental Medicine, and the School of Public Health [244–246].

The Alumni Medical Library added a new student coffee lounge on the eleventh floor in 2007. The students had requested of Dean Antman a place in the library a place to relax, chat, and drink coffee or beverages from vending machines installed after the renovation of the former AML staff room. The room was wired for computers, highlighting the increasing use of laptops by students [247].

David Flynn was hired as an Education and Information Services Librarian in 2006. He became Head of Library and Information Management Education, the library’s educational programming team, in 2008.

In October, 2008, David Ginn retired as director of the Alumni Medical Library, having ably served BUSM and the wider Medical Campus community [248]. His leadership charted a course

into the new millennium for the library and its services by remaining constant with its philosophical roots that it be for everyone, even as it expanded and served new patrons.



Figure 62. Mary Blanchard and David Ginn at Ginn's farewell party in 2008.



Mary Blanchard, MLIS
Librarian



Karen Antman, M.D.
Dean

Mary (McKeon) Blanchard was the fourth librarian-director of the Alumni Medical Library. Blanchard is a graduate of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, and earned her bachelor's degree in food and resource economics. She received her master's degree in library and information science from Simmons College in 1995. Prior to becoming director of the AML, she worked at the Simmons College School of Social Work Library, Northeastern University's Snell Library, and Boston University's Mugar Memorial Library.

In 1996 she moved to the Medical Campus and held several positions within the Alumni Medical Library, including reference librarian of education and information services, head of circulation, and, after 2004, associate director for library services. Blanchard had also been a grant project director for the National Library of Medicine's Mental Health Information Network of Metro Boston and the National Network of Libraries of Mental Health Information Outreach Project. She was a member of the Association of Academic Health Sciences Libraries and the Medical Library Association. Blanchard was appointed director of the Alumni Medical Library in May 2009 [248–250].



Figure 63. Emily Beattie.

Emily Beattie, head of Alumni Medical Library technical services, retired after 40 years service in 2009. *Campus & Alumni News*, in 2010, characterized her time as follows:

When Emily Beattie came to the BU Alumni Library in 1969 as a cataloger, machine-readable cataloging and the Online Computer Library Center were nascent developments in library science. When she retired last July after four decades of service to the BU Medical Campus library, Beattie had participated in the transformation of libraries and collections from the card catalog to the online library catalog, and from solely print collections of journals and books to hybrid collections of online and print materials that continue to evolve toward an electronic format.

A graduate of Simmons College School of Library Science, Beattie holds a Certificate of Advanced Graduate Study in Educational Media & Technology from Boston University School of Education. In 1974, she was appointed head of Technical Services. She also assumed responsibility for acquiring, processing, and cataloging materials in the BUSM archives. Her encyclopedic knowledge of the history of BU Medical Campus is legendary. She made possible retrospectives of the School of Medicine for many BUSM alumni weekends and for visual displays for the sesquicentennial celebration of the founding of BUSM.

"My 40 years at Boston University Medical Campus were as an eyewitness to history," she recalled. "I not only saw the changes in buildings, programs, students, and faculty, but, as the archivist, I was privy to the rich history of the School of Medicine and its hospitals since their founding in the mid-nineteenth century." [251]

There were more changes in 2010 to the physical library and its twelfth-floor entrance. The entire floor of the library, previously accessed via front doors, was now unlocked; the twelfth-floor elevator doors opened from 7:30 a.m. to 11:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, to let patrons in. The entrance was remodeled with bright and inviting green carpet and sofas. A new set of lights were installed from the ceiling.

Mary Blanchard, director, was quoted as saying “The goal was to create a more welcoming and comfortable studying and learning environment for students. We repurposed the space to make it more student-centered, removing several stacks of books and periodicals and installing new laptop/study tables, comfortable seating, study carrels along the walls, and fixed computer tables.”

Reflecting the fact that more students were enrolling in programs on the Medical Campus, increasing the options for study space had been a priority, and the School of Medicine, School of Dental Medicine, and School of Public Health would all benefit from this renovation. Where the circulation and reserve desk had been, two bistro tables and chairs were placed. Circulation and Reserve were moved next to Reference for a single-service desk in a more centered place. The new study tables and carrels were powered for laptops, and former staff offices on the thirteenth floor were converted into study rooms. The article noted that

“The library supports sustainability initiatives at the Medical Campus with recycling bins, and the renovation also includes two filtered water units where students can refill water bottles. A wall was removed to expand library space, and a new ceiling was put in with improved, energy-efficient lighting.”

Student Shamini Mylvaganan of the Class of 2013 was quoted as saying approvingly, “the library is so bright now and the new desks make studying easier. There is so much more room to study.”

Most of the volumes of print journals, as well as dedicated reference book stacks, were removed from the twelfth floor to create space for these study tables, comfortable chairs and individual study carrels. Faculty were still able to request print materials to be placed on reserve in the library at the circulation desk, but the piece stated that “the trend is to increase the numbers of e-books, which have the benefit of being available 24/7 to the BUMC/BU campus communities, and do not take up valuable library space.” The article went on to say,

Except for the few titles available in print form only, the library’s journal collections are also accessible online. “We are collaborating with the Charles River Campus libraries on building ‘One-BU’ electronic collections that more effectively leverage our resources and provide access to expanded collections on both campuses. The BUMC Library subscribes to very few print journals today and we are actively expanding our e-book collections,” notes Blanchard. “These web-based, electronic resources provide greater accessibility to all of our Library users and free up more space for student use.”

According to Dean Karen Antman, “Our mission at BUSM is the educational, intellectual, professional, and personal development of our students. The library is an integral resource for them. The renovations provide a facility that meets the needs of a modern academic medical center.”[252]

In 2013 the annual meeting of the Medical Library Association (MLA) was held in Boston. The MLA’s Dental Section donated five bags of dental floss and BU Goldman School of Dental Medicine’s Global & Population Health program was a recipient. Elizabeth Mamo, a library director at Rochester Regional Health who organized the collection of the floss, reached out to MLA member and head of technical services at the BU Alumni Medical Library, A’Llyn Ettien, for suggestions on where it could be donated. Ettien contacted GSDM, where Assistant Director of Global & Population Health Kathy Held said, “Large quantities of dental floss are hard to come by but relatively easy to transport, so it’s a great item to collect for students traveling to other countries on externships.”

“I sincerely thank the MLA, as well as Ms. Ettien and the members of GSDM Global & Population Health, for securing this important donation,” said GSDM Dean Jeffrey W. Hutter. “We at GSDM greatly appreciate this generous support of our efforts to improve global oral health” [253].

In 2014 the Learning Resource Center became the Testing Center on the eleventh floor. Renovations throughout the floor increased the total number of seating for those taking examinations to 220 seats: on East Newton side, 90 seats, and East Concord Street side, 130 seats. Each table was equipped with AC power outlets, and wired network connections were located on the first row of tables closest to the stairwell on both the East Newton Street and East Concord Street sides of the L-11 Testing Center.

In addition, there was a room for proctor use equipped with an iPad, a telephone, a PC and monitor for the monitoring system, controls and portable clip-on microphones for the audio announcements system, and card access. Technical support came from BUMC IT and IT Library via the Computing Help Desk in INS 1109 (L-1109), which provided technical support for laptops during exams, laptop loaners for students experiencing computer-related issues during the exam, and ethernet patch cables for students experiencing wireless connectivity issues.

The Educational Media Staff provided support for all ExamSoft-based exams as well as training and support for the monitoring and audio systems. The Testing Center was also available for use as study space when exams were not in session. To facilitate this use, the L-11 emergency stairwell doors (E. Newton and E. Concord Streets), previously alarmed, were unlocked Monday–Friday: 7 a.m.–7 p.m. [254]. The previously open interior stairwell joining the 11th and 12th floors was now limited to staff use, dividing the 11th and 12th floors into separate areas and meaning that the 11th floor was no longer part of the library’s main space.

The Testing Center provided a state-of-the-art first renovation for other floors in the Instructional Building in later years—most specifically, 2022 and the Team Based Learning (TLB)

center, INS 405. Further renovation of the Testing Center would include “a new ceiling with improved sound-proofing qualities, energy-efficient lighting, new carpeting and flooring, newly painted walls, new chairs and tables with power outlets at every seat, and club seating and cube tables in the hallway outside the floor-to-ceiling glass walls of the testing center.” An upgraded heating and air conditioning system and a more powerful wireless system throughout the testing center provided additional benefits. The student lounge in 1105 held “additional club seating, group study tables, PCs, a scanner, and print-release station.” The renovated elevator lobby featured a new LCD monitor for announcements (these monitors were also installed on the 12th and 13th floors), and new signage was installed throughout the 11th floor [255].



Figure 64. Glass entry to 11th floor test center. Interior stairwell to 12th floor, accessed through the door visible inside, is no longer open to patrons.



Figure 65. View of test center seating.



Figure 66. Comfortable seating in the hallway outside the Testing Center: to the right side out of view are located 11th floor computer classrooms and the IT Help Center in 1109.

In the summer of 2015, an event at the Alumni Medical Library honoring John Noble, BUSM professor of general internal medicine, and Ewa Kuligowska-Noble, BUSM professor of radiology, acknowledged their donation of rare books. “We are here today to celebrate two Boston University leadership careers in radiology and medicine,” said Dean Karen Antman. “We thank them for making this collection of rare and important titles available to our medical and graduate students to read from the original texts, and for realizing their historical context” [256].

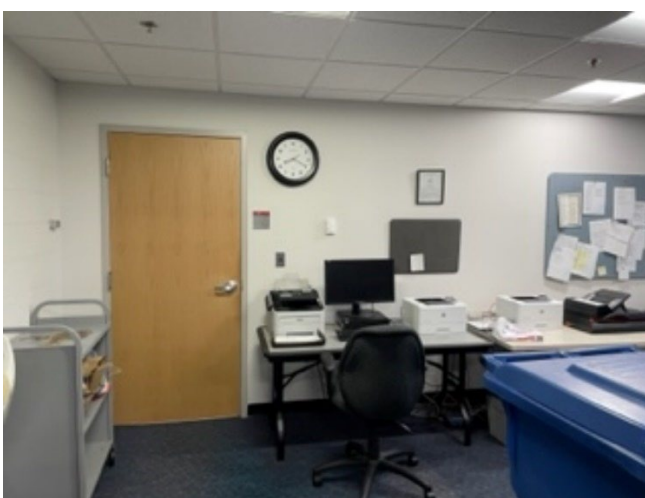
This collection of historical medical books from the Nobles’ personal library included “rare Vesalius volumes, many works by and about William Osler, books on infectious diseases (such as smallpox) from the 1700s, books published as early as the 1500s, and textbooks edited by John Noble himself”. The collection was placed on display on the 12th floor, in three dedicated bookcases with locked glass fronts.



Figure 67. The John Noble and Ewa Kuligowska-Noble Historical Book Collection.

Noble stated “The smartest thing we ever did was come to Boston University to work with a variety of people and care for some of the most difficult patients. It has been a wonderful place to spend our lives. We are pleased to have this collection here in the Alumni Medical Library, to give present and future generations the opportunity to see things from perspectives that are no longer easy to attain” [256]. Dr. Noble had felt it important that the books be visible, in a central place for all to see, and not stashed away in an archives room that nobody would visit. The donors expressed the hope that their gift might inspire other physicians or faculty to donate similar materials, contributing to a robust collection of historical medical texts. “Building such an inspiring collection requires knowledge, passion, and commitment. This valuable collection sets a foundation and brings perspective to the entire BU Medical Campus community. We are deeply grateful to Dr. Noble and Dr. Kuligowska-Noble,” said Mary Blanchard, director of the Alumni Medical Library [256].

In 2017, the Alumni Medical Library underwent yet more renovation of its twelfth floor, this time the library’s administration offices and services such as processing and repairing print books—also called the “back-room area” where technical services and librarians have their offices. This area was converted into five closed offices (for the library director, financial coordinator, library administrator, assistant director of library and Information Management Education, and the reference librarians’ office); two cubicle offices; a conference or tutorial desk area; a printer; and a scanner area. A new look for this area was long overdue to catch up with the renovations from 1998 and 2004. The other half of the back room area—holding the Interlibrary Loan area, special project area, serials area, cataloging and repair (books and journals) area (also called the technical services area), and the office of the collections management librarian—was not changed much, though some shelves were added for increased storage of items that had been outside the old technical services office.



Figures 68 and 69. Renovated staff office space on the western half of the back room area (left); relatively unchanged interlibrary loan area on the eastern side (right).

The year to remember as a renaissance of the thirteenth floor came in 2018, with the launch of the new Learning Resource Center. It followed a petition by students to create more accessible floors for studying, more wide-open space, more group-study rooms, tutoring rooms, single closed study pods, larger rest rooms, etc.

The work began in the summer of 2018 and took eight months to complete. Several walls were torn down to floor level, leaving only existing columns and main structures untouched. The last time the thirteenth floor had undergone physical changes since 1968 was in 1997–98, when the red carpet was removed and some stacks were added throughout along the floor [257].

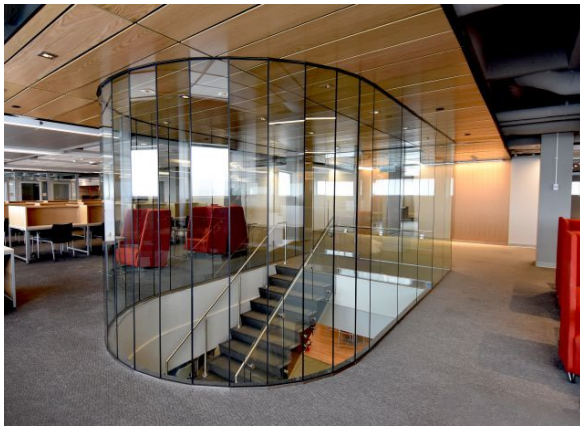
The Alumni Medical Library is used by students from the medical, dental, public health, and graduate medical sciences schools, as well as residents and researchers, all of whom require sufficient quiet study space and plenty of light. Dramatic changes were made with the demolition of the archives room, the concrete walls of the stairwell to the twelfth floor, and the famous Mappa Mundi, a huge world map covering one wall, which had become a place of pilgrimage by students and parents visiting the thirteenth floor (and even by alumni during class reunions). Archival materials, including those from the old History of Medicine Room, were moved into two rooms on the 9th floor of the Solomon Carter Fuller Mental Health Center nearby. (They were kept there until July, 2024 when a sprinkler flood damaged the contents of one of the rooms, soaking large quantities of historical Medical Campus publications. Fortunately most of these had been digitized in the preceding years and placed online in OpenBU. The damaged materials were freeze-dried, and then, along with books and artifacts from the unflooded room, were removed to an archival storage facility in Peabody for long-term preservation.)

Today, the thirteenth floor houses 226 study seats, including six individual study pods, four group-study rooms, and two tutor rooms. A new HVAC system was installed as well as new lighting, carpet, furniture, and expanded disability-accessible rest room facilities with an additional gender-neutral rest room. That said, the primary need was for a dedicated quiet study space for everyone.

The thirteenth floor reopened in February 2019, when Dean Karen Antman, Mary Blanchard, students, professors, and other invitees were present to see the marvelous renovation of this floor.

The Dean and BUMC Provost Karen Antman stated, “We’ve been looking forward to having this much-needed new study space for our students. We thank the Miselis family for their generous gift that contributed to renovating this outstanding space.” Associate Dean for Student Affairs Angela Jackson noted, “I can’t wait to see this beautiful space filled with students. It was designed to provide a variety of different options so students can find the best one to suit their

study style and needs...I especially like the cozy, cocoon chairs for quiet, individual study—and napping” [258].



Figures 70 and 71. The newly glass-enclosed stairwell (left) and block of study pods (right) on the renovated 13th floor.



Figures 72 and 73. Book display case (left) and interior of a group study room (left), 13th floor.

As of the fiscal year ending June 2019, the Alumni Medical Library collections were accessible through the online library catalog, more than 700 databases, and more than 120 quality filtered subject guides. There were more than 6,800 e-journals; more than 12,600 e-books; more than 25,000 books in circulation, reference, and course reserve stacks; and more than 29,000 volumes of bound print journals in Medical Campus storage. Popular databases included PubMed, Web of Science, and EMBASE.

In addition to the resources of the Alumni Medical Library, the Medical Campus community has access to the BU Libraries’ collections, which contain 1.9 million books, more than 248,000 serial titles, more than 152,000 media titles, more than 111,000 serials, and more than 2 million e-books. BU students, faculty, and staff may request physical items from any of the BU Libraries free of charge via an intralibrary request and access the BU Libraries’ electronic materials online

at any time or place. Beyond the BU Libraries, Medical Campus students, faculty, and staff have access to materials via the Alumni Medical Library's Interlibrary Loan (ILL) service. The hours of the AML were Monday through Thursday, 7:30 a.m. to 12:00 midnight; Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.; Saturday, 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.; and Sunday, 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 midnight.

These hours would change during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

CHAPTER 9

DAYS OF UNCERTAINTY

The director of the library, Mary Blanchard, planned to retire in June 2020, but due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, she extended her retirement until summer 2021 with the consent of the dean.

The entire world lived through a terrifying experience produced by COVID-19 from the end of 2019 to mid-2021, but it is not over because there is still damage in 2023 (November). Boston University president Robert A. Brown announced on March 11, 2020, that Boston University was moving to a remote teaching and learning environment in order to stop the contamination of the coronavirus producing COVID-19 in our community [259].

One day earlier, March 10, Governor Charlie Baker had declared a state of emergency, with a stay-at-home advisory for all non-essential workers as a way to reduce the spread of coronavirus and flatten the COVID-19 curve. Mayor Marty Walsh of Boston also declared a public health emergency. Restaurants, bars, and nightclubs were required to reduce their capacity by at least 50%. Governor Baker limited gatherings to fewer than 25 people [260–262].

On March 19, President Robert A. Brown's announcement stated that effective March 20, the University was turning to a remote work setting, with the exception of essential personal. All faculty and staff were told that work would be directed by each department. President Brown recalled, "The hardest decision was when we moved the classes online. It was tearing down the fabric of this in-person residential education" [259].

AML director Mary Blanchard delegated to supervisors to provide tasks for the rest of the staff, while working at home with library projects. She also prepared to support faculty and students in the event of a campus closure, with cameras in each classroom of the eleventh floor for the fall semester that could be used for streaming lectures. New signage in the library directed patrons to practice social distancing. The library's doors remained closed physically for 136 days; however, its contents were always available via access to licensed online resources from anywhere, 24/7, on the library website, using a BU login and password authentication.

Additional support and library services were available seven days a week, from 9 am to 5 pm, by emailing for virtual Reference and Education Services. AML's Interlibrary Loan borrowing service made available journal articles and book chapters not held by the Alumni Medical Library on behalf of faculty, students, and staff, and all BU Libraries online resources could still be searched for eBooks, eJournals, and databases.

When the most far-ranging restrictions were eased, Blanchard created a plan to open the Alumni Medical Library six days a week, Sunday through Friday. This schedule ultimately lasted

from August 2020 to July 2021. Small groups of library staff members came back to work ten-hour days from 7:30 a.m to 6 p.m.: On Sundays, A'Llyn Ettien, head of resource sharing and discovery, John Allen, access services assistant, and Timothy Manning, evening access services coordinator; on Monday and Tuesday, Liz Jenkins, head of user services, John Allen, and Timothy Manning; and from Wednesday to Friday, Mary Blanchard, director, Joseph Harzbecker, reference and electronic collections librarian, Rhonda Thomas-Iglesias, senior access services assistant and Bernardo Iglesias, senior library assistant.

Regulations to further curtail the spread of COVID-19 were imposed, with students, faculty, and employees wearing masks at all times and limited numbers of patrons on each floor of the library, where socially distanced seating was arranged. The full Alumni Medical Library staff returned in early July 2021, with somewhat shorter evening hours during the week than prior to the pandemic: 7:30-9 Monday-Friday, 10-6 on weekends.



Figure 74. Mary Blanchard at her farewell party in 2021.



Figure 75. Library staff at Mary Blanchard's farewell party: left to right, Kate Flewelling, Bernardo Iglesias, Caroline Wexler, Mary Blanchard, Sandhya Agnihotri, Liz Jenkins, Carly Schanock, A'Llyn Ettien and John Allen.

A farewell party for Mary Blanchard was held on the Talbot Green on July 29, 2021, with the participation of Hee-Young Park, associate dean for faculty affairs at the Chobanian and Avedisian School of Medicine. On behalf of the Office of the Dean, Park recognized Blanchard's 25 years of skillful service to BU, 13 of which were spent as director of the Alumni Medical Library. The Library Committee, in its search for a new director, had selected Kate Flewelling.



Kate Flewelling, MLIS
Librarian



Karen Antman, MD
Dean

Flewelling joined the Alumni Medical Library as the fifth director-librarian in July 2021. She earned a BA from Mount Holyoke College in 2000 and an MLIS from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in 2007. Her extensive experience includes service at the Network of the National Library of Medicine, Middle Atlantic Region; Upstate Medical University, State

University of New York, Syracuse; Inova Fairfax Hospital Health Sciences Library; and the National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda.

Flewelling has published in journals such as the *Delaware Journal of Public Health*, the newsletter of the New Jersey Public Health Association, the *Journal of Consumer Health on the Internet*, the *Journal of Hospital Librarianship*, and the *Emily Dickinson International Society Bulletin*.

The Alumni Medical Library's focus has been transformed in a short time under Flewelling's direction by means of its newly developed mission and vision statements and its strategic plan. These documents set out the goal of a dynamic and vibrant place to work, study, pursue research, and serve the BUMC community.

The mission statement: *The Alumni Medical Library provides a collaborative environment that fosters academic excellence; supports innovative research, teaching, and learning; and encourages outreach across the Boston University Medical Campus community.*

The vision statement: *The Alumni Medical Library serves as a central education hub on the Medical Campus. We encourage the exchange of ideas and knowledge; create and maintain partnerships with the Medical Campus community; and support Boston University's strategic priorities and mission. We guide students, faculty, and staff in biomedical sciences education, research, and innovation by providing equitable services, diverse and professionally skilled staff, and access to strong collections. [263]*

The Alumni Medical Library's strategic plan in five phases, based on the five priorities of Boston University's 2020 strategic plan [264]:

1. A vibrant academic experience. Provide inspiring space and comprehensive information services that support success and well-being.

- Position the Library as the premier student and faculty service organization on campus.
- Collaborate with BUMC IT and others to support new and existing learning technologies.
- Establish assessment programs that will enable us to incorporate user input in decision-making, and continuously evaluate and adapt resources and services to meet the needs of users.
- Provide targeted support for historically underrepresented students, such as first generation and BIPOC students.
- Provide library programming and outreach.
 - Expand programs for student wellness and well-being.
 - Provide programs for students to develop lifelong learning skills in the areas of information seeking and critical appraisal.

2. Research that matters. Establish the library as an important partner in the scholarly communication ecosystem at BU medical campus.

- Explore how the library can support the FAIR (Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability, and Reuse) principles of research data.
- Enhance library services to assist researchers during key phases of the research and dissemination, including discovery, publication, and evaluation of impact.
- Improve discovery and access to collections that meet the needs and the expectations of BU medical campus researchers.
- Assess collections and collections budget for cost-effective management of resources based on Campus needs.
- Evaluate archival collections and storage for industry standards of sustainability, discoverability and accessibility.
- Identify potential partnerships with research units and researchers across BU campuses.
- Develop internal workflows to better use the full capabilities of the integrated library system and discovery tools.
 - Ensure our collections are discoverable and improve our internal record keeping and inventory.

3. Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility. Engage with social justice and DEI conversations across Boston University to support and maintain diversity in the BU community.

- Create Library DEIA committee to develop a DEIA statement and to ensure that the library fulfills its commitment to ongoing diversity initiatives.
- Review and improve accessibility to library space, library resources and the library website.
- Assess current recruitment and retention processes and make recommendations to improve DEIA and reduce unconscious bias.
- Support open science and open educational resources to deliver more resources to users, combat mis-/disinformation and promote social justice.
- Expand library resources and programming to support inclusive education and research initiatives.
- Support professional development and maintain the organizational culture that is positive, supportive, and stimulating.

4. Community Big, Yet Small. Partner with other BU libraries and the local community to serve the educational and research needs of BU medical campus community.

- Strengthen our outreach efforts and identify potential internal and external partnerships.
- Increase library visibility in social media and other campus communication networks.
- Contribute to profession of academic health sciences librarianship, through professional service and publications.
- Pursue internal and external funding opportunities to support library initiatives and professional development.

5. Global Engagement. Deliver library services to support global health.

- Support researchers engaged in international research and in global health.
- Assess collections and services to combat global issues, such as climate change and mis-/disinformation.
- Support BUMC global partnerships, including within Lesotho.
- Support the academic success of BU international students both in-person and through online programs. [265]

The Alumni Medical Library has a partnership with the National University of Lesotho, the Thomas Mofolo Library, and the Family Medicine Specialty Training Program through the Chobanian and Avedisian School of Medicine and the BU School of Public Health global health programs, collaborating on public health initiatives. Library Director Kate Flewelling visited this small African nation twice, in September 2022 and April 2023, teaching and training the staff of LeBoHA, librarians, and medical residents. On both occasions, she gave lectures on how to improve access to health services, resources like RefWorks, Zotero, Mendeley, and EndNote for librarians, and links with the AML interlibrary loan service.

A brief history note about LeBoHA: In 2003 the renowned globetrotter William (Bill) Bicknell, professor of international health at the School of Public Health of Boston University, traveled through Lesotho, where he found the poor African nation in the throes of an epidemic crisis, swept throughout by HIV/AIDS and other health and socioeconomic problems. Professor Bicknell wanted to help find solutions, including a long-term plan for the future of Lesotho, with the help of Brian Jack, professor and vice chairman of the Department of Family Medicine at Boston Medical Center and the BU School of Medicine) by founding the Lesotho-Boston Health Alliance (LeBoHA).

Bill Bicknell (d. June 2012) was an absolute eminence in the field of global health [266]. A seasoned traveler whose curiosity knew no bounds, Bicknell brought the breadth and depth of his knowledge on his visits to every continent. His classes at BUSPH were notably populated. His voice in rooms L1110 and L1108 were likewise thunderous columns of wisdom heard all along BUSM's eleventh floor. His eloquent and gracious speech brought insight and discernment to scores of students through the years.



Figure 76. Kate Flewelling at LeBoHA offices.

The Alumni Medical Library’s professional librarians act as liaisons to the School of Medicine, Graduate Medical Studies, School of Public Health, and School of Dental Medicine, in supporting students and faculty with their classes and other needs. This is a new way of integrating library services into the different schools on the BU Medical Campus.

To better acquaint the Medical Campus community with its aims and resources, the Alumni Medical Library held an open-house event in September 2022. Visitors to the library participated a two-hour program of tours, exhibits, and presentations. Another open house was held in September 2023, alongside the National Library of Medicine’s traveling exhibit, *“Surviving and Thriving – Sobrevivir y Prosperar”* [267].



Figures 77 and 78. Open House guest book (left); A’Llyn Ettien with archival materials (right), 2022.



Figures 79 and 80. Open House signage (left); library staff left to right Tim Manning, Rhonda Thomas-Iglesias, Bernardo Iglesias, Kate Flewelling, 2022.



Figure 81. Kate Flewelling's presentation on LeBoHA at the 2022 Open House.



Figure 82. Dominique Couturier and Kate Flewelling by the service desk on the 12th floor, 2023 Open House.



Figure 83. Dominique Couturier at the service desk.



Figure 84. Surviving and Thriving/Sobrevivir y Prosperar travelling exhibit, 2023 Open House.



Figure 85. Additional materials from Surviving and Thriving/Sobrevivir y Prosperar exhibit.



Figure 86. A'Llyn Ettien with archival materials related to Boston City Hospital's AIDS treatment at 2023 Open House; William Lane Watkins exhibit visible in background.

A special exhibit in November 2022, on the life and career of William Lane Watkins, Class of 1876, was sponsored by the Boston University Chobanian & Avedisian School of Medicine's Office of Diversity and Inclusion and the Alumni Medical Library. The display recognized the achievements of Watkins, who was the first black man to graduate from Boston University's medical program.

The exhibit, *Recognizing Dr. William Lane Watkins*, was curated by A'Llyn Ettien, Head of Resource Sharing and Discovery, working with Friends of Historic Mount Nebo in Prince George's County, Maryland, as part of a celebration of his 170th birthday. She learned that, in 1872, Watkins was a high school graduate from New Bedford, having moved from Baltimore, Maryland, with his parents around 1860. This was an exceptional achievement at a time when only two percent of Americans achieved that level of education, and he was accepted into the first co-educational class entering the new Boston University School of Medicine following BU's merger with the New England Female Medical College. The Watkins exhibit was still displayed online and in the library on the twelfth floor of the Instructional Building as of 2026. A commemorative plaque commissioned for display in the medical school building had yet to be installed [268].



Figure 87. William Lane Watkins exhibit.

Today's Alumni Medical Library is in the capable hands of Kate Flewelling. She understands how a meaningful past shaped the Alumni Medical Library she encountered upon her arrival in 2021. Her steadfast—and steady—leadership has transformed an institution borne of imagination and determination during the very early years and subsequent decades of upheaval and growth. With her adroit leadership and intelligent librarianship, she is casting toward the future of a modern, dynamic, and vibrant library in the twenty-first century.

AFTERWORD

When I began this project in March 2023 (even though in 2016 I was already scanning historic documents of Boston University School of Medicine's first years), I noticed that the School's library and its valuable resources had not received the care they should have throughout their years of service to the Medical Campus. I understand this lack of attention was largely rooted in a lack of planning for the future. Thus, the library and its contents endured years of neglect and a variety of undesirable outcomes. It took many decades to rectify this sorry state of affairs, and we owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Ebaugh for straightening the winding path.

I would like this project to be the first of many, in an effort to rediscover facets of the Alumni Medical Library's past. I am sure I did not find all the sources that could have been absorbed (browsing all the *Bostonia* issues from 1900 to the present, for example), because more articles are conceivably hiding in plain sight there and other publications, not to mention as-yet undiscovered home libraries of alumni and faculty or past BUSM yearbooks and brochures that our "archives" currently lack.

For this very reason, I would like to suggest that the Alumni Association of the Chobanian and Avedisian School of Medicine encourage its membership to lend us stories, pictures, and documents of their time at the library.

Cordially,

Bernardo Iglesias
Senior Assistant Librarian
Alumni Medical Library
February 2024

Appendices

Appendix 1

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Library Committee Members

Donald G. Anderson, *Generations*, p. 103
 Evangelos T. Angelakos, BUSM Yearbook 1968, p. 13
 Karen Antman, BUSM *Alumni News*, Summer 2005, p. 1
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 Mary Blanchard, BUMC Educational Media, photo by David Keough
 Charles F. Branch, *Imhotepian* 1930, BUSM Yearbook, p. 56
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Alice S. Woodman, *Imhotepian* 1930, BUSM Yearbook, p. 64

Appendix 2

Directors and persons in charge of the BU Medical School Library and the Alumni Medical Library, 1873–2025

1873–1879*

1873	Vacant**	
1874–1878	Denton G. Woodvine, MD Israel Tisdale Talbot, MD	Librarian; Lecturer on Laryngoscopy <i>Dean</i> ; Professor of Surgery & Surgical Pathology
1879–1879	Harry H. Cushing, MD Israel Tisdale Talbot, MD	Librarian; Assistant in Clinical Medicine <i>Dean</i> ; Professor of Surgery

1880–1899*

1880–1881	J. Wilkinson Clapp, MD Israel Tisdale Talbot, MD	Librarian; Lecturer on Pharmaceutics <i>Dean</i> ; Professor of Surgery
1882–1882	Nathaniel W. Emerson, MD Israel Tisdale Talbot, MD	Librarian; Assistant Demonstrator [Anatomy] <i>Dean</i> ; Professor of Surgery
1883–1884	Frederick D. Stackpole, MD Israel Tisdale Talbot, MD	Librarian <i>Dean</i> ; Professor of Surgery
1885–1886	Sarah E. Wilder, MD Israel Tisdale Talbot, MD	Librarian <i>Dean</i> ; Professor of Surgery
1887–1889	Walter H. White, MD Florella Estes '90 Israel Tisdale Talbot, MD	Librarian Assistant Librarian <i>Dean</i> ; Professor of Surgery

1890–1899*

1890–1891	Walter H. White, MD Carrie A. Latham '91 Israel Tisdale Talbot, MD	Librarian Assistant Librarian <i>Dean</i> ; Professor of Surgery
1892–1893	Walter H. White, MD Alice E. Rowe '93 Israel Tisdale Talbot, MD	Librarian Assistant Librarian <i>Dean</i> ; Professor of Surgery

1894–1895	Frederick D. Stackpole, MD Israel Tisdale Talbot, MD	Librarian <i>Dean</i> ; Professor of Surgery
1896–1897	Frederick D. Stackpole, MD Mary E. Hanks '97 Israel Tisdale Talbot, MD	Librarian Assistant Librarian <i>Dean</i> ; Professor of Surgery
1898–1899	Stephen H. Blodgett, MD Israel Tisdale Talbot, MD	Librarian <i>Dean</i> ; Emeritus Professor of Surgery

1900–1919*

1900–1902	Anna T. Lovering, MD Mary E. Taylor '02, John P. Sutherland, MD	Librarian Assistant Librarian <i>Dean</i> ; Professor of Anatomy
1903–1909	Anna T. Lovering, MD John P. Sutherland, MD	Librarian <i>Dean</i> ; Professor of Anatomy
1910–1913	Anna T. Lovering, MD John P. Sutherland, MD	Librarian <i>Dean</i> ; Professor of Theory and Practice
1914–1919**	No names found	

1920–1929*

1920–1921	No names found		
1922–1923	John P. Sutherland, MD Wesley T. Lee, MD Frederick H. Pratt, MD	<i>Dean</i> Library Committee Library Committee	Professor of Homeopathic Practice Professor of Dermatology Professor of Physiology
1924–1929	Alexander S. Begg, MD Wesley T. Lee, MD Frederick H. Pratt, MD Alice S. Woodman, MD	<i>Dean</i> Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Waterhouse Professor of Anatomy Professor of Dermatology Professor of Physiology Assistant Professor of Histology and Embryology

1930–1939*

1930–1930	Alexander S. Begg, MD Wesley T. Lee, MD Frederick H. Pratt, MD Alice S. Woodman, MD	<i>Dean</i> Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Waterhouse Professor of Anatomy Professor of Dermatology Professor of Physiology Associate Professor of Histology and Embryology
1931–1933	Alexander S. Begg, MD Frederick H. Pratt, MD	<i>Dean</i> Library Committee	Waterhouse Professor of Anatomy Professor of Physiology

	Alice S. Woodman, MD	Library Committee	Associate Professor of Histology and Embryology
1934–1937	Alexander S. Begg, MD Frederick H. Pratt, MD Burnham S. Walker, PhD Alice S. Woodman, MD	<i>Dean</i> Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Waterhouse Professor of Anatomy Professor of Physiology Professor of Biochemistry Associate Professor of Histology and Embryology
1938–1939	Alexander S. Begg, MD Sanford B. Hooker, MD Frederick H. Pratt, MD Burnham S. Walker, PhD Alice S. Woodman, MD	<i>Dean</i> Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Waterhouse Professor of Anatomy Professor of Immunology Professor of Physiology Professor of Biochemistry Associate Professor of Histology and Embryology
<u>1940–1949*</u>			
1940–1940	Alexander S. Begg, MD Sanford B. Hooker, MD Frederick H. Pratt, MD Burnham S. Walker, PhD Alice S. Woodman, MD	<i>Dean</i> Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Waterhouse Professor of Anatomy Professor of Immunology Professor of Physiology Professor of Biochemistry Associate Professor of Histology and Embryology
1941–1941	Bennett F. Avery, MD Sanford B. Hooker, MD Frederick H. Pratt, MD Burnham S. Walker, PhD Robert S. Wilkins, MD Alice S. Woodman, MD	<i>Dean</i> Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Waterhouse Professor of Anatomy Professor of Immunology Professor of Physiology Professor of Biochemistry Assistant Professor of Medicine Associate Professor of Histology and Embryology
1942–1943	Bennett F. Avery, MD Sanford B. Hooker, MD J. LeRoy Conel, PhD Joseph F. Ross, MD Burnham S. Walker, PhD Robert W. Wilkins, MD	<i>Dean</i> Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Waterhouse Professor of Anatomy <i>Chair</i> ; Professor of Immunology Professor of Anatomy Assistant Professor of Medicine Professor of Biochemistry Associate Professor of Medicine
1944–1945	Charles F. Branch, MD Sanford B. Hooker, MD J. LeRoy Conel, PhD Joseph F. Ross, MD Burnham S. Walker, PhD Robert W. Wilkins, MD	<i>Dean</i> Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Professor of Pathology <i>Chair</i> ; Professor of Immunology Professor of Anatomy Assistant Professor of Medicine Professor of Biochemistry Associate Professor of Medicine
1946–1946	Donald G. Anderson, MD Sanford B. Hooker, MD J. LeRoy Conel, PhD Joseph F. Ross, MD Burnham S. Walker, PhD	<i>Dean</i> Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Assistant Professor of Medicine <i>Chair</i> ; Professor of Immunology Waterhouse Professor of Anatomy Associate Professor of Medicine Professor of Biochemistry

	Robert W. Wilkins, MD	Library Committee	Associate Professor of Medicine
1947–1947	Donald G. Anderson, MD Sanford B. Hooker, MD Hans O. Haterius, PhD Joseph F. Ross, MD Reginald H. Smithwick, MD Burnham S. Walker, PhD	<i>Dean</i> Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Assistant Professor of Medicine <i>Chair</i> ; Professor of Immunology Professor of Physiology Associate Professor of Medicine Professor of Surgery Professor of Biochemistry
1948–1948	James M. Faulkner, MD Sanford B. Hooker, MD Hans O. Haterius, PhD John B. Graham, MD Joseph F. Ross, MD Burnham S. Walker, PhD	<i>Dean</i> Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Professor of Clinical Medicine <i>Chair</i> ; Professor of Immunology Professor of Physiology Assistant in Surgery Associate Professor of Medicine Professor of Biochemistry
1949–1949	Florence E. Turner Wilma E. Winters James M. Faulkner, MD Sanford B. Hooker, MD Albert H. Hegnauer, PhD Chester W. Howe, MD Joseph F. Ross, MD Burnham S. Walker, PhD	Director/Librarian Assistant Librarian <i>Dean</i> Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Professor of Clinical Medicine <i>Chair</i> ; Professor of Immunology Associate Professor of Physiology Instructor in Surgery Associate Professor of Medicine Professor of Biochemistry
<u>1950–1959*</u>			
1950–1951	Florence E. Turner Wilma E. Winters James M. Faulkner, MD Sanford B. Hooker, MD Albert H. Hegnauer, PhD Charles W. Robertson, MD Joseph F. Ross, MD Burnham S. Walker, PhD	Director/Librarian Assistant Librarian <i>Dean</i> Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Professor of Clinical Medicine <i>Chair</i> ; Professor of Immunology Associate Professor of Physiology Instructor in Surgery Associate Professor of Medicine Professor of Biochemistry
1952–1954	Florence E. Turner Wilma E. Winters James M. Faulkner, MD Burnham S. Walker, PhD Edgar E. Baker, PhD I. Charles Kaufman, MD Arnold S. Relman, MD Charles W. Robertson, MD	Director/Librarian Assistant Librarian <i>Dean</i> Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Professor of Clinical Medicine <i>Chair</i> ; Professor of Biochemistry Associate Professor of Microbiology Assistant Professor of Psychiatry and Neurology Assistant Professor of Medicine Instructor in Surgery
1955–1955	Florence E. Turner Chester S. Keefer, MD Burnham S. Walker, PhD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i> Library Committee	Wade Professor of Medicine <i>Chair</i> ; Professor of Biochemistry

	Edgar E. Baker, PhD I. Charles Kaufman, MD	Library Committee Library Committee	Professor of Microbiology Assistant Professor of Psychiatry and Neurology
	Arnold S. Relman, MD Charles W. Robertson, MD	Library Committee Library Committee	Assistant Professor of Medicine Assistant Professor of Surgery
1956–1957	Florence E. Turner Chester S. Keefer, MD Arnold S. Relman, MD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i> Library Committee	Wade Professor of Medicine <i>Chair</i> ; Associate Professor of Medicine
	Edgar E. Baker, PhD I. Charles Kaufman, MD	Library Committee Library Committee	Professor of Microbiology Assistant Professor of Psychiatry and Neurology
	Charles J. Kensler, PhD Charles W. Robertson, MD	Library Committee Library Committee	Professor of Pharmacology Assistant Professor of Surgery
1958–1958	Florence E. Turner Chester S. Keefer, MD Arnold S. Relman, MD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i> Library Committee	Wade Professor of Medicine <i>Chair</i> ; Associate Professor of Medicine
	Edgar E. Baker, PhD Charles A. Kane, MD Charles J. Kensler, PhD Charles W. Robertson, MD	Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Professor of Microbiology Professor of Neurology Professor of Pharmacology Assistant Professor of Surgery
1959–1959	Florence E. Turner Chester S. Keefer, MD Arnold S. Relman, MD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i> Library Committee	Wade Professor of Medicine <i>Chair</i> ; Associate Professor of Medicine
	Edgar E. Baker, PhD Dick Hoefnagel, MD Charles A. Kane, MD I. Charles Kaufman, MD	Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Professor of Microbiology Assistant Professor of Pediatrics Professor of Neurology Associate Professor of Psychiatry
	Charles W. Robertson, MD William C. Ullrick, MD	Library Committee Library Committee	Associate Professor of Surgery Associate Professor of Physiology
<u>1960–1969*</u>			
1960–1960	Florence E. Turner Lamar Soutter, MD Charles A. Kane, MD Edgar E. Baker, PhD Dick Hoefnagel, MD Peter H. Knapp, MD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i> Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Professor of Surgery <i>Chair</i> ; Professor of Neurology Professor of Microbiology Assistant Professor of Pediatrics Associate Research Professor of Psychiatry
	Charles W. Robertson, MD Isadore N. Rosenberg, MD William C. Ullrick, MD	Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Associate Professor of Surgery Associate Professor of Medicine Associate Professor of Physiology
1961–1961	Florence E. Turner	Director/Librarian	

	Lewis Rohrbaugh, MD Charles A. Kane, MD Edgar E. Baker, PhD Dick Hoefnagel, MD Peter H. Knapp, MD Charles W. Robertson, MD Isadore N. Rosenberg, MD William C. Ullrick, MD	<i>Acting Dean</i> Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Vice President for Academic Affairs <i>Chair</i>; Professor of Neurology Professor of Microbiology Assistant Professor of Pediatrics Research Professor of Psychiatry Associate Professor of Surgery Associate Professor of Medicine Associate Professor of Physiology
1962–1963	Florence E. Turner Sydney Gellis, MD Charles A. Kane, MD Edgar E. Baker, PhD Peter H. Knapp, MD Charles W. Robertson, MD Isadore N. Rosenberg, MD William C. Ullrick, MD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i> Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Professor of Pediatrics <i>Chair</i>; Professor of Neurology Professor of Microbiology Research Professor of Psychiatry Associate Professor of Surgery Associate Professor of Medicine Associate Professor of Physiology
1964–1968	Florence E. Turner Franklin G. Ebaugh Gerald H. Whipple, MD Evangelos T. Angelakos, MD Edgar E. Baker, PhD Denis F. Hawkins, PhD Peter H. Knapp, MD Charles W. Robertson, MD Isadore N. Rosenberg, MD Helen Easterday	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i> Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Associate Professor of Medicine <i>Chair</i>; Associate Professor of Medicine Professor of Physiology Professor of Microbiology Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology Research Professor of Psychiatry Associate Clinical Professor of Surgery Associate Professor of Medicine BUSM student
1969–1969	Florence E. Turner Henry J. Bakst, MD Edgar E. Baker, PhD Joseph Cochin MD Stephen H. Gamm, DMD William Hollander, MD John A. Mannick, MD Brian P. Murray Franklin G. Ebaugh Jr, MD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i> Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Professor of Preventive Medicine <i>Chair</i>; Professor of Microbiology Professor of Pharmacology Associate Clinical Professor of Orthodontics Associate Professor of Medicine Professor of Surgery BUSM student ex officio
<u>1970-1979</u>			
1970–1970	Florence E. Turner Henry J. Bakst, MD Edgar E. Baker, PhD Joseph Cochin MD Stephen H. Gamm, DMD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i> Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Professor of Preventive Medicine <i>Chair</i>; Professor of Microbiology Professor of Pharmacology Associate Clinical Professor of

	William Hollander, MD John A. Mannick, MD Brian P. Murray Franklin G. Ebaugh Jr, MD	Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee Library Committee	Orthodontics Associate Professor of Medicine Professor of Surgery BUSM student ex officio
1971– <i>Spring</i> 1971	Florence E. Turner Ephraim Friedman, MD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i>	Professor of Ophthalmology
<i>Summer</i> 1971 –1974	Irene Christopher Ephraim Friedman, MD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i>	Professor of Ophthalmology
1974–1979	Irene Christopher John I. Sandson, MD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i>	Professor of Medicine
<u>1980–1989</u>			
1980–1988	Irene Christopher John I. Sandson, MD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i>	Professor of Medicine
1988–1989	Irene Christopher Aram V. Chobanian, MD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i>	Professor of Medicine
<u>1990–1999</u>			
1990– <i>October</i> 1992	Irene Christopher Aram V. Chobanian, MD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i>	Professor of Medicine
<i>December</i> 1992 – <i>April</i> 1993	Andrea Weinschenk Aram V. Chobanian, MD	Interim Librarian <i>Dean</i>	Professor of Medicine
<i>May</i> 1993 –1999	David Ginn, PhD Aram V. Chobanian, MD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i>	Professor of Medicine; Provost, BU Medical Campus
<u>2000–2009</u>			
2000–2003	David Ginn, PhD Aram V. Chobanian, MD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i>	Professor of Medicine; Provost, BU Medical Campus
2003–2005	David Ginn, PhD John F. McCahan, MD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i>	Professor of Family Medicine
2005– <i>October</i> 2008	David Ginn Karen Antman, MD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i>	Provost, BU Medical Campus
<i>November</i> 2008 –2009	Mary Blanchard Karen Antman, MD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i>	Provost, BU Medical Campus

2010–2019

2010–2019	Mary Blanchard Karen Antman, MD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i>	Provost, BU Medical Campus
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2020–2029

2020–2021	Mary Blanchard Karen Antman, MD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i>	Provost, BU Medical Campus
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2021–2025	Kate Flewelling Karen Antman, MD	Director/Librarian <i>Dean</i>	Provost, BU Medical Campus
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2025–present	Kate Flewelling Hee-Young Park, MD	Director/Librarian <i>Acting Dean</i>	Professor of Medical Sciences and Education
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*From issues of BUSM *Bulletin*, *Medical Student*, and course catalogs; also, BU *School of Medicine* Winter 2009.

**There is no information pertaining to a librarian in Boston University School of Medicine's *First Annual Announcement*, 1873, p. 9.

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