The First Hundred Years of the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy

1870-1970

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SYLVIA WROBEL

Dedication

In appreciation of a hundred years of support—financial, legislative, and the simple strength given by their belief in what the school was trying to achieve—the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy dedicates its centennial history to the pharmacists of Kentucky

Contents

Preface

This view of the College of Pharmacy over the past one hundred years was written by an outsider. My lack of any acquaintance, before beginning this research, with the field of pharmacy leads me to stress that mistakes in this history are mine, as are interpretations of events and descriptions of personalities.

The reader will observe that the events of the closing years of the college's first century received considerably more attention than any other comparable time span in the life of the college. This period marked tremendous progress in fulfillment of the University's undertaking to bring the college to a position of national prominence and leadership in pharmaceutical education and research. The significance of the administrative and financial support accorded the College of Pharmacy must not be overlooked in understanding the rapid expansion in faculty numbers, in programs initiated, and in available physical facilities. The most significant reason for such an extensive coverage lies in the fact that during this period all pharmaceutical education in this country was, and still is, undergoing fundamental changes of a nature and magnitude never before experienced in pharmacy's long history. The period represents the advent of educational programs which emphasized the role of the pharmacist as society's guardian in the safe and appropriate use of drugs in patients and which provided a means for the pharmacist to interact and participate with other health care professionals in meeting the drug needs of individual patients. It is believed that such expansion of the pharmacist's role beyond his traditional distributive role will, in the future, be looked upon as the most significant development in pharmaceutical practice and education within the post-Renaissance period. Such coverage is important in this history because this College of Pharmacy has been recog-

nized as one of the pioneers in developing the concepts of clinical pharmacy practice. The University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy provided national leadership in developing innovative clinically oriented programs in pharmaceutical education and practice. Its programs served as models for other schools in designing pharmaceutical curricula.

In many cases college alumni and other Kentucky pharmacists contributed greatly to the preparation of this book, both through careful reading of earlier drafts and conversations concerning their own student days in the college. George Grider, Danville pharmacist, curator of the McDowell Apothecary restoration there, and member of the Class of 1940, was of particular aid, as were James P. Arnold, Jr. of Franklin, Class of 1959; Willard F. Bettinger of South Fort Mitchell; E. A. Harding of Jeffersonville, Indiana, and president of the Class of 1940; Nathan Kaplin of Louisville, Class of 1923 and Past President of the Kentucky Council on Pharmaceutical Education; Charles T. Lesshafft, Sr. of Louisville, Class of 1918 and father of a member of the college's centennial faculty; Eugene Phillips of Paducah, Class of 1931; and Gingles Wallis of Murray; Coleman Friedman, Class of 1940, gathered still other college graduates together at a meeting in his home in Louisville at which time much helpful information was generated. I am also grateful to John H. Voige at the Kentucky State Board of Pharmacy for an opportunity to use materials concerning the early days of that Board and for his reading of the manuscript.

Dean J. V. Swintosky offered much encouragement, and he and other members of the present faculty have been extremely helpful. Those faculty and staff members who assisted in correction of the manuscript included Richard M. Doughty, Mary W. Lawson, Charles T. Lesshafft, Jr., Harry A. Smith, Charles A. Walton, and particularly Dr. Howard Hopkins. Former faculty who were helpful included Norman H. Franke, now at Mercer; Arthur C. Glasser, now dean at the University of Cincinnati College of Pharmacy; and A. E. Slesser, now in an administrative position at Smith Kline & French Laboratories in Philadelphia.

But most particular thanks must go to former Dean Earl

P. Slone, himself a 1923 graduate of the Louisville College of Pharmacy, member of its faculty since 1925, and dean for almost twenty years. He worked with every step in the preparation of this book, checking facts, calling forth new ideas and old stories, helping determine the shape of the history as he did for years the shape of the college itself. He also gathered the photographs used here. I only hope that his love of the college and its students, both past and present, are imbued in this writing.

Sylvia Wrobel

Lexington, Kentucky
March 1971

GREETINGS FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Dear Members and Friends of the College of Pharmacy:

During the 1970-1971 academic year, the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy completes 100 years of existence and, as man has done throughout the centuries, the attainment of this milestone has been recognized by attention, celebration and a review of its accomplishments. The dynamic and progressive spirit which has marked the first century of the College's existence and which has brought to it a good national reputation among pharmaceutical educators is very much in evidence as it prepares to enter the next 100 years. This bodes well for the University, for pharmacy, and for the citizens of the Commonwealth.

As President of the University of Kentucky during this centennial year I salute men such as Dean Earl P. Slone, Dean Joseph V. Swintosky, and their predecessors, who have provided the able leadership which has brought the College of Pharmacy to its present maturity. But they could not have done the job alone, and recognition is also due to the dedicated faculty members who served under them and to the graduates of the College who are now practicing pharmacists and whose accomplishments contribute in large measure to the furtherance of the health of Kentuckians.

I congratulate the College of Pharmacy on its past accomplishments and wish for it continuing vigorous effort and achievement in teaching, research, service and continuing education. I also wish for it the encouragement, support and harmonious participation of the pharmacists in Kentucky without which it cannot attain the greatness to which it aspires.

Sincerely,
Otis A. Singletary
President

GREETINGS FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY MEDICAL CENTER

Dear Members and Friends of the College of Pharmacy:

I consider it a great privilege to be able to draw attention to our outstanding program in Pharmacy at the University of Kentucky. The College of Pharmacy, now an important part of our Medical Center, is actively involved in pushing back the frontiers for health care delivery, education and basic research. The increasing strength and balance of this college are now evident and will undoubtedly form the basis for continued growth and development with the introduction of new concepts and effective improvements in health care and health care delivery. I am particularly pleased to see the college providing national leadership in new programs involving clinical pharmacy, sophisticated and safe drug distribution systems and effective research programs involving close liaison with industrial pharmacy research programs and leaders.

The increasing interaction of the College of Pharmacy and its students with total Medical Center programs is evident, and should be commended.

Sincerely,
Peter P. Bosomworth, M.D.
Vice President for the Medical Center
University of Kentucky

GREETINGS FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE KENTUCKY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

To the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy on its One Hundredth Anniversary:

On this momentous occasion in the History of Pharmaceutical Progress in the Commonwealth and more particularly the 100th Anniversary of the College of Pharmacy in Kentucky, Greetings and Best Wishes are extended to you by the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association.

Our Association is extremely proud of your accomplishments and what they have meant to the profession and our citizens. We know that past contributions and performances will surely dictate the future of the College—and goals that have been only dreams in the past, and nurtured by the present dedicated College Staff, will surely be achieved in the hundreds of years that are yet to pass.

Professionally yours,
Joe D. Taylor, R.Ph.
President, Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association

GREETINGS FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE KENTUCKY STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY

To the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy on the occasion of its Centennial:

In noting this as a time of celebration for the College of Pharmacy, we would not be doing justice to you and to our college if we neglected to laud the momentous accomplishments of the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy over the past 100 years.

Your ever strengthening program has given testimony to itself each year by the reflection of the quality of the students which continue to come before this board. From the very inception of the College of Pharmacy, the State Board of Pharmacy has been closely associated and allied with the progress of its students and curriculum. We are vitally interested in, and proud of, the leadership and momentum that you contribute to the Pharmaceutical profession and the well being of your fellow citizens and Kentuckians.

In wishing you the greatest success in the years ahead, may your objectives and goals become the realities for which you work and hope each day.

Sincerely,
James W. Danhauer—President
Kentucky State Board of Pharmacy

The First Hundred Years

1 / Introduction: Louisville in Mid-Nineteenth Century ....

The College of Pharmacy, celebrating its one hundreth anniversary in the academic year 1970-1971, is located in Lexington, home of the University of Kentucky of which the College is now an integral part. But for the first three-quarters of the pharmacy school's life, it was located in the City of Louisville, some seventy-five miles away.

When the College was first formed in 1870, Louisville already was a very proud and beautiful city of 135,000 citizens. Downtown appeared relatively plain, but the residential areas opened out from wide streets, shaded with oak, elm, maple, poplar, and linden trees—with two hundred miles of paved streets where double track streetcars ran and stately horsedrawn carriages proceeded. The glow of gaslights had cut down street banditry and consequently the frequency of street hangings. Eighty-three churches and synagogues were scattered throughout the city, and local publications boasted of the elegance of Louisville society and the wide range of Louisville culture.

And the city was healthful, having overcome conditions which earlier earned it the ominous nickname of "Graveyard of the West." The new port city of Louisville had been built in 1780 over ponds heavy with mosquitoes and near a river subject to floods. Cholera and yellow fever were prevalent. An epidemic of bilious fever in 1823 aroused citizen reaction and produced some improvements in the skimpy sewerage system. These initial efforts at cleaning up faded away with the epidemic, to be revived only by an unusually virulent cholera epidemic in 1832. At that time a Board of Health was created, housing conditions improved, more sewerage built, and several health programs established firmly.

By the end of the nineteenth century, Louisville claimed the lowest death rate of any city its size or larger in the entire

world. In 1886, when the seasonal epidemics had passed and the dead could be counted, there were 117 deaths from typhoid, eighty-five from cholera, fifty-one from diphtheria, nine from scarlet fever. Local newspapers exulted at these figures, which were considerably lower than those for comparably-sized cities.

Citizen efforts were one factor in the city's increased healthfulness by the turn of the century; another was the expanded number of health-related professionals in town. The number of actively operating pharmacies had more than trebled since 1850 when political conditions in Europe had brought a number of highly educated pharmacists to Louisville. By 1900 over 150 pharmacies were estimated to exist within the city. Nearly 450 physicians were also in residence, with more being graduated annually from a number of flourishing medical institutions. At one time in the nineteenth century Louisville had eleven medical schools operating simultaneously (many of these later to consolidate as the medical college at the University of Louisville).

But in Kentucky as in most states, education given future physicians was necessarily limited. These early students of medicine were not required to have high school diplomas to enter professional studies, which were themselves often little more than apprenticeships of varying length and worth. No regulations existed as to who might teach medicine—or who might practice it.

The same was true of pharmacy, and pharmacy apprenticeships had additional shortcomings. Pharmacists were, by individual training and inclination, actually chemists, or botanists, or, quite often, physicians. The term "apothecary," then used more frequently than "druggist" or "pharmacist," meant a physician who also made and dispensed pharmaceuticals. Too often in America, pharmacists were failed physicians or, even worse, self-styled patent medicine manufacturers and salesmen whose wagons had come to a halt. Apprentices naturally tended toward whatever educational and moral lopsidednesses their mentors may have had.

The quality of both physicians and pharmacists was therefore extremely uneven and undependable. With the rise in

popularity of quack medicines in the 1850s, such unpredictability became an even more serious problem. The intensified phenomenon of quack medicine was a national one, and perhaps a natural one, bemoaned the *American Journal of Pharmacy,* considering this was a "sparsely settled country where physicians and apothecaries are thinly scattered . . . throwing the people on their own resources." But to judge by advertisements in the local newspapers the quack also found a ready market in Kentucky, even in Louisville where physicians and apothecaries abounded. Venereal disease could be cured by a twenty-five cent pill, impotency for the same reasonable price —and perhaps the same pill! A far more expensive medication, sold at one dollar per tablet, promised to end "ladies' disorders," the disproportionate price explained by a discreet postscript at the end of the advertisement: "Do not take pills during pregnancy as it will certainly cause miscarriage." Less fraudulent, but even more lucrative, was the sale of patent medicines: euphoric, cure-all nostrums, often highly alcoholic or morphine-laden. At the time the College of Pharmacy was established, the richest Kentuckian was thought to be Dr. John Bull, a well-known patent medicine manufacturer in Louisville.

The middle of the nineteenth century was the age of pseudoscience and fast-talking medicine men. A history of medicine in Kentucky reports that the state, ". . . before 1874, like a number of other states, was open to every sort of exploitation by medical cults and sects and failed to protect the public by means of examination and license granted by some accredited body representing either the profession or the commonwealth. Regulars and irregulars were, so far as control was concerned, on an equal footing, with all the advantage of parade and fanfare on the side of the quack."

In 1851 the city *had* empowered its General Council to establish a "Board or Institute of Pharmacy" to require that all apothecaries be examined and licensed by the Board and "to regulate the trade of retail Apothecaries in the business of making up prescriptions, and vending poisonous substances." This was an extremely rare move in the America of the times, preceded only by similar rulings in New York City and one

county in Mississippi. Previous to 1825 numerous laws restricting medical practice in a like manner had been passed in places across the nation but almost all of these already had been repealed by 1851. Independent Americans did not like restrictions, it seemed. The Louisville law concerning regulation of local apothecaries had not been repealed, however. It was just never enforced. The only laws in Kentucky with any teeth to protect the consumer from unscrupulous salesmen or to protect the honest and competent pharmacist from untrained or dishonest ones came into being only after the College of Pharmacy was formed in Louisville.

2 / Founding of the Louisville College of Pharmacy ....

Following the Civil War, a number of highly educated Louisville pharmacists, many of German birth or parentage, began to meet informally to discuss pharmacy. Gradually these discussions moved from the art of making pharmaceuticals to include problems of the profession, such as inadequate training for new pharmacists. Already some of the group's members exchanged their apprentices on wintry evenings or whenever business was slack, to give the young men opportunities to learn specialties of preceptors other than their own.

Eventually talk grew of making the group's exchange of ideas, knowledge, and apprentices more formal, of creating a college of pharmacy. At the time, there were less than a dozen such colleges in the entire nation,* and some of these were meager indeed, called colleges only by the immodesty of their owners or administrators, since they did not offer organized instruction and often did not last long enough to graduate any

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* According to the Louisville College of Pharmacy catalogue, there were only three other pharmacy colleges in existence at the time, but that number may have implied any of several definitions of pharmacy college. Actually there were numerous pharmaceutical associations called colleges and even a fair number of teaching schools, many of which appeared and vanished almost simultaneously.

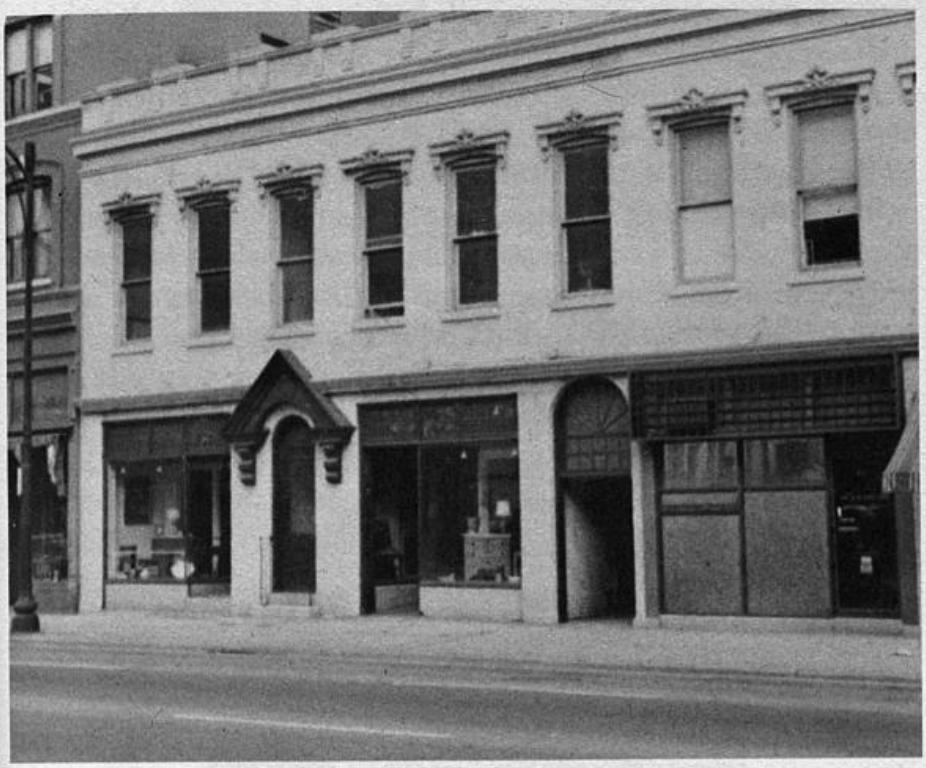
Kremers and Urdang's *History of Pharmacy* lists some of the more important colleges established before the one in Louisville, including Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, 1821; College of Pharmacy of the City and County of New York (to become Columbia University College of Pharmacy), 1829; Maryland College of Pharmacy (to affiliate with the University of Maryland), 1840; Chicago College of Pharmacy (to affiliate with the University of Illinois), 1859; and the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, 1867. The Cincinnati College of Pharmacy was organized as a regular teaching school the year following the organization of the Louisville College of Pharmacy, although the Cincinnati association had been founded in 1850 and offered occasional organized instructional discussion groups since that year.

students. Louisville had one of these questionable institutions in the College of Pharmacy for Women, which seems to have been little more than a short-lived plan to supply female apprentices at no salary.

The Louisville College of Pharmacy would be founded on a sounder basis. Its bylaws would be patterned closely after those of the oldest and undoubtedly most solid pharmacy college existing in America, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. One of the founders of the Louisville college (to become its first president) was a Philadelphia College of Pharmacy alumnus.

Set in definite motion in 1869, plans for the new college proceeded quickly. Monthly meetings were held. The following July and August, the founders met officially in the rooms of the Louisville school board to pass the resolutions establishing the Louisville College of Pharmacy. In September 1870, the constitution, bylaws, and code of ethics were published. Articles of incorporation were not filed until December 1871 and were not acted upon by the General Assembly until February 6, 1873. The legislature which opened on December 4, 1871 was adjourned shortly thereafter until January 1873. The college incorporators evidently did not get their act considered during the first brief session, and so filed with the Jefferson County Clerk of Court until the General Assembly reconvened in 1873. Operation of the college got underway only a month later than originally planned, when classes started on November 13, 1871.

The first twenty-six students were probably all pharmacists' apprentices, young men in their late teens, most likely local boys who lived at home where they paid board or in cheap rented rooms in nearby residential sections. After working a full day in some pharmacy, they walked or took a five cent streetcar ride to the east side of Third Street between Walnut and Guthrie Streets. Here, three nights a week—Monday, Wednesday, Friday—in two rented rooms on the second floor of a building belonging to a Mrs. M. Preston Pope, the Louisville College of Pharmacy gave the three courses—chemistry, materia medica, and pharmacy practice and theory—which made up pharmaceutical education of the day.



Upstairs rooms in this building at Third Street, between Walnut and Guthrie Streets, housed the first classes of the Louisville College of Pharmacy.

Early Faculty

The instructors, all of whom were founders and one of whom was president of the college, also had spent full days as pharmacist or physician before taking up their classes in the evening. In 1871, two of the three were physicians. One of these, Dr. Thomas Jenkins, soon turned his course in materia medica over to a pharmacist, tipping the balance of the instructional staff to pharmacists for the second and all future years of the school's operation. This second year faculty stayed with the college until their deaths.

Between these three, they represented much that was typical of the leaders in American pharmacy during the late nineteenth century. One was a physician; all were German or

second generation German; all had served apprenticeships; and, less typically, all had some formal university education. Physician as well as pharmacists, all enjoyed and were experienced in drug manufacture and research; all loved the art as well as the science of pharmacy.

Last, and perhaps even more important than the instruction for which they were responsible, these early teachers and leaders aspired to public recognition of pharmacy as a profession instead of a trade. They were concerned that pharmacy become regulated and protected, and they were ready to work toward providing laws and education to accomplish such goals.

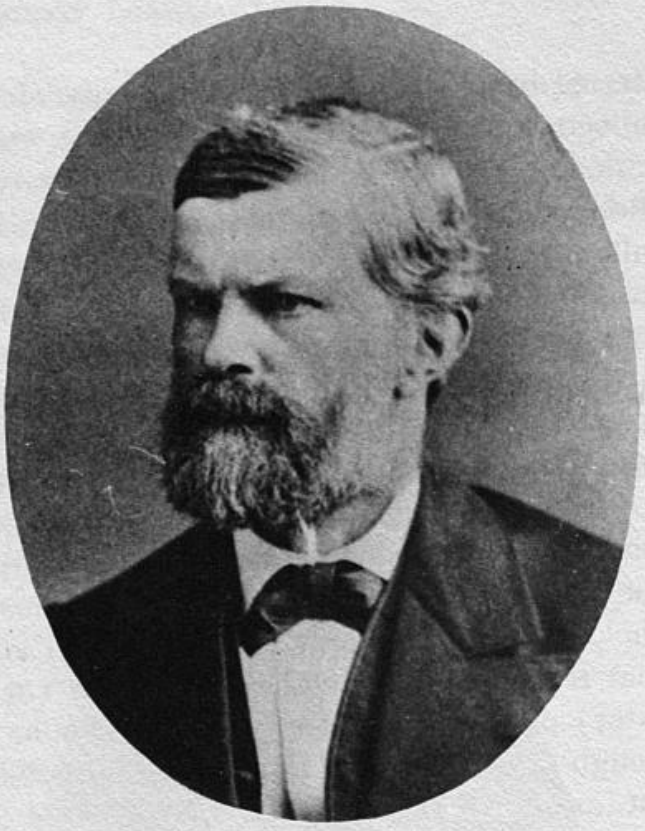
L. D. Kastenbine, first professor of chemistry at the Louisville College of Pharmacy, 1871 to 1904.

Dr. L. D. Kastenbine, M.D., the first professor of chemistry, was a native Louisvillian and a second generation German. He had served a medical apprenticeship under a popular Louisville physician. His formal medical studies at one of the

schools later to become part of the University of Louisville's medical college were disrupted by the Civil War. After serving a stint as doctor for the Union, he completed the medical course at Bellevue Medical Hospital in New York. He returned to Louisville in 1865 to become the first demonstrator of anatomy at the newly organized Kentucky School of Medicine. The following year he acted as assistant to the professor of chemistry at the medical department of the University of Louisville, and eight years later he took the Chair of Chemistry and Urology there. In 1870 he began to teach chemistry at the new Louisville College of Pharmacy. In addition to two teaching positions, Dr. Kastenbine maintained a large practice of medicine and surgery, did all medico-legal work for the city, and held an almost complete monopoly on any medical practice that required either chemical analysis (at which he was a master) or use of a microscope (which he was foresighted enough to possess). In 1878 he was appointed special government examiner of drugs for the Port of Louisville, a post which itself reflected a victory for pharmacy and the college.

Emil Scheffer, the first professor of materia medica and botany, had been apprenticed to an apothecary in the German university town of Tuebingen, and he returned there to study with a famous chemist after practicing pharmacy in Switzerland and his native Germany. Spreading political upheavals forced him to leave Europe, and he like so many exiled political liberals came to America, where German pharmacists were doing much to stabilize American pharmacy. Scheffer worked in one of Cincinnati's popular "Deutsches Apotheken," then moved to Louisville to become a partner with the widow of a local pharmacist. After their marriage, the apothecary became his. It was a large, clean, well-organized place, and his pride was the big laboratory in back where he made his own staples like quinine and cream of tartar. There too he carried on his experiments and consulted with the many tanners, dyers, and chemical manufacturers who came to him for advice.

Botany had originally drawn Scheffer to pharmacy, and botany was the heart of his materia medica course in the college. His students used the famous Gray's botany text, and



Emil Scheffer, first professor of materia medica, 1871 to 1881, emeritus professor 1881 to 1902, and president of the college, 1884 to 1887.

after several years Scheffer organized a spring-summer course in which students were led to the fields to examine for themselves the prime source of pharmaceutical supplies. They sometimes collected specimen plants to dry and mount for display in the college's herbarium.

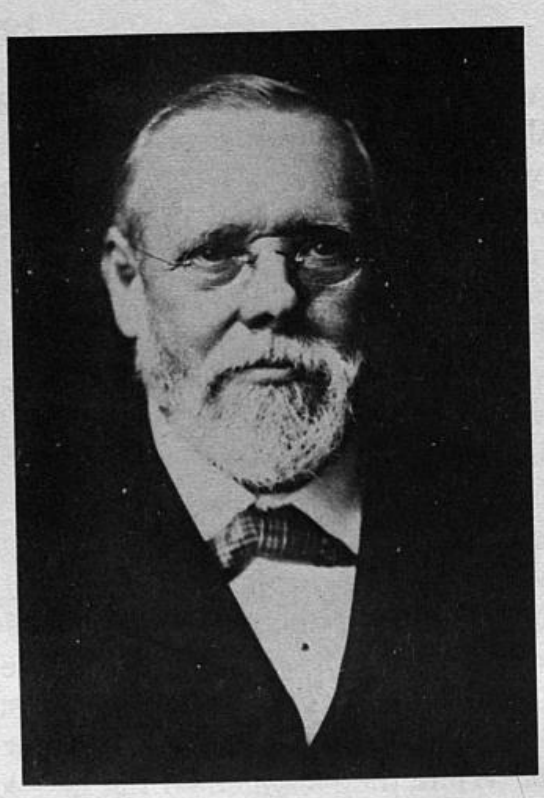
After only two years in the college (although he had been a practicing pharmacist at least twenty years), Scheffer made one of the most important discoveries in pharmacy: the process for preparing pepsin from the stomachs of pigs. A rough process for extracting pepsin from the stomachs of sheep already existed in France, and a similar process using cow stomachs existed in the United States, but both processes were slow, cumbersome, and expensive, and neither could begin to supply pepsin enough to treat the many stomach disorders for which it was prescribed. Scheffer found that the stomachs of pigs more closely resembled those of humans, a fact important in much of today's digestive research, and his preparation

process was considerably simpler and more efficient than the others. He shared his discovery freely, refusing to capitalize on it in any way.

Scheffer remained committed to the Louisville College of Pharmacy, even when the profession itself seemed to grow away from him. During his thirty years of practice, pharmacy had changed drastically. Pharmaceutical manufacturers had begun to market machine-made tablets and other medications Scheffer once had prepared carefully by hand. The pharmaceuticals he had known and helped develop were giving way to new ones. Even in the nineteenth century the "modern drugstore" was becoming popular in a growing and faster-paced Louisville. Scheffer felt too old to adjust to the new business complications and the different demands of such an operation. In 1882 he reluctantly sold his apothecary and all the materials in it to other Louisville pharmacists who were quick to buy products from one of the city's finest pharmacists and craftsmen. While they maintained the new kind of pharmacies, Scheffer himself turned his energies and love of pharmacy with renewed enthusiasm to the college. In addition to his classes, he assumed the presidency in 1884. In 1889 he changed to the office of treasurer, a position he held until his death.

C. Lewis Diehl, first professor of pharmacy and first college president, was German-born also. He had come to America at the age of eleven and here served his pharmacy apprenticeship. He graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, which later awarded him an honorary master's degree as well.

Diehl began work in a German pharmacy in Philadelphia. Wounded fighting for the Union in the Civil War, he was transferred back to Philadelphia as a chemist. He aided in the manufacture of ether, chloroform, oil of wine, nitrate of silver, quinine, phosphoric acids, and other medications useful for combat injuries and produced in volume in the large "heat rooms" of the Union Army laboratories. After the war Diehl moved to Louisville to reorganize and manage the Louisville Chemical Works once operated by Edward R. Squibb. When this business dissolved (perhaps because Squibb was a North-



C. Lewis Diehl, first president of the Louisville College of Pharmacy, 1870 to 1880, and a member of its faculty until his death in 1917.

ern sympathizer like Diehl while Squibb's partner still lived in Charleston, South Carolina), Diehl found himself without a job and decided to remain in Louisville and open his own pharmacy.

Diehl was president of the college from 1870 to 1881. He asked not to be re-elected then because of poor health, but despite continual illnesses he taught pharmacy in the school for a quarter of a century. His course in pharmacy was the center of the early curriculum. It dealt with weights, measures, apparatus, classification, and included what lay closest to his own heart and probably that of most other earnest pharmacists of the century: the manual manufacture of pharmaceuticals.

Yet, even as Diehl taught pharmacy, it changed—and he helped it change. In 1872 he gave what was thought to be the first American paper on elixirs, mixtures of spirits, flavor and drugs that had been in long use in Europe but had recently

become Americanized by the addition of sugar. He gained national prominence for himself, and for the young college, by chairing the prestigious and influential Committee on the National Formulary of the American Pharmaceutical Association. From 1873 to 1891, and again from 1894 to 1915, he acted as reporter of the "Progress of Pharmacy" for the American Pharmaceutical Association. This annual report preceded (except for a brief period) the Association's current journal which began publication in 1912. In 1874 he served as President of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Diehl also was the inventor of the narrow drug percolator, a device for extracting medicaments from crude drugs to yield fluidextracts. First described by Diehl in 1878, the original percolator was spindle shaped. In 1884 its shape was slightly modified by a Professor Oldberg at the Chicago College of Pharmacy and from that time bore his name, although credit for the original idea was given to Diehl.

But the changes in pharmacy which upset Diehl, as they had Scheffer before him, were those reflected in the pharmacies themselves. Diehl felt unable to adapt. In 1903 he disposed of his own pharmacy, "shaking off a business," as he wrote a friend, "which by the force of modern methods had become an untenable burden to me." Like Scheffer, he still maintained his interest in the college and continued to teach. He also worked closely with the professional pharmaceutical groups he had helped found: the Kentucky State Board of Pharmacy and the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association. Diehl died when the Louisville College of Pharmacy was only three years short of its half century celebration. He had taught most of its more than 500 graduates. He left the college his personal library, thus increasing its holdings to over a thousand volumes.

Organization of the Louisville College of Pharmacy

The earliest colleges of pharmacy in the United States actually began as pharmaceutical associations. These essentially were professional societies formed to establish drug standards and detect adulteration of drugs (particularly those imported

ones), act as a committee for professional relations between members, and attempt to establish some legal regulation of the practice of pharmacy. Instruction in pharmacy came later, almost as a means to accomplish those ends. The earliest association schools offered a short series of lectures only a few weeks long, preceding the *real* requirement for recognition as a pharmacist—a long period of apprenticeship. These lectures gradually became more formal and developed into two year courses covering pharmacy, chemistry, and materia medica. Most associations, however, did not begin actual teaching until many years after inception as associations. The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, organized in 1821, represented a break from this tradition, in that it was established expressly for teaching. The Louisville College of Pharmacy was modeled after the college at Philadelphia, but as an association it also continued in the earlier tradition. The local pharmacists who proposed the college and the eighty-five Kentucky and Indiana pharmacists and physicians who were its original backers were joined in an association, and this association, rather than any collection of rooms or courses or students, was known as the Louisville College of Pharmacy. Membership was limited to pharmacists or chemists with five years experience and/or a degree in pharmacy, although honorary nonvoting membership was open to other persons with a knowledge of materia medica, chemistry, pharmacy, or some collateral science. New candidates for membership were proposed by older members, and their moral characters and professional standings were investigated. Perhaps equally important to the college, members paid initiation fees of three dollars plus annual three dollar contributions.

The raising of money and the judicious spending of it were two of the most important functions of the college association. Once operation of the classes was underway, financial discussions took up most of each monthly meeting. Members of the college were extremely proud of their non-profit operation status. As late as 1904, they advertised themselves in college bulletins as the only school "in the country conducted by Pharmacists, not for gain, but for the advancement of Pharmacy." Such a statement— which was not altogether accurate—

Officers of the Louisville College of Pharmacy on its organization August 16, 1870

President.
C. LEWIS DIEHL.

Vice Presidents.
B. F. SCRIBNER, of New Albany.
GEO. A. NEWMAN.

Recording Secretary.
FRED. C. MILLER.

Corresponding Secretary.
LOUIS EICHRODT.

Treasurer.
GEORGE H. CARY.

Curator.
J. A. McAFEE.

Committee on the Progress of Pharmacy.
THOS. E. JENKINS, EMIL SCHEFFER,
GRAHAM WILDER.

Committee on Finance.
JOHN COLGAN, WM. G. SCHMIDT,
PETER P. SUTTON.

Committee on Business.
FERD. J. PFINGST, W. W. SMITH,
JAMES E. BROWN.

DR. THOS. E. JENKINS, C. LEWIS DIEHL,
B. F. SCRIBNER, GEO. H. CARY,
GEO. A. NEWMAN, J. A. McAFEE,
S. F. DAWES, DAN. B. GRABLE,
JOHN COLGAN, FERD. J. PFINGST,
LOUIS EICHRODT, FRED. C. MILLER.

List of Active Members

August 16, 1870

JOHN COLGAN,
DR. THOS. E. JENKINS,
R. H. PERRYMAN,
J. A. MCAFEE,
JAMES E. BROWN,
E. C. COLGAN,
GEO. H. CARY,
N. H. MURRAY,
PETER P. SUTTON,
E. S. SUTTON,
F. KERN,
F. BENDER,
C. L. WOODBURY,
H. A. PFINGST,
S. F. DAWES,
CHAS. H. HARRIS,
C. LEWIS DIEHL,
FERD. J. PFINGST,
J. M. KRIM,
D. B. GRABLE,
W. G. DINWIDDIE,
GEO. A. NEWMAN,
FRED. C. MILLER,
GEO. W. GIES,
W. C. COLEMAN,
BERNHARD BUCKLE,
G. PHIL. BEUTEL,
C. C. SCHRADER,
WILLIAM STRASSEL,
HERMAN H. RADEMAKER,
GOTTHOLD E. BELL,
JOHN D. OWEN,
GRAHAM WILDER,
OVERTON PUMPHREY,
C. J. CLARK, JR.,
GEO. ZUBROD,
JOHN B. CARY,
H. PREISSLER,
HENRY PREISSLER,
WM. G. SCHMIDT,
F. LINGELBACH,
JOHN WINDHORST,
WM. W. SMITH,
FLOYD PARKS,
BENJ. F. ALFORD,
J. C. ENGEL,
CHAS. BAYER,
T. F. HEETER,
W. H. TERREL,
E. SCHEFFER,
C. TAFEL,
PHIL. F. C. BIEHL,
B. BECKMAN,
ED. W. FITCH,
JACK HORNE,
W. A. CALDWELL,
W. J. BEATTIE,
JAS. W. MCCARTY,
ED. KESSLER,
HENRY S. STEIN,
JOHN G. KNIGHTON,
JAS. GOTTSCHALK,
LOUIS EICHRODT,
A. F. DELIME,
THOS. O'MARA,
LEE A. BECKHAM,
I. S. HARRISON,
JAS. T. CAMPBELL,
HARVEY COOPER,
WM. B. MEANEY,
J. B. WILDER,
JOS. P. BARNUM
ROBERT KNOEFEL,
ARTHUR PETER,
W. W. POWERS,
CHAS. H. PETTET,
R. A. ROBINSON,
ADOLPH SCHMITT,
B. F. SCRIBNER, New Albany
HOR. D. SCRIBNER, "
AUG. KNOEFEL, "
THEO. E. CASE, "
JNO. C. LOOMIS, "
W. B. GOODWIN, Jeffersonville
JAS. G. CALDWELL "

indirectly referred to the numerous "private" schools of pharmacy which had sprung up after the Civil War. These private schools were independent businesses, owned by individuals or corporate stockholders and operated with a definite view to profits. In contrast, officers and directors of the Louisville College of Pharmacy served without pay (and the salaries of those members who also served as the earliest professors barely removed them from this category). Neither did the college have stockholders who received profits. Nevertheless, members of the Louisville College of Pharmacy *were* intensely profit-conscious and fiercely watched every penny coming in and going out, not for themselves, but for the college. Any tuition monies or membership fees left over after operating costs were reinvested promptly in the college buildings or programs, and members of the college were so zealous for the growth of their school that they might debate for hours the wisdom of spending two dollars on something. Many a meeting was delayed while members debated over whether to drop someone who had not paid his dues (the vote was usually yes) or whether to try to collect past dues from the widow of a member who thoughtlessly died unpaid (the vote was usually no).

One money-saving device was to have unexpected dividends some seventy-five years hence. The Louisville College of Pharmacy was chartered as a ward and property of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Should the corporation dissolve, the Commonwealth would get everything. This agreement probably meant little more to the men who wrote it than the pleasant fact the college would not have to pay taxes. But the charter was the legal framework within which the Louisville College of Pharmacy was able to be incorporated into the state university system in 1947 and was thus the vehicle for the move from Louisville to a new building in Lexington.

College members could never have foreseen such a move at the time the charter was written. What was to become the University of Kentucky was only five years old and struggling to determine its own shape and goals. Kentucky University, a reorganized version of the Disciples of Christ's denominational Bacon College, had absorbed Lexington's Transylvania Uni-

versity in 1865 at the same time it took in the newly chartered Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky. The agricultural and mechanical department quickly became the most widely attended in the institution. The young university, still called Kentucky University, claimed for a short while to be the outstanding school of the entire Mississippi Valley. But by 1870 it already faced the denominational disputes that eventually would force its redivision into Kentucky University (later to become Transylvania University again) and the Agricultural and Mechanical College (much later and after other transformations to become the University of Kentucky).

Meetings of the college association dealt with other matters as well as finances and organization, matters including some which today's administrators seldom have to face: whether or not, for example, it was proper to allow the janitor's chickens to roam the school grounds. Academic decisions were left to those individual members who actually taught in the college and who were paid to handle those things. When one distraught professor in the 1880s asked for help with discipline problems in class, the group did offer a solution: he should appeal to the better judgment of his students. After all, these students had considerable contact with the members of the college, out of class as well as in. Students were invited to all college meetings and consulted on pharmaceutical as well as educational matters. Many of them were apprenticed to college members and other members would hire them after graduation. No matter what small troubles might come up among pharmacy students and faculty and administrators and local pharmacists, they were all within the family of the Louisville College of Pharmacy.

Advances in the Regulation of Pharmacy Won by the Early Louisville College of Pharmacy Members

Despite their intense involvement with the new college, these pharmacists did not forget the original subject of their even earlier informal meetings: their desire for the advancement of pharmacy as a profession. The group now sought to realize this goal in improved legislation as well as education.

The objects of the Louisville College of Pharmacy, included in the Constitution of 1870, were a fair indication of what the group was to obtain within the century:

> Its objects shall be: The cultivation, improvement and diffusion of the science and art of Pharmacy and its collateral branches; by instituting and maintaining a School of Pharmacy; by the acquisition of a library, and of a suitable cabinet of specimens, illustrative of Materia Medica, Chemistry and Pharmacy; by the promotion of good fellowship and the interchange of knowledge among its members and the profession in general; by the discouragement of the sale or use of nostrums and inferior medicines; by its tendency to restrict the dispensing of medicines to properly educated Pharmacists; and by the dissemination of pharmaceutical literature.

Diehl and the other members of the college were instrumental in obtaining laws governing pharmacy throughout Kentucky. Perhaps one of the reasons pharmacists had been less helpful in the enforcement of the 1851 ruling restricting the practice of apothecaries was their sensitivity to restrictions they felt were being imposed on the profession by outsiders. And yet, as Diehl and his colleagues so plainly saw, legislation was necessary, not only to protect the consumer from the fraudulent druggist but also to protect the honest and capable pharmacist from his dishonest competitor. Leaders in pharmacy felt certain such laws had to be passed, but they felt equally certain that the pharmacists themselves should design them.

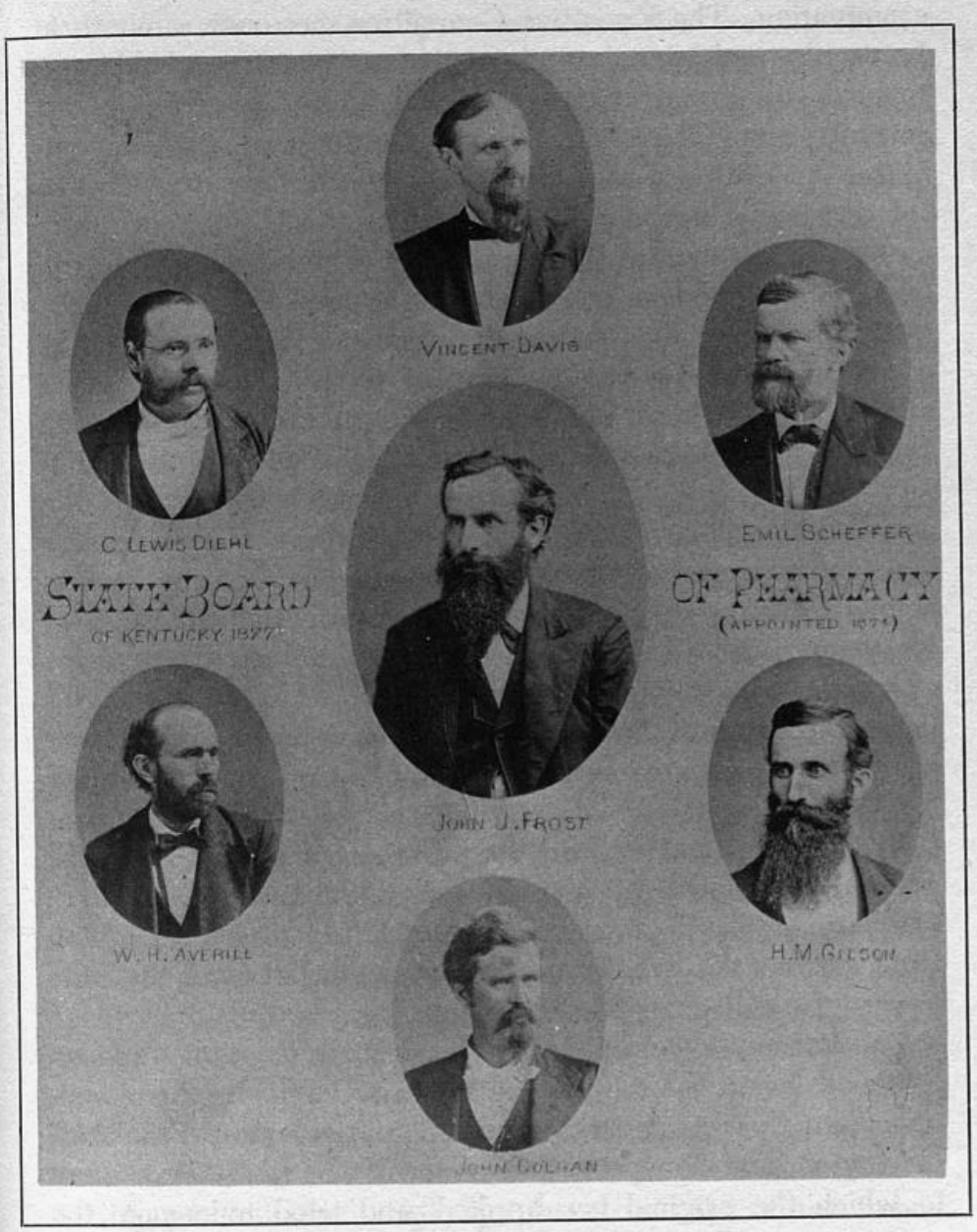
Members of the Louisville College of Pharmacy had formed a Committee on Pharmaceutic Legislation to write the school's charter and carry it through the proper legal channels. Two years afterward the Committee was still meeting, and the product of those evenings was a draft of an innovative law, "An act to regulate the sale of medicines and poisons." It was presented at the next meeting of the Kentucky Legislature —and passed. The Pharmacy Act of 1874 became the first instance of regulation of the statewide practice of pharmacy in Kentucky and one of the few such laws operating in the nation. Actually, the law (and its first amendment in 1876) applied only to towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants. The

second general pharmacy law enacted in 1888 brought coverage to towns of 1,000 or more. In 1898, the third general pharmacy law was passed, largely by the strenuous efforts of the college and the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association, and its provisions did apply to all incorporated towns in the Commonwealth.

The main provision of the 1874 act was to make it unlawful for any person other than a registered pharmacist or registered apprentice pharmacist or someone under the immediate supervision of such registered professionals to retail, compound, or dispense medicines or poisons. First conviction drew a fifty dollar fine which was doubled for subsequent convictions.

The second provision provided a means for registration of pharmacists and pharmacists' assistants by creating a State Board of Pharmacy (the name to be changed to Kentucky Board of Pharmacy by the 1898 law). The Louisville College of Pharmacy was given the right to nominate ten men of which the Governor selected four. As might be expected, Diehl was one of the men named to the original Board of Pharmacy. He served a total of thirty-three years and was three times president. The other three college members named to the first Board were Vincent Davis, who was then secretary of the college; Emil Scheffer, who taught materia medica; and John Colgan, head of the college's important finance committee. The Louisville College of Pharmacy thus was given a majority on the seven-man Board of Pharmacy. Initial complaints about this "control" were answered by the fact no other pharmacy organization existed in the state. When one came into being, the law was changed. The 1888 amended law reduced membership on the Board to five, with one member retiring each year to be replaced by appointment by the Governor from a list of five names submitted by the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association. Even so, members of the college continued to be nominated frequently.

The actual mechanism for registration was in the hands of a powerful three man Executive Committee of the Board of Pharmacy. The first committee was made up of Diehl, who was chairman, and Scheffer and Davis. Applicants for registration as pharmacists were required to have had a minimum



The first Kentucky State Board of Pharmacy included four founders of the Louisville College of Pharmacy: C. Lewis Diehl, Vincent Davis, Emil Scheffer, and John Colgan. Diehl served three times as the Board's president and was a Board member for thirty years.

three year pharmacy apprenticeship and to pass a standard examination. The Executive Committee met once a month in Louisville—and later throughout the state on a regular basis—to hear this examination which was administered orally for several years. The twenty questions submitted by the committee and other Board of Pharmacy members were to be "of practical character, based upon the U.S. Pharmacopoeia and U.S. Dispensatory, [embracing] Pharmacy, Chemistry, and Materia Medica." A successful applicant for pharmacist could miss up to five of these; an applicant for registration as an assistant pharmacist could miss seven. The law made allowance for those pharmacists who had been practicing previous to 1874; they had only to sign up without the indignity and possible humiliation of facing their peers in the examination rooms. Also spared were those pharmacists or assistant pharmacists who could show a five year apprenticeship already completed. Nor was examination required of graduates of any regular and incorporated college of pharmacy, although Diehl objected to such privilege. He felt it was difficult to distinguish between "regular" and "irregular" colleges of pharmacy. Graduates of the Louisville College of Pharmacy for Women, which the Louisville College of Pharmacy consistently ignored as beneath its professional notice, would be granted the same rights as graduates of the Louisville College of Pharmacy's stiff program. Diehl also feared the exemption from examination would create hard feelings out in the state toward the college and its graduates.

The Executive Committee obviously took its stern responsibilities to heart. As soon as the act passed and the three were named to their posts, they traveled to Lexington, Frankfort, Covington, and Newport—four of the towns of 5,000 or more to which the original law applied—and tried to engage the cooperation of local pharmacists, some of whom were violently opposed to registration and even more so to the fact it had to be done annually (not of course with annual examination).

Only seven persons had to take the examination that first year, and four passed without problems. The first failure, however, was as consternating to the Executive Committee as it was to the candidate. The committee immediately estab-

lished a second chance ruling and congratulated themselves as well as the nervous applicant when this second attempt proved successful. Not that they considered the meaning and value of the examination lightly. When an Owensboro pharmacist cited sick wife and too many children as evidence he was too poor to make the trip to Louisville to be examined, the Executive Committee insisted he had to come—although they collected the money among the three of them to pay his expenses. In 1876 they turned in their first violator, a pharmacist who refused to renew his registration, perhaps in the hope of challenging the law. The courts upheld the Board of Pharmacy and fined the man, who paid, sighed, and renewed.

Of the 195 pharmacists registered that first year, almost all did so merely by showing they were already practicing pharmacists. Fourteen others displayed degrees from pharmacy colleges and nineteen displayed medical college degrees. Although the law had not specifically mentioned medical college as an acceptable substitute, the nineteen were registered without debate. Ten years later, 675 were registered in Kentucky. Half of them were classed as pharmacists, the other half as assistants, now referred to as apprentices. The amended law of 1898 broadened requirement for registration to all pharmacists in all incorporated Kentucky towns regardless of size. Since the automatic registration without examination for practicing pharmacists still applied to newly covered areas, the number of registered pharmacists swelled suddenly. By 1901, 1,890 were registered. This number fell gradually, however, as the incompetents among the group did not re-register, unable to face the increased competition of better qualified men and the more frequent inspections made by representatives of the Board of Pharmacy. These inspections had been spotty and ineffectual until after the turn of the century when the Board hired an attorney-inspector to investigate drug conditions across the state on a regular basis and bring to court all violators.

In July 1877, representatives of the Louisville College of Pharmacy were instrumental in establishing a voluntary professional organization distinct from the college itself: the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association. The first such formal state-

wide association had been formed in Maine only ten years previously. Kentucky's association was the fourteenth in the nation. Details of the early history of the association were lost in a fire in 1884, but a historical sketch written in 1932 by long-time Association Secretary J. W. Gayle* speculates that the persons responsible for bringing the organization into existence included many men associated with the Louisville College of Pharmacy including Diehl, Scheffer, Davis, George A. Newman, J. James Wood, and W. H. Averill (who was elected first president of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association). And indeed, many of the objectives of the new association sound similar to those of the Louisville College of Pharmacy, particularly in relation to legislation and regulation of the profession. According to the papers of incorporation of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association, members would be "the educated and reputable druggists of Kentucky" united to achieve the following goals:

1. Establish relations between themselves and physicians and the public to promote public welfare and tend to mutual strength and advantage.
2. Improve the science and art of pharmacy by diffusing knowledge among pharmacists and druggists, fostering pharmaceutical literature, developing talent, stimulating discussion and invention, encouraging home production and manufacture in the several departments of drug business.
3. Regulate the apprentice system and the employment of assistants.
4. Secure laws of mutual advantage to the profession and the public, suppress empiricism, and as much as possible restrict the dispensing and sale of medicines to competent druggists.

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* In the 1880s a special act was passed in the Kentucky Legislature, entitled "Act concerning the registration of J. W. Gayle." The provisions of this unusual act held that although the requirements for registration as a pharmacist specified three full years of apprenticeship, two years and nine months would be apprenticeship enough for the registration of J. W. Gayle. The Board of Pharmacy was distressed and called the act ridiculous and absurd. But whether it was passed as a joke or what, Gayle turned out to be a faithful worker for the profession he was three months short of entering through more regular channels. He was secretary of the Board of Pharmacy from 1897 to 1939 and an ubiquitous sight at most pharmacy gatherings for almost fifty years.

The new state association began with approximately eighty members but enrollment quickly went into the hundreds, as the organization spread across the entire state. The influence of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association increasingly was felt in new legislation, as well as in support for the Louisville College of Pharmacy.

3 / Growth, Solvency, and a place of its Own . . . .

The College in 1874: An Established Institution

When the Louisville College of Pharmacy began its fourth year of operation, the trials of beginning seemed past. Unfortunately, almost all records of the college's first three years were lost during one of its later moves. But in 1874 President Diehl could speak in past tense of "the natural awkwardness we all felt in conducting an enterprise in which we were all beginners," and with present pride in the following accomplishments:

The pharmacy bill of 1874 written by members of the college was then meeting success in the Kentucky Legislature.

The college had not only completed three years of instruction successfully, it could even boast four graduates, and a footnote in the college bulletin explained that actually two more students had also: (a) attended two courses of each of the lectures delivered, (b) served four years apprenticeship, (c) written original dissertations upon one of the college's three subjects, "with neatness and accuracy in [their] own handwriting," and (d) shown themselves of good moral character—in short, had done everything necessary to graduate from the Louisville College of Pharmacy except turn age twenty-one. Both boys went off to work in pharmacies, and on the graduations after their appropriate birthdays received belated Graduate in Pharmacy degrees. A later historical sketch by Gordon Curry lists the first graduating class without distinguishing the young two. The six were Edward N. Anderson, G. Phil Beutel, and Charles R. DeKress of Louisville; Edward D. Caldwell, John C. Loomis, and Henry N. Voight of Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Forty-one students had matriculated for the new year, compared to twenty-five registered in 1873. Of the new class, twelve were from outside Louisville, compared to two the

previous year. Both larger numbers were considered good signs word of the college was spreading. The instructional program grew with the student body. In addition to fuller class meetings at night, an extra laboratory practice course was offered in the afternoon. Tuition for the class was paid separately, the amount varying according to the number of hours a student elected to spend in it.

Expanding enrollment and classes forced the college to change its rented quarters to rooms on Jefferson Street near Second Street. It hoped to keep growing. Members monthly solicited one, five, and ten dollar pledges from local pharmacists. By 1874 the college's building fund bank account had $800 in it, with another $200 pledged.

And the college operation was solvent. From August 1872 through March 1874 receipts from tuition and association membership dues had totaled $1,024.47. Expenses, including teaching salaries, rent, the purchase of equipment and supplies, had been $1,010.41. Consequently, the college showed a profit of $14.06 for the period. When this was added to previous unspent profits, the four year old Louisville College of Pharmacy could boast a solvency of $260.58.

The College as a Property-Owner

In 1879, the Louisville College of Pharmacy left its rented rooms behind and bought a small building on Green Street (now called Liberty) near First Street. The building fund was bolstered by sale of "stocks," non-profit shares in the college's indebtedness, which were offered to college members and other pharmacists, particularly members of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association. Half of future yearly profits were designated to pay off these shares, beginning with the smallest investors since it was felt they would be most likely to need their money back. The other half of any profits from the college operation would buy fittings for the expanded building.

On the eve of its twentieth year, the Louisville College of Pharmacy made a move which fully trebled its physical size. It bought two buildings, with a total of fifteen rooms, located in the heart of old Louisville at the Southwest corner of First

The Louisville College of Pharmacy building at First and Chestnut Streets was purchased in 1888 and served students until the college's move to Lexington in 1957. Remodeling was done in 1922 and again in 1941. Students commonly gathered under the large ginkgo tree pictured.

and Chestnut Streets. These buildings belonged to the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and formerly had housed the Louisville Female Seminary. The pharmacy college used the old location at Green Street as most of the necessary $7000 down payment. To raise the additional $14,000, the college sold twenty year bonds at $1,000 each, offering six percent interest as added incentive. Again, local pharmacists bought dutifully.

Meetings of the college membership thereafter became unusually spirited, as most of the pharmacists in Louisville tried to decide how best to arrange their two new buildings. Final decisions put the laboratories in the rear building, along with the coal shed and privy, and the cabinet, where displays of pharmaceutical tools and herbs were kept. The directors' meeting room which also served as the small library and two lecture halls went in the front or main building.

Then began a year's discussion of installation of an indoor bathroom. The ladies of the seminary had done without but the present prosperity and optimism of the pharmacy college made this commodity seem both desirable and proper. Discussion finally settled with the water closet, as it was referred to, being located on a platform (thus solving an engineering problem) on the first floor of the main building.

With everything in place, a housewarming was held for which all stops were pulled. The college's lecture fund, money raised by bringing in speakers and charging the townspeople, paid the $148 expenses. And when the celebration was over, the committee on the housewarming reported twenty-one dollars left in the fund. The minutes of this particular meeting, written in elegant and spidery inked handwriting, report that "The statement was received in high glee by the Board, Mr. Peter declaring that 'that lecture fund was a daisy,' an opinion from which nobody dissented."

Financial Workings in the Early College

Bookkeeping up to this point had always been fairly uncomplicated, perforce of the small amounts of money involved and the small number of persons authorized to spend any of it.

Suddenly, with new buildings in the picture and enlarged registrations and faculty, finances became more complicated. In 1890 it was decided only fair to pay the college's recording secretary $200 per year. After all, he had to keep up with the building debts and shares, the tuition of sixty to seventy students (few of whom ever seemed to pay all their money at the appropriate time), and the salaries of a faculty of ten (although two members listed as emeritus probably were not paid, nor were early "assistant" professors since the title meant only that they had agreed to fill in for regular professors in case of illness or other emergencies).

Students paid approximately $150 each in tuition by the 1890s, but not in lump sums. To register for a class, one bought a ticket for it. The college and the particular instructor divided this money. Before 1890, the college took only a fifth and left the instructor the rest, but during a financial slump in 1891 the faculty voluntarily increased the college's share of each ticket to a third. Somehow, however, when the slump ended, the new division of funds did not.

This did not hold true for Dr. Kastenbine. He was not only an extremely outstanding member of the faculty, a chemist whose fame had spread beyond Louisville, but he was also a physician and thus may have been considered more of an outsider. When the 1891 slump came, he conceded a fourth of each ticket price to the college and continued to keep the other three-fourths, despite occasional grumbles from the almost completely pharmacist Board of Directors, although not, it seems, from his teaching colleagues. This difference was not settled until 1903 when Dr. Kastenbine died.

With the recording secretary serving as bookkeeper, the college paid salaries out pro rata, whenever it could. Consideration was given to who might need the money first. Since the faculty all had other sources of income in their pharmacies, they were usually preceded by the janitor and his wife. Also, the janitor's salary was easier to pay in the 1890s since he lived in the back building for part of his wages and received only $100 cash per year. The faculty did much better. In 1894, to take a year for which salary figures are available, these salaries ranged from $214.40 to $1,196.80, de-

pending on the number of class tickets sold. This was to change, as janitorial salaries improved faster than instructional ones; when the future dean Earl Slone first began teaching in the college in 1925 he found the janitor was the highest paid of all college employees.

To help pay for its expanded quarters, the Louisville College of Pharmacy often rented rooms in the large building to clubs and social gatherings. The Louisville Music Club held all its meetings in the college, as did a local cooking club. The dancing club had to go after students complained its meetings interfered with their studies, but the complaint must not have referred to the volume of noise: the club was replaced by a kindergarten.

The college paid out small sums for advertisements in the local papers and in national publications like the *American Druggist* and the *Druggist Circular*. Advertisements in these magazines cost up to fifteen dollars for three months but hopefully brought in students. The college's own bulletins, annual catalogues of courses and faculty which were mailed out as recruitment material, paid for themselves through advertisements sold to individual pharmacists, to pharmaceutical manufacturers, and to the makers of popular medicines, cigars, salts, and whiskeys. One such advertisement was garnished by a copy of a letter from the United States Surgeon and Physician who stated that Kentucky whiskey was just as therapeutic as the best cognac. The advertisement sections also included a push for a brand new local product developed by a Louisville pharmacist and active member of the Louisville College of Pharmacy. John Colgan had bought a large amount of chicle to use in a synthetic rubber experiment he was conducting in the back of his pharmacy. The rubber experiment failed, but it serendipitously led to the discovery and manufacture of one of the first chicle chewing gums marketed in America, "Colgan's Taffy Tolu . . . the original trade marked gum which has set the world a chewing." Taffy Tolu was advertised to soothe the nerves and help break the tobacco habit. A rival Louisville brand appeared in a few years, called "Kis-Me," with strangely modern looking advertisements illustrating its powers.

Student Life (or lack of it!) in the Louisville College of Pharmacy

Student life during this period in the college was fairly well disciplined, both by the college and the nature of the students drawn to pharmacy. The Board of Directors acted as guidance counselor and judge. Its members decided who should apologize to whom in the infrequent student and faculty disagreements. The few rules for student behavior which did exist centered around alcohol. Students were not allowed to come to class drinking or under the influence of past drink. If one did, the professor could ask for his expulsion from college. Students were held responsible for destruction of property on campus, and this rule too presumed such irresponsible shenanigans would take place only after alcoholic indulgence.

Most students in the Louisville College of Pharmacy worked long hours as apprentices, to earn the rising tuition costs and the twenty to twenty-five dollars it was estimated to cost per month to live in Louisville in the 1890s, as well as to gain apprenticeship credit toward their eventual registration as pharmacists. Perhaps this slimmer demarcation between student and professional made the students more serious, or perhaps it was for lack of time that the Louisville College of Pharmacy students left few such colorful stories as those being acted out in Lexington at their future home. There university students engaged in elaborate hazings, days of hazing which sometimes resulted in mass fights and much flowing of junior and senior blood. These "festivals" in Lexington were condoned, perhaps even approved, by college officials and townspeople, who felt boys would be boys and meanwhile made for such entertainment. A contemporary newspaper editorial claimed "this class feeling is in no way detrimental to the boys, but rather shows that attribute which will in after life make them good business or professional men." Hi-jinks sometimes turned into violence. A bill collector was knifed to death by a university student, and another collector trying to present a mess hall bill was shot at, although College President Patterson ran to the scene and wrestled the gun from the irate student.

Students at the Louisville College of Pharmacy had few

Students and Dean Curry (at the top of the picture, wearing a mustache) pose in 1891 in front of the college, perhaps before a class outing to a pharmaceutical company.

such adventures, and although limited time and finances prevented the formation of clubs or extensive purely social events, the small group of men did have fun. Relationships of students and faculty were close, and faculty members often had students in their homes for dinner or tea or late night conversations. Public commencements had begun being held in 1883, at the Louisville Opera House, and these grew into increasingly gala events with entertainment and fancy menus. The college's swelling number of graduates (eighty by 1883, 165 by 1890, 358 by 1900) were enthusiastic alumni who often remained in the surrounding area, supporting the college and feting its current students. After 1898 much social excitement

was generated by the yearly trip to the Eli Lilly manufacturing company in Indianapolis. This two day trip featured lots of cold chicken and loud singing and occasional side trips to shows or good restaurants.

By the 1890s the training offered by the Louisville College of Pharmacy meant more and was in greater demand, thanks to the support of a strong professional group, the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association; the interest of a growing alumni group in the college itself; and the success of the 1898 version of the original pharmacy law in the Kentucky Legislature. This bill extended the requirement of registration to pharmacists in all incorporated towns across the Commonwealth and thus strengthened the State Board of Pharmacy. Not only was this law protection to the profession itself, it also had the effect of raising pharmacy to the ranking of an exact science in the eyes of the public.

Some of this effect was endangered by a second bill before the state government, a bill which in fact passed the House. This bill would have enabled graduates of medical colleges to practice pharmacy. The college representatives declared this "would annihilate the Louisville College of Pharmacy and ruin the practice of pharmacy in the state." A special committee was named immediately from the college membership to go lobby in Frankfort. This group spent $16.75 for expenses but considered it worth it when a senate committee assured them the bill would never pass. They returned to the college and watched it pass after all. A new group from the college went out with reinforcements, first traveling to the various medical colleges in Louisville to ask for their help and understanding. Aided by strong support from the press, this group helped secure the bill's veto.

But the changes these new factors indicated in the Louisville College of Pharmacy and the myriad other changes they heralded all belonged to the twentieth century and to an entirely different set of men than those who had set the college into motion in 1870. These new young men, often graduates of the college, considered the school an established institution, its daring beginning already far in the past. They had their eyes on still more changes for the college and for the profession.

4 / An Increased Academic Nature . . . .

After Diehl's initial eleven year term in the office of college president, presidents changed rapidly as one pharmacist after another came to take his turn at the work. But what had been a major concern of earlier presidents—legislative reform*—was now moving largely into the domain of thriving local, state, and national pharmaceutical associations. The same men often worked for change in the state and national pharmacy laws, but they now did so through the strengthened channels of associations other than the Louisville College of Pharmacy. And what remained as the major concern of the college—the

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* It may be of interest to note what particular problems the pharmacists faced in the early years of the century. From 1900 to 1914, traffic in drugs was a major concern. Opium, morphine, and cocaine were being sold freely by unscrupulous druggists. The 1909 report of the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy read: "Sales of these drugs are made with practically the same indiscriminate freedom with which calomel and quinine are purchased. . . . A careful estimate justifies the statement that this unfortunate and degraded part of the population of Kentucky [referred elsewhere in the report as "the weak-willed habitué of the drug"] spend more than a million dollars yearly for these drugs." The following year, the Board's estimate was changed to two million dollars a year, and thirty-two pharmacists in the state were charged with selling opium for smoking.

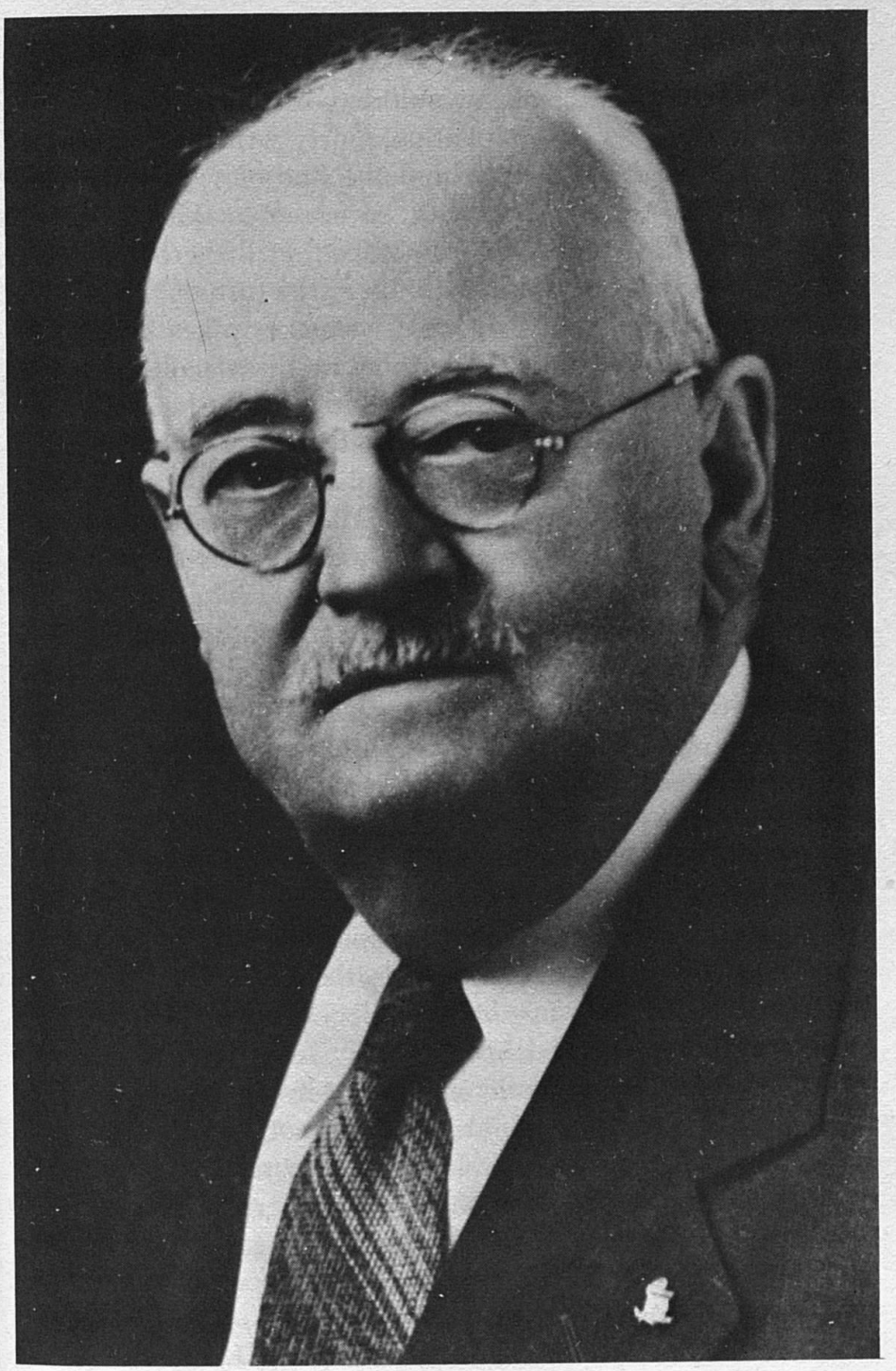
Yet even after laws were passed regulating the sale of opium and other drugs, traffic continued. The Board of Pharmacy inspector wailed in 1915 that the national Harrison Law "has merely transferred the dope business from the unscrupulous druggist to the illegitimate physician." In one Kentucky town of less than a thousand population, two doctors wrote 150 morphine prescriptions in less than sixty days; in another town of fewer than 10,000, two physicians gave out 400 morphine prescriptions. The traffic rate did fall, however. In 1915 an estimated 119,500 ounces of morphine were sold in Kentucky; in 1916 this was down seventy-five percent. What traffic there was seemed more clandestine. Few pharmacists were involved any longer.

The pharmacists faced a new problem, the problem of distribution of alcoholic drinks and spirits for "medicinal purposes" in a time of prohibition. Alcohol never presented a dilemma the magnitude of the drugs, however.

constant growth and revision of the curriculum in order to keep pace with successful legislation being brought about, the increasingly conscientious requirements for college membership in the national pharmacy organizations, and the incredible scientific gains being made in the art of pharmacy itself—this academic concern came more and more to fall solely into the hands of the faculty and particularly a new faculty position, that of dean.

The need for a dean had become pressing. In 1882 a few daytime classes first were offered, after Diehl completed a poll of local pharmacists and found many willing to release apprentices during odd hours during the day. By 1890 the Louisville College of Pharmacy operated full days. Classes and laboratories started at nine in the morning and were still being given at nine at night. In 1891 the college even experimented with summer sessions but despite the fact the first one drew twenty-one students the idea was discarded as too cumbersome for the faculty which already had to commute by foot, horse, or streetcar between the working days of their own pharmacies and the classes scheduled piecemeal at the pharmacy college. With scheduling becoming so complicated and the number of students proliferating, the demands of class administration became too much for the college president, who after all was an unpaid volunteer with his own pharmacy to manage. The naming of a dean for this work in 1893 marked a step both in the Louisville College of Pharmacy's growth and increased academic nature.

Gordon Laten Curry was a Louisville boy. His father was engineer at the water company which was one of the Falls City's highest points of pride. The family was Irish, and in young Curry this ancestry seemed distilled. Short, rotund, ruddy of countenance, Curry had wit and an articulateness which made his early junior and senior pharmacy and chemistry courses among the most popular, if most difficult to follow, in the college. Students recall Curry chalking up incredibly long and complex chemical formulae without referring to notes; Curry reeling off from memory prepared lists of review questions so quickly that students, by then accustomed to him, automatically divided their note-taking by prearranged systems



Gordon L. Curry, first dean of the Louisville College of Pharmacy, 1894 to 1917, and again during 1925 to 1946.

so that somebody in the class would have each question written down for later, slower, compilation; Curry writing notes on the board with one hand and behind the line of words his other hand traveling equally fast with an eraser, making room for the unquenchable flow of words. Most of all there was Dean Curry after a wake, and in Louisville at the turn of the century enough true Irish lived, then died, to make wakes fairly common. Curry was often called upon to be a pallbearer and he remained faithful and participating until the body was mourned properly. Then, still high in the spirit of the occasion, he came straight to class. His students simply laid down their pens. Note-taking was impossible. They listened in awe to a man who knew that pharmacy was an art and that the life it sought to preserve was beautiful while it might last.

Curry was a serious man, in his personal interests as well as his professional ones. He had become involved with pharmacy while serving an apprenticeship to Jacob A. Flexner, himself a graduate of 1878 and father of Abraham Flexner, author of the famous report to the Carnegie Foundation on medical education in the United States and Canada, which upon its publication in 1910 did much to reform and advance that profession. Since Curry was interested in botany, he traveled to Harvard to study with the most eminent botanist of the time, Asa Gray, author of the text used in the Louisville College of Pharmacy and numerous other colleges across the country. Harvard gladly accepted his Kentucky ferns and grasses collection. Interested in moths and night-flying insects of Kentucky and Indiana, Curry put together another collection now housed in the Smithsonian. Interested in caving, he studied geology for the purpose and became an expert on every hidden underground crevice in Kentucky and nearby sections of Indiana. Interested in organic chemistry, he went to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy for a period so that he might learn it from the best, Samuel P. Sadtler, who had collaborated on the text used in the college there and at Louisville.

The Louisville College of Pharmacy hired Curry as dean the year after he received his degree from the school. He was twenty-one years old. He obviously had been no ordinary student. He finished first in his class, writing an honors thesis

on American Ipecac, and he won most of the medals for which seniors competed.

The position of dean, which covered all work of student enrollment, class scheduling, and faculty administration, was consolidated with the position of recording secretary, so that Curry's duties also included those formerly allocated to the recording secretary: record-keeping, minute-taking, reporting to the College Board of Directors, maintaining an office in the building, supervising the work of the janitor and general care of the grounds. Since the recording secretary had been the only non-teaching officer to receive a salary, Curry also came into that good fortune; the deanship with all the duties listed above paid $450 per year.

Curry taught as well, and consequently received his share of the class ticket payments. He began as Diehl's assistant in pharmacy and soon was made director of the pharmaceutical laboratories. After 1904 he taught chemistry regularly, but he could be counted upon to fill any temporary gaps in the faculty such as microscopy or pharmacology.

During large parts of this time Curry also worked as a pharmacist. And between teaching, being dean, and working, he found time to attend the complete course of study at one of Louisville's medical colleges, although he did decline their offered M.D. degree at the end of his studies, saying he felt he didn't really deserve it because he had missed a number of classes. He had merely been interested.

The changes which took place in the Louisville College of Pharmacy during Curry's first stint as dean often were deceptively simple-appearing. In 1899 the college changed the name of its degree from Graduate in Pharmacy to Doctor of Pharmacy. This change indicated the pride of college members in the increased professionalism of the training offered students; the new degree was considered more appropriate. Another degree, Master of Pharmacy, was given to those students who finished the regular program of study and also completed a piece of original research "of exceptional merit."

Other changes were made in response to new requirements for membership of the college in the important national professional organizations, requirements that were becoming

stiffer as the organizations attempted to regulate the quality of pharmaceutical education. Leaders of the Louisville College of Pharmacy had been among the first advocates of such regulation, but when the theory was translated into practice it sometimes pinched. For example, in 1898 the Section on Education and Legislation, which served as a forum on educational affairs in the American Pharmaceutical Association, strongly supported the view that pharmacy colleges in the United States ought to adopt more strict requirements for entering students: either an examination or "some" attendance of high school. In 1906 this requirement became one year of high school, with a requirement of two years projected for 1917. The Louisville College of Pharmacy objected strenuously. The current Kentucky laws did not require any high school education before examination for registration by the State Pharmacy Board. Curry wrote the national organization that while the college admired the spirit behind such rising requirements, it felt "it would be suicide for this college to make a requirement that is so high as to deplete its prospective material and send them to other institutions." If such advances were made too fast, then "a number of *unendowed* colleges will be compelled to fight for existence." The college did require students to complete high school deficiencies, but it allowed them to do so while enrolled. All this was put in letters from Curry to the American Pharmaceutical Association which wrote back politely but unwaveringly that it had to maintain a firm stand. It mentioned helpfully that the College of Pharmacy associated with Columbia University in New York had lost forty percent of its students when it first went along with the ruling but that it had soon recovered. Forty percent! Curry wrote back pointing out that the college there could lean on a helpful university during its bad year, but the Louisville College of Pharmacy was on its own. Still, there was nothing to do but enforce the ruling in Louisville, although the college clung to an alternative of equivalent examination for high school credit and perhaps was thus able to continue to attract the students it feared it would lose. But the entrance requirement, like a host of other requirements, continued to rise in the national organizations.

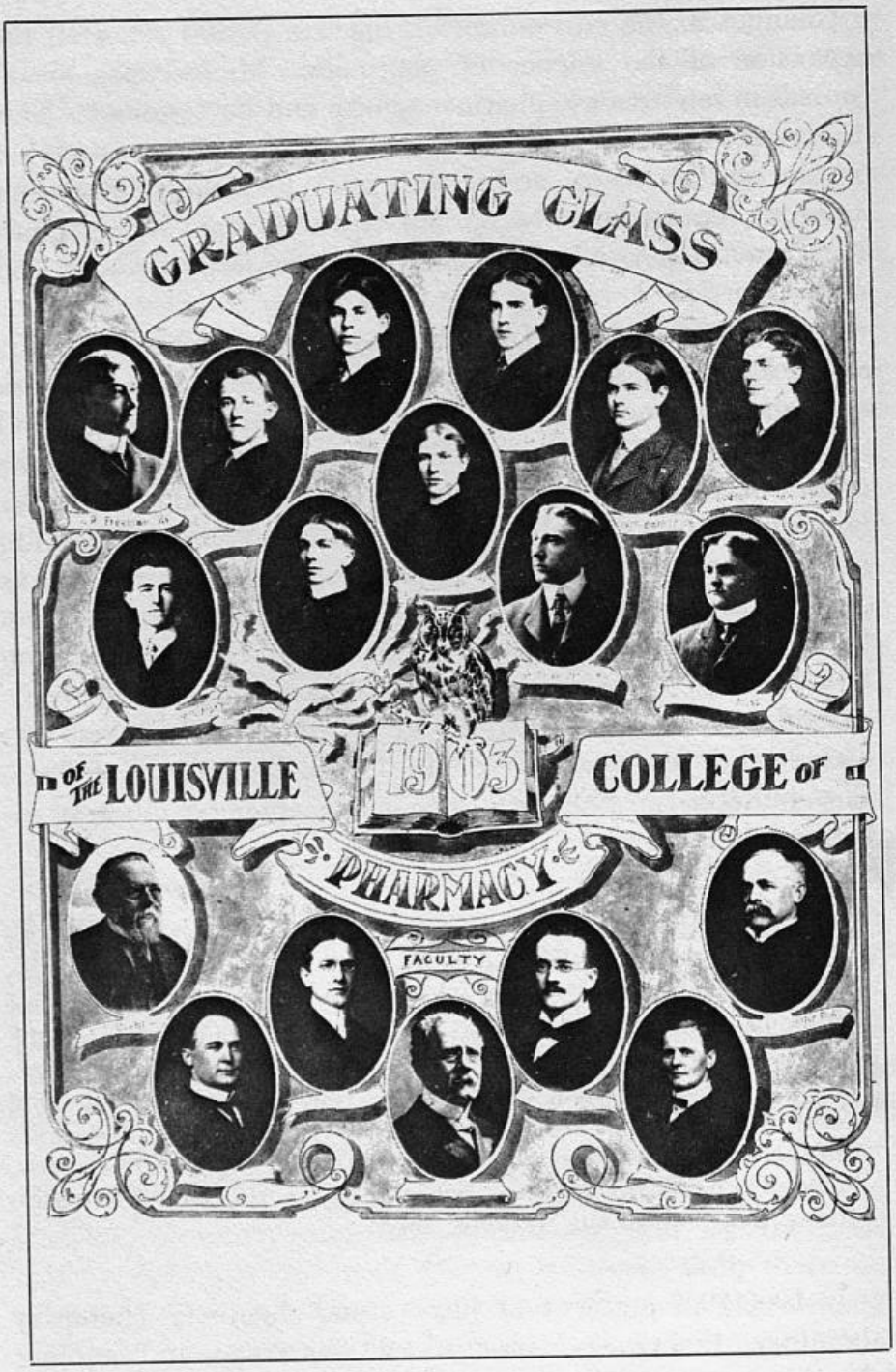
Changes in the curriculum during this period reflected the expansion of the science of pharmacy. Microscopes meant courses in microscopy, pharmacognosy and bacteriology. New discoveries in companion sciences meant extended study of physics and chemistry, and slightly later, toxicology. The more stringent requirements being laid down legislatively for pharmacy practitioners meant additional courses in preparation and analysis.

The college kept the framework of junior and senior years which had been established in 1873, but on this framework more and more needed to be piled, particularly laboratory and practical work. This change came about partly because of the nature of the new courses and partly to compensate for dwindling apprenticeship requirements. Whereas aspiring pharmacists once had been required to serve four years as apprentices before they could earn a pharmacy degree from the college, they now could cut this time in half by counting the two years spent in pharmacy studies.

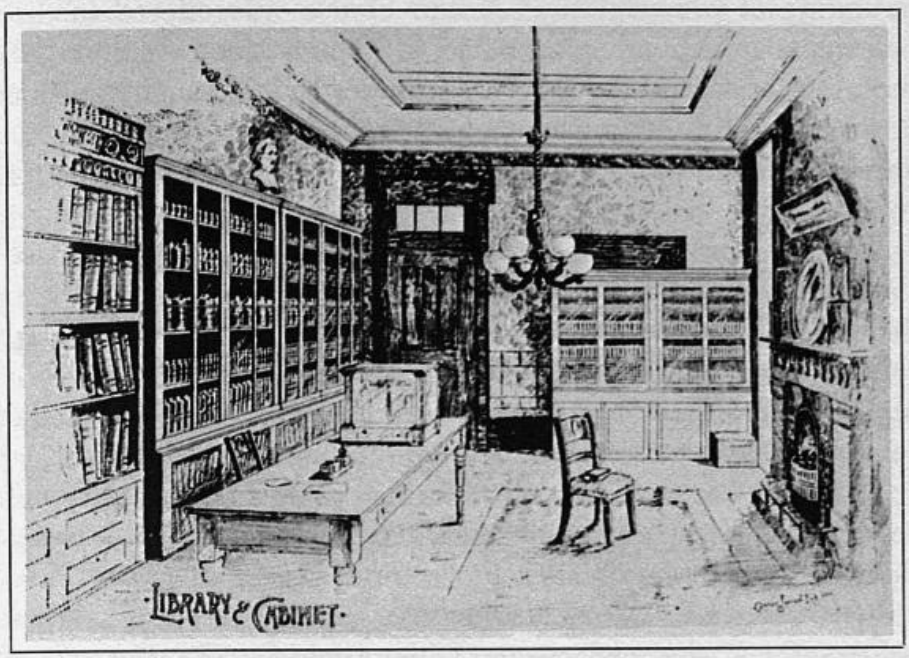
Besides, the national trend in pharmacy education was toward more practical work. The Louisville College of Pharmacy bulletin for 1900-1901 succinctly explained the new direction:

> . . . during these three decades many changes have been wrought in methods of pharmaceutical teaching. From didactic lectures alone, advances to laboratory instruction and the addition of biologic studies have become more and more necessary as the value of such additions have come to be more and more appreciated. That practical exercises are the best, the most lasting and impressive, all are willing to admit; wherefore, the courses in this college are so arranged that laboratory work in Pharmacy, Chemistry, Pharmacognosy, Bacteriology, and Urinalysis require more than half of the students' time.

In 1906-1907 juniors took physics and chemistry, chemistry laboratory, theory and practice of pharmacy and another laboratory, materia medica and botany. Seniors took theory and practice of microscopy, materia medica, and pharmacology, chemistry and toxicology, all with appropriate laboratory work.



A college picture from the turn of the century shows a faculty of seven and graduating students from Kentucky, Indiana, and Mississippi.



This rendering of the library and cabinet in the building at First and Chestnut during the early 1900s appeared in the college catalogues which were used for recruiting students as well as supplying present students information on courses and programs.

Five years later students also received instruction in posology (the study of drug doses) and therapeutics, and still a couple of years later the first of several business-oriented courses the college would try out. In the first one, seniors heard outside lecturers—attorneys, doctors, manufacturers and others—discuss aspects of legal and commerical pharmacy. The college catalogue promised "entertaining as well as interesting" lectures.

In 1914 an experimental drug garden was installed in the yard so that students could see native medicinal plants in their complete and fresh forms, as well as the dried specimens in the cabinet inside. Of the forty or fifty plants in the garden, the college found those bearing showy flowers the most difficult to maintain; neighborhood children competed with science for the bright blooms.

A new prescription dispensing laboratory also opened that year, supplied with all the various paraphernalia for the com-

pounding of prescriptions. A new course was offered in dispensing commercial pharmacy in which each senior was required to work in the laboratory under the personal direction of an instructor. This personal attention reflected a conscious attempt on the part of the faculty to upgrade the quality of teaching.

In 1915 first mention is made in the college's bulletin of the adoption of "university system" marking, meaning all students took monthly examinations in all subjects. The bulletin reported "a great improvement in the student body" as a result of this system and used as evidence the fact that "during the session just completed there were no failures in either class."

Salaries were regulated for the first time in 1915. A good session the year before had resulted in an extra $500 being divided among the faculty in bonuses over and above individual shares of class ticket income. But guaranteed salaries were set for the next year: Chemistry, $1,000; Pharmacy, $1,000; Materia Medica, $500, and Botany-Microscopy, $500. Actually, these figures came out to be only a few dollars higher than the amounts received by instructors the previous year, but it was nevertheless a step toward increased professionalism. Even these steady wages continued to be paid out in driblets, however.

In 1916-1917 the Graduate in Pharmacy degree returned as the regular degree awarded for completion of the two year junior-senior course, and the Doctor of Pharmacy degree moved up to mean completion of the post-graduate work which was being offered for the first time. Extra prizes and scholarships were established by college faculty to encourage student participation in the new program, an extremely flexible collection of arranged work. Students could begin the post-graduate program without having the four years experience in a retail pharmacy required for graduation. On completion of the academic program, they were given the title "Pharmaceutical Chemist." When they later completed the full apprenticeship (and paid diploma fees of fifteen dollars each), the title "Pharmaceutical Chemist" was transformed to Doctor of Pharmacy. Two other degrees continued to be available from the college, both tradeable. A student who had completed

the academic course but whose apprenticeship was in a wholesale drug store or in chemistry or manufacturing pharmacy rather than the acceptable retail pharmacy received a Certificate of Proficiency. He could exchange this for a Graduate in Pharmacy degree only on completion of two years apprenticeship in a retail pharmacy. A Graduate in Pharmacy with specified practical experience also could hand in a thesis embodying research of exceptional merit not less than five years after graduation and become a Master of Pharmacy.

The last year of Curry's first deanship, in 1917, a further university-styled innovation was tried. All communications regarding admission were to be sent to a registrar who for this and other duties was to earn thirty-five dollars a month. The experiment seems to have been unsuccessful—or too expensive—and the registrar vanished from the ranks of college personnel for another ten years. Admission procedures returned to the dean, an office which was taken over by Oscar Dilly, while Curry remained on as professor of chemistry and director of the chemistry laboratory.

5/Before and After World War I....

In looks and temperament, Oscar C. Dilly was the exact opposite of his predecessor as dean. He was tall and slender, dark-skinned, regular featured. Conservative in appearance as in personal habits, he spoke softly and always with perfect manners. He greeted his students in each class with "Good morning, gentlemen," and addressed them as Mister or Miss. Lacking Dean Curry's flamboyance and instant sociability, Dean Dilly was nevertheless as genuinely concerned with his students; he worried if they had trouble with classes, to the extent of offering extra tutoring in his home or even subtle help on troublesome examination questions.

Yet he was also a man who highly valued control, both of the situation and of himself. If he began to lose his temper in class (and by comments in the college board minutes on noise levels that should be permissable in class it would appear that students then were less respectful in class, if perhaps more predictable outside it, than today's students), Dilly simply stopped in mid-sentence and went through some hidden mental exercise until he gained complete control. Then he resumed his sentence, neither changing tone nor losing a word. This worked for him. If it didn't work for the disruptive student, Dilly was capable of throwing him out bodily. But he would be ready to discuss any problems with that same student later in the afternoon. Those students who saw the real concern for them beyond the taciturn expression were often fond, always respectful, of Dean Dilly. And perhaps there was a less controlled side to him, for he and Curry were close friends, or cronies as Curry might have said, from the time Dilly first joined the faculty in 1889.

Dilly had graduated from the Louisville College of Pharmacy in 1885 but did not return to teach until he had also completed medical studies at the Kentucky School of Medicine, where he

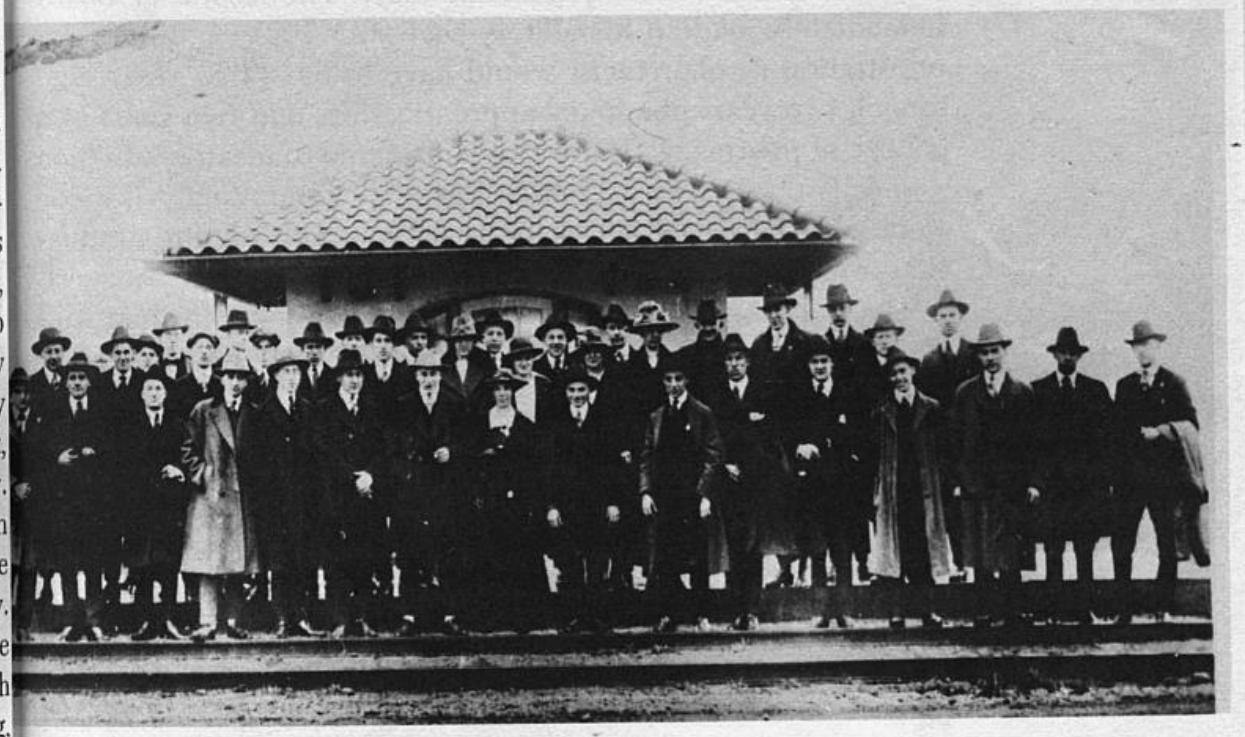
Oscar C. Dilly, second dean of the Louisville College of Pharmacy, from 1917 until his death in 1925.

had been teaching materia medica at the same time. He continued to hold both the pharmacy and the medical posts until 1907, sometimes racing between them. His pharmacy students once appealed to the College Board of Directors to make Dean Dilly come to class on time, and they wrote him an official note to that effect.

At the Louisville College of Pharmacy Dilly taught materia medica and pharmacology for the first fourteen years, then changed to pharmacy, both the classes and the handling of the prescription dispensing laboratory. The passage of the Federal Food and Drug Act had meant the expansion of pharmacy courses since, as the Louisville College of Pharmacy bulletin explained, "greater efficiency, or higher technical preparation, is increasingly being demanded of those who wish to engage in industrial chemistry or food and drug analysis."

When Dilly took on the deanship in 1917, the Louisville College of Pharmacy was suffering a war-time decline. Junior faculty were being lost to the armed services, as were many students. Pharmacy students were not deferred (although the extreme youth of many students, some of whom were only sixteen or seventeen, did allow them to get their program half completed by draft age and thus put themselves in a better position to appeal for the other year's needed deferment). The college had not foreseen the possibility of this decline in enrollment. In fact, as part of its program of growth, it had sought to enroll one hundred students by 1915 and to this purpose had sent out 15,000 copies of its bulletins by way of advertisement and recruitment, trying to see that a copy fell into the hands of every pharmacist in the South, Southwest, and even in those states to the immediate north of Kentucky. It further urged these pharmacists to persuade the young men of their communities to become pharmacists—and to become pharmacists by enrolling at the Louisville College of Pharmacy. The goal of one hundred applicants seemed close when the war erupted in Europe and cotton conditions in the South worsened simultaneously. The applications stopped arriving, and at least twenty students canceled their registrations the month before school opened. Far from growing, the student enrollment shrank seriously from previous levels. Members of

the college went so far as to urge women to enroll as students, although their recruiting phrases about how the time had come for women and how the profession needed them did not entirely cover the dubiousness many of the faculty and Board of Directors felt about such a move. Women had been enrolled in the college before, of course. The bulletin of 1890 had welcomed any females who desired to attend, and at least one young lady in 1883 had preceded that invitation, even if she did not go so far as to enroll, only sat quietly in the back of various lectures. Miss Ida Mae Lambert had become the first woman graduate in 1905-1906, and she had been followed by a very few other brave women who by now were practicing across Kentucky. But now that the college wanted them to come, for whatever reasons it did, few came: three out of the school's total fifty-four students in 1918 were women, and only two out of the total thirty-three in 1919.



Students and faculty in 1918 wait for the train on a class trip to Eli Lilly Biological Farms in Indiana.

But returning peacetime ended the college's worries. The halls became crowded with returning veterans taking advantage of government aid for their education. Many of the students were older, in their late twenties. One student was over fifty years old. He had been a registered assistant pharmacist and saw his chance to raise his registration to become a regular pharmacist after graduation. The Louisville College of Pharmacy also benefitted from the increased prominence of pharmacy itself, a stature gained during battlefield treatment and the new discoveries prompted by war research. It seemed an area of indefinitely expanding opportunity.

In 1920 the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy was given the right to fix the qualifications of applicants for registration by examination and reciprocity, thus avoiding the possibility of legislative inaction when conditions demanded a change in those requirements. This was a special, perhaps unique, responsibility for a state board at the time and omened well for the Louisville College of Pharmacy. The Kentucky Board immediately made it mandatory that after 1924 candidates for registration as pharmacist would have to have two years high school, two years pharmacy apprenticeship, *and* two years at a college of pharmacy. If this was considered to mean graduation —since two years would entitle a student to graduate—it made Kentucky the nineteenth state in the union to require graduation from a pharmacy college for registration as a pharmacist.

The combination of students with money for tuition and students who needed the college for eventual registration in the profession together healed the school's lack of students. In 1918 the entire graduating class had consisted of eight men and one woman; all classes together could only total thirty-three students. Five years later eighty graduated, and 231 were enrolled.

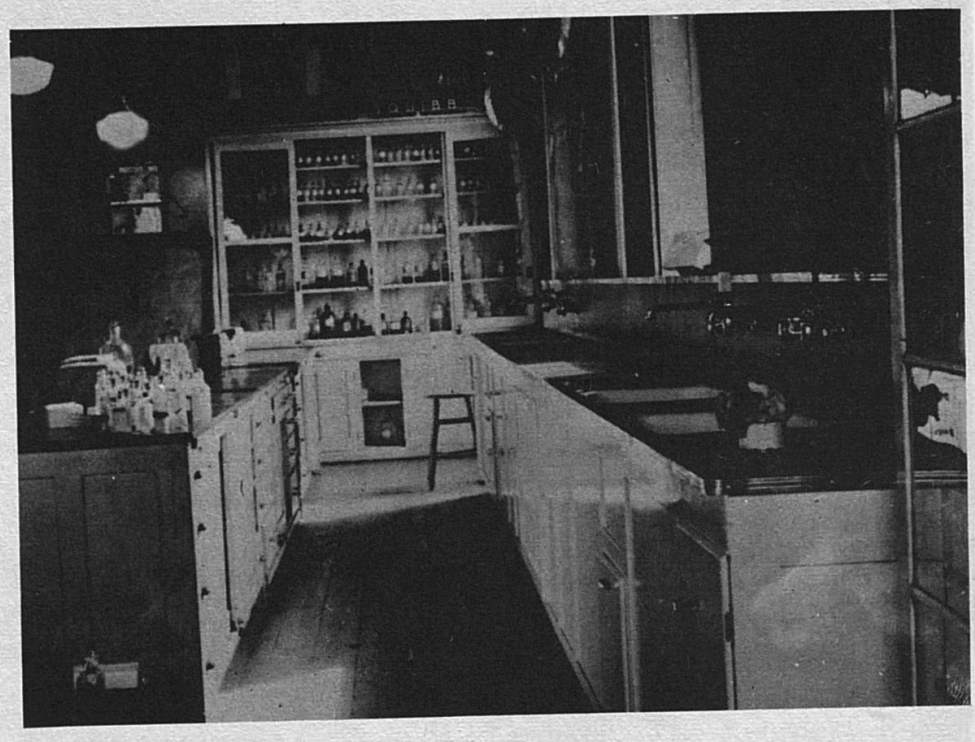
The first thing the Louisville College of Pharmacy did to take advantage of this influx of students was to raise tuition. After all, graduates of recent classes were making good money! One reported earning thirty-five dollars a week; another earned $125 a month in salary, plus a rent-free apartment above the pharmacy where he worked (a mixed blessing since late-night emergency calls roused the occupant two or three times a

night and sent him out on deliveries). Tuition in the college was eighty-five dollars for juniors, one hundred dollars for seniors, $150 for post-graduate students—in 1916. By 1924 fees were respectively $125, $150, and $175. These figures represented only a brief pause before future increases, but the Louisville college claimed its prices were still lower than those at comparable schools.

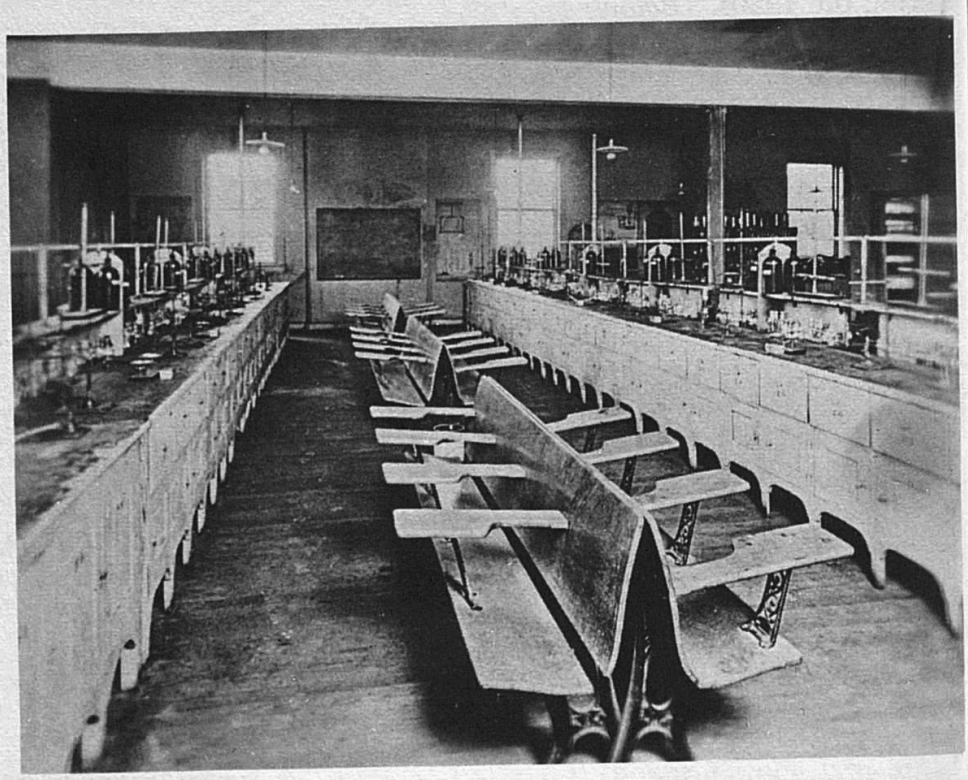
The second thing the college did was some hasty remodeling of the building on First and Chestnut Streets. Built prior to the Civil War, this two-story main building underwent a transformation that cost the suddenly prosperous college $21,500, which was $500 more than the buying price years earlier. The remodeling increased the floor space three times over. The basement was opened up and made into a locker room with toilets and storage space and showers for 200 men, since many students lived cheaply in nearby rooms with no access to such

Facilities in the college's building at First and Chestnut Streets during the 1920s. *(Below)*

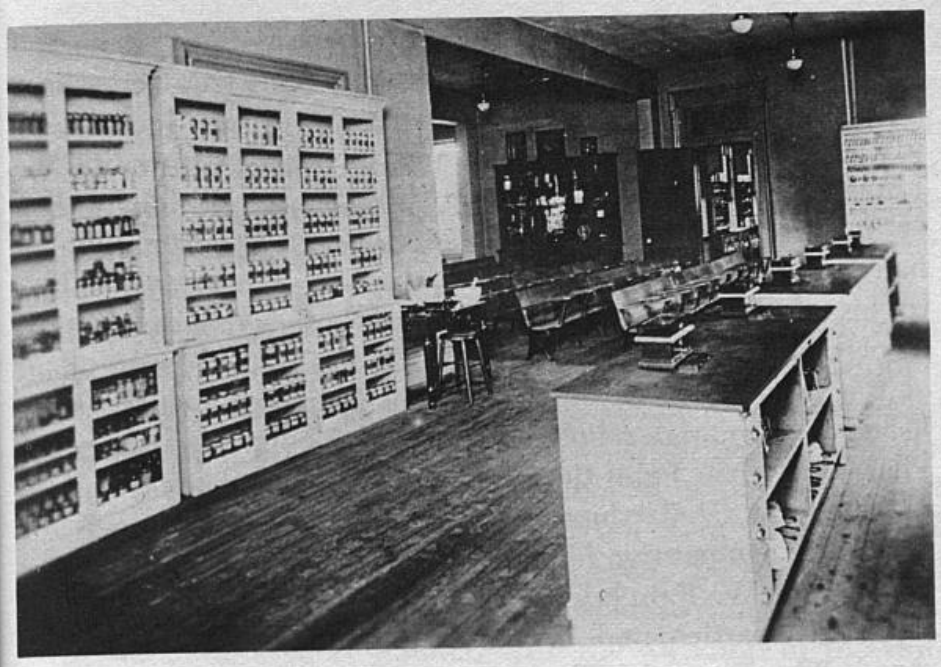
Lecture Hall.



Dispensing Laboratory.



Chemistry and Pharmacy Laboratory on the third floor.



Drug Cabinets on the second floor.

elaborate facilities. A 150-seat auditorium was built into the building. The roof was raised seven feet to make a third floor where an "ideal" chemistry laboratory was constructed which held one hundred working students at a time. Steam heat and electrical wiring systems were installed. And, for the final touch, the front of the building was veneered and a cornice added to give the college the Corinthian look then having an architectural vogue. The finished building was considered a resounding success. An article in the *Courier-Journal* for May 29, 1921 reported that the pharmacy college had begun a trend in Louisville for modernizing some of the city's many old and beautiful buildings.

Money for this and future projects was brought in by a $50,000 building fund campaign generated by John J. Seiberz, an alumnus of 1896, fellow caver of Curry's, and faithful worker of the college in many aspects, including long-time service as secretary. Seiberz was known as "Jack" to his friends, of whom there were many, and most of whom were persuaded to participate in this extremely successful campaign. When the remodeling was completed, *The Kentucky Pharmacist* (Jour-

nal of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association) remarked of Seiberz "He is the man whose dreams came true and whose vision materialized." Another man who contributed materially to the success of this venture, and to other ventures of the Louisville College of Pharmacy, was Simon N. Jones, then acting as President of the college. Jones, a handsome white-haired man with swooping mustache and a gentlemanly bias to his clothes, was active in various other pharmaceutical associations as well as the college. He had served as president of the National Association of Retail Druggists, which established a memorial scholarship at the Louisville College of Pharmacy when Jones died soon after this campaign.

Each year scholarships were becoming more numerous. A nationally competitive fellowship had been offered since 1918 by Samuel W. Fairchild of New York, and the students in Louisville participated in the examinations and won their share. The Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association also began to offer scholarships in 1924 "to a limited number of graduates of accredited high schools in sections of the state where competent retail drug service is at present not available to the public." [A complete list of scholarships and awards is given on page 200.]

A Growing Sense of Student Life in the Louisville College of Pharmacy

Almost all the students in the college worked in Louisville pharmacies. College faculty acted as an informal placement service, and students watched for jobs to open for their fellows. Most of the college's students needed the weekly three, five, or seven dollars they could make working as assistants in local pharmacies. Though street car fare was only a nickel, many students walked both ways to save the dime. Many also held down supplementary jobs in restaurants because their salaries were paid in food.

Perhaps some idea of the character of these pharmaceutical jobs, which involved most of the student body, can be conveyed by a description given by Charles T. Lesshafft, a graduate of 1918 and father of a professor in today's centennial

faculty. Lesshafft's first job in a pharmacy began in 1914 when he started to work for John J. Seiberz. Seiberz's pharmacy was in a largely German community in Louisville, near Shelby and Camp Streets. The words Deutsche Apotheke were inlaid in the colored glasses in the front show window, and the German names of various roots and herbs were written over the Latin ones on the medicine labels.

Lesshafft's duties were numerous: sweeping the floor, keeping the old coal stove burning, and washing the endless supply of mortars, pestles, and graduates used in compounding of prescriptions. Prescription bottles too had to be washed carefully, and the young Lesshafft enjoyed wiping the stock bottles that lined one whole side of the store while he read off the strange-sounding names of roots, herbs, chemicals, written on the fancy labels in elegant handwriting.

As he became more familiar with the workings of the store he was given more complex duties: rolling pills, making suppositories, preparing medicines such as Syrups of Wild Cherry or White Pine by grinding roots and barks in the drug mill and extracting the active principles by percolation. The work was unending but not rushed. As Lesshafft recalls, "the hours were long and time was not a factor." At the end of two years, he was convinced he wanted to study pharmacy and he turned, naturally enough, to Seiberz's old school, the Louisville College of Pharmacy.

"Entering college was not exactly like what I had read in books in my childhood. Campus activities were nil. Attending college and yet continuing to work long hours left little time for recreation or social life. I was off from work every other night and every other Sunday but this time was needed for my studies. Many times on dates with my sweetheart I would take a book along."

Perhaps this was a representative picture of life for most pharmacy students across the country. Willard Bettinger, a Kentucky pharmacist and 1924 graduate of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy's two year program, reports: "The college was housed in a dingy former church building in the west section of Cincinnati. It was void of campus life as we know it today, sports activities and social programs. Freshmen

attended morning classes, seniors took afternoon instruction. Students usually left immediately after classes for their respective places of employment."

Being caught up in the hard work of pharmacy and of pharmacy studies had made the small group of students at the Louisville College of Pharmacy an unusually close group. Class conflicts between juniors and seniors were minimal and hazing of juniors only good-natured imitations of university-type frazzles. Any rivalry innate in the human character the students at the Louisville College of Pharmacy saved for the students across the street at what would become the University of Louisville medical college. Enormous and not always friendly snowball fights took place at least annually in the street between the two schools, but these battles often ended fraternally in a nearby eating place. Medical students also wandered across the street frequently to participate in the major social activity within the pharmacy college: dice games in the basement. This activity, forbidden as it was, did not fade away entirely from student behavior until Dean Curry took the office a second time. Dean Slone remembers the professor's side of it: the instructor would turn his back to the class to write something on the blackboard and he would hear the almost inaudible swish of a student disappearing from the back row of the class out the side door. This was an infallible sign, Slone recalls, that a dice game was gathering in the basement. Nathan Kaplin of the class of 1923 remembers the student's side. The danger was half the excitement; Dean Dilly had announced during chapel that any student caught shooting dice would not be allowed to graduate. The games continued, but the custodian, a former Pullman porter named Sam Lee, was paid with fifty cent pieces to guard the door. Unfortunately, Sam Lee sometimes became so involved in the game, he would forget to watch for intruders. At times the students themselves heard the footsteps of authority coming down the stairs. Once, when the Dean arrived, the students were already folded away into the lockers, leaving Sam Lee alone, intent on his knees in front of dice and stacks of money. Other times the students were not so fortunate. Kaplin recalls being on his knees in the basement and saying "I'll

shoot fifty cents," when behind him a kindly voice said "And I'll take that bet." The group froze, and the voice continued from above them, "And I'll also take your names, gentlemen, I warned you about this." The visiting medical students slid away, the pharmacy students sheepishly listed their names, and Kaplin waited for days to be told he would not graduate. But Dean Dilly's warnings were often stronger than his resolve. At the end of a week he called the errant group into his office, gave them another lecture, and forgave them.

Organized social life slowly began to appear within the Louisville College of Pharmacy after 1900. As early as 1909 a men's group called the Pi Mu Club affiliated as the Upsilon Chapter with the national Kappa Psi fraternity. Kappa Psi was first organized in various medical and pharmacy colleges in 1898, although it eventually became exclusively pharmaceutical in membership. The Kentucky chapter was the fourth one to be organized. Charter members of this group included Dean Gordon Curry and Oscar Votteler, a future president of the Louisville college and an active Louisville pharmacist in other Kentucky professional organizations.

After World War I, the rising number of students in the college formed other small groups. West Virginians among the student body met in a West Virginia Moonshiner's Club. Kentuckians had a club of their own which was actually a branch of the local Masons organization. A basketball team was formed, managed by Nat Kaplin, and it was spirited if short-lived. The class of 1923 published an equally short-lived yearbook, *The Assay*, which was dedicated to Dean Dilly, their faculty adviser. In 1922 the Belladonna Club (a pun on the medicinal extract, of course) was formed by the small group of women students in the school. This study group lasted two years, although it would be revived in the next decade.

In 1922 some other male students gathered in the Alpha Omega Club and began petitioning Phi Delta Chi national fraternity for a charter, which was granted the following year. Charter members of the Alpha Beta Chapter of Phi Delta Chi included Dean Dilly and Earl Slone, then a senior, later to become a dean himself.

A third fraternity, the Alpha Zeta Omega National Phar-

maceutical Fraternity, was installed in 1923 in the Louisville College of Pharmacy. AZO had been founded specifically for Jewish men at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy only four years earlier. In Louisville, original members of the Lambda chapter included Nathan Kaplin and Solomon P. Schwartz, who became extremely active in the national fraternity as an alumnus. Dean Curry and Professor Slone were made honorary members.

All three fraternal groups were active during the early 1920's, socially and charitably. They raised money for community projects and donated equipment and small funds to the college itself. The market crash of 1929 touched all three, however, and in the depression years Phi Delta Chi and Kappa Psi were forced to de-activate. AZO had an extremely strong alumni group—indeed the alumni were not distinguished from the student members—and these pharmacists kept the group alive during hard times, even were able to help the Louisville College of Pharmacy during this period. In 1940 Kappa Psi reactivated, and by the time World War II ended, all three groups were again in good health.

Curriculum at the End of the First Fifty Years

With a trebled class enrollment and no real increase in faculty, the Louisville College of Pharmacy found itself hard-put to simply cover the courses it had been offering before the post-war crowding. Some additions were made, and at the end of its first fifty years of operation, the college was able to offer the students of 1920 a quite varied and respectable course of study, as can be seen from the school's bulletin listing given below:

> The course of instruction leading to the degree of Ph.G. is completed in two sessions of eight months each, 672 hours the first year, 816 the second. Requirements for admission are seventeen years of age, two years of high school.
>
> PHARMACY: Pharmaceutical arithmetic, pharmaceutical Latin, theory of pharmacy, laboratory practice, manufacturing pharmacy, pharmaceutical jurisprudence, dispensing pharmacy, commercial pharmacy.

CHEMISTRY: Elementary physics, general inorganic chemistry, general organic chemistry, manufacturing chemistry, qualitative chemical analysis, drug assaying, toxicological analysis.

MATERIA MEDICA: Physiology and hygiene, drug classification, pharmacognosy, pharmacology, posology, toxicology.

MICROSCOPY: Pharmaceutical botany, plant histology, drug and food examinations, urinary sediments, bacteriology, immunology.

The few changes that were made in the above curriculum were merely preliminary ones directed toward 1925-26 when the Louisville College of Pharmacy would move into a three-year program with the addition of a freshman year. Dean Dilly had worked for the accomplishment of this program, but he never saw it in effect. He died suddenly the preceding January 1925 at the age of fifty-eight.

When the new three year program actually began, Gordon L. Curry was once again dean, having agreed on Dilly's death to resume that position. A dapper and personable young alumnus of the Louisville College of Pharmacy also had been persuaded by Curry to return for "a short while" to facilitate the shuffling of courses caused by Dilly's sudden death. He became enmeshed in what had been the pattern for both Curry and Dilly themselves: study at the college, graduation, return to teach, gradual involvement, and, before one hardly knew it, deanship and a life spent in service to pharmacy and its students in Kentucky. Earl P. Slone, class of 1923, thus returned to begin the second stage of that pattern, as an instructor in botany, histology, bacteriology, and as director of the pharmacognosy laboratory.

The First Lady of Pharmacy

Dean Dilly's wife, Mrs. Mary E. Dilly, had begun to help out at the Louisville College of Pharmacy during the short-manned World War I years. After her husband's death, she moved into an apartment in the Cortlandt Hotel and threw herself with new energies into work at the college. She became a lifetime member. She offered a gold medal in honor

Mary Dilly, wife of Dean Oscar C. Dilly, long-time registrar at the Louisville College of Pharmacy, and often called the First Lady of Pharmacy.

of her late husband (and as one of the few women actively involved with pharmacy in any way at the time, she must have been doubly pleased when the first recipient proved to be one of the rare female pharmacy students). Her official title at the college was registrar, but in the next twenty-two years she was also its reporter, alumni editor, general public relations manager, and a kind of Mother Superior to its students and graduates. Called the "first lady of Pharmacy" by the increasing number of alumni who had passed under her protection, Mrs. Dilly in turn called them her "boys." It was she who allowed them to pay their tuition late—and who saw that they

did pay it. She was their staunchest defender; although she might berate them for poor study habits or bad posture or too late hours, no one else dared criticize them to her face. When they graduated, they did not leave her protection, nor she their affection. She sent them birthday cards and wedding presents; they sent her huge boxes of candy and baby announcements. She maintained a large file with the names of wives and children and professional accomplishments listed beside the names and graduation dates of each of her boys, and she made it a point to visit at least once a year the pharmacies of those graduates who remained in Louisville. When the second World War scattered pharmacists and pharmacy students across the world, Mrs. Dilly corresponded with more than 150 of them. These soldiers found among their various homesicknesses a vision of Mrs. Dilly, twirling her glasses, squinting up at them and saying wisely "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." They deluged her with postal pictures of exotic places and with wistful letters about the old days and when the War ended they came back to attend a large banquet in her honor. As many came back to pick up their interrupted studies at the college, Mrs. Dilly virtually memorized the G.I. Bill of Rights; she wanted to be certain her boys enjoyed every privilege to which they were entitled. A mystery club was advertised in *The Kentucky Pharmacist*. To join, alumni of the Louisville College of Pharmacy sent in a dollar bill and received a postcard telling them what it was to be used for—which was to supply Mrs. Dilly with presents, plaques, cards, holiday flowers. The club was the idea of Charles E. Otto, class of 1923, and it caught on rapidly. Membership grew to several hundred pharmacists throughout Kentucky and other states, and it was a mystery to no one but Mrs. Dilly—who probably knew too. *The Kentucky Pharmacist* often printed little notes from Mrs. Dilly to thank all those boys out there whom she "suspected" were responsible for the current anonymous gift.

6 / First Four-Year B.S. in Pharmacy Degree ....

Three Year Curriculum: 1925

Installation of an extra year in the curriculum of the Louisville College of Pharmacy was completed only briefly before a new ruling by the Kentucky State Board of Pharmacy went into effect. While lowering apprenticeship requirements to one year, the Board raised required attendance at a pharmacy college to three years. Only graduates of a three year pharmaceutical course at a college of pharmacy belonging to the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy would be eligible for registration as pharmacists in Kentucky. This ruling in turn reflected the rising national standards for state boards of pharmacy. This group, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, in fact, had been formed in Kentucky in 1904, and the corporation papers were (and are still) held in the Commonwealth. The ruling also reflected the increased requirements individual colleges of pharmacy had to meet in order to maintain membership in the important national associations, particularly the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, which served as an unofficial accreditation body until the establishment of the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education in 1932.

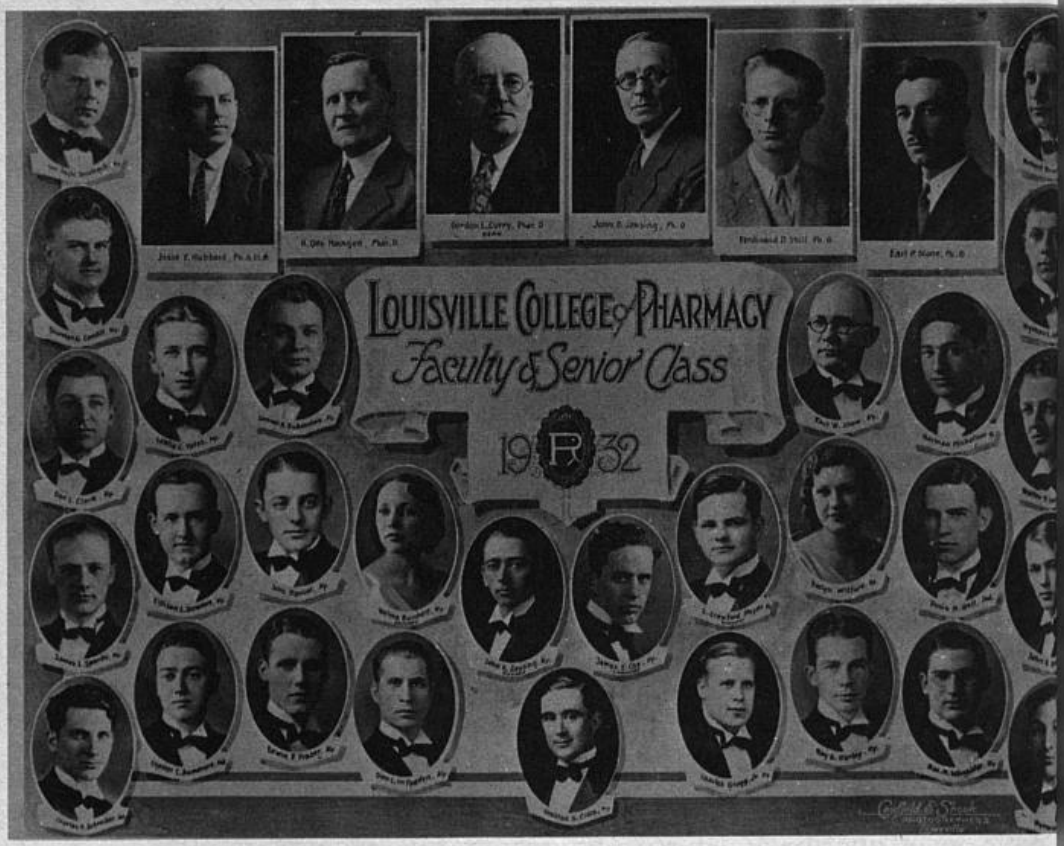
Under this new ruling and the prospect of others, the Louisville College of Pharmacy sometimes felt slightly harried. Before the turn of the century, members of the college had pushed and begged for new laws and stricter requirements. The college founders had been among the first members of the national organizations, and the academic descendents of those founders now saw these laws and requirements snowballing behind them. The Louisville College of Pharmacy, like many smaller colleges, especially those unaffiliated with stronger and longer-budgeted universities, and especially those smaller colleges located in the South, was being pushed faster than it could presently afford to go.

Go it did, however. The three year curriculum was first offered in 1925-26. It called for 2,500 hours of class work, divided into three sessions of eight months each. Student registration was 121. Freshmen took pharmacy (weights, measures, Latin, and theory), pharmaceutical laboratories, chemistry, manufacturing chemistry, materia medica, botany. Juniors studied pharmacy, dispensing laboratory, chemistry and chemistry laboratories, including the fields of qualitative, quantitative, and manufacturing chemistry, and drug assaying. They also covered materia medica, pharmacognosy and pharmacology, toxicology, sanitation, hygiene, including some first aid, advanced botany or pharmacognosy, and histology. Seniors went on to one hundred hours of manufacturing pharmacy in which they actually compounded prescriptions. Other senior courses were chemistry and chemistry laboratories in the fields of synthetic, organic, quantitative analysis, urinalysis and toxicology, and laboratory courses in bacteriology and pathology. There were no options or elective courses and no rearranging of schedules was permitted; students took what was required of them according to the year of study.

Four Year Curriculum: 1932

Even with the new program underway, the Louisville College of Pharmacy had no time for rest or self-congratulations. The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy already had adopted the recommendation that in 1936 only graduates of *four* year pharmacy courses be recognized as meeting the prerequisite requirement for candidates for board examinations for registration as pharmacists. In 1929, when the first graduates of the three-year program were leaving the Louisville College of Pharmacy, the college bulletin contained the announcement that beginning with the 1932 session only matriculations for a four-year course would be received.

The new order began on time, in the fall of 1932, despite the depression and its financial complications. Each of the four sessions—freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior—were thirty-six weeks long, and together they provided a student



Faculty and students of 1932, the year the college began offering its first four year program. Included in this class was E. Crawford Meyer, to become President of the Kentucky Council on Pharmaceutical Education from 1958 through 1966.

more than 3,000 hours of instruction. The Bachelor of Science degree was conferred uniformly on all graduates, replacing the previous possibilities of Graduate in Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Master or Doctor of Pharmacy. No post-graduate work was offered. Tuition became uniform as well. Freshmen paid the same as seniors, $185 per year, plus another ten dollars for materials.

The most significant departure from the older curricula was the addition of humanities courses for freshmen and sophomores. The college seemed at a bit of a loss concerning these new courses. English and history faculty were secured only at the last minute, and a German instructor appeared the following year.

The extra year also allowed room for the expansion of several old professional courses, particularly chemistry. Some of the newer fields such as manufacturing pharmacy and bacteriology began to subdivide. An interesting growth, although one that had been taking place slowly for the past twenty-five years, was in the courses for juniors and seniors on how to run a pharmacy, the very aspects of commercial pharmacy which had dismayed the college founders Diehl and Scheffer. But with the modern business, the courses seemed necessary. The first lectures offered in business and related subjects became a senior class in "scientific salesmanship" by 1927. In 1931 it was called "pharmaceutical economics" and covered systems of management, buying, banking, and insurance. In the new four year curriculum of 1932, the course doubled. Juniors inherited "pharmaceutical economics" and seniors moved to study jurisprudence. The whole spectrum drew on the talents and knowledge of Jesse "Judge" Hubbard, a pharmacist graduate of the Louisville College of Pharmacy (1923) and a lawyer, who taught commercial and legal aspects of pharmacy for over thirty years and who also filled in other aspects of pharmacy as well, including toxicology on occasion. This first appearance of jurisprudence in the curriculum had special significance, however, in that it was a measure of how far pharmacy had come since 1870, when the law offered little protection to either the pharmacist or his market.

Another measure was in the value placed on the college's

CURRICULUM FOR 1932-33, THE FIRST FOUR YEAR PROGRAM

Freshman:
- Pharmaceutical Standards, Metrology, Latin
- Pharmaceutical Physics
- Chemistry and Laboratories
- Physiology
- English Composition
- History of Civilization

Sophomore:
- Theoretical Pharmacy
- Practical Pharmacy (manufacturing and laboratories)
- Chemistry (with special reference to commercial production, pharmaceutical application, identification, purification)
- Quantitative Chemical Analysis
- Therapeutics and Pharmacodynamics of Inorganic and Animal Drugs
- General Botany
- Plant Histology and Microscopic Pharmacognosy
- German
- Algebra and Trigonometry

Junior:
- Official Pharmacy, Primary (detailed study of preparations of U.S. Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary)
- Manufacturing Pharmacy, Intermediate
- Elementary Dispensing
- Organic Chemistry and Laboratory
- Therapeutics and Pharmacodynamics of Vegetable and Synthetic Drugs
- Pharmacognosy
- Pharmaceutical Economics

Senior:
- Official Pharmacy, Advanced
- Manufacturing Pharmacy, Advanced
- Advanced Dispensing
- Organic Chemistry with Laboratory (drug and food assays, urinalysis)
- Toxicology and First Aid
- Bacteriology and Sanitation ("designed to make the pharmacist a force in the field of public health," with laboratory in the preparation of culture media, cultivation and staining, and principles of sterilization)
- Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence

new degree. Ferdinand D. Stoll had received his Graduate in Pharmacy degree from the Louisville College of Pharmacy in 1918 and soon after joined the faculty. He was an ambitious man and he liked degrees. He had gone back and completed a high school degree after beginning to teach in the college. When the new four year program began in Louisville with its bachelor degree award, Stoll availed himself of what simply had not existed fifteen years before; he completed the degree requirements at the school, taking the necessary courses in between teaching his own, and writing a thesis on the mucilage of okra. In 1936 Stoll was the only man on the faculty of the Louisville College of Pharmacy (except for the humanities faculty) sporting a B.S. in Pharmacy behind his name. He was followed by others, including Dean Slone who in his continuous student days acquired a veritable collection of bachelor and master's degrees.

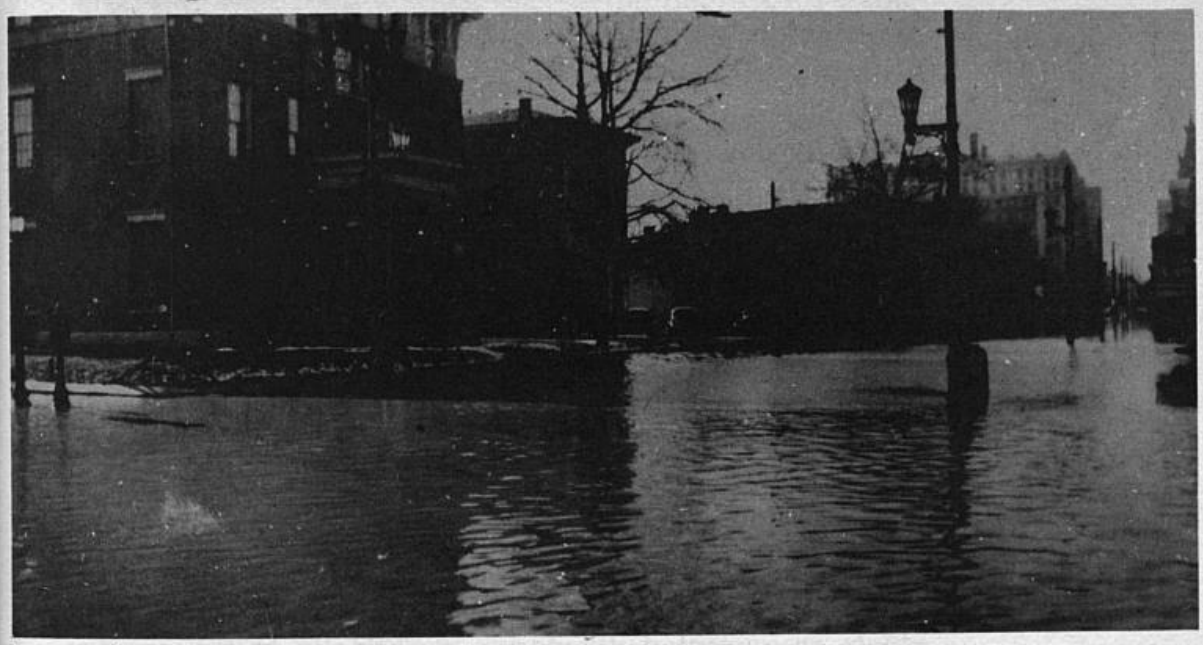
Their desire for this new degree was right. For while the M.D. probably was the most prized set of letters a pharmacist of the nineteenth century could have after his name—whether or not many would admit it, except in the rivalry so prevalent —in the twentieth century it was no longer true. Pharmacy and pharmacy education now had come into full stride.

7/ Times of Testing in Depression, Flood, and War

The Louisville College of Pharmacy felt the bite of the depression years in the dwindling number of students who could afford the luxury of four years schooling. Three students graduated in 1935, compared to thirty the previous year. Those students who did come worked long hours in Louisville pharmacies to pay for their tuition, many of them beginning at eight in the morning and not leaving, except to attend class, until one the next morning. They were paid fifteen to twenty-five cents per hour and considered themselves fortunate to have found the jobs. At least one student hocked his books time and time again, to eat or pay the rent, getting them out of the pawnshop for quick intervals of study. Needless to say, many of these students paid their tuition slowly, and the college was torn between its own desperate need for cash and concern for its exhausted student body. The students themselves took their predicament good-humoredly. When one fell asleep in class, his unsympathetic classmates would tiptoe past him at class end and wait at the door in high spirits for him to wake up startled and confused in another lecture. In Dean Curry's class, a student dozed off one day, woke fitfully, started to leave but stumbled to the wrong side of the room. Shaking the display cabinets without success, he finally fell back into his seat, muttering "Heck, the dean's gone and locked the door again." His colleagues never let him forget that.

As the effect of the depression lessened—in 1936, eight students graduated, and sixteen in 1937—Louisville was hit in January 1937 with the worst of a series of floods recurrent in its history. Water stood shoulder-high in the college's basement. The heating system was ruined. The wooden lockers swelled shut, and furniture smelled damp and sour. Sanitation was impossible. Although the upper parts of the college were

largely spared, classes and the first mid-year examinations had to be cancelled since the streetcars stopped running and students and faculty were stranded elsewhere in town. Some parts of the city were much harder hit by the waters. Tops of buildings stuck up awkwardly out of a river that ran freely across the face of town. Students watched helplessly from upstairs windows as looters rowed in to nearby apothecaries and made away with equipment and supplies, particularly the alcoholic beverages then sold in pharmacies. Dean and Mrs. Curry were among the Louisvillians driven to the dry upper floors of their homes where they cooked food over open fireplaces and watched rescue boats row by peacefully in the streets. When the waters receded, classes began again in the Louisville College of Pharmacy, although the closing of the school year had to be delayed to make up the time missed. And in the slush and flood-swept disorder, friends helped each other get dried and straightened out. Students pitched in to clean and rebuild pharmacies and homes of alumni; younger faculty braved still blocked off streets to check up on older colleagues.



Floodwaters in 1937 treated the college comparatively lightly but halted classes and damaged lower story areas, nevertheless.

Student Life in the Late 1930s and Early 1940s

Students had no money and little free time. Fraternities were slumbering through deactivation, as were most of the social organizations of the pre-depression era. The uncertainties of economics and of international politics made individual futures seem bleak. And yet, alumni of these small pre-war and war-time classes speak of their college days with intense good feeling and recollected fondness for their professors and one another. Much of their entertainment was squeezed in between work and class and derived from each other: practical jokes or quick grins at recognized foibles.

Dean Curry, for example, had gradually narrowed his once famous repertoire, although without realizing it. One of the stories remaining dealt with a new pharmacist, practicing in the country without proper reference books, who was uncertain of a particular dosage. He made up thirteen tablets instead of the prescribed twelve, took the extra one, waited. When nothing happened to him, he dispensed the other twelve tablets. At the end of this story, Dean Curry always waited expectantly and the class always obliged with indulgent but nevertheless happy laughs. The students even once talked one of three well-known and liked Catholic sisters in the class of 1937—Sisters Crescentia, Ann, and Margaret Anne—into asking Curry to slow down on his erasing. Curry let the sentences stay on the blackboard five minutes, although it was obviously a strain on his eraser hand, and then wiped the board quickly saying "I hope you gentlemen are satisfied now."

A series of tobacco stories were popular during this period, despite the fact the presence of the sisters cut back the number of students who might have used it. Students were fond of taking a quick twist of chewing tobacco before going into one of Dean Curry's laboratory classes. He talked only a few minutes before leaving them to their work and a chance to spit out the strong juice. But one day he talked the full hour, while students discreetly tried to spit tobacco juice in handkerchiefs or crumpled notepaper, and finally to the amusement of their non-chewing companions, threw up solidly for the next class period.

Some students were extraordinarily good at this small and popular vice. Earl Slone was once fooled by an expert. He had noticed for several days one student in his class who had an enormous lump on his jaw, which Slone interpreted to be an abcessed tooth. It even seemed to grow from day to day, worrying Slone considerably, until finally he went home, counted his money, and came to class prepared to volunteer to pay the poor lad's dental bills. Just before he made the offer, the "abcess" shifted sides of the boy's mouth. The student had been swallowing tobacco juice stoically all semester.

This and other stories of naiveté on the part of their kind-hearted faculty always delighted the students. One student claimed successfully the far distance he had come as an excuse for being late—and he lived across the street. Students caught on to the system Professor Stoll had devised for examinations, all true one year, all false the next, and came up with some high grades. Stoll marked the papers in mounting amazement and when he reached a certain student's paper and had to give it a perfect grade, exploded, changing the examination style on the spot. Professor Hausgen, the gentlest of men, kept worrying that some student was at the door of his class: "Gentlemen, I do believe some one is at the door." The students protested no, no, innocently no, that it was only a little wind blowing, as one of their colleagues tried desperately to get into the locked class.

Students also were fond of stories of professional grumpiness in the way of all students who boast and compare the stern qualities of their instructors. Stoll supplied them with proper anecdotes, and even Judge Jesse Hubbard could be counted on to mutter threateningly, if not too convincingly, that students were absent if he *said* they had been absent, regardless of what they might have to say about it.

In general, however, the faculty was close and well-liked. All the pharmacy faculty were themselves graduates of the college. Curry and Hausgen had been in the college since the 1890s, had mellowed to fatherly figures to the students, and were considered grand old men by their colleagues. John D. Jansing taught a limited number of courses in operative pharmacy (from 1928 to 1941) while maintaining his own

practice in Louisville. He was quite popular with students. Ferdinand Stoll had been in the college since 1919, although he was absent a large part of this period of the late 1930s and early 1940s, first on academic leave, then to begin a long war-time service. Jesse Hubbard first began teaching at the college in 1924. Both pharmacist and lawyer, he moved between pharmacy and toxicology courses and economics and jurisprudence classes. Except for the humanities teachers, these men and Earl P. Slone made up the entire faculty before the war.

Central in the close relationship of faculty and students during this time was Earl Slone, then professor of pharmacognosy, soon to become dean. Unmarried, comparatively young (although he had taught at the college since 1925), Slone was intensely involved with his students' personal lives and problems. He made them coffee on the hotplate in pharmacognosy class and in general watched over them. His love for students and his enjoyment of them was reflected in everything he did, as was his love and enjoyment of life. The two came together in what one of Slone's students in the class of 1940, George Grider of Danville, calls "the Dean's own humanity lectures." These were hours, interspersed throughout a student's four years of lectures in the college program, when Slone spoke glowingly of the finer things of life, of good food, of social graces, and of the wines, rums, brandies, and fancy liquors which pharmacists were then expected to stock and which Slone felt they should also appreciate. His students, most of whom worked every spare moment outside of school hours, sat transfixed at this inspiring vision of life's gracious possibilities and many of them did seek them out after graduation.

The "humanities" lectures were interludes, however. The next hour would be strictly business, devoted to Slone's large collection of little square boxes containing crude vegetable drugs. Since pharmaceuticals were still being compounded mostly by pharmacists, students were responsible for identification of these natural products. Examinations were individual and oral, with students examining, smelling, sometimes tasting each question.

The Class of 1939. Class pictures have been included whenever possible, but not all classes had them made and not all of those which were made were available at the time of publication.

As the depression ended, and despite the approaching war, the social life of the Louisville College of Pharmacy picked up pace. Fraternities began to regain strength. The class of 1940 designed class rings with a mortar and pestle emblem, which succeeding classes also adopted. Students wore heavy cloth decals boldly embossed with the initials L–C–P on their sweaters or jackets (and consequently put up with some teasing from medical and dental students nearby that the letters actually stood for Louisville City Police). Classes sponsored formal entertainments, often to raise money for needs of the college, including the refurbishment of their monastic student lounge with its unpainted walls and hard wooden benches. A new pharmacy professor arrived in 1943 (and gone after 1945), Leo Sciuchetti, coached a basketball team which participated in an interclass tournament and went on to play in a Louisville municipal league. Students worked under the direction of Slone to set up a display for Pharmacy Week, a national observance. Other students, particularly the women, decided to form a monthly paper for students, alumni, and servicemen, and the first issues of *The Condenser* appeared, again under Slone's direction. In 1945 students began to operate a small book store on First Street, the profits of which were distributed for further school activities. Student and alumni often joined together for social occasions.

Pharmacy, medical, and dental students had several meeting places which were the center of some additional, less formal, sociability. One was a saloon down on First and Gray Streets, where students and some of the faculty like Stoll and Slone met to eat lunches of tap beer, cheese, and rye bread. In the 1930s and 1940s an extremely popular spot for these students was Koby's drugstore, only a block from the Louisville College of Pharmacy, where the main attraction was Benjamin Koby himself, friend and unofficial stepfather to many pharmacy students, even to the point of financial contributions toward their education. Koby cashed checks and lent money freely, although he sometimes didn't get it back or got it back only years later. He was almost an alumnus of the Louisville College of Pharmacy; he had come to the college

until his father came down one night from home-town Indianapolis to see how his hard-working student son was doing. He found Koby and his friends from the college not in the library but at Churchill Downs. It was back to Butler College of Pharmacy in track-less Indianapolis for Koby then, but he returned to set up his practice nearby the Louisville College of Pharmacy. He was—and continues to be—a good friend to the college itself as well as to individual students. He worked in the money drives which kept the school going before affiliation with the University of Kentucky, and he was helpful in the profession in many other ways, not least of which was the cooking of big and delicious meals to increase attendance at meetings of the Louisville Retail Druggists Association, now the Jefferson County Academy of Pharmacy.

Fortunately for the Louisville College of Pharmacy, particularly in the late 1930s and the lean times occasioned by depression and flood and approaching war, there were many of these helpful pharmacists in the state. Despite a flurry of issues then facing them,* many pharmacists—alumni and others as well—took an increased interest in the Louisville College of Pharmacy. Over 200 joined the college's contributing membership by giving a minimum of one dollar a year toward the growing museum and library, which had over 1,500 volumes and aspired to become a state reference library on pharmaceutical subjects. Renewed spirit burst among alumni, with a big banquet held in 1938 to revive the old association of grad-

* These issues were diverse: the prophylactic law debates on who and under what regulations was to handle this delicate and extremely large profitable business; the minimum wage law which by forcing payment of twenty-five cents per hour even to minors and women would have attacked the delivery boy and clerk system (and have affected the number of jobs open to Louisville College of Pharmacy students as well, perhaps); the problem of chain stores advertising drugstore merchandise, often at cut prices. Another hotly debated issue concerned enforcement of the new drug law of 1938 which had specific regulations such as the required presence of a registered pharmacist in each pharmacy at all times it was open. The Board of Pharmacy and the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association made strong efforts to see these regulations enforced and violators exposed and punished, to the dismay of some pharmacists who felt the profession was washing its dirty linen in public and thus defeating one of the major purposes of the bill, which was to uplift the image of pharmacy.

uates. The large crowd requested a repeat the following year. This alumni interest and general support from Kentucky pharmacists was timely, for just as the Louisville College of Pharmacy was adjusting to the new four year curriculum with its demands on personnel and space, it had to face further demands by national accrediting associations and also financial problems which grew more serious with every year of deficit operation.

War and the Accelerated Program in the College

In 1941, however, there was little time to concentrate on the dilemmas listed above. The United States was at war. The teaching staff at the Louisville College of Pharmacy was quickly skeletonized, as younger faculty were drafted into government positions. Student registration also fell. Pharmacy students were not given automatic deferments (nor were practicing pharmacists who had to prove that their work served a certain number of persons). Many students in the Louisville College of Pharmacy gained time to graduate by joining the Army, Navy, or Air Force reserves. They donned uniforms, learned salutes, took physical training and additional course work. The college hastily added physics and more mathematics as its required contribution to the expanded reserve curriculum (and would keep these scientific courses when the war ended).

But the spirit of the war infiltrated deeper than evening reserve meetings. Mrs. Dilly's column in *The Kentucky Pharmacist,* "Louisville College of Pharmacy Echoes," abandoned the Edgar Guest styled poems of which she was so fond for more rousingly patriotic ones; the column itself began to consist almost entirely of alumni news from the war. German was dropped from the college curriculum. The student body and faculty formed a Penny a Plane Club, each member giving one cent for every enemy plane officially reported shot down, the proceeds being sent to the federal government. A large sign dominated the student lounge, and it read: REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR!

Under this sign, the students chafed. Out there was the war and here were they. One student reported in *The Ken-*

tucky Pharmacist that the entire male student body wanted to be in uniform. This restlessness was turned into specific action: almost unanimously students pushed for the introduction of an accelerated academic program as was being offered in a few other pharmacy colleges and many regular universities across the country. The students at the Louisville College of Pharmacy presented a formal plea for such a program to the College Board of Directors. Most of the faculty and directors resisted. The college had no money and certainly no adequate staff to begin a new and even more intense program than the one they had. The Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association agreed with the students, however. Pharmacists across the state were intensely involved with the war effort. In addition to giving up supplies of needed drugs, many collected paper and metal for recycling and made their pharmacies centers for citizen collections. Thousands and thousands of toothpaste tubes were only one of the items returned to Kentucky pharmacies to be passed on to the government. Many pharmacists felt that an accelerated program at the Louisville College of Pharmacy would get trained pharmacists into the war sooner and was therefore a good thing. *The Kentucky Pharmacist* editorialized extensively for it. These editorials pointed out that lack of the program was hurting the college anyway. It was losing students, some to the draft and some to their own impatience as they quit either to volunteer or to transfer to an out-of-state pharmacy college where an accelerated program *was* offered. One such editorial closed bleakly: in short, we fear the Louisville College of Pharmacy is doomed.

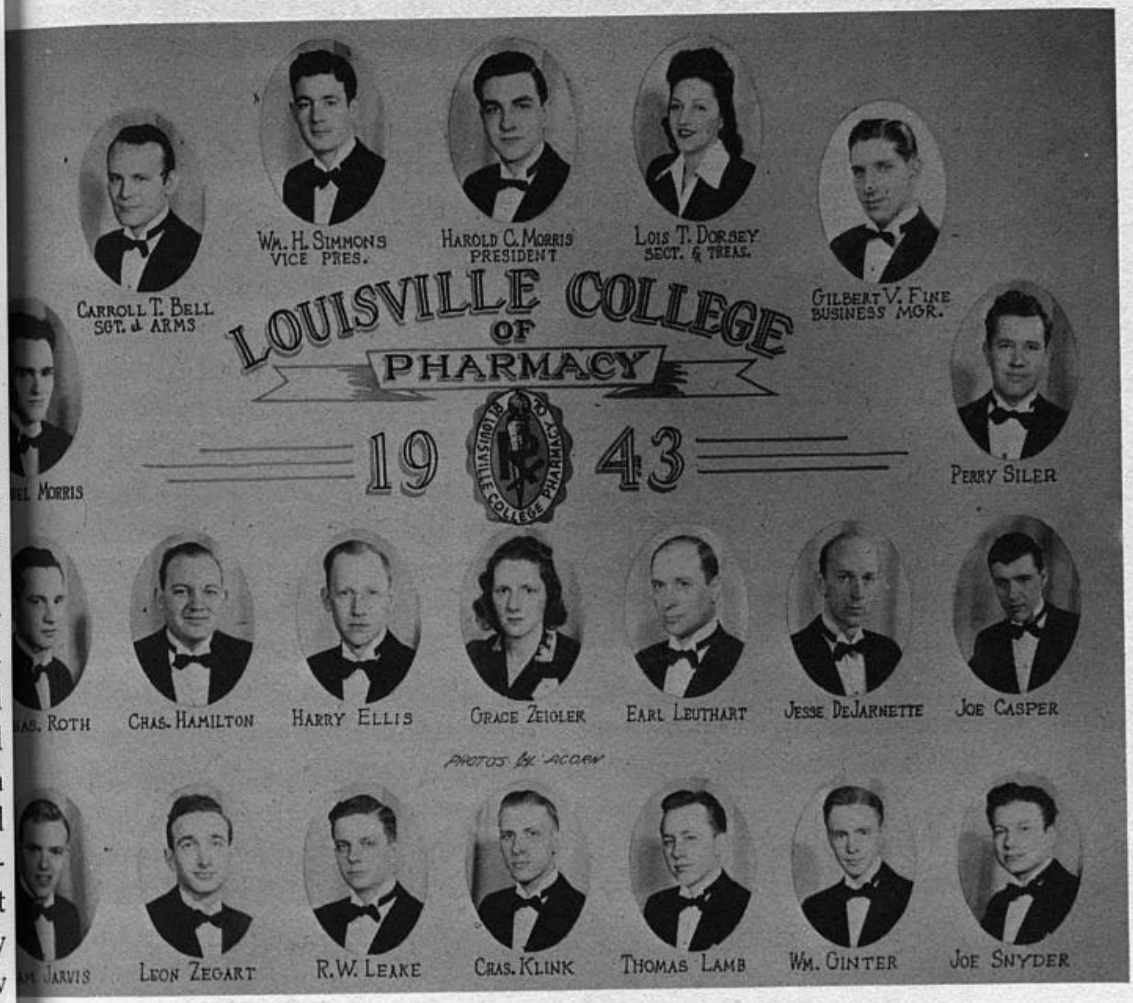
Still the Board of Directors resisted. It offered to the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association the feeble hope that enough women students would enroll to compensate for the dwindling male enrollment, even though, as President A. P. Markendorf remarked sadly, he personally did not approve of women working in pharmacies. Nor was any practical plan provided by the college to attract these women, who were then being wooed by factories and war industries. [Unless one counts a freshman scholarship offered in 1942 by the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association, which was good enough sport to try to help the college get its women students. Applicants had to

be female. The following year, however, when enough male students were available because the college had relented on the accelerated program, the scholarship became open to either sex. The Louisville College of Pharmacy retained one of the women students gained during this period as its first female instructor: Miss Mildred Ann Moore, a 1942 graduate who scooped off most of the school's top honors, including the Simon N. Jones Scholarship. She had also made the highest scores on the Board of Pharmacy examinations. In 1946-47 a second woman briefly joined the faculty as Instructor of Anatomy and Physiology: Evelyn Reep, who became Mrs. Evelyn Brake during her two year tenure.]

By 1943 it seemed as if *The Kentucky Pharmacist's* prediction of doom for the college might be coming true. The number of students enrolled had dropped to half the prewar figures, with each incoming class shrinking more. From loss of tuition and other factors, the college operated $7,000 in the red that year alone. Morale was extremely low. The end, not of the war, but of the Louisville College of Pharmacy, seemed quite believable.

Students who remained in the college continued to argue for an accelerated program (and while they were at it, for numerous other expensive changes in the college including needed remodeling, expanded library services, revised curriculum, and a more broadly educated faculty). The accelerated program continued to gain favor with the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association, as well as the Louisville Retail Druggists Association and other influential local groups. Although President Markendorf continued to oppose such a program as stringently as ever, he suffered a severe heart attack and had to withdraw from the work of the college which he had ably served as president for seven years.

In July 1943 local newspapers carried an emotionless announcement signed by Dean Curry: The Louisville College of Pharmacy would begin its accelerated program the following September. An extra semester would be crowded into each year by means of longer class periods, and longer days. Students already enrolled in the college's regular four-year (two semesters per year) program had the option of either continuing that program or moving into the accelerated one. Most


WM. H. SIMMONS
VICE PRES.
HAROLD C. MORRIS
PRESIDENT
LOIS T. DORSEY
SECT. & TREAS.
CARROLL T. BELL
SGT. at ARMS
GILBERT V. FINE
BUSINESS MGR.
LOUISVILLE COLLEGE
OF
PHARMACY
19 43
PERRY SILER
CHAS. ROTH
CHAS. HAMILTON
HARRY ELLIS
GRACE ZEIGLER
EARL LEUTHART
JESSE DeJARNETTE
JOE CASPER
PHOTOS BY ACME
LEON ZEGART
R.W. LEAKE
CHAS. KLINK
THOMAS LAMB
WM. GINTER
JOE SNYDER

chose the new, faster schedule. When the fall session opened, forty-one students were enrolled in the accelerated program and only seventeen in the regular one. Twenty of the total fifty-eight students were women, but over half of them too had elected the accelerated program. The Louisville College of Pharmacy warned students, perhaps as consolation to itself and surely wondering how it could enforce the statement, that "there will be no sacrifice of either quality or quantity of instruction in the course. It is to be definitely understood that taking the course is in no sense to be taken as a means of draft evasion but is a more rapid method for practicing in a necessary profession." And Dean Curry remarked wearily, "You know what Sherman said about War; we wonder if he ever had to make up two class schedules, one about over-night —anyway, we agree with him."

But just as the college introduced this program which had been the crux of so much indecision, the need for it was removed—the war was ending. On the opening day of the fall session of 1944, Dean Curry announced to the assembled and unsuspecting students that the entire college was changing back to the non-accelerated program. Yet because the class the year before had begun at a different pace, vestiges of the accelerated program remained in the college curriculum until August 1947 when the last of these students first enrolled in 1943 were graduated. This meant some of the small faculty at the college taught, for four years, the same courses on a semester and trimester basis, a feat comparable to nothing so much as simultaneously patting one's stomach and rubbing one's head.

The Students Return

When the war ended, the rapid demobilization of the Armed Forces and the passing of the G.I. Bill of Rights caused the Louisville College of Pharmacy to be flooded with applications. As early as the fall of 1945, the college had fifty-four freshmen enrolled, almost as many as some of its total war-time registrations. About half of these attended on the G.I. bill. Even with raised requirements for entrance (the upper half

of high school graduating class) and higher tuitions ($300 per year), the freshman class for 1946 filled up immediately and the overflow began to dicker for places in the 1947 class.

These were serious students, slightly older, more experienced, determined to make up for time lost—but also to get the best education possible from their veteran's benefits. In 1945, a bill came up in the Kentucky Legislature to allow veterans with one year's pharmaceutical experience in service to take state boards after only two years study in a college of pharmacy. The Louisville College of Pharmacy was opposed to the bill, naturally enough, as was the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association. But the organization most instrumental in obtaining the bill's veto was the Louisville College of Pharmacy Veterans' Association, forty-five men determined to take the full four years training offered by the college.

Enrollment was at an all-time high. A lecture room was enlarged hastily, chairs brought in and crammed in the aisles, and a general assembly hall convenient to the college building secured for expansion. The graduating classes of 1945 and 1946—seven and nine students respectively—had shown the effects of the war; the graduating classes of the next few years showed the effects of demobilization equally dramatically—twenty-two, then twenty-seven, fifty-six, and in 1950 the highest graduating class in the history of the college, ninety-five, a figure which surpassed by seven the previous record set in 1924 by returned World War I veterans.

Now that peace had returned and with it a more than ample student enrollment, things were looking up for the Louisville College of Pharmacy. And yet in another sense this meant it was now time to reconsider the problems of money, staff, and accreditation which the more pressing emergencies of the war and the bank had forced aside for a few years. For these considerations, a new dean came into office.

8 / Affiliation with the University of Kentucky . . . .

The strain of the war years was telling on Dean Curry. He had several heart attacks and despite the efforts of other faculty to spare him any physical exertion, he was continually in poor health. Nor was he a man to garner his physical resources. When his doctor limited him to one pipe a day, he bought a pipe with a bowl that would have kept three men in tobacco. When the hospital sent him home after a stay, the staff there sighed. Alone in his house, the widower dean would eat what he fancied until such a diet sent him to the hospital again.

But by 1946 Dean Curry admitted the work of the college's deanship had become too much for him. Even his fabled lectures had been affected. The Irish flow that enchanted students of the 1920s had in the 1940s slowed to a monotone and he was referred to, although affectionately, by his students as "Old Fossiejaw." He held on to his professorship of chemistry and his position as director of the chemistry laboratories, but he turned the deanship over to Earl P. Slone, then professor of pharmacognosy. True, Slone had been promised a sabbatical to write his dissertation and complete the doctorate he had been working toward, by way of several bachelor's and master's degrees and an accumulation of coursework, every summer since 1926. (Perhaps one reason this program was so extended was that Slone, as he was fond of remarking, loved being a student; he had chosen teaching because of its similarities—and because of his feeling toward other students.) But the Louisville College of Pharmacy needed a dean immediately, and Slone agreed to postpone his sabbatical. This amenability had begun in 1925 when he first agreed to postpone going off to graduate school and joined Dean Curry's faculty after Dean Dilly's sudden death. That decision had meant twenty years of part-time work for a doctorate; the

Earl P. Slone, third dean of the college, from 1946—during its changeover from the Louisville College of Pharmacy to the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy—to 1967.

decision in 1946 meant Slone would never complete the degree. Not that he realized it at the time: one of the conditions he gave in accepting the proferred deanship was that he still be given the leave eventually. Another condition was that he be given a free hand to approach, for the second time, the University of Kentucky in Lexington about the possibility of affiliation for the Louisville College of Pharmacy.

Increased National Requirements—Again!

In 1932 the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education had been established as the first official accrediting body for colleges of pharmacy. Its members were representatives of three national groups which previously had acted as unofficial accrediting bodies through strong suggestion and the power of making strict requirements for membership in the A.A.C.P. These groups were the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy (of which the Kentucky Board was a charter member), and the American Pharmaceutical Association (of which faculty members of the Louisville College of Pharmacy had been some of the early members). Nine places on the Council were divided evenly among these three pharmaceutical organizations, and the tenth place was held by a representative from the general American Council on Education.

From the year the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education came into being, the Louisville College of Pharmacy had found difficulty keeping up with its demands. Some of these were small but nevertheless troublesome. A review board would come by and declare the experimental animal facilities too cold, and somehow money would be scraped together to make the rooms warmer but no sooner so than the next review board would declare the need for air conditioning. Some demands were more major and consequently harder to meet. In 1940 the college seemed in double peril from the Council's requirements—double first because it had to face immediately some serious criticisms specifically leveled at the Louisville College of Pharmacy and then second because it had to look ahead to what seemed impossible fulfilment of

general regulations scheduled by the Council to go into nationwide effect four years hence.

The criticisms specific to the Louisville College of Pharmacy dealt largely with inadequate equipment, insufficient library facilities, unbalanced schedules, shortages on the teaching staff, insufficient higher education of faculty members, the dean's heavy teaching load on top of his supervisory duties, and other faults in the way the school was run. Separately, each fault was relatively minor, but taken together they made a list that was long and expensive to repair. The Council's criticism was even more damaging because several notifications of accreditation danger had been sent to the college and none of them had ever reached the College Board of Directors.

The Louisville College of Pharmacy was under fire closer to home as well. The college's sophomores, juniors, and seniors in 1940 presented specific lists of needed improvements, including better lighting, longer hours in the library (which was open only from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. with no books allowed to be taken out), better laboratories and prescription department, more courses to cover the newer drugs. Juniors felt the faculty should have had post graduate work (meaning more than the Graduate in Pharmacy or Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy degrees) and at some *other* accredited college so they might bring fresh ideas to the Louisville college. If this were not possible, the class recommendations continued, then the faculty should at least participate in some kind of continuing education program. [The junior class president was Addison Dimmitt, Jr., who later became an influential alumnus and member of the Kentucky Council on Pharmaceutical Education, and thus had a chance to watch this and other changes brought about in the college in dimensions he could not have foreseen even when his class made the recommendations more than twenty years earlier.]

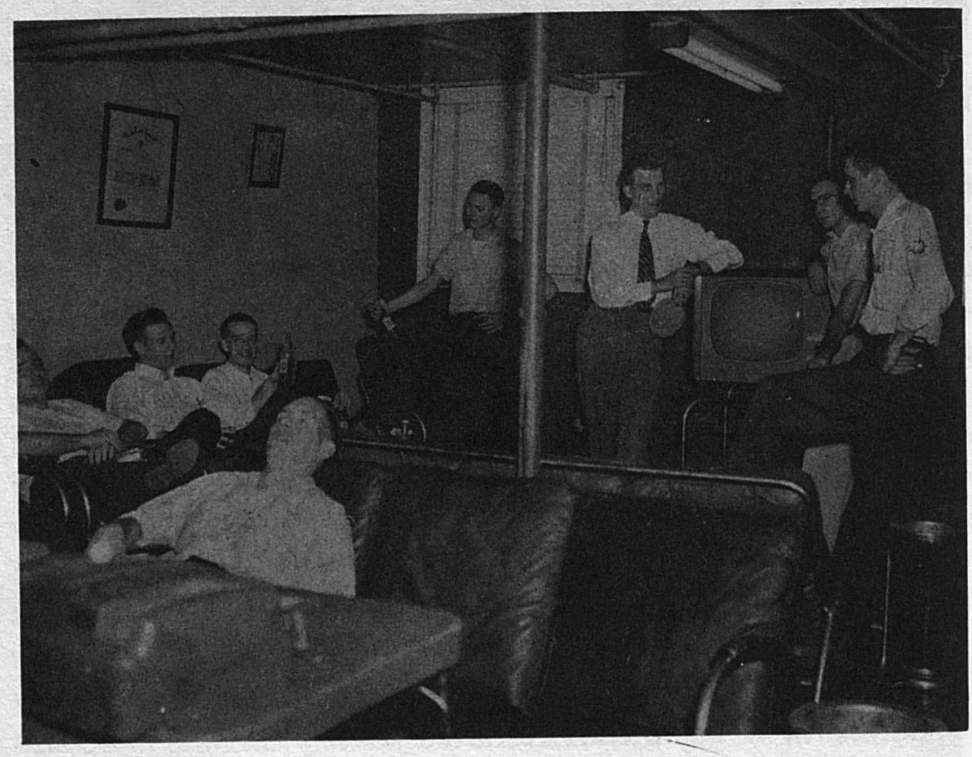
But in this time of trouble, as in previous times alumni and other Kentucky pharmacists rallied around the college. Two men in particular made special efforts to work directly with the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education. A. P. Markendorf, President of the Louisville College of Pharmacy, and William Zubrod, editor of *The Kentucky Pharmacist*, con-

sulted with the national Council members in New York. As editor of the journal of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association, Zubrod was very involved and knowledgeable about the problems of local and national pharmacy. Markendorf too had developed useful ties through extensive work with state and national organizations. Now, despite his own work in a large pharmacy on Broadway, he turned these considerable energies, talents, and connections almost full-time to the problems of the Louisville College of Pharmacy. In New York he and local representatives of the National Association of Retail Druggists listened to the Council's complaints, pledged the cooperation of the college and the Kentucky State Board of Pharmacy, and returned to Louisville with twenty specific and non-negotiable "recommendations:" more faculty, equipment, rearrangement, remodeling.

These would cost money and money the Louisville College of Pharmacy did not have, particularly as World War II then was coming on fast with all its attendant uncertainties. The more reason to begin work immediately, said President Markendorf; since one of the few certainties about war is that prices will go up with it. An architect drew plans for a new wing in the old building, other improvements were designed, equipment was priced. Markendorf appointed a special building campaign committee with Wm. H. Fischer, Class of 1900, as chairman. The Board of Directors had reckoned that $6,000 would set the college straight temporarily. The campaign's goal was set at $7,000 and the appeal sent out across the state. Even Mrs. Dilly waxed eloquent in her column in *The Kentucky Pharmacist,* making a personal appeal for contributions from "those I adore to call 'my boys and girls.'" Soon after the campaign began, Pearl Harbor took precedence in the minds of Kentuckians. "But there's no turning back now," Markendorf wrote in *The Kentucky Pharmacist;* he arranged for the college to borrow the money and the actual building and buying began. The Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association pledged its help in meeting the debt, not only by nudging its members but by handing over $1,000 of its own funds. It wanted, an editorial read, to make the Louisville College of Pharmacy "the best little college" in the country.

Money began coming in, in large and small amounts. A fifty dollar personal contribution made its donor a life member of the college. Pharmacies whose owners gave $100 were marked with gold stars. Much of the actual work was done by the faculty with student help. Stoll and Slone designed the new dispensing laboratory; Slone and a student named Harry W. McIntosh wired the histology laboratory; Dean Curry worked out improvements in the chemistry laboratories. Over the Christmas holidays Slone, Stoll, and Curry wielded paintbrushes and hammers and washbasins, so that the students could come back to a partially refurbished building. Other students gave entertainments to raise money for a supply room and equipment and to purchase rugs and overstuffed chairs for the bare room with wooden benches which had passed for the college lounge. The physical requirements of the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education were thus met.

The recommendations concerning raised faculty education were harder to meet and caused some hurt feelings. The Council had decreed that at least three men in the institution should have Ph.D. degrees by 1942. Members of the college felt they were doing the best they could under the circumstances; they had given one faculty member a sabbatical to complete a doctorate and had several others working on advanced degrees during the summers. But Slone was a perfect example of the dilemma most faced: either to remain in the college at a time when it needed men, or leave it for the degrees it needed. Suddenly Ph.D.s were the subject of discussion everywhere. The students recognized the value of higher education for faculty. The Board of Directors frequently mentioned the degrees, or rather the lack of them, in the school. When Zubrod, who always said what he thought, spoke to the faculty concerning the rulings of the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education and pointed out one more time that the Louisville College of Pharmacy did not have a single Ph.D. on its faculty (except for men teaching the humanities), Dean Curry retorted bitterly that the national Council was controlled by university men who had "gone crazy on the subject of degrees." For the present, the Council



Lounging in the Louisville College of Pharmacy.

allowed the Louisville College of Pharmacy to squeak by this particular ruling on the honorary doctorates bestowed by Dean Dilly on Dean Curry and Professor Otto Hausgen and the promise of future Ph.D.s indicated by graduate work being pursued by Stoll, Slone, and others.

The Search for Outside Funding of the Louisville College of Pharmacy

When World War II ended, one of the first matters the college turned its attention back to was the general requirement of the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education that a college of pharmacy must find twenty percent of its funding from sources other than student tuition and fees. This requirement meant that the Louisville college not only needed more money for its yearly operations but that it had to find part of it from a new source.

And the Council was right when it saw that an institution could not depend entirely on student funds. In 1945, the Louisville College of Pharmacy had raised its tuition and experienced a large influx of returning students, so that money from tuition and fees came to $13,827.42. But expenses of the teaching staff alone—and that pitifully small for the student body's size—had cost the school $18,157.62. With other expenses added in, a year that had looked successful from the outside put the Louisville College of Pharmacy another $16,848.83 in the red.

Another drive for funds seemed the only alternative to boarding up the college's doors. The chairman appointed to head up this new drive was E. M. Josey, executive secretary of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association, secretary of the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy, a member of the College Board of Directors, and the newly-named editor of *The Kentucky Pharmacist*, a position he would hold twenty years. Josey was another of the men vital to the college as well as to the advancement of pharmacy in Kentucky. He was well described in a tribute paid on his death in 1965 by an editorial in *The Kentucky Pharmacist*. Referring to him as "the dynamic and

dauntless little warrior of Pharmacy," the statement said "Upgrading pharmacy was Josey's way of life . . . his legislative battles for the cause of pharmacy are legion." So was his financial battle for the Louisville College of Pharmacy.

The campaign began in June 1944, with letters, talks, editorials, solicitation of pledges. Response was tremendous. In July, half the needed money was in. By August, the $15,000 goal was well overshot. The Kentucky Drug Travelers Association was largely responsible for the speed with which this was conducted; its members directly contacted pharmacists throughout the state and brought the money back to Louisville. The campaign closed the following January with a net of $27,200.49 to be handed over to the Louisville College of Pharmacy. Josey's campaign committee reported total expenses of $100.

But such a campaign was properly titled an "emergency drive," and as a means of fund-raising it was stop-gap at best. The college continued to lose money with each year of operation, and even the generous pharmacists of the state could not be expected to sponsor annual rescue drives. Anyway, the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education had laid aside its requirement of twenty percent of a school's funds from non-student sources only because of the pressures of war and was bound to pick it up again now that peace was here.

In June 1945 the College Board of Directors met and heard a speech by their newest President, Oscar Votteler, who was not only a second generation Louisville pharmacist, but the son and namesake of one of the Louisville College of Pharmacy's earliest board members. Votteler told the group: "In order for the school to maintain its leadership in the field of pharmacy, some means must be devised whereby additional funds, rather than students' fees, be made available each year, not only for maintenance, additional teaching staff, equipment, etc., but also for research, which we should be doing."

The Board of Directors, along with the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy, pondered the possibility of federal or, more likely, state funds to supply this additional money. As President Votteler remarked, "Since the college is the only institution in

the state teaching pharmacy, it is only natural to expect the State of Kentucky to pay part of the cost of educating persons to serve the people of this Commonwealth in the health field."

It had occurred to the group much earlier to think of the state university. But the man then President of the University of Kentucky had not been interested. Nevertheless, the College Board of Directors was of the definite opinion that the days of the independent college of pharmacy were disappearing. The American Council on Pharmaceutical Education's ruling was one sign, and there was another even closer to home. In 1945, after eighty-six years of independent operation, first as an association and later as a teaching institution, the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy associated itself with the University of Cincinnati.

"The State of Kentucky is the Campus of the University"

In 1941 the University of Kentucky in Lexington had acquired a new president. Thus it was that in 1946 one of the first things Dean Earl Slone did in his new office was to drive once more to Lexington, bringing with him several students and faculty members, to talk once again of affiliation with the University of Kentucky.

President Herman Lee Donovan welcomed discussion of a merger. He was interested in expanding vastly the University of Kentucky's services to the state and was using the post-war period of growth and confusion to do so. Donovan saw the importance of pharmacy as two-fold. First, it was a kind of education a university should provide and could be an important element in the University of Kentucky Medical Center he hoped to set up in Lexington. To this end he was also to bring into the university system schools of medicine (in 1954) and nursing and dentistry (in 1956). Second, a college of pharmacy would provide a valuable link in the relationship of the University of Kentucky to the people of Kentucky, a relationship Donovan was trying to strengthen by broadening the university's extension programs division and setting up community colleges. Pharmacy's place in this university-state relationship had a particular significance, Donovan felt. He saw that "the

drugstore had replaced the general store as a gathering place in the average Kentucky town, and the pharmacists who operated them would now have an interest in the University. It was likely, he felt, that they would transmit some of their feeling to people who gathered in their stores, many of whom had previously given little thought to the University."[*]

During the first half of 1947, two separate meetings were held between a committee representing the Louisville College of Pharmacy and another representing the University of Kentucky. A contract was drafted at the second meeting in March and accepted that same month by members of the Louisville college. The University of Kentucky agreed, among other things, to operate the College of Pharmacy as an integral part of the University and to erect as soon as possible a new building to house the college on the Lexington campus. In the meantime, freshmen would enroll at the University of Kentucky (which meant the humanities courses offered by the college in Louisville could be discontinued) and sophomores, juniors, and seniors would transfer to the Louisville campus to take their professional pharmaceutical training.

The actual merger followed swiftly at a dinner meeting in Lexington on April 1. The merger was full and final, unlike those mergers of probation and condition being agreed to by some independent pharmacy colleges seeking university affiliation. Apart from the cooperation of the University of Kentucky and the desire of President Donovan to incorporate the Louisville College of Pharmacy into the university system, the college itself had inadvertently prepared the way for its almost ideal merger by its original charter of 1870 as a ward and property of the state. On affiliation with the University, the college's property in Louisville was placed in trust for it, and was used for extension courses and later community college housing once finally vacated by the last of the pharmacy college personnel. The transaction of affiliation took place so rapidly that the University of Kentucky was caught with no money to operate the new college. The legislature was not in session and could not allocate more. Fortunately, the Louis-

[*] Charles Gano Talbert, *The University of Kentucky: The Maturing Years* (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1965), p. 172.

ville College of Pharmacy had a little money, and was able to rent its property for more; it paid its own way that first year of being part of the University of Kentucky.

On July 1, 1947, the Louisville College of Pharmacy became the seventh college of the University of Kentucky, and in September the first freshmen appeared in Lexington to begin their pharmaceutical education.

After the merger, the Louisville College of Pharmacy Board of Directors toyed with the idea of disbanding. Some members of the group felt their purpose had been accomplished, and that the college was in capable hands. Fortunately, University of Kentucky President Donovan persuaded Louisville College of Pharmacy President Votteler to keep the group together. Much remained for it to do, not least of which was to actually get a new building financed and constructed. The group voted to change its name to the Kentucky Council on Pharmaceutical Education, Inc., and to increase its numbers to fifteen. As in the past, members would be elected for three-year terms. This would enable the new Council to

W. Oscar Votteler, last president of the Louisville College of Pharmacy, from 1944 until its transfer administratively into the University of Kentucky in 1947.

have a wider representation of members from out in the state. In 1950, the Council further recommended expanding to fifty members. By this time the group had become active in providing and finding scholarship and loan help for the students and acted as adviser to the dean and a liaison group between the College of Pharmacy and the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy and pharmacists throughout Kentucky.

Kentucky pharmacists who had built and helped maintain the "old" college of pharmacy were not now through with the "new" one. The Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association adopted a resolution thanking the Louisville College of Pharmacy for "unselfish and progressive action" and pledging the Association's fullest support to the University of Kentucky. It was quickly given its chance. Five months after the college became part of the university, every Kentucky pharmacist received a brochure outlining the University of Kentucky's needs for the next two years. These included $60,000 per year to operate the College of Pharmacy and $400,000 to build a College of Pharmacy on the Lexington campus.

"We hope," the brochure read, "that every pharmacist in Kentucky will show his appreciation for the University of Kentucky and the men who make it operate by using his influence with the state Senators and Representatives to see that the College has adequate funds to operate in a great State University." President Donovan spoke at the 1947 Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association convention and said much the same thing there.

9/ Last Years in Louisville ....

Despite the momentous decision changing the Louisville College of Pharmacy into the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy, few changes were visible on the campus at First and Chestnut Streets. Most immediate was the fact the freshmen were gone. After 1947 the freshmen classes were housed in the dormitories of the University of Kentucky campus in Lexington and took a year of general studies on that campus: chemistry, English, botany, zoology, algebra, trigonometry, and light courses in physical education. Men also took military science. As sophomores, they would transfer to the Louisville campus for an almost entirely pharmaceutical or pharmacy-related professional curriculum.

This professional curriculum was undergoing some pruning and shaping. In 1947 the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy had begun discussion of a five year program in pharmacy. Seeing the inevitable ahead, the pharmacy college in Louisville began scrutiny of its present curriculum, revising many courses, discontinuing obsolete ones, expanding others. These changes meant students were offered a few electives by 1953.

PROFESSIONAL CURRICULUM OFFERED ON THE LOUISVILLE CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, 1947-1948

SOPHOMORES:

Fall Semester	Spring Semester
Theoretical Pharmacy	Practical Pharmacy
Organic Chemistry	Organic Chemistry
Physics	Physics
Pharmacognosy	Pharmacognosy
Anatomy and Physiology	Anatomy and Physiology

JUNIORS:	
Pharmaceutical Preparations	Pharmaceutical Preparations
Quantitative Analysis	Pharmacy Calculations
Pharmacognosy	BioChemistry
Pharmacy Economics	Pharmacognosy
Bacteriology	Toxiocology and First Aid
	Bacteriology
SENIORS:	
Dispensing Pharmacy	Dispensing Pharmacy
New Non-Official Pharmacy	New Non-Official Pharmacy
Pharmaceutical Chemistry	Pharmaceutical Chemistry
Pharmacology	Pharmacology
Pharmacy Jurisprudence	Pharmacy Jurisprudence
Hygiene and Public Health	Hygiene and Public Health

The faculty too was changing partly by the death or retirement of long-time faculty members and partly because of the hiring of younger men with the academic degrees made necessary by the new era of pharmacy as a science, the rising requirements of increasingly powerful national pharmaceutical organizations, and now the fact of university affiliation with all its attendant academic pressures and additional accreditation demands.

Faculty losses during this period included some of the college's older and most colorful figures, beginning with Ferdinand Stoll who resigned in 1947. Stoll had been in and out of the college since 1919, teaching pharmacy, botany, histology, and bacteriology. Dry-humored, cantankerous when he chose to be, Stoll was fond of students but demanding of them. In dispensing class, he constantly checked the glass bottles for fingerprints, leaving his influence on hundreds of pharmacists practicing in Kentucky today who compulsively stop by shelves in their own pharmacies to shine up a marred bottle. He was also a stickler on the quality of handwriting used for labels (since most of his teaching was in the pre-typewriter era; before World War II the only typewriter in the Louisville College of Pharmacy had been the old manually operated machine in the registrar's office). Stoll often had taken leaves of absence from the college—once for a tuberculosis cure to counteract a disease encouraged by his wild jaunts delivering pharmaceuticals on a small motorcycle (the cure included a stay

Dean Joseph Swintosky presents to former pharmacy professor Ferdinand Stoll a placque on the occasion of his retirement from the Army Procurement agency in Philadelphia in 1969. Mrs. Stoll joins in accepting the honor from the college.

in an Asheville sanitorium and trading the motorcycle in for a much less interesting automobile); several times for graduate work; once for war-time service. After leaving the Louisville college in 1947 Stoll continued to work on his doctorate, invented the well-known Gershberg-Stoll tablet disintegration testing apparatus, and spent over twenty years in Philadelphia in civil service work which was a continuation of his long war service and where he continued to red-pencil grammatical errors on federal requisition slips. On Stoll's retirement, Deans Slone and Swintosky represented the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy at a luncheon honoring him and presented a plaque to Stoll from the "Hundreds of Graduates of the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy under More than a Quarter-Century of His Tutelage."

Dead in 1947 was courtly Otto Hausgen, who had been an honor student in the Louisville College of Pharmacy class of 1886, apprenticed in Missouri, returned to operate a pharmacy

in nearby Anchorage, Kentucky and to teach pharmacy, chemistry, materia medica, and toxicology in the college from 1891 to 1946. Hausgen was an old-style gentleman, whose methods of teaching were gentle in the extreme. In the middle of a difficult examination, a worried student might go to the front of the room where Hausgen sat and say "Gee, Professor, I think I must have been absent the day we covered this material here (a question about the dosage of a certain drug.) Would a teaspoon be the right answer?" Hausgen would answer sadly "Oh sir, that would kill the patient!" "About . . . ten drops, then?" Hausgen would shake his head in despair. "Say, about . . . five drops?" the student would continue hopefully. At this, Hausgen would chuckle a bit, clear his throat, smile, and the student could go write down "five drops" in confidence. And yet, what seemed a soft side to Hausgen proved to many students to be a learning experience they would never forget. Those five drops were engraved indelibly in their minds. Hausgen was very popular with students, who often watched the corner where the bus that delivered him stopped. If he didn't get off, it meant his class would be administered by someone else, perhaps not so popular, and his footstep on the sidewalk often brought real cheers from the waiting class.

Also dead in 1947 was Rudolph Miersch, a pharmacist in Louisville for forty-six years, many of which he was also associated with the pharmacy college. He had been professor of materia medica and pharmacognosy from 1913 to 1930, president from 1934 to 1935 and 1936 to 1938, and curator of the museum since 1945.

On January 21, 1950—as if to mark off more clearly the past history of the Louisville College of Pharmacy—one of the greatest and one of the last of the college's nineteenth century men died: Gordon Laten Curry. His funeral was attended by alumni and other pharmacists from all over Kentucky and surrounding states, and the entire membership of the Veterans Drug Club of Louisville acted as either active or honorary pallbearers. Curry had helped found this group of twenty-five year pharmacists in 1937 and had served as its first president and met with it weekly for the next thirteen years. The group voted money to begin a memorial library at the University of

Kentucky College of Pharmacy. Dean Curry's son donated a portrait of his father, and a dedication ceremony was held in the small library room in the old West Chestnut Street building. The eulogy was given by A. P. Markendorf, a former president of the college during Curry's deanship and a member of the Veterans Drug Club.

Even this ceremony was tinged with the era to come in the history of the pharmacy college. Although the library was still

The refurbished library, at the Louisville building of what had by then become the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy through affiliation, contains the pictures and furniture to make the move to the library's new quarters in Lexington.

small, it had been expanded and refurbished by the University of Kentucky, and affiliation showed other effects as well. The dedication was held under the auspices of the University of Kentucky library, with representatives commuting to Louisville. From a four hour daily, no-books-leave-the-room kind of service, the pharmacy library had gained a full-time trained librarian.* It qualified for membership in the Medical Library

* Librarians who have served at the pharmacy college are Lucille Allmond, Mary Elizabeth Wallace, Judith Barron, Jewell McBee Rau, Hunter Adams, Margaret Warwick, Jane Lane, Mildred Marion, and Edna Pray.

Association. Resources were enlarged through cooperation with a local industrial library group and the fact that students could now draw upon the University of Kentucky library, then reputed to be the fifth largest collection in the South. When the College of Pharmacy finally moved to Lexington, the portrait of Dean Curry went with it, and the new library in the new pharmacy building also was considered dedicated to the memory of Dean Gordon Laten Curry.

Several months after Curry's death, the Kentucky Council on Pharmaceutical Education, of which Nathan Kaplin was then president, began a drive for funds for the establishment of a Dilly-Curry Memorial Scholarship Fund, the income of which would provide scholarships, awards, and numerous loans to students.

New men joined the faculty, including, in the early 1940s, the college's first Ph.D. in pharmacy. A. E. Slesser came to the college to teach pharmaceutical chemistry for one year just before the war, as a replacement for a man given leave to work on *his* doctorate. Slesser brought with him the college's first fully completed doctorate. In 1947 Slesser returned on

A. E. Slesser, the college's first Ph.D. when he arrived in the 1940s as professor of pharmacy, stands with A. P. Markendorf, president of the college from 1938 to 1944, and a Louisville physician Dr. John Bell. The men were attending a Kentucky Pharmaceutical Convention at the French Lick Springs Hotel in 1952.

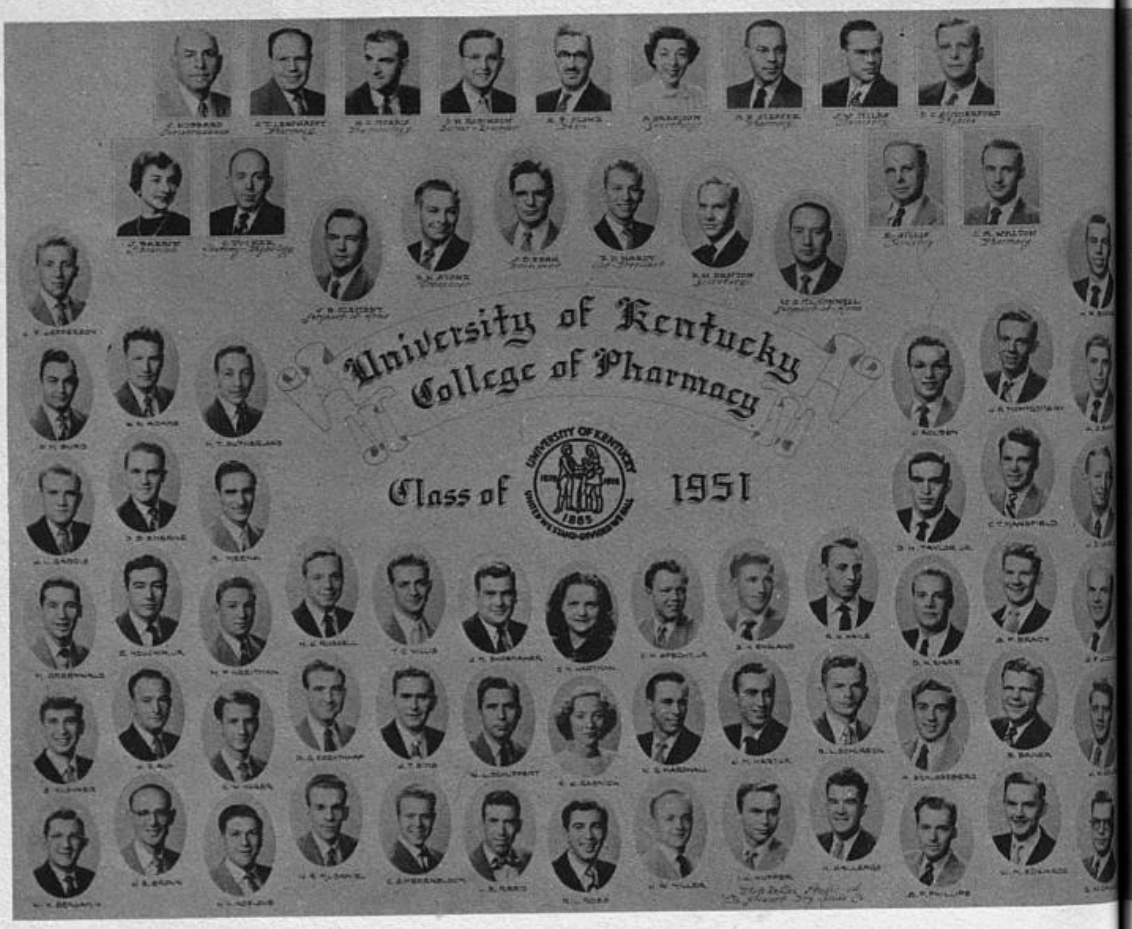
a full time basis as professor and Chairman of the Department of Pharmacy. The following year he was given the added responsibility of administrative assistant to Dean Slone and the two of them searched for yet more men with advanced degrees, or with considerable work toward such degrees, as Dean Slone himself held. The college by this time had one other Ph.D. in Ewen Gillis who had taught pharmaceutical chemistry since 1943. Gillis was a popular and sometimes zany teacher, and eventually was named head of his department.

Charles T. Lesshafft, Jr. joined the pharmacy faculty in 1947, returning to his alma mater (and to that of his father, who still practiced in Louisville) and completing his Ph.D. dissertation soon after. In 1948 the college acquired another medical degree in Dr. Harold Clifford Morris who served as Assistant Professor of Materia Medica until 1951. Also in 1948 James Miles returned to the college he had taught at for a year once before the last war. He too completed a Ph.D., and in 1953, just before Gillis resigned, Miles replaced him as head of pharmaceutical chemistry. In 1950 Charles A. Walton joined the faculty, soon to add *his* Ph.D. to the list (as well as a vast accumulation of honors) and in 1951 the growing faculty acquired Richard Doughty, Assistant Professor of Materia Medica, and William F. Rehberg, Associate Professor of Pharmacy, both of whom had completed master's degrees. In 1956 Oliver Littlejohn joined the faculty—with a Ph.D.—as Professor and Head of the Department of Pharmacy. The other full teacher hired during this ten year interim period was Arthur C. Glasser, a Ph.D. in pharmaceutical chemistry who was to become important in the college's administration after the move to Lexington. Glasser came to Louisville in 1953.

Slesser had been instrumental in helping attract some of these men to the college, as well as effecting various other changes in the direction of the college today. When he left Louisville himself in 1954, taking that first Ph.D. with him, he left behind a college that could still boast four doctorates on its faculty and at least three more men soon to be there. In Lexington the number would rise. Lack of Ph.D.s would never again weigh on the collective mind of the college when

representatives of the accrediting organizations came asking around. In ten more years the title Doctor would be almost as matter of fact as that of Mister once had been.

Not only was the faculty becoming more degree-laden, it was becoming a full-time faculty, with few practicing pharmacists left on the list. University of Kentucky funds supplied the higher salaries necessary to prevent the dual roles. This full-time presence and the general increase of personnel somewhat lightened the heavy teaching loads which existed before affiliation. Many had carried four courses, lecturing twelve hours a week plus conducting long laboratory sessions without assistance—this on top of the time required for class and labora-



tory preparation, which often was three times the actual presentation time, for grading papers, and for participation in conferences and pharmaceutical organizations outside the college. But as the teaching load lightened, other duties began to move into focus: research, publication, continuing education. In the 1940s and 1950s, however, such focus was still blurred by lack of financing.

When the College of Pharmacy affiliated with the University of Kentucky, its long-time registrar Mrs. Mary E. Dilly was in poor health. She asked to be replaced, and was, although Dean Slone, the faculty, and students past and current continued to count her among them. She received her usual cards and gifts

and flowers and when she broke her hip, her "boys and girls in pharmacy"—some of whom were now grandparents—feted her with constant attention. As for Mrs. Dilly, the College of Pharmacy had become the center of her life and remained so until her death. In 1957, one month before the cornerstone was to be laid in Lexington and the college's move away from Louisville to become symbolically sealed, Mrs. Dilly died.

The first Bursar-Recorder (the new title for registrar) was John Lewis Fleming, who quite recently had received a bachelor's degree in commerce from the University of Kentucky. Fleming was an extremely likeable young man, who in his four years at the pharmacy college charmed everyone, particularly the college's bachelor dean who treated Fleming as a son. In 1950 he left to continue work on a doctorate at the University of Chicago.

He had been replaced in 1951 by Don H. Robinson, who also had an undergraduate training in business but who was in the process of successfully completing law school. Robinson was personable, affable to the highest, and seemed to know and be known by everyone in Louisville. His duties in the college expanded subtly. He not only saw to the day to day operation of the college, he also doubled as Instructor of Drug Store Management and in many ways became one of the real movers in the school between 1951 and 1957. When the college moved to Lexington, it came under the jurisdiction of the University of Kentucky Registrar and Robinson remained in Louisville as a practicing attorney, although he continues to serve on several college committees and as executive secretary of the Kentucky Council on Pharmaceutical Education.

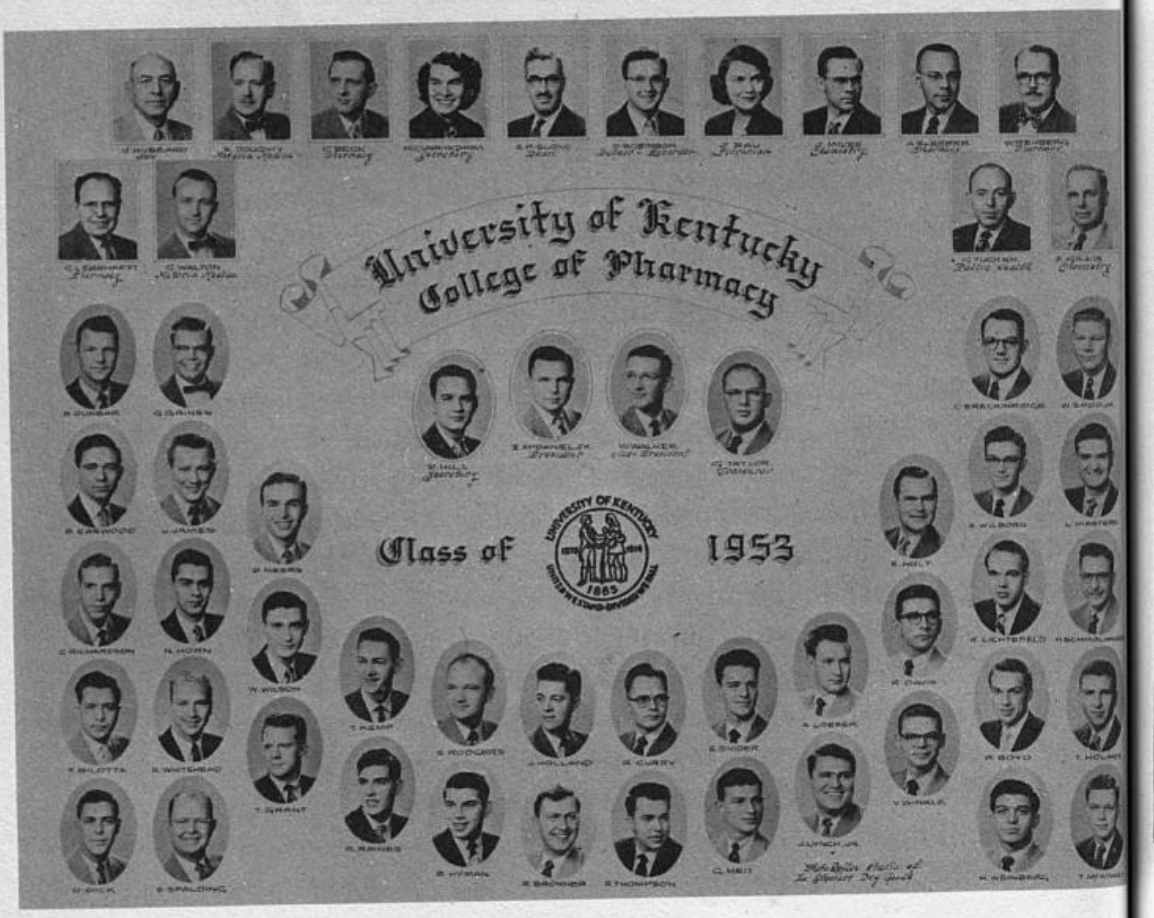
The group in Louisville was still comparatively small and close, cut off from the daily bustle and pressure of university life and in constant contact with one another. The word "family" was often used in speaking of the students and faculty, and it had meaning largely because of the presence of Dean Earl Slone. The feeling of his students and colleagues toward the dean during this period was not entirely son-like, however. Many of them felt right fatherly, in fact, because their popular bachelor dean was noticeably in love. His courtship was followed with the delight possible only in a small college.

Completion of the Affiliation with the University of Kentucky: A Building to Move Into on the Lexington Campus

Students and faculty may have been happy at First and Chestnut Streets, but they were rapidly outgrowing the cramped quarters and the building creaked beneath their weight. The University of Kentucky had made some tentative repairs, but the plumbing was faulty, the wiring undependable, the plaster falling, the paint peeling off the walls. The faculty did some work, as did the students, but the ancient building actually was held together by the imaginative talents of the two custodians during this period, Clifton Nelson and Mason White. With little equipment other than baling wire, string and friction tape, these two men tried almost anything, from plastering to plumbing. When White fell off a ladder and broke an arm trying to repair an aging paint job, the college faculty insisted the two not try so hard. They did stop painting, but their efforts continued to keep the building habitable. When the pharmacy college left Louisville, White retired, at least to a part-time position in a Louisville church, but Nelson stayed on to watch over the building for the University of Kentucky until 1968, the year after the Jefferson Community College took it over.

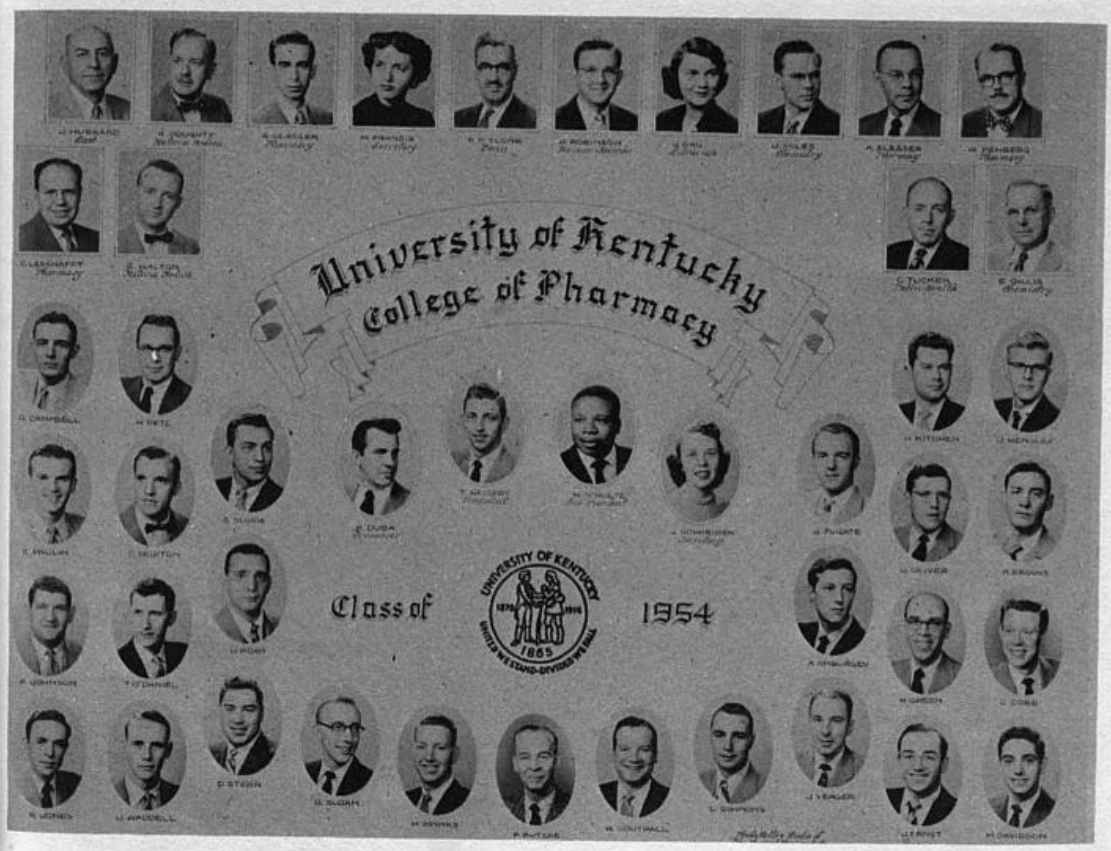
The original affiliation contract called for the Louisville College of Pharmacy to move to Lexington by 1950. But when 1950 came, there still was no building in Lexington for the college which now faced additional pressures. The college's status with the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education was growing shaky once again, and shaky beyond the point of repair to the old building or faculty or any curriculum which would fit into the close quarters in Louisville. In 1950, Dean Slone wrote in *The Kentucky Pharmacist*: "The College of Pharmacy is not doing a complete job until it is in a position to hold refresher courses on campus, to give continuous in-service training similar to that furnished in agricultural extension, to give an enriched undergraduate curriculum, to offer some graduate work, and to engage in more extensive research. Our present facilities, overtaxed as they are, prevent our doing these things."

The dean closed with an appeal to Kentucky pharmacists: write or visit governmental representatives and persuade them to persuade the Kentucky Building Commission of the College of Pharmacy's immediate need of a building. University of Kentucky President Donovan admitted that the pharmacists would have to do it. He was himself an extremely successful money-raiser. To pay for the numerous changes and expansions he had wrought almost singlehandedly in the University during the past decade he had gotten the state legislature to triple appropriations to the University of Kentucky. But the pharmacy building allocation which he had requested since 1947 had been cut out of state appropriations set by the legislatures

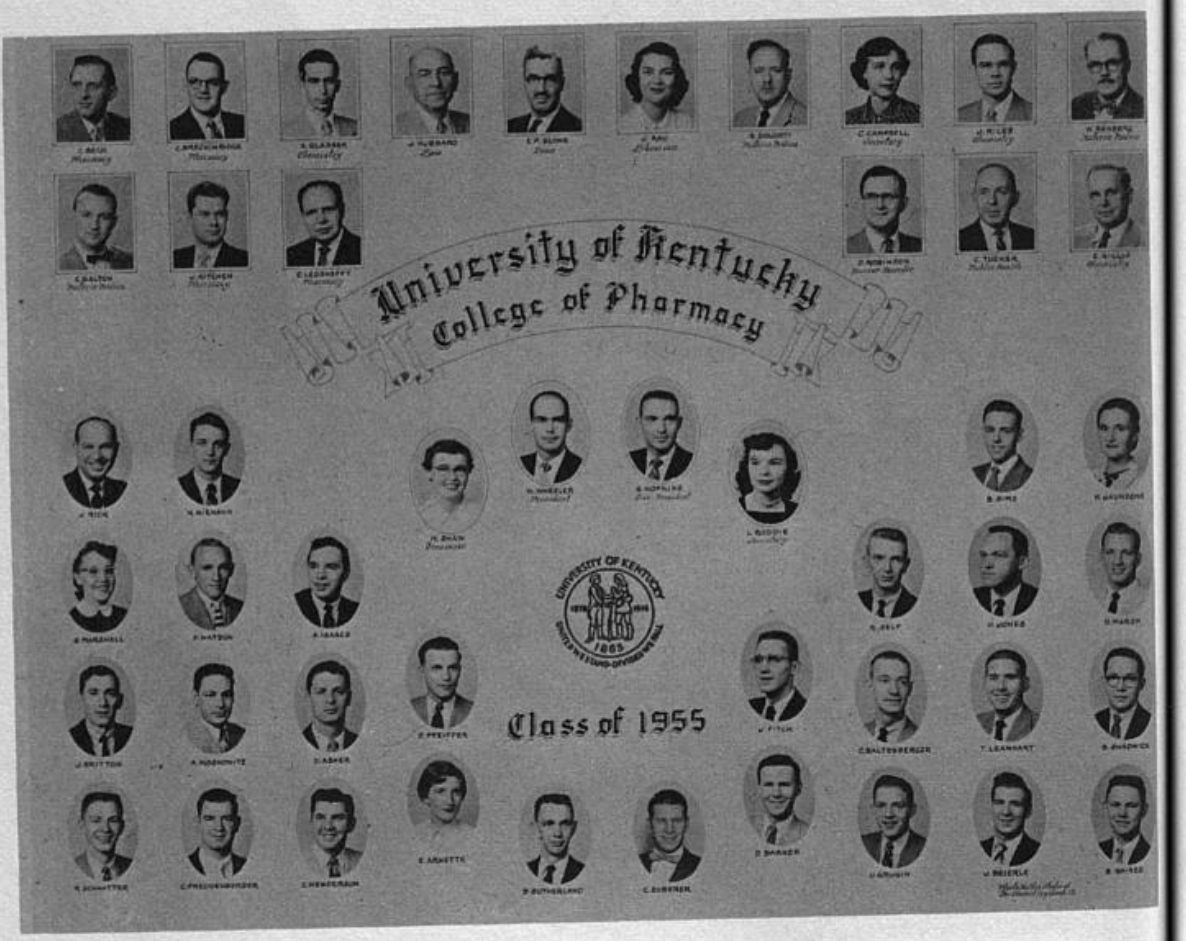


of 1948, 1950, 1952, and 1954. After the last failure, Donovan declared he had gone as far as he could. "If the druggists of Kentucky are to get a new building, it will have to be through their own effort."

Nathan "Nat" Kaplin, a former high school and pharmacy college classmate of Dean Slone, was President of the Kentucky Council on Pharmaceutical Education. Calling upon the help of E. M. Josey and the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association, Kaplin began a campaign to get this building. He was then a successful pharmacist in Louisville, a world traveler, a gentle and cultivated man, but he had behind him a background of bootstrap success that began in the days when he sold news-

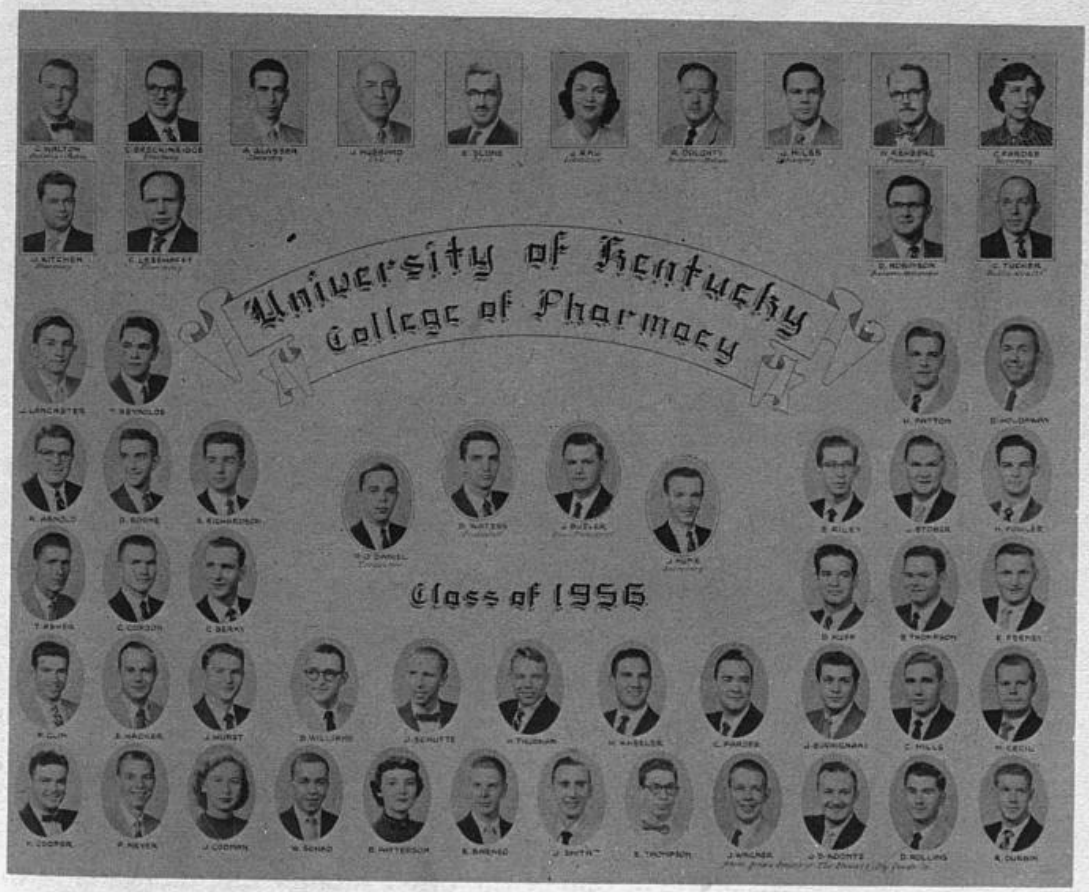


papers on the streets of Louisville and had to defend good corners with his fists. Kaplin said he had been a Democrat all his life and never asked for a thing, but he was going to ask for this building. After a series of meetings, in May 1955, Governor Lawrence Wetherby announced the allocation of $50,000 to be used for services of an architect to design, plan, and write specifications for a pharmacy building. Later, as he was leaving his term in office, he added another $16,000. The state previously had allotted $400,000 to the University of Kentucky for a start on the construction of a chemistry building which President Donovan had requested fruitlessly for years. This being insufficient for his purposes, he relinquished the



grant so that construction on the pharmacy building might begin sooner. Furthermore, the promised pharmacy building became an issue in the Democratic primary of the 1955 gubernational race with both candidates swearing immediate construction if elected.

Lexington architect Ernst V. Johnson complained he had been given "as many weeks as we should have months to plan a building of this type." But the pharmacy faculty pitched in. Slone and other members read, sketched, held late night discussions about doorways and ventilation and window design. They visited other schools where they most often discovered what they did *not* want in their own building. One pigeon-



besplattered building they saw convinced them the building in Lexington should have no ledges or perchable overhanging exterior. Similar negative reactions were aroused by visits to parapet roofs, top level incinerators, and roof high greenhouses. Between them and the architect, a description of the new pharmacy building plans was released to Kentucky pharmacists in 1956. Kaplin, whose efforts had been important in getting the plans to this point, wrote in *The Kentucky Pharmacist* "I pause to think how happy and proud the late Dr. Dilly, Dr. Curry, Dr. Hausgen, and others would have been in the new college. In a sense, the new college is a monument to their memory because they instilled in men of my generation a feeling that pharmacy is a worthwhile and honorable profession."

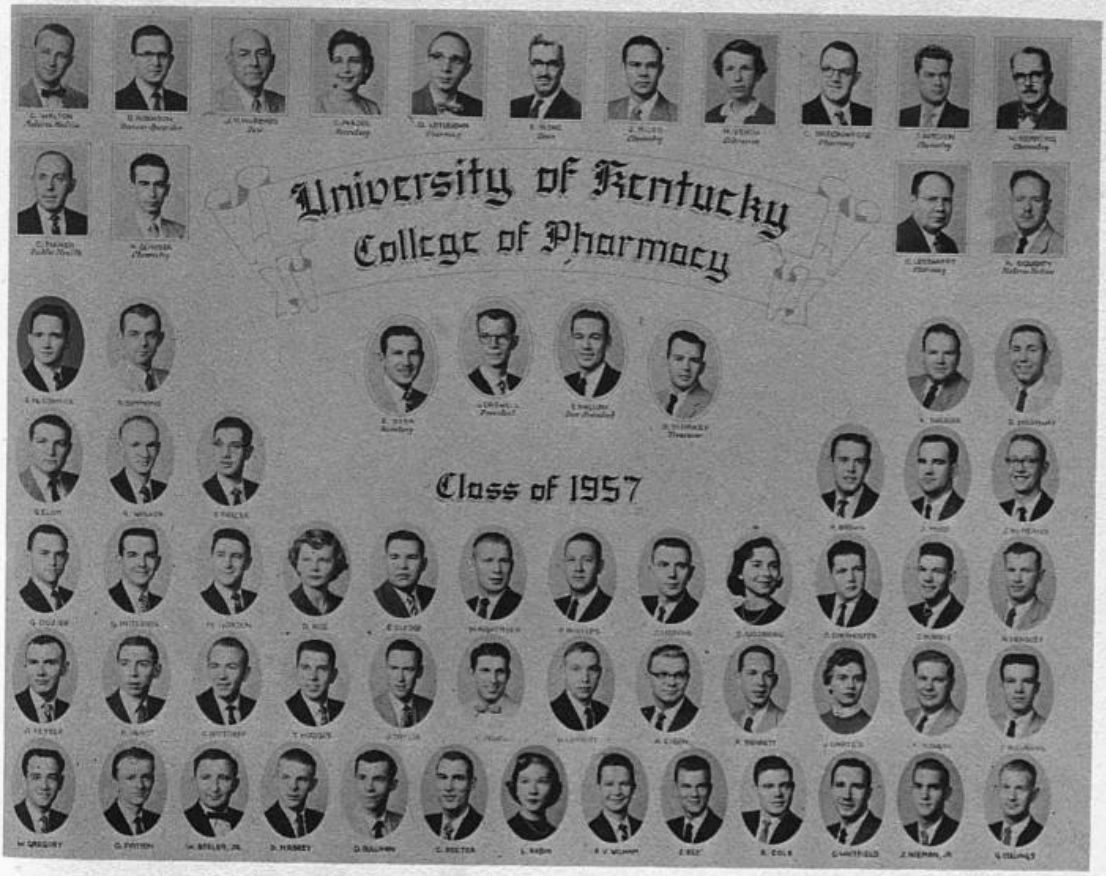
The building neared completion in early 1957, and the speed with which it rose almost created some errors. Dean Slone walked in the front door of the half-constructed building to discover workmen installing metal lockers in the front halls. He checked the blueprints which did indeed call for lockers to be located so that visitors to the college would have as their first sight students changing in and out of lab coats. The oversight was corrected hastily with the installation of a sliding display case in the hall. But even when faculty were moving into the new building, the University of Kentucky student newspaper claimed with alarm that the pharmacy hall had no back door. Faculty rushed again to the blueprints and found the door, to their relief; it was on the west side and included a convenient and unobtrusive truck loading dock.

During 1957 the pharmacy faculty taught classes in Louisville, tried to finish up some doctorates, continued the research and extension programs begun so tentatively, and moved, box by box, carload by carload, themselves into new homes in a new city, and the college into its new building on the University of Kentucky campus. The old laboratories were stripped, and students packed equipment into neatly compartmentalized cartons donated by Louisville merchants. A chute was built from the second story windows of the old building. A van could back in, and loading proceed assembly line style. Every time Dean Slone or one of the other faculty members made the

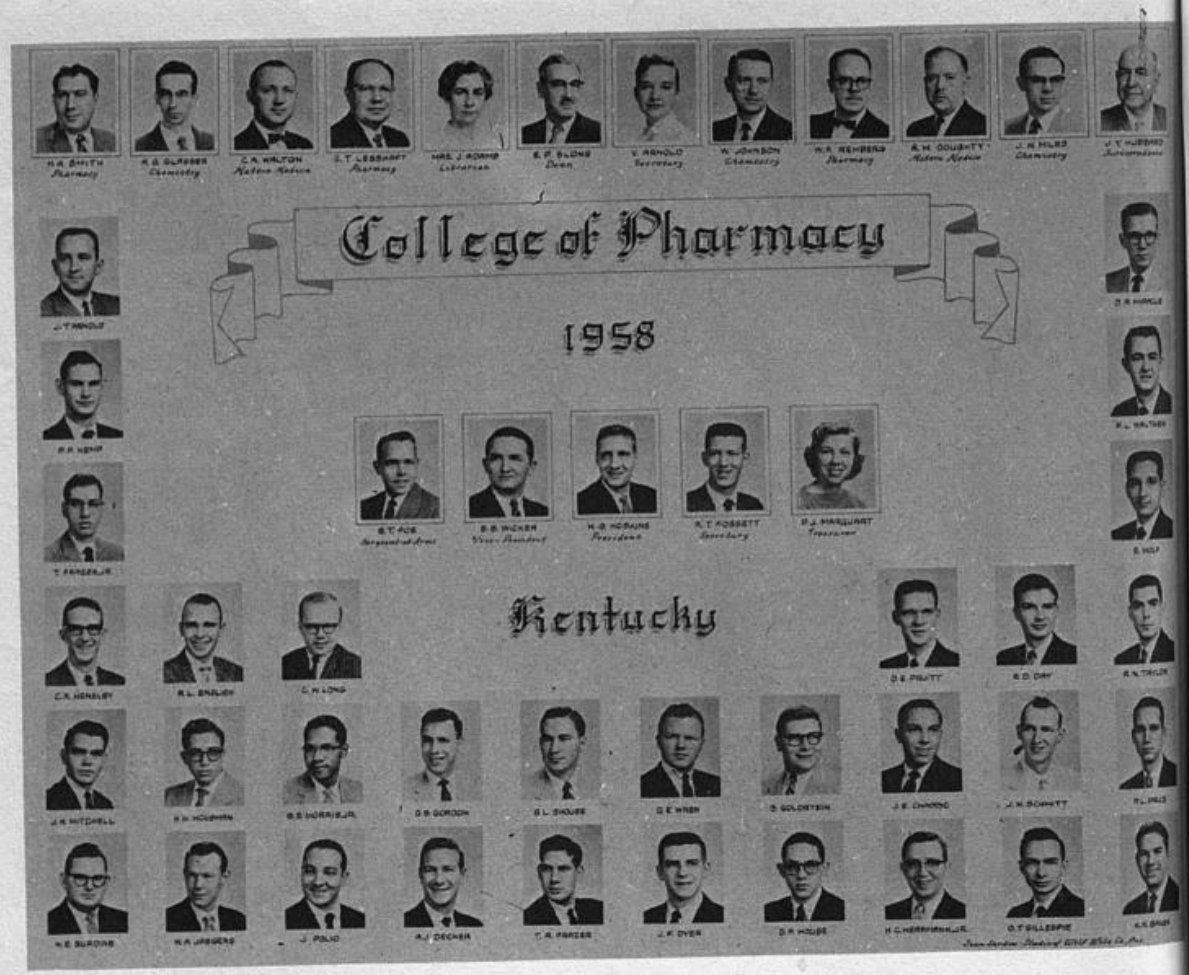
May 17, 1957

seventy-five mile run to Lexington, he took along a packed up balance or microscope or something. Sometimes it was hard to tell exactly what one was carrying, since students often labeled their compactly packed boxes as "Fleas, live," "Fleas, dead," "Mothballs," or "Worms." The library was dismantled shelf by shelf to facilitate reshelving. In Lexington, Richard Doughty camped out in the empty new building to sort the arrivals of equipment.

On May 17, 1957, the cornerstone was laid in the new building. Donovan had retired as University of Kentucky president, but the new president, Frank Dickey, invited him to lay the stone. The following month, the final move was made.

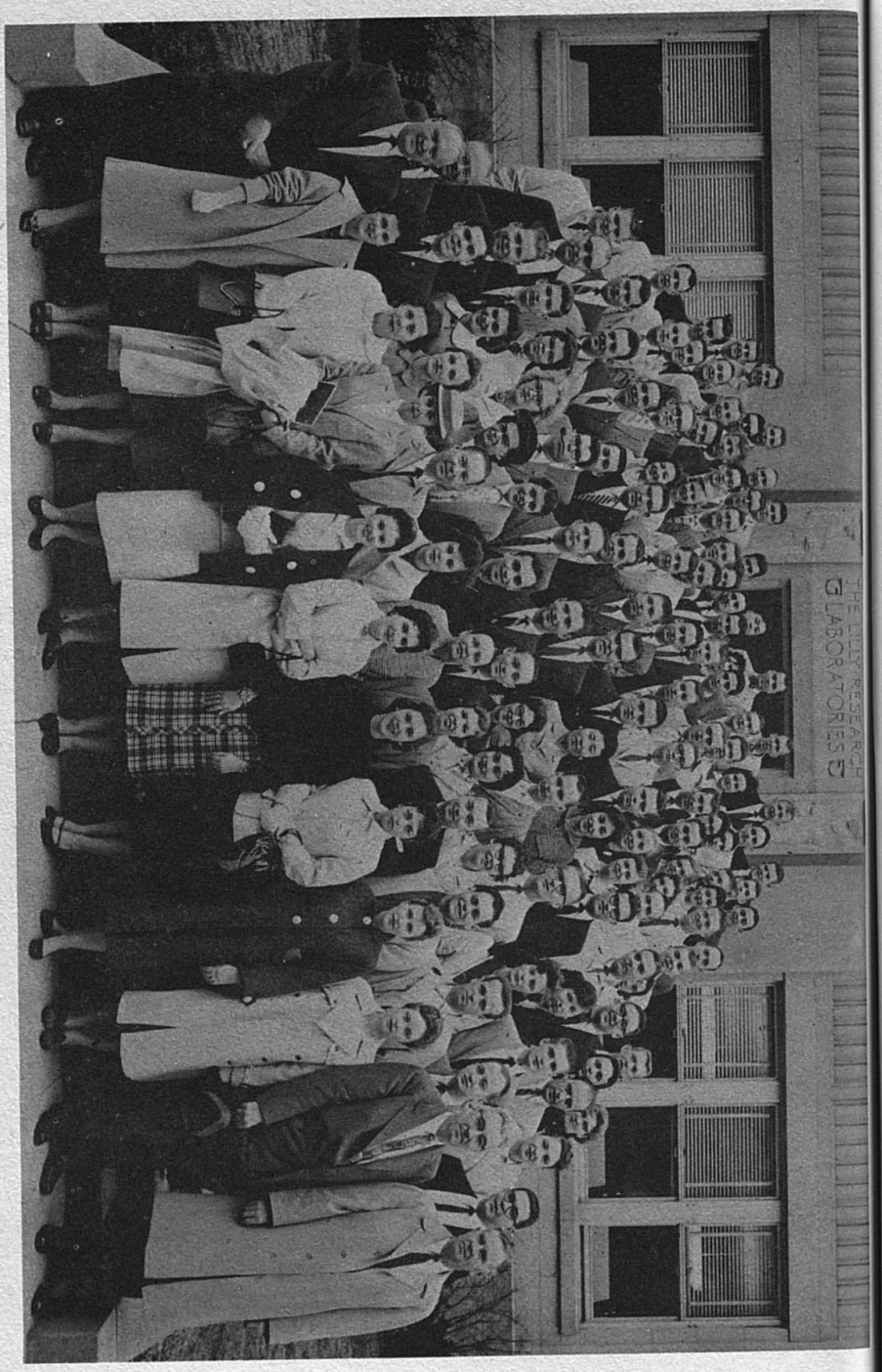


The summer was spent unpacking and arranging, before the students began to arrive. Faculty left the old campus with at least a few mixed emotions and some backward glances. Despite overcrowding and the dilapidations of a century, the building on First and Chestnut Streets in Louisville contained almost seventy years of history for the College of Pharmacy. No longer would the college be housed in a building that had stood through the Civil War or that was sheltered by a large and lovely ginkgo tree supposedly grown from seed imported by Henry Clay. The new building had a parking lot where the old one had a brick carriage house with a sunken pit once used to hold ice taken from Beargrass Creek. But the new



building in Lexington had other attractions, more practical if less sentimental. It was considerably larger, seventy by 175 feet, with space left for future additions. It had a freight elevator, steady temperature, and for at least some rooms humidity controls. A separate room had been provided for the pharmaceutical chemistry department's water still, ovens, furnaces and other heat-using devices. Faculty viewed the safety features of the new building with unmitigated delight. Fire safety in the Louisville building had consisted largely of some ropes tied around the window sills on the third floor. In case of fire, one was supposed to throw the ropes out the window and climb down. Fortunately this safety feature was never tested but it had passed fire inspection for almost ten years. There was special excitement over the new building's glass plumbing which was not subject to the constantly springing leaks caused by the strong chemicals used in the laboratories of the old building. And besides these considerations, the new building had a modern attractiveness of its own. It was full of light and space. It had been decorated and co-

Dean Slone accepts for the College of Pharmacy a silver serving set presented by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association and the Kentucky Drug Travelers Association on the occasion of the college's move into its new building in Lexington.



Field trip to a large pharmaceutical company in 1959. Students, usually seniors, are pictured with faculty and spouses who accompanied them.

ordinated by members of the University of Kentucky Department of Art under the direction of Professor Edward W. Rannells. The furniture and venetian blinds had the gleam and smell of newness. Yet the large trees surrounding the site of Washington Avenue had been preserved, and the University campus included many younger but no less colorful ginkgo trees to tell the faculty when winter was about to come with a sudden dropping of yellow butterfly leaves. And the new building was the future. There was room to grow there. A greenhouse and storage space were supposed to be added.

The new building was dedicated April 2, 1958, with President Emeritus Donovan presiding over a luncheon meeting, followed by ceremonies in which Dean Slone presented the current University President Frank Dickey a gold key to the building. Dean Slone's remarks included two paragraphs to be inserted into the new college bulletin:

> We welcome alumni and students to the beautiful and efficient new Pharmacy Building on the campus of the University. It is the culmination and fulfillment of the dreams of a generation of able pharmacists of Kentucky and it may be a source of pardonable pride to pharmacists everywhere. It is a stimulus to pharmacy students and an inspiration to the pharmacy staff. The building is devoted to the improvement of professional pharmaceutical education in Kentucky.
>
> Dedicated to the public health of Kentuckians, this modern structure encompasses nearly nine decades of tradition and action for the upbuilding of the Commonwealth. The College now occupies a building in keeping with its staff and its equipment.

In the library, where Dean Curry's portrait already hung, the Bluegrass Pharmaceutical Association held a reception. Guided tours wended through the new building, past laboratories and animal rooms and study halls where students, if somewhat self-consciously, had settled down to work.

10 / First Years in Lexington . . . .

Students who entered the College of Pharmacy in 1957 began a new five year pharmacy curriculum. The first two years of this program were an expansion of the freshman year of arts and sciences in the former four year program. Students took four semesters of chemistry, two each of physics, English composition, humanities, physical education, and one each of botany, zoology, algebra, and trigonometry. Male students also took military or air science. Thirteen hours of electives remained, to be spread out among science and humanity courses in the larger university program. Completion of these two preliminary years with satisfactory grades allowed a student to apply to the professional three year curriculum in the College of Pharmacy, now on the University of Kentucky campus in Lexington. In many ways these three years were similar to the three professional years in the four year curriculum offered the year before on the campus in Louisville. But the expansion of general studies allowed more chemistry and physics to be shifted to the first two years, making room for additional pharmaceutical courses in the last three years, including pharmaceutical course electives in hospital pharmacy, manufacturing pharmacy, drug synthesis, and instrumental methods of drug analysis. These permitted some specialization into a student's particular area of interest.

The faculty continued to grow in number, although a few members were lost along the route to Lexington. Oliver Littlejohn, who in 1956 had joined the faculty as Head of the Department of Pharmacy, in 1957 went instead as dean to the Southern College of Pharmacy in Atlanta (now affiliated with Mercer University). "Judge" Hubbard, who had taught business and jurisprudence in the college since 1924, commuted from Louisville to Lexington each week to continue teaching for three years, but his arthritis had become a serious

PROFESSIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL CURRICULUM ON LEXINGTON CAMPUS BEGINNING 1957

Classes with Hours Credit

Third Year

First Semester		Second Semester	
Course	*Cr.*	*Course*	*Crs*
Organic Pharmaceutical Chemistry	5	Organic Pharmaceutical Chemistry	5
Biological Pharmaceuticals	3	Theoretical Pharmacy	4
Pharmaceutical Calculations	3	Biological Pharmaceuticals	3
Drug Store Accounting	3	Drug Store Retailing	3
Pharmacy Orientation	2	Inorganic Pharmaceutical Chemistry	2

Fourth Year

Physiology and Pharmacodynamics	4	Physiology and Pharmacodynamics	4
Pharmacognosy	3	Pharmacognosy	3
Biochemistry	4	Drug Assay	4
Pharmaceutical Preparations	4	Pharmaceutical Preparations	4

Fifth Year

Chemistry of Medicinal Products	3	Chemistry of Medicinal Products	3
Dispensing Pharmacy	5	Dispensing Pharmacy	5
Pharmacology and Toxicology	5	Pharmacology and Toxicology	5
Modern Therapeutic Agents	3	Modern Therapeutic Agents	3
Professional Elective*	3	Pharmacy Law	2

problem and he was forced to discontinue the long trip. The following year James Miles, who had been Head of the Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, also left.

But for each loss, the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy seemed to gain a couple of new men: Dr. Harry Smith in pharmacy in 1957, William S. Johnson in pharmaceutical chemistry in 1957, Dr. Howard Hopkins in pharmacy in 1959, Dr. Norman Franke in pharmacy in 1960, Dr. Ronald Orth in pharmaceutical chemistry in 1960, Paul Parker in pharmacy in 1960, Dr. Mark Luckens in materia medica in 1961, Dr. Norman Billups in pharmacy in 1963, and Dr. Milton Kornet in pharmaceutical chemistry in 1963.

This newly enlarged and more heavily degree'd faculty, together with the five year curriculum which had been

adopted as the minimum curricular requirement of the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education and the new building and new equipment, solved the accreditation problems of the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy. Never again would it have to struggle to keep up with national requirements. It had come full circle to its founding days when it had room and strength to lead, and now once again it began to move out in new directions which the changing nature of pharmacy seemed to indicate. Some of the college faculty received nationally awarded research grants from foundations and the government. The college itself slowly prepared the way for graduate students, of which it as yet had none except

for some few in the Department of Chemistry in the University's College of Arts and Sciences who were electing higher level pharmaceutical chemistry courses as part of their programs in the other school. There was talk in the pharmacy college of continuing education. But real preparations waited for money. Because of lack of substantial financial support and because of the inevitable and necessary adjustments to university participation, the first years of the College of Pharmacy in Lexington were in some ways years of hiatus. But in many ways, these years were also a time of gestation. The chapters to follow, which trace the extremely rapid—the meteorically rapid—escalation of increased emphasis on professional education, graduate work, research, and continuing education which followed hard on the arrival of the college's present dean, and strong financial support from the University of Kentucky and extramural sources, also show that the seeds of such future programs had already been planted during these first years.

But if the future was present immediately after the college's move to Lexington, so was the past. Despite the fact that the

A Lexington Economy Drug get-together in the early 1960s includes several college faculty: (beginning from left, alternate men) Ronald Orth, Richard Doughty, Earl Slone, Norman Franke, Howard Hopkins, Paul Parker, and Harry Smith.

Field trip to a large pharmaceutical company in 1963.

college now had students and faculty who had never known the old "Louisville College of Pharmacy family," the group in Lexington, still fairly small, was close. Norman Franke had been teaching at another pharmacy college when he and some students stopped by the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy during its last years in Louisville. He was struck by the group spirit and in 1960 came to the college at Lexington to stay until 1967. Much of the spirit which attracted him in the old college survived the move to the new one. Franke later wrote of his seven years teaching in the college: "I remember the College from 1960 to 1967 as having reached the end of an era. It was once a place where slower clocks struck happier hours. The ever-changing needs of pharmaceutical education demanded changes that brought an end to such times."

Field trip to a large pharmaceutical company in 1964.

Inevitable changes were brought about at Kentucky by the changing nature of pharmacy itself, but also by the administrative changes in the University of Kentucky. Perhaps the most major and immediate change in the college during this period was the change in deans, a gradual process which began in 1964 with a leave of absence for Dean Earl P. Slone.

After Twenty Years in the Deanship, Slone Steps Down

Dean Earl Slone was selected in 1964 as chief of the University of Kentucky's twelve-man contract team for the United States AID program at the Bandung Institute of Technology in Indonesia. He accepted, abandoning once and for all his oft before abandoned doctoral studies. He decided at the same time to retire from the deanship.

The faculty and many Kentucky pharmacists held a farewell party at which they presented the dean with a camera and a large percolator and electric milk pasteurizer. Dean and Mrs. Slone, who had been married soon after the college's move to Lexington, drove to San Francisco where they picked up a Pacific liner. *The Kentucky Pharmacist* received regular reports, heavy with menus and descriptions of elaborate gourmet meals, of the Slones' progress toward Indonesia.

Two years later the Slones returned, via the restaurants of Europe, and Dean Slone resumed a minimum teaching responsibility. He also was active in recruiting high school graduates into pharmacy, a program which began officially in 1962 with the first annual pharmacy career day seminar held in Lexington for prepharmacy and high school students. Slone and other faculty members visited high schools and colleges in Kentucky, talking with guidance counselors, principals, and directors of local career days.

On April 28, 1969, pharmacists from all over the country gathered at a dinner in Louisville to honor their former dean, a repeat of other ceremonies and occasions at which he had been honored although never quite so lavishly. One of the guest speakers was A. E. Slesser, a former colleague and assistant to the dean at the college from 1949 to 1953, who was then at Smith Kline & French Laboratories. Also present were former students and colleagues representing state and local pharmacy groups and several of the national groups as well. Another was Dr. Karl Kaufman, Dean of the College of Pharmacy at Butler University. George Grider of Danville, a former student, was then President of the American Pharmaceutical Association. E. Crawford Meyer, past president of the Kentucky Council on Pharmaceutical Education, represented the National Association of Retail Druggists of which he was to take the office of president in October 1971. The many eulogies from the group included the following remarks: "With Dean Slone every commencement is a red letter day. Every award to his students has been shared by him as has every pain and heartbreak. . . . Through his love and devotion to pharmacy he has moved the profession in Kentucky a giant step forward since 1946 when he became Dean. He con-

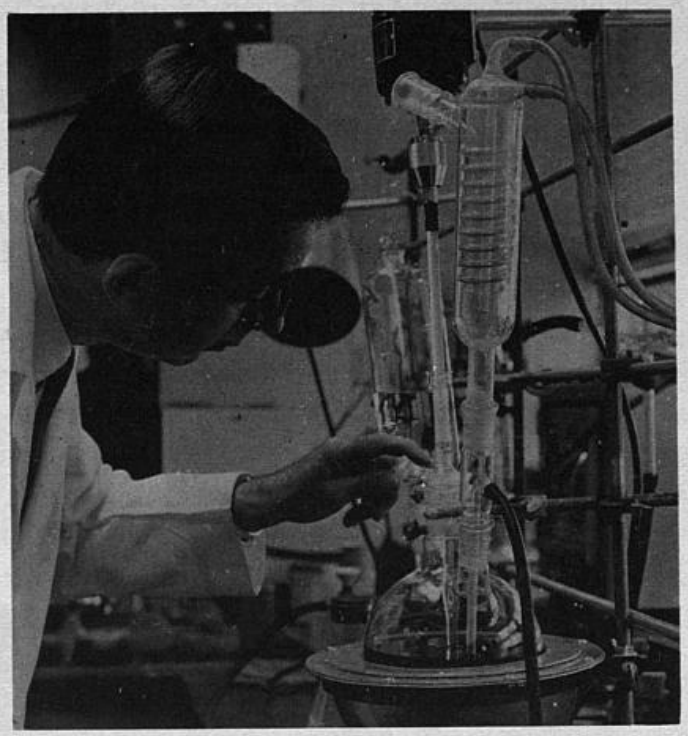
Former University of Kentucky President Herman Donovan finds a surprise birthday party waiting him in the College of Pharmacy which he had helped bring to Lexington. His wife and Dean and Mrs. Slone are pictured with him.

structed a sound academic machine upon which his successors could build. Pharmacists in Kentucky and the faculty at the College feel blessed that he has seen his way to continue to work with them and share their lives."

He had been with the college forty-three years at that point. At this writing, early in 1971, Professor Slone continues to teach minimally in an orientation course in pharmacy. He is little changed in appearance from that softspoken and smiling young man who first began to teach in the Louisville College of Pharmacy in 1925, two years after his graduation there. Even his mustache, grown in the 1930s because too many of his students looked as old as he did, is the same, except a bit grayer, and his manner continues unrushed and easy, his pleasures continue to lie in his contact with students, both past and present, and with the pharmacists across the state with whom he maintains close touch. Having participated in

so much of the history of pharmacy in Kentucky himself, he has a keen interest in the survival of that history. He was one of the men who worked with the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association in the restoration of the beautiful apothecary shop of period 1790 to 1850 at the McDowell House and Apothecary Shop in Danville, declared a registered national landmark by the National Parks Service in 1966. [Another alumnus and student of Slone's, George Grider, has acted as curator of the apothecary shop since its opening in 1959.] Professor Slone was extremely active during preparations for the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy Centennial Year 1970-1971. As one of the few men on the present faculty who made the move from Louisville to Lexington (others include Professor Doughty, Dr. Walton, and Dr. Lesshafft), and as the man longest involved with the college on the faculty today, Professor Slone's memories and memorabilia are reflected heavily in this history. His retirement plans include the writing of a longer version of the history of the college and pharmacy in Kentucky, including more details of its illustrious graduates and famous pharmacy families.

During Slone's absence, Arthur C. Glasser, Head of the Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, was named acting dean. Two important decisions were implemented during this period concerning the future of the College of Pharmacy, and both were in large part the responsibility of the University of Kentucky President John Oswald, who envisioned a University of Kentucky rising beyond any past glories—and very quickly. The first decision was to move the College of Pharmacy, although only administratively, into that group of colleges such as Dentistry, Medicine, and Nursing, which made up the composite Medical Center. This was an effort to reorganize the University of Kentucky administratively, centralizing authority. It meant little more than a reshuffling of lines in the President's office. The college now had courses approved by the Academic Council for the Medical Center and it reported to the Vice President of the Medical Center rather than to the Vice President of Academic Affairs. At the time of this change, members of the pharmacy college were extremely careful to emphasize the college's integrity within the administrative



Arthur C. Glasser, member of the faculty from 1953 to 1970, chairman and professor of pharmaceutical chemistry, and acting dean of the College of Pharmacy from 1964 to 1967.

system of the University of Kentucky Medical Center, although subsequent developments in the increased relationships between the pharmacy college and the Medical Center, as both work toward interdisciplinary health care, made this seem unnecessarily cautious.

The second decision concerned the new dean who would have to be found for the college since Slone's retirement. President Oswald wanted, and the faculty wanted, a man with ideas, experience in as many as possible of the increasing facets of pharmacy, a lot of energy, a conviction about what needed to be done, and preferably a man with an international reputation. Once this small matter had been taken care of, his actual presence would be of double importance to the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy. Potential deans come to their interviews with more to dicker for than their own salaries or the plush of carpet in their office. They want to know about

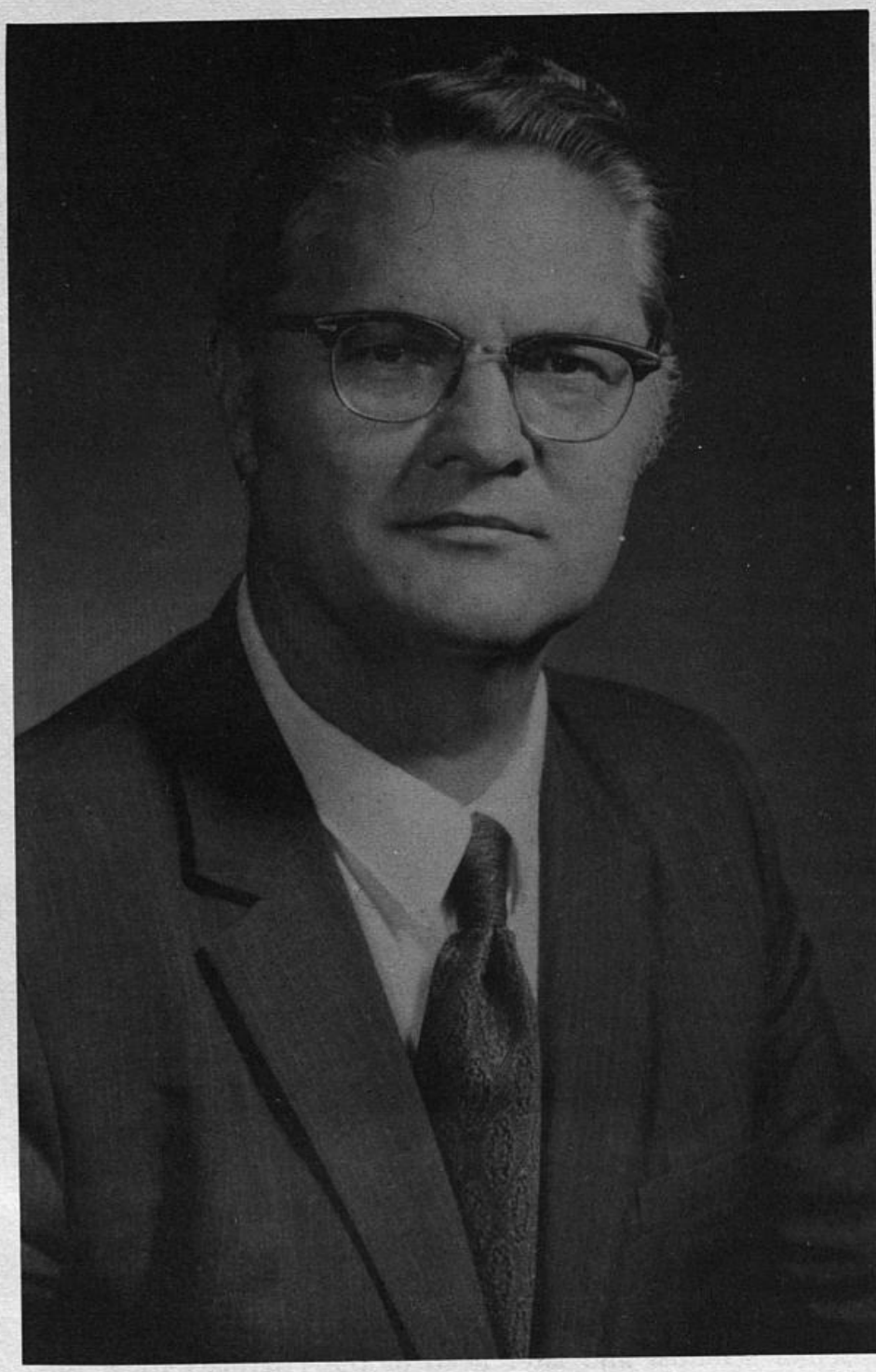
the college's budget and what university support will be available to them if they can attract qualified people and develop worthy programs. There was more money in the University of Kentucky picture at this time. If the University of Kentucky's College of Pharmacy were going to take a new leap into the future, it should be now. It was the right time financially, the current President of the University was the right man to listen to new plans, the faculty in the college were the right men to help develop and carry them out, if the College of Pharmacy could find the right man to make and propose them.

Some friends of the college: (1st row, l-r) E. M. Josey, Robert Lichtefeld, Ben Koby; (2nd row) E. Crawford Meyer, Charles A. Schreiber, Jr.; (3rd row) Coleman Friedman, Fred B. Kluth, Nathan H. Kaplin, Jack Voige.

11 / New Dean, New Curricula, New Programs . . . .

The search committee appointed by President Oswald to find the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy a new dean offered a name: a man no one on the committee had met actually but whose reputation they knew from his work in several channels of pharmacy, including industrial, academic, community and research. The college had even tried in the past to hire away a few of the bright young research pharmacists working under his direction and saw their failure to do so as yet another recommendation of the administrative talents of the prospective dean. With the man himself, the college had more success. The search committee held forth the challenge of the many thresholds to which the school had so far come and those which it had already crossed, including participation in the University of Kentucky Medical Center designed for innovative health care training. The administration of the University of Kentucky through Dr. William R. Willard, Vice President of the Medical Center, and President John W. Oswald discussed with him support, administrative and financial, for the programs and goals he recommended. After six months of periodic discussion mutual faith and understanding evolved. On January 1, 1967, Dr. Joseph V. Swintosky officially became the fourth dean of the College of Pharmacy.

An ex-farm boy from the dairy country of Kewaunee, Wisconsin, the new dean was not afraid of work. After having earned the bachelor's and doctoral degrees from the University of Wisconsin in 1942 and 1948 respectively, he had remained for five years as an Assistant Professor of Pharmacy, then gone as senior scientist and later head of the Pharmaceutical Research Section at Smith Kline & French Laboratories in Philadelphia. During his fourteen years there, he not only oversaw a staff involved in interdisciplinary drug research but also served as adjunct professor at Temple University School of



Joseph V. Swintosky, fourth dean of the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy, beginning January 1, 1967.

Pharmacy, and served with numerous local and national pharmacy groups in leadership roles (thus making contacts to be valuable to the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy in future years).

The records of the American Pharmaceutical Association show that Dean Swintosky won the coveted national scientific Ebert Award in Pharmacy in 1958. This award, the highest scientific award in American pharmacy, was based upon biopharmaceutic studies published in the scientific edition of the *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association* dealing with the evaluation in human subjects of the absorption, distribution and excretion of a sulfa drug. In 1963 he won the Pharmacy Achievement Award of the American Pharmaceutical Association for "outstanding contribution toward the advancement of the profession of pharmacy." And in 1964 he received the American Pharmaceutical Association Foundation Research Achievement Award in Physical Pharmacy "in recognition of outstanding, meritorious achievement in contributing to the advancement of pharmaceutical knowledge." He spent many years working in the area of sustained release medication where he in collaboration with colleagues helped develop new sustained action technologies in encapsulated and tabletted drug products, and new techniques for evaluating new or marketed drug products. He introduced the concept of the biologic half-life to American pharmacy as a means of interpreting rates of drug absorption and excretion, particularly as these had application to the appropriate design of drug dosage forms and regimens in pharmaceutical product development. Dean Swintosky also helped evolve a significant, simplified, experimental, rat gut technique for studying drug absorption. His research interests have spanned many areas including fine powder technology, spray drying, freeze drying, specific surface area measurements, drug modification, drug absorption and sustained release technology. His work, over the years, has resulted in approximately ten patents, mainly in the areas of sustained action materials, sustained release technologies, layered tablets, prodrugs, and several new drug substances related to aspirin and chloral hydrate.

Dean Swintosky also helped found and organize the Amer-

ican Pharmaceutical Association Academy of Pharmaceutical Sciences, served as a member of its Executive Committee from 1965 to 1969, and became its second president in 1967. He has written and spoken extensively, and his published articles, mostly of an original research nature, exceed seventy. He has been the recipient of several other awards, was an AACP sponsored Visiting Scientist Lecturer for several years, has presented award addresses at the colleges of pharmacy in Ohio and Wisconsin, and has been invited to participate at meetings and address scientific gatherings outside the U.S. in Canada, Switzerland, England, Japan, Poland (where he is an Honorary Member of the Polish Pharmaceutical Society), Lebanon, and Sweden. In 1970, he was elected a Fellow in the Academy of Pharmaceutical Sciences, of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Though he has won a reputation as a scientist, much of his scientific work has been of a practical, applied nature, dealing with the development or evaluation of drugs and products that are well known to the practitioners of the past two decades.

A tall, kindly-voiced man, Dean Swintosky is also much the family man and spends his spare time with his wife and children, swimming and picnicking, or working in his garden. He likes a variety of sports, especially fishing.

The first month after arriving at the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy, Dean Swintosky held a full conference of the pharmacy faculty, of which there were sixteen, thirteen of whom had completed the now almost prerequisite doctor of philosophy degree. The purpose of the weekend-long conference at the University's Carnahan House was to discuss together the goals, both immediate and long-range, of the college. Basic to these discussions was the fact that the new dean, the University of Kentucky administration, and the faculty of the college of pharmacy all expected the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy to acquire, and justly so, a national reputation as a great professional school. The phrase of the day was "Greatness will come. . . ." and the "ifs" that followed were actually "whens" in the mind of all present. These "ifs" were numerous and ambitious.

The new dean accepted his deanship with the understanding

that he would receive university administrative support for a strong undergraduate professional program, a program of graduate education, and a continuing education program within limitations of the budget. Dean Swintosky began the search for new people who would complement the existing faculty and who would bring strength to the programs he envisioned. He was desirous of having the college undertake programs of such obvious quality that pharmacists of Kentucky and pharmaceutical educators would respond favorably to them. The college began the 1967-68 academic year committed to revising the curriculum, starting a new outstanding professional program, initiating the M.S. and Ph.D. graduate degrees, hiring new people, and improving in general the school's teaching, research, and continuing education efforts.

In 1967 and 1968, the faculty grew rapidly. New men included three who had worked with Dean Swintosky elsewhere: Dr. Harry B. Kostenbauder, named Professor of Pharmacy in 1968, had been at Temple University School of Pharmacy; Dr. James T. Doluisio, also named Professor of Pharmacy (1967), had taught at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science; Dr. Lewis W. Dittert, Associate Professor of Pharmacy, came to Kentucky in 1967 to teach pharmaceutical chemistry and the following year was given a joint appointment in the Department of Pharmacy. Other new men* gained during this two-year period were: John L. Butler, Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy (1968); Dr. Louis Diamond, Associate Professor of Materia Medica (1967); Dr. George A. Digenis, Associate Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry (1967); Dr. Thomas W. Dunphy, Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy (1968); Clifford E. Hynniman, Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy (1968); Dr. Edward O. Magarian, Associate Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry (1967); William A. Miller, Instructor of Clinical Pharmacy (1968); Jerold Newburger, Part-time Instructor of Pharmacy (1968); John A. Oliver, Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy (1968); John J. Piecoro, Jr., Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy (1968); Dr. Fredrick J. Shainfeld, Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy (1968); and Dr. Grant R. Wilkinson, Assistant Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy (1968). In addition to this new faculty, five technicians and two post-doctoral researchers were hired to assist professors doing research. A secretarial staff existed in recognizable numbers for the first time, and the general expansion of students and personnel netted the college some extra office space in nearby Bowman Hall. Ground was broken for a new research building on the campus and pharmacy personnel were promised a share in the additional space. A search was begun for additional space in the University Hospital for an expanding clinical faculty.

* *Written with degrees and ranks as of 1971.* Some of the new faculty were acquired simply by transfer from the staff of the Pharmacy Central Supply of the University Hospital. Along with Paul Parker these included J. Butler, C. Hynniman, W. A. Miller, F. J. Shainfeld and other staff pharmacists.

Front office staff during the college's Centennial Year are Laura Black and Marie Glover, secretaries, and Mary Lawson, assistant to the dean.

The faculty was re-organized with appointment by the dean of twenty committees which involved every member of the teaching staff and with the naming of three assistant deans to whom the various committees would report. The three were: Dr. Howard Hopkins, Professor of Pharmacy, as Assistant Dean for Instruction; Dr. Harry B. Kostenbauder as Assistant Dean for Research; and Dr. Arthur C. Glasser, Head of the Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and the man who had served as Acting Dean during Dean Earl Slone's two year absence, as Assistant Dean for Administration. Mrs. Mary Lawson, who had served in a number of administrative positions in the college since 1957, was named an Assistant to the Dean during this re-organization. Many graduates of the college will remember her and other secretarial staff for cordiality and efficiency in the front office.

In the fall of 1967, pharmacy students were moving in the halls and classrooms of the University of Kentucky Medical Center hospital building. Their presence symbolized one of the major directions in which the College of Pharmacy was to move during the next years: the broadening of the preparation of pharmacy graduates toward better understanding and participation in total health care, along with the utilization of real life health care settings in which pharmacy students

could learn about drugs, disease, patients, clients, medical communications and social responsibility. This trend was obvious in three changes: (1) the creation of a fourth academic department in the college; (2) the redesign of the five-year bachelor of science degree program; and (3) the offering of a new six-year professional program.

Department of Clinical Pharmacy

Before the creation of a completely distinct Department of Clinical Pharmacy at the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy, in a medical center setting, such a thing did not exist anywhere. Some colleges had offered courses in the area and some have since established such departments, but the organization of this new department—and of the clerkship which was to be one of its most vital elements for the new professional emphasis added to undergraduate pharmaceutical education—was a truly innovative act on the part of the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy. The college, along with a few others in the nation, was pioneering the concept of learning about drug products, disease and patients in real life settings. It required some "selling", first to the students, second to the pharmacists of the state. But experience with it sold the students, and a look at that experience by a group of consultant-pharmacists was helpful in getting their acceptance as well. This group was comprised of approximately sixteen pharmacists and an attorney, first appointed by the dean in 1968. The group, whose membership occasionally changes, has continued to meet each year to review and respond to the programs of the college.

PHARMACISTS NAMED TO THE CONSULTING GROUP AT THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

John B. Anneken, Covington
Robert L. Barnett, Louisville
Paul Baumgartner, Jr., Williamson, West Virginia
Coleman Friedman, Louisville

George Grider, Danville
Vernon B. Hager, Nicholasville
James M. Howze, Beaver Dam
Robert J. Lichtefeld, Frankfort
Richard B. Lutz, Elizabethtown
E. Crawford Meyer, Louisville
William D. Morgan, Pineville
Robert L. Phillips, South Shore
*D. H. Robinson, J.D.., Louisville
Ralph J. Schwartz, Fort Mitchell
Joe D. Taylor, Glasgow
J. H. Voige, Frankfort

In 1969, Joseph T. Elmes and Richard Ross, both Louisville pharmacists, were also named to this group.

Members of the Dean's Consulting Group meet with faculty in 1970. From left to right: Jack Voige, Richard Doughty, Paul Parker, Ralph Schwartz, Joe Taylor, George Grider, Jack Voige, and University of Kentucky President Otis Singletary

* Don Robinson, the attorney among all these pharmacists, had been involved with the College of Pharmacy since the 1950s. See page 106.

The new clinical pharmacy department was designed primarily as a means to broaden the professional education experience of pharmacy students, and to utilize especially the resources of the Albert B. Chandler Medical Center in the attainment of some of this experience. Existing departments of pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemistry, and materia medica, in 1967, provided the student with a highly scientific understanding of drugs and drug action. A graduate of the core curriculum offered by these three departments was more than adequately prepared for licensure and professional practice. And as course offerings in these three department expanded under the influx of new faculty, the student was more and more able to elect additional courses in his special interests. But clinical pharmacy courses added yet another dimension. The pharmacy student found himself in a new setting, away from the dispensary and the laboratory and into the sickroom, confronted with the disease a drug treated and the physician who prescribed the drug. The courses were *not* designed to turn out countless hospital pharmacists, as some Kentucky pharmacists hardpressed for help and replacements

Some of the faculty members of the Department of Clinical Pharmacy in 1971 are: (standing) Jerry Johnson, Fredrick Shainfeld, Clifford Hynniman, Gerald Sherman, and William Miller; (seated) John Piecoro, Robert Rapp, John Butler.

in their own pharmacies had feared; rather these courses were designed to add some real life professional settings to the usual professional practice courses of all pharmacy graduates with emphasis on the safe and appropriate use of drugs along with a sense of social responsibility in the attainment of optimal patient care. Courses also dwelled on the relationships, in the hospital and in the community, between pharmacist and patient and physician and other paramedical personnel.

This new department was approved and established in February 1968. Chairman was Mr. Paul Parker, then Director of Pharmacy Central Supply at the University of Kentucky Medical Center. An award-winning hospital pharmacist who also held an academic appointment as an Assistant Professor in the College of Pharmacy, Mr. Parker was well known for leadership in unit dose distribution and dispensing of drugs. In the new clinical pharmacy program in the college, Parker and twelve of his staff* from the Medical Center Pharmacy Central Supply continued to provide pharmaceutical services to the University Hospital, but also taught pharmacy college students about human health needs, diseases, clinical tests, patient drug histories, various health aids and supplies, dosage, patient response to drugs including adverse reactions, and communication with patients and with health care professionals. (After their administrative transfer from Medical Center to College of Pharmacy, about half of these twelve staff members subsequently enrolled for further work in one of the College of Pharmacy's new advanced studies programs, the Pharm.D. degree program. Some of the twelve already were B.S. graduates of the college who had begun their connection with the Medical Center in a small scale experimental professional curriculum tried by the college in the early 1960s. This experimental sequence had emphasized studies in pathology and disease in areas of clinical tests, patient services, and communication with other health practitioners.)

* In addition to Paul Parker these were John Butler, Wayne Conrad, Gloria Doughty, Thomas Dunphy, Clifford Hynniman, Jerry Johnson, William Miller, John Oliver, John Piecoro, Robert Rapp, Tom Samuels, Fredrick Shainfeld.

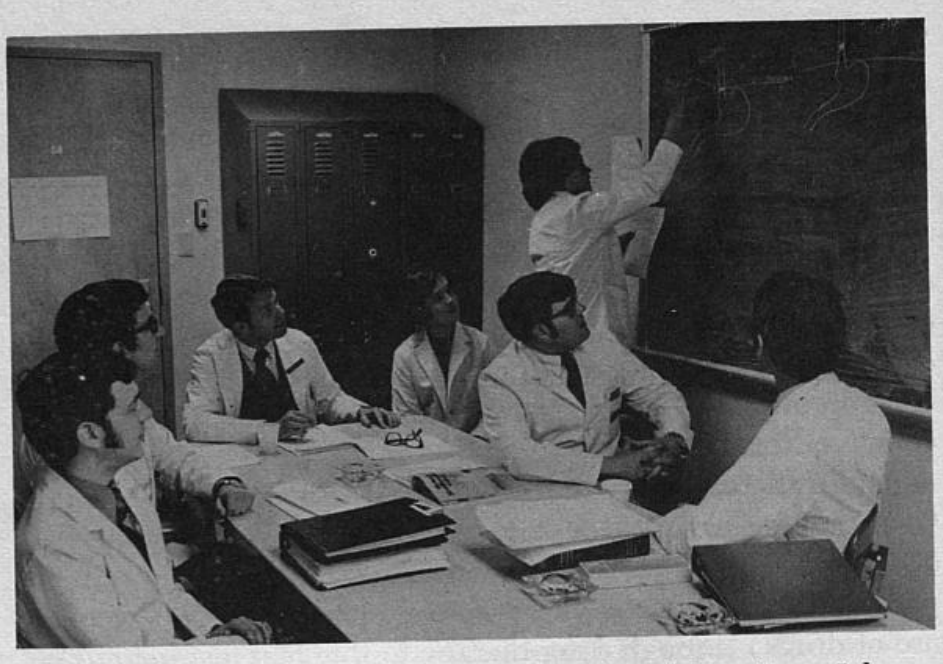
Dean Swintosky and the faculty committed their full support to the development of a teaching program utilizing real life practice settings. Dr. Charles Walton, Professor of Materia Medica, was of particular aid, having been more involved in the education programs of the Medical Center than other pharmacy faculty members. Later, in July 1970, he succeeded Mr, Paul Parker as Acting Chairman of the Department of Clinical Pharmacy, as Parker moved up to Assistant Hospital Administrator. Drs. James Doluisio and Howard Hopkins were especially instrumental in helping the faculty develop appropriate curriculum changes to effect the new approaches to teaching. Professors John Piecoro, Thomas Dunphy, William A. Miller, Fredrick Shainfeld, and Robert Rapp carried a significant responsibility along with the help of the Pharm.D.-Residents, in implementing clinical teaching in the institutional setting and in clinics external to University Hospital. The new emphasis on teaching and researching in a real life patient setting brought more closely together the work of the College of Pharmacy and the other colleges of the Medical Center. For example, Dr. Walton and Dr. Charles Lesshafft of the Department of Pharmacy took pharmacy students into regional neurology clinics to provide expertise on drug matters as part of a cooperative program with University of Kentucky Medical Center physicians and medical students. After 1966 pharmacy seniors conferred with senior dentistry students at Carnahan House, the expenses of these annual conferences met by a private grant. Contacts between the college and the Medical Center precipitated joint research projects, including the largest single research grant ever made to the College of Pharmacy, a National Institute of Health award of $363,000 for a two-year study of unit dosage and drug distribution in hospitals under the leadership of Professors Hynniman and Parker. Professors Dittert, Doluisio, Digenis, Walton, Diamond, Kostenbauder, Johnson, Shainfeld, Hynniman, Parker and others undertook joint cooperative research projects with faculty members of the colleges of dentistry, medicine, and nursing. But the most important relationship of clinically oriented faculty to the College of Pharmacy was that reflected in the revised five-year undergraduate degree and the new

Doctor of Pharmacy degree. There were a number of new course offerings involved in both these programs, but the most dramatically new element was a pioneering offering, a clinical orientation clerkship for all students.

In the fall of 1968, the revised B.S. degree curriculum had not yet had time to clear the approval of the Academic Council of the Medical Center and held up with it was a new course called a clerkship. The word had been chosen because it connoted experience instead of only lecturing. While waiting for approval of the clerkship, the college asked seniors to volunteer for it as an experimental course. Fourteen did. During the fall semester, these fourteen worked in the Medical Center under a clinical instructor in pharmacy for a minimum of fifteen hours a week. They were concerned directly with patients; they followed cases from diagnosis (often made by use of drugs) through drug therapy to the final instructions on drug use given to outgoing patients. They worked with physicians and medical students in a relationship which was mutually rewarding, for it increased the pharmacy student's respect for his own knowledge of drugs and, hopefully, prepared the way for future relationships in which physicians will be more likely to ask pharmacists for appropriate drug information.

Student support of this course was at first equivocal, then strong. In the spring the rest of the seniors took it. In the fall of 1969-1970 the new curriculum and with it the clerkship went into official effect. Here students had the opportunity of relating the scientific base of pharmaceutical knowledge about drugs acquired during the previous four college years to actual use by patients.

In the spring of 1970 another innovative, experimental course was offered under the primary direction of Dr. Charles Leshafft with the assistance of Dr. Norman Billups and David Cobb, a part-time instructor. Participating students spent two afternoons per week with selected Bluegrass area pharmacists of high professional competence who were willing to work with students on a volunteer basis. A rotation system assured students would see a variety of skilled practitioners at work. Students in the clerkship were not supposed to be productive,



A clinical pharmacy clerkship class meets, with Dr. Jerry Johnson (at the head of the table) leading the group.

as interns were; they were simply to learn. A growing number of students took this elective course, thanks to the cooperation of volunteer pharmacists (six in January 1970; eighteen by January 1971).

By 1971 the concept of a voluntary faculty of outstanding practitioners in pharmacy was being pioneered at Kentucky and had gained considerable ground. In the spring of 1971 the college was using the voluntary educational services of twenty-two Kentucky practitioners.*

The Revised Bachelor of Science Degree

A faculty committee on curriculum had been meeting since 1967 under the chairmanship of Dr. James Doluisio. This

* These were Walter Michael Bauman, Alvin R. Bertram, William B. Clark, Thomas R. Clarkson, William Curry, Jimmie W. Lockhart, Milton H. Nichols, Chester Parker, Lee W. Ricketts, Edwin Spalding, William K. Wheeler, Carl Beck, John J. Amic, Jr., and Mitchel O. Cooper, all of Lexington; Vernon Hager of Nicholasville; Alvin H. Hensley of Georgetown; William H. Wagers of Berea; George W. Grider and Julian Mitchell, of Danville; Larry Spears of Dry Ridge; Robert Barnett and H. Joseph Schutte of Louisville.

Practitioner-Instructors in the Community Practice Clerkship evaluate student and program progress at monthly meetings with college faculty. Seated: Charles Lesshafft of the college; Alvin Hensley, R.Ph., Georgetown; William H. Wagers, R.Ph., Berea; James Lockhart, R.Ph., Lexington; Norman Billups of the college; David Cobb, R.Ph., Lexington. Standing: William K. "Buddy" Wheeler, R.Ph., Lexington; Julian Mitchell, R.Ph., Danville; William "Billy" Curry, R.Ph., Lexington; and Larry Spears, R.Ph., Dry Ridge. Absent are Chester Parker, R.Ph., and Edwin G. Spalding, R.Ph., both of Lexington.

William Curry, a Lexington pharmacist, works with college student Dwaine Green in the Community Practice Clerkship.

group worked quickly and responsibly. Students returning to the college in the fall of 1968 attended a series of formal and informal meetings where the revised undergraduate curriculum was explained and discussed. The major change was addition of new courses in clinical practice such as the clerkship. To make room for these courses and new professional electives, the required core curriculum had been narrowed by consolidation or elimination of courses. The revised program was described as a "core plus electives" curriculum. It was an effort to crowd into a flexible five-year program not only the necessary basic scientific knowledge (physical and chemical sciences, biologic sciences, particularly physiology and pharmacology) but also the newer knowledge needs (patient-pharmacist relationships, new programs for health care, third party payments, pharmacist responsibilities and challenges in nursing home care, and other social, economic, and administrative aspects of pharmacy). Beyond these basics, the student could use a large number of electives to develop special exper-

THE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN PHARMACY
offered 1970-1971, the College Centennial Year

Suggested Pre-Pharmacy Program (with number of hours)

First Year		Second Year	
Course	*Cr.*	*Course*	*Cr.*
General College Chemistry	6	Organic Chemistry	6
Chemistry Lab	4	Organic Chemistry Lab	2
English Composition	6	General Physics	10
Calculus	4	General Biology	6
Principles of Bacteriology	4	General Biology Lab	4
		Principles of Economics	3

Plus, in the two years, electives to total 66 hours counting above required courses

Core Curriculum in Pharmacy

Third Year

First Semester		Second Semester	
Course	*Cr.*	*Course*	*Cr.*
Pharmaceutical Systems	4	Physical Pharmacy	4
Physiology & Pharmacodynamics	5	Physiology & Pharmacodynamics	5
Pharmaceutical Analysis	5	Principles of Medicinal Chemistry	3
Biochemistry	4	Pharmacy and the Health Care System	2
		Elective*	3

Fourth Year

Biopharmaceutics	4	Patient Services and Clinical Pharmacy Practice	3
Pharmacognosy	3	Prescription Compounding and Dispensing	4
Patient Services and Clinical Pharmacy Practice	2	Pharmacotherapeutics	5
Pharmacotherapeutics	4	Pharmacognosy	4
Elective*	4	Elective*	3

Fifth Year

Group A

First Semester *Course*	*Cr.*	Second Semester *Course*	*Cr.*
Pharmacotherapeutics	5	Pharmaceutical Law	2
Clinical Pharmacy Clerkship	10	Environmental Toxiocology	2
Pharmacy Administraion	3	Electives*	13

Group B

Pharmacotherapeutics	5	Clinical Pharmacy Clerkship	10
Pharmacy Administraion	3	Pharmaceutical Law	2
Electives*	10	Environmental Toxicology	2
		Elective*	3

*Electives for Pharmacy Students**

Principles of Accounting	Society and Health
Community Pharmacy Practice	Non-Prescription Pharmaceutical Products and Supplies
Physical Chemistry	Industrial Pharmaceutical Technology
Introduction to Institutional Practice	Calculus
Mathematical Analysis	Elementary Radiochemistry
Microscopic Pharmacognosy	Pathology
Introduction to Statistics	Community Pharmacy Clerkship

tise in community pharmacy, public health, institutional, scientific-industrial, or other specific areas of pharmaceutical practice.

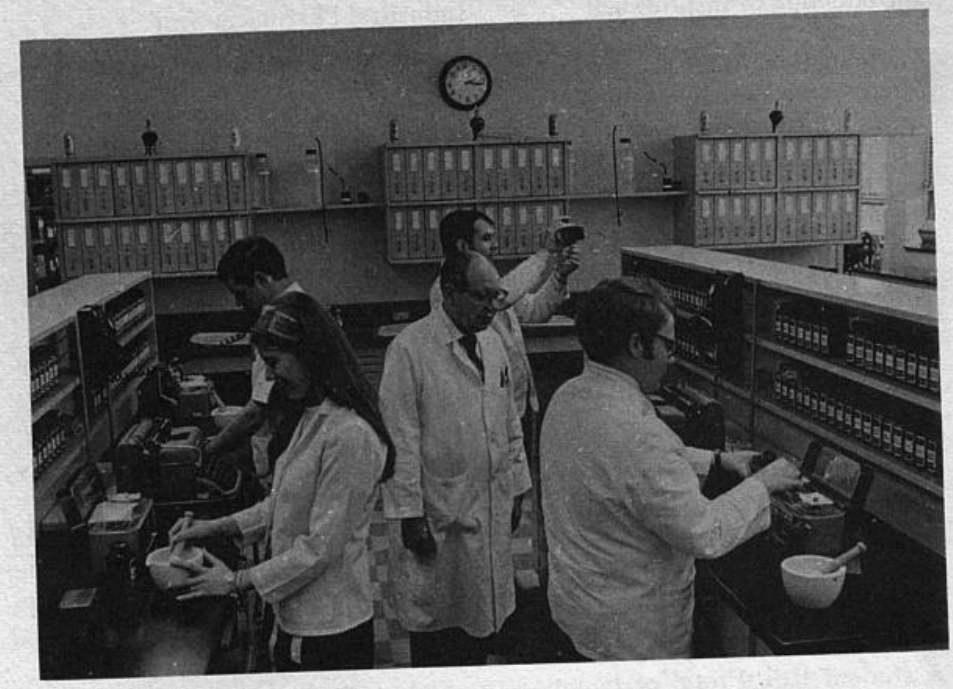
As a group, students generally were enthusiastic about an opportunity to expand their pharmaceutical experience and background, although a few recognized the opportunity would also mean increased course loads during the period of transition. Most seniors graduating in 1969 and 1970 did so with extra hours but having at least tasted new parts of the revised B.S. degree program. Students entering their professional

* Some of these electives were from other colleges than pharmacy. A student had a total of twenty-four elective credit hours to fill and at least twelve had to be filled from the given list of professional and scientific courses.

pharmacy years in the fall of 1969 never knew anything else but the courses of the new curriculum.

The Six-Year Professional Program: The Pharm.D. Degree

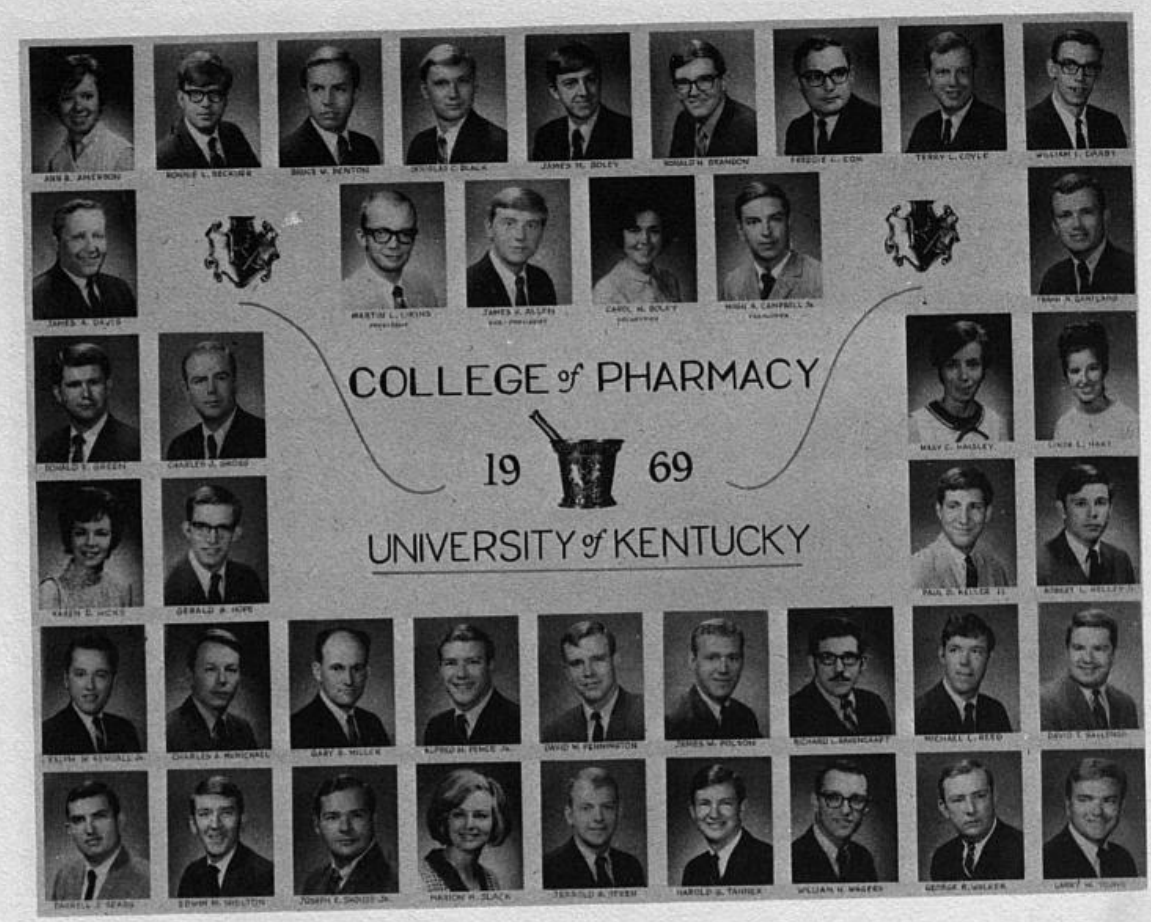
During the curriculum committee meetings at which the B.S. program was being designed, faculty members saw more and more courses they would like to add to the program but could not because of lack of room and time in the five years. It became apparent to them that while the five-year bachelor of science degree program would be sufficient to train a good practitioner, a six-year program could train an exceptional one. Since the curriculum already was in a state of flux, and since the spirit of change was high in the college of pharmacy, the decision was made to design such a six-year program simultaneously.



Charles Lesshafft, Professor of Pharmacy, oversees work in the college's dispensing laboratories in 1971.

Broad objectives of the two programs were the same: to create pharmacy graduates who possessed a comprehensive knowledge of drugs and drug products and their appropriate usage. The six-year program was not meant to be merely an extra year tacked on to the five-year one. It began much earlier, preferably in the second year of professional work in the college. Students were expected to enter the program with a fine grade average and "good motivation." Beyond the core requirements for the B.S. degree, the Pharm.D. degree student took pathology, computer science, statistics, and courses in disease processes. His or her clerkship was postponed until the sixth year.

At that time three areas of specialization were possible within the curriculum: (1) community pharmacy, an area



which took advantage of the opportunity for students to participate in outstanding community pharmacy cooperative programs and in community health departments and regional health clinics across the state; (2) institutional practice, heavily related to the Medical Center and emphasizing areas such as drug information services and administration; and (3) scientific-industrial pharmacy, an area which drew on the exceptional strength of the college faculty in various areas of pharmaceutical research, development, and manufacturing. A two-year residency beyond the requirements of the degree was available in some areas in 1970-1971, with other residencies in the planning stage.

This program went into effect in 1968-1969 and while at the College Centennial Year no entering freshmen students

had had time to complete the entire sequence, several people had received the degree. These were holders of a bachelor's degree in pharmacy who returned to make up deficiencies, particularly in the clinical areas required in the new cur-

THE DOCTOR OF PHARMACY DEGREE PROGRAM

offered 1970-1971, the College Centennial Year

(Pre-pharmacy program requirements are the same as for the bachelor of science degree program students; see page 144.)

Core Curriculum in Pharmacy

First Semester		Second Semester	
Course	*Cr.*	*Course*	*Cr.*
Third Year			
Pharmaceutical Systems	4	Physical Pharmacy	4
Physiology and Pharmacodynamics	10	Principles of Medicinal Chemistry	3
Pharmaceutical Analysis	5	Pharmacy and the Health Care System	2
Biochemistry	4	Elective°	3
Fourth Year			
Biopharmaceutics	4	Prescription Compounding and Dispensing	4
Pharmacognosy	3	Pharmacoherapeutics	5
Patient Services and Clinical Pharmacy Practice	5	Pharmacognosy	4
Pathology	4	Elective°	3
Pharmacotherapeutics	4		
Fifth Year			
Pharmacotherapeutics	5	Pharmaceutical Law	2
Pharmacy Administration	3	Introduction to Statistics	4
Electives°	8	Basic Sciences and Patient Care	2
		Environmental Toxicology	2
		Electives°	6
Sixth Year			
Clinical Pharmacy Clerkship	10	Introduction to Algorithmic Processes	2
Electives°	4	Electives°	14

°*Electives Suggested for Pharm. D. Students*

Principles of Accounting	Society and Health
Community Pharmacy Practice	Non-Prescription Pharmaceutical Products and Supplies
Hospital Pharmacy Practice	

Industrial Pharmaceutical Technology
Business Law
Disease Processes and Advanced Pharmacotherapeutics
Independent Problems in Clinical Pharmacy
Microscopic Pharmacognosy
Independent Problems in Pharmacognosy
Biotoxicology
Elementary Radiochemistry
Institutional Practice
Drug Literature Evaluation
Clinical Drug Communications
Independent Work in Pharmaceutical Chemistry
Independent Problems in Pharmacy
Independent Problems in Toxicology
Independent Problems in Pharmacology
Environmental Toxicology and Occupational Hygiene

Each candidate for the Pharm.D. degree is under the guidance of a Supervisory Committee, responsible, as the College bulletin explains, "for providing the personalized attention necessary in assessing the student's needs, for guiding and supervising his program, for evaluating his academic attainment and professional competence, and for recommending the student to the faculty for graduation. For each person enrolling in the Pharm.D. program, his Supervisory Committee will establish, in addition to the specified requirements, any additional requirements considered essential for attainment of an appropriate level of professional competence." This normally includes requirement of an independent problems course chosen from the suggested electives to give the Pharm.D. student, again quoting the bulletin, "a keener appreciation of the research process, the expertise of obtaining useful information, and a better appreciation of how to evaluate research data."

Doctor of Pharmacy Curricular Requirements for Holders of the B.S. Degree in Pharmacy

For the great majority of those who enter the Pharm.D. program and are holders of the Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy degree, their educational backgrounds will include little, if any, of the patient-oriented health team interaction experience provided for pharmacy students at Kentucky. During the two years such a student spends in residence under his Supervisory Committee (reduced to not less than one year for students with a master's degree in addition to the B.S. in Pharmacy), the student would be expected to complete any special requirements imposed and present acceptable credit or evidence of equivalent experience in the following courses:

Patient Services and Clinical Pharmacy Service 5
Pathology 4
Pharmacotherapeutics 10
Introduction to Statistics 4
Basic Sciences & Patient Care 2
Clinical Pharmacy Clerkship 10
Introduction to Algorithmic Processes 2
Elective Credit 18

Specialization Opportunities

Although a residency is not a requirement of the Doctor of Pharmacy

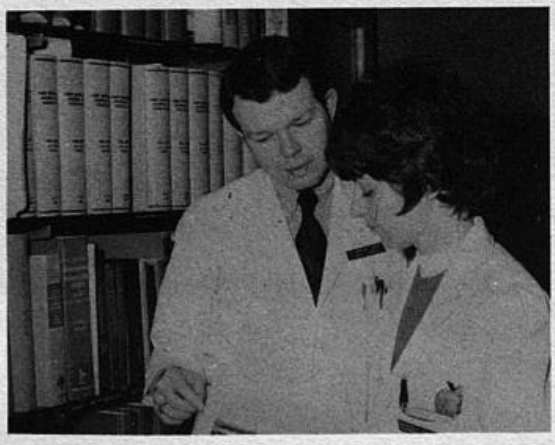
degree, opportunities for further specialization are available in the form of residency programs in certain career areas such as hospital pharmacy, drug information retrieval, etc. These non-academic programs may be taken subsequent to the attainment of the Pharm.D. degree or concurrent with the degree program, extending program work by the length of the particular residency or internship.

riculum. In January 1970 the first Pharm. D. degrees were conferred upon two Kentuckians: Jerry B. Johnson and Patricia Moynahan. Their major professor was Dr. Walton.

Field trip to a large pharmaceutical company in 1969.

Students of the 1960s and early 1970s

Simultaneously with the setting up of these new degree programs, undergraduate student enrollment was rising in the



Jerry B. Johnson and Patricia Moynahan became the first Pharm.D. graduates of the College of Pharmacy in 1970. Both are native Kentuckians from the Bluegrass area who had earlier received B.S. degrees from the college.

College of Pharmacy to the highest numbers since the unusual enrollments of the immediate post-World War II period. In 1966 entering classes had been set at sixty students and were filled. Attempts were made to get enrollments per entering class into the seventies by 1968, and plans laid to go to eighty students per class as soon as space permitted. The 1970 enrollment of students working on the B.S. degree program in the three professional years was 170 (not counting pre-professional students in the general University of Kentucky program) with an additional fifteen involved in the Pharm.D. degree program.

Other than their larger numbers, perhaps the major difference between contemporary students in the college and their counterparts in the old Louisville College of Pharmacy is that fewer of them hold outside employment. The internship requirement of the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy does not allow work done during the school term, and since 1947 the college itself has advised against extensive outside employment by students. Many of these students are supported by their parents, others by wives as the married pharmacy student has become more common during the past decade. In 1969-1970 the Student Wives Club at the college celebrated its tenth anniversary with more than 100 members. The pharmacy faculty, their wives and staff honored this group at a com-

mencement dinner, presenting each wife with a PHT degree, a mock degree for "Pushing Hubby Through," which would have been better labeled for many of them as *"Paying Hubby Through."*

Much more might be said of the contribution of the wives of pharmacists and faculty to the welfare of students and the developments at the College. The ladies auxiliary organizations over the years have been generous with gifts and cash donations. In the 1969-70 Annual Report of the College of Pharmacy there is a sentimental acknowledgement particularly to faculty wives. It states: "Some of the quality of life at the College is determined outside the laboratories and classrooms by faculty wives and families. Faculty wives frequently have participated at gatherings for students, their spouses, University personnel, practicing pharmacists, and others, giving the gatherings vitality and meaning. Many of the faculty wives deserve special credit for the leadership, enjoyment, and compassion that they bring to goals that are unwritten and tasks that are unpaid. They serve too, because they share hopes for the College with their husbands and other faculty and staff. The Dean is grateful to them."

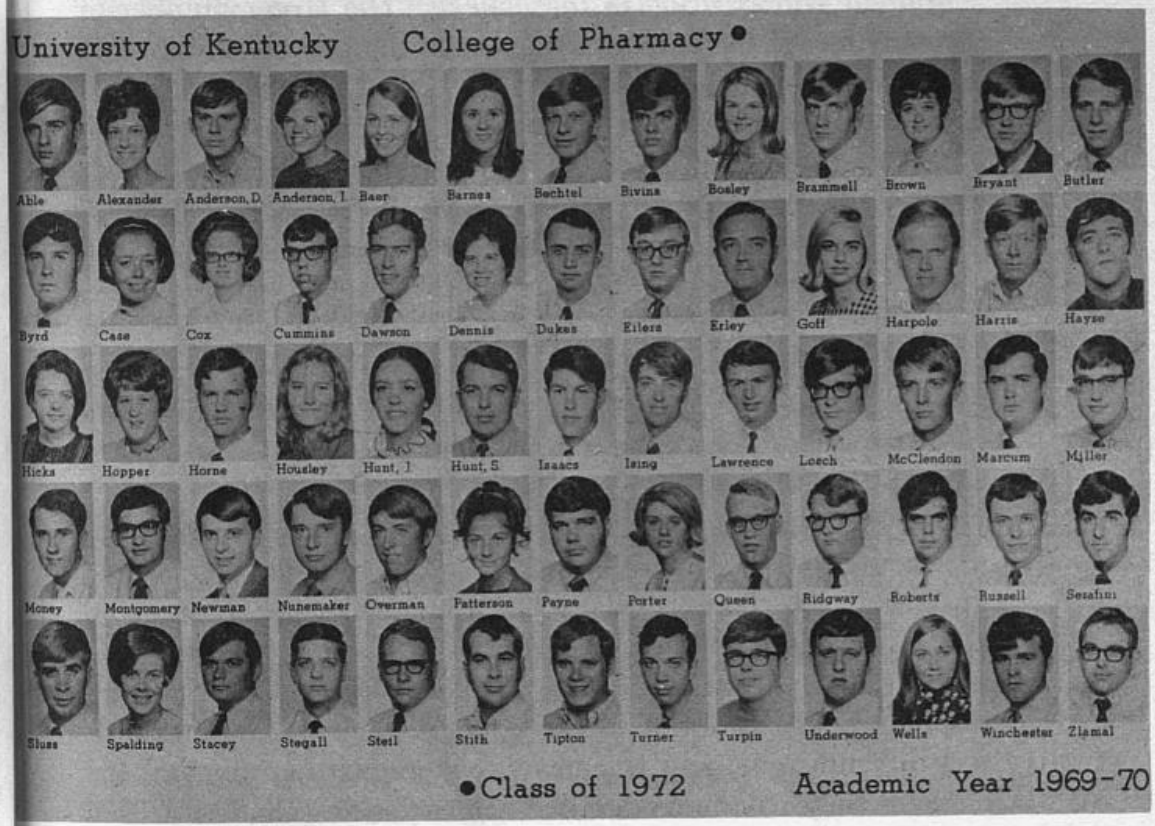
Organizations. Membership in the student chapter of the American and Kentucky Pharmaceutical Associations, begun in the 1930s, continues strong among students. Not only do present day students help arrange to bring speakers in to the college, they themselves frequently travel to regional and national conferences as independent delegates or representatives of the College of Pharmacy.

The three fraternities all survived the move to Lexington in the 1950s. Alpha Zeta Omega gradually stopped recruiting pledges however, although an unusually strong alumni chapter exists in Louisville. Then Jewish male students usually pledged one of the other two fraternities, either Phi Delta Chi or Kappa Psi. Phi Delta Chi obtained a house on Aylesford Place in 1965, moved the following year to Woodland Avenue and in 1967 to its present home on Rose Lane. Kappa Psi's strength varied. In 1968 it received the national Kappa Psi award for the highest percentage of students with a B average for two consecutive semesters. Two years later the group had dwin-

The Centennial Year class, with Professors Richard Doughty and Howard Hopkins in the front row, continue a tradition dating back before the turn of the century as they tour one of the large pharmaceutical companies.

dled to five members. In 1970-71 it was healthy again with over thirty members.

The clubs of women students at the College of Pharmacy have never done very well or lasted very long, perhaps because of the small number of female students. The Belladonna Club of the early 1920s was revived in late 1930s but faded away soon after. In 1957 women students organized a group called MEDS, the Mary E. Dilly Society, named in honor of Mrs. Dilly. The following year the eleven members of this group were given a charter as the Alpha Nu Chapter of Lambda Kappa Sigma, international professional fraternity for women in pharmacy. All women pharmacists in the state were invited to join. Unfortunately, this group faded as its predecessors had done. In the more recent years, however, women have been much more numerous in the college. In 1966 another



group was formed called the Ring of Hygeia. This group reactivated the Alpha Nu Chapter of Lambda Kappa Sigma in the fall of 1970.

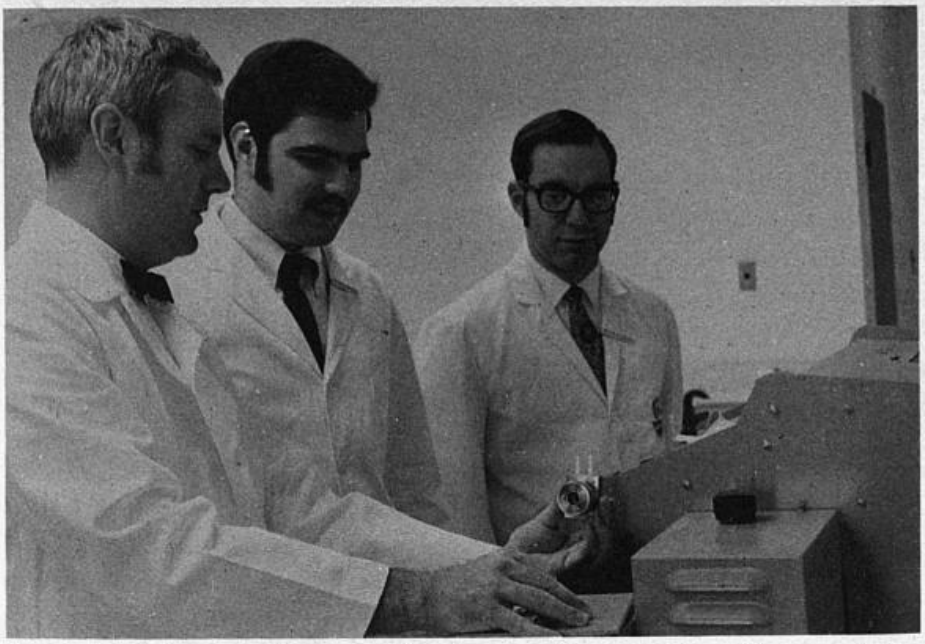
The other formal organization active in the college is the Rho Chi Society, an honorary group open to men and women in the top twenty percent of their class with a "B" average, or better, after completion of seventy percent of the pharmacy program. In order to more appropriately emphasize the place of good academic performance in the life of the college, Rho Chi members established the Annual Rho Chi Lecture in 1968. The lecturer, a person of distinction, is invited to the college under the auspices of Rho Chi to address students and faculty in pharmacy. In 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1970-71, the annual Rho Chi Lectures were given by three outstanding pharmaceutical leaders and educators, namely Dean Linwood Tice, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science; Dean Varro Tyler, Purdue University School of Pharmacy and Pharmacal Sciences; and W. Lewis Nobles, President, Mississippi College.

Student participation in the college. The larger number of students meant their relationships with the college administration had to be somewhat formalized in a conscious effort to keep them directly involved with decision making in the school. Dean Swintosky appointed a College of Pharmacy Student Council in 1967. Made up of class officers, fraternity and sorority leaders, and other students chosen at large, the council had responsibilities "encompassing essentially all matters related to student economics, academics, physical and psychological welfare." This group met three times a year, and college reports consistently commended their identification of areas of student concern and their support of remedial measures undertaken by college administration.

The following year, a series of faculty-student convocations was inaugurated to increase communication between the two groups and to confront both with timely issues before the college and profession. One of the best received programs was a day long faculty-student retreat at Carnahan House to evaluate courses taught in the college. The faculty found it was difficult sometimes to convey to students that many of the changes they recommended were in fact being made but that

such changes took several years to implement. A number of students were given a clearer idea of the snags incumbent in any large institutional system when they saw it from the other side; in 1969, following a preliminary experiment the year before, twenty-one pharmacy students were named to various faculty committees in the college (along with ten practicing pharmacists not on the college staff and in addition to those serving on the dean's consulting group).

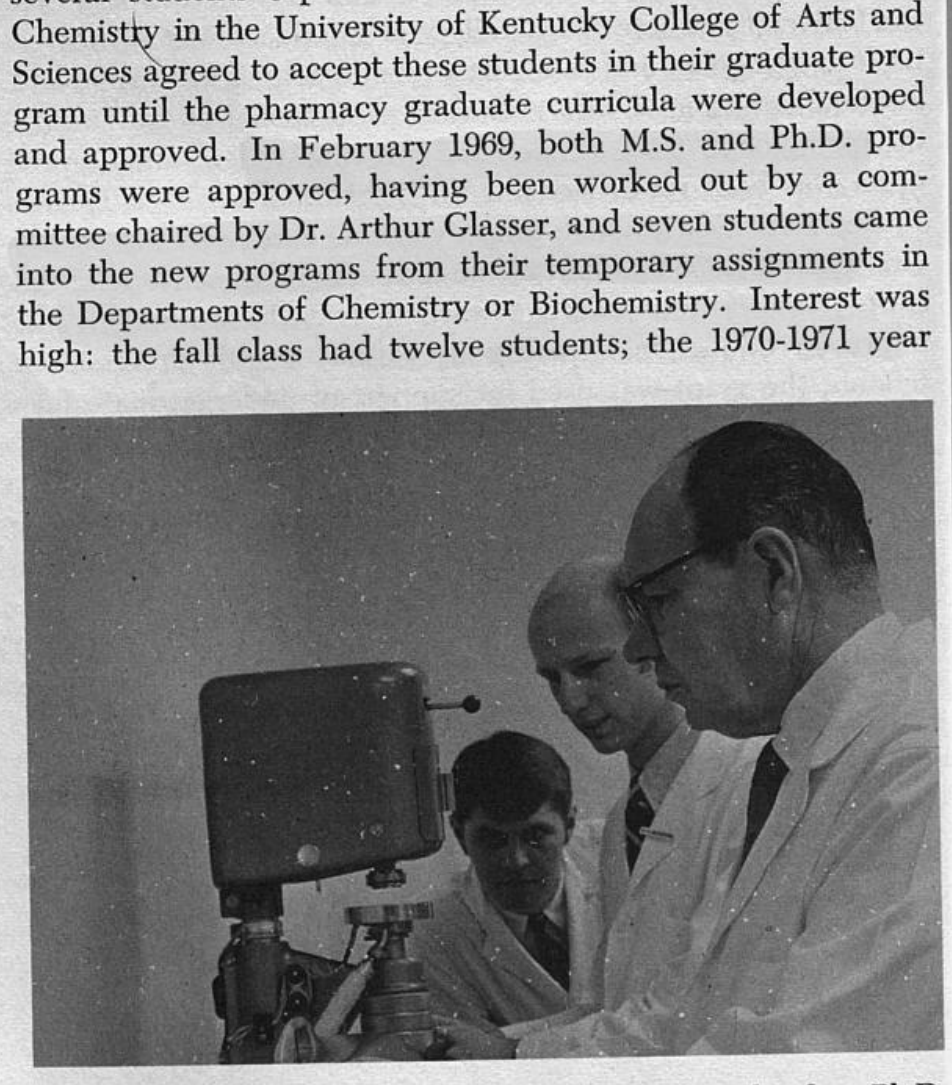
Added financial support. Dean Swintosky liked to say that the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy had dedicated itself to being first and foremost a great teaching institution and a school strong in its efforts toward professional education. In the spring of 1970 the revised and growing undergraduate program was both rewarded and further supported by a Health Professions Educational Improvement Program Institution Grant of $107,998.00. Part of the federal government's effort to support meritorious efforts toward increased enrollments and improved educational quality in various health professional schools, the grant was used for support of undergraduate faculty and facilities.



Lewis W. Dittert, pharmacy faculty member, works with two of the first graduate students working toward pharmacy doctorates in 1968: Ira Goldberg and Karl DeSante.

Graduate Programs: Master of Science, Doctor of Philosophy

The Carnahan House faculty conference in the spring of 1967 brought forth initial plans for graduate work, research-oriented programs leading to the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in pharmaceutics (biopharmaceutics and physical pharmacy) and in pharmaceutical chemistry (medicinal synthesis and analytical pharmaceutical chemistry). Almost immediately several students expressed interest, and the Department of Chemistry in the University of Kentucky College of Arts and Sciences agreed to accept these students in their graduate program until the pharmacy graduate curricula were developed and approved. In February 1969, both M.S. and Ph.D. programs were approved, having been worked out by a committee chaired by Dr. Arthur Glasser, and seven students came into the new programs from their temporary assignments in the Departments of Chemistry or Biochemistry. Interest was high: the fall class had twelve students; the 1970-1971 year



William Crouthamel (center of picture) became the first Ph.D. graduate of the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy in 1970. Pictured with Crouthamel are Dale Parker, another graduate student, and Charles Lesshafft, Professor of Pharmacy.

had seventeen. In August 1970 the college awarded its first Ph.D. degree to William Crouthamel, who had done his undergraduate work in pharmacy at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. His major professor was Dr. James T. Doluisio. College of Pharmacy faculty also participated in the planning and teaching of an interdepartmental graduate program in toxicology administered by the College of Medicine Department of Pharmacology and worked on committees designing other interdepartmental programs for the future.

These extensive new programs were possible only because the college continued to attract to its faculty people of appropriate qualifications. In 1969, 1970, and the first months of 1971, the following men were added to the faculty listing: Dr. S. T. Christian, Assistant Adjunct Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry (1969); Dr. Wayne F. Conrad, Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy (1970); Dr. Patrick P. DeLuca, Associate Professor of Pharmacy (1970); Dr. Robert B. Griffith, joint appointment as Professor of Materia Medica in the College of Pharmacy and as Professor of Agronomy in the College of Agriculture (1971); Dr. David E. Guttman, Adjunct Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry (1970); Dr. Jerry B. Johnson, Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy (1970); John C. LaPiana, Assistant Adjunct Professor of Pharmacy (1969); Dr. William T. Lipscomb, Instructor of Materia Medica (1969); Dr. Robert P. Rapp, Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy (1970); Dr. Gerald P. Sherman, Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy and Materia Medica (1969); Dr. Harry A. Smith, Professor of Pharmacy (1970), returning to the college after a five year absence; Dr. Donald D. Vogt, Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy (1969). In the Centennial Year 1970-71 the faculty numbered thirty-six which includes part-time and voluntary faculty appointments.

12 / Research . . . .

Individual members of the faculty had conducted experiments in pharmacy since the school's beginning, but across the hundred years of the college's lifespan, pharmaceutical research had become an entirely different thing. It was no longer adequate for a man to retire to his workshop in back of the pharmacy and ponder the solution to some problem. Most research now required elaborate equipment and precise instruments, spread out in laboratories maintained for months by research assistants. In many instances, several persons would approach a research problem together, each taking a certain stage or specific facet in which he or she had particular knowledge. In some, different disciplines even would come together, as they did in joint projects conducted during 1970 by faculty in pharmacy and faculty in agriculture, medicine, dentistry, and chemistry. But despite the largeness of the undertaking and the complications that surrounded each project, emphasis increasingly was placed upon pharmaceutical research in the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy after its move to Lexington. Beyond the obvious desirability of research for advancement of the profession, there were two reasons for such emphasis: the need for research-oriented faculty to develop the desired graduate programs in the college, and the need for good research facilities and rewards in order to help attract top-level men *to* the faculty, both graduate and undergraduate. Such emphasis was in turn made increasingly possible by the growing number of these faculty and by a growing amount of financial support from the University of Kentucky, private foundations, industries, and state and federal agencies.

About the time the College of Pharmacy moved to Lexington, much discussion was held about research, especially in the area of new drug discovery. Some faculty members had

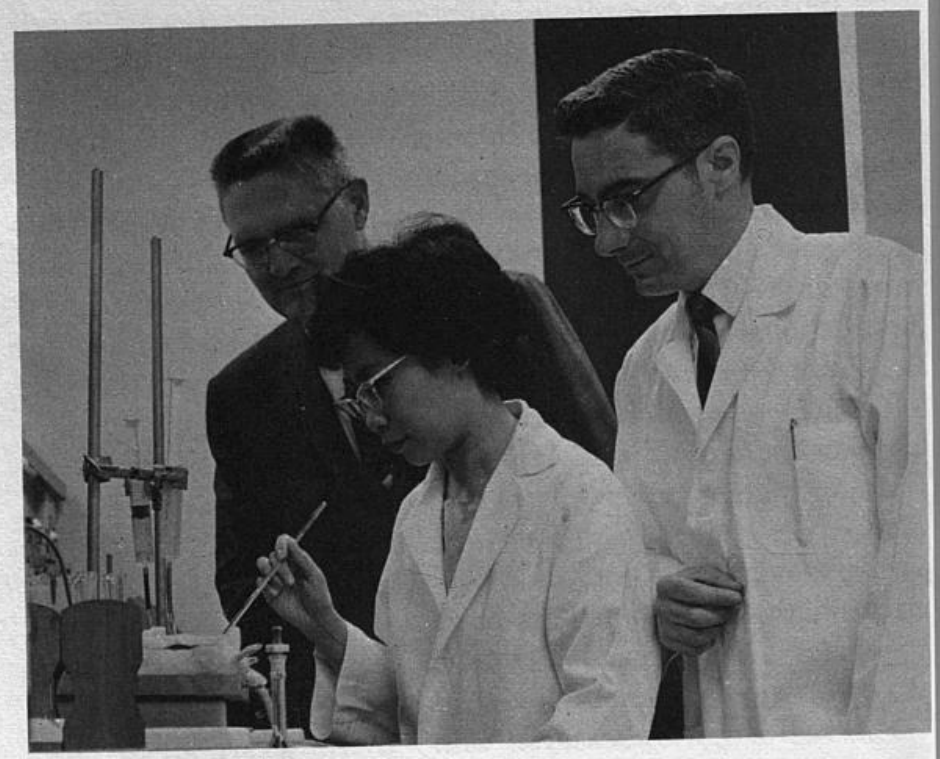
begun to publish a few papers in scholarly and professional journals and to participate more fully in national organization meetings where research was stressed. They wished to do more. In 1959 Slone recommended—without getting—enlargement of the staff and the placing of all on twelve-month employment to allow for summer school and to release teachers for research during non-teaching months. In 1960 a modest beginning was made. The University of Kentucky offered financial help to three men: it put them on the payroll for the summer to begin research projects. This investment paid off the following year when all three received considerably larger foundation grants to continue their work. Such grants included sums for equipment and instruments that remained in the college when the research projects were long since completed. This pattern was repeated, with a limited number of men working each summer on grants from the University of Kentucky Research Foundation to the point where they were in a position to apply for nationally competitive grants.

In 1964 the University of Kentucky conducted a major self study, including the question of how the research program of the college of pharmacy might be improved. A committee of pharmacy faculty replied with a number of specific deficiencies summed up in a request for "a dose of SSS tonic"—space, staff, and support. Already that year it had received over $10,000 from the University of Kentucky for instruments and another lump sum in a matching fund grant from the National Science Foundation in support of research being done by Dr. Glasser, Dr. Kornet, and Dr. Luckens. This money was used to buy the following equipment: a visible-ultra violet recording spectrophotometer, recording polarograph, recording gas chromatograph, nitrogen analyzer, and an attachment for monitoring chromatographic separations. Perhaps such a list of preliminary purchases best indicates the distance pharmacy research had come from the laboratories back of the old pharmacies, and the enormous handicap lack of substantial funds placed on modern potential researchers.

The real surge in research came after the arrival of Dean Swintosky and such other recent additions to the faculty as Dr. George Digenis, Dr. Lewis Dittert, Dr. James Doluisio, and Dr.

Harry Kostenbauder. These men already had established names, young though they were, and were involved in chemical, biopharmaceutical and physical pharmacy research projects which they brought with them to Lexington. Some were able to attract grant money from outside sources along with graduate students. During the year 1967-1968, research and instructional grants made to the College of Pharmacy in professional and scientific areas totaled $280,000. In 1968-1969, sponsored research funds for the college secured by individual faculty members represented approximately twenty percent of the total operating budget of the college, and it was hoped to increase this amount to forty percent by 1974-1975.

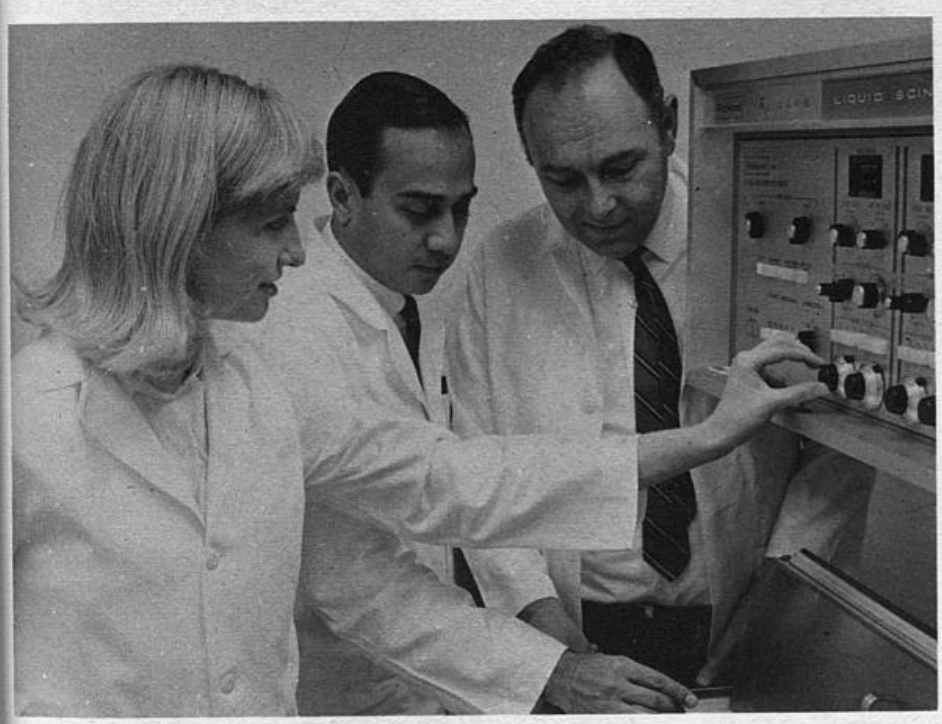
Other factors stimulated the research program. Graduate studies were mutually supportive. Graduate students were attracted to the college for its research facilities and reputations of some of the new individual faculty members. Once there, the students themselves supported the research by working



Dean Joseph Swintosky and James T. Doluisio, Professor of Pharmacy, work with an assistant in carrying out a drug absorption study.

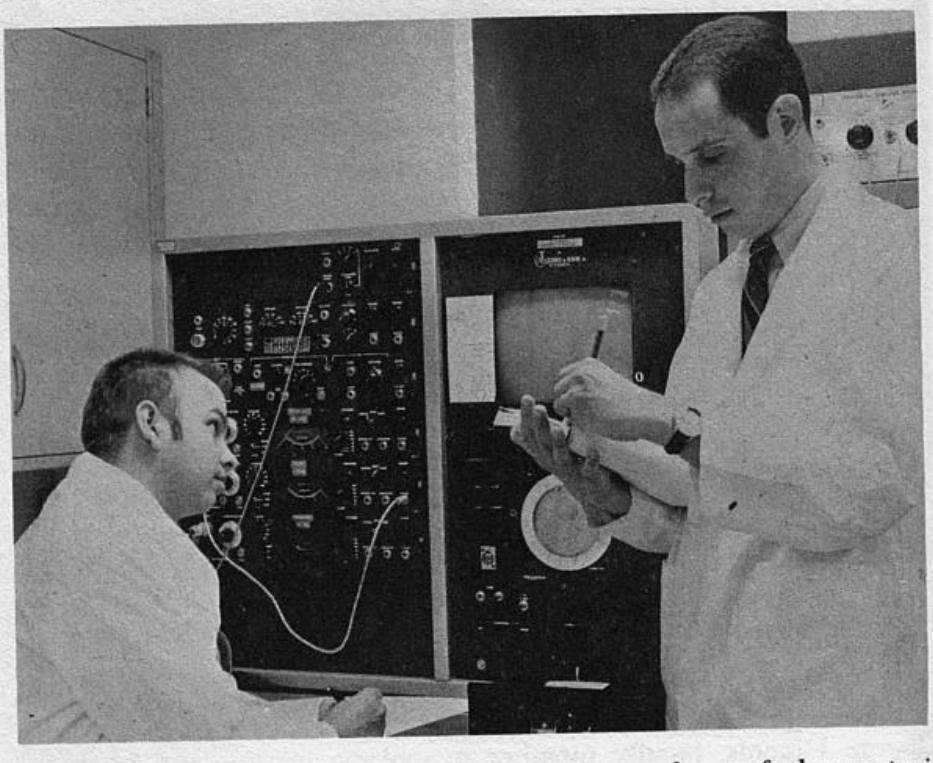
as research assistants or by offering support in lower-level courses as teaching assistants. Even undergraduates (Karen May and Doris Davis) were able to contribute to the research program, winning national recognition and cash awards in various competitions in 1968 and 1969 respectively. In 1970 the National Science Foundation Undergraduate Research Participation Award gave the college nearly $10,000 in support of six undergraduate students who were conducting summer research projects. Other programs with which pharmacy faculty were involved also led to research. The work in clinical pharmacy, for example, made possible the large National Institute of Health grant for research in unit dosage. Dr. Charles Walton's work in the Drug Information Center (see next chapter) brought the college a series of modest grants for programs and research on drug information and information retrieval.

Publication and presentation of scientific papers by faculty



George Digenis, faculty member in materia medica and pharmaceutical chemistry, and Jerold Newburger, pharmacy instructor, work with a technician using the liquid scintillation counter.

Patrick P. DeLuca, pharmacy faculty member (second from right), demonstrates new pharmaceutical manufacturing equipment to white jacketed students.



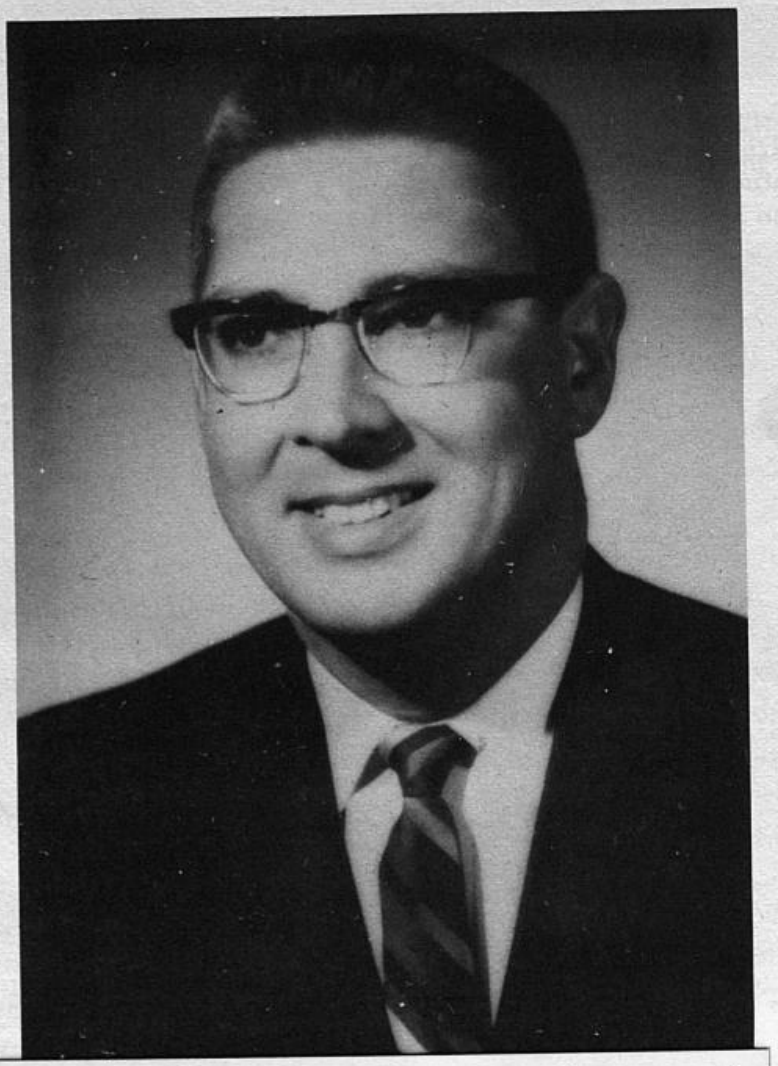
William Lipscomb and Louis Diamond, members of the materia medica faculty, conduct pharmacology-physiology research.

University of Kentucky President Otis A. Singletary accepts a contribution to the College of Pharmacy and the University of Kentucky from a representative of a pharmaceutical company as Dean Swintosky watches.

members was encouraged. In the late 1960s approximately thirty scientific articles were appearing yearly, and close to seventy papers, lectures, and seminars were presented to professional or lay groups, pharmaceutical industry groups, or to faculty and students at universities other than the University of Kentucky and other than in continuing education programs of the college. Distinguished speakers were being brought to Lexington to deliver research seminars to faculty, students, and Kentucky pharmacists, all of whom had standing invitations to attend any function of the college. University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy faculty members held a growing number of positions on national boards, attended national conferences, served as reviewers for leading scientific and professional journals and as consultants to pharmaceutical industries and federal and local governmental agencies. One of the most notable of these honors was the election of Dr. Harry B. Kostenbauder to the presidency of the American Pharmaceutical Association Academy of Pharmaceutical Sciences in March 1971. A private report of the college read "His stewardship at Kentucky was valuable in the emergence and develop-

ment of the research and graduate education programs at the college."

During the most recent few years in the college, the strides made in research were enormous. Of the SSS tonic requested, space remained the most critical need for future advancement. In 1969 the university completed construction of a research building adjacent to the college. Of the twenty-eight laboratory units, ten, containing 6,000 square feet of space, were allocated to the College of Pharmacy. This space was more than adequately utilized; by the following year thirty-one persons worked in it, not counting numerous persons involved in undergraduate research projects.



Harry B. Kostenbauder, Professor of Pharmacy and Assistant Dean for Research and Graduate Study.

13 / Service to Alumni and Kentucky Pharmacists . . . .

The University of Kentucky gave financial support to some of the expensive programs of teaching and research within the College of Pharmacy; private foundations, the University of Kentucky Research Foundation, industry, and government agencies supplied the grant monies whereby it became possible for professional and scientific research projects to be undertaken by individual college faculty members. Thus, during the latter half of the 1960s, the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy made extremely rapid advances in these two areas of a college's responsibility. There exists a middle area, however, less clearly defined and far less funded, and it was in this area of direct contact with and value to the pharmacists practicing in Kentucky that the College of Pharmacy found it most difficult to move forward. Nevertheless, it did so, to the limits of its ability, through service projects, centers, conferences; by initial efforts made in continuing education programs; and with first steps toward a revitalized pharmacy alumni association and increased personal contact between faculty and the state's practicing pharmacists.

Faculty Participation in Various Programs and Service Centers

In the late 1930s the College of Pharmacy was expressing interest in being sponsor for symposia for all pharmacists in Kentucky and in other extension services to college alumni. For the most part these remained only good intentions while all energies and monies were directed to maintenance of the basic instructional program of the college. Only after affiliation with the University of Kentucky did the College of Pharmacy begin to be able to cooperate with the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy in sponsoring annual workshops for pharmacists. These often outlined needs for larger and broader continuing

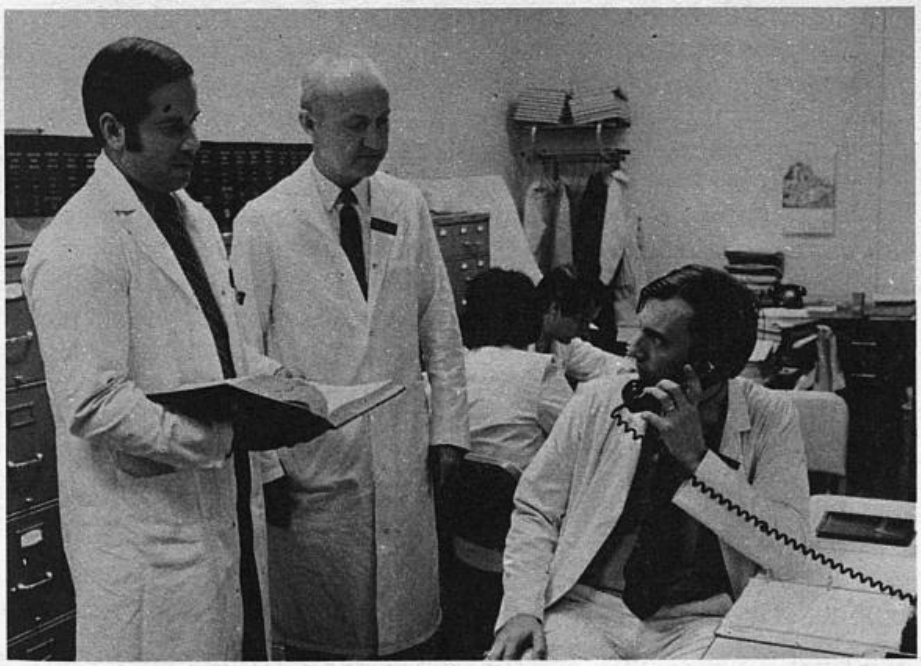
Mark Luckens, of the materia medica department, examines a poison control display in the college.

education programs dealing with advances in pharmacy, ethics and professionalism, and reports and debates on proposed pharmacy legislation.

In 1958 pharmacy faculty in Lexington became involved in the establishment of a regional poison control center at Central Baptist Hospital. The Special Health Services of the United States Public Health Service sent to all such authorized centers cards listing newer commercial products with toxic ingredients and suggested antidotes or treatments. The Bluegrass Pharmaceutical Association not only raised the money necessary to bring this center to Lexington, but in one marathon evening its members cut, pasted, and filed over 30,000 of these cards to make up a file believed the largest in the South. Staffed by trained pharmacists and other qualified personnel, the center operated around the clock. Physicians and pharmacists anywhere in Kentucky or the surrounding region could call in for immediate instructions on treatment of poisonings. Although this is a service entirely distinct from the college itself, pharmacy faculty supported its work, particularly Dr. Mark M. Luckens, Dr. Charles A. Walton who in 1970-1971 served as

President of the American Association of Poison Control Centers, and Dr. Harry Smith, who served as Treasurer. Professor Richard Doughty and his wife Gloria Doughty, a hospital pharmacist at the Medical Center, worked with annual Poison Prevention Week programs held across the state. Students too were drawn in. In 1970, the Ring of Hygeia, later to become a chapter of Lambda Kappa Sigma, wrote and presented an award-winning television script on poison prevention geared for pre-schoolers and grade school children, the group which suffers a disproportionately large number of poisonings each year.

Six years after the establishment of the Poison Control Center, the college formally recognized the work of Dr. Mark M. Luckens (who had come to Lexington in 1961 as a toxicologist-pharmacologist) by establishing an Institute of Environmental Toxicology and Occupational Hygiene. Dr. Luckens provided an administrative liaison with local, state, and federal governmental agencies, developed a toxicological research program, and provided other services in his area.



Gerald Sherman and Charles Walton (left and center) talk with students and staff of the Drug Information Center.

When the University of Kentucky Hospital opened in 1962, one of its new programs was a Drug Information Center created by Prof. Paul Parker and Dr. David F. Burkholder to utilize more completely and efficiently the special expertise of the pharmacist. In 1967, Dr. Charles Walton, Professor of Materia Medica in the college, was named Director of this service. Dr. Walton had been connected with the college since 1950 although absent in 1956 to complete work toward his Ph.D. at Purdue University and again in 1964 to take a Fulbright lectureship at the University of Cairo. He had unique qualifications for the directorship of the new service in that he had headed the work of the poison control center, another attempt at fast information retrieval for health practitioners, and that he was at that time involved in the preliminary innovative efforts being made in the College of Pharmacy in developing clinical pharmacy as a strong area. Under Dr. Walton's directorship, work of the Drug Information Center continued to expand, its objectives well-described in an article written by Dr. Walton in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*:

> The functional objectives of clinical drug information services exemplify the concept of clinical pharmacy as practiced and taught in this institution: (a) to focus appropriate emphasis on drugs commensurate with their significance in health care; (b) to support the concept of rational therapeutics through mobilization of scientific evidence pertaining to pharmacotherapy; (c) to facilitate the functioning of the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee by providing continual staff assistance; (d) to provide the clinician with a liaison channel for easier communications with those who develop, test, market, monitor and control drug products; (e) to serve the institution, the several health professions, and the individual practitioner, as an effective instrument of continuing education; (f) to provide assistance in the identification, organization and solution of drug-related problems arising in patient care; and (g) communication services.

Since Dr. Walton continued to teach within the College of Pharmacy (and since he was a very popular teacher, having won the first University of Kentucky Faculty-Alumni Distinguished Teacher Award offered by the University in 1961 and

then having won it again eight years later), the involvement of students in the Drug Information Center also continued to grow. As the word "drugs" took on a different and sometimes more immediate meaning for many young people across the country, the Drug Information Service intensified its efforts to supply accurate information about the effects of drugs, particularly addictive or hallucinatory ones. Fourth year students in the college made presentations on drug abuse to teenagers, under the direction of pharmacy faculty members. Students gave numerous talks on drugs before lay groups and primary and secondary school students across the state.

In 1969 the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy, through the Drug Information Center and together with the Medical Center library, expanded its services for pharmacists and other health-related professionals. Kentucky pharmacists wishing information from the library, including reprints of published articles, could call toll-free at any hour. Calls requiring definite drug information were referred to the Drug Information Center staff. This program, partially funded by the Ohio Valley Regional Medical Program, put the expertise of the Medical Center at the fingertips of all health care professionals in the state. In this and other ways, individual faculty were able to contribute to programs helpful to Kentuckians. The principal non-educational service activity of the College of Pharmacy itself, however, continued to be that of providing guidance and professional staff for the Pharmacy Central Supply and Drug Information Center at the Medical Center.

Continuing Education: A Start

The University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy saw a further need which it was not even beginning to meet and which every year grew more urgent. As Dr. Howard Hopkins, Professor of Pharmacy and Assistant Dean for Instruction, once quoted Alice in Wonderland: the world runs very fast and one must run very fast just to keep up. And pharmacy in the twentieth century, he suggested, had stopped running and was moving by jet. In the early 1960s, the college saw con-

tinuing education for practicing pharmacists as one of its greatest needs and most unmet responsibility. The college's own curriculum had changed drastically, and pharmacists educated under two, three, and four year programs now had to keep up with and compete against later graduates of five- or even six-year programs. And these most recent students themselves had to keep up with advances in pharmacology and drug technology coming out of the laboratories regularly, as well as the new concepts of health care delivery being formed among various health care professions.

Most pharmacists agreed that this need existed. A questionnaire directed by Dr. Harry A. Smith was sent in 1963 to every pharmacist registered in Kentucky. Returns came back from thirty-six percent (which was itself an amazing indication of interest, considering mail order promotions are said to break even on a three percent return). Of these 575 replies, over eighty-seven percent said they themselves would participate in some continuing education program. Interestingly, the survey showed that the more education a pharmacist had, the more likely he was to desire continuing education, although favorable responses also came in from numerous two- and three-year program educated men and women. On the basis of this favorable return, the College of Pharmacy developed a tentative outline for continuing education, and plans were made to initiate discussions with anyone with a little money to fund it. But no one came to talk.

Five years later in 1968, Dr. Norman Billups, Associate Professor of Pharmacy, conducted another pertinent study, this one on the manpower status of the pharmaceutical profession in the state. Designed to help the state board records and future prediction of manpower needs, the study also gave the college information on the educational qualifications and age distribution of Kentucky pharmacists who were, it turned out, relatively young, relatively well-educated, and quite definitely concentrated in the large urban areas of population.*

* Young: over fifty percent of all actively engaged Kentucky pharmacists were under forty-five; nearly as many under thirty as over sixty, and many of the over-sixties doubtless counted in the nine percent of all licensed pharmacists in Kentucky who were retired.

In November 1968 the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association polled its membership about continuing education for Kentucky pharmacists. Within a month 260 completed questionnaires had been returned, and 227 were in favor of the Association's promoting a program of continuing education. Some of the twenty-one opposed mistakenly thought the question referred to continuing education as a requirement for relicensure. In response to a question whether or not the Association should encourage the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy to develop a practical program of continuing pharmaceutical education, 230 said yes. In addition, the Association received 440 suggestions for possible subject matters, with new drug products and drug action most frequently mentioned, and management, ethics, and law next. Using this very positive response, the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association told its professional and public relations committee to coordinate planning with the college.

Also in 1968, the college got its first promise of money for continuing education. Robert L. Barnett, the President of the Kentucky Council on Pharmaceutical Education, and the members of that Council, decided to increase flexibility of the Curry-Dilly Scholarship Fund. Federal loan programs had begun to render greater assistance to pharmacy students so that fewer applied for Council loans. The Council offered the college's continuing education program a little "seed" money, part of which went for basic recording apparatus and audio-visual equipment. The loan of seven video-taped programs from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy had made possible the airing of monthly pharmacy-oriented programs on the University of Kentucky PANMED Continuing Education Series, a cooperative effort of all Medical Center disciplines. But the college wished to make its own tapes, specific to the problems and needs of Kentucky pharmacists. The success of this co-

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Well-educated: 76.5 percent were graduates of four-, five-, or six-year programs in pharmacy.

Concentrated in urban areas: the top five counties in population employed almost half of all actively engaged pharmacists in the state and some counties had few or even no pharmacists within their boundaries.

operative and interdisciplinary program, however, encouraged faculty members to plan on further joint efforts, beginning with a pharmacy lecture series. Teams of faculty were created to give technical talks at the various community colleges and other appropriate locations across the state. Participating in about forty-five such meetings in 1970-1971 were two-man faculty in various areas: Digitalis and Diurectics—Charles A. Walton and Jerry B. Johnson; Antihypertensive Agents—Louis Diamond and Robert P. Rapp; Tranquilizers—Gerald P. Sherman and Thomas W. Dunphy; Sedatives and Hypnotics—Grant R. Wilkinson and John Piecoro; Anti-infective Drugs—W. Lewis Dittert and Fredrick J. Shainfeld. Coordinators included Norman Billups, Richard Doughty, Howard Hopkins, Charles T. Lesshafft, Jr., John A. Oliver, Earl P. Slone, and Harry A. Smith (chairman of the Continuing Education Committee). Other plans included expanded lecture series. The continuing education programs in existence and in planning stages were the particular domain of Dr. Harry Smith, who returned to the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy in 1970 to give much of his professional time to the organization and coordination of continuing education activities.

The continuing education program was given a big boost

Participants in a continuing education seminar meet at the Medical Center in Lexington.

in 1969 by a $5,000 grant from the National Institute of Health toward a three-day seminar prepared by the College's Committee on Continuing Education and held at the University of Kentucky in October. The subject was "Pharmacy Service in Small Hospitals and Nursing Homes," and eighty-three pharmacists, pharmacy students, and hospital administrators from Kentucky and surrounding states enrolled, some on tuition grants from the United States Public Health Service. A survey had shown that of 140 hospitals in Kentucky, only fifty had a pharmacy operated under the direct supervision of a pharmacist. This program tried to familiarize the administration of the smaller hospital or nursing home with what constituted good pharmacy service and how it could be instituted, and to acquaint the community pharmacist with the pharmaceutical needs of these local institutions. A second grant to the college in 1969, while not a continuing education grant in any sense, did place the first United States Pharmacopeia retreat on the University of Kentucky campus, thus giving recognition to the nationally known figures on the College of Pharmacy campus and bringing high ranking members of the pharmaceutical and medical profession to the college by special invitation.

Personal Contact Between College and the Pharmacy Community

In its haste in the late 1960s to grow and develop into a nationally-recognized institution, to produce more and better educated students in a variety of new programs, to develop a distinguished teaching program and an outstanding professional education program, and to conduct research of high quality, the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy began to feel the danger of sacrificing one of the most satisfying parts of its past: the intimate relationship which had always existed between the college's varying fortunes and the pharmacists of Kentucky. In earlier years, loss of this relationship would have been impossible: faculty *were* the pharmacists, as local as the pharmacy down the street, and the word "college" actually referred to the association of pharmacists backing the

school rather than any collection of programs or buildings or faculty. Even as late as the 1940s the college, students, and pharmacists of the state were closely bound; if the pharmacists had not supported the college during the difficult depression and war years, there would be no college today—or certainly one with entirely different historical precedents. But the incorporation of the pharmacy college into the University of Kentucky solved its most immediate financing problems and removed the process one step away from the pharmacists themselves. Internal developments in the college began to obscure the external relationships between the school and the pharmacy community. Programs and emphases changed rapidly, and these changes included the faculty, many of whom were not Kentuckians by birth or education as their predecessors had been.

Certainly there was not total separation during this time of growth. The Kentucky Council on Pharmaceutical Education still tied many of Kentucky's pharmacy leaders to the college and in fact was helping the very growth described. Individual faculty members of the college worked with state and local committees, associations, projects, and Drs. Billups, Smith and others wrote extensively for *The Kentucky Pharmacist.* Dean Slone himself was a familiar sight across the state—at meetings, career days, professional association conclaves, pharmacy social events. In the late 1960s he acted as co-chairman, with Ben Koby of Louisville, of the fund-raising committee for the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association's new headquarters building. Before this building actually was constructed in Frankfort he had been in close touch with even more pharmacists than usual.

Nevertheless, the total college-community contact lacked the intensity and mutual involvement of earlier days, and the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy felt the loss. New efforts were made. Continuing education partly was in this direction, as were service involvements. In 1967 a bi-annual newsletter, written and edited by Professor Richard Doughty, was begun and mailed out to pharmacy students and practicing pharmacists. Called "The Spatula," this informal, mimeographed paper was designed to let them know what their college was doing. Other publications toward the same pur-

pose followed: "Pharmacy in Transition," "Expectations and Guidelines for the College of Pharmacy," and the annual report of the College of Pharmacy has been made available to pharmacy practitioners who have served on the Dean's Consulting Group and as voluntary instructors. More effort was made to get the relatively new and relatively out-of-state faculty out into Kentucky to meet and be met by Kentucky practitioners.

College of Pharmacy Alumni Association Revitalized

At the beginning of its Centennial Year the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy took the first steps toward rebuilding a strong alumni association. The University of Kentucky Alumni Association, of which all graduates of the past century of the old Louisville College of Pharmacy and the affiliated college were eligible for membership, agreed to the creation of a college pharmacy alumni association. Professor Richard Doughty was given a responsible role in student and alumni affairs, and on January 10, 1971, eleven pharmacists met with him, Dr. Hopkins, Dr. Smith and Dean Swintosky to create the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy Alumni Association. These pharmacists were George Grider, Ralph W. Kendall, Jr., E. Crawford Meyer, David A. Zachary, R. David Cobb, Bernard L. Coomes, John T. Cecil, Alvin Bertram, Thomas H. Barnard, Arthur G. Jacob, and Edward S. Thompson. Elected officers were: Tom Barnard, a Jeffersonville, Indiana pharmacist, class of 1967, as President; Jack Cecil, an Owensboro pharmacist, class of 1961, as Vice-President; and Dr. Harry Smith of the college as Secretary-Treasurer. Planning for alumni activities began immediately with a drive to raise funds, most of which would be used for continuing education for alumni and other Kentucky pharmacists. Two percent of the alumni responded in 1969-70, with slightly over $1,300. The following year in 1970-71 the response quadrupled and by April, 1971, contributions for the academic year totaled over $6,000. Forty-one alumni became members of the Hundred Club by donating at least $100 each. The strengthened alumni association was a beginning, and an encouraging one,

toward re-establishment of a closer relationship between the college and pharmacists of Kentucky.

Recognition by the College of Distinguished Kentuckians

Another step in the direction of creating stronger ties between the college and alumni and other Kentucky pharmacists was taken in 1969 when Dean Swintosky established a committee to recommend an appropriate award for outstanding alumni. The Distinguished Kentuckian Award was established in 1971 as an award from the faculty to outstanding sons and daughters of the college. Exceptions would be made only occasionally, in which Kentuckians of special distinction who were not alumni would also be honored. Nominations would come from alumni and other Kentucky pharmacists, and college faculty would make final selections. At the March 23, 1971 gala held on the Lexington campus in celebration of the centennial, the first seven Distinguished Kentuckian Awards were presented by the Vice President of the University of

Distinguished Kentuckian Awards, presented for the first time in the spring of 1971, were awarded by the college to (beginning from second man to left) George Grider, W. F. Bettinger, A. P. Markendorf, and W. Oscar Votteler. Not pictured are Nathan Kaplin, Ferdinand Stoll, and William Zubrod. At left is pictured Peter P. Bosomworth, Vice President of the University of Kentucky Medical Center, and at right Dean Joseph Swintosky of the College of Pharmacy.

Kentucky Medical Center, Dr. Peter P. Bosomworth, to six famous alumni and one non-alumnus: Willard Bettinger, Fort Mitchell; George W. Grider, Danville; Nathan Kaplin, Louisville; Arthur P. Markendorf, Louisville; Ferdinand D. Stoll, Lexington; W. Oscar Votteler, Louisville; and William B. Zubrod, Louisville. The names and commendations were read by former Dean Slone, and congratulations proferred by Dean Swintosky, faculty, Kentucky pharmacists, their spouses, students, staff and others who were gathered to applaud what must have seemed to most to be homage being paid to some extraordinary heroes of Kentucky pharmacy.

In his letter of announcement of winners, Dean Swintosky stated that the award was given for: "(1) dedicated service to pharmacy, (2) service to the college, or accomplishments reflecting well on the college, (3) noble character, and (4) responsible civic performance." His letter continued, "It is my great pleasure to communicate this message to you from our faculty. In taking this action this faculty acknowledges you to be one of the outstanding persons in the Kentucky family of pharmacists. This recognition of you is an expression of appreciation for your many fine human qualities that have served pharmacy, the college, your community, and mankind."

14 / In Conclusion: The First Hundred Years . . . .

The first hundred years of the history of the Louisville College of Pharmacy, more recently the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy, are woven tightly throughout with the history of pharmacy in America, so tightly in fact that often it is difficult to separate changes in the college's programs from changes in the philosophy of the growing, changing profession and science of pharmacy. The emphasis placed by the earliest pharmaceutical associations on legislative reform and later on academic accreditation are both examples of how the association called the Louisville College of Pharmacy pushed for change in the profession . . . and at the same time was yanked forward by that change. The college moved within the pattern of most American pharmacy schools. It started as a school for apprentices and became an institution of higher education in the liberal arts and basic sciences as well as the profession of pharmacy; it operated as an independent school until forced by rising costs and increasing academic needs to affiliate with a university.

Even many of the curricular changes which seemed so innovative at the time nevertheless remained true to a broad pattern in American pharmacy. Earliest courses of study dealt largely with manufacturing, how to prepare drugs and supplies. Then classes were incorporated on the commercial practice of pharmacy. Gradually curricula had stronger scientific bases as the physical sciences took on new importance nationally. Later was added a broad liberal arts and humanistic concern. Most recently, curricula have reflected an increased understanding of patient and societal needs in health, and an interdisciplinarian approach to the delivery of total health care. At the same time pharmacy in America was changing the direction of its curricula, it was shifting the location of secondary concerns and responsibilities. The legislative reform and con-

trol so much a concern of the first pharmacy colleges became more and more the responsibility of local, state, and national pharmaceutical organizations, while pharmacy colleges added to teaching duties the service activities affecting the community: health programs, research, and continuing education. Major concern remained constant, however: the education of the pharmacist.

Within the broader pattern of development of pharmacy and pharmaceutical education in America, the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy has a history of its own, a history unique to the state and in the men and women who created and peopled the college. A handful of Louisville pharmacists made the Louisville College of Pharmacy at a time when no education or registration was required of pharmacists. Their students were apprentices who met after full days of work to study three courses in some rented rooms. Out of this inauspicious beginning came Kentucky's first enforced pharmacy regulations, the first organizations of pharmacists, and a highly respected University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy of today, with nearly 2,500 graduated pharmacists in the past century.

The Louisville years of the college, when it operated as an independent school, were often years with the wolf at the door. But at every threatening howl, the pharmacists of Kentucky came forward with money, with students they personally had recruited, with support as individuals and as members of growing professional organizations. Perhaps few institutions have been able to rely on such continuous support from alumni and other men and women in the profession. Scurrying mere steps ahead of either bankruptcy or loss of accreditation as the Louisville College of Pharmacy often was forced to do, its needs were seen as dangers. In retrospect, they mark stages of the college's growth.

From the original two small rented rooms on Third Street, the college moved to larger ones on Jefferson. It bought its first building on Green Street in 1879. The larger building on First and Chestnut was bought in 1889 and for almost seventy years housed the college. It was refurbished in 1920 after a large building fund campaign and again, less so, in the early

1940s, both times to meet space demands of post-war student bodies. The University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy's present main building was erected in 1957 to enable the school to complete the move from Louisville to Lexington. Present and planned enrollment indicates another move into larger quarters might be necessary in the near future.

From classes three nights a week in chemistry, materia medica, and the practice and theory of pharmacy, the early curriculum of the Louisville College of Pharmacy grew to day classes in 1882 and a full schedule in the 1890s. In 1889 the Doctor of Pharmacy degree was offered in lieu of the Graduate in Pharmacy degree given for the first two decades of the school's existence. In 1916 the Graduate in Pharmacy degree returned as the usual degree and the Doctor of Pharmacy degree applied only to the briefly-offered graduate program in the school. The college's program stretched from two to three years in 1925, and on to four years in 1932, at which time addition of liberal arts and general science courses made the school decide to change its degree once again, this time to a Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy. The four year program was divided in 1947; students took preliminary arts and sciences courses on the campus of the University of Kentucky in Lexington during their first year of college, then moved to Louisville to take the last three years of professional studies. The College of Pharmacy's own move to Lexington in 1957 coincided with the beginning of a five-year program in which students took two years of arts and sciences courses before admittance to a three-year professional pharmacy program. The new and revised degree programs of 1968 included a six-year Doctor of Pharmacy degree and graduate work leading to the Master of Science and the Doctor of Philosophy degrees.

Perhaps the single most drastic change in the Louisville College of Pharmacy was its affiliation with the University of Kentucky in 1947 and its eventual move to Lexington in 1957. As part of the University of Kentucky, with the broadened financial support and security necessary to make long-range plans, the College of Pharmacy has experienced its most rapid growth—in faculty, facilities, programs, and opportunities to provide a more diverse array of educational and professional

services. The quality of its faculty and its offerings to students are equal to those of the best colleges of pharmacy in America. And here, in 1970-1971 the history of the first hundred years of the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy ends, as every institution would like its history to end, on the start of new programs or improved versions of the traditional ones.

The College Celebrates Its Centennial

At the completion in 1970-1971 of one hundred years of service to Kentucky and its pharmacists, the college planned a year-long Centennial celebration. A Pharmacy Centennial Year Committee, led by Richard M. Doughty arranged a series of Centennial year events. Nine eminent health field leaders were brought to the campus as Centennial Seminar speakers. A practitioner's Centennial Seminar dealing with providing pharmaceutical services to small hospitals and nursing homes was attended by about 80 pharmacists in the fall of 1970. The main event of the year was the Centennial Gala held on March 23, 1971, proclaimed Pharmacy Centennial Day by University President Otis A. Singletary. The day began with an open house at the College where exhibits in all of the laboratories were manned by students and faculty. Students made 45-minute presentations on the history of drug abuse in a "Drug Abuse Theater." In the afternoon, long-time faculty member Dr. Charles Lesshafft presided at the Dean's Centennial Seminar at which there were presentations and discussions of the changing face of pharmaceutical practice and education. In the early evening a reception was held at the University Alumni House for Centennial Sponsors (members of the Pharmacy Alumni Association who had contributed $100 or more to the Association) and for special guests of the college. The evening was devoted to the Gala event, a dinner, followed by greetings from President Singletary who presented the after-dinner speaker, Mr. Joe Creason, president of the University of Kentucky Alumni Association and columnist for the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, presentation of the first Distinguished Kentuckian Awards (previously described in this history) by

Richard Manual, president of the Centennial Year Class, and Dean Joseph Swintosky talk with Centennial Year Lecturer Irving Rubin, editor of *Pharmacy Times*.

Centennial Year Lecturer Carl Lintner was the first B.S. graduate of the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy to go on elsewhere to receive a Doctor of Philosophy degree, which he did in 1949. Charles Lesshafft and Harry Smith, both of whom returned to teach in the college, were second and third. Dr. Linter (right) is pictured with Earl Slone, Dean Emeritus.

Centennial Year Lecturer Jacob W. Miller (class of 1951) talks with Richard Doughty, college faculty member.

Dr. Peter P. Bosomworth, Vice President for the Medical Center, the announcement of the forthcoming appearance of this history, and the staging of a tableau, "A Century of Pharmacy in Kentucky", against a background of national and world events during the college's first 100 years. The pageant was followed by dancing until midnight. More than 200 persons attended. Among the special guests were the deans of the Medical Center colleges.

Other activities to bring particular attention to the college's Centennial Year were:

a. the design of a special Centennial motif consisting of a stylized mortar and pestle, for use throughout the year,
b. the design and use by the college of special Centennial Year stationery,
c. the design, construction, and mounting of a large, prominent sign over the main door of the college which blazoned the Centennial Year in the University's blue and white colors,
d. the preparation of special Centennial display windows by the college's professional fraternities,
e. the design, creation, and display of a Centennial banner at all events,
f. the mailing out of special posters, announcements, and invitations for Centennial events,
g. the use of a special Centennial motif cover for the College Bulletin, as well as on the covers for the Medical Center's daily calendars for 1970-71,
h. the use of the Centennial motif in conjunction with all major events of the college during the year such as programs for continuing education classes, career day, honors banquet, faculty Christmas party, and commencement banquet,
i. the distribution of a Centennial Gala program and a specially imprinted Centennial spatula,
j. and the designation of the class graduating on May 8, 1971 as the Centennial Class.

The administrative officials of the University of Kentucky and the College of Pharmacy through its faculty, students,

1880s –
Mr. and Mrs. Art Jacob

1900s –
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Taylor

College alumni attempt to capture the spirit of the many different times the college has known during its long history as one part of the kick-off celebration of the Centennial Year at the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association Convention held July 1970 at Covington.

Happy Birthday, College of Pharmacy

World War I –
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Horn

World War II –
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Schutte

Post World War II –
Mr. and Mrs. David Cobb

Roaring Twenties –
Mr. and Mrs. Guy O'Neal

Roving reporter for "I remember when . . ." was Richard Ross, Centennial Year President of the Kentucky Council on Pharmaceutical Education.

1960s –
Mr. and Mrs. James T. Arnold

The Future –
Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Morris

alumni, and friends initiated and carried out a series of events designed to call attention to the College's establishment a century ago, to chronicle some of the events of its first century, to examine some of the changes that had occurred in pharmacy education and practice, to bring new knowledge about the world of drugs and drug products, to examine and explore new patterns of delivering pharmaceutical service, and to help prepare pharmacists to assume new and expanded roles in meeting society's health care needs.

Through these Centennial year activities the College of Pharmacy did look back with pride upon a century of its service to Kentucky and to pharmacy in Kentucky. And over the jubilation of centennial celebration can be heard the steady on-going sound of the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy beginning, with vigor and strong capability, its second hundred years of progress.

Appendices

CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF THE LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY PRESIDENTS

Fall to Fall	
1870-1881	C. Lewis Diehl
1881-1882	Vincent Davis
1882-1884	Wiley Rogers
1884-1888	Emil Scheffer
1888-1890	J. W. Fowler
1890-1891	Robert J. Snyder
1891-1893	Edward C. Pfingst
1893-1894	J. W. Fowler
1894-1895	M. Cary Peter
1895-1896	Addison Dimmitt, Sr.
1896-1897	M. Cary Peter
1897-1898	Oscar A. Beckmann
1898-1899	Philip Heuser
1899-1901	Simon N. Jones
1901-1903	Louis Rominger, M.D.
1903-1909	William Votteler
1909-1910	Daniel Zutt
1910-1912	Horace O. Hurley
1912	John J. Seiberz
1912-1913	John D. Jansing
1913-1922	Simon N. Jones
1922-1923	Albert Struby
1923-1925	Robert J. Frick
1925-1932	Clarence B. Davis
1932-1934	William H. Fischer
1934-1935	Rudolph V. Miersch
1935-1936	Fred P. Kranz
1936-1938	Rudolph V. Miersch
1938-1944	A. P. Markendorf
1944-	W. Oscar Votteler

PRESIDENTS OF THE KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION

(after affiliation of the college with University of Kentucky)

-1949	W. Oscar Votteler
1949-1953	Nathan Kaplin
1953-1954	W. Oscar Votteler
1954-1958	Nathan Kaplin
1958-1966	Crawford Meyer
1966-1970	Robert L. Barnett
1970-	Richard Ross

A CUMULATIVE LISTING OF THE FACULTY OF THE LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Names of members of Centennial Year Faculty in italics

Name, degree and most recent title	Academic Years*
Beck, Carl E., M.S. Instructor of Pharmacy	1957-1959
Billups, Norman F., Ph.D. Associate Professor of Pharmacy	1963-
Breckinridge, Charles Edward, B.S. Instructor of Pharmacy	1954-1957
Buckle, Bernard, Ph.G. (from LCP) and M.D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Pharmacy	1886-1893
Butler, John L., M.S. Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy	1968-
Casperke, Charles A., Ph.G. (from LCP) Junior Professor of Pharmacy and Director of Pharmacy Laboratories	1904-05
Christian, S. T., Ph.D. Assistant Adjunct** Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry	1969-
Cobb, R. David, B.S. Part-time Instructor of Pharmacy	1970-
Conrad, Wayne F., Pharm. D. Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy	1970-71
Constantine, Edward R., Ph.G. (from LCP) Adjunct Professor of Chemistry	1891-1893
Curry, Gordon, Ph.G., Phar.D. (from LCP) Dean Emeritus at his death, Curry was at various times: Assistant to the Professor of Pharmacy 1893; Junior Professor of Pharmacy 1895 and Director of Pharmacy Laboratories 1899; and Professor of Microscopy and Pharmacy 1902. In 1905 he was named Professor of Chemistry and Director of Chemistry Laboratories. He served as Dean from 1893 to 1917 and again from 1925 to 1946.	1893-1950
Danian, Michael S., Ph.D. Visiting Assistant Professor of Pharmacy	1967-68
Davis, Vincent Professor of the Theory and Practice of Pharmacy	1881-82
DeLuca, Patrick P., Ph.D. Associate Professor of Pharmacy	1970-

Name, degree and most recent title	Academic Years*
Diamond, Louis, Ph.D. Assistant Professor of Materia Medica	1967-
Diehl, C. Lewis, Ph.G., Ph.M. Emeritus Professor of Pharmacy	1870-1916
Digenis, George A., Ph.D. Associate Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry	1967-
Dilly, Oscar C., Ph.G., Ph.M. (from LCP) and M.D. Professor in the Theory and Practice of Pharmacy and Director of Pharmacy Laboratories, Dilly previously was Professor of Materia Medica 1890 and of Pharmacology 1901 and served as Dean from 1917 to 1925.	1890-1925
Dittert, Lewis W., Ph.D. Associate Professor of Pharmacy	1967-
Doluisio, James T., Ph.D. Professor of Pharmacy and Chairman of the Department (1967), Acting Chairman Department of Materia Medica (1969), and Assistant Dean for Administration (1970)	1967-
Doughty, Richard M., M.S. Assistant Professor of Materia Medica and Acting Chairman of Department (1965-1969), and Assistant to the Dean for Alumni and Student Affairs (1970)	1951-
Dunphy, Thomas W., Pharm.D. Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy	1968-
Fink, Ira S., M.S. Instructor in Pharmaceutical Chemistry	1967-1969
Forbes, Walter R., Ph.G. (from LCP) Assistant in Botany, Histology and Bacteriology (1921) and Chemistry (1923)	1921-1929
Fossett, R. Thomas, B.S. Instructor of Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry	1959-60
Franke, Norman H., Ph.D. Associate Professor of Pharmacy	1960-1967
Gaddis, Shirley Walter, Ph.D. Associate Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry	1951-52; 1958-59
Garber, David, Pharm.D. Assistant in Chemistry	1916-17
Gilliam, William D., Jr., M.A., Ph.D. Instructor of Social Science	1936-37

Name, degree and most recent title	Academic Years*
Gillis, Ewen, Ph.D. Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Head of the Department (1948)	1943-1955
Glasser, Arthur C., Ph.D. Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Head of the Department (1959), Acting Dean of the College (1964-1967), and Assistant Dean For Administration (1967)	1953-1970
Goebel, Edward, Ph.G. (from LCP) Professor of Materia Medica and Botany	1883-1889
Goodwin, J. J., Phar.D. Professor of Pharmacognosy and Microscopy	1913-14
Grasser, E. T., M.D. Professor of Pharmacognosy and Pathology	1908-1912
Green, James E., M.A. Instructor of Mathematics	1940-1946
Griffith, Robert B., Ph.D. Joint appointment as Professor of Materia Medica in Pharmacy and of Agronomy in College of Agriculture	1971-
Grimes, Thomas L., M.S. Visiting Instructor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry	1965-66
Guttman, David E., Ph.D. Adjunct** Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry	1970-
Hausgen, H. Otto, Ph.G. (from LCP) Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacology (1913) and Pharmacognosy (1916) and Toxicology (1930)	1891-1945
Hall, Gaylord E., A.M., M.D. Professor of Pharmacognosy and Pathology, Director of Microscopy Laboratory	1904-05
Hammond, Elmer L., Ph.D. Visiting Professor of Pharmacy	1965-67
Heichelbech, Norbert, B.S., D.O. Instructor of Operative Pharmacy	1942-1944
Heuser, Philip, Ph.G. (from LCP) Adjunct Professor of Materia Medica	1891-92
Hopkins, Howard, Ph.D. Professor of Pharmacy and Head of the Department (1965-1967), and Assistant Dean for Instruction (1967)	1959-
Hubbard, Jesse Y., Ph.G., LL.B. Instructor in Pharmacy Law. Hubbard's previous	1924-1959

Name, degree and most recent title	Academic Years*
titles include Assistant in Pharmacy 1924; Instructor in Commercial Pharmacy and Jurisprudence 1927 and in Salesmanship 1929; Instructor in Pharmaceutical Economics 1930 and in Toxicology 1945; Lecturer in Jurisprudence 1947	
Hynniman, Clifford E., M.S. Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy	1968-
Jansing, John D., Ph.G. Instructor of Operative Pharmacy	1928-1941
Johnson, Jerry B., Pharm.D. Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy	1970-
Johnson, William S., B.S., M.S. Instructor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry	1958-1967
Jongeward, Mattys, M.S. Professor of Pharmacy	1948-1950
Kadaba, P. K., Ph.D. Instructor, Pharmaceutical Chemistry	1965-66
Kastenbine, L. D., A.M., M.D. Professor of Chemistry	1870-1903
Kennerly, Charles J., A.B. Instructor of Mathematics	1933-1939
Koehler, H. H., M.D. Professor of Microscopy	1897-1899
Koerber, Clement E., M.A. Instructor of English	1944-45
Koester, Leonard, Ph.D. Instructor of German	1936-1943
Kornet, Milton J., Ph.D. Associate Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry	1963-
Kostenbauder, Harry B., Ph.D. Professor of Pharmacy and Assistant Dean for Research (1968) and Acting Chairman Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry (1970)	1968-
LaPiana, John C., B.S. Assistant Adjunct** Professor of Pharmacy	1969-
Lesshafft, Jr., Charles T., Ph.D. Professor of Pharmacy	1947-
Lipscomb, William T., Ph.D. Instructor of Materia Medica	1969-
Littlejohn, Oliver, Ph.D. Professor of Pharmacy and Head of the Department	1956-57

Name, degree and most recent title	Academic Years*
Luckens, Mark M., Ph.D. Associate Professor of Materia Medica	1961-
Magarian, Edward O., Ph.D. Associate Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry	1967-
Margulis, Harold, B.S. Instructor of Manufacturing Pharmacy	1948-1954
Miersch, Rudolph V., Pharm.D. (from LCP) Assistant in Materia Medica (1913) and Pharmacognosy and Pharmacology (1916)	1913-1930
Miles, James W., Ph.D. Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Head of Department (1953)	1941-42 1948-1959
Miller, George A., Pharm.D. (from LCP) Assistant in Chemistry	1913-1915
Miller, William A., M.S. Instructor of Clinical Pharmacy	1968-1970
Moore, Mildred Ann, B.S. (from LCP) Instructor of Operative Pharmacy	1945-46
Morris, Harold Clifford, M.D., B.S. (from LCP) M.S. Assistant Professor of Materia Medica	1948-1951
Moynahan, Patricia, Pharm.D. Part-time Instructor of Materia Medica	1967-68
Mueller, Otto E., Ph.G. (from LCP) Professor of Botany	1887-1912
Newburger, Jerold, M.S. Part-time Instructor of Pharmacy	1968-
Oliver, John A., M.S. Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy	1968-1971
Orth, Ronald E., Ph.D. Assistant Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry	1960-1967
Overton, Burr M. Adjunct Professor of Materia Medica	1892-93
Parker, Paul F., M.S. Associate Professor of Pharmacy and Chairman of the Department of Clinical Pharmacy (1968-1970)	1960-
Pattee, Edwin John, M.S. Instructor of German	1933-34
Patterson, William Orville, Phar.D. Assistant in Pharmacy	1915-1918
Pfingst, Adolph O., M.D. Professor of Microscopy and Pharmacognosy	1900-01

Name, degree and most recent title	Academic Years*
Piecoro, John J., Jr., M.S. Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy	1968-
Rapp, Robert P., Pharm.D. Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy	1970-
Reep, Evelyn (Mrs. Brake) Instructor of Anatomy and Physiology	1946-47
Rehberg, William F., M.S. Associate Professor of Pharmacy	1951-1962
Robinson, Donald H., M.S., LL.B. Instructor of Pharmacy	1950-56
Rominger, Louis, Ph.G. (from LCP) and M.D. Adjunct Professor of Botany (1891) and Professor of Microscopy (1894); Professor of Pharmacognosy and Pathology	1891-1896 1906-07
Scheffer, Emil, Ph.G. Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Botany	1870-1901
Sciuchetti, Leo A., M.S. Professor of Pharmacy	1943-1945
Shainfeld, Fredrick J., Pharm.D. Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy	1968-
Sharp, E. Frank, Phar.D. Assistant in Botany, Histology, and Bacteriology	1923-1925
Sherman, Gerald P., Ph.D. Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy and Materia Medica	1969-
Shuter, John C., Phar.D. (from LCP) Assistant in Pharmacognosy (1914) and in Botany, Histology, and Bacteriology (1916)	1914-1921
Slesser, A. E., Ph.D. Professor of Pharmacy and Head of the Department (1947)	1947-1954
Slone, Earl Platt, Ph.G. (from LCP), B.S. (from LCP), B.S. and M.A. Professor of Pharmacy. Slone's previous titles include Instructor in Botany, Histology and Bacteriology and Director of Pharmacognosy Laboratory 1925; Professor of Pharmacognosy 1947; Professor of Materia Medica 1949. He served as dean from 1946 to 1966.	1925-
Smith, Harry A., Ph.D. Professor of Pharmacy	1957-1965 1970-

Name, degree and most recent title	Academic Years*
Stoll, Ferdinand D., Ph.D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Pharmacy. Stoll's previous titles include Assistant in Chemistry 1919; Professor of Botany, Histology and Bacteriology 1920.	1919-1946
Summerford, Delbert C., B.S. Instructor of Physics	1949-1952
Suter, Arthur Lee, Phar.D. (from LCP) and B.A Professor of Botany, Histology and Bacteriology	1913-1919
Swintosky, Joseph V., Ph.D. Professor of Pharmacy; Dean	1967-
Tague, Harrell N., M.A. Instructor of English	1933-1943 1945-46
Taylor, Robert Leonard, B.S. Special Lecturer on Salesmanship	1928-29
Thompson, Eugene T., A.M., Th.M. Instructor of Social Science	1933-1936
Townsend, Arlie L., M.A. Instructor of Physics	1943-1947
Tucker, Charles, M.S., M.P.H. Instructor of Public Health	1948-1955
Turner, Edgar Ray, Phar.D. (from LCP) Assistant in Pharmacy	1914-15 1917-1920
Vogt, Donald D., Ph.D. Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy	1969-1970
Vollmer, William, B.S. Instructor of Manufacturing Pharmacy	1949-1957
Votteler, W. Oscar, Phar.D. (from LCP) Assistant in Pharmacy	1921-1923
Walton, Charles Anthony, Ph.D. Professor of Clinical Pharmacy and Materia Medica and Head of the Department of Materia Medica (1957-1965); Acting Chairman of the Department of Clinical Pharmacy (1970)	1950-
Weaver, Whittie O., M.S. Visiting Assistant Professor in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry	1964-1967
Wesley, Emory J., M.A. Instructor of Social Science	1938-1946
Wilkinson, Grant R., Ph.D. Assistant Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy	1968-1971

Name, degree and most recent title	Academic Years*
Wilson, Dunning S., Ph.G., M.D. Junior Professor of Pharmacy and Director of Pharmacy Laboratories	1905-1912
Yount, W. B. Campbell, Ph.G. Assistant in Chemistry	1920-1922
Zubrod, William G., Ph.G. (from LCP) Junior Professor of Materia Medica	1894-1908

* As listed in college bulletins, which means appointments may actually vary a year from given date if they were too late to get changed in the publication.

** An adjunct appointment in recent years indicates the instructor has volunteered his services without salary.

A CUMULATIVE LISTING OF AWARDS OFFERED IN THE LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY–UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Those in italics are offered during Centennial Year 1970-71

Name and/or sponsor and specifications	Academic Years*
Acorn Photo Service Award Camera to student with highest marks in drug administration	1955-1965
Allen Drug Company of Louisville Gold Medal To junior preparing best set of pharmaceutical preparation in manufacturing laboratory	1927-1930
Alumni Association of Louisville College of Pharmacy Gold Medal To student with the best general examination marks	1876-1900
American Pharmaceutical Association Award Certificate of recognition to a student for outstanding services to the American Pharmaceutical Association Student Branch	1967-
Bagby-Sauter Drug Company Prize American Pharmaceutical Association Membership and Dues for one year to student with best general grade average in all didactic branches	1907-1909
Bluegrass Pharmaceutical Association Award Book to outstanding member of third year class for scholarship, activity and character	1969-
Bluegrass Pharmaceutical Association Women's Auxiliary Award Membership in American Pharmaceutical Association to two students for first year of pledge plan	1967-
Bluegrass Pharmaceutical Association Award Silver goblet for an outstanding graduating man	1970-
Bristol Laboratories Award Book to student demonstrating outstanding achievement in materia medica department; 1950-1962 went to senior contributing most to pharmacy	1950-
Bristol Laboratories Award Special Centennial Award of $100 to an outstanding graduating student who has been an active leader	1971(only)
Central Pharmaceutical Journal Pharmacy Administration Award	1958-1966

Name and/or sponsor and specifications	Academic Years*
$25 for student making best grades in pharmacy administration	
Chemical Rubber Company Award Book to senior with highest grades in chemistry	1950-1958
Gordon L. Curry Award in Chemistry, sponsored by Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity Placque to fifth year student with highest grades in pharmaceutical chemistry	1967-
Oscar C. Dilly Gold Medal, sponsored by faculty To student in post-graduate class with highest general average	1920-1923
Oscar C. Dilly Memorial Award by Mrs. Dilly until her death in 1956, then by Miss Estelle Wedekind until 1969 when sponsored by Walgreen Drug Company Placque and $50 to student with highest cumulative grades in pharmacy; original award was a gold medal, changed to a book in 1947	1925-
Gould's Inc. Award Placque to outstanding citizen; original award was gold medal to second best average in junior class, by George Gould & Son of Louisville	1918-
Professor H. O. Haeusgen Award, presented by Dean Earl Slone Book to fourth year student demonstrating scholastic achievement	1967-
J. W. Hartman Award To student who prepares a conspicuously outstanding work published or executed informing public of role of pharmacist or improving interprofessional relationships of pharmacy and allied health professions	1962-
John F. Huddart Prize Book to student passing second best general examination	1881-82
Horace O. Hurley Prize Membership and one year dues in American Pharmaceutical Association for student with highest marks in laboratory practice	1905-1909
Jefferson County Academy of Pharmacy Award $50 toward books for junior with best attitude, scholarship, activities	1962-

Name and/or sponsor and specifications	Academic Years*
Jefferson County Academy of Pharmacy Auxiliary Award Placque and $50 to fourth year student demonstrating greatest overall improvement between third and fourth year	1969-
Johnson and Johnson Award Replica of Revolutionary War mortar and pestle for student with highest grades in pharmacy administration; originally for a paper or project or exhibit on pharmacy administration until 1967	1961-
Kappa Psi Kentucky Graduate Chapter Award Professional journal subscription to outstanding junior; changed in 1968 from book award	1956-
Kentucky Council on Pharmaceutical Education Junior Award Book to junior showing most scholastic improvement	1952-
Kentucky Council on Pharmaceutical Education Senior Award Book to fifth year student with highest general average	1952-
Walter King, Ph.G. of Waco, Texas Award Gold medal to the first year student with best examination in materia medica	1883-84
Messrs. Klee, Coleman and Company of Louisville Prize Gold medal for best paper on carbonated water	1890-91
Lehn and Fink of New York Award Original prize offered for best thesis, changed in 1935 to highest grades in chemistry	1923-1965
Lexington Economy Drug Company Award Book to second year pre-pharmacy student for scholastic achievement	1962-
Lilly Achievement Award Gold medal to a graduating senior for scholastic achievement, leadership, professional attitude	1967-
Louisville College of Pharmacy Board of Directors Award Original award was gold medal to junior with best set of pharmaceutical preparations made in manufacturing laboratory, changed in 1936 to second highest average in senior class.	1930-1947
Louisville College of Pharmacy Faculty Prize Nomination and dues for one year in American Phar-	1916-1923

Name and/or sponsor and specifications	Academic Years*
maceutical Association for student in post-graduate work in each course, changed in 1920 to gold medal	
Louisville College of Pharmacy Ticket Awards College tickets in appropriate classes (tuition charges) to juniors with highest examination grades in chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica and botany	1905-1912
Louisville College of Pharmacy Prize Gold medal to student whose thesis was most original work, changed in 1901 to senior with best general examination and grade average	1883-1947
R. Mansfeld and Son of Louisville Prize Award to senior with best thesis	1924-1930
Ephraim McDowell Apothecary Award, sponsored by George W. Grider, curator of the McDowell Apothecary in Danville One year membership in American Institute of History of Pharmacy to a first year professional student for a paper on historical subject *or* (in 1967) for highest achievement in the history of pharmacy *or* (in 1969) to second highest cumulative grade average in third year class	1960-
McKesson and Robbins, Inc., Lexington Division Award Placque to fourth year student with highest class average	1967-
McKesson and Robbins, Inc., Louisville Division Award Placque to third year student with highest class average; (This award dates back to 1895 when M. C. Peter Gold Medal was given to the junior, i.e. first year student, with the highest general grade average. In 1901 it was changed to the Peter-Bauer Drug Company of Louisville Gold Medal and again in 1904 to the Peter-Neat-Richardson Drug Company Gold Medal, then to McKesson-Peter-Neat-Richardson Drug Company, and after other minor changes, to McKesson and Robbins, Inc. in 1947. The award was a pen and pencil set in the 1950s, luggage in the early 1960s.)	1895-
Merck and Co. Award Books for general excellence in scholarship; this award began as one, then changed briefly in the early 1950s to include one scholarly senior and one "most popular" senior. In 1958 the award was given	1943-

Name and/or sponsor and specifications	Academic Years*
by Merck, Sharp and Dohme, reverting back to Merck and Company, Inc. in 1967.	
Professor Otto Mueller Prize Gold medal to student making the best "Collection of Botanical Specimens" and presenting it to the College's collection	1890-1892
National Association of Drug Clerks Life Membership Award, sponsored by Paul A. Mandabach of Chicago Given to seniors with highest averages in pharmacy, chemistry and materia medica	1926-1936
Otterbach Bros. of Louisville Gold Medal Given to best senior thesis until 1935 when it changed to the highest average in the second year class; the prize after the 1940s was a book	1931-1964
Outstanding Senior Woman Award, sponsored by the Ring of Hygeia An engraved silver bowl to senior woman chosen by faculty committee	1969-
Arthur Peter and Co. Prize Book to senior with best examination in pharmacy laboratory; changed to gold medal in 1891	1881-1900
Edward C. Pfingst Gold Medal To student passing second best examination for graduation	1892-1900
Phi Delta Chi Award by Alpha Beta Chapter Books to a freshman prepharmacy student chosen for scholarship and leadership	1952-1959
Poison Prevention Awards, sponsored by Robert L. Barnett Books to one fourth year and one fifth year student for outstanding public relations work in poison prevention	1969-
Messrs. Renz and Henry Gold Medal For graduate with greatest proficiency in pharmacy (the first year this prize was some apparatus)	1890-1897
Rexall Drug Company Award A bronze mortar and pestle for senior demonstrating outstanding achievement	1958-
Rho Chi Society Award, by Alpha Xi Chapter Book to student giving most worthy report on some problem in practical pharmacy	1951-1956

Name and/or sponsor and specifications	Academic Years*
Rho Chi Society Award, by Alpha Xi Chapter Scholastic Award for outstanding performance scholastically and activities based on the total first professional year's grades and activities—A permanent College plaque	1971-
Rho Chi Society Award, by Alpha Xi Chapter Service Award for participation in professional organizational College projects and service endeavors, 5th year student—An engraved silver cup	1971-
R. A. Robinson & Co. Prize (name of sponsor changed to Robinson-Pettet Co. in 1890) Originally books to senior with best examination in materia medica and junior with best examination in chemistry; prize changed to gold medal in 1891 and specifications to a senior presenting the best thesis of original work in 1901	1881-1923
Peter Schlosser Award Nomination for membership and first year dues in American Pharmaceutical Association to student with highest examination grades in materia medica and pharmacology	1905-1909
Dr. Wiley Rogers and Mr. M. Cary Peters Gold Medal To junior with best average in summer term of College	1891-1893
Shelby Street Pharmacy Award, sponsored by Charles F. and Arnold J. Rosenberg Two years membership in the four year pledge program of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to outstanding member of graduating class	1962-1968
Dean Earl P. Slone Award, sponsored by the Student Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association at University of Kentucky Award to outstanding senior chosen by committee on basis of academic, professional and social accomplishments	1967-
Messrs. R. J. Snyder and J. W. Fowler of Louisville Prize To junior with best general average	1885-1892
Stanlabs Drug Company of Portland, Oregon Award Book to first year professional student for outstanding achievement in pharmaceutical and academic studies	1962-
Messrs. Voight Bros. of Chattanooga, Tennessee Gold Medal (later Voigt & Co.)	1901-1935

Name and/or sponsor and specifications	Academic Years*
For senior passing second best general examination	
J. B. Wilder & Co. Prize	1881-1889
Book to senior passing best examination in botany	
Louisville Chapter of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Association of Retail Druggists	1926-1929
"Special prize to the lady student passing with the highest general average in the senior class'	
Zubrod-Heuser Medal	1896-1900
For student with best average in microscopy	

SCHOLARSHIPS

American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education Scholarship	1944-
By application	
Cincinnati Economy Drug Company Scholarship	1967-68
By application	
Curry-Dilly Memorial Fund, sponsored by the Kentucky Council of Pharmaceutical Education	1950-
Originally primarily a loan fund, this money has become a more flexible source of funding for the College in past five years	
John W. Dargavel Foundation Scholarship	1967-
Also makes loans to needy students	
Samuel W. Fairchild of New York City Scholarships	1917-1942
National competition for $300 scholarship, prize raised to $500 in 1930	
Gould, Inc. Scholarship (originally called George H. Gould Co. Scholarship to 1962)	1957-1965
$200 scholarship	
Simon N. Jones Memorial Scholarship, sponsored by the National Association of Retail Druggists	1924-
By application	
Kentucky Drug Travelers Association Scholarship	1943-1948
For worthy freshman, $200	
Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association Scholarship	1924-1928
For student in College from area of Kentucky where "competent retail drug service is at present not available to the public"	
Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association Scholarship	1943-1950
$200 for freshman, available to women only first year offered, but broadened to either sex following year	

Name and/or sponsor and specifications	Academic Years*
Louisville Women's Committee to Kentucky College of Pharmacy Scholarship Offered irregularly	1967-
McKesson-Robbins, Inc., Lexington Division Scholarship Based on need	1967-
Osco Drug, Inc. of Franklin Park, Illinois Loan Training Program Preceded in 1967 by a scholarship	1969-
Sealtest Scholarship $200	1956-1965
Taylor Drug Stores of Louisville Loan Training Program By application	1967-
Thomas-Huston Scholarship Limited to residents of Central Kentucky	1967-
Thrift Drug Company of Pittsburgh Loan Training Program By application	1967-
Walgreen Company of Chicago Loan Training Program By application	1967-
WLW Radio Station of Crosley Radio Corporation Freshman scholarship "for one who has not previously contemplated entering the pharmacy profession"	1943-44

Leonard K47
Nelson 1950
Doughty 1951


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