THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA QUARTERLY

The publication of this journal begins at a time when most physicians already are unable to cope with the fast-growing medical literature. Our aim is not to burden them further, but to serve, at least some, in a different way.

First, the QUARTERLY will publish selected proceedings of symposiums, seminars, and guest lectures held at the medical school; material presented at such occasions is often not printed elsewhere. Second, the QUARTERLY will report on new and exciting developments in research and teaching at this school. This feature of the journal is directed primarily to our alumni and friends everywhere, but we trust will occasionally interest and enlighten others as well. Third, the QUARTERLY will provide a means for the relatively quick dissemination of scientific information from all sources, including results of work that is still in progress or has not been completely accepted. Finally, believing that no journal—even a scientific one—need be dull or drab, we will attempt to present the material in an attractive, if at times unconventional, format.

In a recent article (New Engl. J. Med. 271: 1249–1251, 1964), Dr. Joseph Garland discusses the special functions that medical journals can fulfill in the continuing education of the student and physician. We hope the QUARTERLY will contribute a small share.

SIS

COVER

Detail of palm leaf design at base and head of columns flanking entrance to Egyptian Building.

OPPOSITE

The Egyptian Building, first permanent building of the Medical College of Virginia. Architect: Thomas S. Stewart, Philadelphia. Completed, 1845 and remodeled, 1939. Stewart was in Richmond to plan and erect St. Paul’s Church. Dr. A. L. Warner, dean and professor of surgery and surgical anatomy (1807–1847), asked him to build an anatomy laboratory—a “house of the dead.” The Richmond Times and Compiler (1845) commented, “there is a mystery in the spirit of the Egyptian style of Architecture, which makes it to our taste singularly appropriate for this temple of the medical science.” Perhaps another factor in Stewart’s choice of Egyptian style was the influence of Napoleon’s campaigns in Egypt on the French school of architecture and, in turn, on young American architects.

The Egyptian Building was reconstructed and restored through the generosity of Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, and its auditorium was dedicated to the memory of his father, Dr. Simon Baruch (1840–1921), an alumnus, class of 1862.