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Jefferson Medical College Alumni Bulletin-- Vol. 1 No. 13; January, 1930

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Jefferson Medical College

ALUMNI BULLETIN

Vol. 1

January, 1930

No. 13

NEW COLLEGE NUMBER

A Greater Jefferson



A DREAM has been realized. Trustees and faculty, students and Alumni exult in the accomplishment. A new college building has been erected and is now occupied. Formal dedicatory exercises await us. The grandson of the founder will be the orator of the day.

What does this signify? Are we to permit the new college to stand only as a monument to the generosity and untiring efforts of the trustees, to the constant devotion of the members of the faculty, to the willing help of friends and graduates of Jefferson? No, it has a greater significance! It is not simply a larger and more imposing edifice in which to worship the rich traditions and glory in the mighty achievements of the past. It is symbolic of that newly awakened spirit of loyalty on the part of the Alumni body, that rebirth of interest in things that are Jefferson which has so characterized the turn of the century in our career. We are no longer smugly complacent in the great deeds of our glorious past. We are dedicated to the larger opportunities for service which now present themselves.

With a vigorous spirit born of a new loyalty in a unified Alumni and with indomitable courage, the heritage passed on by our intrepid founder, we look forward to our greater responsibilities in the teaching of medicine and the investigation of disease.

EXERCISES OF DEDICATION OF THE NEW COLLEGE BUILDING

THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE
TENTH AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1930

ELEVEN-THIRTY A. M.
ASSEMBLY HALL

Program

PRESIDING

ALBA B. JOHNSON,
President of the Board of Trustees

INVOCATION

DEDICATORY ADDRESS

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, LL.D.,
Professor of Economic History, Princeton University

MESSAGES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Public Inspection of Departments of the College, Nine A. M. to Eleven A. M.

ALUMNI CLINICS

CLINICAL AMPHITHEATRE

SAMUEL GUSTINE THOMPSON ANNEX

JEFFERSON HOSPITAL

2:30 P. M. to 4:15 P. M.

Chairman Special Clinics Committee: HAROLD W. JONES

- 2.30 P. M.—P. Brooke Bland. Remarks on Obstetric Pedagogy and Maternal Morality.
- 2.45 P. M.—Charles E. G. Shannon. What the Practitioner Should Know About Cataract and Squint.
- 3.00 P. M.—Thomas Stellwagon. The Relation of Prostatic Infection to Systemic Disease.
- 3.15 P. M.—Edward L. Bauer. The Present Status of the Treatment of Scarlet Fever and Measles.
- 3.30 P. M.—Thomas A. Shallow. The Management of the Hydrocephalic Patient.
- 3.45 P. M.—Willis Manges. The Relation Between Chronic Sinus Infection and Lung Lesions.
- 4.00 P. M.—John B. Flick. The Indications for Surgical Intervention in Lung Disease.
- 4.15 P. M.—Frank C. Knowles. Recent Advances in the Treatment of Syphilis.

Public Inspection of Departments of the College, Two P. M. to Five P. M.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

AUDITORIUM, NEW COLLEGE BUILDING

Seven-thirty P. M.

Presiding, ELMER L. MEYERS, President

MID-WINTER SMOKER

ASSEMBLY HALL

Eight-thirty P. M.

PRESENTATION OF PORTRAIT OF

ALBA B. JOHNSON

President of the Board of Trustees

BY WILLARD H. KINNEY

PRESENTATION OF PORTRAIT OF

ROSS V. PATTERSON

Dean of the College

BY ELMER L. MEYERS

ENTERTAINMENT

COLLATION

THE DEDICATORY SPEAKER

George Brinton McClellan, LL.D.

It is particularly appropriate that the speaker secured for the Dedicatory Exercises on February 22, concerning which more information is published elsewhere in this BULLETIN, is one who, in addition to his public service and world wide reputation, has a peculiar interest in the Jefferson Medical College. He is a grandson of the founder, George McClellan, M.D. The latter had two sons, General George B. McClellan, of Civil War fame, who was the father of the present George McClellan and Dr. John Hill Brinton McClellan whose son was Dr. George McClellan, one time head of the Philadelphia School of Anatomy and during the last few years of his life Professor of Applied Anatomy at Jefferson. The present Dr. McClellan, who is to honor us on the day of our dedication, received his A.B. degree from Princeton in 1886, and his masters degree in 1889. The honorary degree LL.D. was conferred in 1905. He was admitted to the bar in 1892, served as a member of the 54th to the 58th Congresses, and was Mayor of New York City from 1903 to 1909. In 1912 he became Professor of Economic History at Princeton University, and he continues in that capacity today. During the war he was a Lieutenant Colonel and served both in the United States and over-seas. He has contributed much to current literature and is the author of a number of books. He maintains a residence in Washington, D. C. Such is the illustrious lineage and distinguished career of the chief speaker at the dedicatory exercises.

The Foundation and the Founder of Jefferson Medical College*

By JOHN CHALMERS DaCOSTA, M.D.

ON the lot numbered 518 and 520 Locust Street stood the original Jefferson Medical College, and until a very few years ago the building remained there. It has since been destroyed by fire. It was originally a cotton factory and then became the Winter Tivoli Theatre. The Locust Street of those days was called Prune.

Directly across the street from the College was the Walnut Street Prison for criminals and debtors, and an interesting rule of that establishment was that the yard must be "kept free from cows, hogs, dogs, and fowls."

On the east of the College was the burial ground of the Free Quakers, those members of the Society of Friends who had gone out to fight under Washington in the Revolution and had been expelled from the Meeting for their patriotism. On the western side was Washington Square, then used as the Potter's Field. Directly back of the College was a popular ale-house, and within a block or so were several churches. In other words, there were crime and misery in front, death on either side, and consolation in the rear.

The first course of lectures opened in November, 1825, and the last lecture heard in this building was in March, 1828; and in August of 1828 the College moved to Tenth Street below Sansom into an altered church.

The first matriculate of the College was Henry D. Smith, and the first class consisted of 107 members. The illustrious Samuel D. Gross entered there as a student in the second class. He graduated in the spring of 1828. In that old building McClellan was the Professor of Surgery; Nathan R. Smith taught Anatomy; John Eberle taught Practice of Medicine; W. C. P. Barton taught Materia Medica; Washington L. Atlee was a student; and George McClellan, the Professor of Surgery, invented teaching by

public clinics, that is, the bringing of cases before the students in the collegiate lecture room. It is strange to think to day how this plan was opposed by conservatives, but it was adopted as the most prominent factor of the curriculum by the famous faculty of '41; the faculty which contained John K. Mitchell, Joseph Pancoast, Robley Dunglison, Benjamin Franklin Bache, Charles D. Meigs, Thomas D. Mutter, and Robert M. Houston.

The new building, put up at Tenth Street below Sansom, was twice enlarged and was succeeded by the present structure at the northwest corner of Tenth and Walnut Streets. The ground once occupied by the College is covered by the present hospital. The College made no attempt to have a hospital until 1844. Most of the operations performed were trivial, and when a serious one was done, the patient was taken home in a carriage and was cared for at home by the Professor of Surgery or his assistants.

In 1825 it was practically obligatory that a teacher wear a swallow-tail coat at the lectures and that he drive a chaise on his rounds. A hungry student went out into Fifth Street and bought hot corn or pepperpot from the colored women who sold these articles in the street. If he felt religious he could go to St. Peter's, St. Mary's, or St. Joseph's Church. If he had convivial instincts he satisfied them in the Goose and Gridiron or the Robinson Crusoe. Feeling a leaning toward the drama, he went to the Olympic Theatre at Ninth and Walnut Streets or the Chestnut Street Theatre on Chestnut Street above Sixth. If a reading streak struck him he went to the Philadelphia Library on Fifth Street above Walnut. If he longed for combat he went to Ninth and Chestnut Streets, where he was sure to meet some worthy foeman in a student of the University, the building of which institution stood in that region.

* Published in the ALUMNI BULLETIN, May, 1923.

The Almshouse, which afterward became Blockley, was then on the lot between Spruce and Pine Streets and Tenth and Eleventh. The Law Courts were at Sixth and Chestnut Streets. The Mayor's office was at Fifth and Chestnut Streets. The United States Bank, about which a national political contest raged, was in the building that is now the Custom House. There were no uniformed policemen, but the streets were indifferently patrolled by watchmen who were also lamp-lighters. When a group of students went out on a festivity it was a favorite amusement to beat up the watch.

At this time revolutionary ideas were still immensely influential, and many men were living who had crossed the Delaware with Washington, and had been acquainted personally with Benjamin Franklin, had wintered at Valley Forge and had seen the surrender at Yorktown. The year we opened, John Quincy Adams became President of the United States and Henry Clay, Secretary of State, and it was the year Lafayette ended his final tour of America. It was the year Oliver Wendell Holmes went up to Harvard, in which Washington Irving set out for Spain, in which Fitz Greene Halleck made his European journey, in which Nathaniel Hawthorne graduated from Bowdoin College, in which Webster threw overboard his free-trade views, in which Poe prepared for the University of Virginia, and in which Andrew Jackson became embedded in the heart of the Democratic Party as St. Andrew the First of present-day tradition.

The founder of the Jefferson Medical College was Dr. George McClellan, born in Woodstock, Conn., in 1796. He was of distinguished ancestry, and the blood of gallant Highlanders and of Revolutionary patriots ran hot in his veins.

In 1745 the bloody Duke of Cumberland defeated the adherents of the House of Stuart in the Battle of Culloden. Many of the rebels were caught and died by the gallows; many were thrown to moulder in jail; some were fugitives in Highland fastnesses and became maraud-

ers. Some went abroad to take their chances in the new world. McClellan of Kirkcudbright, from the region of the Firth of Solway, was one of the followers of Prince Charlie. He escaped to America and settled in Worcester, Mass. A son, named Samuel, fought in the French and Indian War, moved to Woodstock, Conn., went out with the militia when the Revolutionary War began and became a brigadier-general under Washington. Samuel's son, James, was a merchant, wool-raiser and prospector and much respected. James married Miss Eldridge, whose father had fought for the Revolution, and from this union was born George McClellan.

George received his preliminary education in the Woodstock Academy. As a boy he was short, and though well-made, his companions called him "Little Mac." He could not possibly have dreamed at this time that a son of his, also called "Little Mac," was to come to the command of mighty armies, was to inspire the devotion of tens of thousands of heroic soldiers, was to stand upon the flaming brow of Malvern Hill and ride between the lines at Antietam. Even as a boy our Founder was possessed of a most positive character. All his life he was amazingly energetic, absolutely intrepid, rapid in his movements, quick in comprehension, positive in his conclusions, emphatic in every expression of opinion and enthusiastic for whatever cause he embraced. His memory was remarkably retentive. His eye was quick as a flash and his hand as steady as a rock. At the age of sixteen he entered the sophomore class of Yale and was graduated from that institution in 1815, when nineteen years of age. The celebrated Doctor Silliman was attracted by his remarkable ability. George was a natural mathematician. All sciences came easily to him. His inclinations were always toward the study of medicine, and he began to study in the office of Doctor Hubbard and later entered as a student in the University of Pennsylvania and an office student of Dorsey.

He read extensively, worked extremely hard and proved unusually bright in anatomy and surgery, and during his student days was a resident student in the Philadelphia Almshouse, a post corresponding to the intern of today. Darrach in his memoir of McClellan says he was the mental stimulus of all his colleagues, and they were particularly impressed by his marvelous co-ordination of eye and hand, and the association of a rapid mind and tongue. He was at it and at it hard in everything connected with the duties of an intern. He read medicine omnivorously and used to tell his colleagues about his readings and expound them to them. He used to delight in post-mortems and in trying operations on the dead body. He used to try out everything new that he heard of. One day he jumped up from his chair and cried out, "Mott of New York is said to have taken up the innominate artery for aneurysm and I believe it." He ran out after a while and came back and told us he had just done it on a dead body.

Such was George McClellan who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1819 and stepped out in the arena to fight his battle with the world.

Soon after his graduation McClellan obtained an extensive practice. He devoted all his reading and attention to surgery and during his first year performed many surgical operations.

In 1820 he married Eliza, the daughter of John H. Brinton. In the same year

he began to teach. He rented a house on Walnut Street above Sixth, at the corner of Swanwick, and in this house, on the Walnut Street side, were his office and lecture room. The great Curtis publication building now covers the site.

He had private classes in Anatomy and Surgery which were largely attended. His lectures captivated the students, and within a couple of years he had the most successful of the private schools of Philadelphia. He was regarded as one of the best of teachers in Anatomy and Surgery and was looked upon by keen observers as the coming man in Philadelphia surgery. His classes soon became so large that he moved his lecture hall to George Street, which is now Sansom.

In 1823 he removed the lower jaw for sarcoma, the operation requiring but four minutes. The same year he put forth his views in advocacy of tearing out tumors so as to lessen hemorrhage, and strongly opposed preliminary ligation.

It was in 1823 that he first began to think about founding a new school. There was no chance for him in the University of Pennsylvania. Physick was Professor of Anatomy and had the place nailed down for Horner as his successor. Gibson, the Professor of Surgery, was only 33 or 34 years old, and the chances were that he would remain Professor of Surgery for many years to come.

Many felt that a new college was needed. The University was lethargic,

(Continued on page fourteen)

The Curtis Clinic

RAPIDLY in progress is the demolition of the old College building at 10th and Walnut Streets to make place for the new out-patient department named in honor of Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis whose large contribution along with the contributions arranged by the Board of Trustees and others has made possible the erection of a building which, when com-

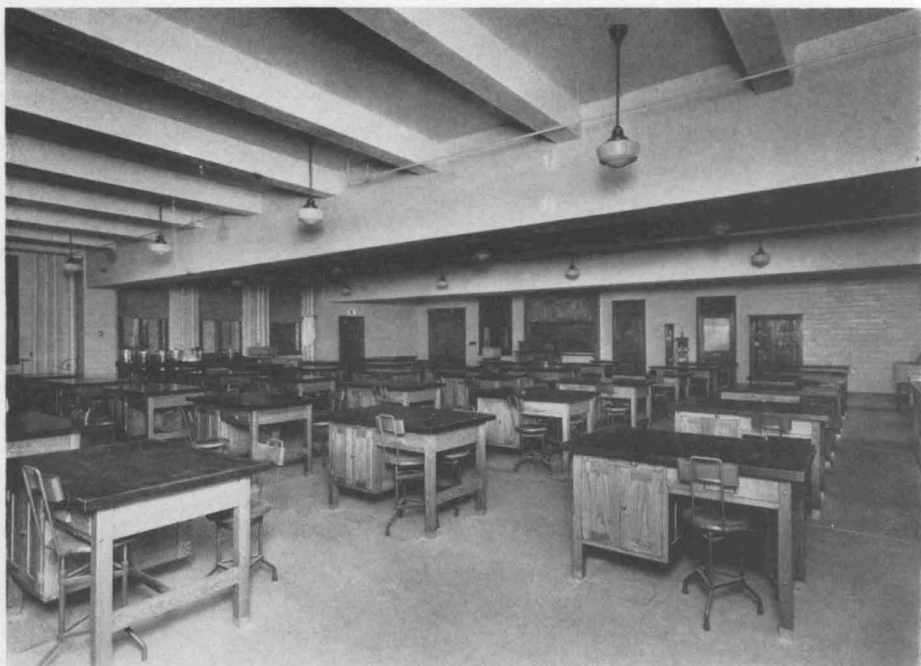
pleted, will adjoin the new college and form "one architectural whole" occupying 268 feet on Walnut Street. The new clinic will permit great expansion in the opportunities for out-patient work and teaching, and will likewise provide rooms for the accident department and classrooms for the school of nursing of the Jefferson Hospital.

Views of the New College Building



THE NEW COLLEGE BUILDING

The inset shows the old college for comparison. In the background to the left is shown a portion of the Hospital Annex.



A VIEW OF THE LABORATORY OF PHYSIOLOGY



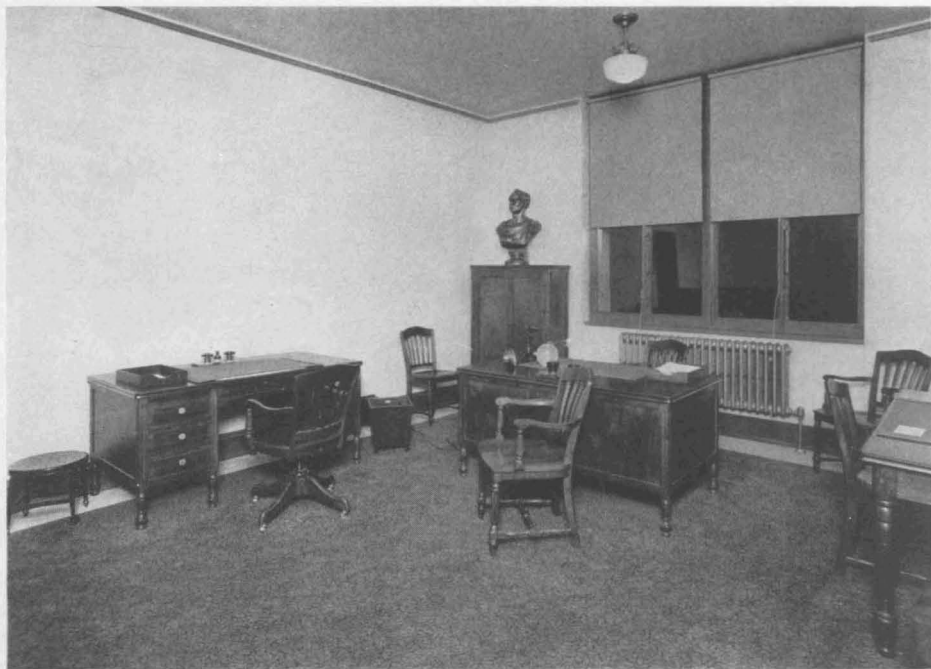
THE NORTH LECTURE ROOM



THE LIBRARY



A PORTION OF THE STUDENTS' LOUNGE



THE ALUMNI OFFICE

Dr. Ross V. Patterson Elected to the Presidency of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society

THE ALUMNI BULLETIN, representing the members of the Alumni Association, extends its heartiest congratulations to Dr. Patterson for the signal honor which has been conferred upon him at the last meeting of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. Without seeking the position he was unanimously designated President-elect and elected without opposition. Dr. Patterson's sterling work on the Commission to Study the Laws Relating to the Healing Art, which served from 1927 to 1929, no doubt had much to do with winning this fine recognition. May he be as successful in promoting the welfare of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania as he has been in the administration of the affairs of Jefferson.

A dinner by the members of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association was given to Dr. Patterson in honor of his election on the night of Tuesday, December 17, at the Sylvania Hotel in Philadelphia. The President of the Alumni Association, Dr. Elmer L. Meyers, presided.

The William Potter Memorial Lecture

THE William Potter Memorial Lecture will be delivered by Edwin Grant Conklin, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Professor of Biology, Prince-

ton University, Princeton, N.J., "Principles and Possibilities of Human Evolution," at the Assembly Hall, Jefferson Medical College, Thursday evening, January 23, 1930.

The Death of Professor S. MacCuen Smith

DR. SETH MACCUEN SMITH, Professor of Otology at Jefferson Medical College, and head of the same department in Jefferson Hospital, died suddenly at his home, 218 W. Cheltenham Avenue, Germantown, September 14, 1929. He was sixty-six.

An internationally known surgeon, Dr. Smith was the author of many medical books on ear diseases.

Dr. Smith was born in Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa., March 6, 1863. He was graduated from Hollidaysburg Academy, and entered Jefferson Medical College from which he was graduated in 1884.

He was married on October 24, 1889, to Miss Virginia Allen, of Germantown, who survives. There are three children, George Allen Smith, Mrs. Stuart L. Bullivant and Lewis MacCuen Smith.

Immediately after being graduated from medical college, Dr. Smith was elected chief resident physician of the Germantown Hospital, and served for eighteen months. At the conclusion of that service, he entered upon the general practice of medicine in Germantown.

In 1886 a department for the treatment of ailments of the ear, nose and throat was established at the Germantown Hospital and Dr. Smith was chosen as surgeon-in-charge. This stimulated his interest and resulted, during the ensuing five years, in intensive study of that branch of surgery as a special life work.

In 1886, because of his interest in

Otology, he was chosen Clinical Chief of the Department of Otology at Jefferson Medical College. He retained that post until 1893, when he was named Clinical Lecturer on that subject at the College.

In 1894 he became a member of the faculty of Jefferson by his advancement to the post of Clinical Professor of Otology and continued until his election to Professorship in 1904. Subsequently he became the active head of the Department of Otology at the College and of the department in Jefferson Hospital.

Dr. Smith spent much time abroad in the study of Otology, and earned an international reputation in his chosen field. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American Medical Association, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the American Otological Society, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, of which he was president in 1916, and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology.

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Free and Accepted Masons. He was active, socially, through his memberships in the Union League, and the University, Philadelphia Cricket, Germantown Cricket, and the White-marsh Valley Country Clubs.

As mentioned elsewhere Dr. Smith left his entire medical library of 1060 volumes to Jefferson.

Announcement of Award of the Jefferson Society for Clinical Investigation

THE annual award of twenty-five dollars for the most valuable scientific contribution by a member of the Society for Clinical Investigation has been made

to Dr. J. T. Farrell, Jr., for his paper entitled "The Roentgenographic Incidence of Calcified Pulmonary Foci and Their Significance."

Attention Visiting Alumni

IT is the earnest desire of the Alumni Association that you register at the Alumni office in the new college building. There you

may leave baggage and arrange for mail and messages during the time spent attending clinics or lectures in the institution.

Contributions to Jefferson

ALUMNI are urged to interest themselves in contributions having a special Jefferson significance. It is hoped to secure a copy of every work published by a member of the Jefferson staff. There is no difficulty in regard to recent works but in the case of many of the earlier ones it has been impossible to secure good copies. In this difficulty some of the older graduates may be able to secure copies of works published by Jefferson men which will serve to make the collection complete. Younger graduates may find in the libraries of parents or grandparents volumes having a peculiar interest for Jefferson. Any record pertaining to the early days of the College is of value. Many such documents have already been presented.

The Dean has recently presented the original bust of Dr. George McClellan, worked in Italian marble, which had been given to him by Mrs. McClellan.

The late Professor of Otology, Dr. S. MacCuen Smith, left his entire collection of ten hundred and sixty books to the Jefferson Medical College Library.

Emeritus Professor Dr. Albert P. Brubaker has given nearly nine hundred valuable books, magazines and pamphlets on Physiology and other medical subjects.

Professor P. Brooke Bland recently donated forty-one volumes of very rare old books on Midwifery and Surgery, some being published as early as 1545.

An endeavor has been made to secure a complete file of old diplomas. Already some progress has been made. Diplomas of the years 1829, 1831, 1839, 1849, 1852, 1856, 1859, 1879 and 1893 are now in the archives.

Alumni are invited to send such gifts to the College, and to communicate with the Librarian with regard to any volumes, old instruments or old documents that they may have in their possession.

The Library of the New Jefferson Medical College

ATENTION is directed to the cut of the Library appearing in this issue of the BULLETIN, which only inadequately conveys an idea of its dimensions, furnishings and beauty. We hope that every Alumnus will see for himself what is probably the most beautiful library in this country provided for medical students.

There are now over 20,000 volumes on

the shelves and the librarian, Mr. Wilson, takes pleasure in announcing that over 2,000 volumes have been presented during the last two months. Capacious stack room provision will permit great expansion. The members of the Alumni Association are cordially invited to inspect the new home of the Library on the main floor of the college building.

The Jefferson Ex-Internes Society

THE annual dinner of the Jefferson Ex-Internes Society was held on the evening of June 5, 1929, at the Art Club in Philadelphia. Eighty-five members were in attendance. The day was devoted to clinics by ex-internes in the morning, golf

and baseball in the afternoon. Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Dr. Louis Clerf; First Vice-President, Dr. Edward Weiss; Second Vice-President, Dr. Clarence A. Patten; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Louis C. Scheffy.

VISITING ALUMNI

Make Yourselves Known at the Alumni Office

Tumor Clinic to be Established at Jefferson

IN order to further the investigation of cancer and the various forms of treatment, it has been determined to establish at Jefferson Hospital in Philadelphia a tumor clinic, funds for which have been made possible through the generosity of Mr. Pierre S. and Mr. Lamot du Pont. The clinic will be a memorial to Elizabeth Storek Kraemer.

It will be conducted under the direction of the surgical department of the hos-

pital, associated with the heads of the other clinical departments which deal with tumors, and is intended to work in harmony with the x-ray, radium and medical departments.

One of its principal features will be research along chemical lines to further the study of the application of chemistry, which at the present time is largely confined to the heavy metals, such as lead and other radio-active metals.

Activities of Chapters of the Alumni Association

DURING the recent meeting of the American Medical Association in Portland, Oregon, a dinner attended by about thirty members of the Alumni Association was held. An Alumni chapter of Oregon is in contemplation.

The Northwestern Pennsylvania Chapter has included the following seven counties in its organization: Erie, Crawford, Warren, Mercer, Venango, Clarion and Forrest. Dr. G. William Schlindwein is President and Dr. J. Elmer O'Brien is Secretary-Treasurer.

Officers of the Atlantic County Chapters are as follows: President, Dr. David B. Allman; Vice-President, Dr. Charles Cunningham, and Secretary, Dr. Edward F. Uzzell.

The Southwestern Pennsylvania Chapter held a clinic and banquet in Pittsburgh on November 21, 1929. The clinics

were given by Professors Kalteyer and Bauer at the Allegheny General Hospital. A banquet followed in the evening at the Keystone Athletic Club, and was attended by 118 members. Dr. J. H. Corwin, 829 Trust Building, Washington, Pa., was elected President and Dr. F. C. Mohney, 634 Washington Road, South Hills, Pittsburgh, was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The annual meeting of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Chapter was held on November 13, 1929, in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Clinics were held in the afternoon at the Moses Taylor and the City Hospitals by Professors Rosenberger, Beardsley, Lewis and Klopp. Sixty-five members of the association attended the dinner held at the Casey Hotel. Dr. Wesley F. Kunkle, 519 7th Avenue, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, was elected President.

The Annual Dinner and Commencement

THE annual dinner of the Alumni Association was held on the evening of June 6, 1929. More than 600 members of the Association attended. At the 104th annual commencement on the following day the valedictory address was delivered by Lawrence F. Abbott, Litt.D., formerly President of the Outlook Company. The

title was "The Patient Looks at the Doctor."

On the evening of June 7, 1929, a dinner was given by Dr. Fielding O. Lewis to the members of the Executive Committee, Officers and State Vice-Presidents of the Alumni Association at the Rittenhouse Club in Philadelphia.

The Alumni Fund of the Jefferson Medical College

THE many contributors to the Jefferson Medical College Alumni Fund who have given so generously to the Alumni's share in the New College Building may have pride and pleasure in that which has been accomplished.

It is with great satisfaction and deep appreciation that we review the list of contributors as it is to date, showing that a considerable percentage of our members

have played their part in helping to make the fund grow, but we realize, too, that there are still many Alumni members who have not made their pledge. Every Jefferson man will want to feel that he has helped toward the building of the Greater Jefferson.

Let us hear from some of the other members now as a pledge of faith in the Greater Jefferson.

General Financial Statement, December 31, 1929

Total Amount of Fund, December 31, 1928.....	\$164,374.39
Cash Contributed During 1929.....	25,480.77
Interest for 1929.....	10,109.87

Total Amount of Fund December 31, 1929	\$199,965.03
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THE FOUNDATION AND THE FOUNDER OF JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE

(Continued from page six)

arrogant, arbitrary, and subject to influence of a social nature in making appointments. Many brilliant men, without the necessary influence, had no future in the great institution at Ninth and Chestnut Streets, and such men were in favor of a new school. Other men, who were not teachers, wished for a new school because they desired Philadelphia to remain great and to advance as a medical center. It was the old argument between competition and privilege. The University had 550 students and was crowded to inconvenience. The discussion of the matter was extremely acrimonious. Most people believed that a new school must fail, as the most it could do would be to draw students from the old school. As the row deepened and broadened denunciation became violent. In fact, the University adherents looked upon the establishment of a new school as a churchman looks upon heresy. McClellan was driven into a position of practical isolation in the Philadelphia profession. The fierce contest and the personal abuse affected McClellan's character, opinions, and methods of thought for the rest of his life.

The first movement for a new school had been headed by W. C. P. Barton, Professor of Botany in the University of Pennsylvania, but a charter was refused. The students of the University in meeting protested against granting a charter. The meeting of protest was presided over by Dr. John K. Mitchell, who was destined to become the celebrated Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the College he did not wish founded. The resolution of protest was defeated. In 1824, Doctor McClellan, Doctor Eberle (then a teacher in McClellan's private school), Dr. Joseph Klapp, and Mr. Jacob Green (the son of R. Ashbel Green, former President of Princeton College) made a proposition to the authorities of Jefferson College at Canonsburg. In this letter, the gentlemen mentioned stated that they had come together to form a medical faculty and wished to become connected with the Jefferson College at Canonsburg. The trustees of Jefferson College of Canonsburg agreed. The University of Pennsylvania made a protest to the Legislature against the medical department of Jefferson College being allowed to open in Philadelphia. The same

school went to law in order to keep the new school from issuing diplomas, and as late as the Spring of 1826 it wasn't settled that we could issue diplomas.

Dr. Washington L. Atlee used to tell that, in the Spring of 1826, he and several other students were being quizzed in John L. Atlee's office in Lancaster. There was a peremptory knock at the door, and a young man jumped into the room. The young man Dr. John L. Atlee introduced as Doctor McClellan of Philadelphia. He said that he had ridden the sixty miles from Philadelphia since early morning, that he must be in Harrisburg that night, and that his horse could not go another mile. He borrowed a horse and buggy from Doctor Atlee, started immediately and reached Harrisburg, ninety-six miles from Philadelphia, in less than twenty-four hours after his start from Philadelphia. The next morning he obtained the legislative charter giving the new institution full university powers. He arrived in Lancaster the next evening, changed horses and set out for Philadelphia. He had gone but a few miles when the wagon upset. With the help of a farmer he raised the vehicle, resumed the drive, and the next day the charter of the Jefferson Medical College was in the City of Philadelphia.

In the organization, Doctor Klapp was appointed Professor of Anatomy, but he

resigned before the doors of the College were opened. The active Faculty included the following: George McClellan, Professor of Surgery; Nathan R. Smith, Professor of Anatomy; John Eberle, Professor of Medicine; Benjamin Rush Rhees, Professor of Materia Medica and Institutes of Medicine; Jacob Green, Professor of Chemistry; Francis C. Beattie, Professor of Midwifery. The Rev. R. Ashbel Green, former President of Princeton College, became President of the Board of Trustees. McClellan was 29 years old, Beattie was 31, Smith was 28, Eberle was 38, Green was 35, and Rhees was 33. Not an old man on the list and not a man of national reputation. Energetic, enthusiastic young men, hard workers, confident of the future, honorable in their personal and professional relations, and ready for a fair fight, no matter how hard it might be. They ran against the dominant medical authority of Philadelphia and each man of them put his career at hazard, for every man of them was under a ban; but these brave young men won the fight, and their legacy to us is our present great institution, an institution which arose from the private school of George McClellan. It was born of genius, and the very character of its founder entered into it and is present in it still and helps to give it its abundance of life and strength.

Dedication Day

February 22nd

Dedicatory Address

Inspection of New College

Special Clinics

Annual Meeting

Mid-Winter Smoker

**Presentation of Portraits of
Alba B. Johnson and the Dean**

You Cannot Afford to

Miss One of the

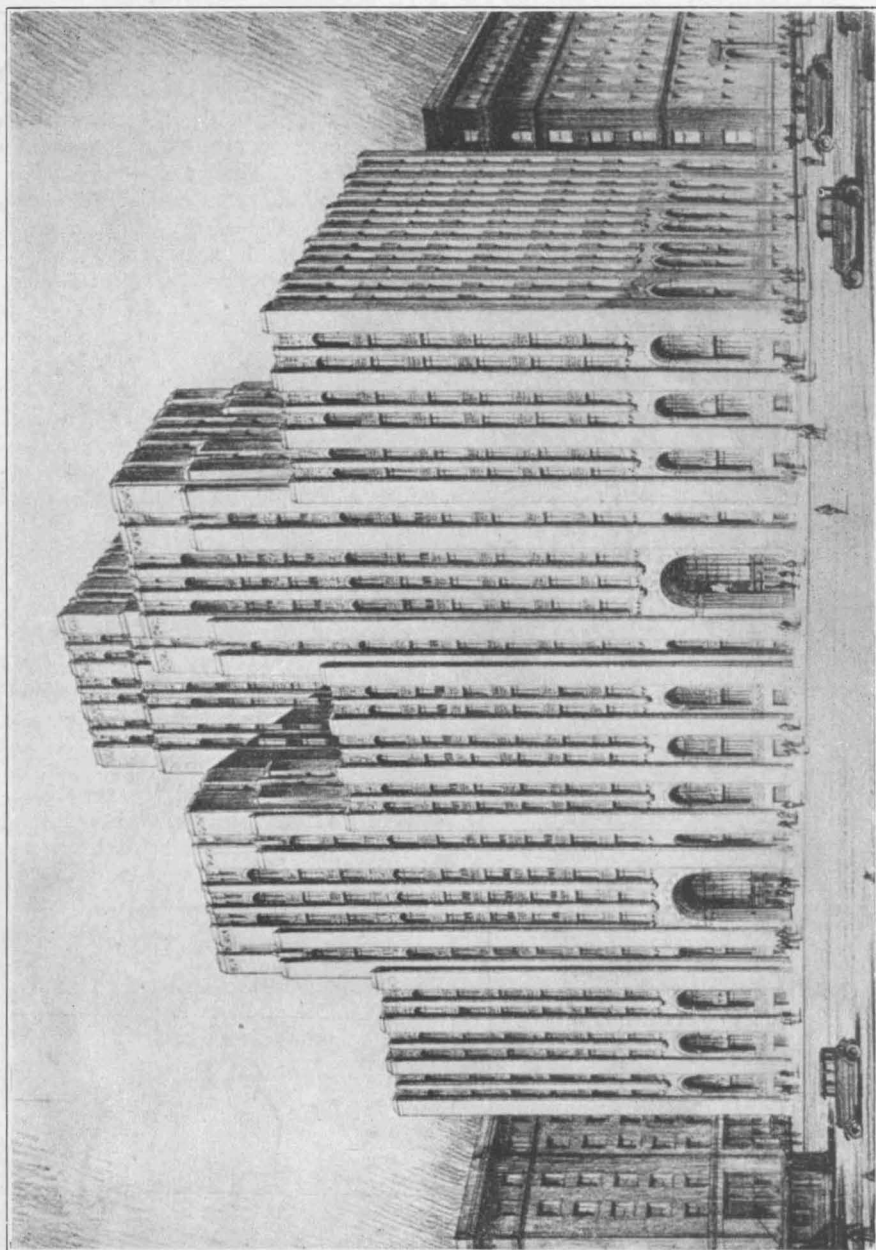
Greatest Days in

Jefferson's History

Saturday

February 22nd

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ARCHITECT'S DRAWING TO INDICATE THE COMPLETED JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE AND CURTIS CLINIC
The College is on the left, the Clinic on the right, occupying the site of the Old College Building.