



**DAVISON BUILDING IN 1929** — The medical school building, later named for Dr. W. C. Davison, the school's first dean, was the first facility constructed in the now-expansive Medical Center complex. In the foreground are railroad tracks used to deliver construction materials.

## Dr. Julian Ruffin:

### 'I Enjoy Leisure, But Patients Need Doctors'

As the year 1970 marked the fortieth anniversary of Duke Medical Center, it also marked the end of 40 years of service to Duke by Dr. Julian M. Ruffin, professor of medicine, when he retired in September.

Dr. Ruffin, a member of the original medical faculty, came to Duke in 1930, because, in his words, "North Carolina had no other four-year medical schools and I felt it would be a great challenge to help build such an institution."

He added, "If my decision to join the Duke faculty did nothing more than permit me to work along side people like Dr. W.C. Davison, Dr. Deryl Hart, Dr. Al Shands, and Dr. David Smith and the many others, then it would have been a wise move."

A native of Norfolk, Va., Dr. Ruffin received his B.A., M.A., and M.D. degrees from the University of Virginia and served as a house officer at Bellevue Hospital in New York City from 1926 to 1928. Before coming to Duke, he spent two years on the medical staff of George Washington University.

Dr. Ruffin was director of the Out-Patient Clinic at Duke from 1930 to 1965, overseeing its development as a diagnostic and treatment facility that today has an annual patient load numbering in the hundreds of thousands.

In addition he served for 20 years as chief of the division of gastroenterology in the Department of Medicine.

In 1934, Dr. Ruffin and some of his colleagues published a series of papers discussing the effect of diet on the experimental production and management of pellagra, a vitamin

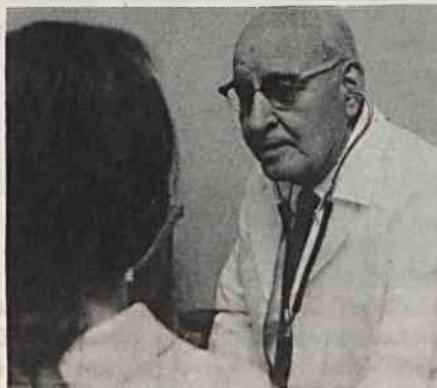
deficiency disease. They also were instrumental in establishing the minimum daily requirements of the B complex vitamins.

In 1967, the Southern Medical Association honored Dr. Ruffin with the Seale Harris Award in recognition of his work in gastroenterology. He is also a recipient of the Friedenwald Medal given by the American Gastroenterological Association in recognition of his record as an outstanding clinical investigator.

Although he is now 70, Dr. Ruffin is continuing private practice in Durham. He is retaining his connections with Duke by teaching in the public clinic and seeing patients as a consultant.

At an age when many men would welcome relief from the rigors imposed upon them by the professional world, Dr. Ruffin shuns retirement.

"Don't get me wrong," he explained. "I enjoy leisure. But patients need doctors, and after a man has practiced medicine as long as I have, I guess I need them, too."



**DR. JULIAN RUFFIN**

## Medical Complex Continues Growth

When Duke Hospital and the Duke School of Medicine opened in 1930 with 400 patient beds and a total of more than 1,000 rooms, few people thought the facility would need to be expanded during their lifetimes.

But, as early as 1939, construction was begun on the first of many additions to the Medical Center complex.

Actually, the first project finished after the Hospital opened was the nurses home (now Baker House) in 1932, but it had been part of the original plan.

The Private Diagnostic Clinic wing where both PDC's remain today, was built at the end of Duke's first decade to provide more space for private patients and physicians' offices from funds supplied by the Duke Endowment and Duke University.

Next to be constructed was the W. B. Bell Research Building, started in 1940 with funds from the Private Diagnostic Clinic, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Dorothy Beard Research Fund, and the Duke Endowment. Expansion of the structure later came from the National Institutes of Health, the Markle Foundation, and Duke University.

The Erwin Road Nurses' Dormitory (now Hanes House Annex) was built in 1943 with money provided by the Duke Endowment and the U. S. Public Health Service.

The Elizabeth P. Hanes House for Nurses was established in 1950 with a gift from Mrs. Frederick M. Hanes (whose husband was professor of medicine at Duke until his death in 1946) and additional funds from the North Carolina Medical Care Commission.

Next in order of construction is the W. S. Rankin Out-patient and PDC wing, often called the 1954 addition, which now houses the areas around Reed and Hanes wards. The addition was financed by the PDC's, the Duke Endowment, and the N.C. Medical Care Commission.

The Gerontology and Diagnostic and Treatment (D & T) sections were built in 1963 with money supplied by the National Institutes of Health, the PDC, and the Duke Endowment.

The Main Entrance Building, completed in 1967, provided more patient care facilities and an greatly expanded emergency service.

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