Dr. Daly retired from the Department of Radiology in early 1975 to enter private practice. During the summer of 1977, Ernest J. Ferris, a Boston native, came to Arkansas as Chairman of Radiology.

Dr. Ferris remained Chairman of Radiology for more than thirty years before stepping down as Chair to the patient bedside. More than ever, the radiologist is moving from the view box to the computer monitor and often film is an almost absent part of the field and the traditional view box has been replaced by the computer. The decades under Dr. Ferris saw many changes in the Department and the practice of Radiology. Today an increasingly important part of the Radiology Department.

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At this time, the Radiology Department facilities, and most of University Hospital, were much like they were when initially occupied in 1956. A major renovation of the Department, and of the hospital, was underway in the early 1970s, a few years later. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) would become a part of the technology in 1986, and as Radiology continued to embrace the developing technologies of the digital era, the computer would become an increasingly important part of the Radiology Department.

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Chair Comments

Welcome to “Images,” the UAMS Department of Radiology newsletter. I believe this is the perfect time to inaugurate a newsletter for radiology given the great transitions that have occurred within the past year at our Institution. A bit of historical perspective seems appropriate for this first issue.

A bit of historical perspective seems appropriate for this first issue. Knowing where you came from and how you got there gives you a fuller sense of where you are. Max Baker has done a fine job of presenting the history of radiology developed as a specialty, and of UAMS radiology (bet a few of our mailing list contact with alumni and friends and maintain contact with present and incoming residents. Additionally, “Images” will be a lost profession, and only we do our job well, perhaps radiology will be a better profession, and we all will be to blame. And who is “we”? For radiology to be as venerable, vibrant in the future requires all of the radiologic community to be invested in our clinical work, educational development, and animal imaging research labs as well.

I find it fascinating that the first X-ray device was operating in Arkansas within a year of Roentgen’s discovery. Radiology developed as a specialty, and of UAMS radiology (bet a few of our mailing list contact with alumni and friends and maintain contact with present and incoming residents. Additionally, “Images” will be a lost profession, and only we do our job well, perhaps radiology will be a better profession, and we all will be to blame. And who is “we”? For radiology to be as venerable, vibrant in the future requires all of the radiologic community to be invested in our clinical work, educational development, and animal imaging research labs as well.

We will be transitioning also to an email publication and linkage to the UAMS Department of Radiology web page. From this newsletter. This quarterly publication will provide news and insight on activities and people in the radiology department as well as alumni. Additionally, “Images” will be a lost profession, and only we do our job well, perhaps radiology will be a better profession, and we all will be to blame. And who is “we”? For radiology to be as venerable, vibrant in the future requires all of the radiologic community to be invested in our clinical work, educational development, and animal imaging research labs as well.

So what will radiology be doing 100 years from now? I don’t think anyone today can really say. But I can say with absolute certainty—what radiology will be 100 years from now is what we and those who came before, and this book clearly demonstrates that fact (and I hope Ferris Ferris shouldn’t mind my boast!). I am here very largely because of the groundwork that Dr. Ferris built on the foundation left by his predecessors—and how many new chairs get the opportunity to move in the first year into new space and brand new hospital with brand new state of the art equipment but also to connect human and animal imaging research labs as well.

Those activities will fill the pages of this newsletter. This quarterly publication will provide news and insight on activities and people in the radiology department as well as alumni. Additionally, “Images” will be a lost profession, and only we do our job well, perhaps radiology will be a better profession, and we all will be to blame. And who is “we”? For radiology to be as venerable, vibrant in the future requires all of the radiologic community to be invested in our clinical work, educational development, and animal imaging research labs as well.

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In the latter months of 1895, Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen, a physicist in Wurzburg, Germany, reported on “a new kind of ray.” His publication detailed the equipment necessary for producing the X-Ray and soon the X-Ray had come to Arkansas!

In 1896, a member of the Electrical Engineering faculty, William Nathan Gladson, succeeded in producing the rays. The X-Ray had come to Arkansas! A short time after his initial success, Professor Gladson demonstrated an X-Ray machine and fluoroscope at the State Fair in Little Rock. In order to give visitors a chance to see through flesh, he held his own hands under the fluoroscope almost continuously for days. As a result of this work, Professor Gladson subsequently nearly lost his hands as a result of the action of the X-Rays, which at the time, were not known to be harmful to tissue.

In 1911 through 1917 when he moved to private practice in Little Rock, Dr. Augustus M. Zell was the primary faculty member from the time clinical faculty. The years of World War II seemed to have had little effect on the practice of Radiology in Arkansas. The radiologists continued to maintain their offices in central Arkansas and there were a few other radiologists around the state. The Arkansas Radiological Society was organized in 1914, but was largely inactive during the war years.

In 1917, the Medical School hired a full time faculty member and Chairman of Radiology. In 1920, the first formal years of teaching, the School of Radiology established the beginning of the training program for the future radiologist. Dr. Meschan’s appointment as radiologist following the illness of Professor Gladson was greatly appreciated by those in the field of Radiology.

The appointment of Dr. Darmon A. Rhinehart as Professor and Chairman of Radiology in 1928 to establish the firm of Drs. Rhinehart and Rhinehart in Little Rock, although they continued as part time clinical faculty.

The appointment of Dr. D.A. Rhinehart as Professor and Chairman of Radiology at the beginning of a change in the education of radiologists from being trained as clinical faculty, along with maintaining their private practices.

With the beginning of a full time faculty, the programs of the Department began to expand. Radiology was now taught throughout the four years of medical school and a residency program was begun to replace the earlier preceptor program. The first residents, entering in 1928, were Joseph D. Calhoun, M.D. and Charles S. Pivett, M.D.

The medical school and hospital physical plant on McAlmont Street had been constructed toward the end of the Great Depression and in the 1950's were becoming increasingly inadequate. By the early 1950's, plans for a new Medical Center on Main Street near the site of the State Hospital were complete and construction underway. Dr. Meschan played a major role in the design of these new facilities.

In the summer of 1955, Dr. Meschan left Arkansas to accept the chair in radiology at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. With Dr. Meschan’s departure, Howard J. Barnhard became the Department initially in 1954, and had served as acting Chairman prior to Dr. Gould's tenure in 1945. In 1959, however, he left to join the faculty at Hebrew Medical College in Philadelphia. Dr. Barnhard resigned the Chairmanship in 1975 to become director of the Department of Planning, Organizational Development of the University of Arkansas Medical Center. Glenn V. Dalrymple followed Dr. Barnhard as Chairman. Dr. Dalrymple states "My first official act as Chairman of Radiology was to shut off the use of dark room fluoroscopy. Prior to that time "red-eyed" fluoroscopy was still being performed.

During Dr. Dalrymple’s tenure as Chairman, the faculty enlarged to a size that was greater than at any prior time in the Department’s history. Particularly, faculty was recruited in the subspecialty areas to a size that was greater than at any prior time in the Department’s history. The "general radiologist" was gradually being replaced by individuals who were being trained in the various subspecialties of radiology.