ADDRESS: 4201-47 WOODLAND AVE
Name of Resource: Griffith Hall
Proposed Action: Designate
Property Owner: University of the Sciences/St. Joseph's University
Nominator: Preservation Alliance of Greater Philadelphia
Staff Contact: Alex Till, alexander.till@phila.gov

OVERVIEW: This nomination proposes to designate one of the buildings on the property at 4201-47 Woodland Avenue and list it on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places. A three-story masonry academic building known as Griffith Hall, designed by architects Norman Hulme and John J. Dull and built in the Georgian Revival style in 1927 and 1928, stands on the property.

The nomination contends that Griffith Hall satisfies Criteria for Designation A, C, and D. It argues that the building has significant character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the City, Commonwealth, or Nation as the oldest and most significant lasting academic building constructed by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, the first college of Pharmacy in the United States and an institution that helped establish the modern field of pharmacology in the nineteenth century and continued to make significant and foundational contributions to that field throughout the nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first centuries.

The nomination argues that the building reflects the environment in an era characterized by a distinctive architectural style and embodies many of the distinguishing characteristics of the Georgian Revival architectural style as seen on academic buildings, satisfying Criteria C & D.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: The staff recommends that the nomination demonstrates that the property at 4201-47 Woodland Avenue satisfies Criteria for Designation A, C, and D and should be designated as historic and listed on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places.

NOMINATION OF HISTORIC BUILDING, STRUCTURE, SITE, OR OBJECT
PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PHILADELPHIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

SUBMIT ALL ATTACHED MATERIALS ON PAPER AND IN ELECTRONIC FORM (CD, EMAIL, FLASH DRIVE)
ELECTRONIC FILES MUST BE WORD OR WORD COMPATIBLE

1. ADDRESS OF HISTORIC RESOURCE *(must comply with an Office of Property Assessment address)*

Street address: 4201-47 Woodland Avenue

Postal code: 19104

2. NAME OF HISTORIC RESOURCE

Historic Name: Griffith Hall

Current/Common Name:

3. TYPE OF HISTORIC RESOURCE

☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Site ☐ Object

4. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Condition: ☑ excellent ☑ good ☐ fair ☐ poor ☐ ruins

Occupancy: ☐ occupied ☑ vacant ☐ under construction ☐ unknown

Current use:

5. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please attach a narrative description and site/plot plan of the resource's boundaries.

6. DESCRIPTION

Please attach a narrative description and photographs of the resource's physical appearance, site, setting, and surroundings.

7. SIGNIFICANCE

Please attach a narrative Statement of Significance citing the Criteria for Designation the resource satisfies.

Period of Significance (from year to year): from 1928 to 2022

Date(s) of construction and/or alteration: 1927-28, 1947-49, 1959

Architect, engineer, and/or designer: Norman Hulme and John J. Dull

Builder, contractor, and/or artisan: N/A

Original owner: Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science

Other significant persons: N/A

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION:

The historic resource satisfies the following criteria for designation (check all that apply):

- [x] (a) Has significant character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City, Commonwealth or Nation or is associated with the life of a person significant in the past; or,
- [ ] (b) Is associated with an event of importance to the history of the City, Commonwealth or Nation; or,
- [x] (c) Reflects the environment in an era characterized by a distinctive architectural style; or,
- [x] (d) Embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or engineering specimen; or,
- [ ] (e) Is the work of a designer, architect, landscape architect or designer, or engineer whose work has significantly influenced the historical, architectural, economic, social, or cultural development of the City, Commonwealth or Nation; or,
- [ ] (f) Contains elements of design, detail, materials or craftsmanship which represent a significant innovation; or,
- [ ] (g) Is part of or related to a square, park or other distinctive area which should be preserved according to an historic, cultural or architectural motif; or,
- [ ] (h) Owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community or City; or,
- [ ] (i) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history; or
- [ ] (j) Exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social or historical heritage of the community.

8. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Please attach a bibliography.

9. NOMINATOR

Organization Preservation Alliance for Greater Philadelphia Date December 15, 2022

Name with Title Kevin McMahon, Consultant Email patrick@preservationalliance.com

Street Address 1608 Walnut Street, Suite 1702 Telephone 215-546-1146 x5

City, State, and Postal Code Philadelphia, PA 19103

Nominator ☐ is ☑ is not the property owner.

PHC USE ONLY

Date of Receipt: 12/16/2022

☑ Correct-Complete ☐ Incorrect-Incomplete Date: 1/26/2023

Date of Notice Issuance: 2/9/2023

Property Owner at Time of Notice:

Name: PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Address: 4201-07 WOODLAND AVE

City: PHILADELPHIA State: PA Postal Code: 19104

Date(s) Reviewed by the Committee on Historic Designation:

Date(s) Reviewed by the Historical Commission:

Date of Final Action:

☐ Designated ☐ Rejected

5. Boundary Description

Figure 1 - Boundary Map for the tax parcel of 4201-47 Woodland Avenue (imagery from Pictometry), shown in red. Although the property includes several buildings, only Griffith Hall (Building 1) and the buffer space around it within the dashed white line shown above, are part of the proposed designation. The other buildings, listed below, are not included in the nomination.

	NAME	YEAR	STATUS
Building 1	Griffith Hall	1927	Included
Building 2	Kline Hall	1956	Excluded
Building 3	Whitecar Hall	1962	Excluded
Building 4	McNeill Science & Technology Center	1967	Excluded
Building 5	Pharmacology/Toxicology Center	1981	Excluded

5. Boundary Description (Continued)

Located within the large tax parcel currently known as 4201-47 Woodland Avenue, the proposed boundary begins at the northeast corner of S. 43rd Street and Woodland Avenue and extends northwest a distance of approximately 24 feet along S. 43rd Street, and then shifts northward, continuing to follow the line of S. 43rd Street a distance of approximately 339 feet to a point on a walkway. From this point, the boundary turns eastward, continuing a distance of approximately 245 feet to a point on a walkway between the current Griffith Hall and Kline Hall, where it turns southward, continuing a distance of approximately 160 feet to the southeast boundary of the parcel on Woodland Ave. The boundary then turns southwestward following Woodland Ave for approximately 304 feet to the starting point. Being a part of OPA Account #773500500.

6. Physical Description

Griffith Hall, located at 4201-47 Woodland Avenue, is a three-story, Georgian Revival-style academic building. Designed by architects Norman Hulme and John J. Dull and built in 1927-1928, Griffith Hall was the first building completed by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science after the institution decided to depart its longtime home in Center City Philadelphia in the 1920s. Griffith Hall served the College, which became known as the University of the Sciences in 1997, until the institution closed following its acquisition by St. Joseph's University in 2022.

Today, the property at 4201-07 Woodland Avenue extends well beyond the original parcel owned by the College, encompassing nearly the entire block bounded by Woodland Avenue to the south, South 42nd Street to the east, Regent Square to the north, and South 43rd Street to the west, an area of approximately 4.3 acres that includes several later buildings completed by the College during the late twentieth century. The only portion of this block not included in the current parcel is a row of houses on the south side of Regent Square, beginning approximately half a block west of 42nd Street and extending to 43rd Street (4222 to 4256 Regent Square). Despite the large size of this parcel, only Griffith Hall and the original 1927 parcel are the subject of this nomination.

Figure 1 – Northwest elevation, looking south from D'Angelo Mall.

Griffith Hall takes the form of a truncated triangle. The primary elevation (the truncated corner) faces northwest, with two wings of equal length, width, and height turning south and east, parallel to 43rd Street and what was historically Kingsessing Avenue, respectively (in the early 1980s, when the College built the Pharmacology/Toxicology Center, Kingsessing Avenue between 42nd and 43rd Streets was absorbed into the PCOP campus and became a quad-like, landscaped plaza known as D'Angelo Mall, and a parking lot, the latter accessed from 43rd Street). In front of

the northwest elevation and included within the boundary, there is a curved asphalt driveway and a small landscaped area with low plantings. There are also generous landscaped buffers between the west elevation and 43rd Street, and between the north elevation and D'Angelo Mall. On the southeast elevation, which faces Woodland Avenue, there is a two-story boiler house addition (built in 1947-49 and expanded around 1959). At the southwest corner of the property, at the intersection of South 43rd Street and Woodland Avenue, there is a small asphalt parking lot. Along the east elevation, a concrete walkway lined with landscaping extends from Woodland Avenue to D'Angelo Mall between Griffith Hall and Kline Hall.

Figure 2 – Northwest elevation, looking southeast from 43rd Street.

The northwest elevation is eleven bays-wide, with the three center bays consisting of a temple front in limestone. The temple-like frontispiece features both square, Tuscan order pilasters (one at each end) as well as fluted Doric order engaged columns, which separate the three bays in between and support the entablature and pediment above. On the first floor, there are three entrances consisting of glazed wood doors with sidelights and transoms set deeply within the three arched openings. Above the arched openings, there is a Greek key frieze spanning the wall space between the columns and pilasters. On the second floor, above the frieze, there are aluminum casement windows (double casement units with fixed transoms), which, like the windows elsewhere in the building, appear to have been installed in the last 20 to 30 years. The windows do, however, match the overall design of the original windows seen in the historic photos provided below in the Statement of Significance. Above the second-floor windows, the entablature reads "Philadelphia College of Pharmacy & Science." Above the entablature, the pediment contains a circular carved panel in the tympanum. Behind and above the pediment is a brick parapet wall with carved limestone panels, coping, and finials, as well as flagposts at each end.

The four bays on each side of the temple front are identical; they are faced in red brick, sit on a concrete foundation, and on each floor contain four aluminum casement windows with limestone sills and soldier course brick lintels with limestone corner blocks. At the third floor, a limestone cornice that extends from the central pediment serves as a base to the third-floor windows. Above the third-floor windows, there is limestone coping at the same elevation as the parapet coping above the central temple front. The northwest elevation is framed by brick quoining at each end.

The west and north elevations are near mirror images of each other. Each is nine bays-long, and has a limestone cornice at the third floor, which matches the cornice on the northwest elevation. On the west elevation, the first two bays from the north have two aluminum casement windows with solid transom panels, limestone sills, and soldier course brick lintels with limestone corner blocks on each floor. The third bay projects out slightly and contains aluminum-framed glass doors on the first floor, and multi-light aluminum windows of various sizes with limestone sills and brick/limestone lintels matching those in the first two bays. The fourth bay contains pairs of narrow aluminum casement windows on each floor. The fifth through ninth bays each contain much wider, six-light aluminum windows with solid transom panels, limestone sills, and soldier course brick lintels with limestone corner blocks on each floor. Due to the change in grade, the basement level is partially exposed on this side, containing windows similar to, but much shorter than, those on the first through third floors. On the north elevation, the treatment in all bays is identical except that there are no basement-level windows on this side.

Figure 3 – West elevation, looking east from 43rd Street (formerly Kingsessing Avenue).

Figure 4 – North elevation, looking southeast from D'Angelo Mall (formerly Kingsessing Avenue).

The south and east elevations (the ends of the two wings described above), are nearly identical. Each is four bays-wide and continues the fenestration treatment of the west and north elevations. The only notable difference between the south and east elevations is that the south elevation has a basement level that is fully exposed due to the change in grade along this side, while the first floor of the east elevation is at grade.

Figure 5 – South elevation of the 43rd Street wing, with the 2-story boiler house addition at right, looking north from Woodland Avenue.

The southeast elevation, which faces Woodland Avenue, contains a ten bay-wide central block, with the two side wings, each three bays-wide on this side, connecting on the southwest and

northeast elevations, respectively. The material treatments and fenestration are much the same as the other elevations, although the openings in the central block are less regular in size; this elevation also features recessed fire balconies near each end.

Figure 6 – South elevation of the 2-story boiler house addition, looking north from Woodland Avenue.

Parallel to the southeast elevation is a two-story boiler house addition that fronts on Woodland Avenue. The eastern half of the addition, designed by Norman Hulme, was built between 1947 and 1949. The western half, which is slightly taller, was added around 1959. Like the main building, both sections of the addition have red brick exterior walls and contrasting accents, such as window sills and copings, in limestone. Facing Woodland Avenue, the addition has aluminum casement windows similar to, but shorter than, those in the main building, but also features a number of large garage-type, roll-down metal doors. On the northwest elevation of the 1947-49 section, there is a tall, octagonal brick chimney.

The roofs on the main building and later addition are both flat and contain a number of large HVAC units and other mechanical equipment.

7. Statement of Significance

Griffith Hall, an academic building at 4201-47 Woodland Avenue in Philadelphia, was built by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science between 1927 and 1928. Founded as the Philadelphia College of Apothecaries in 1821, the institution was the first college of pharmacy in the United States. Following the College's 1922 decision to relocate from its longtime base in Center City to West Philadelphia, the school's leaders began planning and raising funds for its new home at the corner of South 43rd Street and Woodland Avenue. Opened in 1928, the three-story, Georgian Revival-style building, which became known as Griffith Hall in 1966, was a major milestone for this historic Philadelphia institution, which continued to reflect the city's leadership in the fields of medicine and science over a century after the College was founded.

Designed by architects Norman Hulme and John J. Dull, two prolific and well-known designers of religious, commercial, institutional, and residential buildings that can be found across Philadelphia, Griffith Hall is a major work in the Georgian Revival style. Recalling American architecture of the eighteenth century, the Georgian Revival became popular in building projects of virtually every type in the United States between about 1895 and 1930. Griffith Hall exhibits many of the key distinguishing characteristics of the style, including a symmetrical composition and careful attention to Classical proportions, red brick walls with uniform, regularly spaced windows, and defining Classical features - especially, in this case, a striking, temple-fronted central block - in contrasting, light-colored limestone.

For its association with the historic Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, and as a major work in the Georgian Revival style, Griffith Hall merits listing in the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places by satisfying the following criteria as established in the Philadelphia Historic Preservation Ordinance §14-1004 (1):

CRITERION A
Has significant character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City, Commonwealth or Nation or is associated with the life of a person significant in the past;

CRITERION C
Reflects the environment in an era characterized by a distinctive architectural style;

and

CRITERION D
Embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or engineering specimen.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science

Founded by a group of predominantly Quaker druggists and apothecaries at a meeting in Carpenters' Hall on February 23, 1821, what was originally known as the Philadelphia College of Apothecaries was the first college of pharmacy in the United States. Philadelphia was well-

positioned to become the birthplace of pharmaceutical education. Since the mid-eighteenth century, the city had led the colonies and then the nation in the fields of medicine and science. Pennsylvania Hospital, the first hospital in the colonies, was founded in 1751, and the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, also the first of its kind, had its origins in a series of anatomical lectures held at the College of Philadelphia in 1765. These institutions attracted students from across the country. By the early nineteenth century, Philadelphia was widely recognized as the center of medical education in the United States. With the opening of additional hospitals and medical schools after 1800, particularly Jefferson Medical College, founded in 1825, Philadelphia was training a significant share of the country's doctors.[1]

Despite the growing ranks of professionally trained medical doctors at the turn of the nineteenth century, the dispensing of drugs remained a relatively crude, unscientific practice. Although many doctors compounded their own medicines, patients often resorted to untested, unproven, and often unsafe quack treatments made by apothecaries relying not on science or empirical data, but on knowledge passed down from generation to generation. In the United States in the early nineteenth century, these types of drugs, which could be purchased over the counter, without a prescription, were often adulterated with low quality and occasionally deadly ingredients. The men who founded the Philadelphia College of Apothecaries in 1821 sought to correct such abuses in the pharmaceutical field, and thereby protect the public, by making pharmacy a professional, scientific field of study.[2]

The Philadelphia College of Apothecaries' first lectures were held in November 1821 in the German Society Hall, located on the west side of 7th Street between Market and Chestnut. In its rented rooms, the College's instructors, the first being Dr. Samuel Jackson (1787-1872) and Dr. Gerard Troost (1776-1850), gave lectures on materia medica and pharmaceutic chemistry, respectively, and started to assemble a library and a cabinet of specimens for use by students.[3]

Although the College started out small – in 1826, the first year degrees were granted, there were only three graduates – the institution made a number of significant achievements during its first decade. In 1822, the College was granted a charter from the state legislature and became known as the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In 1824, the College published the first standardized formulas for patent medicines, the *Formulae for the Preparation of Eight Patent Medicines*, which was adopted by other institutions, such as the New York College of Pharmacy, founded in 1829. In 1825, the College began publishing the *Journal of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy*, later renamed the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, which was the first academic journal in the United States dedicated to pharmacy. The journal demonstrated the College's early commitment not just to the instruction of pharmaceutical science, but to systematized research as well. In 1826, the

[1] Steven J. Peitzman, "City of Medicine," Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia (website), https://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/themes/city-of-medicine/, accessed December 7, 2022.
[2] Joseph W. England, "The History of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in Relation to the Development of Pharmaceutical Education," Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association (March 1922), 199-201.
[3] *The First Century of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 1821-1921*, ed. Joseph W. England (Philadelphia: Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, 1922), 65.

College published *The Druggist's Manual*, which became widely known for its catalog of drugs and medicines as well as its standardized nomenclature of drug names in Latin. And, in 1831, college instructors Dr. George B. Wood (1797-1879) and Dr. Franklin Bache (1792-1864) heavily influenced the nearly completely rewritten *Pharmacopeia of the United States of America*, correcting what they had viewed as the vast inaccuracies of the nation's standard drug formulary. Within only a few years of its founding, these accomplishments made the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy the national authority on pharmaceutical education and started to draw larger numbers of students into the 1830s and beyond.[4]

Although still a fledgling institution with limited funds, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy embarked on the construction of a permanent home in 1831. Built on Zane Street near what is now 7th and Filbert Streets, this commodious four-story building, which was completed near the end of 1832, had dedicated lecture rooms and a library for the College's growing collection of scientific and medical texts.

ZANE STREET BUILDING OF THE COLLEGE—1832-1868
Wherein the American Pharmaceutical Association was organized in 1852

Figure 7 – The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy built this four-story building, its first permanent home, on Zane Street, near what is now 7th and Filbert Streets, in 1832. (from *The First Century of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy*).

During its time on Zane Street, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy continued to influence the development of pharmaceutical education and the practice of pharmacy nationwide. In 1849, Professor William Procter, Jr. (1817-1874), an 1837 graduate of the College, authored *Practical*

[4] *The First Century*, 65, 74, 96-97.

Pharmacy, the first pharmacy textbook published in the United States.[5] Later publications by Procter's colleague and 1842 College graduate, Edward Parrish (1822-1872), including *An Introduction to Practical Pharmacy* (1856) and *A Treatise on Pharmacy* (1864), became standard texts and helped to form the basis of curricula at other colleges of pharmacy.[6] In addition, College faculty continued to play an influential role on the committee that controlled the publication of the *Pharmacopeia of the United States*, sending numerous delegates to the decennial conventions at which revisions to the formulary were discussed and agreed to. Procter, in particular, helped to raise the profile of pharmacists at the conventions, and eventually became a paid consultant of the publication committee. For his work on *Practical Pharmacy* and his influence on the *Pharmacopeia*, as well as his founding in 1852 of the American Pharmacists Association, the first professional organization for pharmacists in the United States, Procter is widely regarded as the Father of American Pharmacy.[7]

One of the most significant changes to American pharmaceutical education occurred in 1846 when the trustees and instructors of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy agreed to an "epoch-making advance" in the curriculum, one that would place more emphasis on practical experience in the field.[8] Out of a concern that the standard course of instruction was becoming too theoretical and too scientific to be of value to the everyday pharmacist, the College in 1846 made pharmacy – the actual practice of compounding and dispensing medicines – a distinct field of study. In addition to a continued emphasis on the scientific foundations of the field, the College now aimed to make its graduates more proficient in the practical operation of retail and hospital pharmacies. To that end, the College created a professorship, first held by Procter, whose responsibility it would be to "give especial attention to the actual processes of manipulation in the shop, transmitting to the pupil…the knowledge and skill which were gained during a period behind the counter and in the 'back room' under the guidance of the 'master' pharmacist."[9] The emphasis on real-world experience influenced other schools and remains a critical component of pharmaceutical training and licensure today.

By 1867, with increasing enrollment – over 100 students matriculated each year by mid-century – the College's building on Zane Street had become inadequate, and a committee was formed to search for a new building site. After considering several options, the College acquired a property on 10th Street north of Cherry Street in December 1867. Although narrow in frontage, the new building, which opened in October 1868, expanded in the rear, providing space for several large lecture halls over three levels, a new library, and space for laboratory instruction, although the latter would not be fitted out with equipment until 1870.[10]

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[5] Dennis B. Worthen, "William Procter Jr. (1817-1874)," *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association* 42 (March 2002): 363–364.
[6] T*he FIrst Century*, 140-141.
[7] Arthur Osol, "The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science: Its Service to the *United States Pharmacopeia* and the Nation," American Journal of Pharmacy (Jul-Aug 1976): 109.
[8] England, 199.
[9] *First Century*, 123.
[10] *First Century*, 146

TENTH STREET BUILDINGS OF THE COLLEGE—1868-1892

Figure 8 – In 1868, the College relocated to larger facilities, which they built on 10th Street north of Cherry Street (from *The First Century of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy*).

The provision of space for a laboratory in the College's new building on 10th Street reflected the increasing role that large-scale manufacturing had begun to play in the pharmaceutical industry before the Civil War. In antebellum Philadelphia, companies like Powers & Weightman, founded in 1848, quickly became one of the largest manufacturers of the anti-malarial quinine; and J. Wyeth & Brother, founded as a drugstore in 1860, soon began to manufacture large quantities of common medicines in compressed tablet form, and developed one of the first rotary tablet machines in the United States, allowing medications to be mass produced quickly and easily. Although many unscrupulous manufacturers of dangerous patent medicines abounded, companies like Powers & Weightman and J. Wyeth & Brother were among the first large pharmaceutical companies to take a scientific approach to the research, development, and manufacture of drugs. Both were co-founded by graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy – Thomas H. Powers in 1833 and John Wyeth in 1854 – speaking to the significant influence that the College had established in the pharmaceutical field by the middle of the nineteenth century.[11]

During the 1870s and later, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy continued to dominate pharmaceutical education in the United States. With over 300 matriculants per year starting in 1880, a number that rose to over 500 in 1885, the school was educating a majority of the nation's pharmacists. By one account, by 1887 the College had graduated a total of 2,529 pharmacists,

[11] Jack McCarthy, "Pharmaceutical Industry," Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia (website), https://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/themes/pharmaceutical-industry/, accessed December 7, 2022.

almost three times as many as the next largest school, the New York College of Pharmacy, which had 960; and more than five times as many as the third largest, the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, which had 450.[12] These graduates for the first time included both women and Black men. After the College became coeducational in 1876, Susan Hayhurst became the first female graduate of pharmacy in the United States in 1883.[13] And, although the College did not keep records regarding the race of students, and never prohibited Black enrollment, Pinckney Napoleon Pinchback is generally agreed to have been the first Black graduate, in 1887.[14] Hayhurst, Pinchback and others took advantage of the College's ever-expanding curriculum offering increasingly specialized courses in areas as varied as analytical chemistry, commercial pharmacy, pharmaceutical jurisprudence, bacteriology, chemical control in manufacturing, and technical microscopy, among many others.[15]

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy's combination of scientific rigor and practical experience produced some of the most prominent pharmaceutical leaders of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the United States. In addition to Thomas H. Powers and John Wyeth – Wyeth's company, in particular, became a pharmaceutical giant of the twentieth century and was acquired by Pfizer in 2009 – the College's notable graduates include, among many others:

Howard B. French (1871) and Samuel B. French (1882), whose wholesale consumer drug business, French, Richard & Company, merged with the Philadelphia-based Smith Kline & Company, one of the largest pharmaceutical companies in the United States, in 1891. Smith, Kline & French, later known as Smith Kline Beecham, merged with Glaxo Wellcome in 2000 to form GlaxoSmithKline.

Henry T. Wellcome (1874) and Silas M. Burroughs (1877), whose company, Burroughs Wellcome, which the pair founded in 1880 in London, was among the first to mass produce and widely market medicines in pill form, delivering standardized dosages to the masses, and also made advances in the research and development of antitoxins for diphtheria, tetanus, and other infections. Burroughs Wellcome merged with Glaxo in 1995, becoming Glaxo Wellcome, which is today known as GlaxoSmithKline.

Josiah K. Lilly (1882), who served as president of the Indianapolis-based Eli Lilly and Company, founded by his father in 1876. Lilly is credited with numerous improvements in automation and quality control in the mass production of medicines, as well as fostering the concept of pharmacy as a unit combining research, manufacture, wholesale, dispensing, and teaching. Eli Lilly remains in operation today as one of the world's largest pharmaceutical companies.[16]

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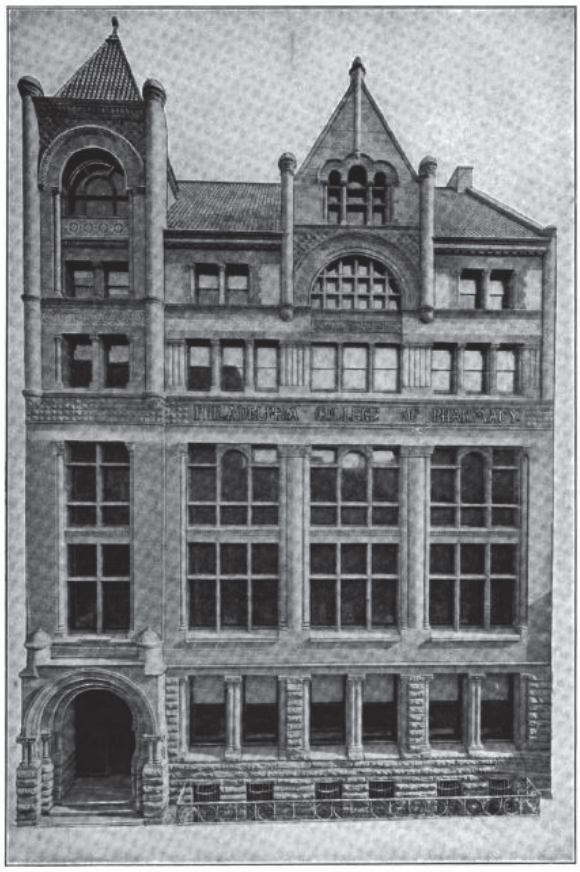
[12] A.B. Taylor, "Philadelphia College of Pharmacy: Historical Sketch," *The American Drug Clerks Journal* 2 (April 1888): 2.
[13] "Susan Hayhurst," *American Journal of Pharmacy* (January 1911): 32-33.
[14] Daniel J. Flanagan, "Earliest Known Black Graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy," *History of Pharmacy and Pharmaceuticals* 60 (January 2018), 1-2.
[15] England 200
[16] Kremers and Urdang's History of Pharmacy, Fourth Edition (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1976), 470.

Henry K. Mulford (1887), whose Philadelphia-based H.K. Mulford Company produced the first diphtheria toxin in the United States in 1895 and an early smallpox vaccine in 1902. In 1929, the company was acquired by Sharp & Dohme, which itself became part of Merck & Company in 1953.

The rapid growth and national prominence of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy are reflected in the institution's final home in Center City. Begun in 1892, the new five-story, Romanesque Revival-style building was designed by architect James H. Windrim and completed by his son, John T. Windrim. Replacing the College's earlier building on 10th Street, the vast, $80,000 structure, which was officially opened in February 1893, contained numerous large lecture halls, a large, two-story library, extensive laboratory space, and suites of offices for the administration, faculty, alumni organization, and the *American Journal of Pharmacy*.[17] The new building accommodated a continuously growing student body, numbering over 650 matriculants by the time the new building opened.[18]



TENTH STREET BUILDINGS OF THE COLLEGE—1892

Figure 9 – Once again requiring more space, in 1892 the College built this new five-story, Romanesque Revival building, designed by James H. Windrim and completed by John T. Windrim, on 10th Street (from *The First Century of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy*).

[17] *First Century*, 167-170.
[18] *First Century*, 170.

One of the primary goals of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy on its founding in 1821 was to protect public health by introducing rigorous standards, scientific knowledge, and professional training to the pharmaceutical field. Through the end of the nineteenth century, the College continued to lead the national effort toward the establishment of state and federal pharmaceutical regulations, largely through the work of John M. Maisch (1831-1893), a professor and later dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy who served the institution from 1866 until his death in 1893.[19] The College's and Maish's efforts culminated with the Food and Drugs Act of 1906. Among its many provisions, the legislation significantly increased government oversight and control of prescription medications, dramatically expanding the need for professionally trained pharmacists that the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was well-positioned to provide.

As the demand for professional pharmacists grew nationally after 1906, so did enrollment at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, which counted over 700 students by the early 1920s. By this point, the College had expanded its curriculum to include degrees in other areas like bacteriology, biology, and chemistry, and for this reason in 1920 the institution changed its name to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. With a growing enrollment and expanded curriculum, College leaders realized the 10th Street building had become too small. Toward the end of 1922 the College acquired a large plot of ground at 43rd Street and Woodland Avenue in West Philadelphia where the institution intended to build a large, modern facility capable of handling future growth.[20]

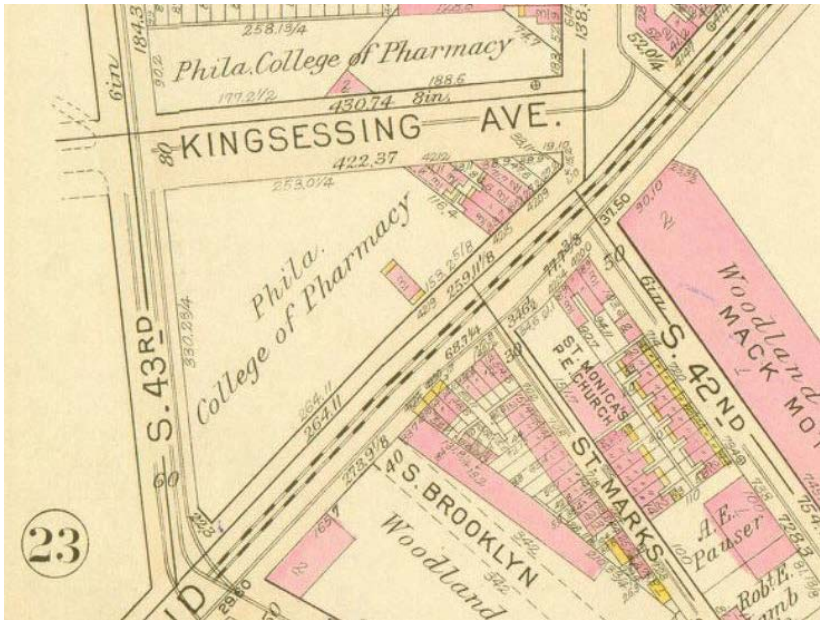


Figure 10 – This map from Bromley's 1927 *Atlas of Philadelphia (West Philadelphia)* shows the property at 43rd and Woodland, which the College acquired in 1922 and later built on between 1927 and 1928 (map from the Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network, Athenaeum of Philadelphia).

[19] *First Century*, 141-143.
[20] "Pharmacy College Begins New Term," *Philadelphia Inquirer*, September 26, 1922.

The College spent the next few years raising funds for the construction of their new $650,000 home, which finally began in March 1927.[21] As described in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, "Special attention has been given to laboratories, and ample provision made for special research work. The library has shelf capacity for 50,000 volumes. When completed the building will represent the latest developments in arrangement of class rooms, laboratories, etc., for institutional scientific and technical instruction."[22] Designed by Philadelphia architects Norman Hulme and John J. Dull, the new building of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science was completed on schedule in January 1928 and was formally dedicated in a ceremony the following month.[23] A complete description of the new building from the *First Decennial Supplement to The First Century of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy: 1921-1931* is provided as an appendix at the end of this document.

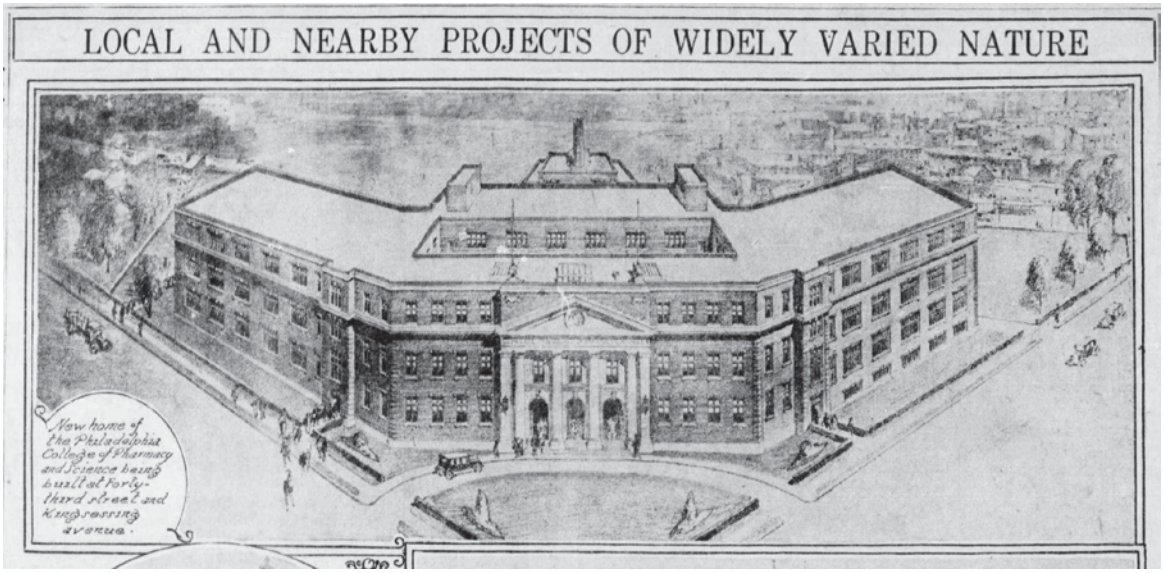


Figure 11 – A sketch of the new building as it appeared in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, March 27, 1927.

The significantly enlarged and modernized facilities in the College's new West Philadelphia home, which included extensive laboratory space, allowed the institution to remain a leader in pharmaceutical and scientific education during the twentieth century. By the early 1930s, the College had over 800 students from nearly every state and many foreign countries, with upwards of 200 graduates every year. The most commonly awarded degree was the Ph.G. (Graduate of Pharmacy, the equivalent of the Pharm.D. today), but seven others were offered, including for the first time a four-year Bachelor of Science degree. Meant to prepare students for advanced graduate-level work, the baccalaureate course became mandatory for admission into the graduate programs in 1932.[24]

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[21] "Pharmacy College Will Cost $650,000," *Philadelphia Inquirer*, March 2, 1927.
[22] "The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science: Laying the Corner Stone of the New Buildings," *American Journal of Pharmacy* (July 1927): 417-419.
[23] "Dedication of the New Buildings of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science," *American Journal of Pharmacy* (April 1928): 248-256.
[24] John E. Kramer, "A Sesquicentennial of Service – The Story of The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science," *American Journal of Pharmacy* (Jan-Feb 1971): 11.

Figure 12 – A view of the College's new building, c. 1933 (from the Wellcome Collection).

Figure 13 – Interior views of laboratories in the new building, c. 1933 (from the Wellcome Collection).

In addition to expanding the scope of its curriculum and offering new degree programs, College faculty continued to play an important role in the national development of the pharmaceutical field, and especially the *Pharmacopeia*. Professor E. Fullerton Cook (1878-1961), in particular, served as chairman on the *Pharmacopeia's* Committee of Revision for 30 years beginning in 1920, and, between 1937 and 1954 took an active part in problems related to international drug standardization and the compilation of the *Pharmacopoeia Internationalis*.[25] And in the 1950s, when drug testing was revolutionized by the availability of new types of instrumentation, many of the new testing procedures included in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 revisions of the *Pharmacopeia*

[25] Kremers and Urdang's History of Pharmacy, 354.

were developed by the College's Chemistry department, led by Professor Arthur Osol (1905-1988).[26] Finally, College faculty continued to update a text, the *Practice of Pharmacy*, which was first published by 1866 College graduate and professor Joseph P. Remington (1847-1918) in 1886 and quickly became "the most widely used and complete treatise on pharmaceutical sciences in the world."[27] This textbook today continues to be the "most widely used textbook and reference work on pharmaceutical sciences in the nation," with its most recent addition – the 23rd since 1886 – having been published in 2020.[28] As has been the practice for over a century, the revised edition was written by University of the Sciences faculty and alumni (the College was renamed the University of the Sciences in 1997).

Beyond the world of academia, graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science continued to become leading national figures in the pharmaceutical industry. Among them were Gerald F. Rorer (1931), who became president of his father's company, William H. Rorer, Inc., and is primarily known for introducing the top-selling antacid Maalox to the market in 1949. Rorer's company, which in 1990 became known as Rorer-AmChem, later merged with Rhone-Poulenc, a French pharmaceutical company. And Robert L. McNeil, Jr. (1938), founder of McNeil Laboratories, was responsible for the development of acetaminophen, which was, and continues to be, sold under the name Tylenol. Other twentieth-century graduates are responsible for developing such well-known and widely used medications as the arthritis drug Celebrex, the anti-diarrheal Imodium, and the hair loss treatment finasteride, among numerous others, speaking to the ongoing importance of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science well after its relocation to West Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science continued to grow through the mid- to late-twentieth century, adding laboratory, classroom, recreational, and dormitory buildings to its campus between the 1950s and 2000s on newly acquired properties around the original core 1928 building. The College's frequent building campaigns included small additions on the rear of the 1928 building, along Woodland Avenue, in 1947-49 and 1959. In 1966, the College renamed the 1928 building Griffith Hall after Ivor Griffith, a longtime professor who also served as president of the College from 1940 until his death in 1961. Reflecting the continued expansion of the school's degree programs in numerous health and science fields, the College was renamed the University of the Sciences in 1997. Unfortunately, by the late 2010s, the University was experiencing financial difficulties and was absorbed by St. Joseph's University in 2022, at which point the West Philadelphia campus was vacated. Although the University no longer exists as an independent school, Griffith Hall remains a critical link to the history of this significant Philadelphia institution and its critical role in the development of pharmaceutical science in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, particularly as none of the College's earlier buildings in Center City remain standing.

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[26] Osol, 111.
[27] John E. Kramer, "The Bicentennial, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, and early American Pharmacy," *American Journal of Pharmacy* (Jul-Aug 1976): 106.
[28] "Remington: The Classic Name in Pharmacy Resources," St. Joseph's University website, https://www.sju.edu/philadelphia-college-of-pharmacy/remington, accessed December 8, 2022.

The Georgian Revival Style in Philadelphia

Griffith Hall is a significant work in the Georgian Revival style, an outgrowth of the broader Colonial Revival that gained in popularity following the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. Reminding visitors of the country's colonial past, the Centennial Exposition exposed Americans from around the country to Philadelphia's eighteenth- and early-nineteenth century architectural landmarks. In subsequent years and decades, particularly after 1895, architects in Philadelphia – Theophilus P. Chandler, Wilson Eyre, Charles Barton Keen, and Cope & Stewardson, among others – began to develop a new form of institutional, commercial, and residential architecture, one that, in the words of architectural historian Leland Roth, was "bold in scale but the heir to European style and culture," and "embodied a national character, rooted in the architecture of the eighteenth century."[29]

Emulating the look of buildings from the Colonial period, the Georgian Revival style that appeared in Philadelphia and other cities after 1895 is generally "conceived in Italian Renaissance terms, but more often in original variations of late-eighteenth-century American Colonial classicism and that of early Federalist architects."[30] In an urban setting like Philadelphia, or Boston or New York, this often, but not always, meant an emphasis on symmetry; red brick walls with contrasting white marble or limestone details, such as quoining, pediments, lintels, and pilasters; denticulated cornices; a fenestration pattern of uniformly sized and regularly spaced windows; and often flat roofs, although gabled and hipped roofs were occasionally used in smaller-scale residential projects.

Figure 14 – Curtis Publishing Company Building, designed by Edgar V. Seeler and Spencer Roberts and built in 1907, extant.

[29] Leland M. Roth, *American Architecture: A History* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2001), 294.
[30] Roth, 294.

Across the United States, the Georgian Revival style was applied to a wide variety of commercial, educational, and institutional buildings after 1895. In Philadelphia, some of the best-known, and grandest, examples are the massive Curtis Publishing Company Building at 6th and Walnut Streets (Edgar V. Seeler and Spencer Roberts, archs., 1907); the Germantown High School (Henry DeCourcey Richards, arch., 1914-15); and the Misericordia Hospital at 54th and Cedar Avenue (F. Ferdinand Durang, arch., 1915-24).[31]

Figure 15 – Germantown High School, designed by Henry DeCourcey Richards and built in 1914-15, extant (Historic Germantown).

Figure 16 – Misericordia Hospital at 54th and Cedar Avenue, designed by F. Ferdinand Durang and built in 1915-24, extant.

[31] The Germantown High School is listed in the Philadelphia Register, in part for its significance as a work in the Georgian Revival Style. See Oscar Beisert, Germantown High School, Nomination to the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places, 2020.

But the Georgian Revival style appeared in buildings of virtually every scale across Philadelphia, including slightly smaller works like the Rush Hospital at 33rd Street and Lancaster Avenue (Brockie & Hastings, archs., 1909-19); the Philadelphia Real Estate Board Building at 13th and Locust Streets (Ballinger Company, archs., 1922); the Young Men's & Young Women's Hebrew Association at 401-11 South Broad Street (Frank Hahn, arch., 1923-24); and even much smaller buildings like the numerous branches of the Free Library built by the City during the early twentieth century.[32]

Figure 17 (left) – Rush Hospital, 33rd and Lancaster, 1931, extant (Philadelphia Department of Records).
Figure 18 (right) – The Philadelphia Real Estate Board Building at 13th and Locust Streets in the 1920s, extant (Ballinger Collection, Athenaeum of Philadelphia).

Figure 19 – The Young Men's & Young Women's Hebrew Association at 401-11 South Broad Street, as pictured in 1924, extant(Temple University Library).

[32] The Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association Building is listed in the Philadelphia Register, in part for its significance as a work in the Georgian Revival style.. See Ben Leech, Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association, Nomination to the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places, 2017.

Among the Free Library branches, some of the best examples in the Georgian Revival style include the Oak Lane branch at 6622 North 12th Street (Ralph E. White, arch., 1911) and the Paschalville branch at 6942 Woodland Avenue (Henry C. Richards, arch., 1915).[33] With these works and many others, including a number of public libraries built around the same time, Philadelphia architects began to remake the city's built environment in the image of the eighteenth century while creating buildings that could serve a modern city.

Figure 20 (left) – Free Library of Philadelphpia, Oak Lane Branch, extant (Free Library of Philadelphia).
Figure 21 (right) – Free Library of Philadelphia, Paschalville Branch, extant (Free Library of Philadelphia).

In Philadelphia as in other cities, the Georgian Revival style also became popular among the wealthy who began to build new city houses to replace the older Victorian homes of their parents. By the early twentieth century, many viewed Victorian architecture as excessive and overbearing. The Colonial Revival and its subcategory, the Georgian Revival, offered a refreshing alternative that was simpler in form, more honest in its use of materials, and more rooted in the American past than, say, the Gothic Revival, Second Empire, or Queen Anne styles.

At the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, the Georgian Revival style as represented by this small sampling of works is on full display in Griffith Hall. Designed by Philadelphia architects Norman Hulme and John J. Dull and built between 1927 and 1928, the new building of the College of Pharmacy in West Philadelphia, which was named Griffith Hall in 1966, has a characteristic symmetry in plan and elevation, is faced in red brick, and has defining Classical features, such as the cornices, which are executed in contrasting light-colored limestone. The building's most character-defining Georgian Revival feature is the Neoclassical temple front, also in limestone, on the northwest-facing primary elevation. Like the Germantown High School and the Young Men's & Young Women's Hebrew Association Building, both discussed above, Griffith Hall's temple front becomes the visual focus of the composition, making clear that its stylistic roots are in the eighteenth century. Although the Georgian Revival style was applied to buildings of nearly every type during the early twentieth century, its Enlightenment-era origins make it most

[33] Both the Oak Lane and Paschalville branches are located within the Carnegie Library Thematic Historic District, which was listed in the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places in 2021.

appropriate for an institution like the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, one that was devoted to the pursuit of science.

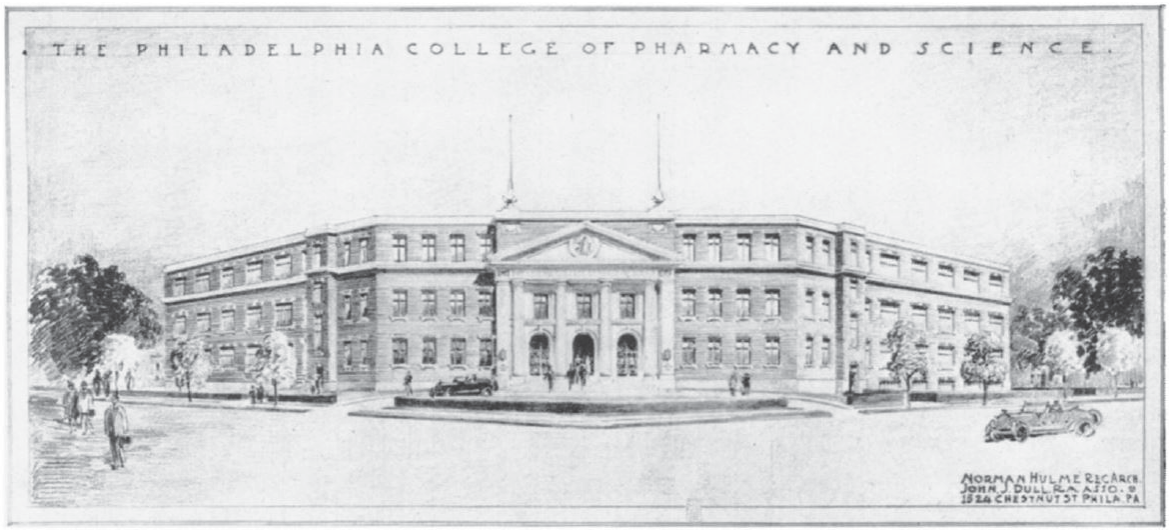


Figure 22 – A 1927 rendering of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science building, known as Griffith Hall after 1961, by Norman Hulme (from *Scientific Monthly*, March 1928).

Figure 23 – A c. 1933 view of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science building, known as Griffith Hall after 1961 (from the Wellcome Collection).

Norman Hulme and John J. Dull, Architects

Griffith Hall at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science was designed by architect Norman Hulme with associate architect John J. Dull. Born in Philadelphia in 1887, Hulme received a Certificate in House Construction from the Drexel Institute in 1904.[34] Little is known about the early years of Hulme's career; he is first mentioned as an architect in the *Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* in September 1915 as the designer of the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church in Darby.[35] Although that project was completed with a partner named Schless – their firm was named the Hulme-Schless Company – the partnership was a short-lived one.

By 1917, Hulme had become associated with architect John J. Dull, who despite being nearly 30 years older than Hulme, served the younger architect as an associate designer through the 1920s. Born in Philadelphia in 1859, Dull studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and became a well-known watercolorist, but he also practiced architecture, becoming a member of Philadelphia's T-Square Club under the sponsorship of Theophilus P. Chandler in 1880. According to research by architectural historian Sandra L. Tatman, Dull worked for the Wilson Brothers from 1885 to 1891 and founded his own firm in 1893, later partnering with Robert E. Peterson (1865-1935) to establish the firm of Dull & Peterson. During this time, Dull also taught in the Drexel Institute's Architecture Department, which he helped form with Arthur Truscott in 1895. It was likely during his time at Drexel that Dull formed a relationship with the younger Hulme. In 1898, Dull & Peterson was joined by H. Crawford Coates (1866-1944) and the firm became known as Dull, Peterson & Coates, although Peterson left the partnership in 1899 and Dull continued working with Coates only until 1904 or 1905. Dull, who specialized in churches, was associated with church designer Charles W. Bolton for the next several years but returned to independent practice in 1916.[36] In 1917, Dull's name appears for the first time in the *Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (PRERBG) in association with Hulme, although it does not appear the two men ever officially entered into a partnership.[37]

Most of Hulme's and Dull's early commissions were small residential projects in and around West Philadelphia and the near Delaware County suburbs. However, Hulme's work on Mount Zion M.E. Church in Darby, and Dull's established reputation as a church designer, would help to establish the duo as two of the leading Protestant church architects in Philadelphia during the 1920s and 30s. Hulme's and Dull's ecclesiastical footprint is visible in nearly every part of the city; among their most prominent Philadelphia church projects are St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church at 6344 North Broad Street (1924), the Frankford Congregational Church at Oxford Avenue and Pratt Street (1928), the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Atonement at 203 West Walnut Lane in Germantown (1928), the Mount Airy Presbyterian Church at 13 East Mount Pleasant Avenue (1931), and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at 320 South 46th Street in West Philadelphia (1935). Typical of neighborhood Protestant churches of the period, these projects

[34] Sandra L. Tatman, Biographical entry for Norman Hulme for Philadelphia Architects and Buildings, https://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/25241, accessed December 9, 2022.
[35] *Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (*PRERBG*), September 8, 1915, p. 574.
[36] Sandra L. Tatman, Biographical entry for John J. Dull for Philadelphia Architects and Buildings, https://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/22311, accessed December 9, 2022.
[37] *PRERBG*, March 28, 1917, p. 214.

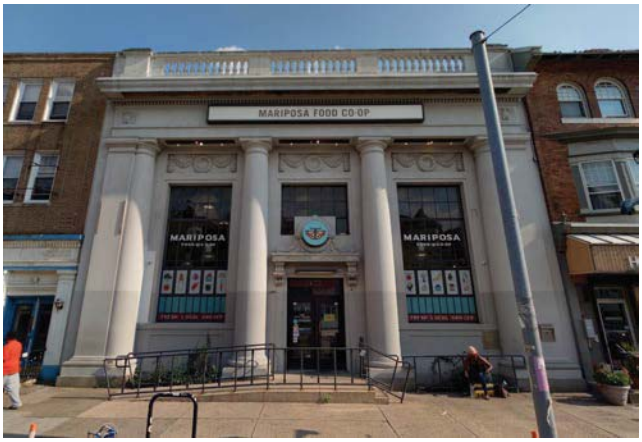
were relatively modest in scale, at least in comparison to Catholic churches, and with a few exceptions were executed in the Gothic Revival style using locally available stone. One notable exception, the Frankford Congregational Church, the pair designed in a hybrid Greek and Colonial Revival style. Working together, Hulme and Dull completed at least ten churches in addition to numerous Sunday schools, parsonages, and other church-related buildings in Philadelphia between 1920 and 1940. Outside of the city, the pair designed about a dozen churches in the Philadelphia suburbs, across New Jersey, in several Delaware and Maryland towns, and in Washington, D.C. during the same period.

Figure 24 – The Frankford Congregational Church at Oxford Avenue and Pratt Street in 2020 (Pictometry).

Although Hulme and Dull were well-known as church architects, they were versatile designers who benefitted from numerous small and large commissions for commercial, institutional, and residential projects over the course of their time together. Banks, in particular, became a specialty of theirs, rivaled only by churches in terms of number of commissions. In several of their bank projects, Hulme and Dull had the opportunity to explore Dull's preferred architectural style, which, according to his 1964 obituary in the *New York Times*, was the "Georgian."[38] The Cobbs Creek Title & Trust Company at 5800 Baltimore Avenue in West Philadelphia (1921) and the Mt. Airy National Bank at 7208 Germantown Avenue in Mt. Airy (1928) are perhaps the best examples of this type, both featuring exterior walls of schist. Although the locally quarried stone used in these projects speaks to a regional character not present in Hulme's and Dull's larger Georgian Revival-style projects, including Griffith Hall, the two banks nonetheless represent the architects' ability to adapt the form and proportions of eighteenth-century architecture for application in a modern, twentieth-century city. This skill is also present in Hulme's and Dull's Neoclassical designs for the Belmont Trust Company at 4824 Baltimore Avenue (1923) and the Woodland Avenue State Bank at 65th and Woodland (1925) in West Philadelphia, but in a much more formal way.

[38] Obituary for Norman Hulme, *New York Times*, July 16, 1964.

Figure 25 (left) – Cobbs Creek Title & Trust Company (1921) at 5800 Baltimore Ave in 2019 (Pictometry).
Figure 26 (right) – Mt. Airy National Bank (1928) at 7208 Germantown Ave in 2019 (Pictometry).



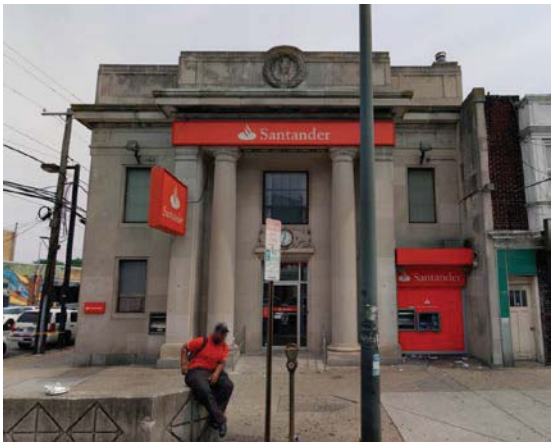


Figure 27 (left) – Belmont Trust Company (1923) at 4824 Baltimore Avenue in 2018 (Pictometry).
Figure 28 (right) – Woodland Avenue State Bank (1925) at 65th and Woodland in 2018 (Pictometry).

The influence of Colonial-era architecture on Hulme and Dull's work remained strong throughout the 1920s. Hulme, in particular, was a vocal proponent of the style. At a forum of the Philadelphia Real Estate Board in April 1925, Hulme gave an illustrated talk entitled "Colonial Architecture, Its Financial and Artistic Value Today."[39] Although the content of this talk appears to have been lost, Hulme's thoughts on Colonial-era design can be found in other sources, such as the articles he published in Real Estate Magazine during the late 1920s and early 1930s.

Hulme's and Dull's work in the Georgian and Colonial Revival styles can be found in other building types throughout the city, including the 4300 Spruce Apartments, a four-story apartment house they designed at 43rd and Spruce Streets in West Philadelphia in 1923, as well as a large addition

[39] "Realty Board Forum to Meet This Week," *Philadelphia Inquirer*, April 26, 1925.

to the Women's Homeopathic Hospital at 20th and Susquehanna Streets in North Philadelphia, built in 1925. Both works are smaller in scale than Griffith Hall, but their stylistic treatments are much the same, displaying the architects' skill in adapting traditional eighteenth-century forms and materials to buildings of the modern city.

Figure 29 (left) – 4300 Spruce Apartments (1923) at 43rd and Spruce Street in 2018 (Pictometry).
Figure 30 (right) – Addition to the Women's Homeopathic Hospital (1925) at 20th and Susquehanna Streets (from *Norman Hulme, 1887-1964, Architect and Engineer : A Synopsis of His Life and Accomplishments*). Demolished.

Hulme's and Dull's working relationship appears to have ended by the late 1920s; the Mt. Airy National Bank may have been the last project that the pair worked on together. Dull, who focused on painting in his later years, died in 1949. Hulme, however, continued in the architectural field through the 1950s, designing numerous additional churches and banks. By the end of the 1920s some of Hulme's commercial work showed the influence of the increasingly popular Art Deco style, as in the Belmont Trust Company location at 45th and Walnut Streets in West Philadelphia, built in 1928. But in the increasing number of residential commissions that Hulme took on in the Philadelphia suburbs, especially in Delaware County where he lived, Hulme continued to design in the Colonial Revival style. Hulme died in 1964. Reporting on Hulme's death that the architect was "particularly proud of his design for the building of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science."[40]

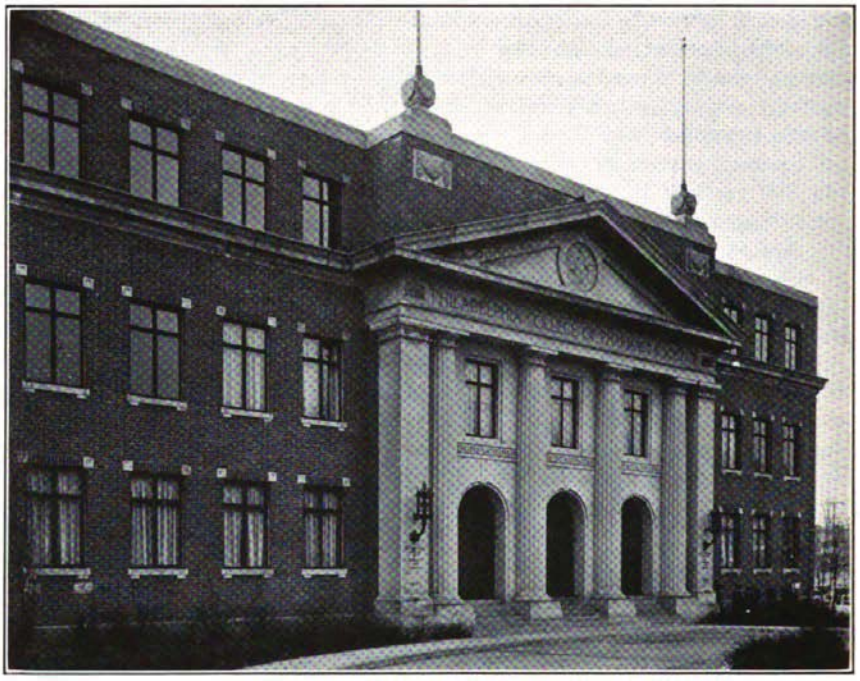
[40] Obituary for Norman Hulme, *New York Times*, July 16, 1964.

Appendix

Description of Griffith Hall as provided in the *First Decennial Supplement to The First Century of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy: 1921-1931.*

CHAPTER III

THE NEW COLLEGE BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT

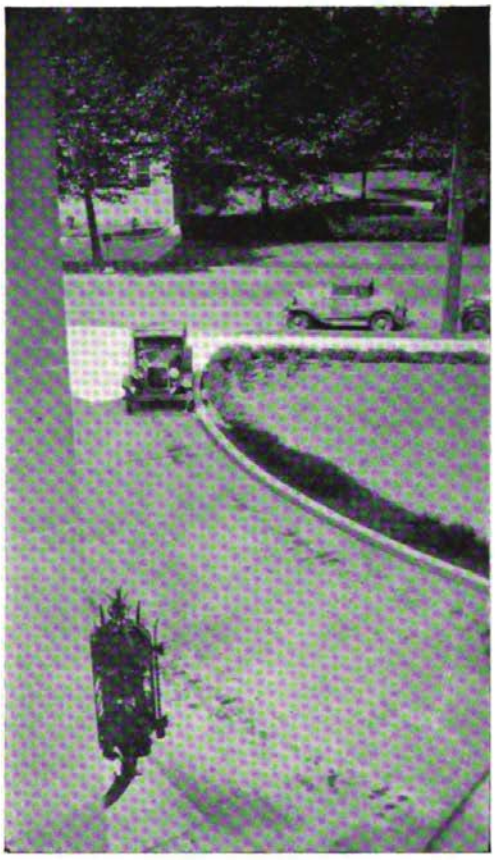


The outstanding development of the College in its past century and more has been, first, its wonderful expansion of educational activities, especially in recent years, as indicated by its change of title from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy to that of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, in 1921, and second, the erection of the new building in West Philadelphia, with its splendid equipment, in 1927-28, made possible largely by the generous contributions of its graduates.

Almost every living alumnus made a contribution to the Building Fund, and, in addition, innumerable friends of the College aided in material manner. In this volume a number of donors are mentioned by name. The great majority are not, however, as it is obviously impossible, in this limited space, to mention every contributor. Each one may rest assured that his part in this great project is fully appreciated, and he may feel justly proud of the finished product.

The following is a complete description of the new building and its equipment.

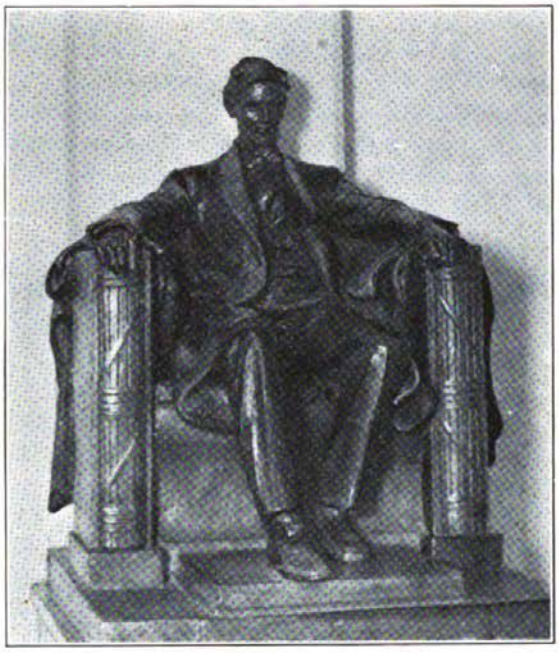
The "new" college building is located at Forty-third Street, Kingsessing and Woodland Avenues, in West Philadelphia, on a site purchased by the Board of Trustees and Faculty. It is of fireproof construction, of Flemish brick, with Indiana limestone trim. The general plan of the building is that of a truncated triangle, with the front entrance facing Clark Park at Forty-third Street and Kingsessing Avenue. A driveway leads from Forty-third Street, and from Kingsessing Avenue, to the main entrance.



THE DRIVEWAY

As one enters the foyer, the first object to catch the eye is a replica of the statue of Abraham Lincoln which the sculptor, Samuel C. French, reproduced from the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C. This replica, in bronze, is a gift of Josiah K. Lilly, of the class of 1882, to his Alma Mater.

On the walls of the main hall are six murals, the work of William Matthews, of Brooklyn, N. Y. These murals depict the progress, or the history of Pharmacy throughout the ages. The first is the gift of Millicent R. LaWall and Gay Heber



THE LINCOLN BRONZE

Renshaw in memory of their father; the second, a gift of H. K. Mulford, in memory of Joseph P. Remington and Lucius Elmer Sayre; third, the gift of the class of 1932; the fourth, of the class of 1931; the fifth, a gift of E. R. Squibb and Sons in memory of Dr. E. R. Squibb; and the sixth, the gift of Dr. Charles H. LaWall, in memory of his father.

On the left of the main entrance is a trophy case, a gift of the class of 1928, containing mementos and various athletic trophies won by the College.

To the right of the main entrance is the business office and the office of the Registrar. Next is the office of the President and the meeting room of the Board of Trustees, and directly across the hall is the Department of Supplies where students obtain their college supplies and books.

WOMEN STUDENTS' ROOM

In the corner of this floor is a room used exclusively by the women students as a study and rest room. The attractive furnishings were supplied by the Alumnae and ladies of the Faculty and women friends of the College.

In the right wing of the first floor is the Operative Pharmacy Laboratory, a memorial to Edward T. Dobbins, through the generosity of his sister, Mary A. Dobbins. In this laboratory two students are assigned to each desk, but each student has a prescription balance and a complete set of equipment. The instructors walk up and down the aisles rather than to the rear of the students, thus allowing the students to work without interference.

OPERATIVE PHARMACY LABORATORY

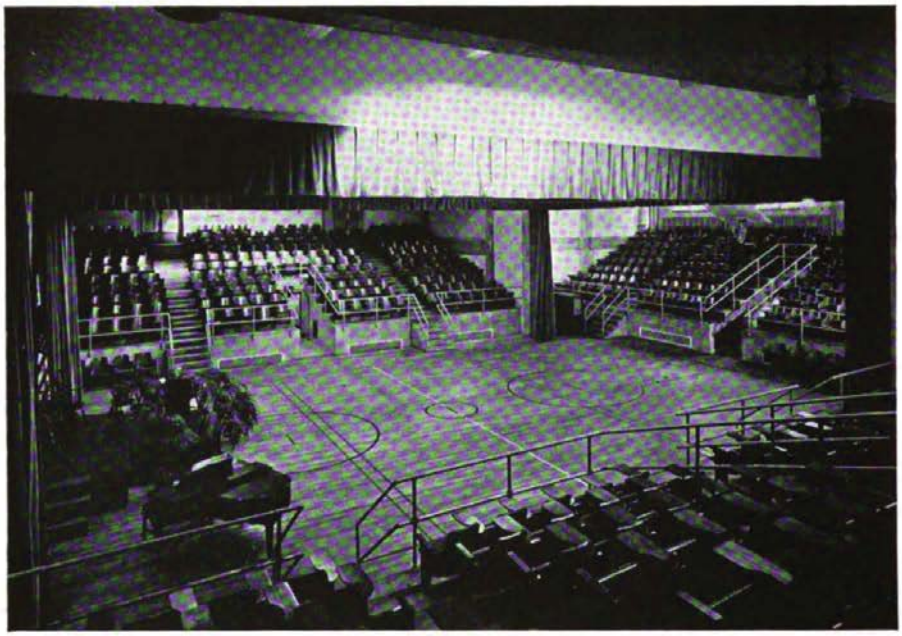
Along the hall to the left of the main entrance is the Deans' offices furnished through the generosity of Samuel C. Henry and Ambrose Hunsberger. Next to this is the Faculty Conference Room, furnished through the generosity of Mrs. Nellie Florence Lee, in memory of her husband, William Estell Lee, a graduate of the class of 1872, and a member of the Board of Trustees.

The left wing of the first floor is occupied by the Industrial Chemistry Laboratory which consists of a number of small research rooms and a larger center portion where students pursue problems in industrial chemical analyses. This laboratory is splendidly equipped and has a departmental library of about 1000 volumes.

The first floor also houses the kitchen, which was furnished by the Philadelphia Chapter, No. 6, of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Association of Retail Druggists, Mrs. Nellie Florence Lee, President; and the office of the Professor of Materia Medica, Dr. Horatio C. Wood, Jr.

Just beyond the main foyer is the Auditorium, which is an ingenious arrangement of three classrooms situated on three sides of a gymnasium. This gymnasium

has a hardwood floor and is used as a basketball court and a dance floor. The lecture rooms facing the gymnasium can be shut off from the center section by means of heavy curtains. When these curtains are closed four rooms are formed, which can be used simultaneously. When opened, the total seating capacity of the entire auditorium is 1200. The Auditorium is two stories high and is covered by skylights, affording natural light.



THE AUDITORIUM

The front-central part of the second floor is the site of the college Library, which was furnished through the generosity of John Heyl Raser, Class of 1842, William Heyl Raser, 1868, John Bernard Raser, 1871, George Prentice Raser, 1882, and William Heyl Raser, 2nd, 1901. This library contains about 18,000 volumes, valued at $40,000. These books include reference works in pharmacy, chemistry, physics, biology, botany, bacteriology, and the cognate sciences. The important scientific journals are available for research students. On the wall is the first of a series of murals depicting the evolution of writing, presented by the Galen Pharmacuetical Society in memory of the late Professor Henry Kraemer.

The office of the American Journal of Pharmacy is situated in a room to one side of the library.

The library also houses a splendid collection of old pharmaceutical shelf ware, mortars and pestles, most of which were the gifts of Dr. David A. Costelo, of New York City, a graduate of the Class of 1879.

THE LIBRARY

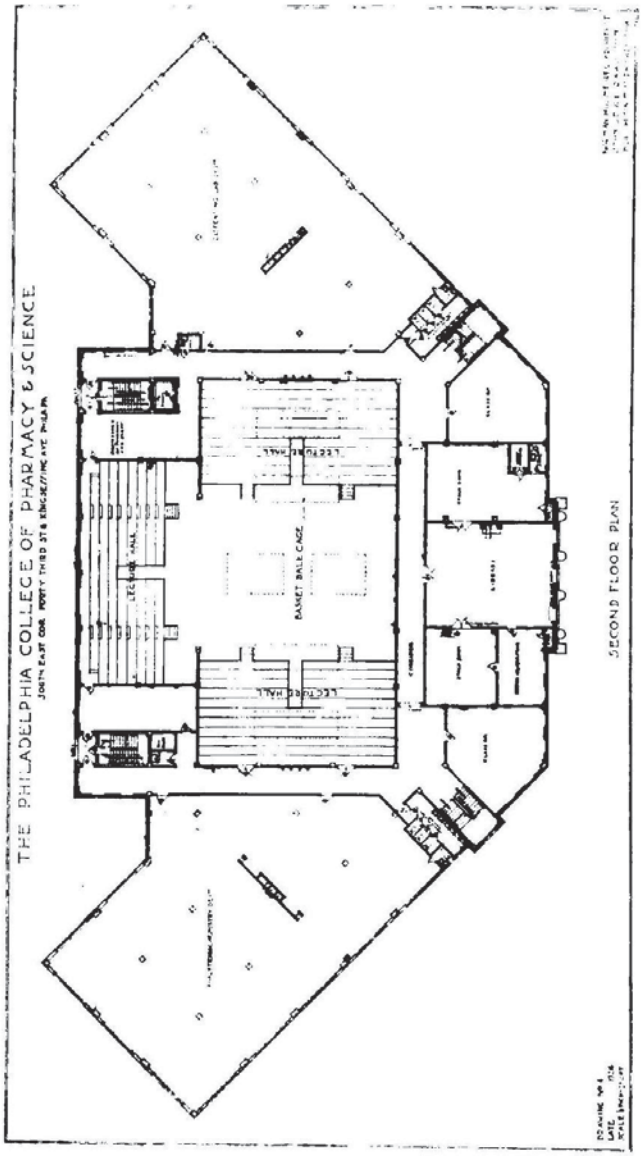
The right wing of the second floor is occupied by the Dispensing Laboratory which was provided by Mary A. Dobbins as a memorial to Edward T. Dobbins. This laboratory is on the same plan as the Operative Pharmacy Laboratory on the first floor. In conjunction with the Dispensing Laboratory there is a model drug store which is called "The George A. Gorgas Laboratory of Pharmaceutical Administration and Economics." In this store, the prescription department is separated from the sales room by a four and one-half foot partition, which does not obstruct the view of the dispensing counter. Here we find a model arrangement of stock, and the best of apparatus and equipment. Books of reference are in evidence. It is plainly to be seen that prescription work is the chief interest in this model pharmacy. But side lines are carried also, and buying and selling, advertising and the accounting, which a modern business makes necessary, are here carried on as a regular feature of the students' training in "Business Administration." Hence we have here in very fact a laboratory, and not a mere show room or model store. The

THE GORGAS LABORATORY

fixtures and display material were obtained through the kindness of a great number of manufacturers.

In comparison to this modern store there has also been set up some of the fixtures of the drug store of George Glentworth, originally at the northeast corner of Race and Chester Streets, Philadelphia, and established in 1812.

The left wing of the second floor is occupied by the Analytical Chemistry


THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY & SCIENCE
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Laboratory. This laboratory will accommodate 150 students at one period, and is equipped with apparatus for 300 Qualitative Chemistry students and 300 Quantitative Chemistry students. A separate hydrogen sulphide and fume room, a large analytical balance room containing 35 balances for quantitative weighings, a well equipped staff laboratory for preparation work and a staff research laboratory all adjoin the main laboratory. The original equipment was the gift of the Alumni Association.

On the second floor, also, are four small classrooms used for quiz work, the office of the Faculty Stenographer, the office of the United States Pharmacopoeial Revision Committee, and the private offices of Dr. Charles H. LaWall, Dr. E. Fullerton Cook, Professor Freeman P. Stroup and Dr. Paul C. Olsen.

The right corridor of the second floor has a number of illuminated wall cases, in which are placed the latest proprietary medicines, to be viewed and studied by the students and passersby.

The front-center section of the third floor is occupied by the Museum, which was furnished for the college by Henry S. Drueding, a Trustee, and Charles C. Drueding, his brother, both of whom are graduates of the class of 1877. The Museum contains exhibits of various industries showing the chemical relationship to those industries. There are also displays of various drugs, pharmaceutical implements, and a rather extensive mineralogy collection.

The right wing of the third floor is occupied by the Biology Department, and consists of a main laboratory where the students are instructed in Botany and Pharmacognosy, and smaller laboratories where the subjects of Zoology, Microscopy, and Mammalian Anatomy are studied. The main laboratory will accommodate about 140 students. Each desk is provided with built-in substage illumination for microscope work and with its own electricity, gas and water. Micro-photographs can be prepared in a specially equipped dark room.

BIOLOGY LABORATORY

The left wing of the third floor houses three distinct laboratories—those of Physics, General Chemistry and Organic Chemistry, the latter having been equipped by the Alumni of the State of New Jersey.

There are two laboratories in the rear of the third floor; one is the Bacteriology Laboratory and the other is used for instruction in Clinical Chemistry.

There are three small classrooms; the office of the Pharmascope, the undergraduate publication of the school; and the Infirmary, on this floor. This infirmary was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson McNeary. Mr. McNeary is a trustee of the College. (*The Infirmary has since been moved to the first floor.*)

BACTERIOLOGY LABORATORY

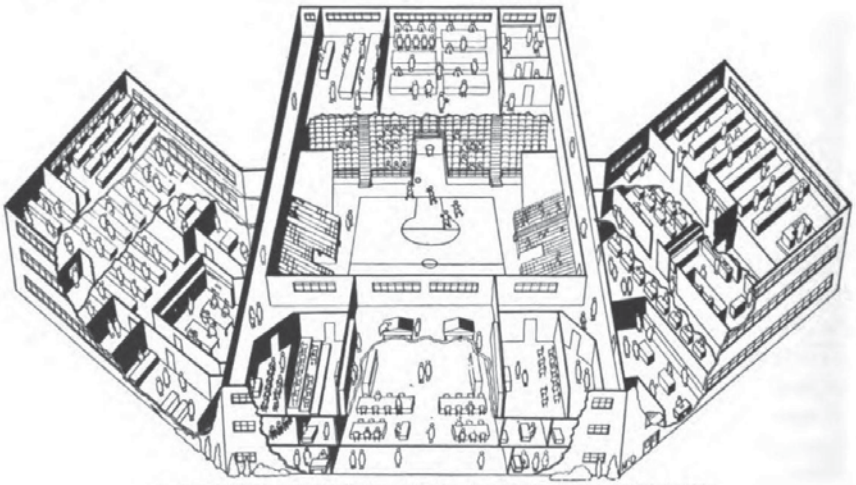
The walls of the front hall on the third floor are lined with cabinets containing the Isaac C. Martindale Herbarium, which was presented to the College in 1894 by Howard B. French and the Smith, Kline & French Company.

An elevator in the rear of the building runs from the basement to the third floor and is suitable for carrying passengers or freight.

The basement of the College is under the rear of the building only, and houses the locker room, recreation room and shower room for male students. The men's recreation room was originally on the first floor and was furnished by Mr. Carl Weeks, of Des Moines, Iowa. There are also numerous store rooms and vaults for the storage of alcohol and acids. A completely equipped carpenter shop is also situated in the basement. Space has been provided here, in a specially prepared pit, for the exhibition of pharmaceutical and industrial machinery.

In a separate building to the rear of the main building are two oil burners, used to supply heat to the college. An incinerator for the burning of all refuse is also situated in this second building. A residence on the college property near the boiler house is the home of the caretaker, Mr. Walter Wilcock.

Mr. Wilcock died in 1933, and in 1934 this house was remodeled for use as a Biological Assaying laboratory. It is known as the Henry Leffmann Memorial Laboratory.



A GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF THE NEW BUILDING

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