

provided in Scott Hall on the University of Toledo's Bancroft Street Campus. In July of that year, she was named administrative assistant of the college and remained its sole employee for an entire year, until Dr. Glidden L. Brooks was named president in 1966.

During the first years, her duties included researching the laws pertaining to the establishment of a state college, arranging schedules and travel for visiting officials and prospective faculty members, and answering inquiries of prospective students and their parents.

After Dr. Brooks joined the faculty, the college office moved from the University of Toledo to the Beverly Hills Medical Center, an office which Miss Isaacs selected. The college moved two years later to the William Roche Hospital.

On July 7, 1969, Miss Isaacs was named registrar for the School of Medicine, Graduate School and the School of Nursing. The first class of medical students arrived and classes began September 15, 1969. Miss Isaacs stated that 417 students applied, 150 were interviewed and 32 were chosen. She was part of the selection committee and set up the interviews.

She was quoted as saying "There will never be another class like them. They had a desire to be doctors. They wanted to be involved in the creation of the college and the curriculum. They knew we were new, that there would be problems because the college was just beginning." The following year there were 1,117 applications to the same number of openings.

In February 1970 Miss Isaacs resigned as acting treasurer, which prompted a resolution from the Board of Trustees expressing appreciation for "outstanding service as Acting Treasurer..." and to one who "has served the college with consummate skill and charm since becoming the first full-time employee. The Board accepts her resignation as Acting Treasurer on condition she continue as Registrar of the College."

Miss Isaacs retired June 1985 and chose the Raymon H. Mulford Library for her retirement reception. 🍷

Origin of the Medical College of Ohio Seal

Approved by the Medical College of Ohio Board of Trustees, the seal was created by Toledo designer Paul Sullivan.

In its official full-color rendition, the stem, leaves and borders were green; the left quarter-sphere was gold, the right quarter was red; and the serpent and lettering were rendered in black.

Over a two-year period, the Academic Heraldry Committee, consisting of Dr. Glidden Brooks, Dr. Robert Page, Dr. Liberato J.A. DiDio, Mr. William Bender and Mr. Ronald Watterson of the medical college, and Mr. Otto Wittman and Mr. Charles Guenter of the Toledo Museum of Art, screened about 100 sketches, drawings and designs from various artists and designers before narrowing the selection down to a handful of possibles.

Further screening of various renditions of the symbol – round, squat, oval; leaves pointed, leaves rounded; different color combinations – resulted in the emblem finally adopted by the trustees.

Its center was a modernized version of the staff of Aesculapius entwined by the single serpent. This was a true symbol of medicine. Studies by the committee revealed that the "double serpent and wings" – caduceus, which was often used as a symbol of medicine – is, in fact, a distortion of the original. The word "caduceus" comes from the Greek word meaning a "herald's wand" or "staff." The symbol itself is a very old one. It was used in India in ancient times and has also been traced to early Mesopotamia.

In ancient Greece, the caduceus was the wand of Mercury, messenger of the gods and god of dreams, magic and trade. Throughout the centuries it appeared on printers' signs, on merchant ships and as an emblem of secret societies. It was finally chosen as a medical symbol in England at the time of King Henry, VIII, in the sixteenth century.

The serpent in ancient times meant wisdom, health and long life. It was considered to be the most powerful symbol against disease because the serpent seems to renew itself each time it grows a new skin and sheds its old one. The staff of Aesculapius, ancient Greek and Roman God of healing, is symbolized by a staff entwined by a single serpent because Aesculapius was said to have been followed by a serpent as he went about performing cures.

The staff of Aesculapius, transposed on the sign of the United Nations, is the symbol of the World Health Organization.

With regard to the colors, dark green is the color of medicine in academic circles, red is for blood, and gold is for urine, the specimens studied since antiquity.

At the top of the staff, the three leaves symbolize education, research and community service, which were MCO's three goals.

The seal appears on the cover of this book. It also is embedded in the glass ceremonial mace carried in MCO's academic processions and other ceremonies. It has also been used as a logo on physicians' traditional white coats and numerous other MCO regalia, official stationary, and publications.

