

JEFFERSON

— THEN & NOW —

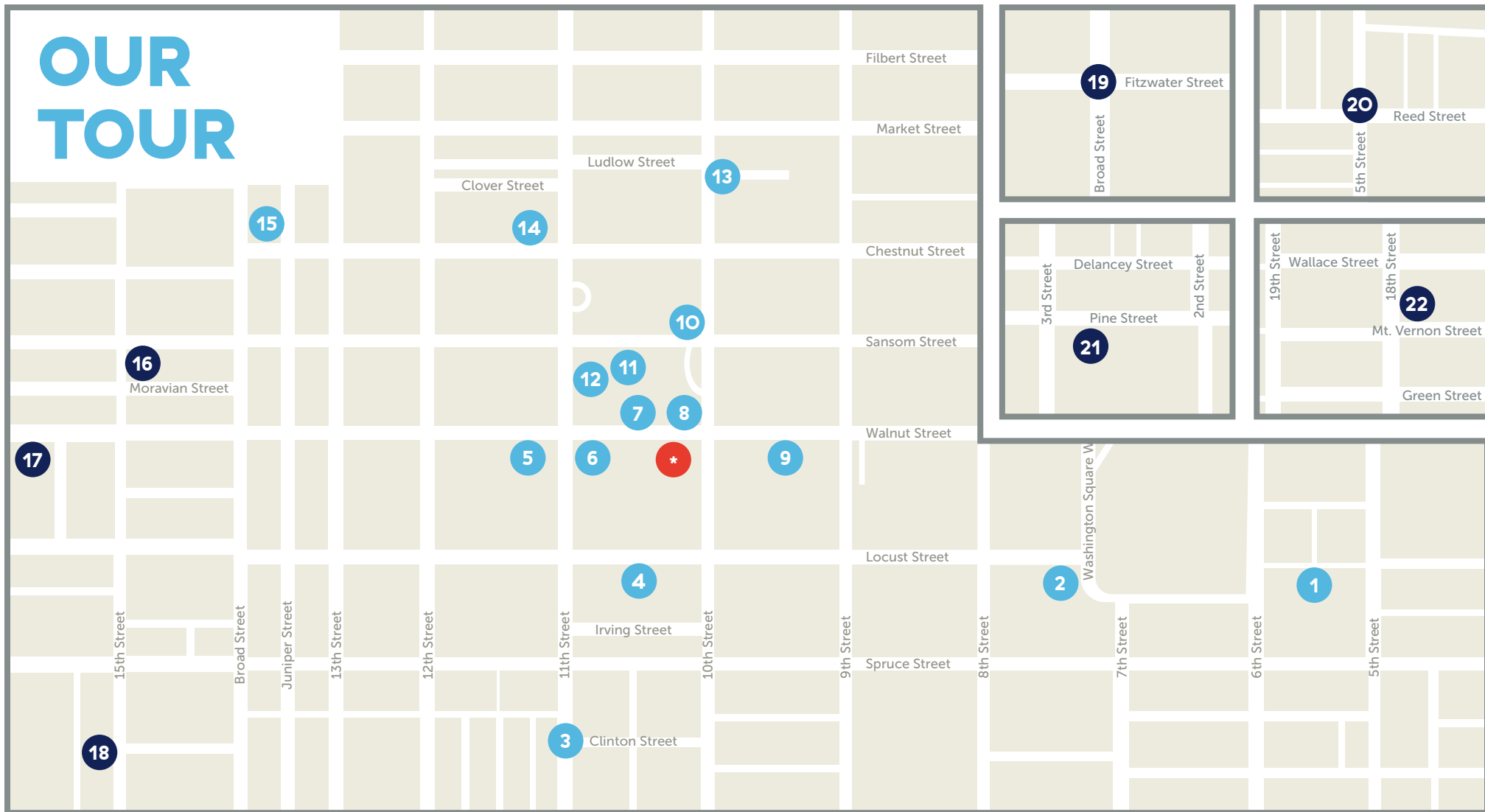
A walking tour of Thomas Jefferson University's
historical sites related to Sidney Kimmel Medical College
located on our Center City Campus.



Thomas Jefferson
University

HOME OF SIDNEY KIMMEL MEDICAL COLLEGE

OUR TOUR



KEY

1. Tivoli Winter Theater (later named Jefferson Hall)
2. Central Maternity Home
3. Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy
4. Jefferson Alumni Hall
5. First home of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell
6. Home of Dr. Samuel D. Gross
7. College Building
8. Medical Hall
9. McClellan House
10. Main Hospital
11. Jefferson Medical College Hospital

12. Foerderer Pavilion Heliport
13. St. Stephen's Episcopal Church
14. Home of Dr. Robley Dunglison
15. Thomas Eakins studio
16. Osler Home
17. Second home of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell
18. Home of Dr. John H. Gibbon, Jr.
19. Barton Memorial Division of Jefferson Hospital
20. Mt. Sinai Hospital
21. Jefferson Department for Diseases of the Chest
22. Thomas Eakins home and studio

-  Scott Memorial Library
(reference point)
-  On-campus stops
-  Off-campus stops

JEFFERSON — THEN & NOW

Welcome to Thomas Jefferson University – an institution steeped in rich history, that celebrated a major milestone in 2024 – the 200th anniversary of its founding as Jefferson Medical College in 1824.

Many of the original college sites, and indeed sites of many of our country's historical firsts, are close to Thomas Jefferson University's Center City Campus. We invite you to take a self-guided tour that highlights the rich history of the country's fifth medical school, and that today is a thriving professions-focused university.

BEGIN YOUR TOUR

Our tour starts at Washington Square, at 5th and Locust Streets, and winds west to Broad and Chestnut. Walking from location #1 directly to location #15, without making stops, takes approximately 30 minutes. At the end of this tour is a list of seven equally interesting locations that take you beyond Jefferson's immediate neighborhood. They are worth a look if you have time to travel to them.



- 1 TIVOLI WINTER THEATER**
(later named Jefferson Hall)
Locust Street (formerly Prune Street)
between 5th and 6th streets
1824 – 1828

As a theatre, Tivoli's claim to fame was that the song, "Home, Sweet Home," was first performed on its stage. As part of Jefferson, this is the site where the first Jefferson Medical College classes were held and an outpatient dispensary was located. This site marks the beginning of Jefferson's innovation in medical education. Here, the College began teaching medical students in the lecture hall and became the first medical school to adopt experiential learning – allowing students to interact directly with patients under medical supervision. Other medical schools taught students by lecture only. The building was destroyed by fire in 1910.

Sidenote: Many of Center City's streets are named after trees. The belief is that William Penn used these names because he loved nature, but also because at the time, many residents couldn't read. Penn planted different trees on the sides of streets as a way to help people navigate where they were. While there has never been a way to prove the intent, it's still pretty cool.

- 2 CENTRAL MATERNITY HOME**
224 W. Washington Square, 1890s

At the time, Jefferson Medical College and its clinic were located in a changing neighborhood – home to many immigrant families. Using existing row homes, the obstetrical care given by Jefferson doctors and nurses at the Central Maternity Home provided more convenient access than more expensive hospital "lying-in" facilities.

- 3 DANIEL BAUGH INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY**
11th and Clinton streets, 1911 – 1968

Mr. Daniel Baugh, a Jefferson trustee, purchased this building and fitted it out with the latest medical apparatus, a library and a museum of specimens. A philanthropist, Baugh was one of the founders of the Department of Archeology and Paleontology at the University of Pennsylvania and president of the School of Design for Women for almost 25 years. When Jefferson Alumni Hall opened on Locust Street in 1969, this facility closed. It is now a condominium.



4 **JEFFERSON ALUMNI HALL**

1020 Locust Street (between 9th and 10th streets), 1969 – present

Jefferson Hall – now called Jefferson Alumni Hall – was opened to house the student union and basic science department of Jefferson. It also includes a full gym, swimming pool and more, that students, faculty and staff can enjoy year-round.

5 **FIRST HOME OF DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL**

(known as the ‘Father of American Neurology’)

1100 Walnut Street
Years unknown; prior to his death in 1914

Now the Jefferson Medical Office Building, this was the home of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, MD 1850, who served in the Civil War at a hospital for wounded soldiers with nerve damage. He and his Jefferson colleagues produced a landmark publication identifying, for the first time, such pain conditions as neuralgia, phantom limb, and what is now referred to as CRPS II – a neurological disorder producing long lasting, intense pain after an injury or trauma to the peripheral nerve.

6 **HOME OF DR. SAMUEL D. GROSS**

201 South 11th Street (11th and Walnut streets)
Years unknown

Dr. Samuel Gross, MD 1827, was the greatest American surgeon of the 19th century. An innovator, educator and founder of numerous medical associations, he authored fourteen highly influential books, including the System of Surgery, considered by many to be the greatest surgical treatise of its time.

Dr. Gross is also the central figure depicted in Thomas Eakins’ masterpiece “The Gross Clinic” (1875). It is considered the greatest American painting of the 19th century and is now on shared display at the Philadelphia Museum of Art and Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Prior to Dr. Gross living here, this site was the home to Jefferson professor of surgery, Dr. Thomas D. Mütter. Today it is the site of the University’s Martin Residence Hall.



7 **COLLEGE BUILDING** (two locations)

1025 Walnut Street

The College Building is the first permanent location of Jefferson Medical College, founded in 1824.

6th Floor — “The Old Operating Table”

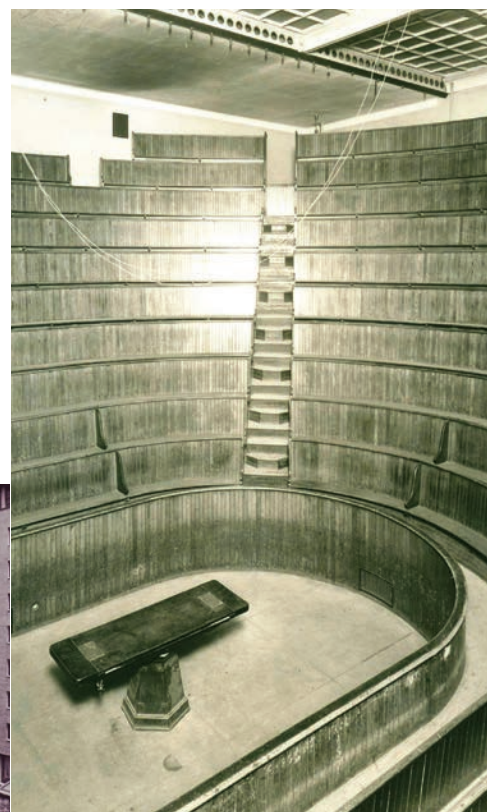
1840s – 1890s

“The Old Operating Table” is an artifact that was used in the Jefferson Medical College surgical amphitheater from the 1840s-1890s – most notably by Dr. Samuel D. Gross as depicted in “The Gross Clinic.” Fittingly, the 6th floor now houses the administrative offices for the Department of Surgery.

8th Floor — Dr. John Gibbon’s research lab

1953

In 1953 Dr. John H. Gibbon, Jr. and his team operated on Cecelia Bavolek, an 18-year-old woman with a severe atrial septal heart defect. His invention, a heart-lung machine, which bypassed the cardiac and respiratory functions, allowed him to perform open heart surgery to correct the defect and extend Ms. Bavolek’s life by 47 years. This was the world’s first successful machine-assisted operation on a human heart – revolutionizing cardiac surgery. This floor is now home to the administrative offices of the Department of Medicine.





8 MEDICAL HALL

NW corner of 10th and Walnut streets, 1898 – 1931

Designed by architect John Hamilton Windrim and built in the neo-Renaissance style, this new and modern building was a significant factor in Jefferson Medical College receiving an A- rating by Dr. Abraham Flexner in his 1910 review of North American medical colleges. The Flexner Report was embraced as the definition of the academic model that characterizes American medical education up to the present.

This building was demolished in 1931 and today is home to the Curtis Clinic Building.

9 McCLELLAN HOUSE

916 Walnut Street
(See historical marker)
1828 – 1847

This was the last residence of Dr. George McClellan, the founder of Jefferson Medical College. His son was the Union Civil War general, George McClellan. The senior McClellan was ultimately let go from his faculty position, and the junior was fired by President Lincoln.

Side note: According to the Philadelphia Directory and Strangers Guide 1824, Dr. McClellan first resided at 124 S. 4th Street when he founded Jefferson Medical College. This is now part of Independence National Park.

10 MAIN HOSPITAL

132 S. 10th Street, 1907 – present

Main Hospital is the oldest building on our Center City campus. Construction began in 1903 but was delayed due to labor strikes and was opened on June 8, 1907. This thoroughly modern 300+ bed hospital boasted electric lights, elevators and a full-building ventilation system. This and Medical Hall were among the main reasons why Jefferson received a glowing recommendation by Dr. Abraham Flexner in his 1910 review of North American medical colleges.



11 JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL

Sansom Street between 10th and 11th streets, south side
1877 – 1923

The original 1877 hospital building, designed by architect Frank Furness, was demolished in 1923 and replaced by the Thompson Building in 1924. One of the largest clinical amphitheaters in the world was housed here and served thousands of Jefferson doctors and nurses over the decades. When Main Hospital (Stop #10) was opened in 1907 this hospital became the nurses' residence.

12 FOERDERER PAVILION HELIPORT

117 S. 11th Street, 8th Floor
1971 – present

Fully funded by Thomas Jefferson University's Women's Board, the heliport for Thomas Jefferson University Hospital was dedicated on October 19, 1971. Jefferson became the first hospital in the country to receive emergency patients via helicopter on its own heliport.

13 ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

19 S. 10th Street, 1823 – present

This is the site where Benjamin Franklin conducted his famous kite-key experiment. Robley Dunglison, MD, the first professor of medicine in the United States, was an active member of the parish.



14 HOME OF DR. ROBLEY DUNGLISON

1116 Girard Street (now the driveway leading to the underground parking at the Honickman Center – Jefferson Health)

1798 – 1869 (years denote the lifespan of Dr. Dunglison; unknown when he lived at this site)

Dr. Dunglison was the first full-time professor of medicine in the United States at the University of Virginia from 1824-1833, and the University of Maryland, 1833-1836. He arrived at Jefferson in 1836 and served as the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence until 1868. Dr. Dunglison is recognized as the 'Father of American Physiology' and was the personal physician to Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe.

15 THOMAS EAKINS STUDIO

1330 Chestnut Street, 1884 – 1890

Thomas Eakins, a Victorian painter who was concerned with representation of the human form, took anatomy classes at Jefferson Medical College to improve his understanding of anatomy. He passed on this knowledge to art students at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts as a faculty member. He made portraits of at least 14 members of Jefferson faculty and was most notably known for his masterpiece, "The Gross Clinic", featuring renowned Jefferson surgeon, Dr. Samuel D. Gross. (See also Stop #6)

(THIS ENDS THE CENTER CITY-BASED TOUR OF THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY)

The following are equally interesting locations with a Jefferson connection that require transportation.

16 OSLER HOME

131 S. 15th Street, 1884 – 1889

Sir William Osler, MD, lived and saw patients here while on faculty at the University of Pennsylvania from 1884-1889. He married Grace Revere Gross, the great-great-granddaughter of Paul Revere and the widow of Samuel W. Gross, MD, who was the son of Samuel D. Gross, MD. In 1910 the building was demolished and the Union League expanded its Broad Street home over the site in 1911.

17 SECOND HOME OF DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL

1524 Walnut Street

Years unknown; prior to his death in 1914

Dr. Mitchell, MD 1850, known as the 'Father of American Neurology', resided here. This was his second home in Philadelphia. (See also Stop #5)

18 HOME OF DR. JOHN H. GIBBON, JR.

332 S. 15th Street

1946 – 1967 (years denote the period he was a faculty member; unknown when he lived at this site)

As a Jefferson physician, Dr. Gibbon invented the heart-lung machine, which bypassed the cardiac and respiratory functions, and allowed for open heart surgery. (See also Stop #7)

19 BARTON MEMORIAL DIVISION OF JEFFERSON HOSPITAL

Broad and Fitzwater streets, 1946 – 1956

As a result of a large bequest in 1940 by Emily Barton Pendleton, the Barton Memorial Division of Jefferson Medical College Hospital opened in 1946 at Broad and Fitzwater Streets for the treatment of tuberculosis. In 1956, the Department of the Diseases of the Chest became the Barton Memorial Division of the Department of Medicine.

20 MT. SINAI HOSPITAL

5th and Reed streets, 1905 – 1997

Mt. Sinai Hospital opened in 1905 with 33 beds. A new hospital opened in 1922 with additions from 1927-1930. In 1951 the hospital merged with Northern Liberties Hospital and the Jewish Hospital to form Albert Einstein Medical Center. The hospital's name was changed to Albert Einstein Medical Center Southern Division. It was bought by Graduate Hospital in 1988, taken over by Allegheny Health System in 1996 and closed in 1997. The building was demolished in 2016.

21 JEFFERSON DEPARTMENT FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

236 – 238 Pine Street, 1913 – 1946

Jefferson physicians treated tuberculosis patients and miners from Pennsylvania coal country at this location. (See also Stop #19)

22 THOMAS EAKINS HOME AND STUDIO

1729 Mt. Vernon Street, 1870s (exact years unknown)

A fourth story was added to the house in 1874 to serve as the studio for Thomas Eakins. It is at this location that the famed painting "The Gross Clinic" is believed to have been completed in 1875. (See also Stop #15)





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